

National Human Rights Commission
Coordination Section

(1)

Subject: Reports on the visit of the NHRC Team across the Imphal (West), Imphal (East) and Chandel Districts of Manipur.

On the directions of Member Satyabrata Pal, JR (Law), Shri A K Parashar and Research Consultant, Ms. Sonali Huria, visited Manipur from 17-20 September 2013 to collect data on various Central/State Government sponsored Flagship Programmes, supplemented with field visits to anganwadi centres, primary schools, primary healthcare centres, and MNREGA work sites, among others with a view to assess their implementation on the ground, before the Camp Commission Sitting in the State.

The following reports of the Team along with Observations and Comments are placed below for kind perusal:

1. Report on the visit to the Anganwadi Centres, Imphal (West) and Chandel Districts [Annexure 'A']
2. Report on the visits to the Primary Healthcare Sub-Centre (PHSC), Imphal (West) District; Primary Healthcare Centre, Chandel District; and Moreh Hospital, Chandel District [Annexure 'B']
3. Report on the visit to the Primary Schools, Imphal (West) District [Annexure 'C']
4. Report on the visit to the MNREGA work site, Imphal (East) District [Annexure 'D']
5. Report on the visit to the Houses built under IAY, Imphal (East) District [Annexure 'E']
6. Observations and Comments [Annexure 'F']

JSK
18/10/13
(J S Kochher)
Joint Secretary (T&R)

- 1) Chairperson *[Signature]* 18/10
- 2) Member (JCJ) *[Signature]* 18/10
- 3) Member (JDM) *[Signature]* 18/10
- 4) Member (SP) *[Signature]* 18/10
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JSK
18/10/13

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VISIT TO ANGANWADI CENTRES

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(I) Visit to the Nambol Teramakhong Makha Leikai Anganwadi Center, Nambol Teramakhong Village, Imphal (West) District, Manipur on 18 September 2013

On the directions of Hon'ble Member Satyabrata Pal, the Team visited an Anganwadi Centre in Nambol Teramakhong Village, Imphal (West) District, on the morning of 18.09.2013. An account of the visit to the said Anganwadi centre is given below:

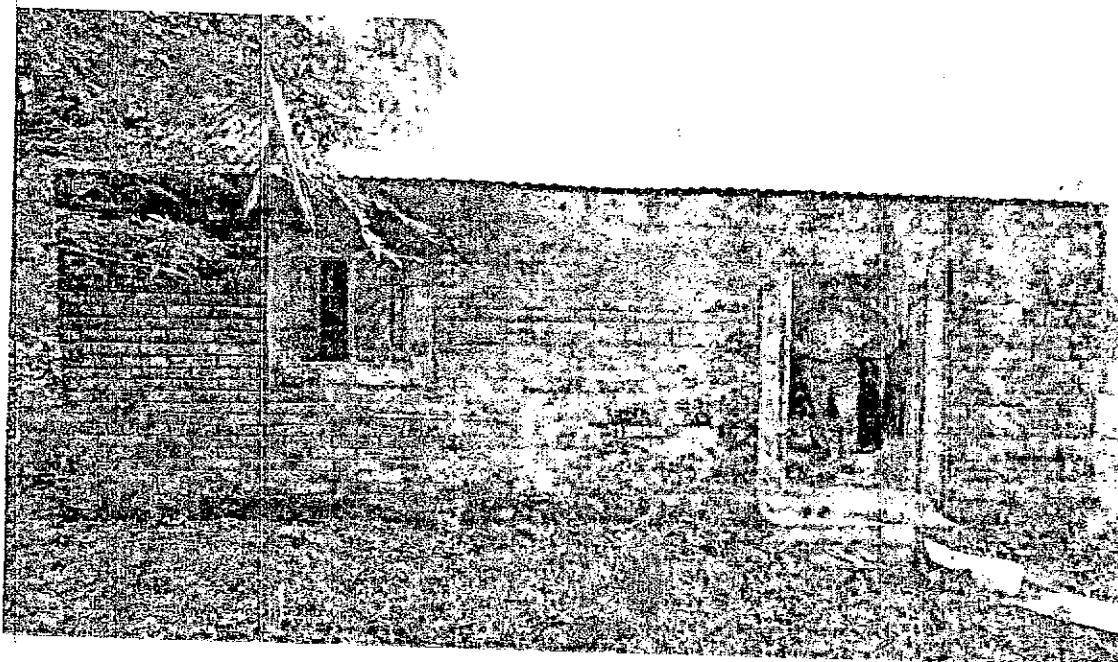
PROFILE OF THE ANGANWADI CENTRE

1.	Name of the anganwadi centre	Nambol Teramakhong Makha Leikai Anganwadi Center
2.	Type of Building	<p>The anganwadi centre is housed in a single concrete room (<i>see pictures below</i>) where classes are conducted for the children and where they are purportedly served their meals.</p> <p>There is neither a kitchen, nor a store room nor toilet in the Anganwadi. The floor of the centre is uneven and broken in several places and was damp.</p> <p>The Anganwadi does not have any provision for electricity. While there are two small windows in the room, it is not enough to provide for adequate ventilation.</p> <p>The Anganwadi centre is covered with Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CI) sheets which serve as a roof.</p>
3.	Year of establishment	1986
4.	Anganwadi Centre timings	<p>From 06:30am to 09:30am [during Summer]</p> <p>From 7am to 10am [during Winter]</p>
5.	Socio-economic conditions of	Most of the children who come to the Anganwadi

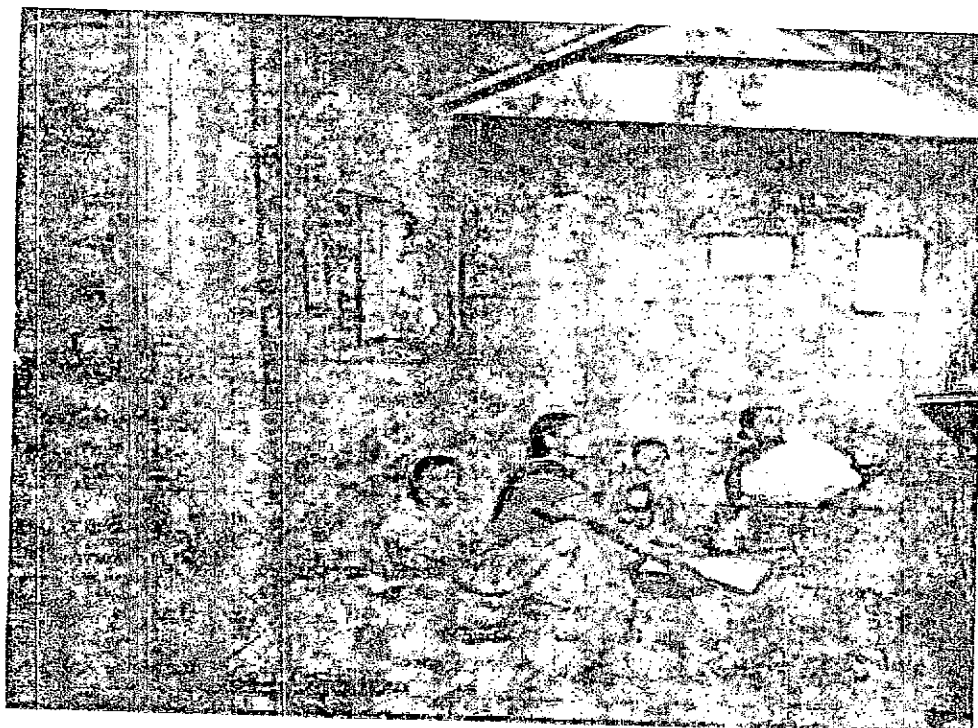
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5. Socio-economic conditions of the families who send their children to the Anganwadi Centre.	Most of the children who come to the Anganwadi centre belong to BPL families. There are however, four (04) children who come from AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) families, considered worse off than BPL families.
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(A snapshot of the Anganwadi Centre building)



(An inside view of the Anganwadi)

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DETAILS OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS REGISTERED AT THE ANGANWADI CENTRE

S. No.	Category	Total No. registered at the Anganwadi Centre	
1.	Children [06 months – 01 year]	04 nos.	
2.	Children [01 year – 03 years]	08 nos.	
3.	Children [03-06 years]	13 nos.	
4.	Adolescent Girls	<u>[11-14 years]</u> 17 nos.	<u>[14-18 years]</u> 08 nos.
5.	Pregnant Women	02 nos.	
6.	Nursing / Lactating Mothers	05 nos.	

While the total number of children [between the age group 03-06 years] registered at the Centre is 13, only 02 (two) children were present on the day of the Team's visit, one of whom was the daughter of the Anganwadi Helper.

On being asked why the children's attendance was so low, the Anganwadi worker informed the undersigned that the Anganwadi Centre had not received food supplies (rice, dal etc.) and ready-to-eat food supplements from the concerned State Department since 03rd August 2013 (that is, for nearly 07 weeks), which is why a majority of the children had stopped coming to the Anganwadi.

ANGANWADI STAFF

(I) The Anganwadi Centre has the following staff members:



- **One Anganwadi Worker:** Ms N. Yaimbi, who has been working at the centre since 1986.
- **One Anganwadi *Sahaayika* / Helper:** Ms R K Bala

(II) Salaries of the Anganwadi Staff

The Anganwadi Worker receives INR 3,000 per month while the Anganwadi Helper receives INR 1,500 per month. However, both the Anganwadi staffers informed the undersigned that they had not received their salaries from the State Government since February 2013. Moreover, even their salaries up until February 2013 had been credited to their respective bank accounts only as late as September 2013. In actuality therefore, it has been over a year since these staffers have received their salaries from the State. In this regard, the Anganwadi Worker and Helper have made repeated representations/complaints to the Anganwadi Supervisor and CDPO, but to no avail.

The Anganwadi Worker informed the undersigned that their last pay hike had occurred in 2009 when their salaries were raised from INR 1,500 to INR 3,000 (in case of the Anganwadi Worker) and from INR 750 to INR 1,500 (in case of the Anganwadi Helper).

(III) Training for Anganwadi Workers

The Anganwadi worker stated that she underwent an initial three-month job training course at the Moirangkhom Anganwadi Training Centre, Imphal (East) District, in 1986. Since then, she has attended three (03), week-long refresher training courses [in 2002, 2006, and 2012 respectively] at the Takyelpat Anganwadi Training Centre, Imphal. At the said training courses, the Anganwadi Worker was trained on conducting pre-school activities, providing nutrition, organizing immunization and health services/checkups for the children, women and adolescent girls registered at the Anganwadi.

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The Anganwadi Helper however, was unable to attend either of the two training courses for which she was nominated, since each time, she was expecting a child and was therefore, unable to travel to the Training Centre.

In addition, the Anganwadi CDPO does not train either the Anganwadi Worker or the Helper since the CDPO hardly ever visits the Centre. The CDPO, on an average, visits the Centre only once a year. The Anganwadi Supervisor visits more frequently, that is, once a month.


SANITATION

The Anganwadi centre **does not have a toilet neither is there any designated place/spot for the construction of a toilet at the Centre.** The Anganwadi Worker informed the undersigned that the children have to use the toilet in her house, which is at a distance of about a kilometer from the Anganwadi.

DRINKING WATER

The Anganwadi centre **does not have any provision for drinking water** for the children and staff. The Anganwadi Worker stated that she brings filtered water from her house in a plastic bottle for the children and staff to drink from. On the day of the visit however, the Worker had not brought any water from home. Therefore, it is likely that there are times when there is zero availability of drinking water for the children.

The Worker added that the usual practice is for the children to drink water from the common water tap for the locality (at some distance from the Anganwadi) and even from the local pond from where families draw water for washing, bathing and even drinking purposes. **When asked if the water is safe to drink, the Worker stated that sometimes children suffer from cold, cough, fever, diarrhea and stomach ache etc., which she believes is due to the impurities in the tap and pond water.**



The Worker added that while the concerned Department had provided the Anganwadi with a water filter (which is presently kept at the Anganwadi Worker's house), it is non-functional. Therefore, the Worker uses her home water filter from which she fills up water to bring to the Centre. She added that she has not made any complaint regarding the water filter to the Anganwadi Supervisor since she her personal water filter is adequate for the needs of the Anganwadi.

FOOD / MEALS PROVIDED TO THE CHILDREN AT THE ANGANWADI

The Anganwadi Worker stated that since there is no kitchen shed in the Anganwadi Centre, the food for the children is cooked by the Anganwadi Worker and Helper at the home of the Anganwadi Worker which they then bring to the Anganwadi. The children are provided their meals at 9am. They are usually served khichdi (made of rice and dal) and/or food from the ready-to-eat food packets received from the Government.

The Anganwadi Worker informed the undersigned that the Anganwadi Centre had not received food supplies and ready-to-eat food supplements from the concerned State Department since 03rd August 2013 (that is, for nearly 07 weeks), which is why a majority of the children had stopped coming to the Anganwadi.

She added that it was common for the Anganwadi Centre to not receive food supplies and ready-to-eat food supplements from the concerned department and added that sometimes, the food supply is not received for an entire month or even longer, during which time, the village community members sometimes cook and bring the food to the Anganwadi for the children. However, when the families are unable to continue providing meals to the children, the children's attendance dwindles sharply. Once the food supply is resumed, the Anganwadi Worker and Helper have to go door-to-door to inform the families of the same, following which the children start to come to the Anganwadi Centre again. This, she added was a common pattern/occurrence at the Centre.

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Given the lack of food supply, the Anganwadi Worker informed the undersigned that she usually gives the pregnant and lactating women less than the prescribed amount for them and uses the saved food for providing meals to the children of the Anganwadi for as many days as such supplies last.

The Worker stated that she had informed her Supervisor and CDPO of the problem of lesser stock of food than required being provided to the Anganwadi, which is why the Anganwadi Worker is forced to give everyone an amount lower than their entitlement so that the food may be distributed among more individuals and that it may last longer. However, the CDPO had expressed her inability to help the Worker in this regard stating that there were major budgetary constraints.

The Anganwadi Worker added that sometimes, when there is a delay on the part of the State Department in sending food supplies to the Anganwadi, a token amount at the rate of INR 450 per month is credited by the CDPO to the bank account of the Anganwadi Centre to enable the Worker purchase food from the local market for the children. However, even this minimal amount has not been regularly deposited into the Anganwadi's account during phases of non-availability of food supplies. The Anganwadi Worker added that in 2013, the amount of INR 450 had not been credited to the Anganwadi's account even once, although there had been instances when the food supply had not been received by the Anganwadi Centre.

The Anganwadi Worker informed the undersigned that the adolescent girls registered at the Anganwadi are given 5 kilos of rice each month in addition to 250gms dal and 250ml cooking oil. Similarly, pregnant and lactating women and children younger than 03 years are given ready-to-eat food packets, whenever these are available.

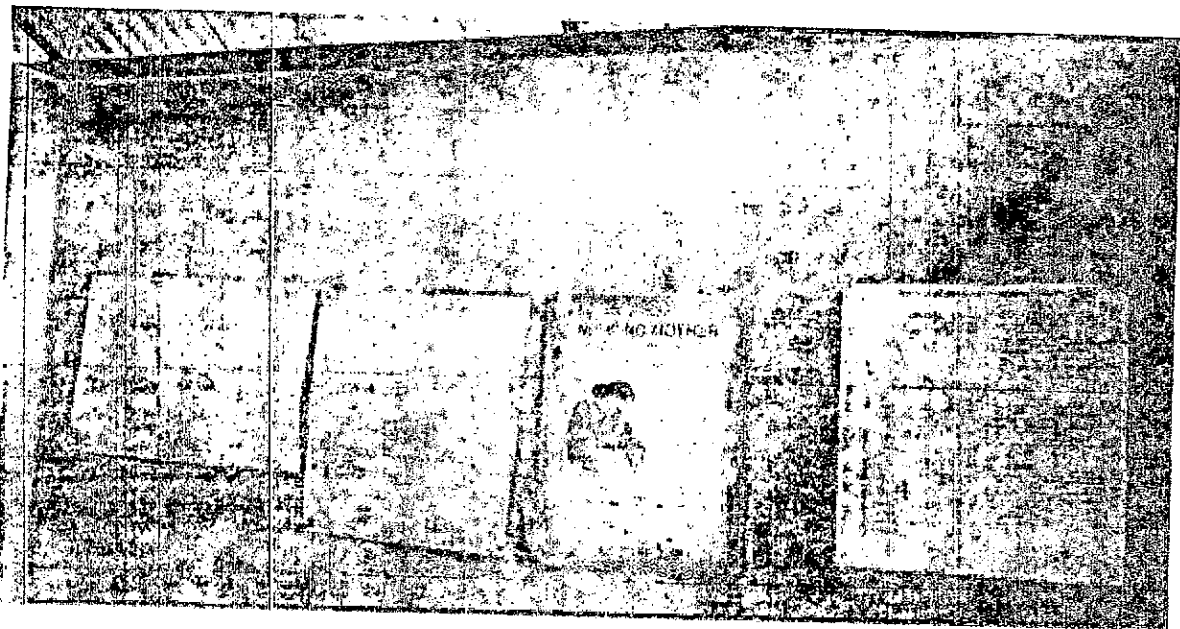
FACILITIES

Infrastructure: The Anganwadi Centre, apart from the room itself, has no infrastructure worth the name – it neither has a toilet nor a kitchen shed. There is no store room/storage

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space in the centre either. The food supplies (whenever available), are stored at the house of the Anganwadi Worker. The floor of the centre is made of clay/mud and due to the frequent rains in the area, tends to become damp / moist and cold. The class walls were almost bare except for a few informational charts for nursing mothers and information on daily food requirement of children, adolescent girls and pregnant and nursing women (see picture below). There were no educational charts on display for the children.

The Centre has two tattered square mats spread out on the floor for the students to sit on. There is no storage space even for the toys/teaching aids used by the Anganwadi Worker; on the day of the visit, these lay strewn about on the floor. There is no provision for electricity in the Anganwadi Centre and no fans have been installed. The Anganwadi Worker stated that she has made no representation to the Supervisor or CDPO in this regard since she did not feel the need for fans as it remains fairly pleasant and cool in the mornings.



(Informational charts on display at the Anganwadi Centre)

Medical/Health Facilities: The Anganwadi worker informed the undersigned that she and the Anganwadi Helper take the children for health checkups to the local Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) once a month. She added that there are no ANMs/ASHA workers in their immediate locality to assist in provision of healthcare services to

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children, girls and women registered. She added that no doctor from the PHC visits the Anganwadi. However, an ASHA worker from a different locality visits the centre once in three months or so. The Anganwadi Centre did not have any record of the immunization provided to those registered at the Centre. The Worker stated that these records are maintained by the PHC or by the individuals and/or their families.

ATTENDANCE / GROWTH / HEALTH RECORDS OF THE CHILDREN

The Anganwadi Centre neither has a weighing scale nor measuring tape. In the absence of these, the Anganwadi Worker stated, she has not been able to maintain any record of the children's weight and height. The Anganwadi Worker has no knowledge of whether any child registered at the Anganwadi suffers from malnutrition. She added that while she had received the new WHO growth charts, they were of little use since she had no data (weight and/or height) to plot on these charts nor had she received any training on how to fill up these charts.

The Anganwadi Worker, however, **uses the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Strips to gauge the nutritional health of the children**. The MUAC strip has three colours - red, yellow and green. All the colours are meant to identify the grade of nutritional status of the children. While 'red' indicates severe malnutrition, 'yellow' stands for moderate malnutrition and 'green' for no malnutrition. However, the Anganwadi Worker was unable to specify how many children in the Anganwadi Centre suffered from malnutrition, if at all. This is indicative of perhaps a lack of knowledge and training to the Worker on the interpretation of the colours on the MUAC strip. She was also unable to show the undersigned the MUAC strip, stating that owing to a lack of storage space, she had kept the strip at her house.

The Anganwadi Worker stated that she prepares a Monthly Progress Report which is handed over to the Anganwadi Supervisor each month.

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It was observed that the records were by and large poorly kept. There was no attendance marked for the month of September 2013 and in the Register for recording details of "Cooked Meals", there was no entry made after July 2013. Further, there was no entry in the register for 'Stock records' after June 2013.

PRE-SCHOOL NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IMPARTED AT THE ANGANWADI CENTRE

The Anganwadi Worker and Helper impart non-formal education to the children by way of song, games (building blocks), story-telling, reading and writing (both in Manipuri and English). Among other things, the children are taught colour recognition, names of flowers, birds, animals etc., recognizing shapes and objects, and the English and Manipuri Alphabet, among other things.

FACILITIES REQUESTED FOR BY THE ANGANWADI WORKER

The Worker stated that there was a need for the State Department to provide toilet and kitchen facilities at the earliest. In addition, there was a requirement for a desk and chairs/benches for the staff as well as the students, since, during winter the floor becomes cold. She added that there was also a need to provide additional mats/rugs since the ones at the centre were almost completely worn out.

The Anganwadi Worker added that the Centre also ought to be provided fuel wood or cooking gas to cook meals for the children, since at present, the Worker makes use of her home gas cylinder for cooking the meals for which she is not provided any compensation by the State Department.

In addition, she has requested for the provision of a weighing machine and measuring tape and for training on filling up the new WHO growth charts.

VISIT TO ANGANWADI CENTRES

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(II) Visit to the Moreh Bazaar Anganwadi Center, Ward No. 6, Moreh Town, Chandel District, Manipur on 20 September 2013

On the directions of Hon'ble Member Satyabrata Pal, the Team visited an Anganwadi Centre in Moreh Town, Chandel District, on the morning of 20.09.2013. An account of the visit to the said Anganwadi centre is given below:

PROFILE OF THE ANGANWADI CENTRE

1.	Name of the anganwadi centre	Moreh Bazaar Anganwadi Center
2.	Type of Building	<p>The anganwadi centre does not have a designated building/space for itself. Presently, the anganwadi is functioning out of the Ground floor of the home of the Anganwadi Worker (<i>see picture below</i>) where classes are conducted for the children and where they are purportedly served their meals.</p> <p>There is neither a dedicated kitchen, nor a store room in the Centre. The Anganwadi also does not have a toilet. The Children have to use the toilet in the home of the Anganwadi Worker, which is located on the First floor of the building.</p> <p>The floor of the room is made of wood and is covered with bamboo floor mats. The space in the room is grossly inadequate for the total number of children registered at the Centre, which is, 24. The room also does not have any provision for electricity and there are no fans or light fixtures in the room.</p>



3.	Year of establishment	2008
4.	Anganwadi Centre timings	From 06:30am to 09:30am [during Summer] From 7am to 10am [during Winter]
5.	Socio-economic conditions of the families who send their children to the Anganwadi Centre.	The Anganwadi Worker seemed unsure of the economic background of the families of the children. Most children come from OBC category families.

**DATA FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS
REGISTERED AT THE ANGANWADI CENTRE**

S. No.	Category	Total No. registered at the Anganwadi Centre
1.	Children [03-06 years]	24 nos.
2.	Adolescent Girls [11-18 years]	20 nos.
3.	Pregnant Women	02 nos.
4.	Nursing / Lactating Women	None

While the total number of children [between the age group 03-06 years] registered at the Centre is 24, only 11 (eleven) children were present on the day of the visit. The Anganwadi Worker stated that on an average the attendance of the children varies between 10 and 15. She stated that while some children are unable to come regularly due to their family circumstances (such as parents who migrate to other cities for work), others do not come since the children are presently not being served any meals by the anganwadi centre.

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(A view of the Moreh Bazaar Anganwadi Centre, presently being operated from the home of the Anganwadi Worker)



(A view from the inside – the wooden staircase (painted green) leads up to the house of the AWW)

ANGANWADI STAFF

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(I) The Anganwadi Centre has the following staff members:

- **One Anganwadi Worker:** Ms N. Premabati Devi, who has been working at the centre since 2008.
- **One Anganwadi Helper:** Ms Ibencha, who was not present on the day of the visit and who according to the AWW does not come to the Anganwadi Centre for several weeks at a stretch. The Helper purportedly lives in Palel which is at a distance of about 80 kms from Moreh town.

