



Analysis of the availability of Pre-requisite facilities in Anganwadi Centre in the tribal area of south Gujarat

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Abstract

'Anganwadicentre is the type of child and mother care centre in India. It is a part of the Government of India named the integrated child development service (ICDS) scheme. It was launched by the on 2nd October 1975 by the GoI and at the same time, this scheme was launched in Chotaudaipur taluka by the government of Gujarat. This scheme is the largest unique flagship programme for early childhood development. The pre-requisite facilities are not only for Anganwadi centre but schools, colleges and higher educational institutions needful. The terms are prerequisite facilities included playgrounds, availability of drinking water, seating area, building, tools, Toys, Light, etc.'

Keywords: Pre-requisite facilities, Building infrastructure, Anganwadi centre, Tribal Area of south Gujarat, etc.

1. Introduction Now the days, it has been comprehensively understood that pre-requisite facility is so far meaning of facilities. The Anganwadi centre is regarded to be having a considerable influence in enabling to achieve the desired education. The availability of pre-requisite facilities has a considerable impact on the Anganwadi centre and is also an important indicator of a favourable learning environment for the students from 0 to 6 ages old.

The integrated child development service, popularly known as ICDS was evolved in 1975 by the GoI with the major objectives of;

- ✓ Improve the nutritional and health status of children from 0 to 6 years old,
- ✓ Reducing the mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, and school dropout rate.
- ✓ Promote child development by effective coordination and implementation of various departments' programs at a grassroots level in villages.
- ✓ To be aware of mothers and pregnant women, and lactating

mothers to proper nutrition and health education.

Hereby, the Anganwadi centre is developed in childhood and improved in both pre and post-natal environments. The Anganwadi centre covered 0-6 old age children, women between 15-45 years, and adolescent girls are also covered by this programme. This scheme was launched in 1975 with 33 projects on an experimental basis, now the ICDS scheme extended to 7067 operational ICDS projects with 13.34 lakh Anganwadi centres across all 36 states/Union Territories(as on Jan. 2015) in the country.¹

1.2 Population norms for setting up Anganwadi centres in the tribal area.

The administrative unit for the location of this project is coterminous with a community development block in rural areas. The tribal blocks and in

¹ICDS scheme guidelines for Monitoring & Supervision of scheme, NIPCCD, New Delhi, p.02

predominantly tribal areas for ICDS only. The guidelines for setting up the Anganwadi centre

for the tribal area as per revised population norms are as under.

Table:1

Location-wise norms for setting up Anganwadi centre as per population

Location	Population Norms	No. of AWCs
Rural/Urban	400-800	1
	800-1600	2
	1600-2400	3
	Thereafter in multiples of 800,	1
The tribal and hilly area	300-800	1

Sources: ministry of women's and child development, Govt. of India

The above table shows the norms of setting up Anganwadi centres in the normally rural and urban areas and tribal or hilly areas according to population. For every 400-800 population, one AWC is started in Rural and urban areas. There are different criteria for setting up AWC in the tribal, riverine, desert, hilly, and other difficult areas. For the remote and

low-populated hamlets and villages, the central government launched Mini-Anganwadi (MAWC). Till the year of 2015, only one of the six services of ICDS was being provided in the Mini-Anganwadi centre but now been decided to provide all six services under ICDS from the Mini-Anganwadi centre also.

Table: 2

Location-wise norms for setting up Mini-Anganwadi centre as per population

Location	Population norms	No. of MAWCs
Rural/Urban	150-400	1
The tribal and hilly area	150-300	1

Sources: ministry of women's and child development, Govt. of India

The government of India has also designed a new scheme for setting up of Mini-Anganwadi for tribal, riverine, desert, hilly, and other difficult areas. Now the government decided that a priority base will be given Anganwadi

centre within three months on demand from the date of demand for the rural area, an area predominantly inherited by tribes, particularly backward tribes, and scheduled cast also.

1.3 Provision for the physical infrastructure of Anganwadi Centre

As we may be aware, the integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme is one of

the most unique flagship programmes being implemented through the Anganwadi centres across the country. The scheme offered a package of six services for children under six years of age, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. Keeping in view the important role played by Anganwadi centres in the delivery of services to the targeted population, every Anganwadi centre must be well equipped with pre-requisite facilities.

