

## Perception of Rural Women on Impact of ICDS Programme for Socio-economic Development in Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan

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### Abstract

*Women in agriculture play a vital role in wide range of activities, thereby contributing to sustainable agricultural development. To achieve inclusive agricultural growth, empowering women by having comprehensive understanding about work participation, gender issues, drudgery and health and nutritional status is necessary. In the present study the main emphasis was laid on to analyse the impact of ICDS programmes on socio-economic upliftment of weaker section of rural families of Bonli Block in District Sawai Madhopur. The study covers 10 villages, 225 respondents. The primary data was collected with the help of well structured interview schedule. The collected data was quantified, classified and analyzed with the help of suitable statistical test. The study highlights that there is significant impact of ICDS programme on food nutrition's and child education of the respondents. However, non-significant result was observed in case of working capital.*

*Abstract: socio-economic, ICDS programmes, respondents, nutrition's*

### Introduction

The multifarious activities related to agricultural and rural development are primarily shared by women with men depending on the nature of work skill required and power oriented programmes. Women in agriculture play a vital role in wide range of activities, thereby contributing to sustainable agricultural development. To achieve inclusive agricultural growth, empowering women by having comprehensive understanding about work participation, gender issues, drudgery and health and nutritional status is necessary. Further, these issues are to be addressed through gender-friendly technology assessment, refinement and extension

methodologies. The Central and State Governments have given top priority to uplift the socio-economic status of rural families specially the weaker section and therefore, the various programmes viz. ICDS, SGSY and SHG etc were introduced<sup>[1]</sup>. No doubt these people who have received benefits but still many more required proper support to become empowered. Considering these facts in mind, the present study was planned to see the impact of ICDS on socio-economic development of weaker section (poor people) in Sawai Madhopur district. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is an Indian government welfare

programme which provides food, preschool education, and primary healthcare to children less than 6 years of age and their mothers. These services are provided from Anganwadi centres established mainly in

#### **Material and Methods**

This study was carried out in purposively selected block of Bonli of Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan. C.D. Block, Bonli consists of 106 villages, out of which 15 villages were randomly selected. Fifteen (rural women) respondents were randomly selected from each village thus making a total sample of 225 respondents which were finally selected. The well structured

#### **Results and Discussion**

##### **Profile and Overall impact of ICDS programme of respondents-**

The data in Table-1 show that most of the respondents (67.50%) belonged to middle age group and higher percentage (36.67%) of respondents educated up to middle school level followed by 23.33 percent of the respondents had education up to primary school level. Majority of the beneficiary respondents (66.67%) belonged to OBC caste, followed by SC/ST caste (23.33%) and more than half of (55.00%) had a medium level of farming (55.0% had a medium level of farming experience. The data in Table -1 indicates that maximum (43.33%) respondents possessed up to 2.1 to 5 ha. of land. The data exhibits the distribution of

rural areas and staffed with frontline workers<sup>[3]</sup>. In addition to fighting malnutrition and ill health, the programme is also intended to combat gender inequality by providing girls the same resources as boys.

interview schedule was developed and was pre-tested on non sampled respondents. The data were collected through personal interview with the help of classified pre-tested schedule. The collected data were coded, quantified, classified, tabulated and analyzed with the help of percentage, and 'r' test respectively.

respondents according to their occupation. The data shows that most of the (73.33%) respondents engaged only in agriculture, followed by dairy farming+agriculture. Majority (40.83%) of the respondents had medium level of annual income. The perusal of data indicates that majority (49.17%) of the respondents had medium level of mass media participation and the 44.17 percent of respondents were from medium category of extension contact. The perusal of data indicates that majority (63.33%) of the respondents had medium level of market orientation and 56.67 percent of respondents were from medium category of economic motivation.

**Table 1 Profile of the women under study**

SN	Traits	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
1	Age	Young (below 35 yrs)	25	20.83	2.08	0.80
		Middle(35-55 yrs)	81	67.50		
		Old(above 55 yrs)	14	11.67		
2	Education	Illiterate	12	10.00	1.88	1.9
		Up to primary	28	23.33		
		Up to middle	44	36.67		
		High school	19	15.83		
		Higher sec. &above	17	14.17		
3	Caste	ST/SC	28	23.33	1.46	0.81
		OBC	80	66.67		
		Gen.	12	10.00		
4	Farming experience	Low(below 5 yrs)	22	18.33	2.48	0.86
		Medium(5-10 yrs)	66	55.00		
		High(above 10 yrs)	32	26.67		
5	Annual income	Low(<2.19)	35	29.17	2.19	0.75
		Medium(2.19-2.94)	49	40.83		
		High(>2.94)	36	30.00		
6	Land holding	Marginal (up to 1 ha.)	20	16.67	2.42	0.91
		Small (1.1 to 2 ha.)	26	21.67		
		Medium (2.1 to 5 ha.)	52	43.33		
		Large (above 5.1 ha.)	22	18.33		
7	Occupation	Agriculture	88	73.33	1.63	0.68
		Agriculture +Dairy Farming	19	15.83		
		Agriculture+ other	13	10.83		
8	Extension contact	Low(<2.43)	42	35.00	2.43	1.10
		Medium(2.43-3.53)	53	44.17		
		High(>3.53)	25	20.83		
9	Mass media participation	Low(<1.91)	32	26.67	1.91	0.32
		Medium(1.91-2.23)	59	49.17		
		High(>2.23)	29	24.17		
10	Market orientation	Low(<2.43)	13	10.83	2.43	0.72
		Medium(2.43-3.15)	76	63.33		
		High(>3.15)	31	25.83		
11	Economic motivation	Low(<2.99)	44	36.67	2.99	0.28
		Medium(2.99-3.27)	68	56.67		
		High(>3.27)	8	6.67		

