

Social Welfare, Women And Child Development Department

1.3 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

Highlights

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a Centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in the State with a view to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of up to six years and to enhance the capability of mothers, through proper nutrition and health education, for looking after the normal health and nutritional needs of children. The implementation of the scheme suffered in the State due to deficient fund management, lack of infrastructure in Anganwadi centres, irregular and inadequate nutritional value of supplementary nutrition and failure to provide health check-ups and referral services.

During 2005-10, the department failed to utilise funds allotted for the scheme. The amount of unspent funds ranged between ₹ 15.11 crore and ₹ 63.36 crore.

(Paragraph 1.3.7)

Abstract Contingent bills amounting to ₹ 446.32 crore were drawn under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme against which Detailed Contingent bills of ₹ 293.53 crore only were submitted.

(Paragraph 1.3.7.4)

District Social Welfare Officers and Child Development Project Officers advanced ₹ 32.01 crore and booked the same as final expenditure.

(Paragraph 1.3.7.5)

Beneficiaries were provided supplementary nutrition of lesser value than the norms prescribed.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.1)

Pre-natal and post-natal cards were not issued to mothers by the Anganwadi centres and no records of visits by Anganwadi Workers to mothers after delivery were maintained.

(Paragraph 1.3.10)

Despite allocation of funds of ₹ 9.44 crore, the department failed to purchase medicine kits and pre-school kits during 2005-10.

(Paragraphs 1.3.11 and 1.3.12)

Against the 23 Anganwadi Training Centres and one Middle Level Training Centre sanctioned, only 15 Anganwadi Training Centres were functional as of March 2010.

(Paragraph 1.3.16.2)

1.3.1 Introduction

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a Centrally sponsored scheme launched in October 1975, aims to improve the nutritional and health status of children and enhance the capability of mothers through proper

nutrition and health education, to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of their children. It is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to its children and a response to break the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality. The services included in the scheme are the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), immunisation, pre-school education (PSE), health check-ups, referral services and nutrition and health education for women. The beneficiaries of the scheme are children of age group of six months to six years, expectant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls between 11 and 18 years. The services are delivered to the targeted beneficiaries through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

1.3.2 Organisational set up

The Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, Government of Jharkhand is the nodal agency for the implementation and monitoring of the scheme at the State level. The Secretary is assisted by the Director, Social Welfare. The scheme is supervised at the district level by District Social Welfare Officers (DSWOs) under the control of Deputy Commissioners (DCs) as given in *Annexure- 1.17*.

1.3.3 Audit objectives

The objectives of the performance audit were to assess whether:

- planning for the implementation of the scheme was adequate;
- funds provided under the scheme were spent as per norms;
- the infrastructure was adequate for effective delivery of services under the scheme;
- service packages under the scheme were delivered effectively to the beneficiaries;
- staff deployment and training for skill upgradation were based on the requirements of the scheme; and
- an effective system for monitoring and evaluation of the programme existed.

1.3.4 Audit criteria

The implementation of the various components of the ICDS scheme was evaluated with reference to the following criteria:

- Guidelines and instructions issued by the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Jharkhand for selection of beneficiaries and opening of AWCs;
- Norms of SNP and delivery of different packages of services; and
- System for monitoring instituted by the Government.

1.3.5 Audit coverage and methodology

The performance audit of the ICDS scheme was conducted between April and July 2010, covering the period 2005-10 through test check of records of the Social Welfare Directorate, six⁵¹ out of 24 DSWOs and 22⁵² out of 66 Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) by the Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement Method. Joint physical verification of 98 AWCs was also conducted.

An entry conference was held (March 2010) with the Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development to discuss the audit objectives, audit criteria and methodology. The audit findings as well as the recommendations were discussed with the Secretary of the department in the exit conference held in October 2010.

Audit findings

1.3.6 Planning

The State Government was responsible for implementation of different services and providing supplementary nutrition under the ICDS scheme to the identified beneficiaries. As per the norms fixed by GOI, AWCs were to be opened for populations between 400 and 800 under rural and urban projects and 300 and 800 for tribal projects. Mini AWCs (MAWCs) were to be opened for populations between 150 and 400 under rural and urban projects and 150 and 300 for tribal projects. Before creation of AWCs and MAWCs, mapping of projects to identify *tola*/villages inhabited by weaker sections of the society for timely operation of Centres were required to be made.

Scrutiny revealed that after obtaining proposals for opening of AWCs for field offices, the department got (December 2008) sanction of 6,089 AWCs/ MAWCs from GOI. The proposals for establishment of new AWCs were made without proper surveys. This was evident from the fact that in one (Bokaro) out of six test-checked districts, the authorities made proposals in respect of new AWCs without taking into account the requirements from three⁵³ projects while surrendering (April 2010) 55 AWCs and 27 MAWCs for three⁵⁴ projects on the ground that they were not required. This indicated that there was a disconnection between the proposals made and the ground realities.

1.3.7 Financial Management

The services under ICDS excluding SNP during the year 2005-06 were fully financed by the World Bank in respect of 51 projects and by GOI for the

⁵¹ Bokaro, Deoghar, Pakur, Palamu, Ranchi and West Singhbhum.

⁵² B S City, Bishrampur, Chas (Rural), Chaibasa (Sadar), Chainpur, Chandankiyari, Daltonganj (Rural), Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar (Rural), Deoghar cum Jasidih, Hiranpur, Jagannathpur, Jhinkpani, Kanke, Mander, Manjhari, Maheshpur, Namkum, Ormanjhi, Pakuria, Ranchi (Sadar) and Sarath.

⁵³ Bermo, Gomia and Nawadih.

⁵⁴ Chandankiyari, Kasmar and Petarbar.

remaining 153 projects. During 2006-09, all the 204 projects were fully financed by GOI, but from the financial year 2009-10, GOI modified the funding pattern to a sharing system in the ratio of 90:10 with the State Government. The SNP was shared between GOI and the State Government in the ratio 50:50 from 2005-06.

According to Rules 65 and 112 of the Jharkhand Budget Manual, Budget estimates (BEs) were to be consolidated by the department based on proposals received from subordinate offices. The BEs were to be as accurate as possible and it was the responsibility of the Controlling Officer (CO) of the Department to ensure timely re-appropriation/surrenders in the event of savings. Audit scrutiny revealed that no requirements were received from the DSWOs and the department prepared budgets without ascertaining the actual requirement of funds.

Table- 1: Statement of budgetary provision, allotment, expenditure and savings

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Provision	Allotment	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of savings
2005-06	266.63	229.84	211.16	18.68	08
2006-07	297.70	270.80	207.44	63.36	23
2007-08	296.49	291.58	276.47	15.11	05
2008-09	362.36	327.57	292.10	35.47	11
2009-10	491.80	478.70	416.06	62.64	13
Total	1714.98	1598.49	1403.23	195.26	

(Source: Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department, Jharkhand)

Component-wise details of budgetary provision, allotment and expenditure of the scheme were as given in **Appendix-1.18**.

During 2005-10, the department failed to utilise funds ranging between ₹ 15.11 crore and ₹ 63.36 crore of allotments

During 2005-10, the department failed to utilise funds ranging between ₹ 15.11 crore and ₹ 63.36 crore of the allotments and the savings ranged between five and 23 *per cent*. This, when seen in the context of no spending on vital components such as PSE kits, Medicine kits and IEC, exhibits poor implementation of the scheme and faulty budgetary mechanism as discussed in paragraphs 1.3.11 to 1.3.13 of this Report.