The number of operational Anganwadi centres and Mini-Anganwadi centres reported as on 30th June 2020 is 13, 83,955. In the year 2019-20, the estimated budget allocated is 19,834.37 Cr. The number of beneficiaries (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers for supplementary nutrition is 8.31 Cr.² The details of availability of pre-requisite facilities in Anganwadi centre are as under;

1.3.1 Availability of building

Anganwadi centres are central places for the delivery of ICDS services for the targeted population. If we want to AWCs function effectively, the Anganwadi centres require basic infrastructure. As per the ministry's norms (2011) for the construction of AWCs building, an Anganwadi centre must have a separate seating room, one kitchen, a store for storing food items, 8 child-friendly toilets, separate space for storing food items and toys, separate space for children to play indoor and

outdoor activities and safe drinking water facilities. For that, the state government has been constructing the building for the Anganwadi centre using their fund, under the ICDS scheme, through community support fund available under a scheme of different ministries, such as BRGF, MPLADS, MLADS, NREGA, PRI, MsDP, ADP, BADP and state plans including RIDF, by hiring suitable buildings on rent etc.

The audit noted that out of 2701 test-checked AWCs, 1043 AWCs were operating from dedicated ICDS buildings, further, 792 AWCs were running

²Annual report 2020-21, ministry of women and child development, Govt. of India, p.29

Table: 3
Building facility for Anganwadi centre

Facilities at AWCs	Total	Rural	Urban
Own ICDS building	40.5	42.8	19.6
Rented building	21.3	17.1	60.9
AWC functioning in a School Building	49.8	50.9	26.4
AWC functioning in the Panchayat building	-	12.8	-
AWC functioning in Anganwadi worker or Anganwadi helper's house	11.1	10.1	32.8
Separate kitchen	52.7	52.6	54.5
Cooking food in an open space	19.9	20.5	13.0
Having toilette facility	43.4	42.0	56.7
Anganwadi centre functioning in one room	65.6	64.5	75.0
Anganwadi centre functioning in two or more rooms	25.5	26.1	20.2
Source: Rapid survey on children, April 2016			

The above table shows, the building facility for the Anganwadi centre in the country. As per the above details out of total Anganwadi centres, 40.5 percent are operating from dedicated ICDC buildings, including 42.8 percent in rural areas and 19.6 percent in the urban area. Further, 21.3 percent AWCs centres run in rented buildings, 49.8 percent function in school buildings, and 11.1 percent AWCs function in Anganwadi workers or Helper's houses. Around 4.00 lakh Anganwadi centres were constructed across in country with the ICDS scheme by the ministry of rural development, the ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of WCD on 17th Feb. 2016.³

1.3.2 Physical condition of the building

According to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, report no.22 of 2012-13. A large number of Anganwadi centre was functioning in incomplete buildings, door(s) were not present/broken in 14 percent of test-checked Anganwadi buildings, windows were not present in 14 percent of centres and 13 percent of the centre building have no completed flooring. In the six-state Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhyapradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Uttarpradesh 81 to 97 percent of Anganwadi centres were housed in a pucca building.⁴

1.3.3 Availability Hygiene and Sanitation facilities

The beneficiaries are spent more time at the Anganwadi centre during the day, because of the importance, it is primary

³Annual report, MoWCD, p.30

⁴Performance Audit o ICDS scheme, CAG, Report no.22 of 2012-13, p.37

requirement of hygiene and sanitation facilities at the Anganwadi centre. As per the central government norms (2011), a child-friendly toilet and drinking

water facility is a basic minimum requirement for the effective functioning of an Anganwadi centre.

Table: 4
Building facility for Anganwadi centre

Facilities at AWCs	Total	Rural	Urban
Toilet facility	43.4	42.0	56.7
Access to drinking water within the premises of AWC	44.7	43.5	56.1
Within the premises of AWC outside the premises of AWC but within 50 meters of AWC	62.9	61.9	74.2
Electricity connection	32.4	28.6	68.0
Sources: Rapid survey on children, April 2016			

There are large numbers of Anganwadi centres that do not have available child-friendly toilet facilities. As per the above statistic details, only 44.7 percent of total AWCs have facilities for drinking water on their premises. Around 43.0 percent AWCs have a toilet, in 62.9 Anganwadi centres took drinking water facilities from other premises located within 50 meters of their Anganwadi centres. Only

32.4 Anganwadi centres have an electricity connection. There were a few possibilities of the above facilities in rural area's Anganwadi centres than Anganwadi centres of urban areas.