Table 2 reveals that majority i.e. 75.11% respondents have reported the impact of ICDS programme in terms of food nutrition programme while 24.89% respondents have reported reversely. Table further reveals that

majority i.e. 76.44% and 60.00% respondents have reported impact on Child education and working capital which is a good sign of overall impact of ICDS programme<sup>[2]</sup>

Table 2: Impact of ICDS in terms of food nutrition programme, child education and working capital

S. No.	Particulars	No. of respondents	%age
<b>1. Food nutrition</b>			
	Have seen impact on food nutrition programme	169	75.11
	Have not seen impact on food nutrition programme	56	24.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>2. Child education</b>			
	Have observed impact of child education programme	172	76.44
	have not seen impact on Child education	53	23.56
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>3. Working capital</b>			
	Have seen impact in working capital	135	60.00
	Have not seen impact in working capital	90	40.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The data presented in Table 3 revealed that in case of before ICDS programmes, most of the beneficiaries (50.66%) belonged to low perception category in relation to Overall impact of ICDS programme, followed by 40.89 per cent of them medium perception category in relation to Overall impact of ICDS programme and only 8.45 per cent of them high perception category in relation to Overall impact of ICDS programme. Whereas, after ICDS programme, maximum number of respondents

(52.45%) belonged to medium category of perception about Overall impact of ICDS programme, followed by low category (22.66%) and 24.89 per cent of the respondents had high category of perception in relation to Overall impact of ICDS programme practices. Thus, it may be referred that after participation in ICDS programmes, most of the respondents had medium to high perception about Overall impact of ICDS programme.

**Table 3 Distribution of respondents according to Overall impact of ICDS programme in terms of food nutrition programme, child education and working capital**

S. No.	Categories	Respondents (n=120)			
		Before		After	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Low	114	50.66	51	22.66
2	Medium	92	40.89	118	52.45
3	High	19	8.45	56	24.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Correlation and regression analysis-**

The coefficient of correlation of each of the socio personal characteristics with their Overall impact of ICDS programme has been furnished in Table-4. It could be revealed from Table-4 that socio- personal variables viz., education and farming experience, showed positive and significant relationship at 0.01 level of probability, whereas remaining two variables namely age and Caste did not establish any significant relationship with Overall impact of ICDS programme.

The coefficient of correlation of each of the socio economic characteristics of respondents with their Overall impact of ICDS programme has been furnished. It could be revealed that land holding, occupation, annual income showed positive and significant relationship with Overall impact of ICDS programme at 0.01 level of probability.

The correlation coefficient of each of the communicational characteristics of respondents with their Overall impact of ICDS programme has been furnished in. It could be revealed that among two independent variables, viz., extension contact showed positive and significant relationship with Overall impact of ICDS programme at 0.01 level of probability whereas mass media participation had no

**References**

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significant relation with Overall impact of ICDS programme.

**Table 4 Relationship between characteristics of respondents with their Overall impact of ICDS programme**

Characteristics	"r" value	"t" value
Age	0.116 <sup>NS</sup>	1.874
Education	0.346 <sup>**</sup>	4.841
Farming experience	0.234 <sup>*</sup>	3.847
Caste	-0.071 <sup>NS</sup>	1.119
Occupation	0.334 <sup>*</sup>	5.249
Land holding	0.323 <sup>*</sup>	4.726
Extension contact	0.219 <sup>*</sup>	3.131
Annual income	0.271 <sup>*</sup>	4.014
Mass media participation	0.016 <sup>NS</sup>	0.216
Market Orientation	0.013 <sup>NS</sup>	0.126
Economic motivation	0.218 <sup>*</sup>	3.276

The correlation coefficient of each of the psychological characteristics of respondents with their Overall impact of ICDS programme has been furnished. It could be revealed from Table 4 that variable namely economic motivation, showed positive and significant relationship with Overall impact of ICDS programme at 0.01 level of probability.

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