

A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) SCHEMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(With reference to ITDA K R Puram, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh)

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Abstract:

An amazing fact that the universal population reached seven billion in 2011 and will continue to grow, albeit at a decelerating rate, to reach a projected nine billion in 2050 in United Nations Organization. According to FAO many countries, the current rate of expansion of urban agglomerations has brought about severe challenges for provision of basic amenities such as housing, pure drinking water and sanitation systems as well as provision of hospitals and schools while sustainable environment. There are many factors of life in urbanization which impact household food and nutrition security due to poverty. In this situation, India overcome the defects launched Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is world's largest community based program in India with runs 1047943 Anganwadi centers and 4 lakh child protection centers with 12,83,707 anganwadi workers and 10,50,564 helpers are working in various villages. The scheme is aimed to improve the health, nutrition and education (KAP) of the target community, which launched on 2 October 1975; the scheme has completed 43 years of its operational age. Andhra Pradesh introduced 1000 days protect for baby in three stages such as pre natal, post natal and growing stage. However, ITDAs strictly implementation of ICDS schemes than plain area ICDS projects. ITDA KR Puram consist two ICDS projects i.e. Buttaigudem and Polavaram which constitutes 4 Mandals and one Mandal in respective projects. However, 437 tribal AWW centers served to 10008 beneficiaries under ITDA KR Puram agency area. The present study describes in brief, the organization, achievements and drawbacks of this scheme implementation in ITDA KR Puram. It also suggests various thrust areas for its betterment and further improvement of tribal schemes.

Key words: ITDA, ICDS, Lacting Mothers, pregnant women, Nutrition, Health, Balawadi, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Preschool. immunization, PHC, CHC

Introduction:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in India is the world's largest integrated early childhood programme, which has 1047943 Anganwadi centres. It is a unique and single largest integrated scheme of Child Development in India. It was started in the state of Andhra Pradesh in Utnoor Block, Adilabad district and Kambapur Block, Ananthapur District in 1975. The Department has universalized the ICDS Programme in the entire State with the sanction of 387 ICDS Projects and 91,307 AWCs. Out of the total 91,307 AWCs, 75,249 AWCs are in Rural Areas, 8,005 are in Urban Area and 8,053 are in tribal areas. Further Government of India has sanctioned 19 Additional Projects and the administrative sanction orders are awaited from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The following services provided by the Anganwadi centres in Andhra Pradesh. Supplementary nutrition for 6 months to 6 years aged Child, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers Immunization to Children and Women Health check-ups to Children and Women Referral services to Children and Women Nutrition and Health Education to Mothers and Adolescent Girls along with Non-formal Pre-School Education to 3-6 years Children. The scheme is a powerful driving force designed to break the vicious cycle of child malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality. The scheme adopts multi-sectoral approach by integrating health; nutrition; water and sanitation; hygiene; behaviour and education into one package of services that primarily targets children below six years; women including expectant and nursing mothers; and adolescent girls with the help of Anganwadi centres. Recently, Government of Andhra Pradesh introduces 1000 days care for protecting pregnant and lactating mothers.

Mandate, Goals and Policy frame work

To reduce Malnutrition in 0-6 year Children & Children with low Birth Weight. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate while Maternal Mortality Rate. To educate mothers about Nutrition & Health to reduce anemia, Vitamin A and Iodine deficiency among the children below 6 years while improve the feeding practices, achieve the above goals Supplementary Nutrition Programme is provided to the Children 6 months-06 years, pregnant and lactating mothers.

Ameya et al., (2005) assessed the functioning of the ICDS Anganwadis at the grass root level of Thiruvananthapuram district, Premkadavila block was funded under the general state government ICDS funding, while Kazahakuttam was funded by World Bank. ICDS projects have 100% coverage in Kerala. The Anganwadis of Kerala obtained grade A. The grading system is based on the presence of better infrastructure, quality of preschool education, and supplementary nutrition food provided adequately.

Nicola et al.(2007) reported that there was variation in poverty and human development indicators across the 4 sites in Seethampet mandal, Srikakulam district, coastal Andhra region. Moreover, health extension work should be formally recognized and compensated; whereas mothers' committees need to be reconfigured as an independent monitoring body with sufficient powers to make a difference to the quality of maternal and child health and early development services to target group.

