ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL INFORMATION RURAL AREAS OF UDAIPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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Abstract: The present study was conducted with the objectives to assess the general information in rural area of Udaipur. The study was conducted in seven selected village's viz. Manpura, Siyalpura, Sonariya, Rati ki talai, Bhilo ka wada, Dangiyo ka Guda I and II of Badgoan panchayat samiti of Udaipur district, Rajasthan. Two hundred mothers having children in the age group of 0-24 months old and enrolled in Aaganwadi were randomly selected for the present study. Data was collected with the help of a well structured and pretested interview schedule. The data was collected through personal interview. Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used for analysis of data. The findings of the study reveal that out of a total of 1056 members in families, 49.67% were males and 53.04% were females. Among them 22.54% were infants (0-3years), 15.62% were children (4-12 years) and 51.23% were of middle age group (19-40 yrs.) Educational level of the families was found to be poor as majority (25%) were educated only upto primary level. All the families belonged to Hindu religion, Majority belonged to schedule tribe (42.5%), OBC (37%), general (14.5%) and SC (6%). More than half were from joint families, 40% from nuclear families and only 7.5% from extended nuclear families. Monthly family income of majority (89%) was E 5000-10000. 61 per cent of the families had labour as their main occupation. None of the foods were avoided by any of the lactating mothers and ladoo and dalia and panjeeri were special foods taken by them during lactation period.
Keywords: Education, occupation, income.

INTRODUCTION

About half of the World's total population of indigenous people, often referred as tribals, is living in India. The tribal population in Indian language known as "*Adibasi*", stands for original inhabitants, constitutes 8.1 per cent of the total Population of India. Most of them are small communities with relatively low growth rate compared to rest of the population. Government of India identified a total of 72 such tribal communities, as primitive tribes on the basis of low growth rate, pre agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy. The Shariya is one of those primitive tribes inhabiting 'Baran' district in the State of Rajasthan. The total population of Shariya is 79,312 with sex ratio of 951 females per 1000

males. A majority (93%) of the Shariya population is inhabitants of Kishanganj and Shahbad blocks of Baran district. The tribal populations are 'at risk' of under nutrition because of their dependence on primitive agricultural practices, and uncertainty of food supply (Rao *et al.* 2006). As per the 2011 census, the scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Rajasthan state is 9,238,534. Out of twelve (12) tribes scheduled for the State, it constitute 93 per cent whereas Garasia, Damor, Dhanka and saharia combine to form 6.6 per cent of the total ST population. Six tribes, Bhil, Meena, Naikda, Kathodi, Patelia, Kokna an Koli Dhor along with the generic tribes constitute the residual 0.3 per cent of the total tribal population. Nutritional status of population largely depends on the consumption of food in relation to their needs, which in turns is influenced by the availability of food and purchasing power. Periodic monitoring of the nutritional status of the population is vital to measure the impact of strategies to improve nutrition as well as economic growth (Varadharajan, 2013). Women with poor health and nutrition are more likely to give birth to low weight infants. They are also less likely to be able to provide food and adequate care for their children.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in Badgoan panchayat samiti of Udaipur district. A total of seven villages namely Manpura, Siyalpura, Sonariya, Rati ki talai, Bhilo ka wada, Dangiyo ka Guda I and II were randomly selected from the pachayat samiti. on the basis of availability of Aaganwadi where 0-24 months old children were enrolled. A sample of 200 mothers having children in the age group of 0-24 months old were randomly selected for the study from the Aaganwadi centers. Data was collected with the help of a well structured schedule. Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were calculated.

RESULTS

The findings of the study reveal that out of a total of 1056 members in families 49.67% were males and 53.04% were females. Among them 22.54% were infants (0-3years), 15.62% were children (4-12 years) and rest were of middle age group (19-40 yrs.) while only 11.36% were in late adulthood (41-55years) and 7.77% were of old age (>55 years). Educational level of the families was found to be poor as majority (25%) were educated only upto primary level, 18.85% were illiterate and 14.49% were literate and a small percentage i.e. 8.81% were educated upto middle level and 3.04% were high school and only 0.76% were graduates. All the families belonged to Hindu religion, majority belonged to schedule tribe (42.5%), OBC (37%), general (14.5%) and SC (6%). 52.5% were from joint families, 40% from nuclear families and only 7.5% from extended nuclear families. Monthly family income of majority

(89%) was E 5000-10000. 61 per cent of the families had labour as their main occupation and land holding of 0-2 bighas (68.5%) where as 28% had 3-5 bighas land and 3.5% had more than 5 bighas land. None of the foods were avoided by any of the lactating mothers and ladoo, dalia and panjeeri were special foods taken by them during lactation period.

