

THE UTILIZATION OF INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

**CHAUHAN MJ¹, GURJAR DJ², PATEL SH², PATEL SB², PATEL TH², PRAJAPATI
AV², VASAVE RM²**

1. Assistant professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Parul institute of nursing, parul university, limda, Vadodara, Gujarat
2. 4th year basic b.sc nursing student, Parul institute of nursing, parul university, limda, Vadodara, Gujarat

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A cross-sectional study to assess the Utilization of Integrated child development services among Pregnant Women in the selected rural area of the Vadodara district. The objectives of the study are to assess the Utilization of Integrated Child Development Services Among pregnant women in Rural area and to find out the Association between the Utilization of Integrated child Development services among pregnant women in a rural area with selected demographic variables. The methodology of this research was used Study conducted among pregnant women with a sample size 100. Sampling technique used is non probability convenience sampling. The questionnaires' regarding the Utilization ICDS Services among pregnant women. The collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics. The knowledge regarding utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area revealed that majority 88% had average knowledge followed by 8% had good knowledge and only 4% had poor knowledge on utilization of integrated child development services with obtained score range of 14 (minimum score-3 and maximumscore-17) with median score of 10 and mean knowledge score was 9.94 with standard deviation was 2.662. The association between utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area with their selected socio-demographic variables which was tested by using chi-square test. Results showed that occupation of husband and do you know about ICDS Programme was found statistically significant association at $p < 0.05$ level with utilization of integrated child

development services among pregnant women. Other demographic variables such as age, religion, educational status, type of food, month of gestation, number of children, marital status, type of family and monthly income of family of pregnant women were non-significant with utilization of integrated child development services.

KEYWORDS: ICDS, Pregnant women, Utilization.

INTRODUCTION: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is world's largest community based Programme. The scheme is targeted children up to the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and ladies 16–44 years old. The scheme is aimed to enhance the health, nutrition and education (KAP) of the target community the scheme was launched on 2nd October 1975.[1]The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched with the objectives (i) to reinforce the nutritional and health status of children within the age group 0-6 years;(ii) to urge the inspiration the for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and college dropout; (iv) to realize effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and (v) to boost the potential of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.[2] Child development will be defined because the mrthod by which a child changes over time. It covers the full period from conception to an individual becoming a totally functioning adult. Child development incorporates, physical growth in addition as intellectual, language, emotional and social development.[3] Under the ICDS scheme, one trained person is chosen to specialize in the health and educational needs of children age 0-6 years. This person is the Anganwadi worker (AWW). The Anganwadi worker is that the most significant functionary of the ICDS scheme. The Anganwadi worker could be a community based front line voluntary worker of the ICDS Programme. This service will help the children to induce into the proper from the pre-school age. The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) scheme is used to assist the family especially mothers to substantiate effective health and nutrition care, early recognition and timely treatment of ailments.[4]

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The research study is aim to assess the Utilization regarding integrated child development services among pregnant women in selected rural area of Vadodara

district. Study conducted among pregnant women with the 100-sample size. Sampling technique used is non probability convenience sampling. The questionnaires' regarding the Utilization ICDS Services among pregnant women. The collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics.

