CHAPTER-I
PERFORMANCE AUDIT

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1.1 Integrated Child Development Services

Highlights

Integrated Child Development Services, a Centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in 1975 with a view to improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years of age and their holistic development through pre-school education in Anganwadi centres. The scheme also envisaged taking care of the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. The review revealed that all the eligible beneficiaries could not be covered under the scheme due to inadequate surveys, improper planning, non-availability of adequate project staff and lack of monitoring and supervision. Serious deficiencies were noticed in implementation of other components of the scheme such as referral services and growth monitoring. Implementation of the scheme also got affected due to poor infrastructural facilities such as non-availability of buildings for Anganwadi centres, drinking water and toilets. There were considerable delays in completion of Anganwadi centre buildings.

Funds released for Supplementary Nutrition ranging between ₹ 15.11 crore and ₹ 132.61 crore remained unutilised due to inadequate surveys and improper assessment of eligible beneficiaries.

(*Paragraph 1.1.8*)

Inclusion of ineligible beneficiaries for the Supplementary Nutrition Programme resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹ 11.07 crore.

(*Paragraph 1.1.10.4*)

Issue of rice without verification of available stock and non-reconciliation of stock position led to accumulation of 2045.13 MT rice with the agencies in six test-checked projects.

(*Paragraph 1.1.10.5*)

Government of India funds amounting to ₹ 5.96 crore for diarrhoea, de-worming and skin diseases of children remained unutilised due to non-supply of medicine kits to the Anganwadi centres.

(Paragraph 1.1.11.2)

Even after 35 years of implementation of the scheme, the infant mortality rate remained at 57 per 1000 live births as against the all-India figure of 53. Similarly, the percentage of malnourished children stood at 51.31 as compared to the national percentage of 42.50.

(Paragraph 1.1.11.4)

Funds amounting to ₹ 42.74 lakh for developing learning attitudes and values for emotional and mental preparation of children before primary education remained unutilised due to non-procurement of pre-school education kits.

(Paragraph 1.1.13.1)

There were considerable delays, ranging from three to eight years in construction of Anganwadi Centres.

(Paragraph 1.1.14.2)

1.1.1 Introduction

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme launched in 1975, aims at holistic development of children up to six years of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme wherein Government of India (GOI) is responsible for programme planning and infrastructure funding while the State Government is responsible for programme implementation. It provides a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, non-formal pre-school education, health and nutrition education. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts, improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years and enhance the capacity of their mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of their children. At present, 163 ICDS projects are being implemented in the State covering 34,937 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

1.1.2 Organisational set up

The Secretary-cum-Commissioner, Women and Child Development Department (W&CD), is head of the department and overall in-charge of implementation of the scheme. At the district level, the Commissioner is assisted by District Programme Officers (DPOs). Actual implementation of scheme is carried out at the block level by Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres.

1.1.3 Audit Objectives

Performance audit of the ICDS scheme was conducted with a view to assess whether:

- proper planning was being done for implementation of the scheme;

- allocation, release and utilisation of funds for the scheme were adequate and effective;
- services such as the supplementary nutrition programme (SNP), immunization, health services, growth/weight monitoring, referral services, pre-school education, nutrition and health education etc. were provided to the beneficiaries;
- the various components of the scheme essential for delivery of services to the beneficiaries such as infrastructure, management and institutional development, staffing and training were efficiently implemented as envisaged; and
- the existing monitoring system was adequate to ensure effective implementation of the scheme.

1.1.4 Audit criteria

- Instructions issued by GOI and the decision of the Supreme Court on universalisation of ICDS services[1].
- Scheme guidelines and instructions of the State Government.

1.1.5 Scope of Audit and Audit Methodology

Performance audit of the scheme was carried out from January to July 2010, covering the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Five out of 18 districts and two ICDS projects in each selected district were included for test check by applying the method of Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR). Further, 10 AWCs within each project were randomly selected. Audit scrutinised records maintained in the Directorate of W&CD, five[2] DPOs, 10[3] CDPOs and 100 AWCs.

The performance audit commenced with an entry conference on 14 June 2010 with the Secretary-cum-Commissioner, W&CD Department. An exit conference with the Secretary was held on 02 November 2010.

Audit findings

1.1.6 Planning

The State Government was responsible for implementation of different services under the ICDS scheme. For this, surveys of all the families were to be conducted by AWWs/AWHs in the project areas for identifying eligible beneficiaries and enrolling them for providing services under ICDS. These

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1 Judgement on writ petition No. 196 of 2001 between People's Union for Civil Liberties and Union of India and others dated 13.12.2006.

2 Durg, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Jagdalpur and Jashpur.

3 Arang, Bastar, Bakawand, Dongargarh, Durg (urban), Khairagarh, Kunkuri, Patan, Pathalgaon, Raipur (urban).

surveys were to be followed by repeat surveys once in every year. On the basis of data available in the survey registers, Annual Action Plans (AAPs) were to be prepared for effective implementation of the scheme.

Test check of the records of the selected AWCs revealed that survey registers were not maintained properly and complete information i.e. child population, live births, still births, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers etc. from the concerned AWCs were not available in the register. No AAPs were prepared.

During the exit conference, the Government stated (November 2010) that implementation of the scheme was done on the basis of surveys made by AWWs/AWHs. Benefits of the scheme were given to all beneficiaries who came to AWCs. The AAPs and budget are coterminous in implementation of the scheme.

The reply of the Government is not acceptable as no proper record of surveys as stated above, were maintained.

1.1.7 Funding pattern

Prior to 2005-06, *cent per cent* financial assistance for inputs other than SNP was being provided by GOI. In the case of SNP, the States were to provide funds out of their own resources. From 2005-06, 50 *per cent* of the expenditure on SNP was to be provided by the State Government. The share of the Centre and State for all other components of ICDS was, however, modified to 90:10 from 2009-10.