Parikh (2011) Study found that correct knowledge and perception for promoting complementary food practices was found to be 40 percent among the ICDS AWWs. So it leads a critical gap between knowledge and practice of complementary feeding equipping the AWWs is the major homework has to be done for betterment of figures.

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

Objectives

- To assess the ICDS monetary benefits
- To review the newly ICDS schemes monitor by ITDA KR Puram
- To measure the performance of Anganwadi centers
- To assesses the budget allotment under Tribal sub plan.

Scope of further study:

The study focus overall performance of evaluation of schemes served to lactating and pregnant women and child belongs to tribal communities. The performance of ICDS evaluated various aspects like malnutrition, health and hygiene, food supply, teaching methods of preschool pupils and other factors also influenced for evaluation of ICDS in tribal communities.

Tools Used in the Study: The study adopts simple quantitative techniques such as percentages, ratios, simple and compound growth rates for analyzing the data.

Data and Methodology:

The study is based on the secondary data. The secondary data have been collected from the various published documents, such as five year plan, annual reports of ITDAKR Puram.

Table -1
Details of Anganwadi Projects and beneficiaries of ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh

Year	Projects	No. of AWCs functioning	Beneficiaries covered		
			Women	Children	Total
2009-2010	385	73,352	11,48,022	50,49,641	61,97,663
2010-2011	387	79,362	12,21,544	50,50,579	62,72,123
2011-2012	387	85,946	14,29,521	52,97,135	67,26,656

Source: Annual Report of Tribal welfare– 2012-13.

Health Services: The Health Services are taken up in coordination with the Department of Health. The Anganwadi Workers enlists the beneficiaries for immunization and maintains close interaction and working relation with Asha Worker and ANM of Health Department to get the beneficiaries immunized. Periodical Health Check-ups are organized in village in consultation with Medical and Health Officials. However, distribution of SNP in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) which is distributed every fifteen days along with the health checkups, weighing of babies and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and also imparting knowledge on Health Care.

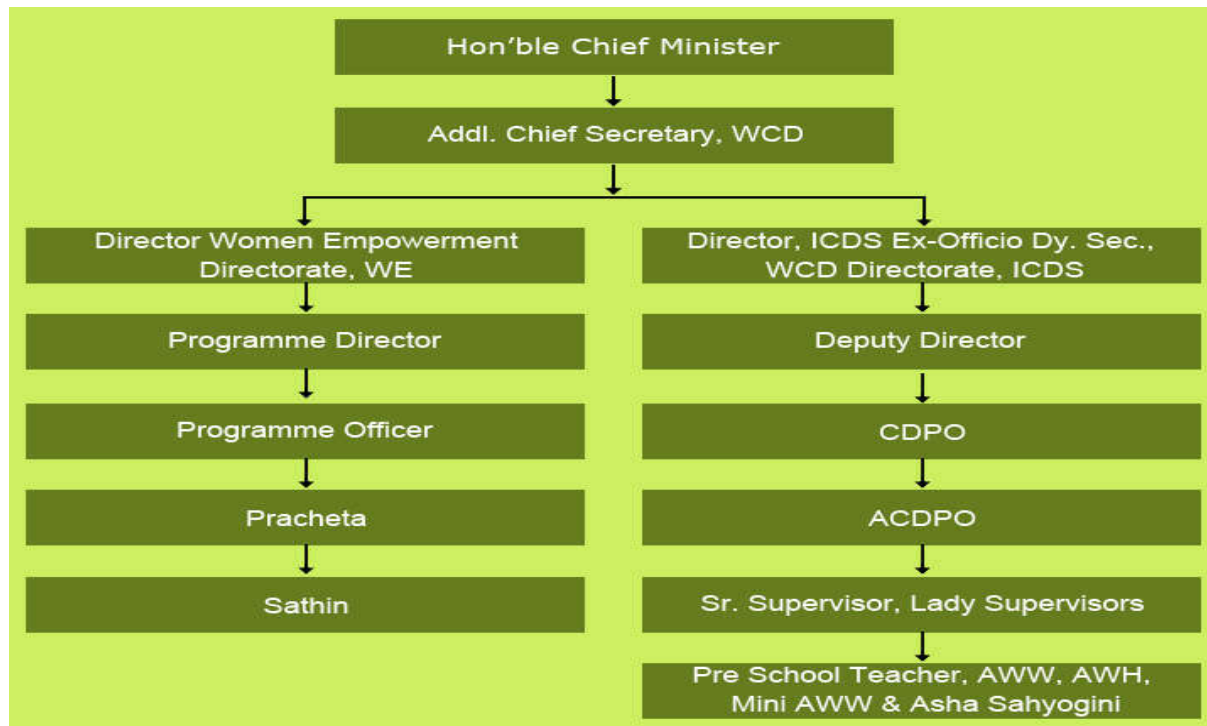
Non-formal–Pre-School Education: The department is providing non formal Pre-School education and care to 17,97,230 Children between the age group of 3 years to 6 years through 80,481 Anganwadi Centres and 10,826 Mini AWCs in the State. Pre-School Kit is developed and supplied to all Anganwadi Centres with the help of experts like Andhra Mahila Sabha in Pre-School Education.