Expenditure on services other than SNP was in the ratio of 90:10 between GOI and the State Government from 2009-10. It was observed that against the total expenditure of ₹ 142.10 crore during 2009-10, the State spent only ₹ 10.17 crore against its required share of expenditure of ₹ 14.21 crore. Short expenditure of ₹ 4.04 crore under the scheme other than SNP showed lack of commitment of the State towards the objectives of the scheme.

The financial irregularities noticed in audit were as under:

1.3.7.1 Irregular submission of utilisation certificates

Scrutiny of records revealed that utilisation certificates for SNP were submitted to GOI on the basis of drawals from the treasuries instead of actual expenditure. Out of six test-checked districts, DSWO, Palamu incurred expenditure of ₹ 6.19 crore during 2009-10 on SNP, whereas utilisation certificates were irregularly issued by Director, Social Welfare to GOI for ₹ 123.40 crore, inclusive of ₹ 12.81 crore, which was the total drawal made by DSWO, Palamu for the year.

There were unspent balances amounting to ₹ 52.22 crore as of March 2010

1.3.7.2 Retention of unspent funds outside Government Account

According to Rule 300 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code, no money should be withdrawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate payment. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury and place it in deposit in order to avoid lapse of allotment. Audit scrutiny revealed that in violation of the codal provisions, there were unspent balances with test-checked projects and DSWOs amounting to ₹ 52.22 crore as of March 2010. Out of this, ₹ 46.68 crore was parked in banks, ₹ 4.49 crore had been given as advances, ₹ 44 lakh was in the form of unadjusted vouchers and ₹ 61 lakh as cash in hand.

1.3.7.3 Non-submission of Detailed Contingent bills

According to Rules 319 and 320 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code, a certificate to the effect that Detailed Contingent (DC) bills for Abstract Contingent (AC) bills drawn up to the last date of the previous month have been submitted for countersignature to the Controlling Officer is to be attached to the first AC bill presented for payment after the 10th of each month for onward submission to the Accountant General (A&E). On no account should an AC bill be cashed after the 10th of the month without the certificate.

During 2005-10, DSWOs and CDPOs drew ₹ 446.32 crore under SNP on AC bills against which DC bills of ₹ 293.53 crore only were submitted by them. Thus, DC bills of ₹ 152.79 crore, out of which ₹ 119.08 crore pertained to 2005-09, were not submitted, which was in contravention of the codal provisions. Out of the outstanding amount, ₹ 41.51 crore pertained to two DSWOs⁵⁵ and 35 CDPOs of test-checked districts. Further, scrutiny of two test-checked districts (Bokaro and Pakur) revealed that AC Bills were drawn from treasuries on forms other than the prescribed form (Form no 38). As a result, the treasuries could fail to detect the AC bills which could lead to financial irregularities like embezzlement and misappropriation of Government money. Scrutiny of records revealed that CDPO, Hiranpur drew 11 AC Bills during 2009-10 for ₹ 1.18 crore, out of which ₹ 40.73 lakh was drawn on forms other than the prescribed form, by furnishing incorrect certificates regarding submission of DC Bills in respect of previous AC Bills to the Treasury Officer.

1.3.7.4 Irregular payment of rent for AWCs to the AWWs

Of 12,473 AWCs operational in the test-checked districts, 4,812 AWCs were functioning from rented buildings. It was noticed that a total sum of ₹ 1.62 crore drawn by CDPOs for payment of rent during the years 2005-10 was transferred to the bank accounts of AWWs in 10⁵⁶ out of 22 test-checked projects. The names and addresses of house-owners were not available with the CDPOs. The AWW had no financial power for further disbursement. No guidelines or instructions were issued by the department for payment of rent. On this being pointed out, the CDPOs replied that in the absence of specific instructions from higher authorities, the amount of rent was being paid to the AWWs. Payment of rent of AWCs to AWWs instead of the house-owners was

⁵⁵ Bokaro and Pakur.

⁵⁶ Bishrampur, B S City, Chainpur, Chandankiyari, Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar cum Jasidih, Mander, Namkum, Ormanjhi, and Sarath.

fraught with the risk of misappropriation/embezzlement.

1.3.7.5 *Advances booked as expenditure*

DSWOs and CDPOs advanced ₹ 32.01 crore and booked the same as final expenditure

According to Rule 210 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code Volume I, a Government servant entrusted with payment of money is required to obtain a voucher duly signed by the payee for every payment made, setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim and all information for its proper classification and identification in the accounts. It was noticed that three⁵⁷ out of six test-checked DSWOs and three⁵⁸ out of 22 test-checked CDPOs made advance payments to AWWs and others amounting to ₹ 32.01 crore and booked the same as final expenditure without obtaining vouchers as detailed below:

DSWO, Deoghar advanced ₹ 23 lakh during 2005-06 to Executive Engineers, Drinking Water and Sanitation Divisions and National Rural Employment Programme for installation of 24 hand pumps. DSWO, Palamu advanced ₹ 6.67 crore to CDPOs during 2006-07 for onward transmission to AWWs under the SNP programme and booked the advances as expenditure. Further, DSWO Ranchi advanced ₹ 18.51 crore during 2007-09 to AWWs directly with instructions to CDPOs to pass the vouchers and monitor the adjustment of advances. CDPOs of test-checked projects neither passed the vouchers submitted by the AWWs nor maintained advance registers/ledgers in order to assess the outstanding advances against AWWs. In Jhinkpani project, the CDPO transferred SNP funds of ₹ 62.83 lakh to AWWs' bank accounts and passed the bank advices for payments instead of vouchers which were not furnished to Audit. In Chas Rural and Chas Urban, CDPOs failed to furnish vouchers for ₹ 5.11 crore and ₹ 86 lakh respectively. On this being pointed out, DSWO, Ranchi accepted (July 2010) the facts stated in audit and stated that transfer of funds to the AWCs was treated as final expenditure.

1.3.7.6 *Diversion of funds*

DSWO, Deoghar diverted (September 2005) an amount of ₹ two lakh from the funds of SNP (Major Head 2236) and used it for payment for Remand Home (Major Head 2235) Deoghar. DSWO, Ranchi diverted (February 2008) the funds for purchasing medicine kits amounting to ₹ 2.40 lakh towards purchase of utensils. On this being pointed, the DSWO, Deoghar agreed (May 2010) to recover the amount from the account of Remand Home and DSWO Ranchi stated that the amount was diverted in anticipation of receipt of funds.

1.3.8 *Infrastructural facilities*

1.3.8.1 *Inadequate facilities at Anganwadi Centres and Project Offices*

Four hundred and ten AWCs/ MAWCs out of 38,432 AWCs/ MAWCs sanctioned by GOI upto 2008-09 could not be made functional

Of 38,432 AWCs/MAWCs sanctioned by GOI upto December 2008, 410 were not started as of June 2010. The Directorate stated that the reason for this was disputes in selection of AWWs/AWHs. The reply was not in consonance with the facts as incorrect proposals accounted for 82 (as discussed in paragraph 1.3.6) of these non-functional AWCs. Non-functioning of AWCs adversely

⁵⁷ Deoghar, Palamu and Ranchi.