There are 53,029 sanctioned Anganwadi centres by the central government and 100 percent AWCs are operational in the state of Gujarat. District-wise details of AWCs are as under;

Table: 5
District wise AWCs of South Gujarat

Sr. No	Districts	No. of Block	No. of Village	No. of AWCs
1	NARMADA	5	545	952
2	BHARUCH	9	640	1374
3	SURAT RURAL	9	690	1733
4	DANGS	3	301	441
5	NAVSARI	6	382	1330
6	VALSAD	6	452	1899
7	TAPI	7	465	1049
8	SURAT URBAN	1	1	1090
Source: women and child development department, Govt. of Guj.				

According to the Annual report 2021-22, there are 43,257 out of the total Anganwadi centre are operating in their building, 51,377 AWCs have toilet facilities, and 50,454 AWCs have drinking water facilities available with water purifier equipment, 52,398 centres are covered by electric facilities in the Gujarat state.

2. Problem Statement

We should remember that the pre-requisite facilities in the Anganwadi centre do not mean only physical structure. The separate child-friendly toilet, clean and completed classrooms, proper space for seating, good space for indoor and outdoor activities, verandas around to centre, separate kitchen for cooking, separate store room for food and Toys storing, connectivity of light and drinking water in premises, etc are included in prerequisite facilities. In the state of Gujarat, a large number of AWCs has adequate building facility but it is not as per the ministry's norms and reasons that three basic services i.e. nutrition, health and pre-school education are affected provided by AWCs under integrated child development service.

3. The research topic of the study

The subject selected for the present study is; "Analysis of the availability of Pre-requisite facilities in Anganwadi Centre in the tribal area of south Gujarat"

4. Profile of working area

For the study, the researcher selected research areas of Vaghai block

in the district of the dang and Vansada block in the district of Navsari from south Gujarat. The working areas were chosen for making a comparative study between two tribal regions and making a viable analysis of pre-requisite infrastructure.

5. The objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the pre-requisite facilities in the Anganwadi centre of Vaghai Taluka and Vansada Talukain the tribal area of south Gujarat. While Vaghai is taluka of the backward tribal district of the dang and other work areas Vansada is a town in the Navsari district.

6. Research Methodology

6.1 Research design

The present study is based on prerequisite infrastructure in Anganwadi centre of tribal rural area of south Gujarat. In the present study, quantitative and qualitative data are analyzed. The primary data aggregation by questionnaire examined and evaluated facilities in Anganwadi centre through appropriate statistical methods. In the study, sampling was chosen by a systematic method of statistical.

6.2 Sample size

In the present study total of twenty-five (25) samples (AWCs) are selected from the villages of Vansada taluka and Vaghai taluka and get information regarding the statement of problems from the Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi helper.

District	Block	Samples size (No. of AWCs)
Navsari	Vansada	13
The Dang	Vaghai	12
Total		25

The statistical tools and techniques used for primary data collection and data analysis. The researcher visited 25 AWCs in the tribal village of Vansada Taluka and Vaghai taluka of south Gujarat and collected primary information in line with the objectives of this study used by Interview and quaternary techniques.

6.3 Analysis Tolls

The research study used the following statistical analysis tools:

- T-Test
- Chi-test

6.4 Research Instruments

- Quaternary for AWCs Workers

6.5 Database of the research study

The present study tries on to find out to condition of AWCs in tribal villages area of south Gujarat. In this study the tools and techniques used for primary and secondary data collection by the Researcher from the below sources;

6.5.1 Primary and Secondary data :

Primary data is the information of researcher used first for current his thesis. For this social research study, primary data has been taken from various sources by using Quaternary and secondary data has been collected from such as; News Paper, Newsletters, the government of Gujarat's reports, and the government of India's reports and research paper, etc.