Details of Schemes:

ICDS,SNP,ICPS,NPAG,GCPS (OLD),GCPS (NEW),KSY,AAH

Children Institutions:

Shisu Vihars, Shisu Gruhas, Child Adoption, Children Homes, Anganwaadi Centres.



Source: ICDS website

ICDS CONTROLLED UNDER ITDA K.R.PURAM

ICDS plays a vital role in modern society due to protect the health of both mother and child from at the time of Pregnant to post delivery services also rendered to mother. Whenever, there are two tribal ICDS projects are functioning in ITDA, K.R.puram jurisdiction, such as I.C.D.S Project, Polavaram and I.C.D.S.Project, Buttaigudem, which consists five agency mandals viz., Polavaram,Buttaigudem, Jeelugumilli, Kukkunuru and Velerupadu.

Table-3**Details of ANGANWADI CENTRES in ITDA K.R. Puram during 2014-15**

Mandal	Main AWC	ST AWC	Mini AWC	ST AWC
Polavaram	70	34	19	19
Buttaigudem	93	77	40	38
Jeelugumillil	44	22	10	9
Kukunuru	59	48	31	25
Velerupadu	53	39	18	16
Total	319	220	118	107

Source: Annual Report of ITDA, K. R. Puram– 2014-2015

Enunciated the table 3 categorised different Anganvaadi centres such as main centres, mini Anganvaadi centres and tribal special centres established by ITDA agency K.R. Puram. It apparent from the table total Tribal Sub Plan mandals have 319 main centres out of which 220 sub centres belongs to schedule tribe, which indicates 68.97 percent of tribal Anganwadi centres. Similarly, total 118 mini Anganvaadi centres located in which 107 scheduled tribe mini centres, it reveals 90.68 percent serve to tribal beneficiaries.

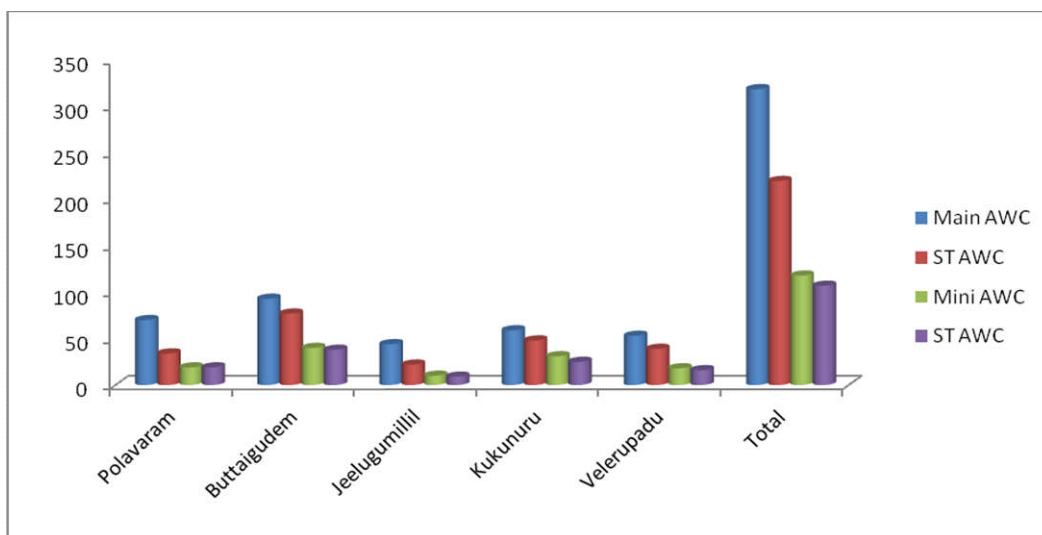
Picture-1

Table-4**Statement Showing the Details of beneficiaries under SNP in ITDA KR during 2014-15**