⁵⁸ Chas Rural, Chas Urban and Jhinkpani.

impacted the outreach of the scheme.

According to the model estimates by the State, each Anganwadi building was to be constructed with one hall (16'x20'), one verandah (7.2'x10'), one kitchen (6.5'x10'), one store (10'x6') and one toilet (4'x4') with drinking water facilities to ensure effective delivery of quality services. The physical status of AWC buildings, toilets and drinking water facilities in 38,022 operational AWCs in the State was as given in **Table 2**.

Table- 2:Statement of infrastructural facilities in AWCs

AWC having own building		Rented building			AWC in open space	Without toilet facilities	Without drinking water facilities	Without kitchen equipment	Functional AWCs
Pucca	Kuchha	In AWWs/ AWHs house	Others	Building owned by community allotted to AWCs					
8088 (21)*	370 (01)	14102 (37)	3398 (09)	11218 (30)	846 (02)	30978 (81)	26724 (70)	5679 (15)	38022

(Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand)

*Figures in bracket denote the percentage

It is evident from the above table that out of 38,022 AWCs, 21 per cent were functioning in pucca buildings, one per cent in kachcha buildings, 76 per cent in rented buildings and two per cent in open spaces as of March 2010. Further, drinking water facilities and toilets were absent in 26,724 (70 per cent) and 30,978 (81 per cent) AWCs respectively. Besides, AWCs housed in other than government buildings were running without kitchen facilities and 5,679 (15 per cent) AWCs lacked cooking equipment.

Scrutiny revealed that 14 out of 22 test-checked projects had their own buildings, three⁵⁹ projects were functioning in rented buildings, four⁶⁰ projects were running in buildings shared with other offices and the Deoghar-cum-Jasidih project was sharing a government building with a toll tax office. These projects were running without sufficient infrastructure. The basic facilities of toilet and water were absent. It was also seen that despite taking charge (February 2009) of a new building costing ₹ 4.94 lakh for the project office, the CDPO, Chas Urban did not shift her office and the building was lying vacant for more than 17 months.

1.3.8.2 Creation of extra burden in construction of AWCs

The department sanctioned (2005-10) funds for construction of 2,862 AWCs, out of which only 141 were completed as of June 2010. Against released funds of ₹ 23.41 crore, only ₹ 3.36 crore was spent as of June 2010. The remaining amount was with the executing agencies whose details were not provided by the department, though called for. Other irregularities noticed were as under:

- The State allocated (June 2007) ₹ 3.11 crore for construction of 162 AWCs during the year 2007-08 at the rate of ₹ 1,91,900 for each AWC. It was noticed from work orders issued by the DCs that the buildings of AWCs were to be constructed within three months by the executing

⁵⁹ Chainpur, Chandankiyari and Ranchi Sadar.

⁶⁰ Chas (Rural), Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar (Rural) and Sarath.

agency. The Directorate released (November 2007) the amount to the districts. The estimate for construction of AWCs was revised (December 2007) to ₹ 2,32,300 per unit by the Department. Delay in release of funds (five months) to districts by the Directorate resulted in an additional burden of ₹ 65.45 lakh (₹ 40,400 x 162 AWCs) which could have been avoided.

- The Director, Social Welfare allotted (2008-09) ₹ 67.37 lakh for construction of AWCs at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,32,300 each for 29 AWCs in Pakur and West Singhbhum districts. The amount was drawn (March 2009 and March 2010) from the treasury and released to different executing agencies after delays of three to 12 months. Further, the estimate was revised (December 2009) by the department to ₹ 4,32,000 per unit. DSWOs sought allotment of additional funds due to increase in the estimated cost. Thus, delay in construction of AWCs resulted in an additional burden of ₹ 57.91 lakh.

1.3.8.3 Non-utilisation of funds

Scrutiny revealed that the department made provision for telephones at Project Offices but only two⁶¹ out of 22 test-checked Project Offices had telephone facilities. Out of ₹ 4.8 lakh allotted during 2005-10 for telephones to the test-checked projects, 20⁶² projects surrendered ₹ 4.6 lakh (96 per cent) which shows that the budget-making process was not in conformity with ground realities.

1.3.8.4 Internal electrification

The department made (December 2007) provision of 'internal electrification' in the revised estimates for construction of AWCs at the rate of ₹ 10,586 per AWC. It released (November 2007 and November 2008) funds for construction of 426 AWCs in the State.

However, information received from test-checked AWCs⁶³ revealed that internal electrification was not done despite the buildings being shown as complete.

The Directorate did not furnish information in respect of the actual expenditure incurred on internal electrification though called for.

1.3.9 Delivery of Services

1.3.9.1 Distribution of supplementary nutrition containing less calories than prescribed norms

The supplementary nutrition programme aimed at improving the health and nutrition status of children in the age group of six months to six years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. From 2006-07, supply of the existing food module comprising *murhi*, *sattu* and *gur* was replaced with *khichdi* (cooked mixture of rice and pulses) to make the food

⁶¹ CDPO, Chaibasa Sadar and Maheshpur.

⁶² B S City, Bishrampur, Chainpur, Chandankiyari, Chas (Rural), Daltonganj (Rural), Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar (Rural), Deoghar cum Jasidih, Hiranpur, Jagannathpur, Jhinkpani, Kanke, Mander, Manjhari, Namkum, Ormanjhi, Pakuria, Ranchi (Sadar) and Sarath.

⁶³ Dargag I, Kulhipurah I and Pipardag.

more acceptable among children. Again, provision of breakfast was made (January 2010) in the shape of *dalia* or *sattu laddoo* with sugar for children of three to six years of age in addition to *khichdi* with green vegetables and soyabari. Apart from this category, children between the age group of six months and three years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls were provided raw foodgrains as Take Home Ration (THR). SNP was meant to provide 300 calories and 10 gm protein per day for children between six months and six years of age and double the quantity for malnourished children of the same category. Pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls were to be provided 500 calories and 20 gm protein. Nutritional norms were revised (January 2010) to 500 calories and 12-15 gm protein for children between six months and six years of age, 800 calories and 20-25 gm protein for malnourished children; and 600 calories and 18-20 gm of protein for pregnant women, lactating mothers.

- Scrutiny revealed that during the supply (April 2005 to December 2009) of the food module consisting of *murhi*, *gur*, *sattu* and *khichdi*, there was provision of eight gm refined vegetable (RV) oil (72 calories) for children and 16 gm RV oil (144 calories) for pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls which was to be supplied by the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE). Scrutiny revealed that neither did CARE supply RV oil nor was any provision made for RV oil by the Government resulting in the delivery of supplementary nutrition programme to the beneficiaries below the stipulated calories.
- In the new food module, the department prescribed (January 2010) THR comprising of rice – 60 gm, *masoor* dal – 15 gm, *soya bari* – 10 gm, RV oil – five gm and sugar – 38 gm for children of age of six months to three years and rice – 60 gm, *masoor* dal – 10 gm, *soya bari* – five gm, RV oil – three gm for adolescent girls. It was observed that these provisions could provide only 484 calories against the requirement of 500 calories for children between six months and three years of age and 290.98 calories against the requirement of 500 calories for adolescent girls. This resulted in providing less calories to the beneficiaries.
- Scrutiny revealed that provision of micronutrients was made (December 2009) for children, pregnant women/lactating mothers and adolescent girls for six paise, eight paise and four paise respectively per day per beneficiary in the new food module. In the absence of directions from the department regarding items that were to be supplied under micronutrients, the AWCs did not provide any micronutrients to the beneficiaries. Besides, the beneficiaries were provided supplementary nutrition of lesser value than the norms prescribed.