1.1.8 Budgetary Management

Improper assessment and inadequate survey of eligible beneficiaries resulted in savings

The position of allotment, expenditure and savings made under SNP and other components of ICDS are mentioned below:

Table-1: Year-wise allotment, expenditure and savings

(₹ in crore)

Year	Supplementary Nutrition Programme			Other components of ICDS		
	Allotment	*Expenditure*	*Savings (Percentage)*	*Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Savings (Percentage)*
2005-06	126.76	111.65	15.11 **(12)**	82.52	61.29	21.23 **(26)**
2006-07	209.97	77.36	132.61 **(63)**	107.01	74.83	32.18 **(30)**
2007-08	202.64	139.24	63.40 **(31)**	137.02	99.10	37.92 **(28)**
2008-09	206.28	188.96	17.32 **(8)**	179.63	144.55	35.08 **(20)**
2009-10	337.94	216.47	121.47 **(36)**	248.47	179.43	69.04 **(28)**
TOTAL	1083.59	733.68	349.91**(32)**	754.65	559.20	195.45 **(26)**

(Source: Allotment and expenditure statements furnished by the department)

It is evident from the table that during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10, the department had incurred expenditure of ₹ 1292.88 crore (₹ 733.68 crore + ₹ 559.20 crore) as against the allotment of ₹ 1838.24 crore (₹ 1083.59 crore + ₹ 754.65 crore) under the scheme. There were savings of eight to 63 *per cent* of funds in SNP. These savings were due to incorrect assessment of the number of eligible beneficiaries i.e. the number of actual beneficiaries were much lower than that projected during preparation of the budgets. During 2006-07, the savings were 63 *per cent,* which was due to non-adoption of revised rates[4] prescribed by GOI. Similarly, non-utilisation of funds during 2009-10 was mainly due to delay in implementation of the ready-to-eat food programme. Savings in other components of ICDS, which were between 20 and 30 *per cent,* were mainly due to non-filling up of the vacant posts in the project.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that the budget was prepared on the basis of eligible beneficiary surveyed and the savings in SNP occurred due to non-operationalisation of all the sanctioned AWCs, non-finalisation of the court cases on recruitment, local elections, Naxalite problems and issue of new guidelines by GOI for distribution of ready-to-eat food.

The department should have taken immediate steps for adoption of the revised rates of GOI to provide the intended benefits of new programmes. Moreover, proper assessment of actual beneficiaries should have been done by the department.

1.1.8.1 Non-obtaining of Utilisation Certificates

The State Government had provided funds for maintenance of completed/owned AWCs at the rate of ₹ 2,400 per annum per AWC. The amounts were given to the AWWs who were submitting original vouchers to their Project Officers. On the basis of these vouchers, Project Officers were required to issue utilisation certificates (UC) to the DPOs.

Test check of records of the 10 selected project offices revealed that a total amount of ₹ 40.94 lakh was given to the AWWs for maintenance of 853 AWCs during the period from 2008 to 2010. However, all the Project Offices failed to submit UCs to the DPOs. Original vouchers were also not made available to Audit. In the absence of these, the authenticity of the expenditure could not be ascertained.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that instructions would be issued to all the DPOs and Project Officers to submit the UCs to the Directorate.

1.1.9 Programme implementation

1.1.9.1 Status of ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centres in the State

The actual implementation of the scheme is carried out by Project Officers at the block level through AWCs at the village level. The position of sanctioned

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Category of Beneficiaries	Pre-revised norms	Revised norms.
6 months to 6 years children (normal)	₹ 1.00	₹ 2.00
Pregnant and lactating women	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.70
6 months to 6 years children (malnourished)	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.30

and operational AWCs during 2005-06 to 2009-10 was as under:

Table-2: Position of sanctioned and operational ICDS projects and AWCs

Year	Number of ICDS Projects		Number of Anganwadi Centres	
	Sanctioned	*Operational*	*Sanctioned*	*Operational*
2005-06	158	152	29437	20286
2006-07	158	153	29437	26801
2007-08	158	158	29437	29373
2008-09	163	161	34937	33470
2009-10	163	163	34937	34937

(Source: As per information furnished by the department)

1.1.9.2 Less coverage of beneficiaries.

Out of 46.75 lakh eligible beneficiaries, only 23.62 lakh were benefited under the scheme

As per GOI instructions (March 2006), all children below the age group of six years and pregnant and lactating women were to be provided supplementary nutrition as per norms, irrespective of their nutrition or the income status of the family to which they belonged. Accordingly, survey of all eligible beneficiaries was required to be done by AWWs once in a year to ensure enrolment of beneficiaries for coverage under SNP. In the test-checked AWCs, it was observed that although tentative data on surveyed beneficiaries was reported in the monthly progress reports, the survey registers were not properly maintained by the AWWs.

The position of eligible, surveyed, enrolled and actual beneficiaries in the State during 2005-06 to 2009-10 was as follows:

Table-3: Details of eligible, surveyed, enrolled and actual beneficiaries

Year	Eligible[5] as per ESD	Surveyed by W&CD	Percentage of surveyed over eligible beneficiaries	Enrolled in AWCs	Percentage of enrolled over eligible beneficiaries	Actually benefited under the scheme	Percentage of benefited over eligible beneficiaries
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
2005-06	4264862	2349402	55	2127794	50	1804331	42
2006-07	4417811	3104861	70	2597161	59	2096058	47
2007-08	4551803	3392702	75	NA	NA	2362082	52
2008-09	4655316	3583304	77	3044684	65	2495513	54
2009-10	4675908	3455785	74	2918386	62	2362371	51

(Source: Monthly progress reports of ICDS and Economics and Statistics Department [ESD])

From the above table, it may be observed that as on March 2010, out of a total of 46.75 lakh eligible beneficiaries (projected population based on census, 2001 by ESD), only 34.55 lakh (74 *per cent*) were surveyed by the AWWs, leaving 12.20 lakh (26 *per cent*) eligible beneficiaries uncovered under the

[5] Population of children below six years and pregnant and lactating women.

scheme. Further, of the 34.55 lakh beneficiaries, only 23.62 lakh (68 *per cent*) were provided SNP under the scheme. Thus, almost 10.93 lakh (32 *per cent*) eligible beneficiaries in the State were not provided SNP under the scheme even after being surveyed.

During test check of records of five districts, it was observed that in four[6] districts, 65 to 70 *per cent* of eligible beneficiaries were surveyed, whereas in Durg district, only 50 *per cent* were surveyed. The percentage of the population which benefitted under SNP was 54 to 57 in three[7] districts whereas in Durg and Raipur this was only 34 and 42 respectively.

On this being pointed out, the department stated (September 2010) that due to the hilly area, difficult geographical conditions and scattered distribution of population, the coverage of beneficiaries was less. Further, during the exit conference, the Government stated (November 2010) that as eligible/surveyed beneficiaries did not necessarily avail of the benefits of ICDS, the coverage of beneficiaries was a variable factor. The number of AWCs had been increased to 54,000 from the existing 34,937 and more coverage was expected hereafter.

