

Evaluation of Anganwadi Centers effectiveness – a Study in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT:

Anganwadi is a type of rural mother and child care centre in India. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. Anganwadi means "Courtyard Shelter" in Indian languages. A typical Anganwadi centre provides basic health care in Indian villages. It is a part of the Indian public health care system. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. The centres may be used as depots for oral rehydration salts, basic medicines and contraceptives. The responsibilities of Anganwadi workers (AWW) are extremely significant. They ensure antenatal and postnatal care for pregnant women and immediate diagnosis and care for new born children and nursing mothers. They administer the immunization of all children below the age of 6 years. In addition they supervise the distribution of supplementary nutrition to children below the age of 6 as well as pregnant and nursing women. Monitoring regular health and medical check-ups for women and children is one of their key responsibilities. The Anganwadi workers often takes on the role of a teacher and aims to provide pre-school education to children between the age of 3 and 5 years. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has laid down guidelines for the responsibilities of Anganwadi workers (AWW). These include showing community support and active participation in executing this program, to conduct regular quick surveys of all families, organize pre-school activities, provide health and nutrition education to families especially pregnant women on how to breastfeed, etc., motivating families to adopt family planning, educating parents about child growth and development, assist in the implementation and execution of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) to educate teenage girls and parents by organizing social awareness programs and the like identify disabilities in children and so on. So, the researchers have selected the to evaluate the effectiveness of Anganwadi centers and the topic entitled is "Evaluation of effectiveness of Anganwadi centers – A case study in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh"

Key Words: Anganwadi, Anganwadi worker, Child Care, Immunization.

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INTRODUCTION:

Anganwadi is a type of rural mother and child care centre in India. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. Anganwadi means "Courtyard Shelter" in Indian languages.

A typical Anganwadi centre provides basic health care in Indian villages. It is a part of the Indian public health care system. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. The centres may be used as depots for oral rehydration salts, basic medicines and contraceptives.

As many as 13.3 lakh Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi centers (AWCs/mini-AWCs) are operational out of 13.7 lakh sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs, as of 31 January 2013. These centers provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services of which later three services are provided in convergence with public health systems.

Anganwadi Workers Functions:

The responsibilities of Anganwadi workers (AWW) are extremely significant. They ensure antenatal and postnatal care for pregnant women and immediate diagnosis and care for new born children and nursing mothers. They administer the immunization of all children below the age of 6 years.

In addition they supervise the distribution of supplementary nutrition to children below the age of 6 as well as pregnant and nursing women. Monitoring regular health and medical check-ups for women and children is one of their key responsibilities. The Anganwadi workers often takes on the role of a teacher and aims to provide pre-school education to children between the age of 3 and 5 years.

Responsibilities of Anganwadi Workers:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has laid down guidelines for the responsibilities of Anganwadi workers (AWW). These include showing community support and active participation in executing this program, to conduct regular quick surveys of all families, organize pre-school activities, provide health and nutrition education to families especially pregnant women on how to breastfeed, etc., motivating families to adopt family planning, educating parents about child growth and development, assist in the implementation and execution of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) to educate teenage girls and parents by organizing social awareness programs and the like identify disabilities in children and so on.

Supervision on Anganwadi Workers:

Every 40 to 65 Anganwadi workers are supervised by one Mukhya Sevika. They provide on-the-job training. In addition to performing the responsibilities with the Anganwadi workers, they have other duties such as keeping track of who are benefiting from the program from low economic status - specifically those who belong to the malnourished category; guide the Anganwadi workers in assessing the age and weight of children and how to plot their weights; demonstrate effective methods, for example, in providing health and nutrition education to mothers; and maintain statistics of Anganwadis and the workers to determine what can be improved. The Mukhya Sevika then reports to the Child development Projects Officer (CDPO).

Benefits with Anganwadi Workers:

Unfortunately India has a shortage of skilled professionals. Therefore, through the Anganwadi system, the country is trying to meet its goal of enhanced health facilities that are affordable and accessible for local populations. In many ways an Anganwadi worker is better equipped than a physician in reaching out to the rural population. Since the worker lives with the people she is in a better position to identify the cause of health problems and hence counter them. She has a very good insight of the health status in her region. Secondly though Anganwadi workers are not as skilled or qualified as professionals they have better social skills thus making it easier to interact with the people. Moreover, since these workers are from the village, they are trusted which makes it easier for them to help the people. Last but not the least, Anganwadi workers are well aware of the ways of the people, are comfortable with the language, know the rural folk personally etc. This makes it very easy for them to figure out the problems being faced by the people and ensure that they are solved.

