

A Study on the Existing Status of Anganwadi Centres in Now boicha Block of Lakhimpur District, Assam

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Abstract

An Anganwadi centre is a courtyard playground centre that offers integrated services, including additional nutrition, vaccination, health check-up, recommendation services, pre-school education and health and nutrition education. It is a childcare centre located in the village and the area of the slums itself. In 1945, Tarabai Modak, who developed the Anganwadi centre concept in a coastal village in Thane district, believed that if children could not reach school, school should reach them. Since its formation, Anganwadi centres have been working for the overall upliftment of the children. The present research is made to study the existing status of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) in Nowboicha Block of Lakhimpur district of Assam. However, these pre primary schools give importance to develop the children's physical, mental and emotional growth and development. So through this study, the researcher will get a proper idea about the present conditions of the Anganwadi centres of the Nowboicha block of Assam especially between the years of 2021 and 2022.

Keywords- Anganwadi, ICDS, Children, Nowboicha, Nutrition, Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Early childhood development is the key to a full and productive life for a child and to the progress of a nation. Early childhood is a critical stage of development that forms the foundation for children's future well-being and learning. The years from conception through birth to six years of age are most important to the complete and healthy cognitive, emotional and physical growth and development of children. In this case, the pre primary school should give importance to develop the children's physical, mental and emotional growth and development.

2. INFORMATION OF THE STUDY AREA:

2.1 LAKHIMPUR:

Lakhimpur is a district in the northeast of India. According to the 2011 census report, the district had a total population of 10,40,644 and a literacy rate of about 77.20%. The female literacy rate was 70.67 per cent, while the male literacy rate was 83.52 per cent. The total area of the district is 2,277.77 km². In the district of Lakhimpur there are nine districts - north of Lakhimpur, Dhakuakhana, Nowboicha, Bihpuria, Narayanpur, Karunabari, Telahi, Boginodi and Gilamara. The area consists of the Assam, tea gardens, Nepalese, Bihari, Mising, Bongali and Marwari communities

2.2.1 NOWBOICHA

Nowboicha is one of the blocks of Lakhimpur district. It is located 17 K.M towards west from district head quarters north Lakhimpur. Nowboicha block covers 1,82,581B-4K-13Ls. According to the census of 2011 the population of Nowboicha block is 1,47,741. Nowboicha block covers total 144 villages. There are 10 panchayats in Nowboicha block. These are Dijoo, Doolahat Sonapur, Madhya Nowboicha, Nowboicha, Pachim Nowboicha, Phulbari, Pohumora, Rampur Bogibil, Ranganodi, Singra.

2.1.3 ICDS:

The full form of ICDS is Integrated Child Development Service. It is world's largest community based programme. The ICDS scheme was launched on 2nd oct, 1975 by the government of India. Millions of young children today in the developing world live in conditions of poverty (<https://wcd.nic.in/>). From the perspective of overall development, they are born and brought up in a hostile environment. Human development programmes focused on care and welfare of children occupied an important place. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children. India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, and morbidity reduce learning capacity and mortality. ICDS is an inter sectoral programme which seeks to directly reach out to children, below six years, especially from vulnerable and remote areas and give them a head-start by providing an integrated programme of early childhood education, health and nutrition (Park, 2013).

Objectives of ICDS:

- To reduce instance of mortality, malnutrition and school dropouts among Indian children.
- To provide nutritional food to the mothers of young children and also at the time of pregnancy.
- To raise the health and nutrition level of poor Indian children below 6 years of age.
- To create a base for proper mental, physical and social development of children in India.

The main program interventions within the ICDS are as follows: -

- I. Pre-school education for children aged 3 to 6.
- II. Supplementary nutrition for children between 6 months and 6 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- III. Health checks, including care for children less than 6 years of age, prenatal care for pregnant women, and postnatal care for nursing mothers.
- IV. Immunization of children against vaccine-preventable diseases and tetanus vaccination of pregnant women.
- V. Assistance services for sick or malnourished children.
- VI. Nutrition and health education for teenagers and women, especially adolescents aged 15 to 45.