The reply is not acceptable, as surveys of all eligible beneficiaries had not been done by the AWWs as envisaged in the guidelines to ensure enrolment of beneficiaries for coverage under SNP. Further, 10.93 lakh eligible beneficiaries had been deprived of the benefit of the scheme even after being surveyed.

1.1.10 Supplementary Nutrition Program (SNP)

As per the scheme guidelines (February 2007), supplementary nutrition consisting of rice, processed soya, mixed *dal*, *gur* etc. were to be provided to beneficiaries. While cooked food was to be given to children in the age group of three to six years, take home ration (THR) was to be distributed to children below three years and to pregnant and lactating women at the AWCs.

1.1.10.1 Interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition.

Out of the 100 test-checked AWCs, 56 to 84 AWCs had distributed THR for less than 300 days

As per an order (October 2004) of the Supreme Court and instructions of GOI, supplementary nutrition should be provided at AWCs to eligible beneficiaries for 300 days in a year. Accordingly, each AWC should distribute supplementary nutrition for at least 25 days in a month. The responsibility of providing rice and other food supplements was with the agencies or self help groups (SHG). As per the agreements between the agencies and the Project Officers, in cases of interruption in supply of these items at the AWCs, the Project Officers were empowered to impose penalties and could also revoke the agreements and assign other agencies to supply the items.

During scrutiny of attendance registers, consumption registers and information furnished by the AWWs at the 100 test-checked AWCs ***(Appendix-1.1)***, it

[6] Jagdalpur, Jashpur, Raipur and Rajnandgaon.
[7] Jagdalpur, Jashpur and Rajnandgaon.

was observed that the number of AWCs which had distributed THR for less than 300 days was 84 in 2007-08, 60 in 2008-09 and 56 in 2009-10.

While compiling monthly information about distribution of THR in the test-checked AWCs during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10, it was observed that THR had not distributed in one month by 44 AWCs, two months by 34 AWCs and three months by 12 AWCs. Moreover, THR was not distributed for six months by AWC, Patelpara (Raipur urban) in 2007-08 and by AWC, Kumhali (Patan) in 2009-10. Similarly, THR was not distributed for eight months by AWC, Murmunda (Dongargarh) in 2008-09 ***(Appendix-1.1).***

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that a new system for SNP had been introduced from April 2007 and the responsibility for providing rice and other food supplements at the AWCs had rested with the agencies/SHGs. Therefore, there had been some interruption in the implementation of the scheme in the initial years.

The reply is not acceptable as the interruptions were noticed during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10. Moreover, Project Officers had neither penalised the defaulting agencies nor revoked their agreements. Due to shortfall in distribution of THR for 300 days, proper nutrition could be not provided to eligible beneficiaries.

1.1.10.2 Quality of food

(i) Supply of supplementary nutrition containing less calories and protein

Inadequate calories and protein provided to beneficiaries

The main objective of SNP was to improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years as well as pregnant and lactating women by providing food supplements as per the nutritional norms of GOI (in terms of calories and protein).

In order to provide desired nutrition to the beneficiaries, SNP (Rice based nutrition) was launched from April 2007. Details of norms of nutritional value, distributed and non-distributed nutrition is detailed in **Table-4**.

Table-4: Details of Nutritional value of Supplementary Nutrition

Category of beneficiary	Total nutritional value of SNP as per norms			Weightage of rice in supplementary nutrition norms			Weightage of Gur, processed soya, dal, vegetables in supplementary nutrition norm		
	Qty (gm)	*Calorie*	*Protein*	*Qty (gm)*	*Calorie (in per cent)*	*Protein (in per cent)*	*Qty (gm)*	*Calorie (in per cent)*	*Protein (in per cent)*
Children 6 months to 3 years (Normal)	140	493.20	15.96	100	70	43	40	30	57
Children 6 months to 3 years (Malnourished)	195	685.30	23.21	140	70	41	55	30	59
Children 3 years to 6 years (Normal)	128	401.75	13.22	70	60	36	58	40	64
Children 3 years to 6 years (Malnourished)	203	657.20	19.18	140	73	50	63	27	50
Pregnant and lactating mothers	185	652.80	20.81	140	74	46	45	26	54

(Source: Reports of SNP and Form-7 maintained by Project Offices)

Scrutiny of records of eight[8] out of 10 Project Offices revealed that during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, rice was distributed consistently which contained nutritional value ranging from 60 to 74 *per cent* of calories and 36 to 50 *per cent* of protein as shown in table above. However, the food supplements like *gur*, processed soya, mixed *dal* and vegetable were not provided consistently to the beneficiaries as per the prescribed nutritional norms. This might have led to short distribution of food supplements which deprived the beneficiaries from availing of the benefit of the complete nutritional value of food supplements. It was further observed that in Rajnandgaon district, *gur* and soya were not distributed during the rainy season reportedly due to fungus problem.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that during the years 2007-09, there was an abnormal increase in the prices of the food supplements but the rates had not been revised by the GOI. Thus the department faced difficulties in providing all the food supplements as per norms. During the exit conference, the Secretary, W&CD department stated (November 2010) that the ICDS scheme was not just to provide SNP to the beneficiaries for eradicating malnutrition. The objective of the scheme was to sensitize eligible beneficiaries regarding nourishment, health check-ups and health and nutrition education.

The reply is not acceptable as no alternative food supplements as envisaged in the guidelines were provided to the beneficiaries to ensure complete nutrition as per the norms.

[8] Bakawand, Bastar, Dongargarh, Durg (urban), Khairagarh, Kunkuri, Patan, Pathalgaon.

(ii) Deficiencies in distribution of ready-to-eat food

As per directions (February 2009) of GOI, under the programme for distribution of ready-to-eat food, a wheat-based supplementary nutrition programme was started by the State Government from September 2009. As per the scheme guidelines of August 2009, the ready-to-eat food was to be packed in prescribed quantities of 750 gm, 960 gm and 1200 gm in plastic packets, specifically indicating vital information viz. name of the SHG/manufacturer, date of manufacturing, expiry date, quantity, batch number, nutritional value of the ready-to-eat food etc. The ready-to-eat food was to be consumed within three months from the date of manufacturing.