(II) Salaries of the Anganwadi Staff

The Anganwadi Worker receives INR 3,000 per month while the Anganwadi Helper receives INR 1,500 per month. **However, the Anganwadi Worker informed the Team that she as well as the Anganwadi Helper had not received their salaries from the State Government since September 2012.** In this regard, the Anganwadi Worker has made repeated representations/complaints to the Anganwadi CDPO, but there has been no action in this regard.

The Anganwadi Worker informed the Team that their last pay hike had occurred in 2009 when their salaries were raised from INR 1,500 to INR 3,000 (in case of the Anganwadi Worker) and from INR 750 to INR 1,500 (in case of the Anganwadi Helper).

(III) Training for Anganwadi Workers

The Anganwadi worker stated that she underwent an initial three-month job training course at the Moirangkhom Anganwadi Training Centre, Imphal (East) District, in 2007. Since then, she has not attended any refresher training course. At the initial job training course in 2007, the Anganwadi Worker was trained on conducting pre-school activities, providing nutrition, organizing immunization and health services/checkups for

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the children, women and adolescent girls registered at the Anganwadi. She was also shown the new WHO growth charts, but has not been provided the same; neither has she received training on how to plot data on these charts.

SANITATION

The Anganwadi centre **does not have a toilet**. The Anganwadi Worker informed the Team that the children have to use the toilet in her house, which is located on the first floor of the building.

DRINKING WATER

The Anganwadi centre **does not have any provision for drinking water** for the children and staff. The Anganwadi Worker stated that she uses the water filter in her home kitchen for the drinking needs of the children.

FOOD/MEALS PROVIDED AT THE ANGANWADI

The Anganwadi Worker stated that since there is no kitchen in the Anganwadi Centre, the food for the children is cooked, if at all, by the Anganwadi Worker in her home kitchen which she then serves to the children. She does not receive any monetary compensation from the State Government for using her own gas/fuel for cooking the meals for the children. Further, she also uses the cutlery of her house to serve the children their meals. The Department has not yet provided plates or glasses to the anganwadi centre for the purpose.

Presently, the children are not being provided any meals at the anganwadi. The Worker stated that the children at the centre had refused to eat the contents of the ready-to-eat nutrition packets because they did not like the taste of the food served. When asked, most of the children confirmed that they had in fact, asked the Anganwadi Worker

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asked, most of the children confirmed that they had in fact, asked the Anganwadi Worker not to serve them food from these packets since they did not like the taste of the food contained therein. As a result, no meals are being served to the children, who eat from home before coming to the anganwadi. The Worker added that the ready-to-eat food packets have started to come to the anganwadi only as recently as February 2013, prior to which the children were being served *khichdi* made of rice and dal provided by the State Department together with cooking oil. The children stated that they used to like and hence, eat the *khichdi* which was earlier being served at the anganwadi.

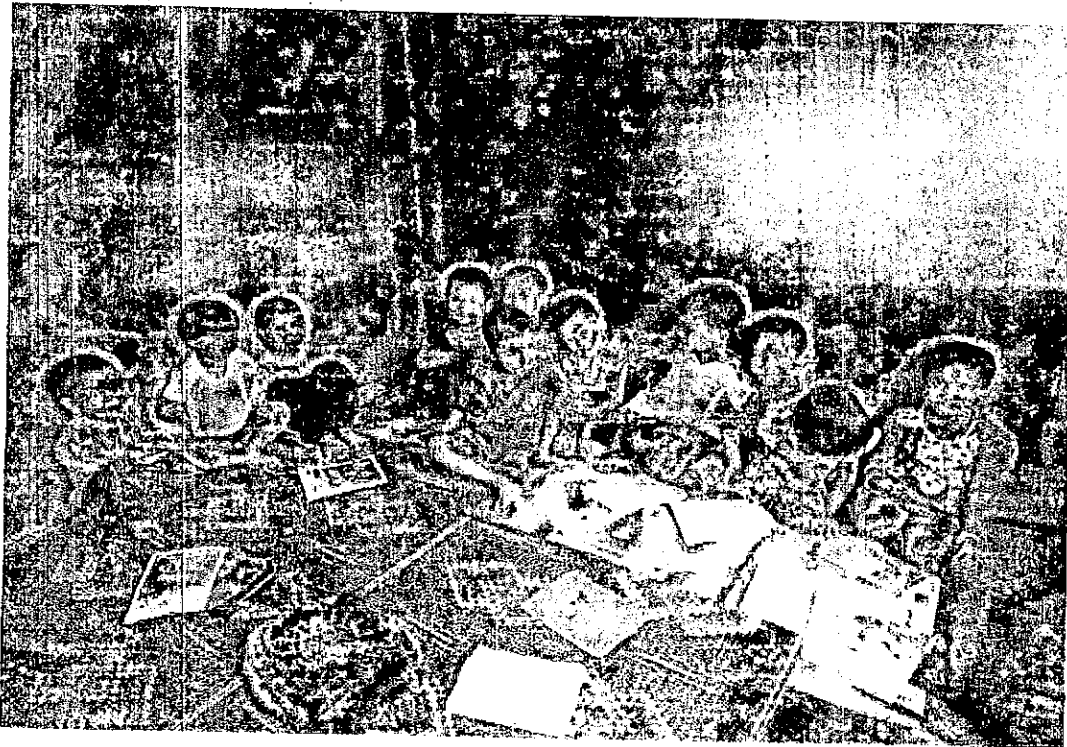
The Worker stated that she visits the homes of the expectant mothers registered at the centre to give them the ready-to-eat supplementary nutrition food packets. However, these women are generally reluctant to accept these food packets as they do not like the taste and quality of the food material contained in these packets.

Due to the refusal of the women and children to eat the contents of the food packets, these food packets are simply lying in the anganwadi, gathering dust and after their six-month expiry date, these become useless and have to be either thrown or given away to anyone willing to take them. The anganwadi worker seemed at a loss on what to do about this situation. As a result of this, the worker has not been placing any fresh requests for these ready-to-eat food packets. The Worker further informed that the Department provides the exact same ready-to-eat food supplement packets for children and expectant mothers, with no variation in the content or nutritional value.

As regards the adolescent girls registered at the anganwadi, the Worker stated that the concerned Department was providing rice, dal and oil for these girls. However, since there has been **no supply of food material for these girls since March 2013**, they have stopped coming to the anganwadi centre.

FACILITIES

Infrastructure: The Anganwadi Centre, apart from the room itself, has no infrastructure worth the name – it neither has a toilet nor a kitchen shed. There is no store room/storage space in the centre either. The food supplies (whenever available), are stored at the house of the Anganwadi Worker. The per head space at the centre is grossly inadequate for the 24 children registered at the centre. Even with the 11 children present on the day of the visit, the anganwadi appeared to be filled to capacity (*see picture below*). The class walls were bare with no informational charts for expectant/nursing mothers or information on daily food requirements of children, adolescent girls and pregnant and nursing women.



(An evident lack of space inside the room that presently serves as the anganwadi centre)

The Centre has three (03) rectangular bamboo floor mats spread out on the floor for the students to sit on. A large portion of one end of the room is occupied by two water storage tanks, each of a capacity of 500 liters, installed by the Anganwadi Worker's family for their household requirements. There is no dedicated storage space within the anganwadi for storing materials (food, stationery and others) belonging to the anganwadi

Anganwadi Centre and no fans have been installed. The Anganwadi Worker stated that she does not feel the need for fans or light as it remains fairly pleasant and cool in the mornings and well-lit.

There is no place for the children of the anganwadi to play or to even simply walk around, since the anganwadi is located bang in the middle of the Moreh Town *Bazaar* and there are shops and supply stores abutting the anganwadi centre and the anaganwadi centre's door opens on to the road that passes through the bazaar.

Medical/Health Facilities: The Anganwadi worker informed the Team that the nearest Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) is at a distance of about half a kilometer from the anganwadi which can be visited for any medical needs/complaints of the children. In this regard, the Worker is assisted by the local ASHA Worker who sometimes visits the anganwadi while on other occasions, the Anganwadi Worker visits the ASHA Worker at her residence (in the vicinity) for referral and escort services to the children and expectant mothers. She added that no doctor from the PHC visits the Anganwadi. The Anaganwadi Centre did not have any record of the immunization provided to those registered at the Centre. The Worker stated that these records are maintained by the PHC or by the individuals and/or their families.

ATTENDANCE/GROWTH/HEALTH RECORDS OF THE CHILDREN

The Anganwadi Centre has neither received a weighing scale nor measuring tape from the concerned State Department. In the absence of these, the Anganwadi Worker stated, she has not been able to maintain any record of the children's weight and height. While the Anganwadi Worker stated that none of the children aged 03-06 years, registered at the centre, suffers from malnutrition, she had no health records of the children to support her claim.

The Anganwadi Worker has maintained records of the children's attendance for each year since the anganwadi started functioning in 2008. She has also kept separate registers to record the attendance of the expectant and nursing women and adolescent girls registered at the anganwadi. While there are separate registers even for the stocks of food and ready-to-eat food supplement packets received and distributed, the entries were observed to have been made inconsistently, that is, there were no entries made for certain months/days etc., which according to the Anganwadi Worker, corresponded with the months when no food supply was received from the State Department and therefore, no food was given by her to the beneficiaries.

She added that while she had seen the new WHO growth charts at the Training Centre, she had not been given these growth charts by the Supervisor or CDPO and in any case, these charts would be of little use since she had no data (weight and/or height) to plot on these charts nor had she received any training on how to fill these up.

The Anganwadi Worker does not use the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Strips to gauge the nutritional health of the children either. The Anganwadi Worker stated that she does not prepare a Monthly Progress Report either.

PRE-SCHOOL NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IMPARTED AT THE ANGANWADI CENTRE

The Anganwadi Worker imparts non-formal education to the children by way of song, games (building blocks), story-telling, reading and writing (both in Manipuri and English). Among other things, the children are taught colour recognition, names of flowers, birds, animals etc., recognizing shapes and objects, and the English and Manipuri Alphabet, among other things.

FACILITIES REQUESTED FOR BY THE ANGANWADI WORKER

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The Worker stated that there was a need for the State Department to provide a separate building to run the anganwadi centre, at the earliest, wherein toilet and kitchen facilities would be provided.

The Anganwadi Worker added that the Centre also ought to be provided fuel wood or cooking gas to cook meals for the children, since at present, the Worker makes use of her home gas cylinder for cooking the meals for which she is not provided any compensation by the State Department.

In addition, she has requested for the provision of a weighing machine and measuring tape and for training on filling up the new WHO growth charts.

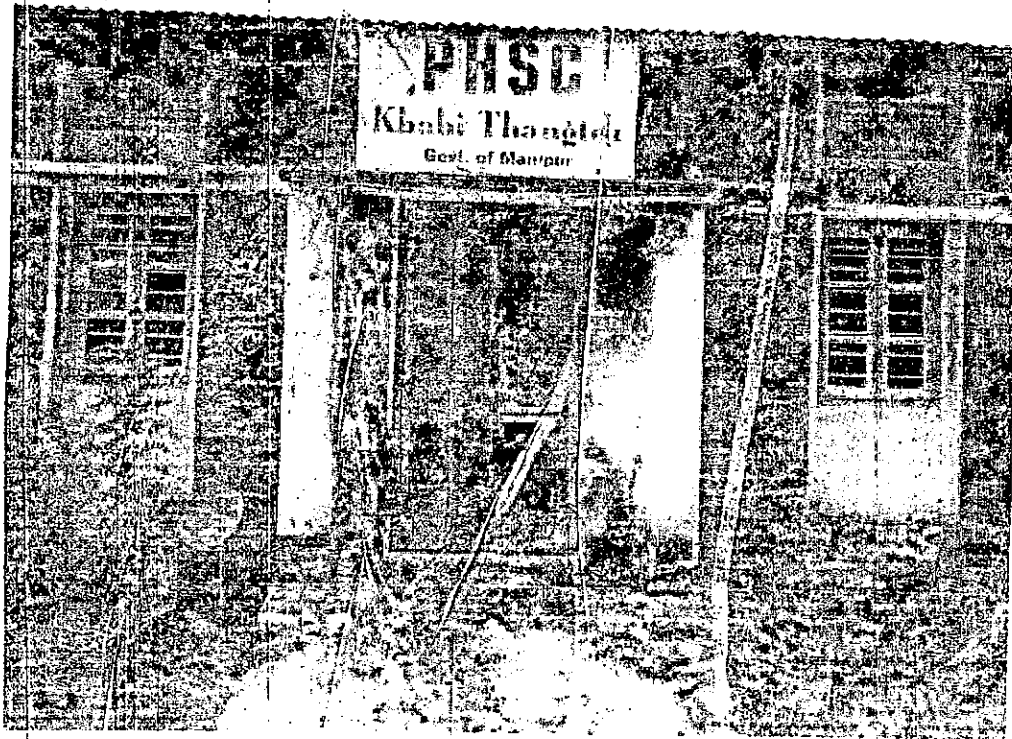
Most importantly, she has requested for regular food supply for the children, women and adolescent girls registered at the centre.



VISIT TO HOSPITALS/PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRES

(I) Visit to the Khabi Thangtek Primary Healthcare Sub-Centre (PHSC), Thangtek Village, Imphal (West) District, Manipur on 18 September 2013

The Khabi Thangtek Primary Healthcare Sub-Centre (PHSC) was closed when the Team reached the Centre at about 10am (*see pictures below*). The NHRC Team spoke with some of the villagers in the vicinity who informed the Team that the PHSC hardly opens and quite a few of the people spoken to, stated that they had never seen the Doctor. The rare occasion on which the PHSC does open, the villagers added, was during the immunization drives of the State.



(Khabi Thangtek Primary Healthcare Sub-Centre (PHSC), which was closed when the NHRC Team visited)

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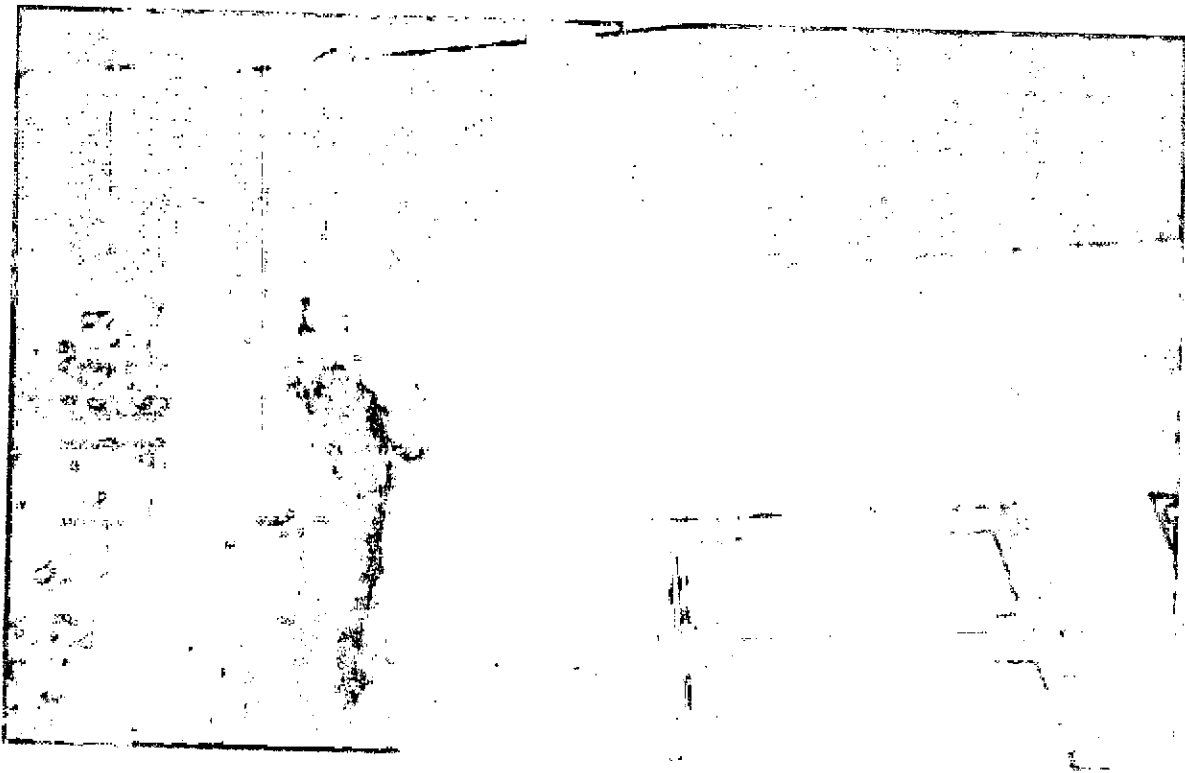


(Broken window glass, rusted grill)

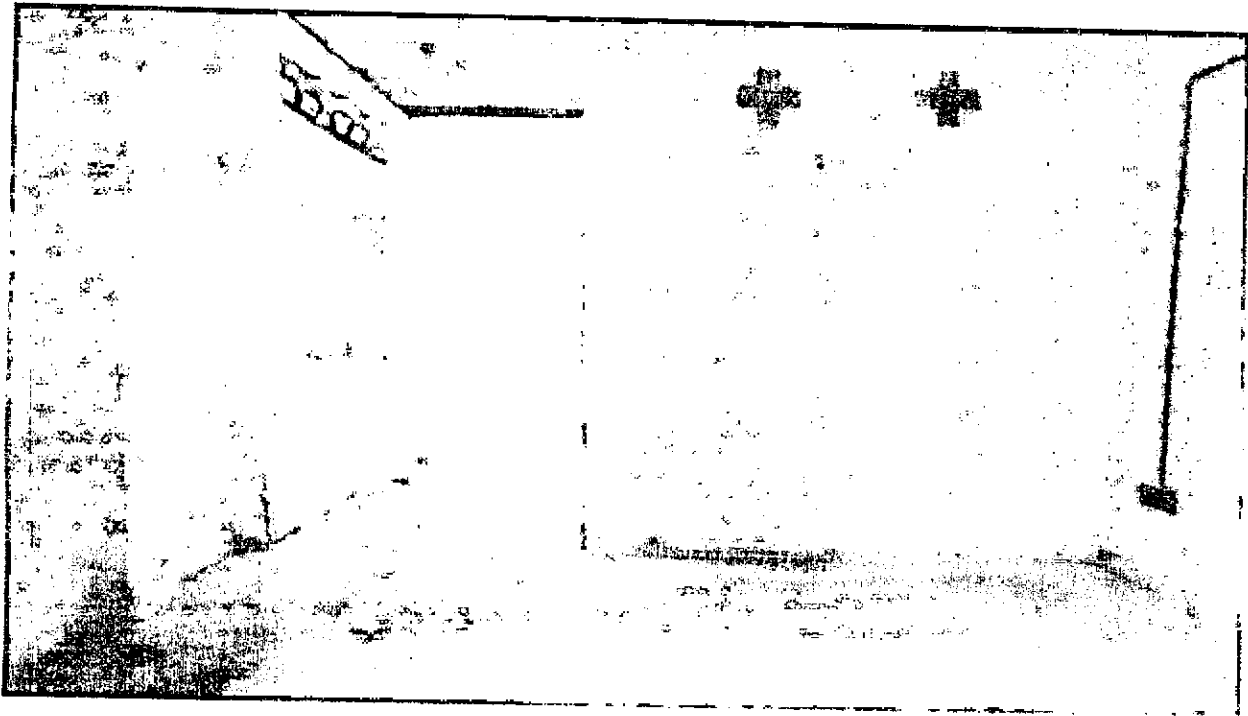


(An inside view of the PHSC taken from one of the broken windows)

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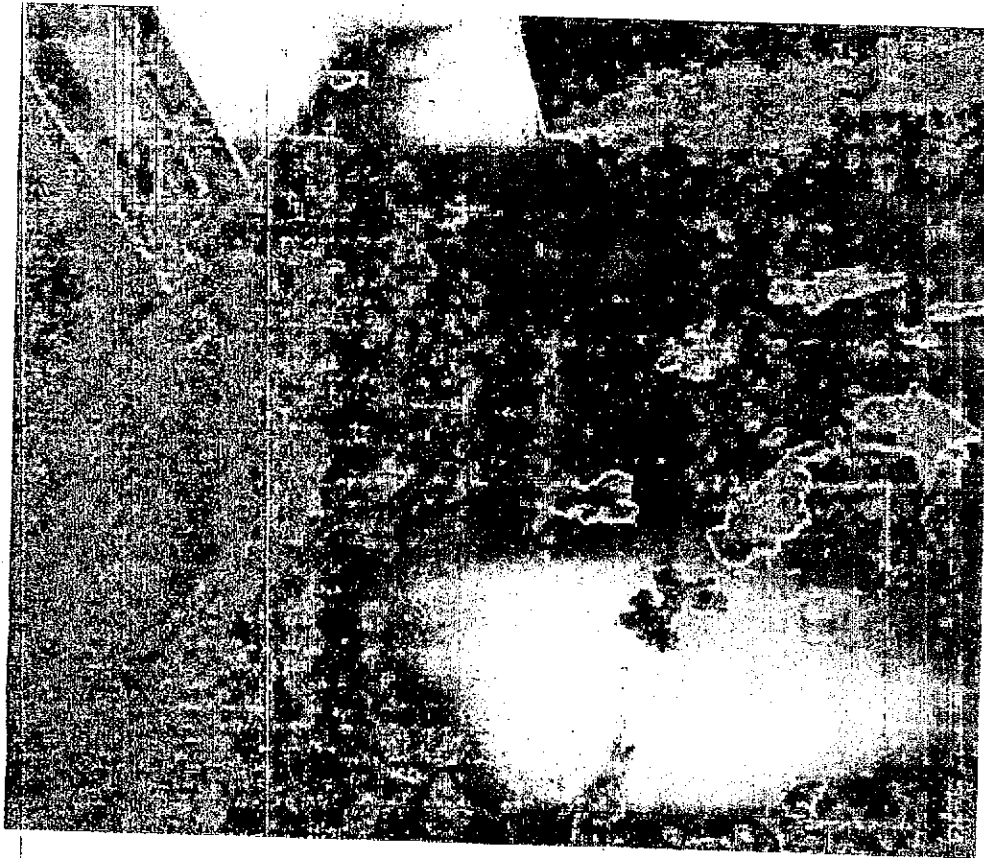


(Another shot of the inside of the PHSC)



(The PHSC was in clear need of cleaning and maintenance)

25



(A view of the floor of the PHSC, which was stained, moss-infested and cracked in various places)

20

VISIT TO HOSPITALS / PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES

(II) Visit to the Primary Healthcare Centre, Tengnoupal Village, Tengnoupal Sub-division, Chandel District, Manipur on 20th and 21st September 2013

On the directions of Hon'ble Member Satyabrata Pal, the Team visited the Primary Healthcare Centre, Tengnoupal Village, Chandel District, Manipur in the afternoon of the 20th September 2013 (on way to Moreh Town) and on 21st morning (on the way back to Imphal from Moreh). An account of the visit to the said PHC is given below:

PROFILE OF THE PHC

1.	Name of the PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre, Tengnoupal Village
2.	Type of Building	The PHC is housed in a concrete, single-storey building. The Centre has no provision for electricity and was dark and dingy on the day of the visit. <u>The PHC is in a pitiable state with barely any infrastructure in place, repulsive and unhygienic environs and a seemingly slack and negligent medical staff.</u>
3.	Year of establishment	1980
4.	OPD timings	April to September (8 am to 1 pm) October to March (8:30 am to 1:30 pm) However, the PHC Supervisory Nurse informed the Team that the PHC functions from 09:30am to 01:30 pm during Summer and from 08:30 am to 12:30 pm during Winter.
5.	PHC Medical Officer (MO)	Dr. Mani Bhushan (Male)
8.	Population to which the	The PHC caters to 25 villages situated within a 15

23

Hospital caters.	km radius.
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(A view of the PHC, from the outside)

PHC STAFF

On both days of the visit, the Team found that the Medical Officer (MO) had not reported for duty to the PHC. The only staffer present on the first day of the visit was the Lab Technician, Shri Shyam, who was sleeping in the building adjacent to the PHC, which is presently being used as the staff quarters.

The Technician stated that he **had not seen the MO in several weeks** and that the only contact he had with the MO was over the phone. He added that while the MO had informed the Lab Technician that he would visit the PHC on the 15th of September, the MO did not show up on the said day. The PHC also has an Assistant MO who does not come to the PHC. According to the Lab Technician, the MO stays in Imphal and cites this as one of the main reasons why he does not visit the PHC frequently.