1.3.9.2 Non-achievement of targeted nutrition days

Supplementary nutrition was to be provided to the beneficiaries for 25 days per month and 300 days in a year. In four⁶⁴ out of 22 test-checked projects, supplementary nutrition was provided between 132 and 297 days during 2005-10 calculated on the basis of Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) of March

In four out of 22 test-checked projects, supplementary nutrition provided between 132 and 297 days during 2005-10

⁶⁴ Chas Rural, Jhinkpani, Maheshpur and Ranchi Sadar.

every year. The details of expenditure incurred/advance released were as given in **Table 3**.

Table- 3: Details of insufficient supplementary nutrition provided

Name of the project	Year	No of beneficiaries	Amount spent	Expenditure required for the beneficiaries per day	Nutrition days for which amount spent was sufficient # (4÷5)	Shortage of nutrition days in respect of prescribed norms
			(In ₹)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhinkpani	2007-08	12,254	48,95,339	25,575.10	191	109
Chas Rural	2008-09	24,325	1,23,31,645	50,446.10	244	56
Maheshpur	2008-09	24,679	1,45,49,949	51,301.70	284	16
Ranchi Sadar	2005-06	9,964	47,46,081	17,375.00	273	27
	2006-07	10,266	62,48,725	21,393.20	292	08
	2007-08	15,623	96,57,075	32,507.60	297	03
	2008-09	15,649	53,64,339	32,585.90	165	135
	2009-10	44,939	1,49,81,682	1,13,319.00	132	168

(Source: Figures taken from test-checked projects)

No of feeding days:- expenditure incurred divided by expenditure required per day.

Supplementary nutrition was not provided in the above four test-checked projects for three to 168 days, thus failing to meet the targeted nutrition days. Further, scrutiny of records of nine test-checked AWCs revealed that supplementary nutrition was not provided to the beneficiaries for continuous periods ranging between 100 and 184 days (**Appendix-1.19**). On this being pointed out, it was stated by the concerned CDPOs that the interruption was mainly due to non-supply of food articles during 2005-06 and paucity of funds in subsequent years.

1.3.9.3 Delay in revision in financial norms of SNP

Reports of the National Family Health Survey III and the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau stated that the level of calories and micronutrient gaps had changed since 1975 when the ICDS nutritional norms were first fixed. To bridge the nutritional gap between the recommended dietary allowance and the average dietary intake as reported therein, GOI revised (November 2008) the calorific and financial norms for SNP for different categories of beneficiaries. During the year 2006-07 to December 2009, the existing rates for SNP were (i) ₹ 2 for children (six to 72 months) (ii) ₹ 2.70 for severely malnourished children (six to 72 months) and (iii) ₹ 2.30 for pregnant women and nursing mothers. The State Government however, adopted the revised financial norms only with effect from January 2010 and revised the rates to ₹ 4, ₹ 6 and ₹ 5 respectively.

Further, it was noticed that the number of malnourished children was 20,064 in 2008-09 and 27,474 in 2009-10 as per data of MPRs of the State. The delay in revision of norms of SNP for over 14 months clearly showed the apathy of the department in the implementation of the scheme in the context of the large number of malnourished children of the State. The delay in revision of norms for over 14 months deprived the intended beneficiaries of precious nutrition.

1.3.9.4 Purchase of foodgrains at rates lower than market price

To ensure uninterrupted supply of supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries and eliminate middlemen, the respective AWWs were directed (August 2006) to purchase the foodgrains from the local market using the funds made available to them as advance for preparation of *khichdi*. The department fixed (August 2005) the approximate rate of rice at ₹ 12 per kg and of pulses at ₹ 30 per kg. This was revised to ₹ 18 and ₹ 58 per kg respectively.

Scrutiny revealed that vouchers submitted by the AWWs in support of purchase of rice and pulses showed uniform rates i.e. rice at ₹ 12 per kg and pulses at ₹ 30 per kg till the new rate was fixed (January 2010). Interestingly, the Department of Home (Jails) revised (between January 2006 and March 2010) the rates of procurement of rice (₹ 10.50 to ₹ 20) and pulses (₹ 24 to ₹ 65) from the market. It was evident from the vouchers that the purchases made by AWWs were made at rates much lower than the prevailing market price during the period 2005-10. This created doubts regarding reporting on quality/quantity purchased, specification of grains and the number of beneficiaries, particularly when seen in the context of interviews (paragraph 1.3.18) wherein the beneficiaries stated that the quantities received as THR were lower than the prescribed quantities.

1.3.9.5 Procurement of food articles and fuel by AWWs on credit basis

The State Government directed all DCs to ensure the availability of funds in advance at AWCs for uninterrupted provision of supplementary nutrition among the beneficiaries. For this, it was also directed that the DCs had to withdraw funds from the treasury in advance for six months and make funds available to project offices, for a period of three months in advance for onward transmission to AWWs/AWHs' bank accounts before the 10th day of the forthcoming month as advance.

Scrutiny revealed that in four⁶⁵ out of six test-checked districts, advances were not made available to the AWWs for purchase of food articles and fuel during the year 2009-10. The funds were made available after periods of up to seven months while purchases of food articles were made by AWWs on credit basis from the market. This led to monthly burdens on AWWs of up to four times of the amounts paid as honorarium to them. Honorarium was paid to them after delays of one to 15 months. Interestingly, it was seen that the CDPO, Chas Urban advanced ₹ 1.46 crore for purchase of foodgrains during 2007-10 after a delay of two months though the food articles had already been purchased on credit.

1.3.9.6 Supplementary nutrition not provided to eligible beneficiaries/malnourished children

As per the orders of the Supreme Court of October 2004, supplementary nutrition was to be provided to all the eligible beneficiaries who came to AWCs. Scrutiny of MPRs at the Directorate revealed that 22 to 36 *per cent* eligible persons of different categories (children, expectant women, lactating mothers) were not enrolled and six to 11 *per cent* out of those enrolled were

⁶⁵ Bokaro, Pakur, Palamu and Ranchi.

not provided supplementary nutrition.

Further, as per the norms prescribed, each identified malnourished child was to get 800 calories and 20-25 gm of protein. Scrutiny of records of the Directorate disclosed that despite 12,338 Grade⁶⁶ III and 1,252 Grade IV beneficiaries identified as malnourished as of March 2010, instead of the stipulated nutrition, the department only provided 500 calories and 20 gm of protein to these identified malnourished beneficiaries. On this being pointed out, the Directorate replied (August 2010) that instructions were being issued. Thus, the scheme failed to reach nearly 46 *per cent* of the intended beneficiaries.

1.3.10 Health check-ups, immunisation and referral services

Pre-natal and post-natal cards were not issued to mothers by the AWCs and no records of visits by AWWs to mothers after delivery were being maintained

Health check-ups under the scheme included ante-natal care of expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under six years of age, especially those who were born with congenital defects or were severely malnourished. Records of pre-natal and post-natal care were to be maintained in cards. Further, as per the guidelines of ICDS, all children below six years of age in the project areas were to be immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and measles. All expectant mothers were also to be immunised against tetanus.