During scrutiny of the records of the test-checked AWCs, it was observed that in six[9] AWCs, information regarding manufacturing and expiry dates, weight, batch number were not printed on the packets of ready-to-eat food. As these AWCs had no weighing machines, it was difficult to distribute the THR to the beneficiaries in prescribed quantities. Distribution of expired ready-to-eat food also could not be ruled out in the absence of expiry dates, batch numbers and other details.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that as ready-to-eat food was prepared and provided by women's SHGs for the first time, some deficiencies were noticed due to lack of experience. The department had since provided training from time to time to the groups to improve the implementation of the scheme.

The reply is not acceptable as the instructions for ready-to-eat food programme were issued by GOI in February 2009 and the department should have ensured that the vital information mentioned in the guidelines was printed on the ready-to-eat food packets.

1.1.10.3 Undue aid to Self Help Groups

As per the instructions, the wheat required for preparation of ready-to-eat food is provided by the Government to the SHGs. The ready-to-eat food was to be prepared in such a way that it contained calories and protein as per Government standards[10]. To ensure the nutritional values of the ready-to-eat food, samples were to be sent to the Nutrition Board, Mumbai and payments to SHGs were to be made according to the test results. In case of non-receipt of test reports, the payments to SHGs were to be restricted to 90 *per cent* of the total claimed amounts. The balance 10 *per cent* was to be paid only after receipt of the test reports.

Audit noticed (July 2010) that although samples were sent by the Project Offices to the Nutrition Board, no test reports of the samples were received. A total amount of ₹ 3.14 crore was paid to the SHGs during the year 2009-10, without deducting 10 *per cent* from their bills. Thus irregular payment of

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9 Badedeora I & II (Bakawand project); Kumhidol, Pakargaon, Raghunthpur, Thakurmuda (Pathalgaon Project).

10 Each 100 gm of mix to contain 403.5 calories and 13.58 gm of protein.

₹ 31.35 lakh was made to SHGs in violation of the scheme guidelines.

On this being pointed out, Government accepted (September 2010) the fact and stated that the system of examination of food was not in place in the initial months. However, detailed information would be sought from DPO, Jashpur and necessary action would be taken.

1.1.10.4 Expenditure on ineligible beneficiaries

Expenditure of ₹ 11.07 crore due to inclusion of ineligible beneficiaries

According to the instructions of GOI, categories of eligible beneficiaries under SNP included children below the age of six years and pregnant and lactating women. The AWWs and AWHs were not eligible beneficiaries under the scheme.

However, scrutiny of records of the Project Offices and AWCs and progress reports at the block, district and State levels, it was observed that during 2007-08 and 2008-09, the AWWs and AWHs availed of the benefits under the scheme and an amount of ₹ 11.07 crore was incurred on providing supplementary nutrition to them. This expenditure was irregular as only children below the age of six years, pregnant and lactating women were to be benefitted under the scheme. The AWWs/AWHs were not categorised as beneficiaries in the guidelines.

On being pointed out, Government accepted (September 2010) the fact and stated that prior to 2007, AWWs/AWHs were supposed to taste the quality of food before its distribution. However, no specific instructions had been issued by the department for inclusion of AWWs/AWHs as eligible beneficiaries under the new programme commenced from April 2007. It was further stated that instructions would be issued to exclude the AWWs/AWHs from the list of eligible beneficiaries. This clearly indicated lack of monitoring on the part of the department.

1.1.10.5 Accumulation of rice with the agencies

Issue of rice without verification of available stock led to accumulation of rice with agencies

Rice under SNP was provided by GOI through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) at the Below Poverty Line (BPL) rate of ₹ 6250 per MT. According to instructions issued (February 2007) by the State Government, Project Officers of ICDS projects were to assess the quantities of rice required in each month, keeping in view the number of eligible beneficiaries for SNP in their projects. After compilation of the demands of each project, the DPOs issued orders to the Chhattisgarh State Civil Supplies Corporation (CSCSC) to supply the rice to Fair Price Shops (FPS). The SHGs were to lift the rice from FPS and supply it to the AWCs. To avoid interruption in distribution of SNP, additional rice for 15 days to one month in every AWC was to be kept as stock. The details of rice received, distributed, consumed and closing balance were to be maintained by both AWCs and SHGs/agencies and monitored by the project Officers.

Test check of records of all the 10 projects revealed that the stock position of rice was maintained as per requirement in four[11] projects. However, in the remaining six[12] projects, monthly assessments of the actual requirements of rice were done without considering the number of beneficiaries and also without taking into account the closing stock of rice available with the AWCs. Thus the assessment of the demand for rice was made on the basis of average monthly consumption. Accordingly, rice was supplied to the agencies without reconciliation and verifying the stock position. This resulted in accumulation of 2045.13 MT of rice with the SHGs/agencies in these six projects. The details of issue and consumption of rice in respect of these projects during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as follows:

Table-5: Details of rice available with the Agencies

(Quantity in MT)

Sl. No	Name of Project	Rice issued to agencies by FPS	Consumption in AWCs	Closing balance to be available with agency	Closing balance as per project office records (on March 2010)	Rice available with the agencies (SHG/ *sarpanch*)
A	B	C	D	E= (C-D)	F	G = (E-F)
1	Bakawand	3408.19	2147.27	1260.92	47.43	1213.49
2	Pathalgaon	2342.83	1986.69	356.14	58.50	297.64
3	Kunkuri	1063.85	771.81	292.04	63.25	228.79
4	Arang	2769.33	2535.17	234.16	90.80	143.36
5	Khairagarh	1937.19	1862.28	74.91	Not Available	74.91
6	Durg (urban)	1020.30	928.76	91.54	4.60	86.94
	TOTAL	**12541.69**	**10231.98**	**2309.71**	**264.58**	**2045.13**

(Source: Reports and statements furnished by the Project Offices)

Further, stock registers and consumption records (Form-7) of the AWCs also showed that distribution of SNP was hampered due to non- availability of rice with them. Thus, it is evident that rice was supplied to the agencies but they had not supplied the rice to the AWCs as per their actual requirement. The remaining quantity of rice should have been recovered from the agencies before issuing additional rice to them.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that detailed information from the concerned officers would be collected for receiving the excess quantity of rice at the AWCs. Moreover, recoveries would be made, if required. During the exit conference, it was stated (November 2010) that advance stocking for three months was done to avoid interruption in the services.

The reply is not acceptable as the guidelines provided for advance stocking for 15 to 30 days only. Moreover, interruptions were noticed in the distribution of SNP despite having advance stocks for seven months with the SHGs. This clearly indicated lack of monitoring on the part of the department over the distribution of rice issued to the agencies. The department should have verified the available stock with the AWCs before issue of fresh rice.