RESULTS

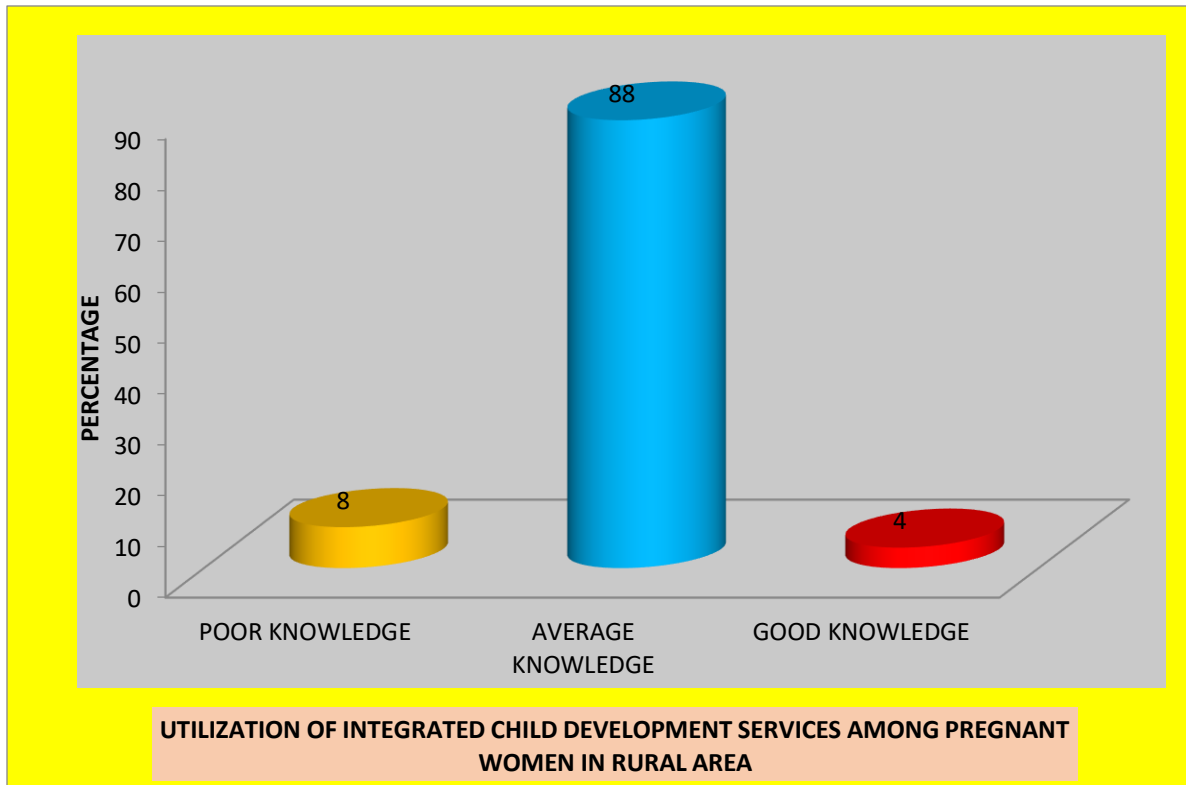
Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables of pregnant women

The frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of pregnant women. According to their age majority 87% were in 19-30 years of age and 13% were in 31-35 years of age. Regarding religion of pregnant women, maximum 96% belongs to Hindu and 4% belongs to Muslim. With regard to educational status of pregnant women, majority 44% had secondary education, 30% had completed higher secondary education and 26% had up to primary education. According to occupation of husband of pregnant women, maximum 43% were in job, 33% were farmer, 12% were doing business and 12% were laborer. Regarding type of food of pregnant women, maximum 80% were vegetarian, 13% take mixed diet and 7% were non vegetarian. With regard to month of gestation of pregnant women, majority 48% were in second trimester, 28% were in third trimester and 24% were in first trimester. According to marital status of pregnant women, maximum all the participants 100% were married. Regarding number of children of pregnant women, majority 47% had one child, 36% had no child, 16% had two children and 1% had more than two children. With regard to type of family of pregnant women, maximum 68% were living in joint family and 32% were living in nuclear family. According to monthly income of family of pregnant women, maximum 41% had income of Rs 11,000-15,000, 36% had income of Rs 5,000-10,000, 20% had income of RS 16,000-20,000 and 3% had income of above Rs 20,000 per month.

Regarding do you know about ICDS programmed of pregnant women, majority 46% had information from health care personal, 32% had information from mobile phone, 20% had information from friends and 2% had information from television. Regarding do you know about ICDS Programme of pregnant women, majority 46% had information from health care

personal, 32% had information from mobile phone, 20% had information from friends and 2% had information from television.