Scrutiny revealed that pre-natal and post-natal cards were not issued to mothers by the AWCs and no records of visits by AWWs to mothers after delivery were being maintained. Again, MPRs of Project Offices showed that referral services were absent. It was further seen from the records of Malnourished Treatment Centres (MTC), Deoghar and Pakur that the patients admitted in the centre in the age group of six months to six years, were not referred through the network of AWCs. On this being pointed out, it was replied by the DSWO, Deoghar that necessary action would be taken.

Against the targeted health check-up of 69,40,977 beneficiaries, only 29,82,359 check-ups were conducted depicting a meagre achievement of 43 *per cent*

Against the targeted health check-ups of 69,40,977 beneficiaries in the 10⁶⁷ out of 22 test-checked projects during the period 2005-10, only 29,82,359 check-ups were conducted, depicting a meagre achievement of 43 *per cent*. Similarly, against the immunisation target of 11,75,932 beneficiaries in nine⁶⁸ test-checked projects during 2005-10, only 8,73,424 (74 *per cent*) beneficiaries were immunised.

1.3.11 Medicine kits not supplied

As a vital input to providing essential services of health check-ups, medicine kits consisting of easy to use and dispensable medicines costing ₹ 600 were to be provided to each AWC every year for common ailments like cough and common cold, skin infections etc.

⁶⁶ Grade III (6, 7, 8.5, 9.75 and 11 kg for age 1 to 5 years respectively) and Grade IV (5, 6.25, 7.25, 8.25 and 9.25 kg for age 1 to 5 years respectively) stands for comparison of body weight and age of children.

⁶⁷ Bishrampur, Chainpur, Chandankiyari, Daltonganj (Rural), Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar (Rural), Deoghar (Urban), Namkum, Ormanjhi and Sarath.

⁶⁸ Bishrampur, Chainpur, Chandankiyari, Daltonganj (Rural), Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar (Rural), Deoghar (Urban), Namkum and Sarath.

Despite allotment of funds of ₹ 5.38 crore during 2005-09, the department failed to purchase medicine kits

Scrutiny revealed that despite allotment of funds of ₹ 5.38 crore during 2005-09, the department failed to finalise (2005-10) tenders for procurement of medicine kits. The purchase committee recommended purchase in July 2005 but the same was not approved by the Department. Re-tender for the same was done but the purchase committee again recommended re-tendering on the ground that the bid was not responsive. No further action on this was taken by the department. This resulted in non-supply of medicine kits among AWCs despite availability of funds, depriving the intended beneficiaries of providing essential services of health check-ups for common ailments. On this being pointed out, the Directorate stated that efforts were being made to purchase the medicine kits at the earliest.

1.3.12 Non-procurement of Pre-School kits

Despite availability of funds of ₹ 4.06 crore during 2006-09, purchase and distribution of PSE kits was not done among AWCs during 2005-10

The pre-school education (PSE) component under the ICDS scheme is a crucial component of the package of services envisaged under the scheme which aims at school readiness and development of a positive attitude towards education. PSE was to be provided in AWCs to children of age groups of three to six years through non-formal and play-way methods by joyful learning. To assist in imparting PSE, pre-school kits valued at ₹ 500 (up to 2008-09) and ₹ 1,000 (from 2009-10) per AWC per annum were to be provided.

Though the department provided funds of ₹ 4.06 crore during 2006-09 for purchase of PSE kits in AWCs, the purchase committee recommended purchase at the negotiated rate of ₹ 499.96 per kit only in March 2009. The purchase order was deferred by the Department due to the Assembly elections, 2009. No purchase order was issued till the date of audit (July 2010) and no PSE kits were distributed among AWCs during 2005-10, resulting in non-delivery of the PSE component of the scheme. On this being pointed out, the Directorate stated (August 2010) that efforts were being made to purchase the PSE kits at the earliest.

1.3.13 Non-implementation of Information, Education & Communication and Community Mobilisation component

The objective of the Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Community Mobilisation component of the scheme was to (i) create awareness and build up the image of the ICDS programme, (ii) stimulate demand for ICDS, (iii) affect and sustain behavioural and attitudinal changes in child caring, nutrition and health and (iv) muster and sustain community participation. To achieve these objectives, various activities like home visits, group meetings, seminars, nutrition and health education sessions, distribution and use of slides, cards, flips, charts/books, flannel graphs etc and other audio-visual and electronics media were to be taken up. For this purpose, the GOI prescribed norms for its implementation in each Project Office at the rate of ₹ 25,000 per annum.

Scrutiny revealed that the department made budgetary provisions (2005-10) of ₹ 62 lakh only against the requirement of ₹ 2.55⁶⁹ crore. Further, against the

⁶⁹ ₹ 25000 x 204 (No of projects) x 5 years.

budget provision, only ₹ 38 lakh was allotted (2006-10), out of which only ₹ 10 lakh was spent (2008-09). It was also noticed from the cash book of the Directorate that funds of ₹ 12.75 lakh meant for IEC were withdrawn (March 2008) from the treasury, out of which ₹ 95,506⁷⁰ only was spent and the balance ₹ 11,79,494 was remitted into treasury (March 2009) under the receipt head of accounts '0235- Social Security and Welfare'. The reason for non-utilisation as stated (August 2010) by the Directorate was receipt of funds at the fag end of the year. However, it failed to justify the unnecessary retention of funds for a year.

1.3.14 Kishori Shakti Yojana

The '*Kishori Shakti Yojana*' (KSY) was launched in 2000-01 by GOI as a component of ICDS. This was introduced in Jharkhand in March 2002 for girls between the age group of 11 and 18 years with the objectives of improving their nutritional and health status; providing required literacy and numeric skills; training and equipping them to improve/upgrade home-based and vocational skills; promoting awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management and child care; gaining a better understanding of environment related social issues that impacted their lives and encouraging them to initiate various activities to be productive and useful members of the society. For implementation of KSY, *kishori mandals*⁷¹ were to be formed in each AWC.

Scrutiny of KSY records in test-checked AWCs revealed that *kishori mandals* were not formed in 10 out of 282 selected AWCs. Further, in 42 AWCs, activities under *kishori mandals* were not conducted. As per guidelines, iron tablets were to be distributed among the adolescent girls in weekly *kishori mandal* meetings and also entries for such distribution were required to be made in their *kishori shakti* card. However, in 224 out of 282 AWCs, iron tablets were not distributed among the adolescent girls and cards for administration of tablets were not maintained.

1.3.15 Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

The nutrition programme for adolescent girls (NPAG) was launched by GOI with 100 *per cent* assistance initially for two years (2002-04) on pilot basis in 51 selected districts in the country. In Jharkhand, West Singhbhum district was selected for NPAG. GOI further extended the scheme upto 2008-09. Under this scheme, adolescent girls weighing less than 35 kg of the age group of 11 to 19 years, irrespective of the financial status of their families, were to be identified and provided six kg of foodgrains per girl per month free of cost. The identified girls were to be provided foodgrains through Fair Price Shops (FPS) regularly for three months. Further, after three months, they were to be weighed again and if their weights are to be found less than 35 kg of body weight, they were to be provided foodgrains for the next three months.

DSWO, West Singhbhum drew ₹ 5.48 crore during 2003-09 but failed to utilise the balance funds of ₹ 4.25 crore and remitted the same into the treasury after periods of 18 to 48 months

⁷⁰ Hoardings on 'World Breast Feeding Week'.