7. Survey Finding

7.1 Availability of Anganwadi centers's Building

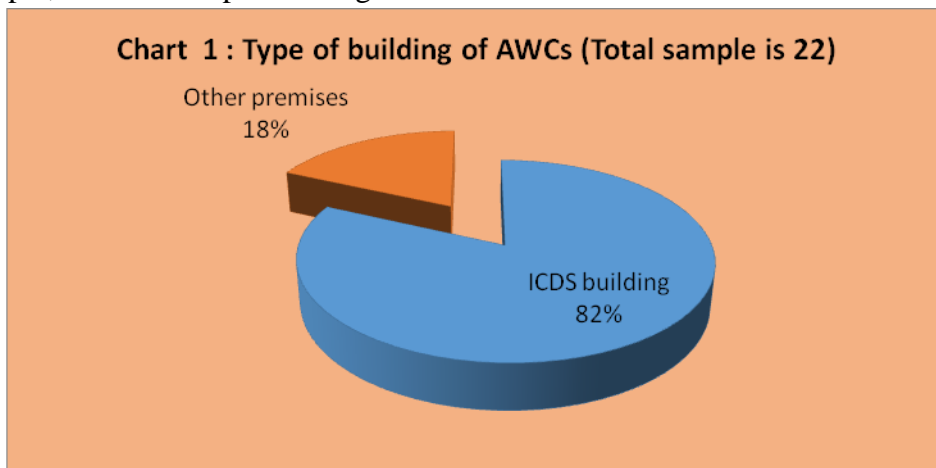
As per the report of WCD minister, the Anganwadi center will be proved as The first habitation post for health, nutrition and early learning and for that it is imperative that Anganwadi center have their own building with adequate infrastructure. The bellow table provided the details of availability of Building facilities in sampling Anganwadi center in tribal rural area of Navsari and The Dang district of south gujrat.

Table : 6
Details of availability of building in Anganwadi center

Sr. No	Area Name	Yes		No		N	Mean	S.D
		Number	%	Number	%			
1	Vaghai	9	81.82	2	18.18	22	1.18	0.395
2	Vansada	9	81.82	2	18.18			
Source : Field Survey								

According to the study survey, 81.82 percent of Anganwadi centres were operating in own building dedicated from ICDS in Vaghai taluka and 81.82 percent anganwadi center operated in have own building in Vansada taluka. Further, out of whole sample, about 81.82 percent anganwadi

center were operating in own building, about 18.18 per cent Anganwadi centres were operating from rented premises or school's premises or other places of Anganwadi worker/helper's house in tribal area of south Gujarat.



(The ICDS building mainly including dedicated from government fund or under the scheme of integrated child development service. As well,

other premises included Panchayat house, communities building, school building, AWWs and AWHs houses or their premises, etc.

7.2 Physical condition of Anganwadi centers's building

Table : 7

Status of building condition in Anganwadi centers

Sr. No	Area Name	Yes		No		N	Mean	S.D
		Number	%	Number	%			
1	Vaghai	8	72.72	3	27.28	22	1.55	0.510
2	Vansada	2	18.18	9	81.81			

Source : Field Survey

The above table shows that there are in total of 22 AWCs in Vaghai taluka and Dang taluka, out of only 10 AWCs having pucca building respect to good condition and about 12 AWCs building's physical condition are dilapidated. The performance of state government respect to established own building is excellent and beside large number of AWCs are functioning

in incomplete building i.e. Doors are not present, windows are broken, flooring are incomplete and not fit for seating for children in Tribal area of Dang and Navsari district of south Gujarat.

7.3 Available of safe drinking water in Anganwadi centres

The hygiene of Anganwadi centres is paramount in view of the fact that

beneficiaries are required to stay at Anganwadi centres for 6 to 8 hour during the whole day. So the facilities

of sanitation and drinking water is become very important in Anganwadi center for children and their parents.

Table : 8

Details of availability of drinking water in Anganwadi centres

Sr. No	Area Name	Yes		No		N	Mean	S.D
		Number	%	Number	%			
1	Vaghai	8	72.72	3	27.28	22	1.32	0.477
2	Vansada	7	63.64	4	36.36			

Source : Field Survey

The above table-8 shows details of availability of drinking water in Anganwadi center of both taluka vaghai and vansada in south Gujarat. In the field work, it is noted that about 72.72 per cent Anganwadi centres having facilities of drinking water in their premises or nearest of AWCs in Vaghai taluka and about 63.64 percent Anganwadi center have available sources of drinking water in their

premises. As per the government ministry's instructions(2011), child friendly toilet and safe drinking water facilities are the basic minimum requirements for the effective functioning of an Anganwadi centers. However, The drinking water facilities and hygienic sources of drinking water are not present at 31.82 per cent Anganwadi center in the tribal area.

