



Status, Nature of Work, Working Conditions, and Role of Anganwadi Workers in Women and Child Development: A Case Study

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Abstract

Anganwadi is a government sponsored child care and mother care development programme in India at the village level. It caters to children in the 0-6 age groups. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the integrated child development services programme to combat child hunger and malnutrition. An Anganwadi centre provides basic health care facilities 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 preschool activities. The programme also extends to adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers. They are many responsibilities and duties to be performed by an anganwadi workers recommended by the government.

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of assessing status, nature of work, working conditions and role of Anganwadi workers in Chikkamagaluru taluk of Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka. Around 400 anganwadi working in Chikkamagaluru taluk. In this study multistage stratified Random sampling technique has used. A sample of 50 Anganwadi technique has used. A sample of 50 Anganwadi workers were selected from five hoblies of Chikmagaluru taluk. The present study attempts to analyse the socio economic status of Angawadi workers, and focus on nature of work. Working conditions, and role in ICDS programme. The study highlights major findings and suitable suggestions the uplifting the their states, and services to the beneficiaries.

Key words: Anganwadi Centre, Women and Child Development, Supplementary Nutrition, Infant and Child Mortality Rates. Adolecenen girls.

Introduction

India is the nation with high level of regional inequality, high level of economic and social inequality, health and nutrition inequalities and multicultural society are also pervasive and persistent. According to WHO classification of 14 sub regions. India comes in the region of south East Asian Region. Which is characterized as high child and adult mortality In India mortality for children less than 5 years of age is currently around 74 per 1000 live births. Poor status of health and nutrition among the children of deprived group challenging to achieve Millennium development goals set forth by united nation. To combat this situation the government of India initiated the integrated child development service (ICDS) scheme on experimental basis from 2nd October 1975 to reduce the level of infant and child mortality rates.

ICDS scheme is the problems of persistent hunger and malnutrition especially among children since its inception, it is one of the largest programmes for promotion of maternal and child health and nutrition. It also included awareness building among pregnant and lactating women on pre and post natal care of children as well as non-formal education and care of children in 3-6 years of age. Education, Health and Nutrition were integrated in one package for the first time in India. ICDS was started initially in 33 blocks in 1975 and the programme has expanded rapidly since then and has currently reached 5.267 blocks covering all parts of India.



An anganwadi is the focal point for the delivery of ICDS services to children and mothers. Anganwadi is a government sponsored child care and mother care development programmes in India. It caters to children in the 0-6 age group. An anganwadi center provides basic health care facilities in Indian village. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply nutrition education and supplement action, or well as preschool activities. The centers may also be used as depots for oral rehydration salts, basic medicine contraceptive and child care. That the program also extends to adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The angandwadi system is one village area is managed by a single anganwadi worker. Who is chosen from the community and has been trained for four months in areas such as health, nutrition and child care. Each angandwadi worker covers a population of about 1000 people. 13.7 lakh anganwadi workers in India. The integrated child development services scheme was started in Karnataka on 2nd October 1975. At present 185 projects are in operation covering all the 175 taluks and 10 urban areas. All the 185 integrated child development services scheme projects are now operational the central sector. 64,518 anganwadi workers in Karnataka

Importance of the Study

The anganwadi program is so important because of its multiple child development activities. First six years of life are most learning as per science calculation. Because science has established that the foundations of health, language, Capacity to learn, self-confidence and personality of a human being are laid in the first six year of life. For instance 80 Percent of brain growth takes place in these six years. Early years of children are vulnerable because the first six years are the most vulnerable period of human life when survival of the child is challenge. Rapid period of human development this is also the most rapid period of human development from an infant unable to even hold up its head, to a chattering child, running around asking a hundred questions getting ready for school this is the journey a child covers in just six years.

Nutrition, health and education are fundamental rights because every child has a fundamental right to nutrition, health and education the essentials that are needed to grow and develop fully, providing ICDS services of good quality to all children is a step towards making this right a reality. Implications in the way of low levels of schooling without schooling, millions of children are pushed into child labor and condemned to a life time of social exclusion, low earnings and explosion. Some of them work for long hours as domestic helpers of Dhabi, and others are forced into begin or prostitution, or and up as rag pickers. When they grow up they well the ranks of unskilled labour at the lowest rung of our society and are denied equal opportunities and choice.