3. ANGANWADI CENTRE:

The word "Anganwadi" was developed from the Hindi word "Angan". Angan means courtyard of a house. In rural areas, Angan is a place where people meet to discuss, meet and socialize. An Anganwadi centre is literally a courtyard playground centre that offers integrated services, including additional nutrition, vaccination, health check-up, recommendation services, pre-school education and health and nutrition education. It is a child care centre located in the village and the area of the slums itself (Barman 2001). In 1945, Tarabai Modak, who developed the Anganwadi centre concept in a coastal village in Thane district, believed that if children could not reach school, school should reach them. A dedicated national winner Anganwadi worker P. Rosi Siriya Pushpam of Tamil Nadu defines Anganwadi as a "public relation centre" where parents come, meet, interact, seek information about the health, development of mothers and children, and most importantly, it is considered an important preparatory area for sending their children to regular schools after their pre-school years. It also serves as an important support for working mothers of low-income households who are on the field or on construction sites or other projects that provide them with incomes, because Anganwadi Centres attend and take care of their young children (Chaudhari, 2019).

4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

In India the number of Anganwadi centres increased by 5, 45,714 to 13,49,091 centres during the period 2001-2002 to 2014-2015. In Assam the number of Anganwadi centres was 62,153 as on 31,12,2015. In Assam there are many Anganwadi centres, but very few students are allowed by their

parents to study in AWC (Anganwadi centre). The parents admit their children to private schools, like kindergarten schools and other nursery schools because the private schools have some special qualities such as infrastructure facilities, teaching activities, highly trained teachers, curriculum etc. Although there are many Anganwadi still doing well but families are not interested in sending their child to these centres. These centres lack good infrastructure, facilities and highly trained teachers so these centres have become institutions for only the poor and rural families children. We are wasting the resources of these centres, proper management and utilization of these centres will help our country a lot. Our country's future rest on the children so the existing status of these centres should be studied evaluated and compared with each other.

The present study gives importance or looks out whether the Anganwadi centres can provide the infrastructure facilities, funds and various schemes which are provided by the Assam government to develop the Anganwadi centres and fulfil the needs of the student. Although in this research we have studied parent's attitudes regarding Anganwadi.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the present status of Anganwadi Kendras in Now boicha Block of Now boicha district
2. To study the implementation of various schemes under the Anganwadi Kendra's
3. To study about various activities conducted by the Anganwadi worker for early child care education
4. To study the attitude of parents regarding the Anganwadi Kendra's

6. METHODOLOGY:

The methodology is essentially an important part of the research. This research is specially based on qualitative research. In the present study on "A study on the existing status of Anganwadi Kendra's in Nowboicha block of Lakhimpur district, Assam" the researcher used descriptive analysis method. For the present study the researcher has used: Semi structured interview schedule, Questionnaire, Observation etc as tools for the collection of data

7. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Sema T.N. (2001) conducted a study on "*Performance of Anganwadi centres in Kerela: an evaluation and experiment to develop a model centre with community participation*". In the study the researcher found that- a) inadequate infrastructural facilities seem to be the major constrain to effective functioning of Anganwadis. One –sixth of the buildings had only thatched roof and another 13 percent were covered by asbestos or tin sheets, b) only 30 percent of Anganwadis had latrine, c) only 3 percent of the Anganwadi had tap water facilities, d) 54% had separate kitchen, e) story telling was the most popular educational activities, 59% of the centres undertook clay modelling and 60% took up painting or cardboard from making as an activity, f) the educational qualification of the teacher was below H.S.L.C. 17% of them were pre degree holder and 5% degree holder. Almost all the Anganwadi teacher have received training under the ICDS programme, g) the average work experience of the helpers was significantly lower than that of the teacher. Only 255 had more than 10 years of work experience.

K.P. Asha (2014) conducted a study on "*Efficiency of Anganwadi centers- a study in Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala*". In the study the researcher found that about 41% of AWC s were enrolled with more than 15 pre – school children, 20.5% of Anganwadi centers enrollment was more than 25. less than 15 children`s were enrolled in 38.5% of Anganwadi centers. Inadequate infrastructure facility and inadequate logistic facility were statistically significant.

Gouri G. Yelvattimath and D.A. Nithyashree (2015) conducted a study on- "*Problem faced by Anganwadi workers and suggestion given by item*". Results revealed that most of the Anganwadi workers were middle aged (60.92%), high school level of education (46.36%) ,73.63% were married, 33.63% of the total sample were with less than five years experience and between five to ten years. Most of the Anganwadi workers complained that they had no time to conduct pre-school education, (89.45%) and 78% suggested to fix the timings for pre-school activities.