Challenges and Solutions:

There have been public policy discussions over whether to make Anganwadis universally available to all eligible children and mothers. This would require significant increases in budgetary allocation and a rise in Anganwadis centers to over 16 lakh.

Anganwadis are staffed by officers and their helpers, who are typically women from poor families. The workers do not have permanent jobs with comprehensive retirement benefits like other government staff. Worker protests (by the All India Anganwadi Workers Federation) and public debates on this topic are ongoing. There are periodic reports of corruption and crimes against women in some Anganwadi centers. There are legal and societal issues when Anganwadi-serviced children fall sick or die.

In announcing the 2008-2009 budgets, Indian Finance Minister P Chidambaram stated that salaries would be increased for Anganwadi workers to Rs 1500 per month and helpers to Rs 750 per month. In March 2008 there was debate about whether packaged foods (such as biscuits) should become part of the food served. Detractors, including Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen, disagreed saying it will become the

only food consumed by the children. Options for increasing partnership with the private sector are continuing.

In a major initiative, the centre is set to digitise the work of Anganwadis starting with 27 most-backward districts in Uttar Pradesh: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Anganwadis will be provided with tablet computers to record data that will be integrated with the health ministry which is involved in carrying out immunization, health check-ups, and nutrition education under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

Integration with other official schemes:

The Integrated Child Development Services (India) Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings as this was envisaged to be provided by the community except for the North Eastern States. For them, financial support was provided for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02 at a unit cost of Rs.175,000.

As part of the strengthening and restructuring the ICDS Scheme, the government approved a provision of construction of 200,000 Anganwadi centre buildings at a cost of Rs. 450,000 per unit during XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between centre and states (other than the NER, where it will be at 90:10).

Further, construction of AWC has been notified as a permissible activity under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). The construction of AWC buildings can be taken up in convergence with MNREGA.

CRITICISM:

The Anganwadi is functioning as indicated by a collection of reports by the leading daily newspaper, The Times of India. To quote from the first report, "Two children of an anganwadi centre in Angul district died in a freak accident on Friday. They drowned in a rainwater-filled pit dug near their anganwadi centre. The children are Priyanka Dash (3) and Monalisa Naik (4) of Tentulihata village within Banarapala police limits, 20 km from here. The incident comes two months after seven children of an anganwadi centre were killed in Nayagarh district when rain-soaked brick wall of the centre fell on them while they were having their mid-day meals."

In a desperate attempt to improve the poor state of governance of the Anganwadi scheme in his budget speech for the financial year 2011-12, Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee increased the salary for Anganwadi workers to Rs 3000 per month and helpers to Rs 1500 per month — about one tenth of the salary of government office assistant.

International Efforts:

UNICEF and the UN Millennium Development Goals of reducing infant mortality and improving maternal care are the impetus for increasing focus on the Anganwadis. Workers and helpers are expected to be trained as per WHO standards.¹

OBJECTIVES of the STUDY:

The present research paper has been prepared with the following objectives

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Anganwadi workers in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.
2. To analyze the impact of recent developments taken place upon the Anganwadi scheme by government in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.

HYPOTHESES:

Based on the above objectives of the present research the researchers have formulated the following null hypothesis to test the data

H01: The Anganwadi centers are not effective in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.

H02: There is no impact of recent developments taken place upon the Anganwadi schemes by government in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.

SOURCES of DATA:

To conduct present research and to prepare the present research paper the researchers have used both the primary and secondary data.

- **PRIMARY DATA:** The researchers have used the primary data to evaluate the effectiveness of Anganwadi centers in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.
- **SECONDARY DATA:** The researchers have used different Article on related studies, websites for the information on Anganwadis, different articles on related studies and internet sources were used to review the literature and to conduct the present research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Researchers have selected the SPSR Nellore district to conduct the present research. Three mandals in SPSR Nellore district were selected by simple random sampling and from each of the select sample mandal 10 Anganwadi Centers were selected and interview schedules have conducted to collect data for preparing the present research paper on the topic entitled “Evaluation of effectiveness of Anganwadi centers – A case study in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh”

TOOLS of ANALYSIS:

General percentages and averages used to the data collected by researchers to interpret and draw the inferences to bring a shape to the present research paper.