This study analyse the status, nature of work, working conditions and role of Anganwadi workers in women and child development. This study helps the government authorities, planners, administrators to prepare the suitable policies.

Literature Review

Literature review gives an insight into different aspects of the problem under this study. It helps the investigator to design the framework, develop the methodology and tools for data collection and plan the analysis of data. Various studies in recent past has revealed that implementation of services under ICDS.

Thakare (2011) The study shows that awareness about ICDS services increases with the increased level of education.

Manhas and dogra (2012) This study found that performance as well as awareness among Angawandi workers regarding the importance of growth charts and growth monitoring was not satisfactory.

Das et.al (1990) This study explore that Anganwadi worker is the key person in the programme, her education level and knowledge of nutrition plays an importance role related to her performance in the Anganwadi centre. It has also been reported that, in addition to education level, training of Anganwadi workers about growth monitoring plays a valuable role in improving their performance.

Srinivasan (1987) Observed that in the present context under the ICDS programme due to various like suitability of the personnel co-ordination among functionaries and also with other departments, lack of transport and



communication system. illiteracy among people indifferent attitude of the staff and inadequate finance results in unsatisfactory services.

Patil (2007) Concluded that amongst various problems faced by Anganwadi workers in performing their job. The most important problems reported were low honorarium, insufficient funds for salt Jaggry vegetables, transportation and fuel and lack of co-ordinations between auxiliary nurse and mid wife (ANM) to Anganwadi workers.

Chaturvedi (2008) concluded that amongst various problems faced by Anganwadi workers in performing their job the most important problems were low honorarium and lack of transportation facilities.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the Socio-Economic conditions of anganwadi workers.
2. To analyze the nature of work, working conditions of anganwadi workers.
3. To find out the problems of anganwadi workers.
4. To give suggestions to improve the status of anganwadi workers.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka in India. The study area was confined various taluks of Chikkamagaluru district. All the selected AWCs are belonging to rural and urban area. The sample for the present study comprises of 50 Anganwadi workers belonging to various hoblies of chikkamagaluru taluks.

Data was collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected from all the angawadi workers. The secondary data was collected from official records, published reports of similar projects, journals and literature from social science discipline. Primary data were collected from well-structured questionnaire by making personal visits to Anganwadi centers. The data obtained was Compiled and tabulated interpretation with the help of simple statistical tools like average or percentage method.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table. No. 1
Education Level of the Respondents

SL. NO	Level of Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Secondary education	8	16
2	Higher secondary education	36	72
3	Higher education	5	10
4	Technical education	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.1 shows that classification of Education of anganwadi workers. 72 percent of respondents higher secondary education .16 percent of respondents belongs to secondary education. 16 percent of respondents belong to secondary education. 10 Percent of respondents Belongs to higher education. 2 percent of respondents Belongs to technical education. This table reveals that 72 percent of respondents higher secondary education. Because the government strongly implemented the education system.

Table.No.2
Age group of the Respondents

SL.NO	Age group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20-30	4	8
2	31-40	12	24
3	41-50	29	58
4	51-60	5	10
	Total	50	100



Source: Field survey

The above table No.2 shows that classification of age group of Anganwadi workers. 58 percent respondents belongs to the age group of 41-50. Remaining 24 percent of respondent's age group of 31-40. 10 percent of respondent's age group of 51-60. 8 percent of the respondents age group 20-30. This table reveals that 58 percent of respondents belong to age group 41-50 .Because this age group enable to working culture. And this age group providing the family management.

Table.No.3
Marital Status of the Respondents

Sl. No	Marital status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	46	92
2	Widow	4	8
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.3 shows that classification of Martial status in Anganwadi workers. 46(92Percent) of respondent's are married out of 50 respondent's. 8 percent of respondents are widow. This table reveals that 92 percent of respondents are married. Because marriage is universal In a society. sanganwadi workers are also married that husband in living in a village.