(28) (25)

In the absence of the MO, the villagers informed the Team, it was the Lab Technician who had been giving the people/patients essential/basic medicines, even though the Lab Technician is not qualified to do so.

The Village Chief and Secretary stated that the village has an Ayurvedic Doctor whom the villagers visit for most health-related complaints. The villagers have little choice in this regard, especially due to the frequent and prolonged absence of the MO from duty at the PHC.

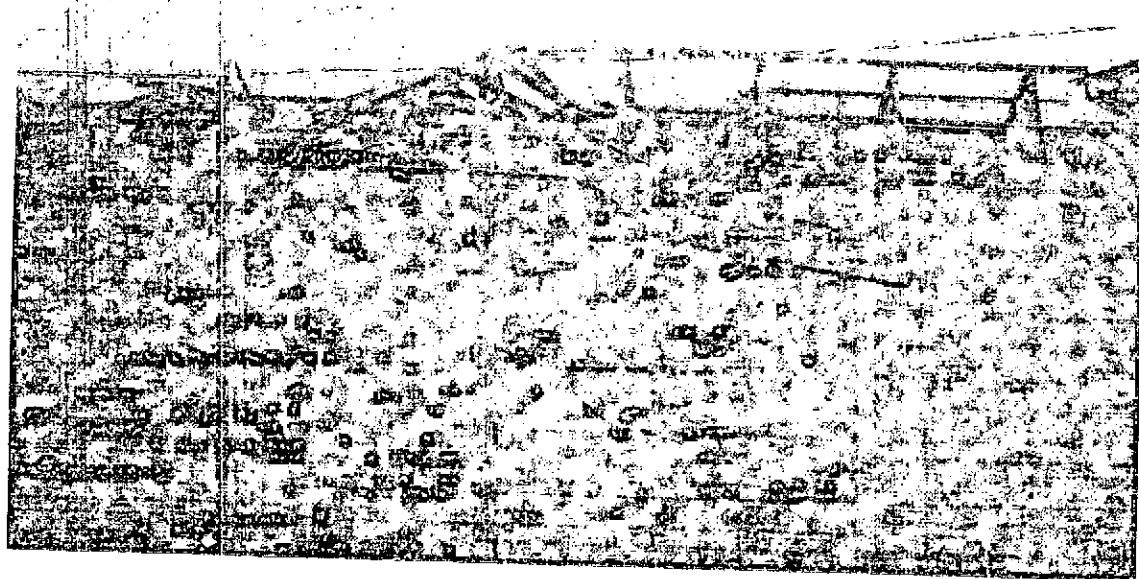
The Village Chief stated that he had made repeated complaints/representations regarding the neglect of duty by the MO, to the District MO of Chandel District who asked him to approach the DDO, Moreh. However, when the Village Chief travelled to Moreh Town to meet the DDO, he was unable to meet him since the DDO was not available at the time. He added that the Village Council had written a letter to the office of the Health Minister of the State requesting for an ambulance and also complaining about the negligence of duty by the MO. However, no reply had been received from the Minister's Office.

The Village Secretary added that immunization is seldom provided by the PHC to the children and/or expectant mothers. Thus, villagers have to travel frequently to Palel or Imphal for all such medical needs.

On the second day of the visit, two nurses of the PHC were present, who had been informed by the Village Chief about the Team's visit the previous afternoon. While one of the nurses has been appointed on contract under the NRHM, the other is a permanent employee of the PHC and is the Supervisory Nurse. A third nurse is presently on maternity leave. When asked why they had not reported for duty the previous day, the nurses informed the Team that they stay in Imphal and that due to a lack of effective public transport connectivity, found it difficult to travel each day to the PHC. In addition the nurse quarters built facing the PHC, were in a state of complete ruin (*see picture below*).

The PHC also has a Pharmacist who lives in the village, but was not present on either day of the Team's visit. It was observed that the PHC staff was not marking its attendance regularly. For instance, there were no entries in the attendance register for the entire month of September 2013.

The MO, Sh Mani Bhushan arrived at the PHC, after having been informed about the Team's visit by the Village Chief. The MO pointed to a lack of infrastructure at the PHC, but had little to say when questioned about his absence from duty. He added that the villagers had perhaps presented an exaggerated view of his non-availability at the Centre to the Team and stated that he visits the centre at least once every two weeks. He further informed the Team that he had written to the CMO, Dr. Sbmcha about the dismal infrastructure in the PHC and had requested for an improvement in the same. However, the CMO had not taken any action so far on his request.



(The Nurse Quarters)

FACILITIES PROVIDED AT THE PHC

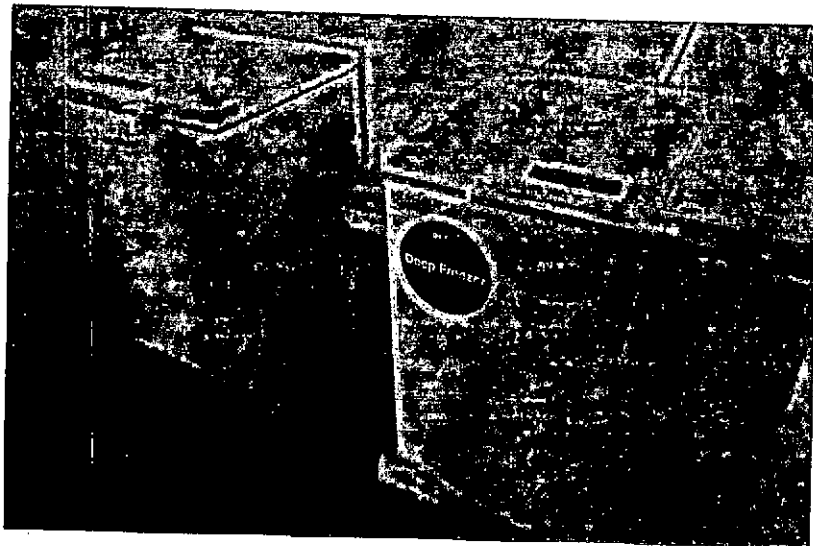
The Lab Technician and Nurses informed the Team that the First Aid Kit of the PHC is kept under lock and key by the MO, to which the others do not have access and since the MO seldom comes, they are unable to use the kit. The MO has his own steel *almirah* in which he keeps his attendance register and the first aid medical kit locked in.

(30) (2/3)

The Nurses stated that the village has three (03) ASHA workers who bring children from the village to the PHC for immunization, including DPT, BCG, measles, Hepatitis B, Polio and others. The PHC has a floor weighing machine, but no infant weighing scale. It also has two deep freezers (*picture below*) which are in a working condition and which are being used to store vaccines. However, according to the Village Chief and PHC Staff, the supply of electricity in the village is erratic and power outages sometimes vary from 5 to 8 hours, due to which the PHC is unable to keep these deep freezers running.

On being asked whether the PHC has any special healthcare programmes for women, the Supervisory Nurse stated that the PHC provides information and contraceptives such as oral pills, condoms etc to the women. In addition, the Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is also in operation under which, apart from immunization, each mother is provided Rs.500 for her first and second born. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) however, is not in operation in the area.

The Nurses stated that the PHC must have at least 02 MOs, as was earlier arrangement at the PHC. At that time, each of the 02 doctors/MOs would visit the PHC on rotation, spending a week at a time at the Centre. This, according to the Nurses, was important, so that even if one doctor was unavailable, the other could at least authorize them to provide medicines and vaccination to the patients.



(The Deep Freezers in the PHC)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

(31)

(2)

- The PHC is ill-equipped to handle emergency cases. The PHC which caters to 25 villages, barely has any infrastructural facilities and is in a dilapidated and pitiable state.
- The PHC does not have a dedicated ambulance to cater to emergency situations. To add to that, the buses run by the State Transport Department are infrequent and non-dependable, thus, making it difficult for the villagers to travel to Palel and Imphal for emergency medical needs. In the absence of assured public transport, the people have to make their own arrangements (through private buses and taxis) to make trips to the city.
- The PHC has not been provided a landline phone connection. Moreover, the MO is seldom present at the PHC to provide medical care and treatment, particularly in case of emergencies. In case anyone from the village wishes to contact the MO, he/she has to first contact the Village Secretary, who gets in touch with the MO on the individual's behalf.

DRINKING WATER

There is **no provision for drinking water** for the patients within the PHC.

MEDICINES & STORAGE

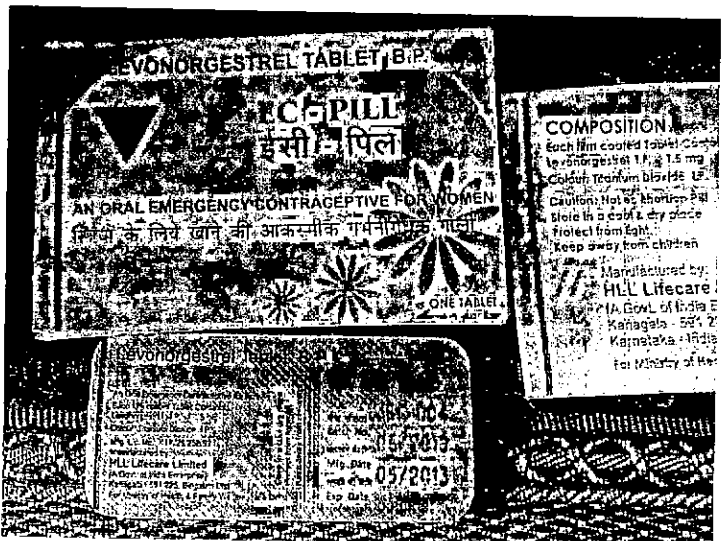
- A random inspection of the medicines and vaccines available at the PHC by the Team showed that a **large number of these were well past their expiry dates.**

(32) (25)

- The medicines and vaccines are stored in wooden almirahs which are in a deplorable condition (see pictures below).
- The Store Room of the PHC is being used to dump old and rusted trolleys, broken furniture and other broken medical equipment etc. (picture below)

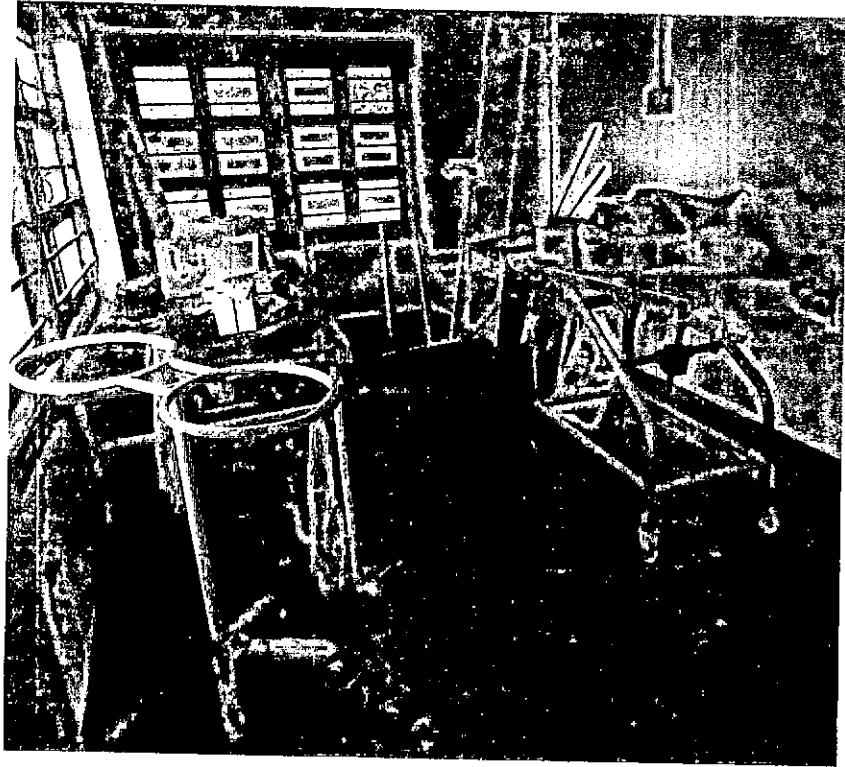


(One of the wooden *almirahs* being used to store medicines, paper work of the PHC)



(Medicines past their expiry dates at the PHC)

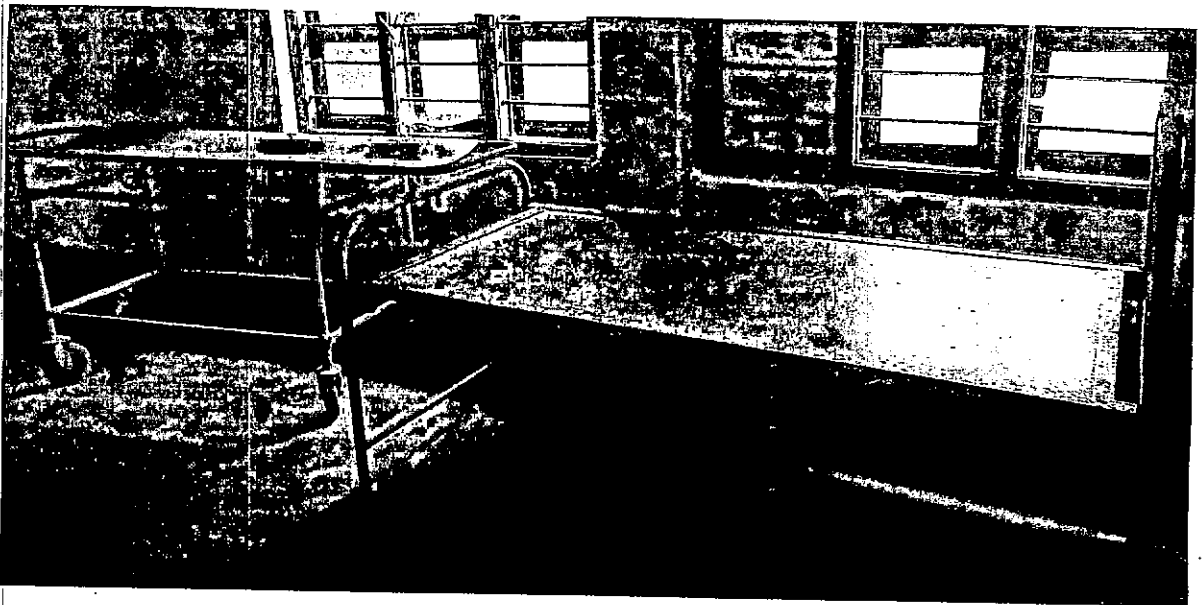
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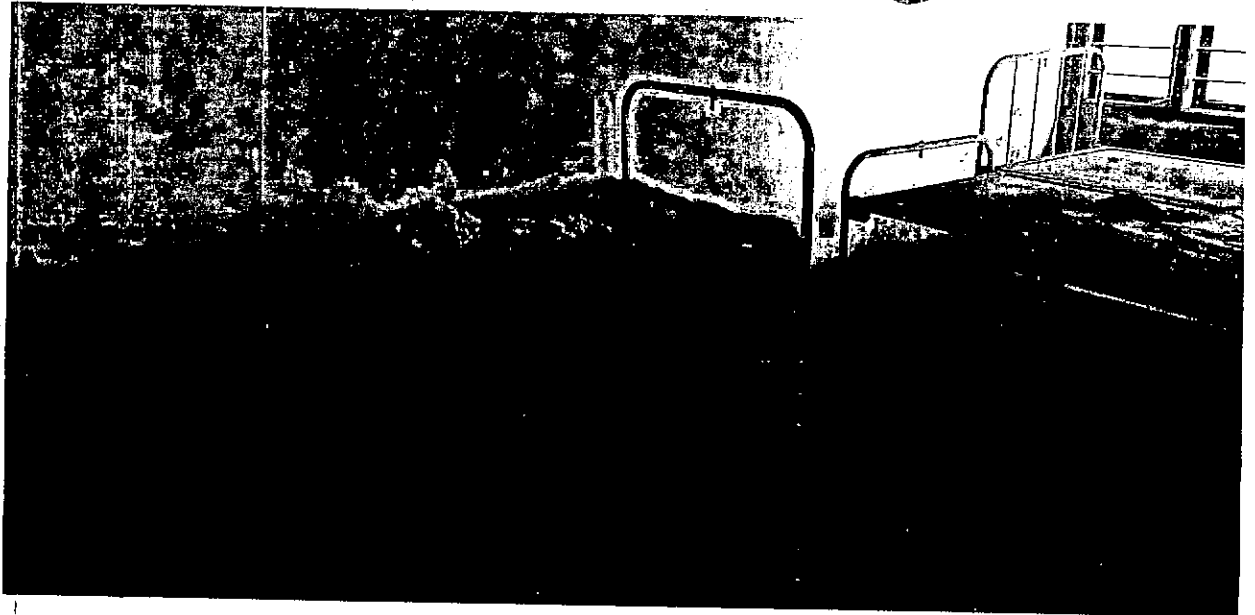


(The Store Room of the PHC)

INFRASTRUCTURE

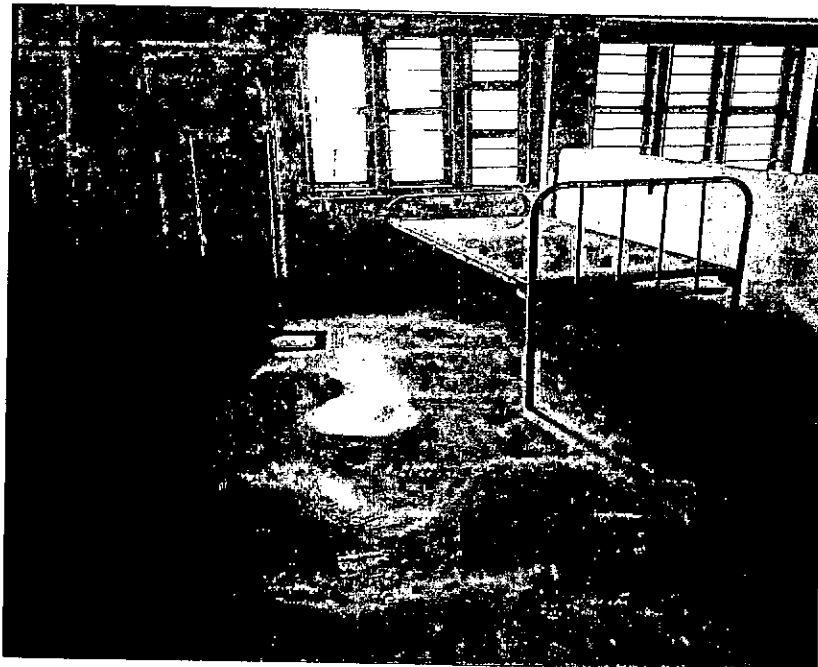
The PHC has no infrastructure worth the name. The PHC has about 06 beds, each of which is in a deplorable condition. Each of the beds inspected, was without exception, rusted, covered in grime, and, stained (*see pictures below*).





(Snap shots of the beds at the PHC)

The rooms in the PHC were by and large dark, damp and smelly and had no ceiling fans, and even where there were fans, these were not in a working condition. The ceiling was cracked in numerous places and the floor of the PHC was wet since the rain water had seeped in through the ceiling (*picture below*). In addition, the walls were stained and covered in soot. The PHC does not have any blankets, bed sheets, mattresses or pillows for the beds in the Centre.

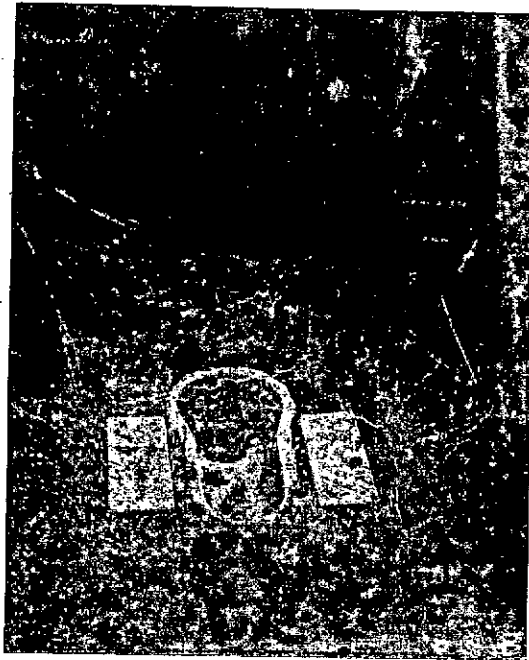
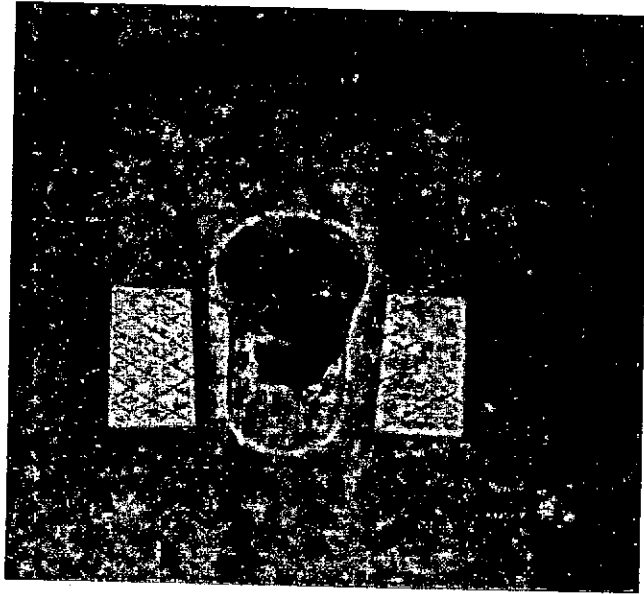


SANITATION & HYGIENE

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The PHC has two toilets (see pictures below), neither of which is presently functioning. The toilets were extremely filthy and appeared to not have been used and/or cleaned/scrubbed in a long time. In addition, the toilets did not have any provisions for light or running water. The toilets had a terrible stench and were covered in a thick and hardened crust of dirt and green moss.



The entire PHC is extremely filthy and unhygienic and a grave threat to the health and well-being of the patients.