It has been seen that although various research works done on different sides of Anganwadi Kendra, till now nobody has conducted research work on the existing status of Anganwadi Kendra in Nowboicha block of Lakhimpur district. Therefore the present study an attempt was made to study particularly Existing status of Anganwadi Kendra in Nowboicha block of Lakhimpur district.

8. SAMPLE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

The representative proportion of the population is called Sample. In the present study all the AWCs i.e. 288 Anganwadi centres of Nowboicha block of Lakhimpur district were taken as population. For intervention purpose out of 288, only 5 Anganwadi centres were selected as sample.

9. ANALYSIS OF DATA:

Table No-9.1

Table containing schools name

SL. NO	NAME OF THE AWCS	NUMBER OF THE STUDENTS
1	1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC	59
2	2 No Kowadanga AWC	109
3	Cila Line AWC	61
4	Chilonibari AWC	53
5	Maaj Line AWC	57

9.2 OBJECTIVES NO-1: To study the present status of Anganwadi Kendra's in Nowboicha block.

Table No-9.2.1

Enrollment of Children in Anganwadi centre

NAME OF THE SCHOOL	0-6 MONTH		6 MONTH-3 YEAR		3 -6 YEAR	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC	6		28		25	
	2	4	12	16	15	10

It was seen in Table No 9.2.1 that 1 No. Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC had enrollment of children between age group 0-6 months is only 6. Out of 6 children 2 are boys and 4 are girls. A thin attendance of children was observed at this AWC. During the interaction with AWW it was disclosed that enrolled lactating mother usually do not visit centers on regular basis and thus Anganwadi helper supply them ration at their home. Therefore a thin attendance was observed at this Anganwadi centre.

In the age group between 6 months to 3 years, we observed that total numbers of students are 28. Where 12 are boys and 16 are girl's students. The highest amount of student has come to center in this age group and take early childhood care and education.

In the age group 3-6 years, we have seen that 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC had enrolled 25 students. 15 numbers of students are boys and 10 numbers of students are girls. As these children tent to frequently migrate from one place to another with their working families an irregular in enrollment and a thin attendance was observed during the study.

Table No-9.2.2
Enrollment of children in Anganwadi centre

NAME OF THE SCHOOL	0-6 MONTH		6 MONTH-3 YEAR		3 -6 YEAR	
2 No Kowadanga AWC	16		55		38	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	11	5	23	32	20	18

From the table it can be seen that in 2 No Kowadanga AWC the enrollment of children between the age group 0-6 month is 16. Where 11 numbers of children are boys and 5 numbers of children are girls. It was observed during the study that 2 No Kowadanga AWC covers the largest locality. So for that reason the numbers of students are more than the other centers.

In the age group 6 month to 3 years. 55 children were enrolled in this center there are 23 Boys and 32 girls. The Anganwadi workers of 2 No. Kowadanga mentioned that 55 students were enrolled but only 42 students come to the center.

In table 9.2.2 it is found that children between age group of 3-6 years are 38. Where 20 are boys and 18 are girls. According to population of this centre it is very few. However, some parents admitted their children in private institution.

Table No-9.2.3
Enrollment of children in Anganwadi centre

NAME OF THE SCHOOL	0-6 MONTH		6 MONTH-3 YEAR		3 -6 YEAR	
Cila Line AWC	3		28		30	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2	1	12	16	15	15

It was seen from Table No 9.2.3 that very few students are enrolled in the age group between 0-6 months. Cila Line AWC comes under Cilonibari tea-estate. In this area AWCs are established at a 1k.m distance from one another. However it observed during the study that 0-6 month's children are less enrolled in this AWC.

It is evident from Table No 9.2.3 that 28 children come under the age group of 6 months-3years. Among them 12 students are boys and 6 are girls. During the field visit it was observed that in this AWC maximum number of student were present.

In Table No 9.2.3 it is found that in the age group between 3-6 years, students enrollment numbers are 30. Out of 30 students, 15 are boys and 15 are girl's students. During the interaction with the Anganwadi worker it was disclosed that the parents of these students are daily workers and they have to go for their daily work. So no one is there in the family for taking care of their child. Because of that they send all their childrens to the Anganwadi Kendra. That's why in this AWC enrollment of students is little high.