Table.No.4
Type of Family of the Respondents

Sl.No	Types of family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	44	88
2	Joint family	6	12
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.4 shows that classification of type of family.44 (88 percent) respondents are nuclear family out of 50 respondents .12 percent respondents are joint family. This table reveals that 88 Percent respondents are nuclear family. Because in a new social and economic changes are like than the nuclear family because for cost is low and risk is low for the nuclear family.

Table.No.5
Religion of the Respondents

Sl. No	Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Hindu	49	98
2	Muslim	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.5 shows that classification of religion of anganwadi workers 49(98 percent) of respondents belongs to Hindu out of 50 respondent. 2 percent of respondents belong to Muslim. This table reveals that majority of 98Percent respondents in Hindu in my study area. Because our community are also Hindu community in my study area.

Table.No.6
Category of the Respondents

Sl. No	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SC	4	8
2	ST	1	2
3	C-I	2	4
4	IIA	21	42



5	IIB	4	8
6	IIIA	7	14
7	IIIB	11	22
	Total	50	100

Source: field survey

The above table No 6 shows that classification of category for anganwadi workers. 21(42 percent) of respondents are IIA out of 50 respondents. 22 percent of respondents are IIIB. 14 percent of respondents IIIA. 8Percent of respondents are SC, and IIB , 4Percent of respondents are C-I .2 percent of respondents are ST. This table find out 42 percent of respondents are IIA category in my study area. Because majority of IIA category respondents living in my study area.

Table.No.7
Status of Household of the Respondents

Sl .No	Status of household	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	BPL	39	78
2	APL	11	22
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.7 shows that classification of status of household in Anganwadi workers 39(78 percent) of respondents are BPL holders out of 50 respondents. 22 percent of respondents are APL card holders. In this table described that majority 78 percent of respondents are BPL card holders. Because anganwadi workers family is also below poverty line.

Table.No.8
Annual Income of Family of the Respondents

Sl. No	Annual Income of the Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rs.5,000-1,00,000	5	10
2	Rs.1,00,000-1,50,000	27	54
3	Rs.1,50,001-2,00,000	14	28
4	Rs.2,00,00-2,50,000	2	4
5	Rs.2,50,001 above	2	4
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.8 shows that classification of annual income of the family in Anganwadi workers. 27(54 percent) of respondents having Rs.1,00,000 – 1,50,000 annual income out of 50 respondents. 28 percent of respondents having Rs.1,50,001-2,00,000. 10 percent of respondents having Rs. 50,000-1,00,000. 4 percent of respondents having Rs.2,00,000 – 2,50,000 and Rs.2,50,001 above. This table reveals that 54 Percent of respondents depend upon agriculture. So income is medium level of earning.

Table.No.9
Annual Expenditure of the Family of the respondents

Sl. No	Annual Expenditure of the Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below Rs. 50,000	5	10
2	Rs. 50,001-1,00,000	27	54
3	Rs. 1,00,001-1,50,000	15	30
4	Rs. 1,50,001-2,00,000	3	6
	Total	50	100

Source: field survey

The above table No.9 shows that classification of Annual expenditure of the anganwadi workers family. 27 (54 percent) of respondents annual expenditure of the family in Rs.50,001-1,00,000 out of 50 respondents. 30 percent of



respondents annual expenditure of the family for Rs.1,00,001-1,50,000. 10 percent of respondents annual expenditure of the family 50,000. 6 percent of respondents annual expenditure of the family in Rs.1,50,001-2,00,000. This table reveals that majority of respondents 54 percent annul expenditure of the family in Rs.50,001-1,00,000. Because anganwadi workers family is middle level families that the expenditure is also middle level.

Table.No.10

Annual Savings of the Family of the Respondents

Table with 4 columns: Sl. No, Annual Savings of the Family, No. of Respondents, Percentage. Rows include categories like 'Below Rs. 50,000', 'Rs. 50,001-1,00,000', etc., and a 'Total' row.