(36)

(35)

VISIT TO HOSPITALS/PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES

(III) Visit to the Moreh Hospital, Moreh Town, Chandel District, Manipur on 19 September 2013

On the directions of Hon'ble Member Satyabrata Pal, the Team visited Moreh Hospital in Moreh Town, Chandel District, in the evening of 19.09.2013. An account of the visit to the said Hospital is given below:

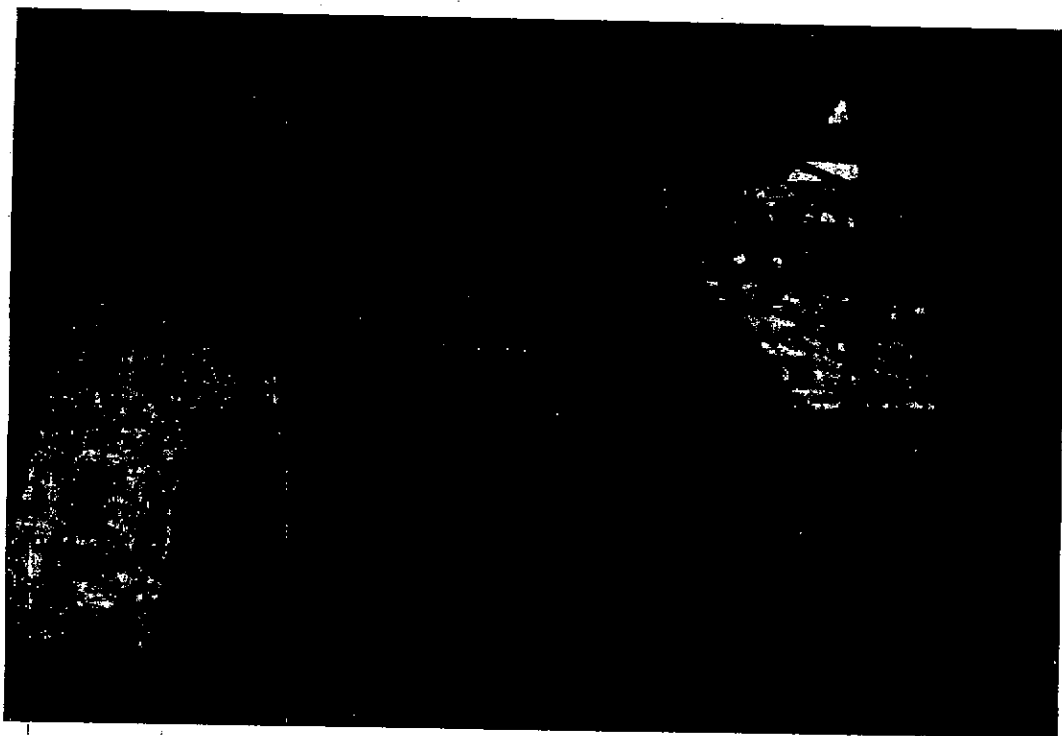
PROFILE OF THE HOSPITAL

1.	Name of the Hospital	Moreh Hospital
2.	Type of Building	<p>The Hospital is housed in a building comprising a ground floor and two additional floors. While the ground floor is being used for various functions of the hospital, the entire first floor has been occupied by security personnel (10 nos.) and the rooms on the second floor of the building are being used by the hospital staff as their staff quarters, despite the fact that separate staff quarters have been provided right behind the Hospital.</p> <p>At the time of the visit, the Hospital was enveloped in complete darkness. There were no functional street lights on the road where the Hospital is located. The Hospital building itself had no lights at its entrance or along the corridor and/or the staircase. The name of the Hospital, painted on the building was barely visible given the absence of light (<i>see picture below</i>).</p> <p>The Hospital is in a pitiable state with barely any infrastructure in place, repulsive and unhygienic environs and a seemingly slack and negligent medical staff.</p>

32

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3.	Year of establishment	1980
4.	Hospital timings	Moreh Hospital is purportedly a 24-hour, 'emergency' hospital.
5.	Doctor in-charge	Dr. Yunis (Female)
6.	Doctors' Shift Timings	09 am – 02 pm 02 pm – 09 pm 09 pm – 09 am
7.	Nurses' Shift Timings	06 am – 10 am 10 am – 02 pm 02 pm – 06 pm 06 pm – 06 am
8.	Population to which the Hospital caters.	The Hospital caters to all the nine (09) Wards of Moreh Town, with a total population of about 16,000-17,000 persons.



(The Hospital building, enveloped in complete darkness; the name of the Hospital, painted on the building was barely visible in the dark)

HOSPITAL STAFF

The 'sanctioned' and 'current' staff strength of some key posts in the Hospital (as on 27.10.2012), as per the information chart (see picture below), displayed in the Hospital's waiting area, are as under:

S. No.	Key Posts	Sanctioned Staff Strength	Present Staff Strength
1.	Deputy Superintendent	01	01
2.	DIO	01	01
3.	Gynaecologist	01	Zero
4.	Paediatrician	01	Zero
5.	Medicine	01	Zero
6.	Sr. MO	02	Zero
7.	Medical Officers	14	09
8.	Dental Surgeons	03	02
9.	Matron	01	Zero
10.	Nursing Sister	04	Zero
11.	Staff Nurse	20	10
12.	Pharmacist	04	02
13.	Lab Technician	04	02
14.	Lab Assistant	01	01
15.	Dresser	01	01
16.	Driver	02	01
17.	Ophthalmic Assistant	01	01
18.	X-Ray Technician	02	02

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19.	Cook	03	Zero
20.	Dhobi	02	Zero
21.	Sweeper	05	03
22.	Chowkidar	02	02

MOREH HOSPITAL
STAFF STRENGTH
AS ON AUGUST-2012

	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	CURRENT STRENGTH
1. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	1	1
2. DIO	1	1
3. GYNAECOLOGIST	1	1
4. PAEDIATRICIAN	1	1
5. MEDICINE	2	2
6. SR. M.O.	14	14
7. MEDICAL OFFICERS	3	3
8. DENTAL SURGEONS	1	1
9. MATRON	4	4
10. NURSING SISTER	20	20
11. STAFF NURSE	4	4
12. PHARMACIST	1	1
13. UDC	3	3
14. LDC	4	4
15. LAB. TECHNICIAN	1	1
16. LAB. ASSISTANT	1	1
17. DRESSER	1	1
18. DRIVER	2	2
19. OPHTHALMIC ASSISTANT	1	1
20. X-RAY TECHNICIAN	2	2
21. CHOWKIDAR	2	2
22. COOK	3	3
23. DHOBI	2	2
24. SWEEPER	5	5
25. GRADE-IV	21	21
* SPECIAL MALARIA UNIT - 1		101

MOR
27-10-12

(The Chart, signed 27.10.2012, displaying information on the sanctioned and current staff strength at the Hospital)

(40) (23)

The Hospital's key medical posts such as those for Senior Medical Officer, certain posts for Medical Officers (MOs), Gynaecologist, Paediatrician, Nursing Sister, Sweepers and Cooks, among others, are presently lying vacant.

At the time of the visit, **the Team found no doctor/medical officer on duty.** There were however, three (03) Staff Nurses present in the waiting area (just outside the Doctor's Examination Room). The Nurses were dressed not in their Hospital uniforms, but in their night gear (pajamas and t-shirts). They were seated in chairs, had their feet up on the table and were playing music when the Team visited. Even the Attendant on duty was not dressed in uniform.

The Nurses informed the Team that 03 Doctors [02 Medical Officers and one (01) Dentist] remain on duty throughout the night at the Hospital each day. The Team however, found not even a single doctor in sight.

Further, contrary to the information displayed on the said chart, the Team was informed by the Staff Nurses that at present the Hospital has only 07 Medical Officers [and not 09, as indicated on the chart].

After about 15-20 minutes of the Team's arrival at the Hospital, the doctors, nurses and other staff of the Hospital arrived from their residential quarters on the third floor of the building, with most of them dressed in casual, night wear.

PATIENTS

- On the day/time of the visit, **there was no patient** at the Hospital and hence, the Team was unable to get the views of the patients on the quality and nature of services being provided by the Hospital.
- The Team had grave doubt if the Hospital receives any non-OPD patients, that is, those who require admission, simply because the Hospital has no concomitant facilities or infrastructure in place to treat such patients.

- (41) (1/1)
- When asked if the Hospital had come across cases of malnutrition among women and/or children, the female MO informed that there were 02 malnourished children who were receiving treatment at the Hospital and were being provided glucose, vitamins and protein powder. She was however, unable to furnish any records in this regard.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

- The Hospital is **completely ill-equipped to handle emergency cases.**
- The entire Hospital which supposedly caters to a population of 16,000-17,000 persons, **has only one oxygen cylinder which is non-functional** (see picture below) and has been so for several months with no action having been taken by the Doctor in-charge to rectify the situation.
- According to the MO (who came after receiving information from his colleagues about the NHRC Team's arrival at the Hospital) stated that **in 2013 alone, 10 patients had died while in the Hospital premises.** Of these, 05 were individuals who had been injured in accidents. The reason given by the MO was that the Hospital was neither equipped with a Trauma Centre nor did it have any specialists to deal with such cases.
- Not only are there no specialists at the Hospital, but the **Operation Theatre (OT) of the Hospital has been non-functional for years.**
- The Hospital has **only one Driver to operate the Hospital Ambulance**, who, according to the MO's incredulous assertion, remains available 'round the clock' to deal with/respond to any medical emergencies. The Driver's name is Mr Siamdinglian.

(42) ~~42~~

- Interestingly, at the time of the Team's visit, the **Driver of the ambulance was not on duty** and the ambulance, parked on the ground floor of the building, **appeared as though it had not been used for several days/weeks on end**. It was covered in a thick layer of dust, was left casually unlocked, and its insides had a foul odour. It was **devoid of any visible signs of medical equipment or emergency aid box/kit**.
- Moreover, the ambulance did not have the name of the Hospital or any contact numbers painted/displayed on its sides. When asked by the Team to provide the phone number of the Driver, the staff present unanimously stated that they did not have his number and that only the Doctor-in-charge, Dr. (Ms) Yunis, had his number, whose duty it was to inform the Driver of emergencies, as and when they occurred. Dr. Yunis' number was switched off when the NHRC Team tried to call her on her personal mobile number and remained so for the entire duration of the Team's nearly two-hour inspection of the Hospital.
- No contact numbers have been displayed outside the Hospital for public information. The Hospital has not kept a log book/duty chart in respect of the Driver's duty schedule either.
- When asked if there was a dedicated number for emergencies and if this number had been widely advertised through the local media for the benefit of the general public, the staff informed the Team that the Hospital had not been provided any landline telephone connection. On being asked how the general public gets in touch with the doctors at the Hospital, there was no reply forthcoming from the staff.

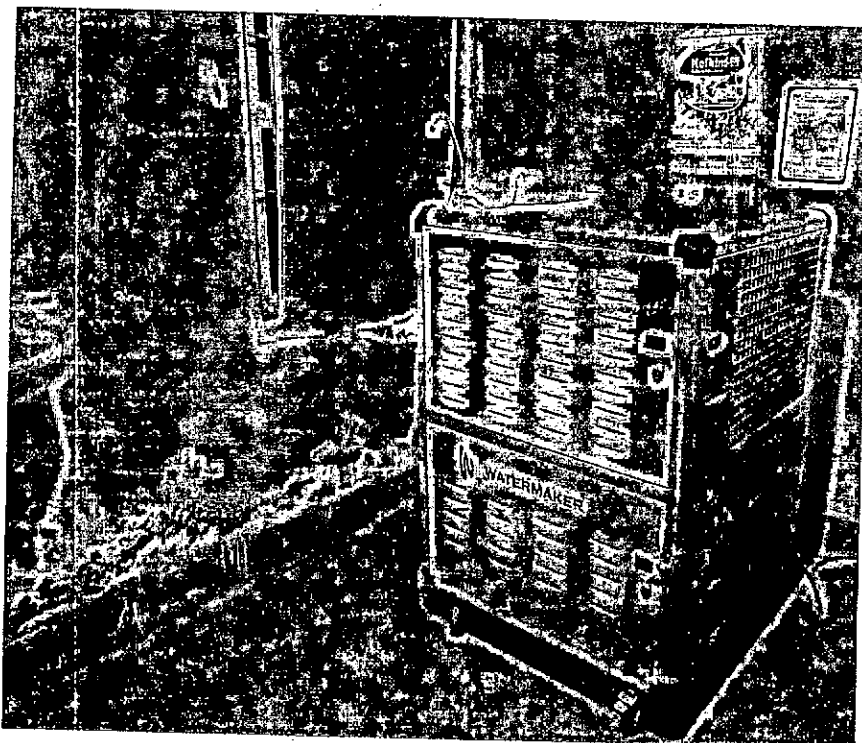
DRINKING WATER

There is **no provision for drinking water** for the patients within the Hospital, not even so much as a simple water filter. The Hospital has a Water Maker WM120 (picture

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LM

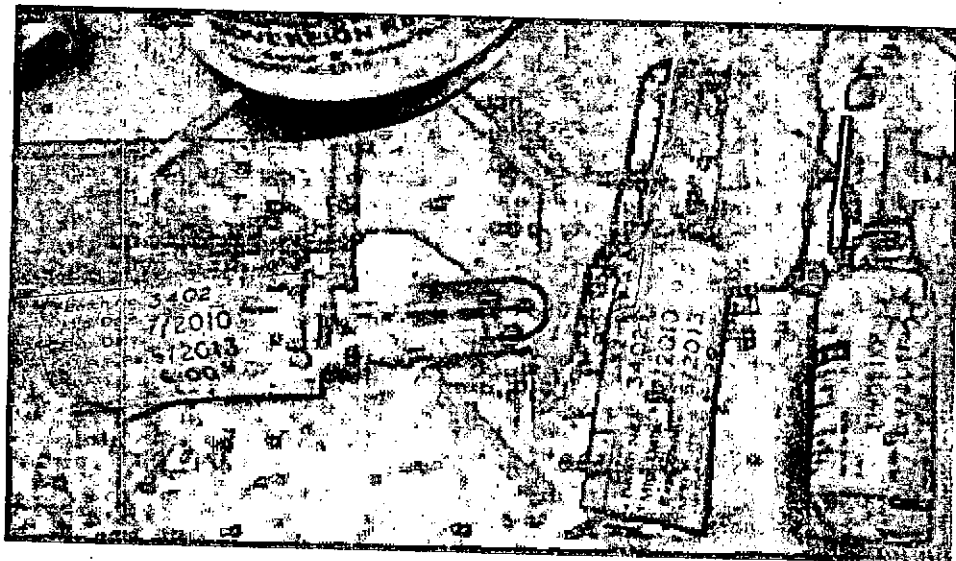
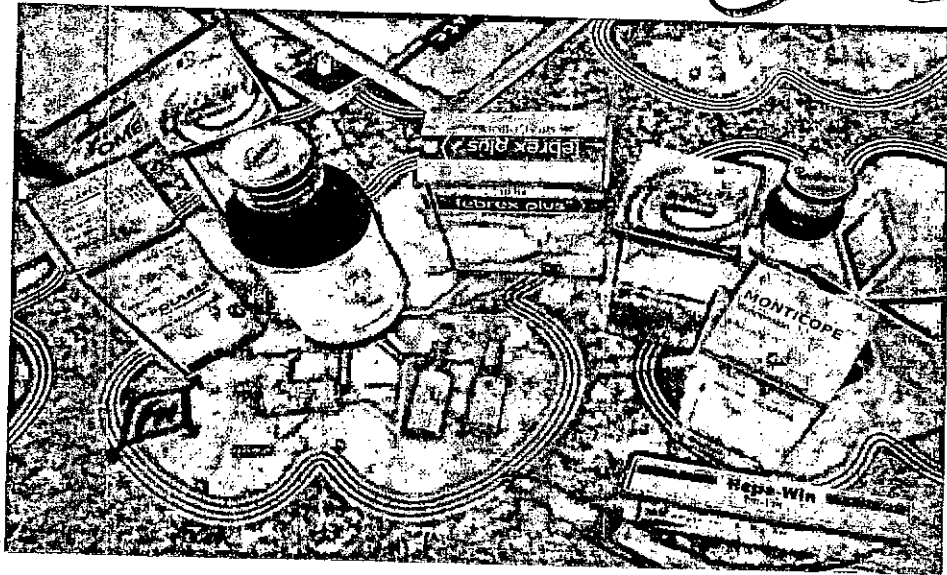
below) with a water storage tank of a capacity of 50 liters and water making capacity of 120 liters per 24 hours at 70KH. The said water maker/machine was purchased by the Hospital in June 2013. However, till date, it has not been put into operation. It remains non-functional.



(The non-functional WM120 Water Maker)

MEDICINES AND SPECIAL HEALTH FOCUS OF THE HOSPITAL

- A random inspection of the medicines and vaccines available at the Hospital by the undersigned showed that a **large number of these were well past their expiry dates** (*see pictures below*).
- The MO informed the undersigned that medicines are provided free of cost to the patients. However, the Team noticed that barring a few exceptions, none of the boxes containing other medicines/vaccines had the Government seal/stamp, indicating that these had perhaps been purchased from the local market.



(A snap shot of just a few of the medicines and vaccines, past their expiry dates)

- On further enquiry, the MOs present at the Hospital, stated that since there is no stock of medicines at the Hospital, **the doctors have been purchasing medicines and vaccines for the patients with their own money.** This claim however, seemed suspect since the staff also informed the Team that they **had not received their salaries for the past few months.**

It seems far-fetched therefore, that a staff, which seemed so slack and indifferent towards their duties at the Hospital and who had made no visible efforts in the upkeep of the Hospital, would act with such benevolence towards

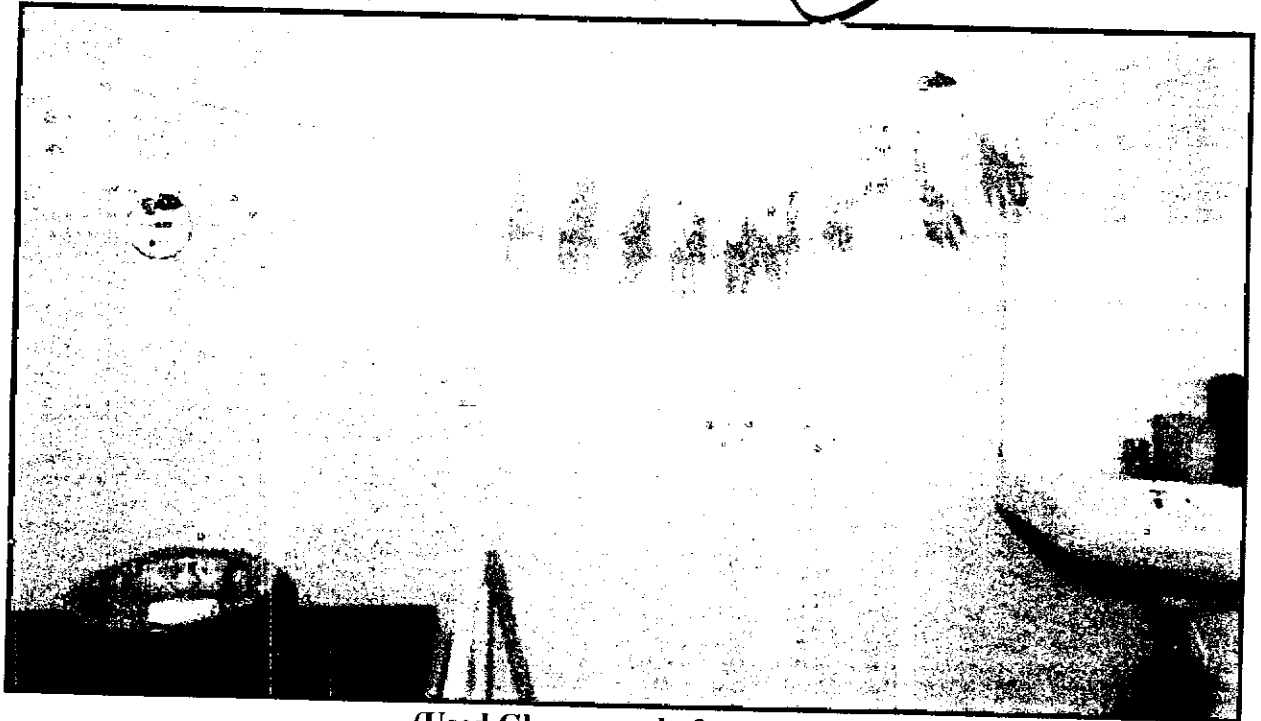
(115) (4/15)

their patients, that too, given that they had not received their salaries since the past few months. **If however, the Staff is, in fact, buying these medicines and vaccines from the market, it remains to be verified whether these are being sold to the patients by the staff and if they are profiting from this arrangement.**

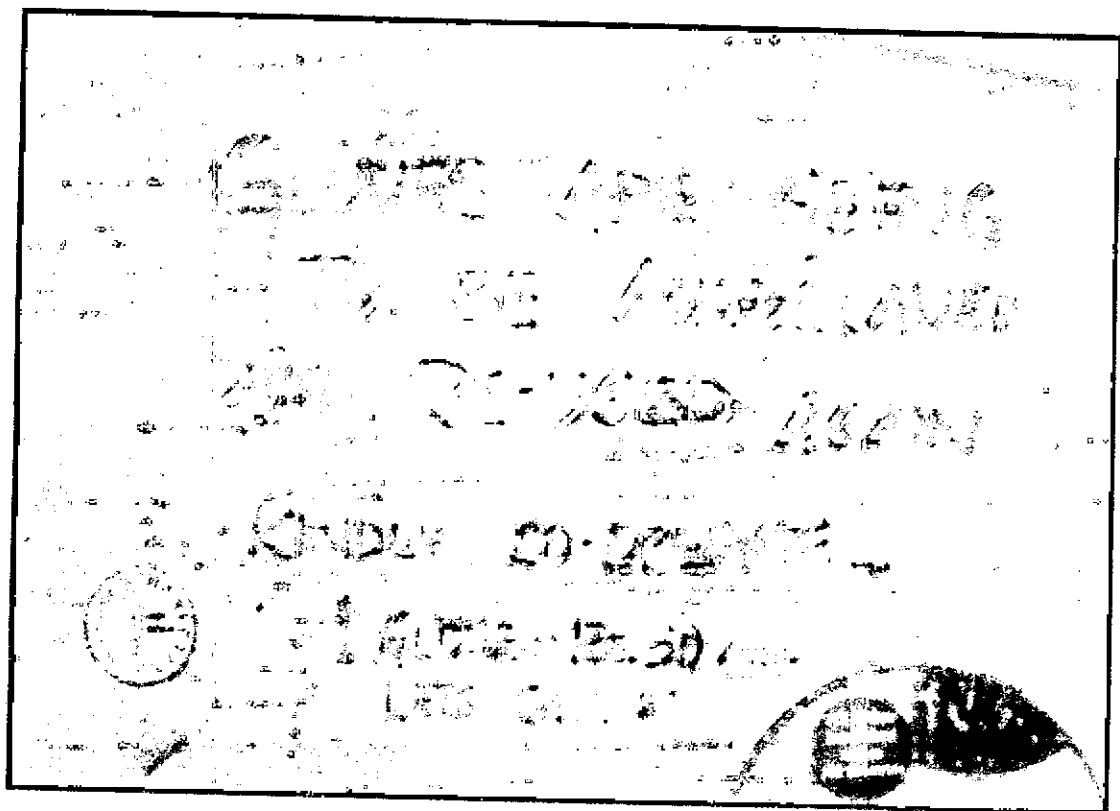
- The MOs informed the Team that that they had not been receiving surgical gloves from the Centre Store due to which they had no option but to sterilize and re-use the gloves (*see pictures below*).
- The Hospital has a **Deep Freezer** which **has remained switched off since early 2013** which is when the Hospital received the last stock of vaccines (for measles, DPT, TT etc). As a result, the Hospital has also not carried out any immunization in the last several months.
- The MOs present at the Hospital informed the Team that the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) was not in operation in Moreh Town and that there were no beneficiaries of the said scheme at the Moreh Hospital.
- Further, while the MOs stated that the Janani Suraksha Yojna was in force, they were unable to furnish any records of the beneficiaries of the said scheme, the immunization received etc. They also did not have samples of the JSY Health Card and stated that these are kept/maintained by the doctor-in-charge.

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(Used Gloves, ready for re-use)



(The sign on the wall regarding the re-use of gloves after being 'autoclaved')

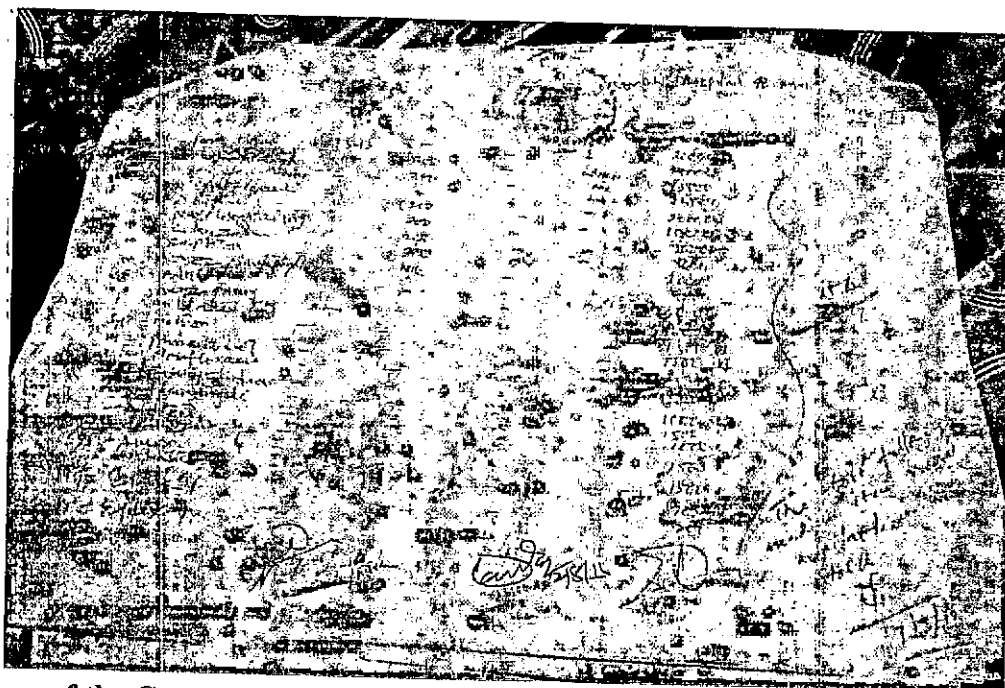
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STORE ROOM

Shri N D Samte, the Store in-charge stated that the Hospital store room had zero stock of medicine and that **no medicines had been received by the Hospital since July 2012**. He added that each time that he has visited the Centre Store, Imphal (East) to collect the medicines, he has been turned away by the Director (Health) of the said Centre Store, stating the non-availability of medicines, including basic medicines, such as, Paracetamol, Brufen, Cetrizen, Ciprofloxacin (an antibiotic), Septron, Omez (for gastrointestinal problems), Dygiene etc.