DISCUSSION

Sex a total of 200 families were surveyed which had 1056 members. 46.97 per cent were males and 53.04 per cent were females. Age Out of a total of 200 families surveyed 22.54 per cent were infants (0-3years) and 15.62 per cent were in their childhood (4-12 years). More than half i.e. 51.23 per cent were of middle age (19-40 years) while only 11.36 per cent respondents were in late adulthood (41-55 years) and 7.77 per cent respondents were of old age (>55 years). Education Educational level of the families was found to be poor as majorities (25%) were educated only upto primary level. 18.85 per cent were illiterate and 14.49 per cent were literate. Only a small percentage i.e. 8.81 per cent and 3.04 per cent were educated upto middle level and high school, respectively. Education upto graduation was only in 0.76% of the members. Housing the table reveals that 100 per cent of the respondents had own type of housing. Caste It is evident from the table that majority (42.5%) belonged to schedule tribes (ST) followed by OBC (37%), general (14.5%) and SC (6%). Religion Hundred per cent of the respondents belonged to the Hindu religion. Family type Data reveals that 40 per cent of the respondents were from nuclear family and rest of them (52.5%) respondent's belonged to joint family. Only 7.5 per cent respondents were from extended nuclear family. Occupation It is evident from Table 4.1.2 that 61per cent of the families had labour as their main occupation and 14.5per cent were from farming and only 24.5 per cent from service/business families. Family income Analysis of table 4.1.2 reveals that majority of the respondents i.e. 89 per cent belonged to families with monthly income in the range of ` 5000-10000, 5 per cent were in the range of ` 11000-16000 and the rest 6 per cent fall in the range of `16000-20000. Land Size of land owned by an individual determines the socio economic status of the individual in their community. Perusal of the table reveals that majority of the respondents (68.5%) owned 0-2 bigha, where as 28 per cent and 3.5 per cent respondents had 3-5 bighas and more than 5 bigha of land holding, respectively. Special foods consumed It was found that (91.5%) were taking ladoo as a special food. These ladoos are prepared from dry fruits and it is believed that they increase the milk production & improve health of the mothers Further 92 percent and 18 percent were consuming dalia and panjeeri, respectively. None of the foods were being avoided by any of the lactating mothers.

CONCLUSION

It can conclude that education is poor and 7.5 extended nuclear family. Over all family are own type of houses.

Recommendation

1. Female education has a direct relation to the ideal infant feeding practices so effort should be put to increase female education in order to improve the appropriate feeding practices.

2. Knowledge of women's about these factors will be of help in planning interventions to improve feeding practices.

3. Knowledge of given rural people and give to proper education.

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Table 1. Distribution of respondents by sex, age & educational level

		Per cent	Frequency
Sex	Male	46.97	496
	Female	53.04	560
Age	0-3yrs	22.54	238
	4-12yrs	15.62	165
	13-18yrs	0.95	10
	19-40yrs	51.23	541
	41-55yrs	11.36	120
	>55yrs	7.77	82

Education	Literate	14.49	153
	Upto primary	25.10	265
	Upto middle level	8.81	93
	Upto high school	3.04	32
	Upto secondary level	0.76	8
	Graduate	0.76	8
	Illiterate	18.85	199

Table 2. Socio economic characteristics of the respondents

		Per cent	Frequency
Type of house	Own	100	200
	Rent	0	0
Caste	GEN	14.5	29
	OBC	37	74
	SC	6	12
	ST	42.5	85
	Other	0	0
Religion	Hindu	100	200
	Muslim	0	0
	Other	0	0
Family type	Nuclear	40	80
	Joint	52.5	105
	Extended nuclear	7.5	15
Occupation	Labour	61	122
	Farming	14.5	29
	Other	24.5	49
Family income (`)	5000-10000	89	178
	11000-15000	5	10
	16000-20000	6	12
Land	0-2 bigha	68.5	137
	3-5 bigha	28	56
	> 5bigha	3.5	7

Table 3. Special foods given during lactation period

		Percent	Frequency
Special foods given	Ladoo (Dry fruits)	91.5	183
	Dalia	92	184
	Panjeeri	18	36
Foods avoided	Yes	0	0
	No	100	200
Reason	Increase in milk	100	200
	Good health of mother	100	200