⁷¹ It is constituted as a focal point for activities under kishori shakti yojana for adolescent girls.

Scrutiny of records revealed that the DSWO, West Singhbhum drew ₹ 5.48 crore during 2003-09, out of which ₹ 1.11 crore was transferred (2006-10) to the State Food Corporation (SFC) as advance for purchasing foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India, ₹ 11 lakh was spent on contingencies and ₹ one lakh was kept with the DSWO as unutilised funds. The DSWO failed to utilise the balance funds of ₹ 4.25 crore (77 per cent) and remitted (between May 2008 and July 2009) the same into the treasury under the head '0235-Social Security and Welfare' after periods ranging from 18 to 48 months. This was a major financial irregularity because it resulted in artificially inflating the figures of expenditure in the preceding years and the figures of the receipt head of the Department in 2009-10. This amounted to falsification of accounts of all those years which had the effect of weakening the legislative control over the executive. Further scrutiny of records revealed that the foodgrains were distributed after long intervals instead of monthly distribution between September 2006 and June 2010 (*Appendix-1.20*). The DSWO was unable to provide the details of the whereabouts of unutilised foodgrains. Non-maintenance of details of unutilised foodgrains was fraught with the risk of misappropriation of foodgrains as Audit could not ascertain the genuineness of the purchase of the foodgrains. Failure to distribute the foodgrains by the DSWO in time affected the successful implementation of the programme.

Lady Supervisors were required to check the weight of five per cent of the girls under NPAG. Along with the AWW, they were also responsible for monitoring and reporting on the regularity in distribution of foodgrains from FPS. Also, the CDPO was required to verify one per cent of cases randomly. In cases of irregularities in supply of foodgrains at FPS, the Lady Supervisors or CDPOs were to take up the matter at the appropriate level and sort out the problem.

Scrutiny of records at AWCs and CDPO offices revealed that the girls were not weighed regularly in violation of the norms. Also, the verification by Lady Supervisors and CDPOs was not carried out.

1.3.16 Human Resource Development

1.3.16.1 Manpower Management

Efficiency and quality of ICDS services largely depends on the availability of adequate number of supervisory cadre like CDPOs and Lady Supervisors trained as well as ground level functionaries. Scrutiny of records revealed that the staff position of cadres other than AWWs and AWHs under ICDS as of March 2010 was as given in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Sanctioned strength and persons-in-position

Sl No	Category of post	No of posts Sanctioned	Staff Position	Vacancy	Percentage of vacancies
1	Child Development Project Officer	204	132	72	35
2	Lady Supervisor	1205	756	449	37
3	Statistical Assistant	214	133	81	38

4	Clerk	224	186	38	17
5	Accountant cum Store Keeper	09	09	Nil	Nil
6	Driver	78	78	Nil	Nil
7	Peon	276	249	27	10

(Source: Directorate, Social Welfare)

It is evident from the above table that 35, 37 and 38 *per cent* vacancies existed in the cadres of CDPOs, Lady Supervisors and Statistical Assistants respectively in the State as of March 2010. The deficiency in vital human resources having adverse impact on delivery of services could not be ruled out.

1.3.16.2 Training

According to the guidelines of the scheme, training for ICDS functionaries was to be imparted by the State Government. Three types of regular training were to be imparted to AWWs, AWHs, Lady Supervisors and CDPOs i.e. induction training on initial appointment (for AWWs only), job/orientation training (once during service period) and refresher training (in service, once in every two years). Training of CDPOs was to be conducted by the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD). Audit scrutiny revealed that against the 23 Anganwadi Training Centres (AWTCs) and one Middle Level Training Centre (MLTC), only 15 AWTCs were functional as of March 2010. Reasons for non-functioning of the remaining eight AWTCs and one MLTC were not furnished to Audit though called for. It was observed that out of ₹ seven crore earmarked for imparting training to ICDS functionaries during the period 2005-10, only ₹ 5.97 crore was spent by the department. The shortfall in achievement of targets of training of grass root functionaries of ICDS was as shown in **Table 6**.

Against the 23 AWTCs and one MLTC sanctioned, only 15 AWTCs were functional as of March 2010

Table 6: Target and achievement of training as of March 2010

Cadre	Target	Trained	Untrained Job/orientation training(percentage)	Backlog of refresher course
Lady Supervisors	694	328*	366 (53)	NA
AWWs	38296	32182	6114 (16)	18149
AWHs	35800	30279	5521 (15)	31499

(Source: State training action plan, Directorate of Social Welfare)

* Trained before creation of Jharkhand

In the absence of the MLTC, no Lady Supervisor was trained during 2005-10. It was observed that out of 694 Lady Supervisors, only 328 were trained and all of them were trained before the creation (November 2000) of the state. Besides, 15 functional AWTCs could provide training to 12,839 AWHs during the period 2005-10 against the target of 16,250 AWHs. It was noticed that during the period 2006-10, against 127 CDPOs deputed to NIPCCD for refresher training courses, only 92 (72 *per cent*) attended the programmes. The Directorate replied that establishment of eight AWTCs and training of the untrained functionaries was being organised as early as possible.

1.3.17 Other Points of interest

- The DSWO, Ranchi withdrew (July- August 2009) ₹ 11.62 lakh at the rate ₹ 2,32,300 for construction of five⁷² AWCs from the treasury, submitting vouchers of construction materials⁷³ for ₹ 11.62 lakh. Interestingly, it was seen that site selection for three (Garh Husir, Masmano Pahan Toli and Choreya Oraon Toli) out of five AWCs was not done (July 2010) though the material was purchased.
- The Zila Parishad, Ranchi, reported that three AWCs at Harmu Harijan Toli, Irgu Road Kumhar Toli and Hesal Oron Toli were completed after incurring an expenditure of ₹ 14.28 lakh whereas CDPO, Ranchi Sadar and Ward Councillors reported that no such AWCs were actually constructed. Audit personnel visited the site and found that the AWCs were not constructed. Thus, a fraudulent payment of ₹ 14.28 lakh was made for a work which was not done. Further, CDPO, Ranchi Sadar reported incomplete construction of AWC at Hehal Tangra Toli whereas the *Zila Parishad* reported the same as complete after incurring expenditure of ₹ 4.76 lakh.
- CDPO, Silly reported that the AWC at Pipardag was constructed by AWW at ₹ 2.32 lakh (2007-08) whereas the *Zila Parishad*, Ranchi also reported construction of the AWC at the same place at ₹ 4.76 lakh under the Backward Region Grant Fund.
- CDPO, Ranchi Sadar reported construction of an AWC by the *Zila Parishad*, Ranchi at Hindpidi Third Street. However this was seen to have been constructed on a drain at a cost of ₹ 4.76 lakh. Because of the location of the AWC, the AWW refused to take over charge of the centre.
- Records of the Drinking Water and Sanitation Division, Pakur showed that water supply system including a submersible motor pump was installed at five⁷⁴ AWCs but there were no electric connections for the same.