In this regard, the picture given below may be seen which shows the response (in red) of the Centre Store dated 19.08.2013, stating that "the above following medicine items are not available in the stock."



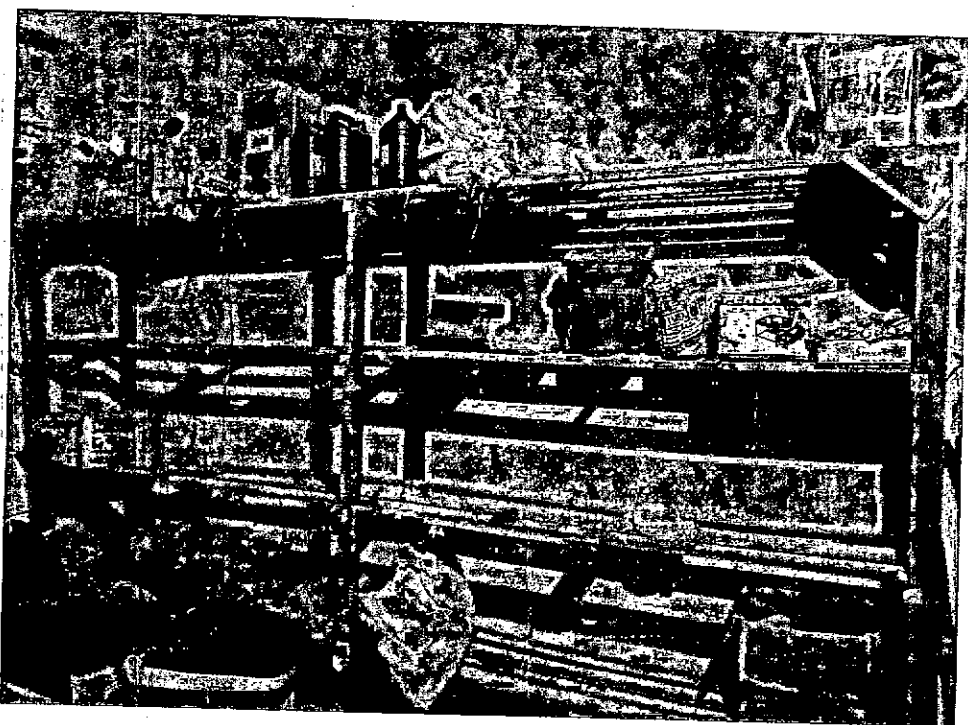
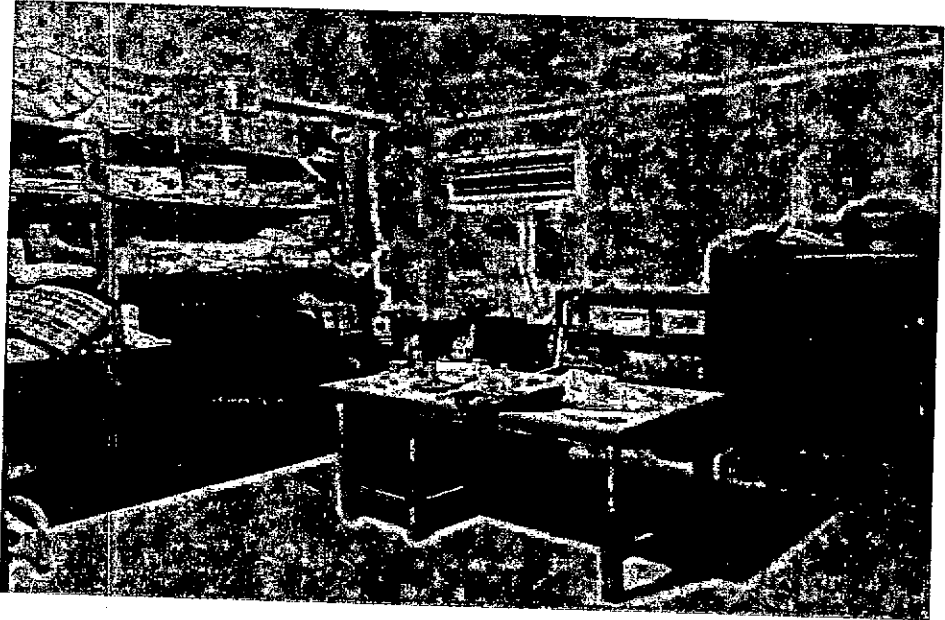
(Response of the Centre Store dated 19.08.2013, indicating non-availability of medicines)

The Store Room of the Hospital was in a deplorable condition; it seemed less like the store room of a Hospital and more of a garbage dump. The room was damp and the

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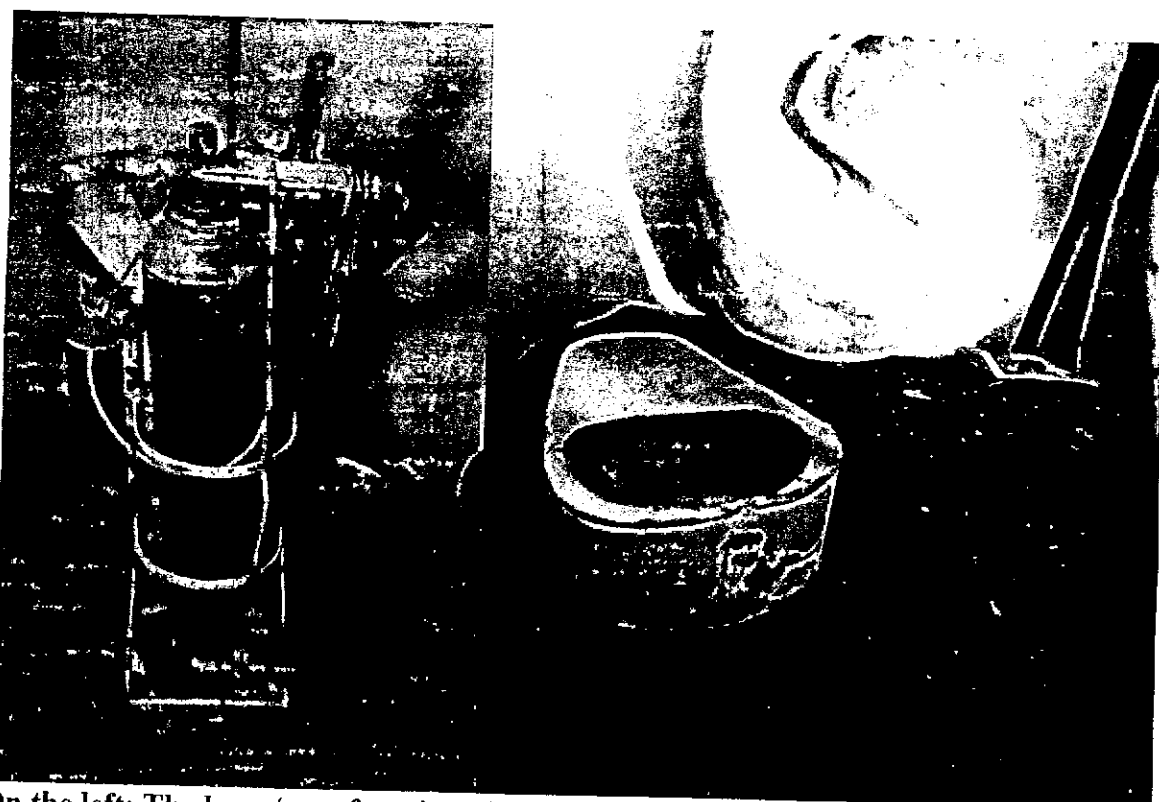
ceiling had prominent cracks in several places. The blankets, bed sheets and pillows were placed on a wooden rack and were covered in dust and were wet/damp. Dirty dressing gauzes and dirty cotton rolls were also seen sitting on the dirty wooden rack (see pictures below).



(Snap shots of the Store Room)



(Bottles of Nicofer-C, a vitamin for Scabies, past their expiry dates, covered in grime, in the store room)



(On the left: The lone, 'non-functional' oxygen cylinder in Moreh Hospital. On the Right: The Bed Pan currently in use at the Hospital; notice its dirty, rusted exterior and interior)

INFRASTRUCTURE

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The Hospital has no infrastructure worth the name. Whatever little does exist, has been kept so shabbily that these facilities are as good as non-existent.

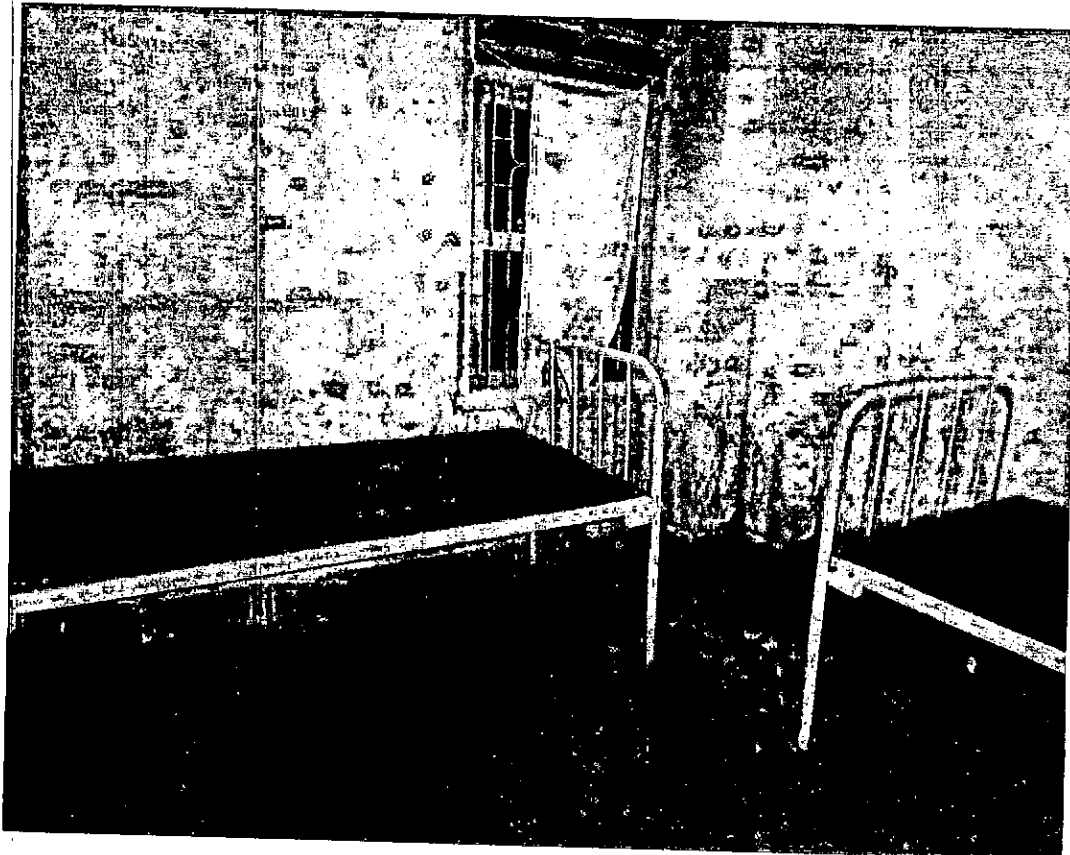
To begin with, at the entrance of the *kutchcha* road which leads up to the Hospital, there was an iron gate which was locked. It was opened especially for the NHRC Team to pass through and thus, brought into question the accessibility of the Hospital to the general public. The approach road was extremely bumpy and mired in sludge given the rains in the town over the past few days, thus, making it completely unapproachable for the public.

There was no provision for light at the entrance to the Hospital, in the hallways, along the staircase, in the Doctor's examination room, male observation room, any of the Wards, or the toilet. According to one of the Staff Nurses, the lone bulb installed in the doctor's examination room had blown the same morning, but had not been replaced even until night despite the fact that the Hospital is located barely a few meters from Moreh Bazaar.

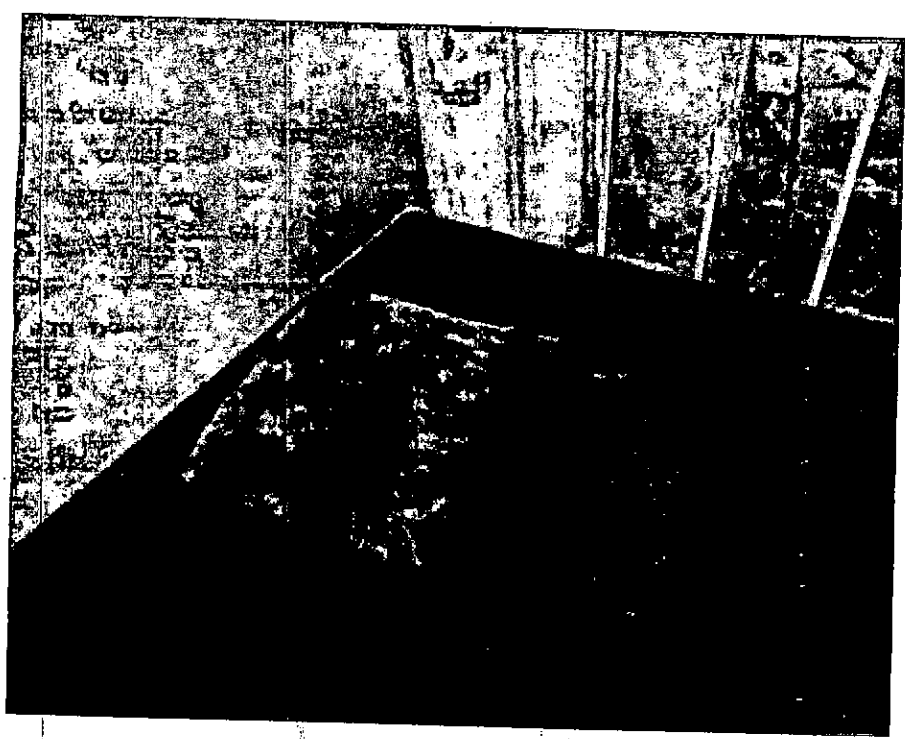
The Hospital has 50 beds, each of which in a deplorable condition. Each of the beds inspected, was without exception, rusted, covered in grime, and, stained. Each Ward on an average has 08-10 beds. The IV bottle stands were rusted and broken and covered in grime (*see pictures below*).

The wards were by and large dark, damp and smelly, had no ceiling fans, and even where there were fans, these were not in a working condition. The ceiling was cracked in numerous places. In addition, the walls were stained and covered in soot. The lone weighing machine at the Hospital was old and rusted. The Hospital has only one wheel chair which was also old and rusted and had a seat cushion which appeared not to have been washed/cleaned in a long time.

The Hospital has an X-Ray machine as well as a dark room where the x-ray films are developed (*see pictures below*).



(A view of one of the Wards in the Hospital)

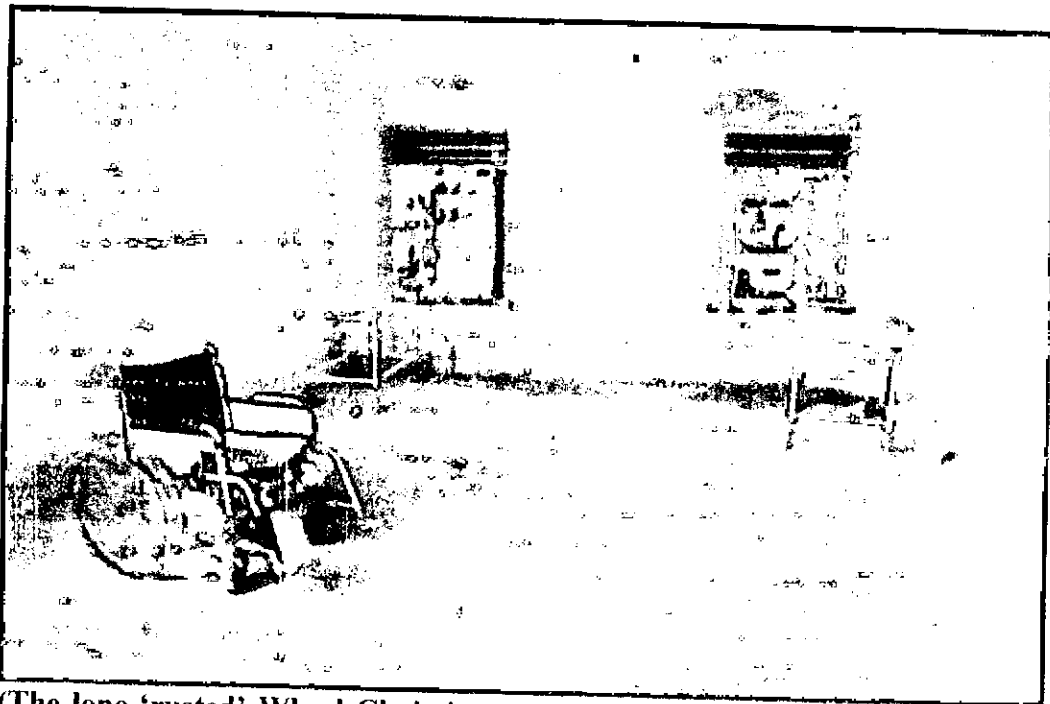


(A stained and filthy pillow lying on one of the Hospital Beds)

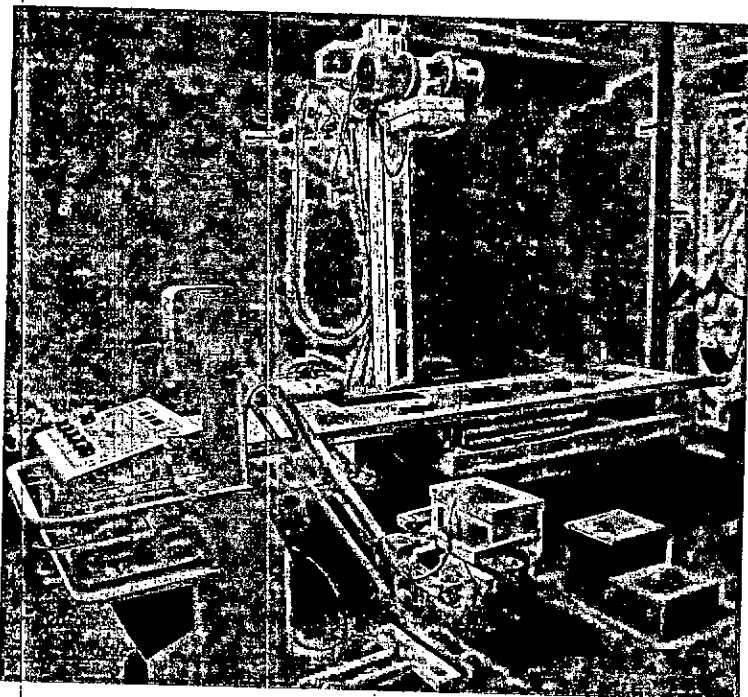
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(A view inside one of the wards in the Hospital)



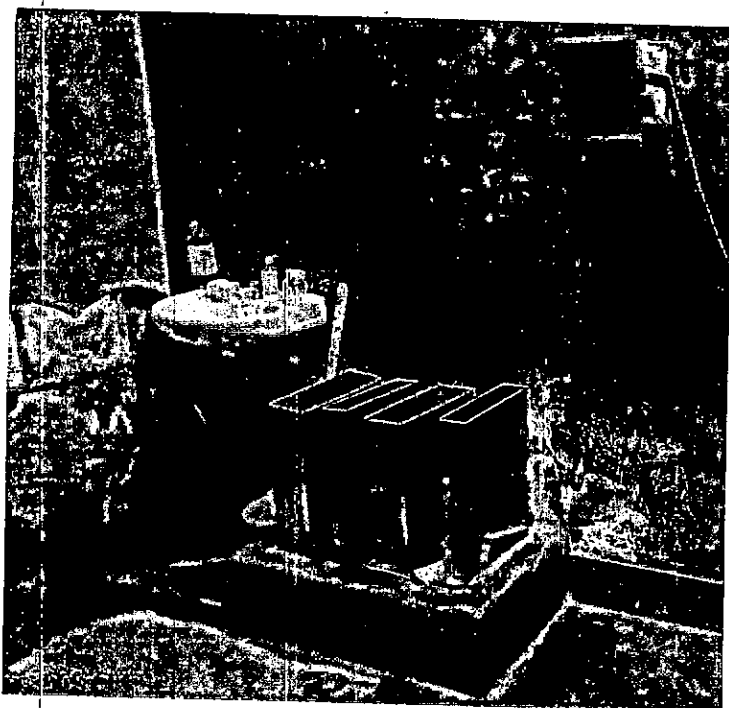
(The lone 'rusted' Wheel Chair in one of the waiting areas in the Hospital premises; the examination tables visible in the picture were rusted and filthy)



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(The Hospital x-ray machine)



(The Dark Room)

SANITATION & HYGIENE

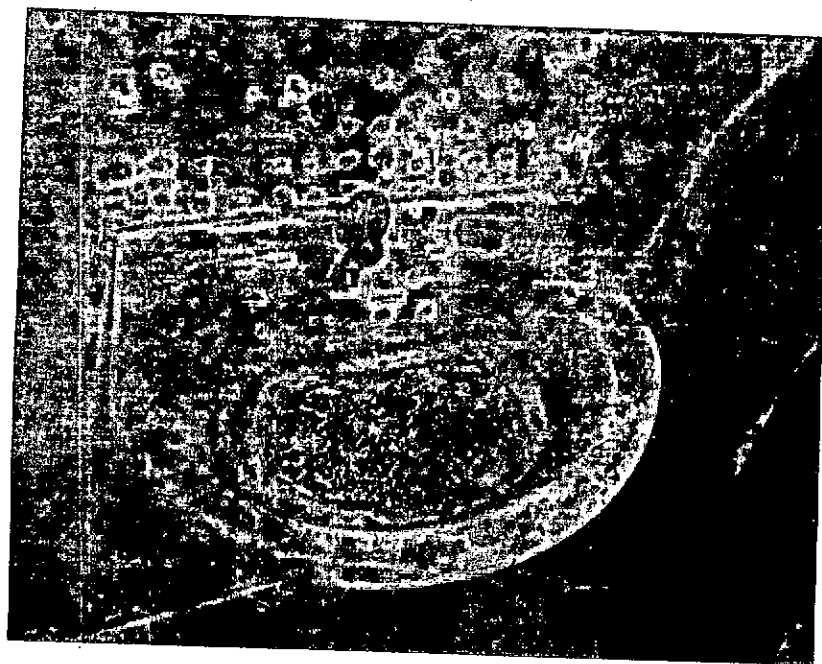
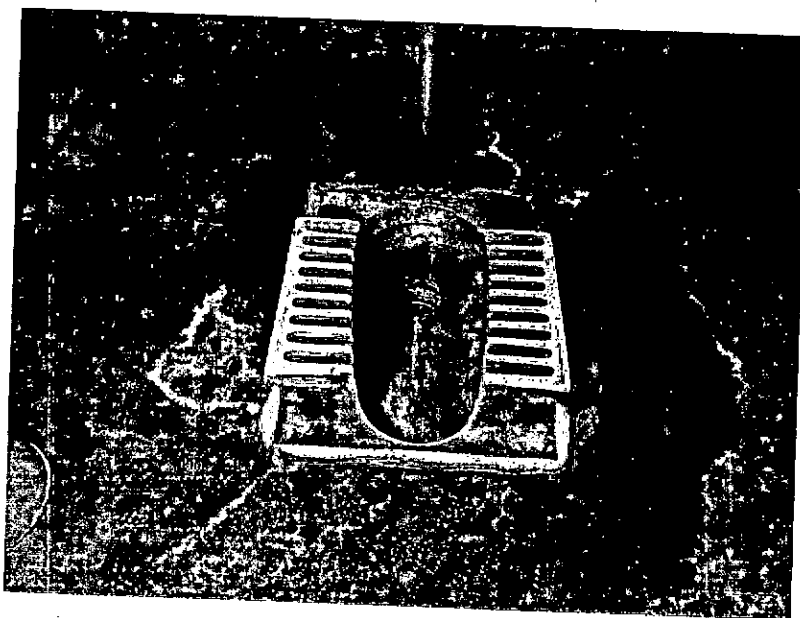
At present there is only one functioning toilet in the Hospital (see pictures below). The toilet was extremely filthy and appeared to not have been cleaned/scrubbed in a long time.