Level of knowledge regarding utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area



Level of knowledge regarding utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Score Range	Median	Mean	SD
Poor Knowledge	8	8	14-17	10	9.94	2.662
Average Knowledge	88	88				
Good Knowledge	4	4				

depicts the knowledge regarding utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area revealed that majority 88% had average knowledge followed by 8% had good knowledge and only 4% had poor knowledge on utilization of integrated child development services with obtained score range of 14 (minimum score-3 and maximum score-17) with median score of 10 and mean knowledge score was 9.94 with standard deviation was 2.662

Association between utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area with their selected socio-demographic variables.

depicts the association between utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in rural area with their selected socio-demographic variables which was tested by using chi-square test. Results showed that occupation of husband and do you know about ICDS Programme was found statistically significant association at $p < 0.05$ level with utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women. Other demographic variables such as age, religion, educational status, type of food, month of gestation, number of children, marital status, type of family and monthly income of family of pregnant women were non-significant with utilization of integrated child development services.

DISCUSSION

In presence study is supported by a study conducted on knowledge and utilization of ICDS services among mothers in selected villages of Kanyakumari district shown that The demographic profile in study group according to the age of the mothers are 5(16.67%) belong to 21-25 years of age, 14(46.67%) of them belong to 26-30 years of age, 11(36.67%) belong to 31-

36 years of age. According to the age of the child 22(73.33%) belong to 2-3 years of age, 8(66.67%) of them belong to 4-5 years of age. According to the gender of the child 10(33.33%) were male and 20(66.67%) of them were female. According to the birth order of the child 10(33.33%) belong to first, 17(56.67%) of them belong to second, 3(10%) belong to three and more. According to the type of the family 20(66.67%) belonged to Nuclear family, 10(33.33%) of them belonged to joint family. In case of the family income per month 8(26.67%) had less than Rs 5000 per month, 18(60%) of them had Rs 5000-10000/month, 4(13.33%) had More than Rs10000/month. According to the educational status of the mother 3(10%) had professional degree /post graduate, 3(10%) of them had under graduate education, 5(16.67%) belong had secondary education, 9(30%) had high school education, 7(23.33%) had middle school education 3(10%) had primary education and 0(0%) were illiterate. According to the educational status of the father 0(0%) had professional degree /post graduate, 7(23.33%) of them had under graduate education, 3(10%) had higher secondary education, 7(23.33%) had high school education, 7(23.33%) had middle school education 6(20%) had primary education and 0(0%) were illiterate. According to the occupation of the mother 1(3.33%) had government employment, 2(6.67%) were private employee 2(6.67%) were coolie worker 1(3.33%) were doing business, 0(0%) were in abroad and 24(80%) of them were home maker. According to the occupation of the father none of them had 57 government employment, 5(16.67%) of them were private employee 18(60%) were coolie worker 3(10%) were doing business, 4(13.33%) were in abroad and 0(0%) of them were unemployed.[56]

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to assess the utilization of integrated child development services among pregnant women in selected rural areas of Vadodara district. The present study design was descriptive. The data was collected in the number it was 100 and assess the utilization regarding the integrated child development services among the pregnant women.

Ethical approval

studies were conducted in conjunction with the standards for human research after the ethical permission of competent authority of hospital administration and from the staff nurse's prior permission / written consent was obtained from each research participant.

REFERENCES

1. Arindam Nandi, Jere R Behrman, Sanjay Kinra, Ramanan Laxminarayan, Early-Life Nutrition Is Associated Positively with Schooling and Labor Market Outcomes and Negatively with Marriage Rates at Age 20–25 Years: Evidence from the Andhra Pradesh Children and Parents Study (APCAPS) in India, the journal of nutrition , Volume 148, Issue 1, January 2018, Pages 140–146. Available form: <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds.aspx>
2. Available benefits under the scheme UT Chandigarh funds for personal disabilities Available form: <https://chdsw.gov.in/index.php/scheme/ICDS>
3. Sachdev Y. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and Nutritional Status of the Indian Children. Jr. Tropical Paediatric. 1995; 41:123–128. Available form: https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/helmopen/rlos/child/foundation/page_one.html
4. Michi, Monya. (2021). Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in India - a tired horse or an ignored one. An evaluation in a tribal district of Maharashtra, India. Archives of Community Medicine and Public Health. 092-098. 10.17352/2455-5479.000146: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352859914_Integrated_Child_Development_Services_ICDS_Scheme_in_India_a_tired_horse_or_an_ignored_one_An_evaluation_in_a_tribal_district_of_Maharashtra_India/citation/download