Source: Field survey

The above table No.10 shows that classification of annual savings of anganwadi workers family 29(58 percent) of respondents savings is Rs. 50,001-1,00,000 out of 50 respondents. 28 percent of respondents annual saving is Rs.1,00,001-1,50,000. 10 percent of respondents annual savings is below Rs. 50,000. 4 percent of respondents annual savings is Rs.1,50,000-2,00,000. This table reveals that majority of anganwadi worker's family annual savings is 58Percent of respondents belongs to Rs.50,001-1,00,000. Because anganwadi workers in savings in small amount for SGHs. Post office etc. and agriculture sector income low level for anganwadi workers family.

Table.No.11

Sources of Savings of the Family of Respondents

Table with 4 columns: Sl. No, Sources of savings the family, No. of respondents, Percentage. Rows include 'Banks', 'Post office', 'SHGs', and 'others'.

Source: Field survey

The above table No.11 shows that classification of sources of savings of the anganwadi workers family.50 (100 percent) of the Anganwadi workers savings in banks, post office, SHGs, House out of 50 respondent. This table reveals that majority of Aganwadi workers family 100 percent of respondents belongs to many sources for savings in income. Because anganwadi workers knowledge with savings for family and link with the post office, banks. SHGs.

Table.No.12

Nature of Work in Need Pre-school Education of the Respondents

Table with 4 columns: Sl. No, Preschool education, No. of Respondents, Percentage. Rows list various activities like 'Painting / drawing', 'Group / free discussion', 'Indoor activities', etc.

Source: Field survey



The above table No.12 shows that classification of nature of work in need preschool education. 50(100 percent) of the respondents ask to painting /drawing, Group /free discussion, Indoor activities, outdoor activities, story telling poems, Paper activities ,role paly, puppets, field trop nature walk, science activities, water activities out of 50 respondents. In this table reveals that majority of anganwadi workers 100 ppercent of conducting the nature of work in anganwadi centers. Because anganwadi workers responsibility, duties are also motivate the children’s for preschool education.

Table.No.13
Level of Satisfaction of Work of the Respondents

Sl. No	Level of Satisfaction of work	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less satisfaction	2	4
2	Satisfied	40	80
3	More satisfied	8	16
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.13 shows that classification of level of satisfaction of work in anganwadi workers. 40(80 percent) of anganwadi workers are satisfied for the Anganwadi work out of 50 respondents. 16 percent of respondents more satisfied for the anganwadi work. 4 percent of the Anganwadi workers less satisfaction of the anganwadi work. This table reveals that majority 80Percent of respondents satisfied for the anganwadi work. Because, the anganwadi Centre is nearebal anganwadi workers house in particular village.

Table.No.14
Wage Expected of the Respondents

Sl. No	Expected Wage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rs.12,001-14,000	2	2
2	Rs.14,001 above	48	96
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

The above table No.14 shows that classification of wage expected for anganwadi work in Anganwadi workers. 48(96 percent) of respondents expected the wage for 14,001 above out of 50 respondents. 4 percent respondents expected the wage for 12,001 -14,000. In this table reveals that majority of 96 percent respondents expected the wage in 14,001 above. Because anganwadi work in more than hours. Then no leaser and wage is very low, more than heavy work for anganwadi workers.

Table.No.15
Problems of the Respondents

Sl.No	Problems of the Anganwadi Workers	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Inadequate honorarium	50	100
2	Excessive record maintenance	30	60
3	Work overload	20	40
4	Logistic supply rebated	5	10
5	Infrastructure related	5	10
7	Lack of help from community	20	40

Source: Field survey

The above table No.15 shows that classification of problems of the anganwadi workers. 50(100 percent) of respondents belongs the inadequate honorarium out of 50 respondents. 60 percent of respondents belongs to the excessive record maintenance, 40 percent of respondents belongs to work overload and lack of help from community 10 percent of respondents belongs to logistic supply related and infrastructure related. This table reveals



that majority of 100 percent of respondents problems are inadequate honorarium. Because work load is heavy but salary was low level for anganwadi workers.