Mandal	Total(3 yrs)	ST (3yrs)	Total(3-6yrs)	ST(3-6yrs)	Total (Pregnant&lactating)	ST (pregnant&lactating)
Polavaram	2020	470	1296	438	732	196
Buttaigudem	1931	766	1567	846	924	722
Jeelugumilli	1145	648	747	424	546	482
Kukunuru	946	846	1837	1507	1010	856
Velerlupadu	632	486	946	842	555	486
Total	6674	3216	6393	4057	3767	2742

Source: Annual Report of ITDA, K.R.Puram– 2014-15

Furnishes the details pertaining to 6674 babies belongs to age of 0-3 years, 3216 kids belongs to tribal communities, 6393 guys age between 3-6 years in which 4057 girijan babies in relates to 3767 pregnant women, and 2742 tribal community pregnant ladies in ITDA K.R.Puram. However, babies in the age between 0-3 years, Polavaram mandal 2020 infant child out of 6674. It can also be traced out from the table variations between the age 0-3 years, 3-6 years, pregnant and lacting women and sub classification to tribal communities.

Anna Amarutha Hastham: Women and Child Welfare Minister Paritala Sunitha has said the government is spending `431 crore to provide nutritious food to 7.4 lakh pregnant women in the State under the Anna Amrutha Hastham Scheme

Table-6: Menu for AAH (per Day)

Sl.No	Commodity	Quantity
1	Rice	125 GRMs
2	Red Gram	30 GRMs
3	Edible Oil	16 GRMs
4	Egg	1PCs
5	Milk	200 MI

Source: ICDS Reports

Table-7
Details of Total and ST Pregnant and lactating women ITDA KR Puram during 2014-15

Mandal	Total pregnant & lactating	S.T pregnant & lactating covered
Polavaram	732	196
Buttaigugdem	924	722
Jeelugumilli	546	482
Kukunuru	1010	856
Velairpadu	555	486
Total	3767	2742

Source: Annual reports of ITDA KR Puram 2014-15

Table-7 briefly expressed the relation between total pregnant and lactating mothers and tribal pregnant and lactating women enrolled in various Mandals ITDA K.R.Puram. It can be evidence from the table 2742 tribal pregnant and lactating women out of 3767 total pregnant and lactating mothers registered in ITDA, K.R.Puram split in both Polavaram and Buttaigudem ICDS projects. Evidence from the data Kukunuru mandal has registered 1010 as large number of total pregnant and lactating women, while at the same time Vellairpadu enrolled 555 it indicates least number of lactating and pregnant women in Tribal Sub Plan Mandals in the ITDA. For evaluation from

the table Jeelugumilli Mandal has lead position 88.28 percent, on the other hand, Buttaigudem enrollment 78.14 predict least position in TSP Mandals. As a final result, the share of 37.38 percent of tribal pregnant and lactating women registered in the ITDA.

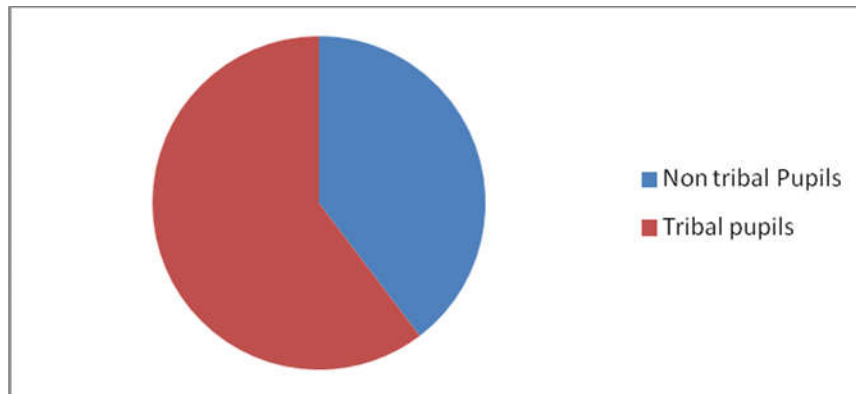
Table-8

Details of Particulars of Pre-School Education for Tribal pupils during 2014-15

Mandal Name	No pupils	ST pupils
Polavaram	1096	438
Buttaigudem	1567	846
Jeelugumilli	747	424
Kukunuru	1837	1507
Veleurupadu	946	522
TOTAL	6193	3737