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In addition, the toilet did not have any provision for light. The toilet had a terrible stench and had no running water. The wash basin was broken, filled with a hardened crust of dirt and green moss.

The entire Hospital is extremely filthy and unhygienic and a grave threat to the health and well-being of the patients.



It appears that while the abominable state of affairs at Moreh Hospital has received attention in the local media (*news reports at Annexure*), it has had little impact on the State authorities.

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VISIT TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(I) Visit to the Thangtek Junior High School, Thangtek Village, Imphal (West) District, Manipur

On the directions of Hon'ble Member Satyabrata Pal, the Team visited a Junior High School in Thangtek Village, Imphal (West) District, Manipur on the morning of 18.09.13. An account of the visit to the said Primary School is given below:

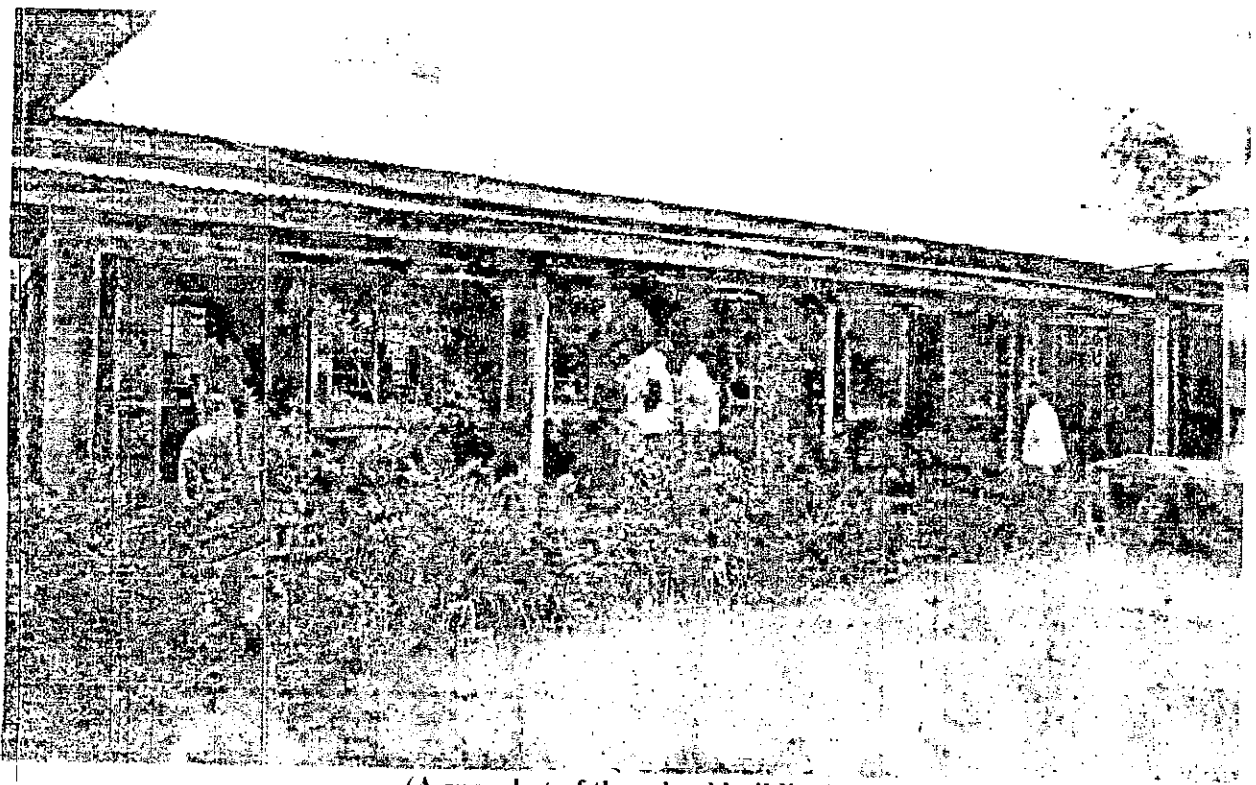
SCHOOL PROFILE AND BASIC INFORMATION

S.No.	Head	Information
1.	Name of the School	Thangtek Junior High School
2.	Year of establishment	1947
3.	Name of Principal and Head Master	Both posts are presently lying vacant
4.	Classes	I to VIII
5.	Type of Building	<p>The junior high school is comprised of three adjacent, single-storey buildings, which house the classrooms, kitchen shed, store room, toilet block and Head Mistress' office (<i>see pictures below</i>). The school has six (06) rooms which have been converted into eight (08) classrooms, using wooden boards to partition two of the rooms. In addition, there is a large room which functions as the office of the Principal/Head Master as well as the Staff Room.</p> <p>Built within the building is the kitchen shed and a separate block with toilets.</p> <p>The classrooms were dark, damp and dingy with little provision for ventilation or natural light. The school was in clear need of cleaning and upkeep.</p>

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6.	School timings	10:30 am to 3:00 pm
7.	Human Rights component in the syllabus / curriculum	None
8.	Socio - economic background of the children	Most students belong to the ST category. The Teacher-in-charge did not seem very sure, but stated that most children come from poor families and therefore, must belong to the BPL category.



(A snapshot of the school building)

STUDENT DETAILS

S.No.	Head	Information
1.	Total number of students registered	87
2.	Class-wise Strength, as informed by the School-in-charge.	<u>Class I:</u> 12 Boys & 16 Girls <u>Class II:</u> 06 Boys & 07 Girls

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		<u>Class III</u> : 03 Boys & 02 Girls
		<u>Class IV</u> : 03 Boys & 07 Girls
		<u>Class V</u> : 05 Boys & 04 Girls

ATTENDANCE & SCHOOL DROP OUTS

While the total number of students registered at the school stands at 87, the class-wise strength provided by the Teacher-in-charge added up to only 65 children. The Teacher was unable to explain the difference between these two figures.

The Junior High School has poorly kept attendance records of the students for all classes, from the 1st to the 8th standard. It was observed, that the rate of absenteeism and drop outs in the school was quite high. The attendance on the day of the visit was observed to be between 30-40%. In addition; according to the Teacher-in-charge, on an average, about 1-2 children drop out of school each year. However, a glance at the attendance registers of the students over the past few years, revealed that dropout rates were possibly higher.

The Teacher-in-charge stated that a key factor contributing to high levels of absenteeism and drop outs was the fact that a large number of children come from very poor, BPL and AAY families, who parents work as migrant labourers and frequently travel outside their villages in search of work, taking their children along. He added that no attempt had been made by the school to get in touch with the families of the children not coming regularly to school to find out the reasons for their absence and to try and rectify the situation.

The children (across all the classes) informed the Team that they are, as a matter of course, **hit on their palms with bamboo and/or wooden sticks by their teachers as punishment for not doing well in class, being talkative, inattentive or not performing well in the exams.** The Teachers did not deny hitting the children with sticks.

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Further, it was observed that while the official school timings are 10:30am to 03:00 pm, the children started to leave from school as soon as the NHRC Team got ready to leave around 1:30pm.

The Team observed that while the children (of Class VI) were being taught EVS in English, they were unable to answer questions from the lesson being taught to them. Even the Teacher taking the class was unable to answer basic questions such as what was being taught to the students. She required a translation of the question from English to Manipuri for her to respond.

STAFF DETAILS

S. No.	Head	Information
1.	Sanctioned strength	15 Teachers
2.	Actual number of teachers	11 Teachers (permanent), of which 02 Teachers will retire in February 2014.
3.	Teachers per class	04 Teachers for Classes I to V 07 Teachers for Classes VI to VIII
4.	Vacancies, if any	04
5.	Student-Teacher Ratio	1:7 (approx.)
6.	Para teachers (under the SSA), if any	None
7.	Prescribed qualification for Teachers	For Primary School Teachers, the prescribed qualification is 10+2; For middle and high school, the prescribed qualification is Graduation.
8.	Peon/Sweeper	None
9.	Cook	One

CLASSROOMS

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(Snap shots of class rooms in the school)

The junior high school has six (06) rooms which have been converted into eight (08) classrooms, using wooden boards to partition two of the rooms. In addition, there is a large room which functions as the office of the Principal/Head Master as well as the Staff Room. The classrooms were dark, damp and dingy with little provision for ventilation or natural light (*pictures above*). The rooms are covered with Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CI) sheets. There is no provision for electricity in the entire school and

thus, the classes do not have any fans or artificial light. The rooms were damp, smelly and extremely dark and the walls were covered in dirt and soot.

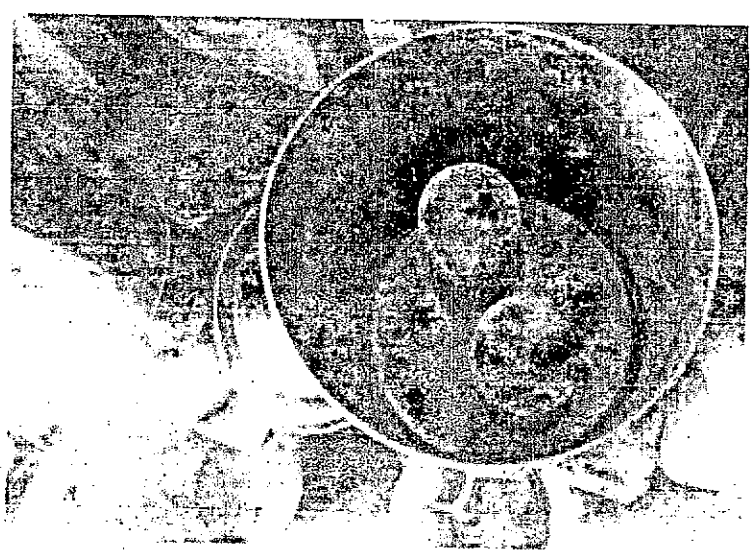
The classrooms were bare and had no educational charts and/or wall paintings. There were blackboards (with stands), chalk, and board dusters in each of the class rooms. Each of the classes has been provided with wooden desks and benches for the children. However, these were observed to be insufficient relative to the respective class strength. The desks and benches were observed to be dirty, with an uneven and unpolished surface and a few of these were unsteady.

SCHOLARSHIPS/INCENTIVES

The Teacher-in-charge informed the Team that there are no Government scholarship schemes for children belonging to the ST category and thus, the children are not provided any financial incentives by the school.

DRINKING WATER

The school has two (02) water storage tanks of a capacity of 300 liters each, the water from which is used for the washing, cooking, drinking and other purposes. The water from the tank is filled up into two (02) water filters (*see picture*), each, with a capacity of 10 liters. These filters are placed in the Staff Room from where the children drink water.



(The two water filters, placed in the School Staff Room)

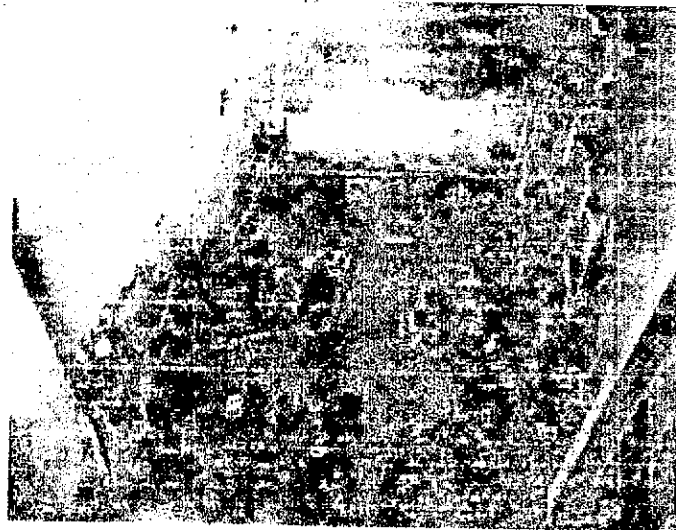
SANITATION

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The School has four (04) toilets for common use by the Staff and Students. Of these, 02 toilets have been out of order for nearly 05 years now. In this regard, complaints have been made by the School to the Zonal Education Officer and other Inspectors who visit the school from time to time. However, no action has been taken by these officials so far.

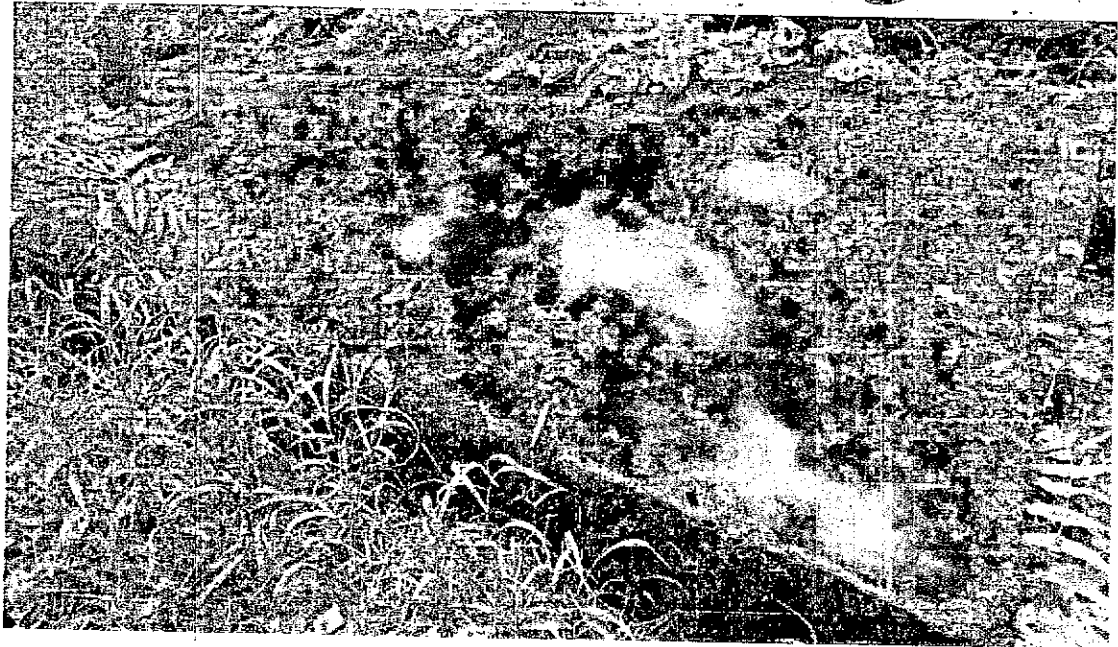
While one of the functional toilets is a concrete squat toilet/Indian-style commode (*picture below*), the other toilet is merely space dug out in the ground, and is connected, through a pipe to a septic tank located behind the toilet block (*pictures below*).



(The school toilets).

(62)

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(The septic tank, which is located behind the toilet block of the school)

While the first toilet had a plastic bucket and mug to pour water from, in the case of the second, there was no such provision in place. The toilets were by and large dirty and had a foul odour. It was also observed that despite the presence of the toilets, some of the children defecated in the open (behind the toilet block). There is one soap (Rin) which has been provided to the children to wash their hands.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

There is no clinic/dispensary/medical room in the school premises nor a medical first aid kit/essential medicines for the children. In case of any emergency, the students have to be taken to the nearest CHC, which is at a distance of about 05-06 kms from the School. The Doctor from the CHC visits the school about once a year. The nearest PHC (which the Team had inspected earlier that day), the staff informed, was practically non-functional.

STORE ROOMS

The school has one store room which is used to store food items received under the mid-day meal scheme. On the day of the visit however, the store room was practically

(13) (14)

empty, with the exception of a half-empty sack of rice (*picture below*). The store room was observed to be damp.



(The School Store Room)

BOOKS AND UNIFORMS

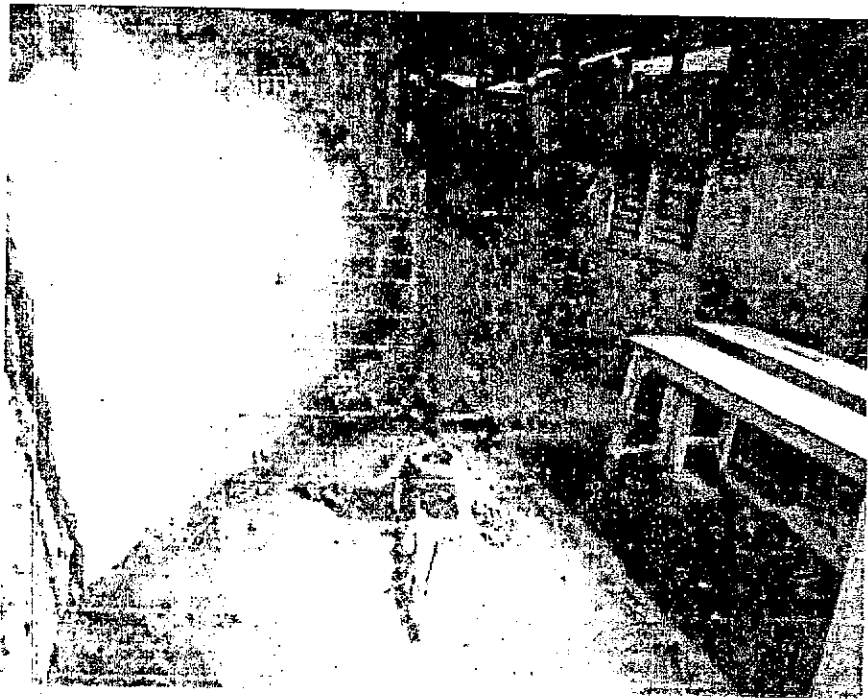
All children are provided text books free of cost at the beginning of the academic session. However, the children have to buy/arrange for their own notebooks and stationery. Each child is also provided one set of school uniform per year, free of cost. The children however, are not provided shoes or socks by the School.

MID DAY MEALS (MDM)

The students informed the undersigned that they do not receive the mid day meal regularly at school. The last meal they received was nearly two months ago, in July. And even then, the children added, they do *not* receive meals for all days of the month, but are given food for about 15-20 days each month. This was corroborated by the Teacher-in-charge who stated that this is because the food amount being provided to the school was not enough for the total students registered at the school. The Teacher-in-charge was unaware of the per head nutritional requirement of the children or how much rice, dal and vegetable is given to the children each day.

(64) (12)

The students stated that they are usually served rice and dal, and on certain days are also provided fish, eggs and *khichdi*. The Children are usually served their meals around 12:30pm. They added that their teachers do not give them advance notice of non-availability of food on a particular day, as a result of which they have to go hungry that day. On such days, those who stay close to the school, go home to eat their meals; while those who live at a distance have to remain without food. They added that since these days, they are not being provided any meals, the children eat at home before coming to school.



(The Kitchen Shed)

The school has hired two female cooks (even though there is provision for only one cook), who are paid INR 500 (cash) per month. The cooks make use of firewood to cook the meals (*picture above*). The cooks stated that they are paid only when they cook food at the school; in case of non-availability of food items from the concerned Department, the cooks are not paid their dues by the school. According to the cooks, depending on the attendance for the day (for which a head count is done during the school assembly), the teacher-in-charge provides them the requisite amount of rice/dal etc to be cooked. On an average, they are required to cook 7-8 kilos of rice per day. The rice is provided by the Zonal Education Office.

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It was observed that the school has not maintained any records for various aspects of the mid-day meal scheme after April 2013. The cash book is not being maintained well by the school with entries not being made consistently. The entries which have been made, are in pencil (thus, leaving these entries open/vulnerable to potential manipulation). In addition the pages in the MDM cash book have not been signed by the Head of the School or the individual in-charge. In the register containing records of the rice distributed during the year 2012, only one entry for the month of April 2012 had been made.

The Teacher-in-charge stated that there is usually a delay on the part of the administration in crediting money to the bank account of the School due to which the School is unable to purchase food supplies for the children. The School has a bank account in Manipur Rural Bank in the name of 'Thangtek Jr. High School'. **Interestingly, to withdraw money from the Bank account, the School requires the signatures of the Convener of the School Management and Development Committee as well as the former Head Master of the School.** This arrangement continues to remain in place despite the fact that the Head Master has left the School.

Further, it was observed that there was a wide variation in the amount withdrawn across different months by the school from the bank account for the Mid Day Meal. The Teacher-in-charge was unable to explain this variation or the exact purpose for which these amounts had been withdrawn, stating that he had only recently assumed charge as the Teacher-in-charge.