Table No-9.2.4
Enrollment of children in Anganwadi centre

NAME OF THE SCHOOL	0-6 MONTH	6 MONTH-3 YEAR	3 -6 YEAR
	5	14	34

Cilonibari AWC	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	3	2	8	6	14	20

From the above table it was seen that the number of enrollment of the children between the age group 0-6 months is 5. Out of 5, 3 are boys and 2 are girls. Which are very few in number.

In Table No-9.2.4 it was found that the number of enrollment of the children in age group between 6 months to 3 years is 14. Where 8 numbers of students are boys students and 6 are girls students. In this age group some students are very small so that they do not come to the AWC to take knowledge and nutritional food. That's why Anganwadi worker send their ration and playing materials to their home.

In the age group between 3 years to 6 years student's enrollment amount is higher than age group between 0-3 years. The age group between 3-6 years students is 34, where 14 students are boys and 20 students are girls students.

In this AWC the researcher observed during the study the number of present students is 30, which is higher than other AWCs.

Table No-9.2.5

Enrollment of children in Anganwadi centre

NAME OF THE SCHOOL	0-6 MONTH		6 MONTH-3 YEAR		3 -6 YEAR	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Maaj Line AWC	5		25		27	
	2	3	14	11	15	12

In the Table no 9.2.5 it was found that in the age group between 0-6 months enrollments of students is only 5, where boy students number are 2 and 3 are girl child. A thin attendance of children was observed at this Anganwadi centre.

From the table it can be seen that the enrollment of children between the age group 6month-3years is 25. Among them 14 numbers of students are boys and 11 students are girls. During the visit of this AWC, it was observed that Anganwadi worker's conducting various activities and outdoor games for their students. That makes the teaching learning process more interesting. So that lots of children attract towards this AWC and come to the school.

In Table No 9.2.5 it is also found that in the age group between 3-6 years, the number of student's enrollment is 27. In this age group 15 students are boy's students and 12 are girl child. In this AWC it also observed that the students are very active and learn about moral values from the teacher.

Table No 9.2.6

Table Showing Educational Qualification of AWWs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE AWC	NAME OF THE AWWs	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	DESIGNATION
1	1 No Lothow Samsorrow	Anjana Gogoi	H.S.L.C Passed	Anganwadi Worker

	Uttarkari AWC (1995)	Kokheshwori Gogoi	9 th Passed	Anganwadi Helper
2	2 No Kowadanga AWC (1985)	Kolpona Das	B.A Passed	Anganwadi Worker
		Bina Boruah	H.S Passed	Anganwadi Helper
3	Cila Line AWC (2009)	Moromi Tasa	B.A Passed	Anganwadi Worker
		Jahnobi Bhumiz	H.S.L.C Passed	Anganwadi Helper
4	Cilonibari AWC (1985)	Monika Kandulana	9 th Passed	Anganwadi Worker
		Arunima Das	H.S.L.C Passed	Anganwadi Helper
5	Maaj Line AWC (2009)	Dimpi Roy	B.A Passed	Anganwadi Worker
		Gargi Setry	H.S.L.C Passed	Anganwadi Helper

In the above table it is found that the 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC was established in 1995 and 2 No Kowadanga AWC and Cilonibari AWC are established in 1985 and Cila Line AWC and Maaj Line AWC are established in 2009.

As seen in table no 9.2.6 Anganwadi workers of 3 centers are graduate and 2 Anganwadi workers are matriculation level and 9th standard, which is not enough for a teacher, but they are well trained.

On the other hand 2 No Kowadanga AWCs helper's have passed H.S and 1 No Lothow Sansorrow Uttarkari AWCs Anganwadi helper is below matriculation level. Apart from these two centres other all centres helpers are H.SLC passed.