Source: Annual Report of ITDA, K.R.Puram– 2014-15

Picture-2



IGMSY SCHEME:

Under this scheme pregnant and lactating mothers were benefitted with 6000/-paid in 2 Installment. First installment is sanction between seven to nine months of pregnancy and payable benefit of Rs.3000/- and 2nd installment is after attainment of 6months of delivery and pay benefit of Rs. 3000/- .This scheme is Conditional Cash Transfer Mothers will be

benefitted subject to fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the Dept of Women and Child development from time to time.

Table-9

Statement showing the details of total and ST beneficiaries during the year 2014-15

Name of the Mandal	Total Beneficiaries	ST Beneficiaries
Polavaram	939	156
Buttaigudem	133	81
Jeelugumilli	102	79
Total	1174	316

Source: Annual Report of ITDA, K.R.Puram– 2014-15

Balamrutham: Under the Balamrutham scheme, nutritious food is being provided to 14.15 lakh children. The government is spending `264 crore per annum on implementation of the scheme. The officials should ensure that the benefits of welfare schemes reach the targeted sections, she said. H Arun Kumar, Special Commissioner, Women Development & Child Welfare, and other officials attended the meeting.

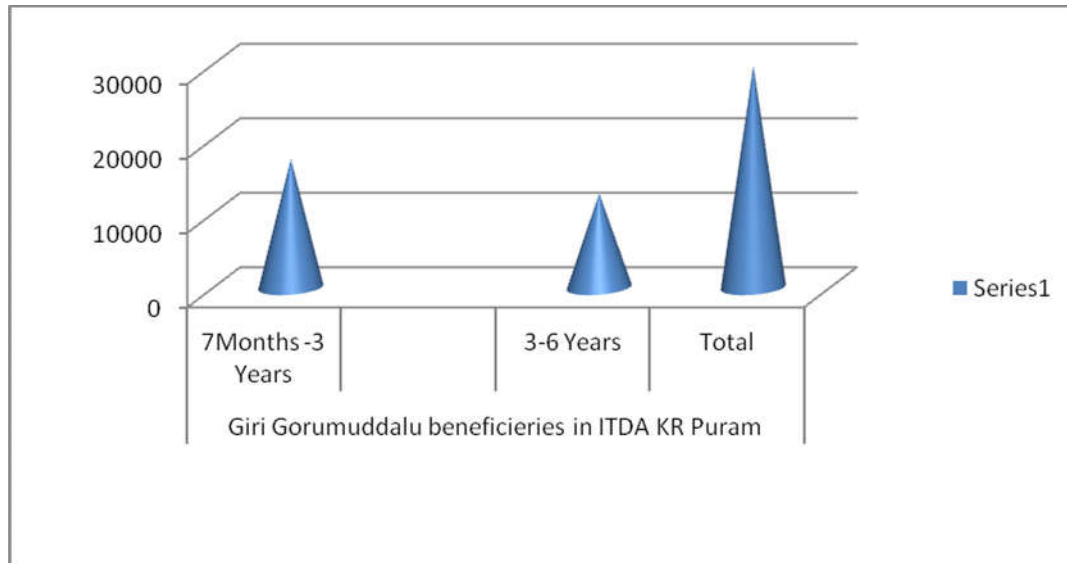
Giri Gorumuddalu:

It is one of the special packages for tribal pupils for eradication of malnutrition. Anganwadi centre provide complete nutrition food to tribal child due to those families incurred poorest of the poor do not arranged sufficient food and care of the child. This scheme was started on 01.11.2015. Under this scheme the beneficiaries 7 months to 6 years children are covered in tribal area ICDS Projects. The purpose of this scheme is providing 100 ml. milk, 25 boiled eggs and everyday midday meals directly to the children at Anganwadi Centers. Beneficiaries of GIRI Gorumuddalu ITDA KR Puram

