

Benefits availed by rural women from women development programme

T.B. WERULKAR, V.V. GOHAD, L.G. UIKEY AND M.S. DESHMUKH

See end of the article for
authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

V.V. GOHAD

Department of
Extension Education,
Shri Shivaji Agriculture
College, AMRAVATI
(MS.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in selected villages of Nandgaon Khandeshwar tahsils of Amravati district Maharashtra. The results of correlation analysis revealed that total annual income and knowledge had highly significant correlation with benefits availed. However, education, socio-economic status, land holding, social participation, attitude had, significant correlation with benefits availed while the age and size of family showed non-significant correlation with benefits availed.

INTRODUCTION

To awaken the people, it is the woman who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves. In India about 76 per cent of the population lives in villages and 70 per cent is depend on agriculture in a direct or indirect way. Agriculture alone cannot provide full employment to the existing population which has led to poverty. Women development programmes have been implemented by Government of Maharashtra state since 1982 for overall development of rural women. It includes, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS – 1975), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM – 1979) etc. The following women development programme were implemented in Nandgaon Khandeshwar tahsil of Amravati district.

- Provision of free sewing machine to economically backward women in rural areas.
- Integrated Child Development Programme.
- Arrangement of educational tour for women representative.
- Technical training for rural women.
- To arrange group marriage.
- Indira Awas Yojana.
- Provision of legal advice/counseling/helpline for rural women.
- Rural women and child care checkup camp scheme.

It was felt necessary to study the benefits availed by the rural women from women

development programme. Therefore, the present investigation, was undertaken to study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of rural women and benefits availed by them from women development programme.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in selected villages of Panchayat Samiti, Nandgaon Khandeshwar of Amravati district of Maharashtra state where women development programmes were being implemented properly.

Amravati district comprises 14 tahsils. Tahsil wise information about women development programmes was obtained from the office of Zilla Parishad. Finally, Nandgaon Khandeshwar tahsil was purposively selected because in Nandgaon Khandeshwar tahsil the beneficiaries were maximum under women development programmes than the other tahsils.

The voters lists of respective villages were obtained from the office of Grampanchayat. The names of all the women voters from all the selected villages were arranged alphabetically. Out of the list, 120 respondents were selected by using random sampling method.

The data collected through personal interview schedule were analyzed and coefficient of correlation was worked out to find out the relationship between dependent and

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