Table No-9.2.7
Availability of Facilities in five Anganwadi Centers

SL NO	NAMES OF THE SCHOOL	FACILITIES	RESPONSE	%	RESPONSE	%
			YES		NO	
1.	1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC	School Building	20	40%	30	60%
		Water Facilities	2	4%	48	96%
2.	2 No kowadanga AWC	Toilet	0	-	50	100%
3.	Cila Line AWC	Teaching Aids	42	84%	8	16%
		Proper food supplements	44	88%	6	12%

4.	CiloniBari AWC					
		Activities	41	82%	9	18%
5.	Maaj Line AWC	Cooking Facilities	23	46%	27	54%
		Health Care Facilities	39	78%	11	22%

It has been seen in table 9.2.7 that 40% respondents responded that in 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC have their own school building but 60% respondents responded that in Cila Line AWC, Cilonibari AWC and Maaj Line AWC does not have own school building, during the field study it is seen that they teach their children in a public house.

In the above table it is seen that 4% respondents responded that only 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC provide water facilities, which is not given by ICDS office. The worker of this AWC has managed water facilities at its own cost.

Out of total 50 respondents from 5 AWCs 96% respondents responded that there is no proper drinking water facilities in those centre which located in their locality.

In every AWC 100% respondents responded that in their Anganwadi centers there have no toilet facilities available. It was observed during study that because of lack of toilet facilities children was asked to go outside or at their home and AWW only allows children whenever it is extremely urgent.

In availability of teaching aids 84% respondents responded that in their AWCs teaching aids are available and AWW properly utilize those teaching aids but 16% respondents response that AWC does not have enough teaching aids and AWW rarely used those teaching aids which are available in their centre.

Out of 50 respondents 88% respondents accept that in their AWC proper food supplements are available Anganwadi worker provide variety of food like-khisidi, suji, payakh, fruits, egg, biscuits etc. but 12% parent's response that AWW does not provide nutritional foods. It was observed during the visit to AWC that parents who says that AWW does not provide proper food for their Childs, they have a very low attendance and they also rarely visit the centre.

All 5 Anganwadi centers worker doing various activities while they teach. In table no 4.3.7 it has seen that 82% parents accept that teacher of their AWCs doing various activities. The teacher teaches through play way method, teachers also try to teach the children's with the help of rhymes, song, dance etc. Out of 50 respondents 18% respondents response that teachers not teach their children with the help of new technique and teachers are also not doing any activities which are helpful for the children's physical and mental development.

It was found that in table no 4.3.7 out of 50 respondents 46% parents says that there have proper cooking facilities are available in the AWCs located in their area. They have gas facility, sufficient cooking items which are clean and of good quality, but 54% respondents responded that in their AWCs they does not have any cooking facility available. Those AWCs does not have their own school building and as such they does not have any kitchen or cooking facilities, which is a very big issue according to the AWWs.

In this is has been seen that 78% respondents accept that in their AWC health facilities are available. They said that AWW organized health camp after two week and they celebrate ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education) as a specific day, where the AWW give various suggestion to parents about their children's care and also AWW provide tablets, polio, vaccine and necessary health related items. But 22% respondents responded that in their local AWC worker does not provide good health care facilities. They said that ECCE day does not celebrate in their AWC and also does not provide sufficient health care products.

9.3 OBJECTIVES NO-2: To study about the implementation of various schemes under the Anganwadi Kendra.

Table No-9.3.1
Proper implementation of schemes of AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
1	Do you think that the schemes of AWCs are properly implemented	Yes	45	90%
		No	5	10%

It is found that 90% of respondents responded that the schemes of AWCs are properly implemented in their centres and 10% responded that schemes are properly not implemented as they are not getting any facilities which are comes under the schemes of Anganwadi.

Table No-9.3.2
Children get nutritional food in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
2	Do you think that your children get nutritional food in AWCs	Yes	48	96%
		No	2	4%

From the table no 9.3.2 it shows that 96% respondents said that in their AWCs worker provide nutritional food among their children. Those parents do not have any kind of complain about nutritional food regarding their children. But 4% of respondents told that their children did not get nutritional food in the AWC.

Table No-9.3.3
Health care facilities of AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
3	Do you think that AWCs providing health care facilities to the children.	Yes	46	94%
		No	4	6%

From the above table it is found that 94% parents from the 5 AWCs accept that in their AWCs worker provide health care facilities to the children. Only 8% parents from Maaj Line AWC and Cilonibari AWC says that their children not getting enough health care facilities in AWCs.