Table-10

Giri Gorumuddalu beneficiaries in ITDA KR Puram		
7Months -3 Years	3-6 Years	Total
17228	12623	29851

Source: Annual reports of ITDA 2014-15



Details of Giri Gorumuddalu Calaouries (weekly Menu)					
Energy	1052.70	Proteen	32.80	Calisium	501.06

Source: Compile ICDS Reports

SABALA:

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla is a centrally sponsored programme of Government of India initiated on April 1, 2011 under the Ministry of Women and child development. An integrated package of services is to be provided to adolescent girls as follows: Nutrition provision, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition and Health Education (NHE), Counselling and guidance on family welfare, Life Skill Education and accessing public services, Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under NSDP.

Table-11
Details of total and tribal Sabhala beneficiaries of TSP Mandals, ITDA K.R.Puram

Name of the Mandal	Total (11-14)	ST (11-14)	Total (15-18)	ST (15-18)
Polavaram	65	33	878	190
Buttaigudem	107	25	561	350
Jeelugumilli	57	28	457	280
Kukunuru	605	65	1054	285
Velerupadu	655	65	840	195
Total	1489	216	3790	1300

Source: Annual Report of ITDA, K.R.Puram2014– 2015

Early Child Education (Balavadi)

Early Child education institutions arrange the bridge between Anganvaadi training and preschool education. For this purpose established Balbadies especially for Primitive Tribe Group Children for achieve goal of equality to average child for this purpose of maintaining these centres.

Table-12

Details of Pre-Schools and Strength of Pupils in ITDA KR Puram				
Sl.No	Details	Buttaigudem Project	Polavaram Project	Total
1	AWW Centres	348	89	437
2	Pupils Enroll	4081	886	4967
	Total	4429	975	5404

Source: Compiled by AWW Records

Enunciate the table 12 depicts 4081 pupils enrolled in 348 centres in Buttaigudem Project, only 886 students enrolled in 89 centres in Polavaram Project. It can evidence from the table 12 pupils per AWW centre Butaigudem project, whereas 10 Students per AWW centre in Polavaram ICDS project.

Bala Sanjeevani: Recently the scheme introduced for improve nutrition for SC and ST pregnant and lacting women on July 2018. The scheme provide nutrition food to lacting and pregnant women and eradication of Anemia and promote health and growth of baby and mother.

Weekly Menu for Bala Sanjeevani

Monday	Korra Rice with drum stick Leaves
Tuesday	Jowar Rice with Green leaves
Wednesday	Ragi Laddu
Thursday	Sajja Cakes
Friday	Jowar lemon Rice
Saturday	Roti with Raji/ Wheat

Table-13

Source: Compiled ICDS Records

Conclusion:

As health and nutrition education emerged as the most significant component of the ICDS scheme, it needs to be consolidated and strengthen by further training of Anganwadi worker. Moreover, health care and referral services were observed to have poor response from the people. Also take action simultaneously, to improve the prevailing insanitary and unhygienic living conditions and eradicate the monstrous problem of poverty from our country.

It constraints for AWCs buildings, space, water and sanitation facilities, inadequate rental provision to run the AWC properly; left out and drop out; increasing migrant and mobile population; difficulty in identifying and reaching out to migrant and working population; lack of convergence with health and allied departments and local bodies, lack of knowledge and capacity among service provider; absence of an effective primary health care system in tribal areas; lack of awareness and community participation, issues of gender, self-identity and inadequate access and poor quality of services, etc. In the present study identified impact of tribal child living conditions with the implementation of ICDS schemes. In the context of foregoing analysis and

objectives of this article, it is important to highlight some recommendations for ICDS program, in tribal areas that have emerged from discussion.

Suggestions:

- There is a need to think about AWCs cum-day-care centres/ Crèches in tribal areas,
- Establishing mobile AWC; Regular Health Check-up to children,
- Strictly followed menu chart. Upgrade skills of AWWs,
- Establishment of Kitchen Gardens.
- Improve sanitation facilities with Provide pure drinking water;
- Adopt technology for improving quality of services;
- To set up Research Cell to conduct studies on child development and level of mal nutrition tribal Anganwadi areas while implementation of play way methods of teaching.

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