VISIT TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS



(II) Visit to the Lamboikhongnangkhong Government Primary School, Haorang Block, Imphal (West), Manipur on 19 September 2013

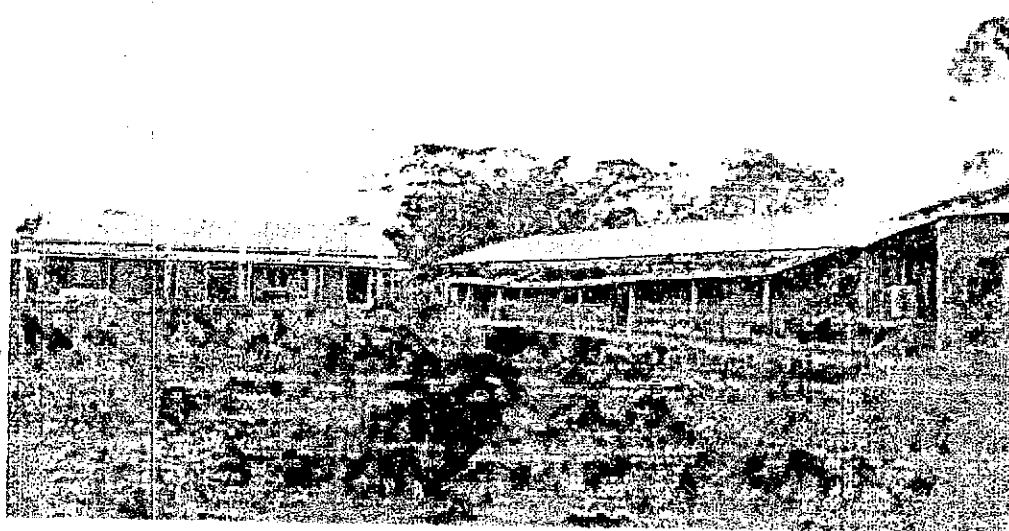
On the directions of Hon'ble Member Satyabrata Pal, the Team visited the Lamboikhongnangkhong Government Primary School in Imphal (West) District on the morning of 19.09.13. An account of the visit to the said Primary School is given below:

SCHOOL PROFILE AND BASIC INFORMATION

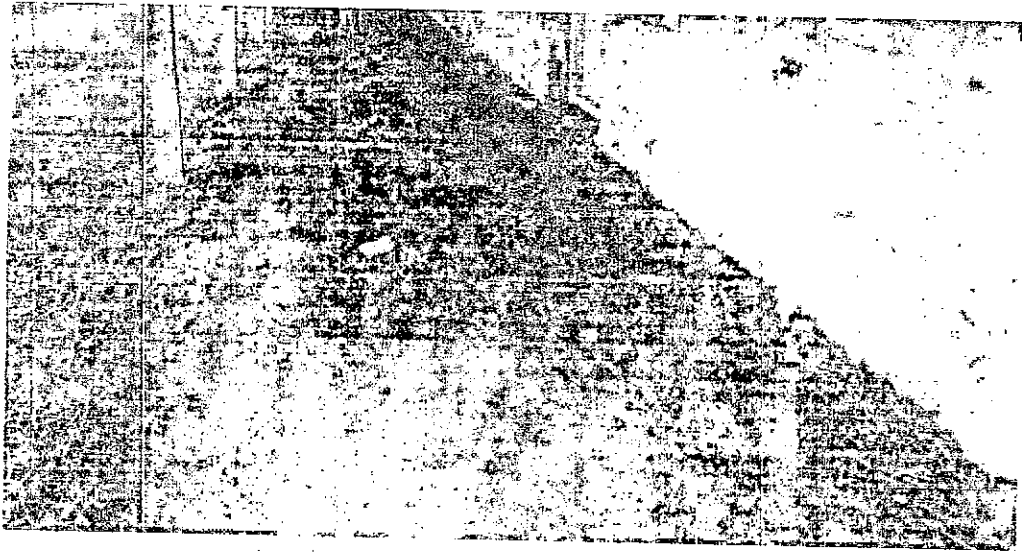
S.No.	Head	Information
1.	Name of the School	Lamboikhongnangkhong Government Primary School
2.	Type of Building	<p>The school is comprised of four separate, single-storey buildings, which house the classrooms, kitchen shed, store room, toilet block and Head Mistress' office. (<i>see pictures below</i>).</p> <p>The buildings are red-brick structures and use Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CI) sheets which serve as roofs. The School does not have a Boundary Wall and is open on all sides.</p> <p>The school does not have a playground; the ground just outside the four buildings is covered with tall grass/weeds and has not been cleared out by the school authorities since according to the Head Mistress, the ground remains water-logged due to the frequent rains in the area, thus, making the ground unfit for the purpose of playing.</p> <p>The walkway outside each of these buildings is not made of concrete and hence, due to the rain, the ground had become sludgy, thus, making it inconvenient to walk.</p> <p>Most classrooms were dark and dingy and did not have concrete flooring because of which the floor inside the classrooms was damp</p>

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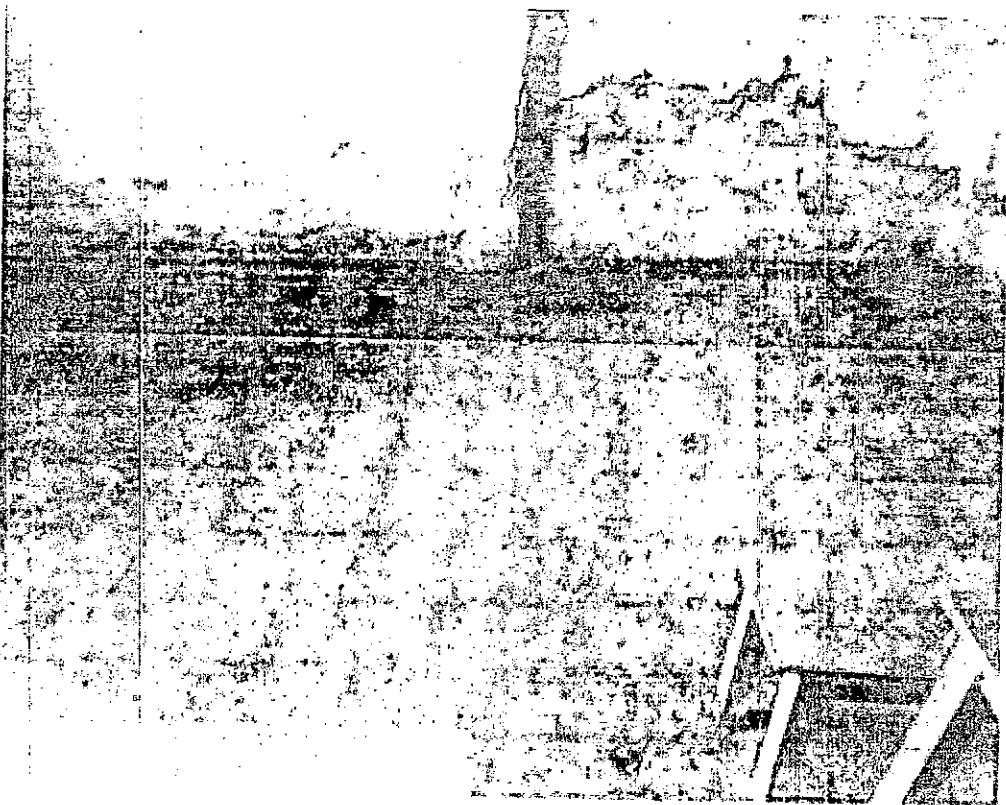
		(picture below).
4.	School timings	The School functions 6 days a week. School timings are from 10:00 am to 01 pm for children in classes I and II; and from 10:00am to 02:30pm for children from Classes III to V.
5.	Subjects taught	Hindi, English, Maths, EVS, Manipuri
6.	Human Rights component in the syllabus / curriculum	None
7.	Sports & Extracurricular Activities	The children play indoor, board games such as ludo, carom, chess etc or games in the corridors since there is no playground in the school premises.
9.	Socio-economic background of the children	Almost all students come from BPL and AAY families. A majority of the children come from OBC category families while others belong to the ST category.



(The School Building)



(The walkway outside the school building was damp and sludgy)



(The damp floor of the classroom)

STUDENT DETAILS

S.No.	Head	Information
1.	Total number of students	55

2.	Class Strength	<u>Class I:</u> 15 students <u>Class II:</u> 10 students <u>Class III:</u> 11 students <u>Class IV:</u> 11 students <u>Class V:</u> 08 students
3.	Students present on the day of the visit	<u>Class I:</u> 06 students <u>Class II:</u> 07 students <u>Class III:</u> 04 students <u>Class IV:</u> 04 students <u>Class V:</u> 04 students

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It was observed that while the children's uniforms were largely clean, a number of them wore tattered uniforms. Only a handful of children had shoes on their feet, the rest wore rubber slippers. The children (across all the classes) informed the Team that they are **whipped on the palms with bamboo and/or wooden sticks by their teachers as punishment for not doing well in class, being talkative, inattentive or not performing well in the exams. When asked, the Head Mistress and Teachers first denied this and then brushed it off casually as 'necessary' under certain situations.**

The Team also came across a ten-year-old male **student with special needs** who has been admitted to Class I. When asked, the Head Mistress stated that the School did not have any teachers trained to teach such children.

Some of the children in classes III, IV and V informed the Team that they are **made to sweep their classrooms** every Saturday. Some children in the fifth standard added that at times, the students are **also made to cut the grass** when it has grown high,

using scissors and/or a knife. While the Head Mistress accepted that the children are made to sweep their classes once every week, as part of the 'social service' class, she denied having ever ordered the children to cut the grass.

ATTENDANCE & SCHOOL DROP OUTS

The Primary School has maintained regular attendance records for the students for all classes, from the 1st to the 5th standard. It was observed however, that the rate of absenteeism and drop outs in the school was quite high. The Head Mistress stated that a key factor contributing to high levels of absenteeism and drop outs was the fact that a large number of children come from very poor, BPL and AAY families, who parents work as migrant labourers and frequently travel in search of work.

STAFF DETAILS

S. No.	Head	Information
1.	Sanctioned strength	13 Teachers
2.	Actual number of teachers	12 Teachers
3.	Vacancies, if any	One
4.	Student-Teacher Ratio	1:5 (approx.)
5.	Para teachers (under the SSA), if any	02 Teachers
6.	Peon	One (permanent)

(71) (7)

On the day of the visit, only five (05) teachers were present in the school. While two (02) teachers were on maternity leave, one was on casual leave and four (04) teachers were away on Electoral Roll revision duty.

According to the Head Mistress, while the para teachers (who are designated 'regular' teachers), appointed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, have not received their salaries since February 2013, those working on an ad hoc basis have not received their dues since 2010.

MID DAY MEAL

The school has given the responsibility for cooking and serving the mid-day meals to two (02) female cooks from the locality. They are paid an honorarium at the rate of INR 75 per day, which is paid to them by way of cash at the end of every month. The cooks stated that they work at the School approximately 20 days each month and sometimes, there is a delay on the part of the School in paying them their dues. The cooks stated that they had not received their wages since August 2013.

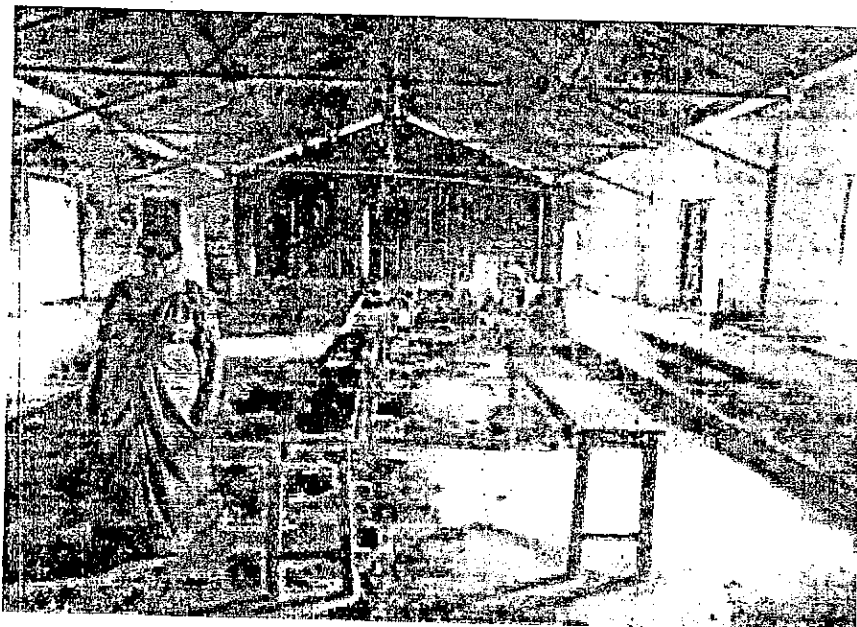
The school has a large kitchen shed (*picture below*). Six tall, long wooden benches have been placed inside the shed for the children to stand at and eat their meals. The children are provided steel plates and steel glasses by the Primary School. The children are usually provided dal, vegetables and rice (which is provided by the Zonal Education Department once every 20 days or so) and even fish on certain days.

The floor of the kitchen shed was broken in several places and was damp, made as it was, of hardened mud. The kitchen shed was clean on the day of the visit and the kitchen utensils and other cooking items were neatly stacked on a wooden bench at one end of the kitchen shed.

The children are provided steel plates and glasses by the School. After their meals, the children are required to wash their plates and glasses with the water and soap provided to them.

(72) (Signature)

The children informed the Team that there have been several instances when they have not been provided meals by the school, in lieu of which they are given 2-3 biscuits. When prodded, the Head Mistress reluctantly admitted that this has happened on certain occasions when adequate food supply and/or funds have not been received.



(The School Kitchen Shed)

(73) (73)

The School makes use of **firewood** for cooking purposes. The firewood is procured by the school peon. The Head Mistress stated that at present the School receives about 180 rupees per month to purchase the firewood. This amount, she added must be increased to at least Rs 300. The School Head Mistress buys the vegetables herself from the local market. She stated that the School receives funds from the concerned Department fairly regularly, with certain periods when these funds are not received on time. The School account to which these funds are sent is in the joint name of the Head Mistress, a local Councilor and a local guardian.

Overall, the kitchen is spacious for the purpose of the Primary School and was clean and neatly organized on the day of the visit. It was observed that the School has not maintained proper records in their mid day meal scheme register. No entries have been made since May 2013 in the register.

Further, it was observed that contrary to the Head Mistress' information that the cooks are paid at a rate on INR 75 per day, the register showed that from 2012 until March 2013, the cooks had been paid only INR 1000 per month. The Head Mistress when asked for the cash books stated that the cash book with entries since April 2013 had been taken away by an Assistant Inspector who had come for a school inspection in the last week of July 2013, which has not been returned to the School as yet.

SANITATION

The School has four (04) toilets and each of these has been non-functional for nearly two years now. The Head Mistress informed the Team that she had made complaints and requests in this regard to the Education Department Inspectors who have visited the School in the past. However, no action has been taken yet by them to rectify the situation. In the absence of functional toilets, the children are compelled to defecate in the open, behind the school.

DRINKING WATER

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The school does not have a water storage tank. It makes use of the water from the local pond for washing, cleaning and other purposes. It has two water filters, one in the kitchen and the other in the Staff room, from where children drink water. The School has also provided them steel glasses.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

There is no clinic/dispensary/medical room in the school premises nor a medical first aid kit/essential medicines for the children. The School has never been visited by a doctor for a general health checkup of the children. In case of any emergency (which according to the school head master has never occurred), students can be taken to the local PHC which is at a distance of one kilometer.

BOOKS AND UNIFORMS

All children are provided text books free of cost at the beginning of the academic session. However, the children have to buy/arrange for their own notebooks and stationery. Each child is also provided one set of school uniform per year, free of cost. The children however, are not provided shoes or socks by the School.

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VISIT TO MNREGA WORKSITE

(I) Visit to the MNREGA work site in Moirangkampu Village, Block I, Imphal (East) District

S.No.	Head	Information
1	Total number of persons provided employment under the project.	950 [of which, roughly, 500 are women and 450 men]
2	Social composition of the village	Most families belong to the OBC category
3	Nature of MNREGA Project	Singling or laying of sand and gravel on the internal <i>kutchcha</i> roads/paths of the village.
4	Duration of Project	06 days
5	Number of working hours per day	06 hours
6	Rate of daily wages	INR 153 per day (for men and women alike)
7	Highest average number of work days received in Imphal (East) District	66 days
8	Lowest average number of work days received in Imphal (East) District	35 days
9	Has anyone received 100 days of employment in a year in Imphal (East) District?	No
10	Average number of work days received in Moirangkampu Village	38 days. This low figure, according to the Village Sarpanch, is due to a lack of adequate

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		funds available to the village under MNREGA. However, the people in the village do not depend on work under the MMNREGA project alone but are also engaged in other activities such as agriculture, handicraft work etc.
11	Whether the village has facilities such as an anganwadi, primary school etc?	Yes, the village has an anganwadi centre, a primary school and PHC, all within a 1.5 km radius.



(The *katchcha* road within the village where the MNREGA Project was being carried out)

The locals informed the undersigned that they had applied for the Job Cards (JCs) through the *Gram Rozgaar Sahayak*, who is a young educated male from the village. The *Sahayak* fills out applications for employment and JCs under MNREGA on behalf of the

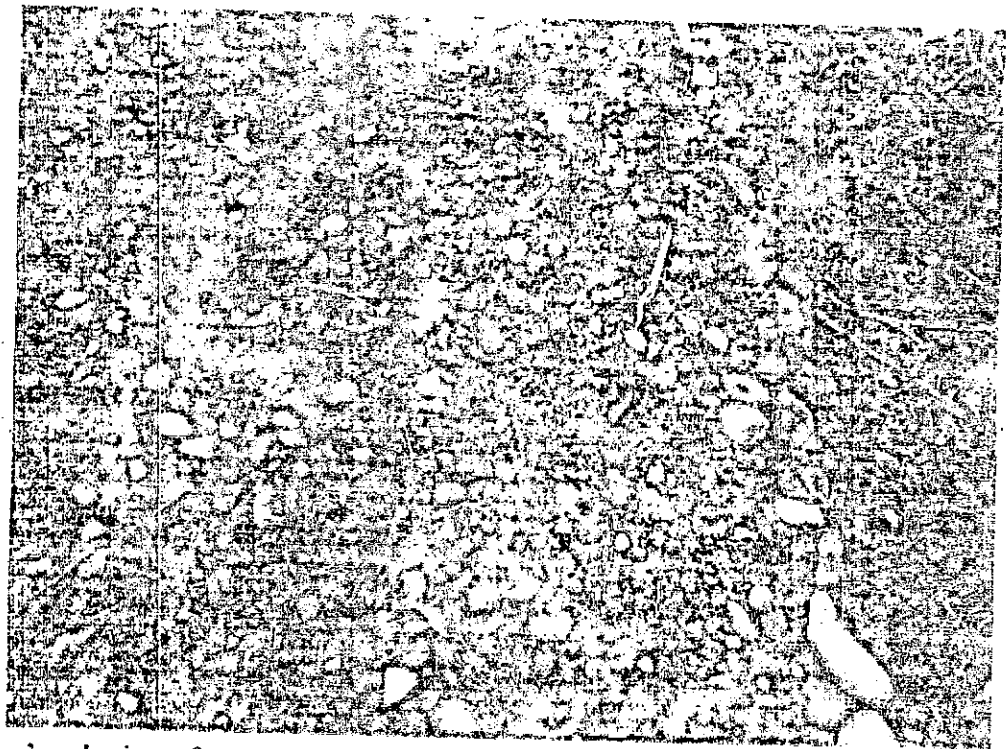
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village people and submits these applications online, on the web portal of the Central Government' MNREGA website. The Sahayak works on a three-month contract period and is paid an honorarium at the rate of INR 8,000 per month. The JCs are provided to the people by the Block Development Officer (BDO) to the beneficiaries.

The ADM, Imphal (East), Block I stated that while the Centre releases the funds on time, it is the State Government which delays the release of these funds.

Mrs Mema Ning Thou Jam, one of the workers at the work site stated that the villagers never get 100 days of work in a year and that the average number of work days they receive is between 57-60 days.

Moreover, they are never paid their dues on time; it takes nearly 4-5 months before their wages are transferred to their individual bank accounts.



(‘Singling’ or laying of sand and gravel on the internal *kutchcha* road of the village, being carried out under MNREGA)

Mrs Mema Ning Thou Jam added that many of the villagers entitled to the BPL cards, had not received these since they had not even been given the application forms

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for applying for the BPL cards. While only a few have these cards in the village, they are mostly those who are already well-off and who have some sort of political connections.

When asked, the ADM, Imphal (East) stated that the **State Government had fixed a certain quota/limit on the number of BPL cards to be issued** due to which not all those who deserve and require these cards, receive them. He added that the nodal agency for issuing BPL cards is the Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State Government.

The Village Sarpanch, when asked which categories of people – whether manual scavengers¹, widowed women, BPL card holders etc., get preference for employment under MNREGA in the Village, stated that all people who have applied for work are provided employment. In the project that was underway at the time of the visit, nearly 950 people had been engaged to work on the project.

However, the Team observed and felt that a large number of women who were working at the site seemed to be fairly well off, economically. Some wore gold ornaments studded with diamonds and expensive rimless glasses. On the whole, a majority of the women at the work site were dressed well, in clean, starched and ironed clothes. Thus, there is a **reasonable chance that employment under MNREGA is being appropriated by the rich and influential in the village**, thus, reducing the number of work days available to those who actually deserve and need employment under MNREGA.

Another observation which points to a similar conclusion was the fact that while the Village Sarpanch had informed the Team that roughly 450 men were engaged at the work site, the Team found the work site dominated by women. It felt that the figures proffered by the Sarpanch were exaggerated since barring a few men, one hardly saw any

¹ The DM, Imphal (East), informed the undersigned that there are no manual scavengers in Imphal (East) District. He added that a survey had been carried out across the District by the District Administration, which revealed Nil results.

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men at the work site. It is therefore, likely that the men of the village have regular employment elsewhere, while the women from the households are merely working at the site for some additional income. In fact, the woman whom the undersigned had spoken to earlier (Mrs Mema Ning Thou Jam) had stated that her Husband was a Class IV Government Employee. She had stated this in response to the undersigned's query about whether her Husband was also present at the work site.

If true, this means that those who are rich/well-off are eating into the work days of those who actually need employment under MNREGA.

Some of the other women at the work site stated that the rate of wages under MNREGA is just not enough for running their households given the high cost of living. They added that the amount must be increased to at least 200 rupees per day.

When asked if anyone in the village had received unemployment allowances in the event that they had not been provided work under MNREGA within 15 days of having applied for such work, the Village Pradhan herself, seemed clueless about any such provision under MNREGA. The women at the work site too denied ever having received such allowances and added that there had been numerous instances when they had applied for work, but did not receive employment and were simply told that the District Administration did not have the requisite funds for initiating MNREGA projects. **The BDO confirmed that none of the villagers in the Block had ever been paid unemployment allowances by the District Administration.**

As regards the complaint mechanism under MNREGA, the Village Pradhan stated that the complaints from the people are received by the Pradhan and forwarded to the Block Development Officer (BDO), who in turn, sends these complaints to the District Programme Coordinator and the ADM.

The main grouse of the village women appeared to be that there are not enough work projects under MNREGA being carried out in their village and even when these projects are initiated, the villagers receive very few work days, such as the current

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project, under which each individual would receive a mere 06 days of work. Moreover, there is always a time gap of about 3-4 months between projects.

An old female worker over 70 years (she was unsure of her exact age), when asked if she was a beneficiary of the Old Age Pension Scheme (OAPS), stated that she had never heard of the scheme and was not receiving any old-age benefits from the administration. The BDO informed the undersigned that it is the responsibility of the CDPO to disburse OAPS application forms to potential beneficiaries and submit these to the Social Welfare Department and admitted that the scheme did not have a wide reach as yet in the state.

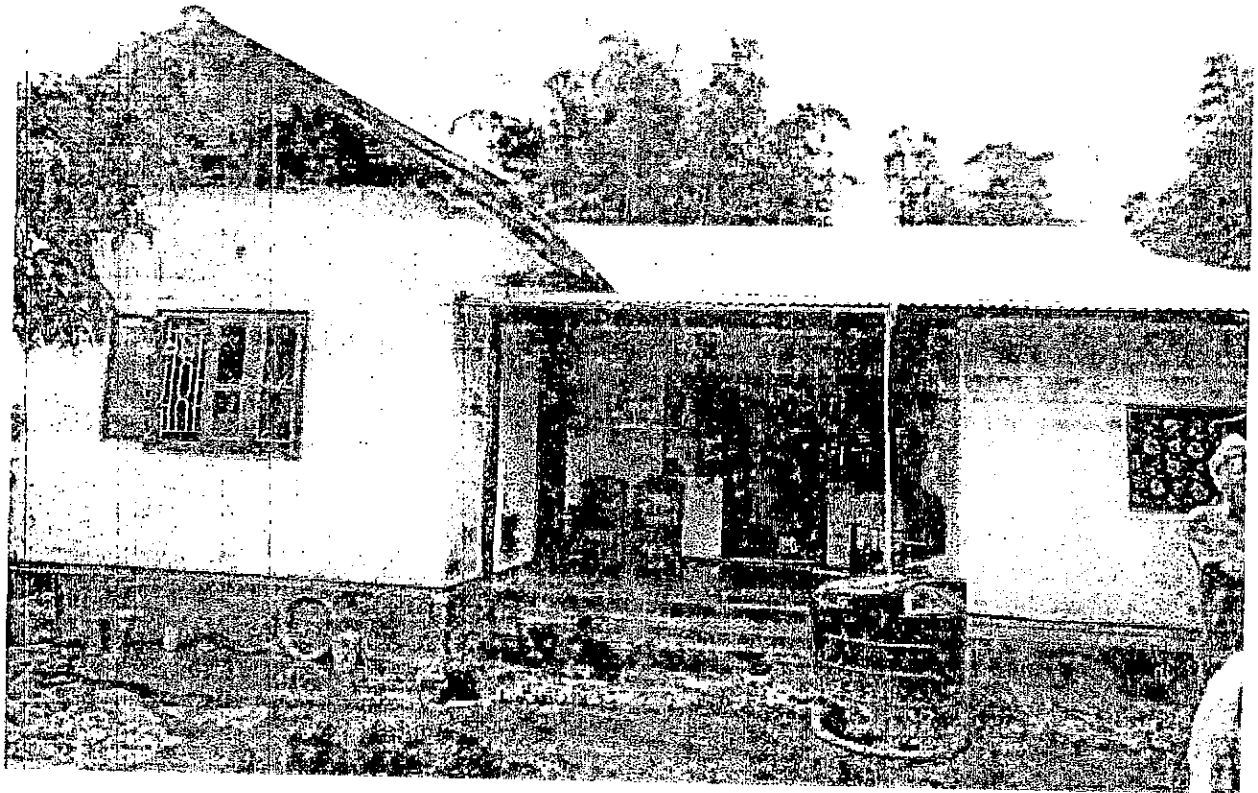
The people spoken to requested for a quicker transfer of their wages to their bank accounts, a hike in the rate of wages under MNREGA, and issue of BPL cards by the State Administration.