1.3.18 Results of Joint Inspection of AWCs

Joint physical verification by audit personnel with officials of the project was carried out in 98 AWCs in test-checked projects, the results of which were as under:

- Six⁷⁵ out of 98 AWCs were found closed at the time of the visits though the team visited the AWCs at a time when they were supposed to be functioning. In six AWCs, no child was found though they were shown to be present in the attendance registers. The presence of children at 40 AWCs was less than 50 *per cent* of those enrolled.
- It was also seen that AWC Babupur I in Hiranpur project was being used

⁷² Baska Dangar Toli (Mander), Chavania Pano (Chanho) Choreya Oraon Toli, Garh Husir, and Masmano Pahan Toli.

⁷³ Brick, cement, stone chips, sand and steel.

⁷⁴ Adhoul, Chandpur, Chapa Danga (Pakur), Maheshpur and Malipara.

⁷⁵ Bhuiyan Toli Chiyanki (Daltonganj Rural), Bipatpur, Pahari Tola (Ranchi Sadar), Ramnathpur Pahari Tola (Hiranpur) Sawda (Chandankiyari) and Torai II.

as a cowshed. It was also stated by the villagers that THR was not being provided for the last two months.



(View of AWCs being used as store and cow shed)

- BDO, Chainpur unauthorisedly occupied AWC Shahpur South II (Code 96) in Palamu and two offices, *i.e.* office of NREGS and Panchayat were found functioning in the same building along with the AWC.
- In two AWCs *viz.* Rampur (Code 23) and Haripur (Code 18) (Project Sarath), PSE to the children was being imparted in the courtyard.
- In 39 out of 98 AWCs, *khichdi* for supplementary nutrition was cooked in the same room where PSE was being imparted.
- Quantities of foodgrains distributed as THR could not be ascertained as the foodgrains were measured in pots instead of weighing machines.
- During interviews at eight⁷⁶ AWCs, the beneficiaries stated that THR was provided after delays of two and three months. The beneficiaries further stated that THR was less than the prescribed quantity and that *gur* was provided in place of sugar in Sarai Toli, Namkum.
- An mixture of roasted and ground rice, pulses, sugar and RV oil was supplied as THR in Chaibasa Sadar project which was not acceptable among the beneficiaries especially among children.
- Medical Officers never visited nine⁷⁷ AWCs where the beneficiaries were interviewed though ANMs visited the centre.

No meeting of the co-ordination committee was conducted. No apex committee was constituted in the State. Monitoring and evaluation was inadequate at all levels

1.3.19 Monitoring and evaluation

To ensure effective monitoring and co-ordination between various departments involved in the implementation of the scheme, Monitoring Committees were to be formed at the Block, District and State levels. A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Development Commissioner was to be constituted and the scheme was also to be monitored by a high level Ministerial Apex Committee.

⁷⁶ Amlabad Premnagar, Amlabad MahtoTola, Amlabad Upar kulhi, (Chandankiyari), Amlabad Rohaniatand, Babupur, Bipatpur (Hiranpur) Sukurhutu Mahto Toli.; Kanke-- Torai II Hiranpur.

⁷⁷ Dipatoli Sarai Toli (Namkum), Jailhata (Daltonganj Urban); Haratu I (Namkum); Narsanda Baragutu Sai (Chaibasa Sadar). Nagri Sadak Tola (Kanke) Somartand I and Somartand (Chainpur); Sufla Sai (Chaibasa Sadar) and Sukurhutu Mahto Toli (Kanke).

It was noticed that though a co-ordination committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary was constituted (June 2005), no meeting had been held so far. No apex committee was constituted in the State. As per a notification (June 2005) of the Government, district, block and village level committees were to be constituted in the State. It was the responsibility of the committees to ensure proper functioning of AWCs, availability of funds and supplementary nutrition, proper co-ordination and convergence with other departments for implementation of other services of ICDS, filling up the vacancies of AWWs/AWHs, surprise visits of AWCs and looking into the complaints against the AWCs. Though block and district level committees were constituted, meetings were not being conducted.

Further, for effective implementation of the scheme CDPOs and Lady Supervisors were required to visit 30 and 40 AWCs respectively per month. Scrutiny revealed that the number of field visits (2005-10) conducted by the CDPOs and Lady Supervisors were 14,405 (67 per cent) and 67,943 (76 per cent) in comparison to the target of 21,360 and 89,240 in 14⁷⁸ test-checked projects respectively.

1.3.20 Conclusion

Implementation of the ICDS scheme in the State was far from satisfactory. The infrastructure in terms of AWC buildings was inadequate and a large number of AWCs were functioning in rented buildings as well as in open spaces. Supply of supplementary nutrition was irregular and deficient in stipulated calories. Supply of stipulated rations to malnourished children was inadequate. Medicine kits and PSE kits were not procured at all. Effective monitoring of the scheme at various levels was absent. Thus, the objectives of the scheme could not be fully achieved.

1.3.21 Recommendations

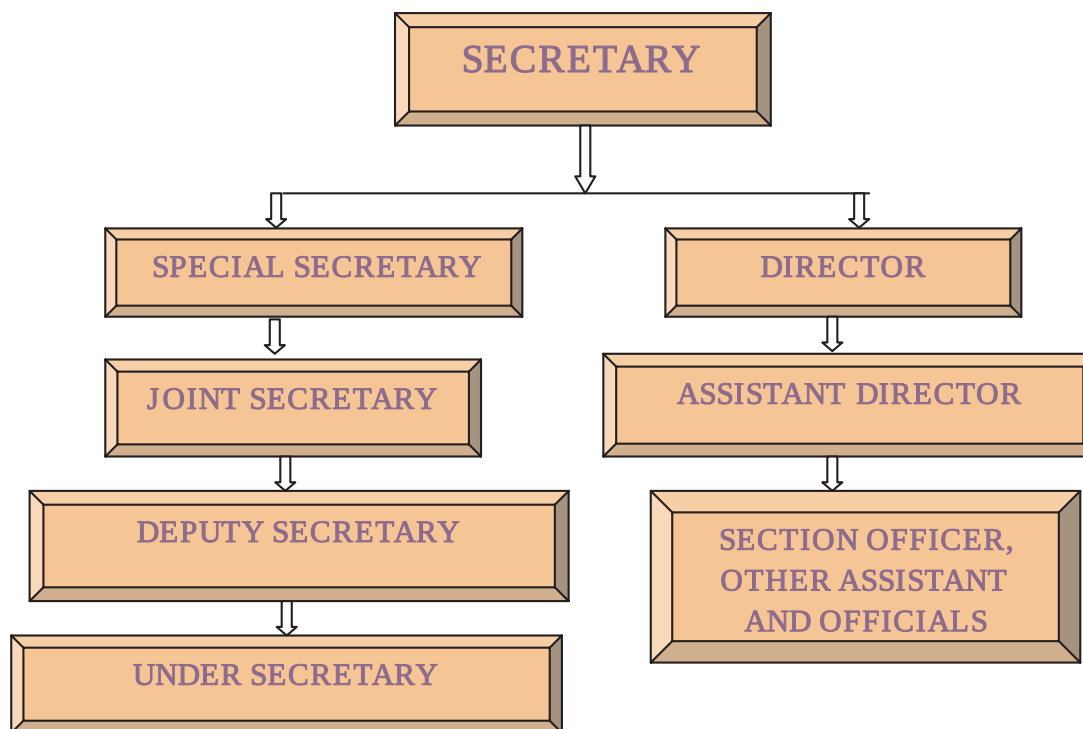
The department should ensure:

- timely release of funds for SNP to ensure availability of funds to AWCs ;
- required calories to the beneficiaries as per norms;
- revision in rates of food commodities as per market rates;
- basic infrastructure facilities at all AWCs / MAWCs ;
- supply of PSE kits and medicine kits for proper functioning of AWCs;
- filling up vacancies of CDPOs, Lady Supervisors and Statistical Assistants on a priority basis; and
- effective supervision and inspection of AWCs.