Table.1

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their age groups in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Age Groups in years				Total
	18 – 28	28 – 38	38 – 48	48 and above	
GUDUR	2 (20)	4 (40)	3 (30)	1 (10)	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	1 (10)	3 (30)	4 (40)	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	2 (20)	4 (40)	2 (20)	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
Total	5 (16.67)	11(36.67)	9 (30)	5 (16.67)	30 (100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 1 describes the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their age groups in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers (11 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that they are under the age group ranging from 28 – 38 years, followed by nine respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that their age ranging from 38 – 48 years and an equal number of five respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that they are from the age groups ranging from 18 -28 and the 48 and above years.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that their age ranging from 28 – 38 years are found from Gudur and Kavali mandals together.

Table.2

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their educational qualification details in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Education qualification details			Total
	SECONDARY	INTER	DEGREE	
GUDUR	5 (50)	3 (30)	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	4 (40)	4 (40)	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	4 (40)	3 (30)	3 (30)	10 (33.33)
Total	13 (43.33)	10 (33.33)	7 (23.33)	30

Source: Field Survey

Table 2 reveals the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their education qualification details in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers (13 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that their education qualification is

Secondary level, followed by 10 respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that their education qualification is Intermediate level and seven respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that their education qualification is Graduate level.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that their education qualification is Secondary level are found from Gudur mandal. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers of those who have responded that their education qualification is Graduate level are found from Kavali mandal.

Table.3

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their community to which they belong to in select sample mandals in SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Type of Community					Total
	OC	OBC	SC	ST	MINORITIES	
GUDUR	3 (30)	2 (20)	3 (20)	1 (10)	1 (10)	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	3 (30)	4 (40)	2 (20)	1 (10)	0	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	3 (30)	4 (40)	2 (20)	0	1 (10)	10 (33.33)
Total	9 (30)	10 (33.33)	7 (23.33)	2 (6.67)	2 (6.67)	30(100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 3 depicts the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their community type details in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers (10 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that they belong to Other Backward Castes, followed by nine respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that they belong to Open Category community, seven respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that they belong to Scheduled Castes and an equal number of respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that they belong to Scheduled Tribes and Minority communities.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they belong to Other Backward Castes are found from Venkatagiri and Kavali mandals together.

Table.4

Distribution of number of Children enrolled according to the age groups in respondent Anganwadi in select sample mandals in SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Children enrolled according to their ages		Total
	0 – 3	3 – 6	
GUDUR	196 (51.99)	181(48.01)	377 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	207 (52.14)	190 (47.86)	397 (33.33)
KAVALI	219 (51.77)	204 (48.23)	423 (33.33)
Total	622 (51.96)	575 (48.04)	1197 (100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 4 explains the distribution of number of Children enrolled according to the age groups in respondent Anganwadi in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority number of Children (622 out of 1197) who enrolled in respondent Anganwadis in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh are under the age group of 0 – 3 years and least number of Children are under the age group of 3 – 6 years.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the Children who have enrolled in respondent Anganwadis in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who are under the age group of 0 – 3 years are found from Kavali mandal and majority of the Children of those who are under the age group of 3 – 6 years are found from Kavali mandal.

Table.5

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on whether they were utilized for other than Anganwadi Center duties in select sample mandals in SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Opinion on whether have used for other than AWC duties		Total
	YES	NO	
GUDUR	8 (80)	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	7 (70)	3 (30)	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	8 (80)	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
Total	23 (76.67)	7 (23.33)	30(100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 5 shows the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on whether they were utilized for other than Anganwadi worker Center in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers (23 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they were utilized for other than Anganwadi Center duties and least number of respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that they were not utilized for the duties other than Anganwadi center duties.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they were utilized for the duties other than Anganwadi center are found from Gudur and Kavali mandals together and majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers of those who have responded that they were not utilized for the duties other than Anganwadi workers are found from Venkatagiri mandal.

Table.6

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on where the Anganwadi center is housed in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Details of where the AWC is housed			Total
	Own Building	Community Hall/Auditorium	School Building	
GUDUR	8 (80)	0	2 (20)	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	8 (80)	1 (10)	1 (10)	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	7 (70)	1 (10)	2 (30)	10 (33.33)
Total	23 (76.67)	2 (6.67)	7 (23.33)	30 (100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 6 describes the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on where the Anganwadi center is housed in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers (23 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that their respective Anganwadi center is housed in own building, followed by seven respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that their respective Anganwadi center is housed in school building and two respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that their respective Anganwadi center is housed in Community Hall/Auditorium.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that their respective Anganwadi center is housed in own building are found from Gudur and Venkatagiri mandals together.

