

Impact of ICDS on Socio-economic development of rural women in Agra District of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

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 Bichpuri Block in District Agra. The study cover 5 villages, 225 respondents comprising 166 respondents from landless group, 57 marginal and 2 small farmers. 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 clothing and textile of the respondents. However, non-significant result was observed in case of working capital. Further the same trend was observed in case of impact of SGSY programme with ICDS programme as significant correlation ship was observed in case of nutrition and clothing and textile, whereas non-significant correlation was established in case of working capital.

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

Introduction

The Indian farming is primarily shared by rural families (men & women). The multifarious activities related to agricultural and rural development are primarily shared by men, women and children depending on the nature of work skill required and power oriented programmes. The Indian history is so old, like wise the agriculture sector too. Despite and multifarious activities of women they have to look after their children, their foolding, fuel for food and drinking water, besides they have to perform other activities, particularly in the field of agriculture operations. 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 programme viz. ICDS, SGSY and SHG etc were introduced. 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 Agra district. The study focused on two specific objectives which are given below :

1. To study the general background (socio-economic condition) of the women under study.
2. To study the impact of various women development programmes on overall development of women.

Research Methodology

This study was carried out in randomly selected block of Bichpuri of Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. C.D. Block, Bichpuri consists of 39 villages, out of which 5 villages were randomly selected. Forty-five (rural women) respondents were randomly selected from each

village thus making a total sample of 225 respondents which were finally selected. The well structured 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, X² and 'r' test respectively.

Findings and Discussion

Table 1 clearly indicates that majority i.e. 79.56 per cent respondents belong to middle age group, about 60.00 % respondents were educated, maximum 48.00% respondents belong to scheduled caste, the maximum were having labour and independent as their occupation. About 73.00% respondents have participation in social activities. Majority i.e. 59.11% families prefer to live in joint family system, while 78.00% respondents were landless, while 64.89% respondents have their annual income upto Rs.50,000/=.

Table 2 reveals that majority i.e. 67.19% respondents have reported the impact of ICDS programme in terms of food nutrition programme while 32.89% respondents have reported reversely. Table further reveals that majority i.e. 74.35% and 64.89% respondents have reported impact on clothing & textile and working capital which is a good sign of overall impact of ICDS programme.

Table 3 clearly indicates that there was significant impact of ICDS programme in terms of food nutrition and clothing & Textile. However, non-significant correlation was observed in case of working capital. This clearly emphasis that the impact of ICDS

Table 1: Socio economic background of the family under study

S. No.	Socio-economic variable	No. of respondents	%age
1.	Age		
	Young (16-25)	18	8.00
	Middle (26-50)	179	79.66
	Old (51-75)	28	12.44
	Total	225	100.00
2.	Education		
	Illiterate	92	40.89
	Primary		
	Middle		
	High school/Inter		
	Graduate/P.G.		
	Total	225	100.00
3.	Caste		
	General caste		
	Backward cast		
	Scheduled caste		
	Total	225	100.00
4.	Occupation		
	Labour		
	Bussiness		
	Caste occupation		
	Independent profession		
	Agriculture		
	Service		
	Total	225	100.00
5.	Social participation		
	No participation		
	Member of one organization		
	member of more than one organisation		
	Other bearer		
	Distinctive feature		
	Total	225	100.00
6.	Type of family		
	Nuclear		
	Joint		
	Total	225	100.00
7.	Type of house		
	Kachcha		
	Mixed		
	Pucca		
	Total	225	100.00
8.	Land holding		
	Landless		
	Up to 2.5 ha		
	2.5 to 5.0 ha		
	5.0 to 7.5 ha		
	Above 7.5 ha		
	Total	225	100.00
9.	Annual income(Rs.)		
	Upto 50000/-		
	50000-100000/-		
	100000-200000/-		
	200000/- and above		
	Total	225	100.00

programme and SGSY could not help the rural families to the expected extent which needs further evaluation.

Table 2: Overall impact of ICDS in terms of food nutrition programme, clothing, textile and working capital

S. No.	Particulars	No. of respondents	%age
1.	Food nutrition		
	Have seen impact on food nutrition programme	151	67.11
	Have not seen impact on food nutrition programme	74	32.89
	Total	225	100.00
2.	Clothing textile		
	Have observed impact of clothing textile programme	167	74.35
	have not seen impact on clothing textile	58	25.65
	Total	225	100.0
3.	Working capital		
	Have seen impact in working capital	146	64.89
	Have not seen impact in working capital	79	35.11
	Total	225	100.00

From the foregoing discussion, the study concludes that majority of respondents being selected under study belonged to the middle age group (79.56%), majority of them were educated (60.00%), 48.00% belong to scheduled caste, majority 59.11% families lived in joint family system, while 78.00% lived in mixed type of houses, majority i.e. 73.78% respondents were landless while 64.89% respondents have their annual income up to Rs.50,000/=.

Table 3: Correlation of ICDS programme with impact on changes occurred in terms of food nutrition, clothing textile and working capital.

Impact	Correlation (r)	't' value	Significance
Food nutrition	0.163	2.628	*
Clothing & Textile	0.169	2.561	*
Eorking capital	0.095	1.426	NS

*Significant at 5%

NS= NotSignificant

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