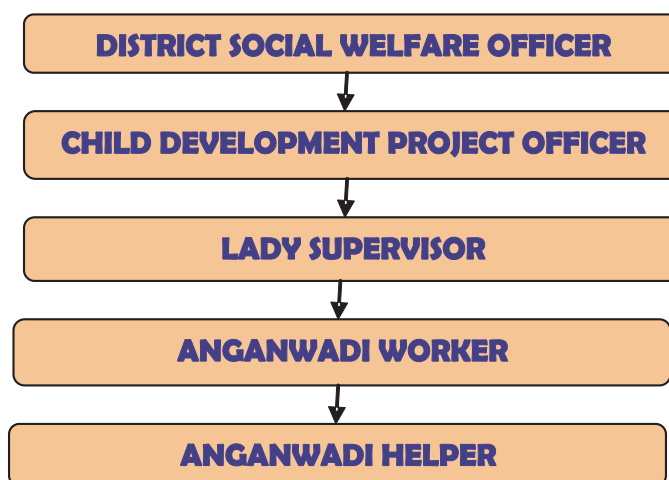
⁷⁸ Bishrampur, Chainpur, Chandankiyari, Daltonganj (Rural), Daltonganj (Urban), Deoghar cum Jasidih, Hiranpur, Kanke, Maheshpur, Mander, Namkum, Ormanjhi, Pakuria and Sarath.

Appendix 1.17
(Refer paragraph 1.3.2; page-49)

Organisational Set-up



Regional Establishment



Appendix - 1.18
(Refer paragraph 1.3.7; page-51)

Statement of budgetary provision, allotment & expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Sl No	Programme	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Bdgt	Allt	Exp	Bdgt	Allt	Exp	Bdgt	Allt	Exp	Bdgt	Allt	Exp	Bdgt	Allt	Exp
1	SNP	157.12	145.31	128.33	171.78	167.88	119.51	171.73	171.10	166.89	207.55	200.10	182.01	289.19	289.19	246.79
2	Establishment of ICDS	82.53	71.96	71.67	88.89	72.25	71.47	95.14	90.86	88.95	123.21	97.44	87.13	156.63	150.08	142.10
3	Innovative Scheme	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.32	0	0.32	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.32	0	0.29	0	0
4	Medicine Kits	1.47	0.51	0	1.47	1.47	0	1.47	1.47	0	1.94	1.94	0	1.75	0	0
5	Pre-School Kits	1.22	0	0	1.22	1.22	0	1.22	1.22	0	1.62	1.62	0	1.46	0	0
6	IEC	0.13	0	0	0.13	0.13	0	0.13	0.13	0	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0	0
7	Kishori Shakti Yojana	2.24	0.55	0.54	1.87	1.12	0	2.24	2.24	1.98	2.24	1.12	1.12	1.50	0	0
8	Training	1.50	1.49	1.24	1.50	0.85	0.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50
9	NPAG	1.79	0	0	1.83	1.83	0	1.50	1.50	0.15	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	0	0
10	Utensils	0	1.68	1.06	7.65	6.62	4.66	0.05	0.05	0	0.50	0.40	0.39	1.57	1.57	1.10
11	Weighing Machine & Growth Chart	0	0	0	0.99	0.99	0	1.00	1.00	0.55	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.64	0.20	0.15
12	Additional Honorarium	10.29	0	0	20.05	16.12	10.97	20.69	20.69	16.73	21.35	21.35	18.73	32.66	32.66	21.80
13	Construction of AWC building	5.45	5.45	5.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	3.50	2.62
14	Hand Pumps at AWCs	2.32	2.32	2.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Construction of CDPO Building	0.25	0.25	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		266.63	229.84	211.16	297.70	270.80	207.44	296.49	291.58	276.47	362.36	327.57	292.10	491.80	478.70	416.06

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development department, Government of Jharkhand)

Appendix-1.19
(Refer paragraph 1.3.9.2; page- 57)

Period of interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Name of the centre	Code No.	Date of interruption	No. of days
1	CDPO, Chas (Rural), Bokaro	Kusum Tikri	298	1.9.2009 to 31.12.2009	120
2	CDPO, Deoghar (Rural)	Rupsagar	79	16.10.2005 to 21.3.2007	157
3	CDPO, Sarath, Deoghar	Moravari	114	7.3.2006 to 6.9.2006	184
		Rautara	132	20.10.2007 to 27.1.2008	100
4	CDPO, Ormanjhi, Ranchi	Harchanda	27	26.4.2005 to 25.10.2005	183
		Piska	77	26.5.2005 to 3.9.2005	101
		Ban Lotwa	61	April 2005 to July 2005	120
		Kamta	60	May 2005 to August 2005	120
5	CDPO, Sarath, Deoghar	Santhaldih	128	7/06, 8/06, 9/06 and 10/ 06	123

Appendix-1.20
(Refer paragraph 1.3.15; page-62)

Period of distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries under National Programme for Adolescent Girls

Sl No	Name of project	Name of AWC	No of Beneficiaries	Month of distribution of foodgrains				
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
1	Chaibasa Sadar	Baragutusiai	25	10/ 2006	10/2009	11/2009	-	-
2	do	Hind Chowk	25	11/2006	03/2009	01/2010	05/2010	-
3	do	Dhunia Toli	25	11/2006	03/2009	05/2010	-	-
4	do	Madkamhatu	18	09/2006	12/2008	08/2009	10/2009	05/2010
5	do	Munduadel	10	09/2006	10/2009	06/2010	-	-
6	do	Torangbasa Gutusai	25	11/2006	10/2009	03/2009	04/2010	-
7	do	Narsanda	25	09/2006	10/2009	11/2009	-	-
8	do	Tamarband –A	25	10/2006	10/2008	10/2009	-	-
9	do	Barakhunta	25	09/2006	10/2008	01/2009	11/2009	06/2010
10	do	Phulhatu	13	11/2006	03/2009	01/2010	05/2010	-
11	do	Tuibir Khas	16	10/2006	12/2008	07/2009	10/2009	-
12	Jhinkpani	Jora Pokhar Tanti Tola	34	10/2006	03/2007	03/2009	01/2010	05/2010
13	do	Tungrusai	15	10/2006	11/2008	05/2009	01/2010	-
14	do	Navagaon (Latasai)	18	10/2006	02/2007	09/2008	05/2009	05/2010
15	do	Nava Gaon Khas	14	10/2006	02/2007	09/2008	05/2009	01/2010
16	do	Kelende	39	10/2006	11/2008	05/2009	01/2010	-
17	do	Dikupi – I	24	10/2006	02/2007	10/2008	05/2009	05/2010
18	do	Gura Gaud Toli	27	10/2006	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010	-
19	do	Gura Dom Toli	13	10/2006	01/2007	07/2009	12/2009	06/2010
20	do	School Sai Gura	13	10/2006	01/2007	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010
21	do	Gura Tanti Toli	13	10/2006	01/2007	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010

Note: Illustrative examples of distributions of foodgrains after a long gap.