7.4 Enough space for child play in the AWCs's building

Table : 9

Details of availability of drinking water in Anganwadi centres

Sr. No	Area Name	Yes		No		N	Mean	S.D
		Number	%	Number	%			
1	Vaghai	8	72.72	3	27.28	22	1.45	0.510
2	Vansada	4	36.36	7	63.64			

Source : Field Survey

The above table-9 shows details of availability of spaces/Ground for play for children in Anganwadi center. In the vaghai taluka, 72.72 per cent and 36.36 per cent in the Vansada taluka's Anganwadi centers have facilities of ground for play. The total of 45.45 per cent Anganwadi have not safe and quite

spaces for play ground in the tribal area of south Gujarat.

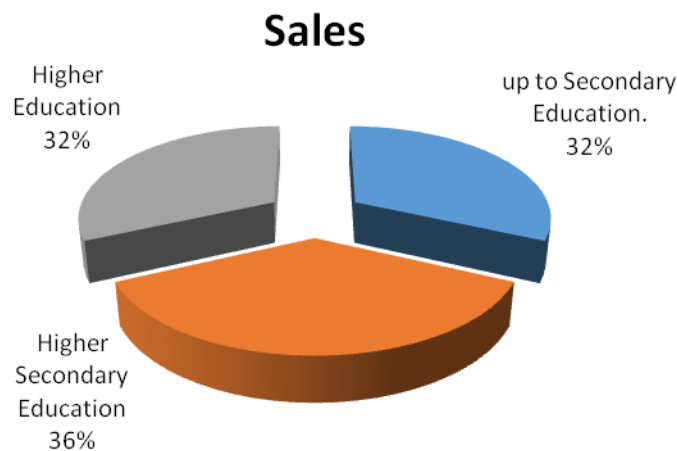
7.5 Availability of Food and medicine kits : According to survey, that is to be a very good effort from government that 95 percent Anganwadi take regular food and materials for children's nutrition but there is an exception that 45.5 per cent of total

Anganwadi centres haven't first aid medicine kits as well as those who have, it are invalied, incomplited and inadequate in the study's anganwadi of tribal area of south Gujarat.

7.6 Availability of computer facilities in the nearest of AWCs : there are only 27.3 AWCs have computer center available within distance of 1 k.m from Anganwadi center. Which can used AWW's or AWHs worker for printe,

zerox and other digital work regards of Anganwadi. Futher, 13.6 per cente AWWs have travel more than 1km and about 59.1 per cent are travel in other villages for Computer services.

7.7 Qualification of AWWs : The status of qualification of Anganwadi workers of twenty two sample of Angavadi centres is depicted in the chart as are under :



7.8 Economically Condition of AWWs : in the study, 22 AWCs's workers are belong to scheduled tribe community. As per survey, 17 workers lives below to poverty line, who is equil to about 77.3 per cent of total sample. There is surprising find out that they are only sole erners in the 63.6 percent household of Anganwadi worker.

many centerthe water purifier machine have been provided by government but it are not working or many centres have no facilities for instalation of it system. About 45.45 per ent Anganwadi have not safe and quite spaces for play ground. As per survey 95 percent Anganwadi take regular food and mataterials for children's nutritians but there is an excepetion that 45.5 per cent of total Anganwadi centres haven't first aid medicine kits in the tribal area of south Gujarat.

8. Conclusions

Ther is concluded that the large number of Anganwadi centres operating in own building, it is a make good achievement of Government but now, lake of maintenance, around of 55 percent anganwadi's building are diapilated. About 31.82 AWCs have no safe and clean source of water, thus , in

9. Limitation of the research study

This research study may have some limitation such as;

- This study has been done with time and money limits because this researcher presented a study conducted by sampling method.

- There are chances that could be including evaluation of services which provided by AWCs in this research study.

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