[11] Bastar , Dongargarh, Patan and Raipur (urban).

[12] Arang, Bakawand, Durg (urban), Khairagarh, Kunkuri and Pathalgaon.

1.1.11 Health Check-ups

Health check-ups include health care of children less than six years of age, antenatal care of expectant mothers and postnatal care of nursing mothers. The various health services provided for children by Anganwadi workers with cooperation from Health Department staff includes immunization, regular health check-ups, immunization, recording of weight, management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, medicines for de-worming, distribution of simple medicines etc.

1.1.11.1 Delays in immunization of beneficiaries.

Immunization of beneficiaries was to be done by the AWWs through coordination with the staff of the Health Department in respect of six preventable diseases–polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles. These were major preventable causes of child mortality, disability, morbidity and related malnutrition. Immunization of pregnant women against tetanus also reduced maternal and neonatal mortality.

Test check of immunization registers maintained by the AWCs revealed that although the names of the immunized beneficiaries were recorded by the AWWs, important vaccines such as BCG to new-born babies, measles vaccines to nine month old children and tetanus injection to pregnant women were given with delays ranging from one month to five months.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that the vaccinations were given in coordination with the Health Department. The Supervisors and AWWs had been instructed to coordinate with the field staff of the Health Department for timely vaccinations of the beneficiaries.

1.1.11.2 Non-supply of medicine kits to AWCs

Non-procurement of medicine kits of ₹ 5.96 crore

ICDS guidelines envisage that every AWC should be equipped with medicines for treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming, skin diseases etc. To fulfill this requirement, GOI provided funds under ICDS for procuring medicine kits (containing first aid boxes and simple medicines) worth ₹ 600 to each AWC every year. GOI reiterated (December 2008) that medicines kits should be provided to each AWC every year.

Audit scrutiny revealed that during 2007-08 to 2009-10, the department had not purchased any medicine kits. This resulted in non-utilisation of funds amounting to ₹ 5.96 crore, provided by GOI.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that due to delay in finalisation of the tender for procurement of medicine kits by the Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC), supply of medicine kits could not be made in 2007-08 and informed that a decision had since been taken by the department for inviting tenders for procurement of the medicine kits.

1.1.11.3 Growth/Weight monitoring of children

Non -availability of weighing machines hampered growth monitoring of children

The World Health Organisation (WHO) had developed new international standards for assessing the physical growth and nutritional status of children. The Ministry of W&CD, GOI had adopted the revised standards from 15 August 2008, according to which, the weight of every child below six years was to be taken at regular intervals and recorded in their growth charts in categories such as normal, Grade I and Grade II for malnourished children and Grade III and Grade IV for severely malnourished children.

Records of test-checked projects revealed that out of 2,608 AWCs, weighing machines were available in 1,801 AWCs but revised growth charts were not available in any of the AWCs (as on March 2010). Due to non-availability of weighing machines and revised growth charts in some AWCs, weighing of children and recording the weight in the charts were not possible.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that presently new growth charts had been distributed in the AWCs and weighing machines would be provided to the remaining AWCs in 2010-11.

The department should have taken steps to provide weighing machines and revised growth charts in a timely manner to monitor the improvements in the nutritional status of children.

1.1.11.4 Status of Malnutrition and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

IMR and percentage of malnourished children remained higher than the national level

The objective of the scheme was to reduce the incidence of mortality and malnutrition as well as to improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years age group. Details of the infant mortality rate and the number of malnourished children are given below:

Table-6: Year-wise details of IMR and malnourished children

Year	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	
	National level	*State level*
SRS-2005	58	63
SRS-2006	57	61
SRS-2007	55	59
SRS-2008	53	57

(Source: Sample Registration Survey (SRS) by Registrar of Census).

Year	Malnourished Children (0 - 6 years)
	State level (percentage)
2006	56.34
2007	54.14
2008	53.99
2009	53.93
2010	51.31

(*Source: Information furnished by the department).*

It may be seen from the above **table** that though the IMR and percentage of malnourished children came down from 63 to 57 and 56.34 to 51.31 *per cent* respectively, the same still remained high as compared to the national level of 53 and 42.50 *per cent* respectively. Even though there was a marginal reduction in the percentage of malnourished children in the State during the period, it was noticed that the percentage of malnourished children in

Bakawand and Bastar projects was 61 and 62 *per cent* respectively.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) II and III, improvement in the percentage of malnourished children and IMR in the State was better than the national level. It was further stated that relentless efforts were being made by the department to implement the scheme to bring down the percentage of malnourished children through community based SNP and awareness among the community.

During the exit conference, the Government stated (November 2010) that reducing the IMR was the responsibility of the Health Department and W&CD helped them at village level.

The reply is not acceptable as reducing the IMR and the percentage of malnourished children were the objectives of the ICDS scheme. Moreover, the percentage of malnourished children and IMR was still higher in comparison to the national level as per the SRS Bulletin[13].

1.1.12 Referral Services

1.1.12.1 Non-maintenance of register of referral services

During health check-ups and growth monitoring, malnourished children in need of prompt medical attention, are referred to Primary Health Centres (PHC) or City Hospitals. Anganwadi workers are also oriented to detect disabilities in children by enlisting all such cases in a special register for referring them to the Medical Officer of the PHCs or City Hospitals.

Scrutiny of records of 100 test-checked AWCs revealed that this register was not maintained in any of the AWCs. In the absence of this, referral services if any provided to the children and follow up of referred cases could not be ascertained in Audit.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that 'the Chief Minister's *Bal Sandarbh* Scheme' had been started from June 2009 and malnourished children were being monitored under this scheme.

The reply is not acceptable as registers of referral services were not being maintained and in the absence of the same, the extension of referral services could not be ascertained as stated above.

1.1.13 Non-formal Pre-school education

With a view to develop a learning attitude and values for emotional and mental preparation before primary education, children in the age group of three to six years of age were to be imparted non-formal pre-school education (PSE) in AWCs. As per data furnished by the department, no PSE was given to the children in 1,364 out of 34,937 AWCs.

[13] *Sample Registration Survey (SRS) conducted by Registrar of Census, GOI.*

1.1.13.1 Non-procurement of PSE kits

Funds for procurement of PSE kits[14] were provided by GOI at the rate of ₹ 500 per operational AWC every year. The allotments were given to the DPOs for procurement and distribution of kits to the AWCs.