Table.No.16
Working Problems of the Respondents

Sl. No	Problems face during working in anganwadi workers	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	More working hours	40	80
2	Extra works	20	40
3	Then no leaser	30	60
4	Then no medical facilities	25	50

Source: field survey

The above table No.16 shows that classification of problem face in during working in anganwadi workers. 40(80 percent) of respondents belongs to more working hours out of 50 respondents. 60 percent respondents belong to then no leaser. 50Percent of respondents belongs to then no medical facilities. 40 percent of respondent belongs to extra works. This table reveals that majority 80 percent of the respondent’s problem in more working hours. Because anganwadi workers in maintain the many more registers and more working hours. Then no leaser for them.

Table.No.17
Suggestions given by the Respondents.

Sl. No	Suggestions given by Anganwadi Workers	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Increase the monthly honorarium of the anganwadi workers	50	100Percent
2	Infrastructure facilities should be improve in anganwadi	5	10Percent
3	Regularization of their post within the government	45	90Percent
4	Minimum wages	48	96Percent
5	Pension after retirement	49	98Percent
6	No pravatazation of the ICDS	47	94Percent

Source : field survey

The above table No.17 shows that classification of suggestion given by anganwadi workers .50(100 percent) respondents belongs to the increase the monthly honorarium out of 50 respondents. 98 percent of respondents belongs to pension after retirement. 96 percent of respondents belongs to minimum wages. 94Percent of respondents belongs to no privatization for ICDS. 90 percent of respondents belongs to regularization of their post within the government. 10 percent of respondents belongs to infrastructure facilities improved in anganwadi. In this table reveals that 100 ppercent majority respondents suggestion is increase the monthly honorarium. Because anganwadi workers in consider with a honorary workers. The salary was very low level but work is large for anganwadi workers.

Major Findings,

- 72 percent of respondents completed the higher secondary education in my study area. Major of Anganwadi workers are graduated peoples . Because education important needs in the anganwadi workers.



- 58 percent of respondent's age group is 41-51 anganwadi workers are also middle age group, because this age group is also providing the family managements.
- 92 percent of respondents are married in my study area, because marriage is universal for a society.
- 88 percent respondents families are also nuclear family because that a new social and economic changes are like than the nuclear family, cost is low and risk is low for the nuclear family.
- 98 percent of respondents in Hindu religion. Because other religion are not interested that anganwadi workers job.
- 42 percent of respondents are IIA category in my study area. Because majority of IIA category respondents living in my study area.
- 78 percent of respondents are BPL holders. Because anganwadi workers family is also below poverty line in my study area.
- 50 Percent of respondents are small farmers 1-2 acres .Because majority respondents family are poor family in my study area.
- 54 percent of respondents having Rs.1,00,000-1,50,000. Because majority respondents depend upon agriculture so income is medium level of earning.
- 54 percent respondents annual expenditure of the family in Rs.50,001-1,00,000. Because anganwadi workers family is middle level families' that the expenditure is also middle level
- 90 percent of respondents belong to expenditure for food, because food is needs for the human life.
- 58 percent respondents annual savings of the family Rs.50,001-1,00,000 because anganwadi workers savings for small amount for SHGs, post office etc.
- 94 Percent respondents are not suffering from any health disease, because anganwadi workers are knowledge about the health and sanitation.
- 80 percent of Anganwadi workers are satisfied for the anganwadi work because that anganwadi is near to anganwadi worker living place.
- 96 percent respondents expected the wage for Rs.14,001 above. Because anganwadi workers work is heavy then no leaser and maintain the register for particular working village.
- 100 percent of respondents many role for conducting them in an anganwadi center. Because all role in anganwadi workers duties and responsibilities.
- 100 percent of respondents are discussion for mothers meetings because children's health and education are also important for 0-6 year's age.
- 40 percent of respondents are organized to the 3-4 self-help groups. Because self-help group people are more than illiteracy anganwadi workers are given to the information in savings for a small amount to use in self-help groups.
- 58 percent respondents annual savings of the family Rs.50,001-1,00,000 because anganwadi workers savings for small amount for SHGs, post office etc.
- 100Percent of respondents are savings in banks, Post office, SHGs and house because anganwadi workers knowledge about the savings for small amounts.
- 100 percent of respondents are supply for nutrition for anganwadi beneficiaries, because anganwadi workers duties in women and child development.
- 100 percent of Anganwadi workers are need to preschool education for the children, because development of knowledge for rural children's.
- 100 percent of Anganwadi workers conduct in the health surveyed, because protection for the children's in many health diseases.
- 100 percent of Anganwadi workers are given to the extra calories and proteins in given malnourished child, because nutrition food is important for child development.
- 100 percent of respondents are conducted the survey for our village, because anganwadi workers are also writing the village blue print.