Table No-9.3.4
Fruits provided in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
4	As nutritional food fruits can be provide in AWCs or not.	Yes	48	96%
		No	2	4%

From the table no 9.3.4 it is shows that except 4% people other 96% people says that in their AWCs worker can provide fruits like- Banana, Apple, Orange etc as Nutritional food. But those 4% parents are

of the view that the workers provide a particular fruits for a week. This is not sufficient for the development of child.

Table No-9.3.5
Schemes of pregnant lady in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
5	Is there any scheme for pregnant lady in AWCs	Yes	45	90%
		No	5	10%

It is found that 90% of the respondents are of the view that there are some schemes for pregnant lady in the AWCs of which they are aware of and 10% responded that there is no schemes for pregnant lady in their AWC as they are unaware.

Table No-9.3.6
Schemes of lactating mother in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
5	Is there any schemes for lactating women in the AWCs	Yes	44	88%
		No	6	12%

It has been seen in table no. 9.3.6 that schemes for lactating lady gives importance on lactating mother. 88% women accept that in their AWCs schemes of lactating women are implement. But 12% women say that in AWCs rations are delivering to the home of lactating women. But they get few rations. So they are not satisfied with these schemes.

9.4 OBJECTIVES NO-3: To study about various activities conducted by the teacher for early child care education

Table No-9.4.1
Activities of Anganwadi worker in AWCs

Sl. no	Activities	1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC	2 No Kowadanga AWC	Cila Line AWC	Chilonibari AWC	Maaj Line AWC
1	Morning Prayer	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2	Teaching through Singing & danchin	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3	Playing games for physical development	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
4	Story telling for moral development	X	✓	✓	X	✓

5	Teaching about hygiene and sanitization	✓	X	✓	✓	X
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From the above table the investigator observed that for the spiritual development of the children's AWWs in 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari AWC, 2 No Kowadanga AWC and Cilonibari AWC do their morning prayer before beginning of class. But Cila Line AWC and Maaj Line AWC do not do their morning prayer regularly.

From the above table investigator observed that in the AWC of 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari, Maaj Line, Cila Line and Cilonibari Anganwadi workers teach the children through singing and dancing. On the other hand the worker of 2 No. Kowadanga not doing such kind of activities while teaching their students.

From the above table the investigator observed that in the AWC of 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari, 2 No Kowadanga, Cilonibari and Maaj Line the AWWs conducted various games for the physical development of the child. But Cila Line AWC worker do not gives more important on physical development of the child.

From the table no 9.4.1 the investigator observed that in the AWCs of 2 No Kowadanga, Cila Line, and Maaj Line AWWs use the story telling method to teach student, which is very helpful for their moral development. But 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari and Cilonibari AWCs workers does not gives more importance on moral development of the children.

From the above table the investigator observed that in the AWC of 1 No Lothow Samsorrow Uttarkari, Cila Line and MaajLine AWWs teach the students about hygiene and sanitization, which is very helpful for the students to maintain a sound physical development. But 2 No Kowadanga and Maaj Line AWCs worker does not give important on hygiene and sanitization of the students.

9.5 OBJECTIVES NO-4: To study the attitude of parents regarding the Anganwadi Kendra's

Table No-9.5.1
Parents regularly send their student to AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
1	Do you always send your children to the AWCs	Yes	41	82%
		No	9	18%

Table no 9.5.1 shows that out of total 50 respondents there are 41(82%) responded who send their child to AWC regularly. It also shows that only 9(18%) respondents unable to send their child to AWC due to some problem.

Table No-9.5.2
Parent's attitude regarding physical & mental development of children

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
2	Parents attitude regarding physical and mental development of the child	Positive	40	80%
		Negative	10	20%

Table no 9.5.2 shows that out of total 50 respondents, 40(80%) respondents having positive attitude regarding physical and mental development of the child by the AWC, but a very less number of respondents i.e 10 (20%), having negative attitude regarding the same by them AWC are fail to develop the physical and mental aspects of child.

Table No-9.5.3
Getting nutritional food in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
3	Children's getting nutritional food in AWCs	Yes	44	92%
		No	6	8%

Table no 9.5.3 shows that out of total 50 respondents, there are 44(92%) respondents who responded that their child getting nutritional food from their AWCs, this table also shows that 6(8%) respondents having negative attitude regarding the distribution of nutritional food by the AWCs. Their child does not getting nutritional food timely.