It was noticed that DPOs, Jashpur and Raipur had surrendered funds amounting to ₹ 4.88 lakh and ₹ 11.47 lakh in 2005-06 respectively, which were allocated for purchase of PSE kits. In 2006-07, DPO, Jagdalpur had surrendered funds amounting to ₹ 13.41 lakh, as the funds were received at fag end of the year, while no funds were allotted to DPO, Jashpur for purchase of PSE kits. Similarly, DPO, Rajnandgaon had not procured PSE kits despite availability of funds and kept the funds of ₹ 8.10 lakh in a bank account in 2008-09. This resulted in non-utilisation of GOI funds totalling ₹ 42.74 lakh, thereby depriving the children from developing a learning attitude and values for emotional and mental preparation before primary education.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that PSE kits had to be procured at the district level but in some districts, the procurement was not done. Efforts were being made to procure the kits every year as per instructions of GOI.

1.1.14 Infrastructure facilities

1.1.14.1 Non-availability of basic infrastructure in AWCs

As per scheme guidelines, each AWC was required to accommodate 40 children during the day for pre-school education and consumption of cooked food provided under SNP. As per GOI instructions, drinking water facilities and toilet facilities were necessary in the AWCs. It was observed that out of 34,937 AWCs functioning in the State, 13,097 (37 *per cent*) had no building of their own and were functioning from rented rooms/cottages. Of these 13,097 AWCs, only 10,057 AWCs (77 *per cent*) had drinking water facilities and 5,231 AWCs (40 *per cent*) had toilet facilities.

This indicated that the department had failed to provide basic facilities in some of the AWCs.

1.1.14.2 Slow progress in construction of AWCs

Considerable delays of three to eight years in construction of AWCs

Since formation of the State (November 2000), construction of 20933 AWCs was sanctioned (2001-02 to 2009-10) under various schemes. Out of these, 7,075 AWCs were sanctioned by the W&CD Department. The estimated cost of construction of each AWC was between ₹ one lakh and ₹ 2.25 lakh. The amount was given to Rural Engineering Services (RES) and Janpad Panchayats of respective districts and blocks to complete the work within the stipulated period of three months from the date of release of funds.

[14] Consists of hand balls, flying discs, color blocks, plastic items, educational charts, pictures etc.

It was noticed that as of March 2010, out of 7,075 AWCs, construction of 4,242 AWC buildings had been completed, that of 1,294 AWCs was in progress and construction of 1,539 AWCs was still to be started. An amount of ₹ 45.42 crore had remained with the agencies (December 2009). Construction was not completed even after the lapse of three to eight years ***(Appendix-1.2)*** despite deposit of funds. Thus the benefit of suitable accommodation with basic amenities could not be provided to the beneficiaries due to non-completion of the AWCs.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that effective steps were being taken by the department to complete these buildings. It was further stated that periodical review meetings of the officials were being held to monitor the progress of construction works.

1.1.15 Manpower Management and Training

1.1.15.1 Vacancies in vital posts in the department

The manpower position as of March 2010 in the W&CD Department was as under:

Table -7: Details of Manpower Position of the Department

Designation	Sanctioned	Persons in position	Vacant	Percentage of vacancy
CDPO/ACDPO	266	131	135	51
Supervisor	1617	761	856	53
AWW	34937	34057	880	03
AWH	34937	33428	1509	04

(Source: Information furnished by the department)

It is evident from the above table that there were vacancies in important posts i.e. CDPO/ACDPO and Supervisors, which were largely responsible for effective implementation and monitoring of the ICDS scheme at the field level and no steps had been taken by the department to fill up these posts to ensure successful implementation of scheme.

It was also observed that in Jashpur, against eight sanctioned posts no regular CDPO was working and in Jagdalpur out of 13 sanctioned posts, only seven were filled. Similarly, against 214 sanctioned posts of Supervisors, only 138 had been filled up in these two districts. Due to vacancies, Supervisors were allotted 40 to 60 AWCs against the norm of 25 AWCs for monitoring and supervision of services provided under ICDS.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that recruitment for the post of CDPOs was being done by the Public Service Commission and steps were also being taken to fill up other vacant posts through departmental promotions. It was further stated that appointment orders had since been issued to fill up 624 posts of Supervisors.

1.1.15.2 Training to AWW/AWH

Inadequate training to AWWs/ and AWHs

Training and capacity building is the most crucial element in the ICDS scheme, as the achievement of the programme goals largely depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in improving service delivery under the programme. Since the inception of the ICDS scheme, GOI had formulated a comprehensive training strategy for ICDS functionaries. There are two types of regular training imparted to AWWs/AWHs viz., induction training (on initial appointment) to all AWWs/ AWHs and refresher training (once in every two years).

Scrutiny of records of the 10 selected projects revealed that out of a total of 5,023 AWWs/AWHs, basic training was imparted to 3,517 AWWs/AWHs and 2,093 AWWs/AWHs were due for refresher training (as of March 2010). The huge gap in training of AWWs/AWHs indicated that the department had failed to upgrade the skills of these personnel for effective discharge of their duties.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that annual calendars for training were prepared at the State level and accordingly, training was imparted to AWWs/AWHs.

The reply is not acceptable as basic and refresher trainings could not be imparted to all the AWWs/AWHs for upgrading their skills.

1.1.16 Monitoring and supervision

Lack of monitoring and supervision due to shortage of staff at projects

For ensuring effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring, GOI prescribed the submission of periodical reports viz., monthly progress reports by Supervisors/CDPOs to the Directorate. The supervisors were required to undertake field visits of at least 25 AWCs in a month.

Details of visits made by CDPOs and DPOs to AWCs within their jurisdiction to monitor their operations were not available in any of the test-checked districts/ blocks. However, information furnished by AWWs of test-checked 100 AWCs revealed that the frequency of visits by the CDPOs was negligible i.e. one or two AWCs in a month. Supervisors of the concerned centres had visited only 10 to 15 AWCs in a month.

Thus there was inadequate monitoring and supervision of scheme. Further, acute shortage of supervisory staff also adversely affected the implementation of the programme.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that vacant posts of Supervisors had been filled up. Moreover, nutrition surveillance programmes were also being implemented for effective monitoring of the scheme.

1.1.17 Internal Audit

Internal audit is conducted to examine and evaluate the level of compliance with departmental rules and procedures so as to provide a reasonable assurance on the adequacy of internal control system of the department. However, no internal audit was done during the last five years.