- 100 percent of respondents ICDS scheme, bhagyalakshmi scheme, and kishori scheme that schemes helpful for the many services for them, because all schemes objective for women and child development.
- 100 percent of respondents problems in inadequate honorarium, because work is more ever but salary is low level for anganwadi workers
- 80 percent of respondents working problems in more working hours. Because anganwadi working hours is 6 hours and then summer holidays is only 15 days.
- 100 percent of respondent's suggestion for increase the monthly honorarium. Because anganwadi workers consider in honorary worker. That anganwadi workers salary is very low level.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- Regular training camps should be organized for the anganwadi worker to increase their knowledge.
- To improvements the village environment and support for the community people.
- To provide the all facilities to given to anganwadi workers to improve the below poverty line.
- Improvements of infrastructure to be done with good sanitary facilities anganwadies.
- The usage of advanced technology to minimize workload with respect to record maintenance.
- Increase the monthly honorarium of the Anganwadi workers.
- Value added food sold be provided to the beneficiaries
- Children should be provided with attractive play materials.
- Involvement of community in the provision of infrastructure facilities, like equipment, furniture, play materials, seating arrangements, sanitation and toilet facilities, crayons and colorful books and drawing and painting materials etc. To the anganwadi centers.
- Cooking facilities need improvements for anganwadi centers
- Regularization of their post within the government in anganwadi workers
- Some of the anganwadi workers are economically very poor family back ground the study recommended that they need financial support from the government.
- It was found that some of the Anganwadi center running in rental house they need to permanent Anganwadi center
- Some anganwadi centers require the good environmental conditions.
- Anganwadi workers are more than work in Anganwadi that process for pension after retirement for Anganwadi workers.
- More than Anganwadi workers are demand that the no privatization of the ICDS.
- Extending the timings of the anganwadi centers. The current policy of running the Centre for 4 hours a day restricts many poor households, who are mainly wage earners where both husband and wife works for long hours, in accessing the facility. This further emphasizes on the increase in resources.
- Appropriate change in the location of the anganwadi Centre, which is mostly situated in the main village and it restricts the access to the people who are situated slightly far from the main village i.e jhamlets.
- Public, community members, parents, balavikas smithies, Stree Shakti groups should be made accountable for ECD activities. Mass campaigns need to be carried out of creator awareness about child rights and education as a fundamental right.

Conclusion

Anganwadi center is focal point for activities of ICDS programme anganwadi workers are paly a role of bridge between the community and the ICDS. They play an active role in bringing the services to the door step of the beneficiaries.90Percent Anganwadi workers believed that anganwadi schemes helps the children to get motivated for formal schooling 80Percent anganwadi workers perched that Anganwadi centers help vocabulary development in Anganwadi children. Factors that contributed to successful implantation of various schemes under ICDS were a we knit administrative and organizational structure cooperation from director prate of health and family welfare management information system and decentralization of planning and monitoring and evaluation of



the programmers regularly inter district disparities were observed in terms of coverage of beneficiaries some Anganwadi workers had low pay and were overburdened with women development programmes.

Anganwadi programme is one of the world's largest child and women development programmes in India. Anganwadi is the focal point of ICDS scheme. Each Anganwadi has one worker and one helper. A good Anganwadi worker has some qualities like leadership, decision making skills, problem solving skills, communication, etc., government of India and state governments have taken number of steps to improve the condition of Anganwadi workers. They play an important role in society. Being a social worker an Anganwadi worker takes position for social services through Anganwadi with the participation of society. As these workers are the backbone of a sustainable support system in the care of children and women belonging to under-privileged sections.

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