Table No-9.5.4
Taking proper care by the teacher

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
4	Taking proper care by the teacher	Yes	45	92%
		No	5	8%

Table no 4.6.4 shows that out of 50 respondents 45(92%) respondents that the AWWs taking proper care of their child in AWCs, but a very less number of respondents responded that the teacher are not taking proper care of the child in the AWCs.

Table No-9.5.5
Health care facilities of AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
5	Parent's attitude regarding health care facilities of AWCs.	Yes	46	94%
		No	4	6%

From the above table it is found that 94% parents from the 5 AWCs accept that in their AWCs worker provide health care facilities to the children. Only 8% parents from Maaj Line AWC and Cilonibari AWC says that their children not getting enough health care facilities in AWCs.

Table No-9.5.6
Schemes for pregnant lady in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
6	Parents attitude regarding schemes for pregnant lady in AWCs	Yes	45	90%
		No	5	10%

It is found that 90% of the respondents are of the view that there are some schemes for pregnant lady in the AWCs of which they are aware of and 10% responded that there is no schemes for pregnant lady in their AWC as they are unaware.

Table No-9.5.7
Schemes of lactating mother in AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
7	Parents attitude regarding schemes of lactating mother in AWCs	Yes	44	88%
		No	6	12%

It has been seen in the table no 9.5.7 that schemes for lactating lady gives importance on lactating mother. 88% women accept that in their AWCs schemes of lactating women are implement. But 12% women have negative attitude towards schemes of lactating mother. They say that in AWCs rations are delivering to the home of lactating women. But they get few rations. So they are not satisfied with these schemes.

Table No-9.5.8
Parents attitude regarding clean and hygiene of the AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
7	Parents attitude regarding clean and hygiene of the AWCs	Yes	39	78%
		No	11	22%

Parents attitude regarding clean and hygiene The table no 9.5.8 shows that out of total 50 respondents there are 39(78%) respondents who send their child to AWCs regularly they think that the AWCs is hygienic and clean, which not affect their children's health. But 22% parents says that the AWC is not very clean and hygienic, which harm the students health mostly.

Table No-9.5.9
Parents attitude regarding visiting of the AWCs

SL.NO	ITEMS	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	%
8	Does the higher officer visit the AWCs	Yes	43	86%
		No	7	14%

Table no. 9.5.9 shows that out of total 50 respondents there are 43(86%) respondents who responded that higher officer mostly visit the AWCs and the officer also concern about the problem faced by the AWC. But 7(14%) respondents says that the officer rarely visit the centers but they never seen the visit of higher officer in the AWCs.

10. CONCLUSION:

The present chapter has been classified in to two parts, i.e finding of the present study and discussion of the findings. On the basis of data analysis existing status of Anganwadi centre in Nowboicha block, the following findings have emerged.

In the parents study it was found that in maximum centres the number of girl's students are more than boys. The total number of girls is 171 and boys are 168. The result was found similar to that of centre for

North East Studies and Policy research. In another it was found that in Dibrugarh district there is more female children in Anganwadi centre than male children and in Kamrup district every centre had 21.00% male children and 21.48% female children but in the study of Goowala Horen (2015) it was found that 60% of the enrolled children are males students whereas 40% of them are female.

In the present study it was found that three AWCs are B.A passed. One is H.S.L.C passed and another one is 9th passed.

In the present study the AWWs teach the children by using various techniques like- story telling, counting, singing and dancing, color matching, charts etc. In the present it was study found that there is no any toilet and water facilities available in AWCs. Three of the AWCs do not have their own school building and separate kitchen for cooking nutritional food for children's. In the present study through the interview schedule researcher found that the Anganwadi worker's take attendance of the students regularly. Two of the AWWs said that the status of their AWCs has decreased due to lack of facilities and infrastructure. AWWs also said that in each of the AWCs there is a management committee and before organizing any programmed they consult with the member of the committee. All AWCs have "Matri gut" (Mothers Union) in their centre. AWWs organized "Marti gut" where all mother comes together and discuss about the health and education of their child. During the study it is also found that all the AWWs get opportunities to meet other AWWs and discuss about their own centre. It is also found that Anganwadi workers do not have any complain from the village people where the AWCs are located rather they have complained regarding the village people that they don't send their children regularly.

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