On this being pointed out, the Government stated (September 2010) that an internal audit wing could not be set up due to acute shortage of staff. It was however, stated that a proposal had been sent to the Finance Department for sanction of additional posts and an internal audit cell would be set up on receipt of the sanction.

1.1.18 Conclusion

The programme aimed at improving the nutritional level of children below six years of age as well as pregnant and lactating women. Funds amounting to ₹ 1292.88 crore were spent on the programme during 2005-10, but it failed to achieve its objectives due to coverage of only 49 *per cent* of the eligible beneficiaries. A total of 23.13 lakh children and women remained uncovered, largely due to ineffective surveys and less number of AWCs. Interruptions were noticed in the distribution of supplementary nutrition due to non-availability of foodgrains at AWCs despite huge quantities of rice lying with the agencies. Supplementary nutrition containing less calories was distributed. Though funds were allocated by GOI for medicines and PSE kits to the AWCs, they were not supplied annually, thereby depriving the beneficiaries. Growth of children was not monitored due to the absence of weighing machines and growth charts. Both IMR and the percentage of malnourished children reduced but the same remained high in comparison to the national level. Infrastructure facilities like building, safe drinking water, toilets, etc., were not adequate in the AWCs. Monitoring and supervision of the programme was inadequate due to vacancies in key posts.

1.1.19 Recommendations

- The department needs to carry out proper surveys to identify all the eligible beneficiaries and bring them under the coverage of the scheme.
- Annual Action Plans and budget estimates should be prepared for implementation of the scheme only after surveys and assessment of the beneficiaries to avoid savings of the allotted funds.
- Adequate steps should be taken to ensure distribution of supplementary nutrition with complete nutrition value as per norms.
- Requirement of rice, RTE and food supplements should be assessed after verification of available stock with the agencies.
- Medicine kits, PSE kits, growth charts and weighing machines should be provided to all the AWCs in sufficient quantities for effective implementation of the scheme.

- Referral services and pre-school education should be streamlined.
- Immediate steps should be taken to complete the construction of all the ongoing AWCs and to start the remaining AWCs.
- Efforts should be made to provide infrastructure facilities such as building, safe drinking water, toilets etc., in all AWCs.
- In order to ensure proper implementation of the scheme, there is a need to fill up the vacant posts and impart essential training to upgrade skills.
- Monitoring of AWCs by DPO/CDPO/Supervisors as per guidelines should be ensured for effective implementation of the scheme.
- An internal audit wing should be put in place to ensure internal controls.

Appendix- 1.1

(Referred to in paragraph 1.1.10.1; page no 7)

Statement showing details of distribution of THR to beneficiaries

			2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
Name of Project	**Sl.No.**	**Name of AWCs**	**No. of days of THR distribution during the year**	**No. of months in which THR not distributed**	**No. of months in which THR distributed less than 10 days**	**No. of months in which THR distributed for 11 to 20 days**	**No. of days of THR distribution during the year**	**No. of months in which THR not distri-buted**	**No. of month s in which THR distributed for less than 10 days**	**N0. of months in which THR distributed for 11 to 20 days**	**Number of days of THR distribu-tion during the year**	**No. of months in which THR not distribu-ted**	**No. of months in which THR distribu-ted for less than 10 days**	**N0. of months in which THR distribu-ted for 11 to 20 days**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
Bakawand	**1**	Chitalur-1	216	1	0	6	228	2	1	1	234	1	1	3
	2	Kijteli	228	0	2	4	312	0	0	0	252	0	1	3
	3	Jaibal -1	258	0	2	1	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	4	Junawani	252	0	1	4	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	5	Bakawand-2	288	0	0	2	306	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	6	Amaguda	264	0	1	2	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	7	Kolabal-1	276	0	1	1	306	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	8	Bojharipadar	294	0	1	0	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	9	Chotadewada-2	294	0	1	0	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	10	Sonpur-1	216	1	2	3	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
Bastar	**11**	Tirtha	276	0	0	3	288	0	0	2	294	0	0	1
	12	Pathri	264	0	1	2	228	1	2	2	294	0	0	0
	13	Pallibhata	240	0	1	4	294	0	0	0	288	0	0	1
	14	Balega	198	2	2	2	240	1	1	2	306	0	0	1
	15	Ghatlohanga	300	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	300	0	0	0
	16	Chopdapara	240	0	1	5	284	0	1	1	270	0	0	3
	17	Bodanpal	189	0	2	6	282	0	0	2	258	0	0	4
	18	Lavker-1	288	0	0	2	282	0	1	1	312	0	0	0
	19	Salemata-2	252	0	1	3	264	0	0	2	210	1	0	2
	20	Lalur	288	0	0	2	282	0	0	1	306	0	0	1
Arang	**21**	Bhokhola-2	174	2	1	7	270	0	0	3	276	0	0	3
	22	Bhokhola-1	192	1	1	8	270	0	0	3	276	0	0	3
	23	Rasni-2	252	0	1	4	234	0	1	4	300	0	0	1

	24	Nardaha-3	246	1	0	5	300	0	0	0	294	0	0	1
	25	Nardaha-2	253	1	0	3	307	0	0	0	304	0	0	0
	26	Palod-2	275	1	0	0	306	0	0	0	298	0	0	0
	27	Bhansoj-1	289	0	0	1	305	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	28	Mahamaya ward	227	3	0	0	297	0	0	0	300	0	0	0
	29	Gullu-2	218	3	0	0	287	0	0	2	289	0	0	3
	30	Rasni 1	270	0	1	4	306	0	1	4	300	0	0	1
	31	Patelpara	144	6	0	0	306	0	0	0	300	0	0	0
	32	Kushalpur	308	0	0	0	305	0	0	0	298	0	0	0
	33	Kalinagar	245	2	0	1	305	0	0	0	301	0	0	0
	34	Kapanaharpara	302	0	0	0	304	0	0	0	297	0	0	0
	35	Chhatisgarh nagar	302	0	0	0	304	0	0	0	297	0	0	0
Raipur urban	36	New Rajendra nagar	271	0	1	1	298	0	0	0	297	0	0	0
	37	Naya talab	309	0	0	0	305	0	0	0	302	0	0	0
	38	Chunabhai-2	290	0	1	0	306	0	0	0	303	0	0	0
	39	Krushna nagar	306	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	302	0	0	0
	40	Handipura-1	305	0	0	0	308	0	0	0	296	0	0	0
	41	Kukurbhuka	306	0	0	1	246	1	0	2	142	4	2	2
	42	Darrimahua	204	2	2	2	264	0	0	4	138	4	2	3
	43	Khardhodhi	180	3	1	3	228	2	1	1	186	4	0	2
	44	Pitha ama	261	1	0	2	270	0	1	1	294	0	1	0
Pathhal-gaon	45	Gouripara	251	2	0	1	268	1	0	1	302	0	0	0
	46	Kadaro	259	1	0	2	282	0	0	2	228	1	2	1
	47	Firingpara	230	3	0	2	223	2	1	0	298	0	0	1
	48	Turbaama	241	2	1	1	284	1	0	0	187	3	2	1
	49	Chicknipani	265	1	1	1	309	0	0	0	168	4	1	1
	50	Pandripani	228	2	1	1	204	3	0	3	228	3	0	1
	51	Chitakbaine	242	2	0	2	272	1	0	1	306	0	0	1
	52	Dodayami	262	2	0	1	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	1
Kunkuri	53	Mahuatoli	312	0	0	1	306	0	0	0	300	0	0	2
	54	Dholchuan	282	1	0	1	288	1	0	0	258	2	0	0
	55	Uparkapa	210	3	0	2	300	0	0	0	288	0	1	1