Table.7

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on the children whether they be able to recite the rhymes when they ask in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Opinion on whether the children be able to recite Rhymes			Total
	Yes – Easily	Yes – Reluctantly/ with persuasion	No	
GUDUR	6 (60)	3 (30)	1 (10)	10 (33.33)

VENKATAGIRI	7 (70)	3 (30)	0	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	5 (50)	4 (40)	1 (10)	10 (33.33)
Total	18 (76.67)	10 (33.33)	2 (6.67)	30

Source: Field Survey

Table 7 depicts the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on the whether they are able to recite the rhymes when they ask in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers (18 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that the children in their respective Anganwadi center able to recite the rhymes easily when they ask, followed by 10 respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that the children in their respective Anganwadi center are able to recite the rhymes reluctantly/with persuasion and seven respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that the children in their respective Anganwadi center are not able to recite the rhymes when they ask.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that the children in their respective Anganwadi center are able to recite the rhymes easily when they ask are found from Venkatagiri mandal.

Table.8

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on how often they meet ASHA workers in select sample mandals in SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Opinion on how often Anganwadi workers meet ASHA workers		Total
	Everyday	Once a week	
GUDUR	2 (20)	8 (80)	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	1 (10)	9 (90)	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	1 (10)	9 (90)	10 (33.33)
Total	4 (13.33)	26 (86.67)	30(100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 8 shows the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on how often they meet the ASHA workers in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that majority of respondent Anganwadi workers (26 out of 30) in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that they meet ASHA workers at least once in a week and least number of respondent Anganwadi workers have responded that they meet ASHA workers every day.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that, majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they meet ASHA workers at least once in a week are found from Venkatagiri and Kavali mandals

together and majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers of those who have responded that they meet ASHA workers every day are found from Gudur mandal.

Table.9

Distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on whether the attendance and enrollment has increased due to the recent developments in select sample mandals in SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Mandal	Opinion on whether the attendance has increased due to recent developments		Total
	YES	No	
GUDUR	10 (100)	0	10 (33.33)
VENKATAGIRI	10 (100)	0	10 (33.33)
KAVALI	10 (100)	0	10 (33.33)
Total	30 (100)	0	30(100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 9 explains the distribution of respondent Anganwadi workers and their opinion on whether the attendance and enrollment of children has increased due to recent developments taken place in select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. It is understood from the table above that all the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have responded that the attendance and enrollments of children has increased due to the recent developments taken place.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that all the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have unanimously responded that the attendance and enrollment of children has increased due to the recent changes taken place.

SUMMARY of FINDINGS:

1. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that their age ranging from 28 – 38 years are found from Gudur and Kavali mandals together.
2. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that their education qualification is Secondary level are found from Gudur mandal. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers of those who have responded that their education qualification is Graduate level are found from Kavali mandal.
3. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they belong to Other Backward Castes are found from Venkatagiri and Kavali mandals together.

4. Majority of the Children who have enrolled in respondent Anganwadis in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who are under the age group of 0 – 3 years are found from Kavali mandal and majority of the Children of those who are under the age group of 3 – 6 years are found from Kavali mandal.
5. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they were utilized for the duties other than Anganwadi center are found from Gudur and Kavali mandals together and majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers of those who have responded that they were not utilized for the duties other than Anganwadi workers are found from Venkatagiri mandal.
6. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that their respective Anganwadi center is housed in own building are found from Gudur and Venkatagiri mandals together.
7. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that the children in their respective Anganwadi center are able to recite the rhymes easily when they ask are found from Venkatagiri mandal.
8. Majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh of those who have responded that they meet ASHA workers at least once in a week are found from Venkatagiri and Kavali mandals together and majority of the respondent Anganwadi workers of those who have responded that they meet ASHA workers every day are found from Gudur mandal.
9. All the respondent Anganwadi workers in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh have unanimously responded that the attendance and enrollment of children has increased due to the recent changes taken place.

CONCLUSION:

All the respondent Anganwadi centers are in all the three select sample mandals of SPSR Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh are performing well, the working conditions of Anganwadi workers have increased and the attendance and enrollments of children also due to the recent developments taken place. Hence, the Anganwadis working effectively towards the child care which because of the recent developments taken place the null hypothesis were rejected.

REFERENCES:

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anganwadi>
2. Primary data of field survey