	56	Rengarghat	234	3	0	1	288	1	0	0	306	0	0	1
	57	Jamchuba	300	0	0	1	312	0	0	0	312	0	0	0
	58	Dhumadand	240	2	0	2	228	3	0	0	306	0	0	1
	59	Dumertola	312	0	0	1	312	0	0	0	252	2	0	2
	60	Jaharnatoli	288	0	0	0	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	1
	61	Katangikhurd	270	1	0	1	300	0	0	1	312	0	0	0
	62	Dauchoura	276	0	0	4	300	0	0	0	288	0	0	2
	63	Navagaon	306	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	300	0	0	0
	64	Sandi	240	2	0	2	282	0	1	0	312	0	0	0
Khaira-garh	65	Sonpuri	312	0	0	0	312	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	66	Chagurda	308	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	304	0	0	0
	67	Matamkala-1	282	1	0	0	309	0	0	0	309	0	0	0
	68	Dhelkadih	288	1	0	0	310	0	0	0	309	0	0	0
	69	Madrakuli	284	0	0	2	290	0	0	1	272	1	0	1
	70	Ganjipara	258	1	0	4	282	0	0	3	312	0	0	0
	71	Bilhari	168	1	2	8	252	0	1	3	234	0	2	4
	72	Khairbana	198	1	2	5	132	5	0	4	234	2	0	2
	73	Murmunda	240	0	0	7	84	8	0	3	228	2	0	4
	74	Anynbagaon	216	1	0	7	288	0	1	0	288	0	0	0
Dongar-garh	75	Nagtarai	216	2	0	5	264	1	0	2	306	0	0	0
	76	Harasinghi	222	2	0	3	244	1	0	3	264	0	1	2
	77	Ward No 18	192	3	0	4	294	0	0	2	294	0	0	1
	78	Vishnupur	210	2	0	5	234	1	1	3	270	0	1	1
	79	Kalari	222	0	1	7	246	1	0	5	300	0	0	1
	80	Kalyanpur	278	0	0	3	262	0	0	4	282	0	0	3
	81	Santra badi	186	2	0	5	264	1	0	1	240	1	0	3
	82	Kotul ward 58	180	2	1	5	216	0	1	8	168	2	2	4
	83	Takiyapara-1	174	2	0	7	192	0	3	5	192	2	1	4
Durg urban	84	Takiyapara-2	156	2	1	6	184	0	2	7	162	2	2	5
	85	Talwar bhavan	198	2	1	3	294	0	0	1	246	0	0	7
	86	Muktnagar	252	1	1	1	306	0	0	0	270	0	0	3
	87	Umarbadi	264	1	1	0	306	0	0	0	192	3	2	0
	88	Hospital Ward 29	222	1	0	5	306	0	0	0	258	0	2	1
	89	Ganjpara	240	0	1	5	312	0	0	0	222	0	2	3
	90	Bajrag nagar	222	0	1	6	282	0	0	4	198	0	2	6

Patan	91	Kumhali	276	0	1	2	288	0	0	2	120	6	0	3
	92	Bodal	216	2	0	4	156	5	0	2	294	0	0	1
	93	Pandhar-2	210	0	1	6	270	0	1	2	282	0	1	1
	94	Pandhar-3	204	0	1	6	264	0	1	2	306	0	0	0
	95	Sankara-1	282	0	1	1	210	2	2	1	258	1	0	2
	96	Sankara-2	270	0	1	2	192	2	3	1	240	1	0	4
	97	Marra-1	258	1	0	2	216	1	2	2	276	0	0	3
	98	Matang-1	222	0	3	2	198	3	0	0	246	1	0	0
	99	Marra-2	258	2	0	3	240	1	1	3	306	0	0	0
	100	Kanakot	252	1	0	3	276	0	0	3	210	1	1	4
TOTAL			**249**	**91**	**51**	**255**	**275**	**52**	**31**	**123**	**272**	**54**	**32**	**128**

Year	Distribution for less than 150 days	Distribution for 151 to 200 days	Distribution for 201 to 250 days	Distribution for 251 to 299 days	Distribution for less than 300 days	Distribution for 300 and Above 300
2007-08	1	13	31	39	84	16
2008-09	2	5	19	34	60	40
2009-10	2	9	12	33	56	44
TOTAL	**5**	**27**	**62**	**106**	**200**	**100**

THR not distributed	No. of AWCs in 2007-08	No. of AWCs in 2008-09	No. of AWCs in 2009-10	Total
1 month	21	14	9	44
2 month	22	5	7	34
3 month	6	3	3	12
4 month	-	-	4	4
5 month	-	2	-	2
6 -8 month	1	1	1	3

Appendix-1.2

(Referred to in paragraph 1.1.14.2; page no.17)

Status of progress of construction of sanctioned AWCs

Year	Sanctioned	Completed	Work-in -Progress	Not yet started
2001-02	81	79	1	1
2002-03	814	783	31	0
2003-04	2405	2160	240	5
2004-05	500	355	145	0
2005-06	750	505	224	21
2006-07	700	189	340	171
2007-08	825	164	244	417
2008-09	1000	7	69	924
TOTAL	**7075**	**4242**	**1294**	**1539**