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VISIT TO HOUSES CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE INDIRA AWAS YOJNA (IAY)

(I) IAY House in Moirangkampu Village, Block I, Imphal (East) District



The house is made of mud, bamboo and straw [see picture below] and the roof is made of Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CI) sheets. The owner of the House stated that he had received a total amount of 45,000 from the District Rural Development Agency, under the Department of Rural Development (which is the nodal agency, charged with the implementation of the IAY in the State). This amount was credited to the bank account of the beneficiary in three installments, that is, two installments of Rs.20,000 each and a third installment of Rs.5,000. The house has been built on land that belongs to the house owner.

The owner informed the undersigned that the amount of 45,000 provided for the construction of the house under IAY was not enough to meet the expense of

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constructing a toilet and bathroom and thus, the owner did not get these constructed. He added that no inspection was carried out by state officials during the entire process of the construction of his house.



(The House is made of mud, bamboo and straw)

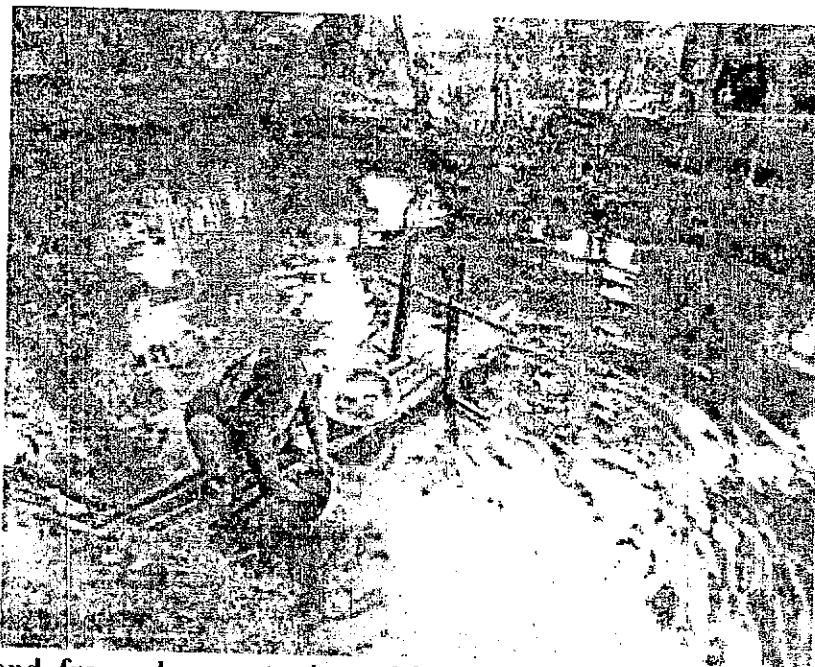
The owner stated that his family shares a makeshift, half-sanitary toilet (*picture below*) with 04 other families of the village which was set up using monetary contributions from these families. In addition, a makeshift bathing space has also been erected by the owner with a few other neighbouring households which is commonly used by them.

The ADM, Imphal (East) District informed the undersigned that the Department of Rural Development had already sent a proposal to the Public Health Engineering Department (PHE), which is the nodal agency for implementing the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), to construct toilets in the houses that are being constructed under the IAY. However, there has been a delay on the part of the PHE Department in acting on the said proposal.



[The makeshift toilet used jointly by 3-4 households]

The owner of the house informed the undersigned that there was **no pipe water supply provided by the district administration**, in either his home or the village and that people were dependent on the ponds (*picture below*) and river in the vicinity to meet their water requirements. Water from these sources, he added, is boiled before being consumed by the families.



(The village pond, from where water is used for bathing, drinking, washing, cooking and other purposes by village households; the water appeared to be extremely dirty)

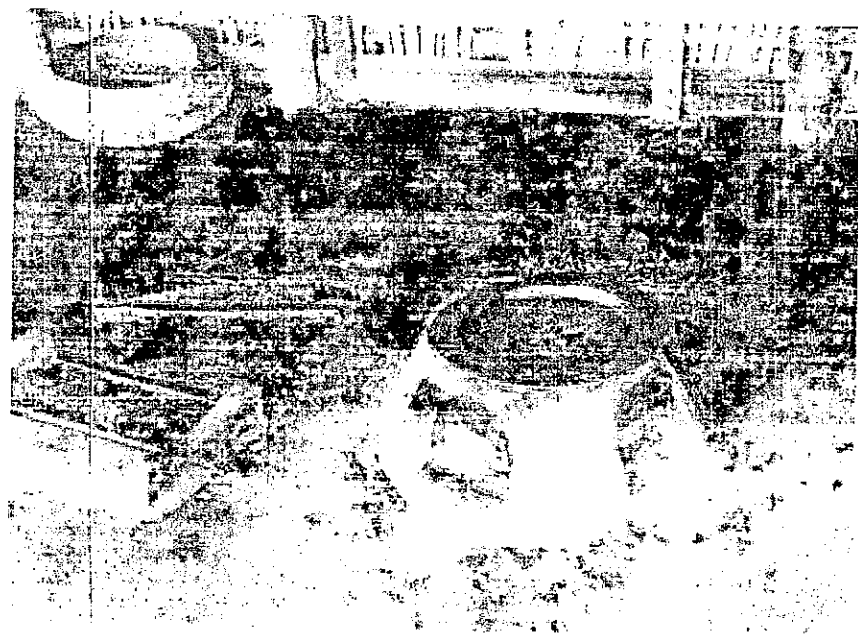
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Further, the owner of the house informed the undersigned that there was no provision for electricity in the entire village and that village households were forced to get private electricity connections. He seemed unaware of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and stated that no such scheme was presently in operation in the village.

The ADM, Imphal (East) District, stated that the district authorities are in the process of identifying potential beneficiary households under the RGGVY. He added that the Deputy Commissioner, Imphal (East) District had issued a letter dated 12 September 2013 requesting the district officials to collate and forward list of beneficiaries from various Gram Pradhans in the district which had to be sent to the Power Department, Government of Manipur (*copy of the letter is at Annexure*).

The owner of the house also informed the undersigned that the house had not been provided a smokeless *chulha* and that his family uses LPG cylinders for their kitchen requirements. However, since LPG is quite expensive with each cylinder costing Rs.500 (approx), the family also makes use of firewood for cooking, which gives off a lot of smoke (*picture below*). In addition, firewood is also quite expensive and costs about INR 200 per 40 kgs (which lasts approx. 05 days).



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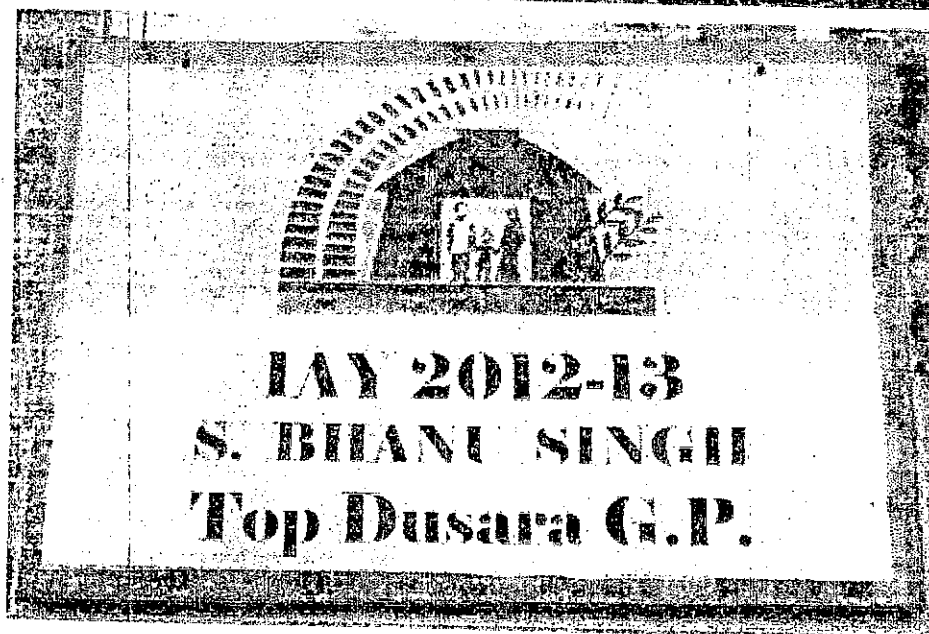
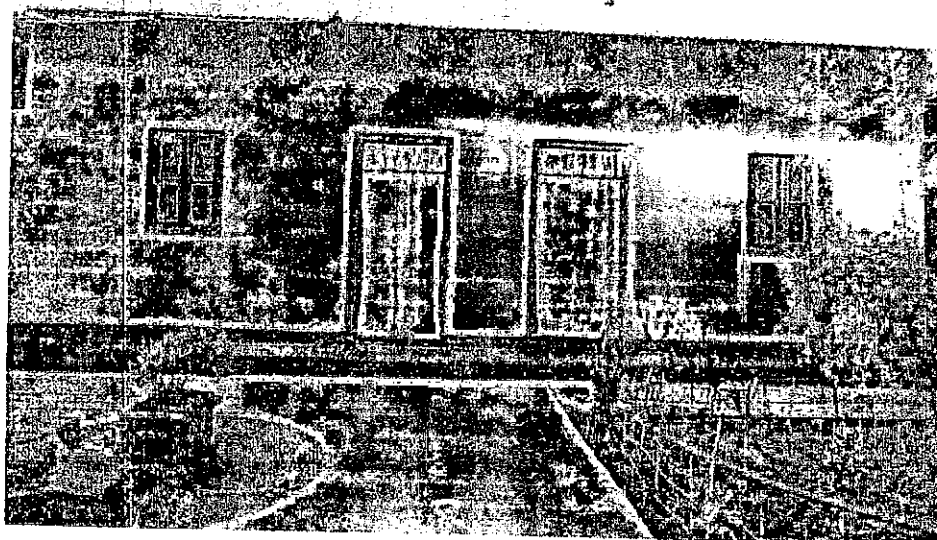
The owner also seemed unaware of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). The ADM, Imphal (East) District added that the RSBY has not been implemented in Imphal (East) District and that it was fairly new scheme in the State.

The owner informed that the people in the village suffer from common ailments such as flu, cough, cold, water-borne infections, diarrhea etc. He added that even though there are lots of mosquitoes in the village, given the damp weather and large green open spaces, these mosquitoes were not carriers of diseases such as dengue or malaria and people in the village seldom suffer from such diseases.

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(II) Two IAY Houses, Top Dusara Village, Block II, Imphal (East) District



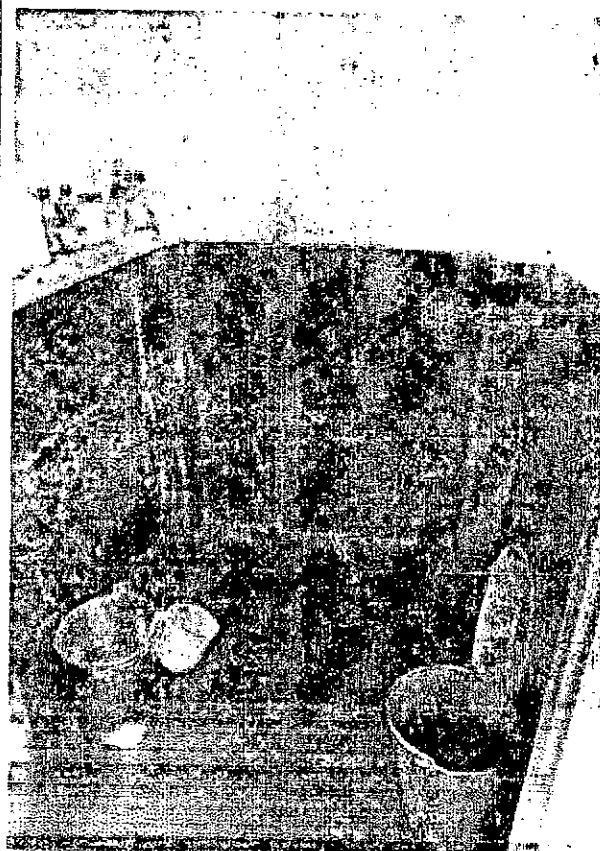
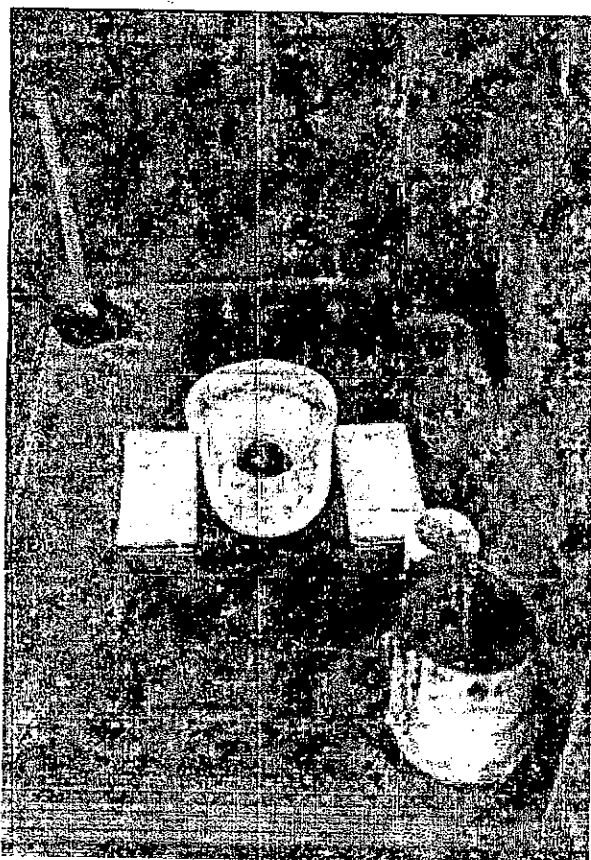
The houses are made of made of mud, bamboo and straw and the roofs are made of Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CI) sheets. The owner of House I stated that he had received a total amount of 40,000 from the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

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and was yet to receive the remaining Rs 5,000. The owner has received this amount in two installments of 20,000 each through his bank account. The house has been built on land that belongs to the house owner.

The owner stated that a team comprising the Panchayat Secretary (from the State Government) and the Village Pradhan had inspected the land before the construction of the house. After their approval a request was forwarded to the Gram Sabha and onwards, to the BDO. The BDO then forwarded the application to the DRDA which finally released payment to the Block Office which handed cheques for each installment to the owner, who deposited these in his bank account and withdrew the money as per requirement.



(The toilet (left) and bathroom (right) have been built inside the house)

The owner stated that while the amount of 45,000 rupees was not sufficient for constructing a toilet and bathroom in addition to the house, he had managed to arrange

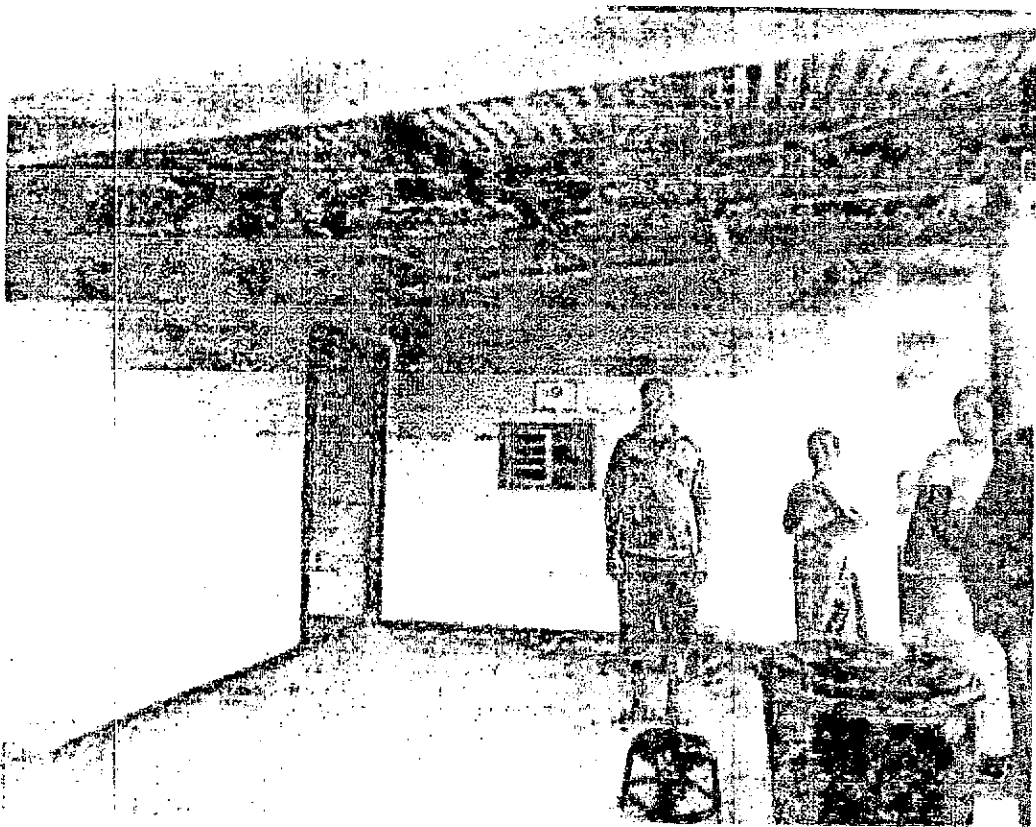
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for additional money from his extended family to get these constructed. The toilet and bathroom (*pictures above*) were clean and well-kept.

He added that he had requested the Block Office to procure Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CI) sheets to cover the roof of the house, while all other construction material was arranged by him locally.

The owner of House II (*picture below*) stated that he had also received a total sum of INR 45,000 for the construction of his house and that the house has been constructed on land belonging to him.

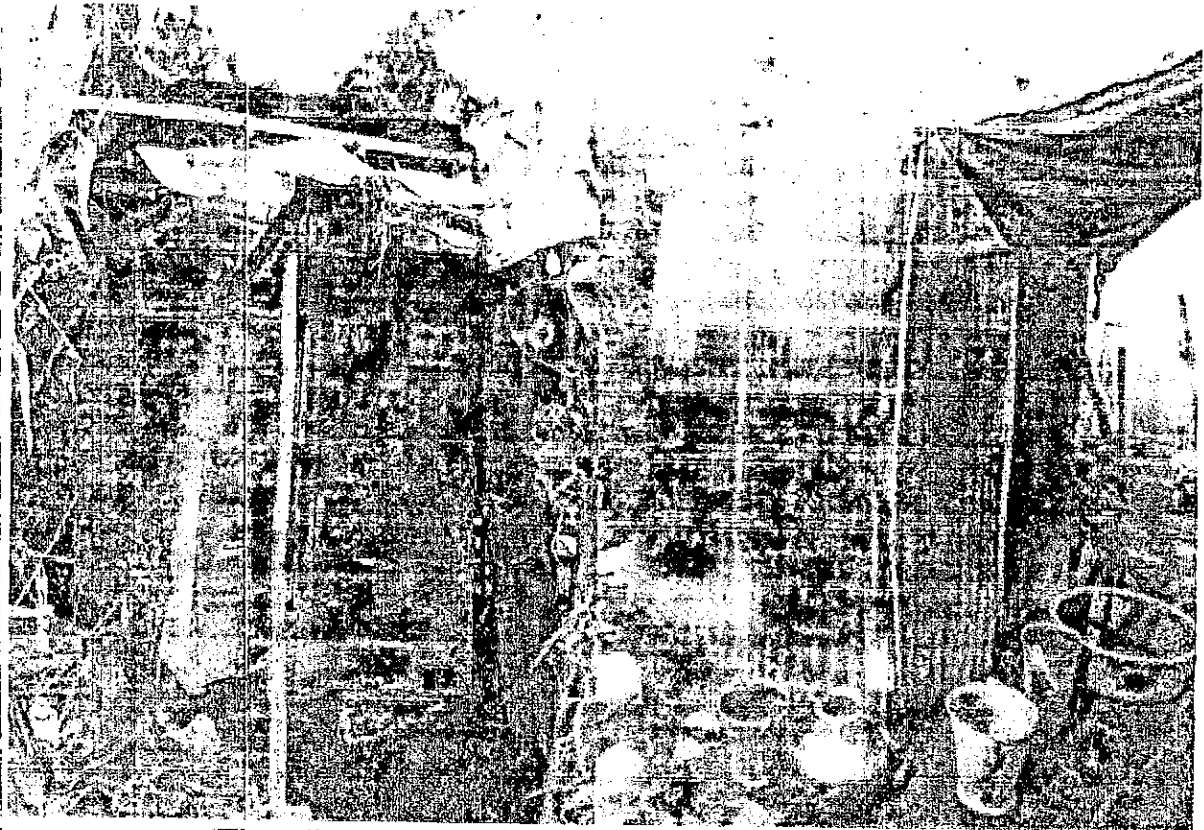


However, he too felt that the amount was insufficient for the construction of toilet and bathing facilities. As a result, he was unable to construct either a toilet or bathroom inside the house. Instead, his family shares a makeshift, half-sanitary toilet (*picture below*) with 02 other families of the village which was set up using monetary contributions from these families.

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In addition, the owner has also set up a small bathing space, made of CI sheets and covered with a black plastic sheet, for his family (*picture below*) in the front yard of his house.



(The toilet, on the left, and the bathing space, on the right)

The owner of the house also informed the undersigned that the house does not have a smokeless *chulha* and that his family alternately uses LPG cylinders and the regular *chulha* (which gives off a lot of smoke) for their kitchen requirements. He added that smokeless *chulhas* are expensive and that he cannot afford to purchase one at the moment.

The owner stated that since the houses constructed under IAY are made of hardened mud, bamboo and straw, there is high incidence of wear and tear and dampness inside these houses owing to the frequent rains in the area. He added that the floors of the homes are also made of hardened mud and thus, become damp easily and during winter, become fiercely cold.

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These houses, the ADM, Imphal (East) District added, require regular maintenance and upkeep every 2-3 years given the high degree of wear and tear in these houses. However, there are no funds available under the IAY for the maintenance and upkeep of these houses and all such expenses have to be borne personally by the house owners. A beneficiary household which has already claimed money under the IAY cannot claim more money under the said scheme.

The owner added that there was no provision of electricity in the village under the RGGVY and that the village households had taken private connections from the local administration at regular market prices and not subsidized rates as might be the case under the RGGVY.

The owner of the house informed the undersigned that there was no pipe water supply presently being provided by the district administration, in either his home or the village and that people were dependent on the ponds in the village to meet their water requirements. Water from these sources, he added, is boiled before being consumed by the families. He added that the people in the village had not been provided chlorine or any other water disinfectant by the district authorities. However, sometimes, members of local NGOs arrange for DDT spraying to be carried out across the village.

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Observations and Comments on the field visits undertaken across Imphal (East), Imphal (West) and Chandel Districts, Manipur between 17th and 20th September 2013 to collect information and assess the functioning of the Flagship Programmes in the State

A two-member team of the NHRC, India visited Manipur from 17-20 September 2013 to meet Senior Officers of the State of Manipur to prepare for the Camp Sitting of the Commission scheduled for 23-25 October 2013 in the State and to collect data on various Central/State Government sponsored Flagship Programmes supplemented with field visits to anganwadi centres, primary schools, primary healthcare centres, and MNREGA work sites, among others.

While the Team had made requests to the State Government to furnish information on the key flagship programmes in the State, the State administration has so far provided information only on the 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)' and 'Solid Waste Management in Imphal city' to the Commission. No information on the remaining flagship programmes has been received from the State Government since the Team's visit to the State in the third week of September 2013.

In addition, even the NGO representatives whom the Team had met in Manipur have not sent the information/data that they had offered to send on the flagship programmes, despite repeated requests/reminders.

The Team undertook field visits across the Imphal (West), Imphal (East) and Chandel Districts of Manipur and visited the said institutions to assess among others, the implementation of the ICDS and mid-day meal scheme and general availability of medical services in these Districts.

During the visits to the anganwadi centres, primary schools, primary healthcare centres, a MNREGA work site and homes built under the Indira Awas Yojna, across the

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three districts of Imphal (West), Imphal (East) and Chandel of Manipur, a common set of issues and challenges emerged, which have been outlined below:

(I) ANGANWADI CENTRES

- The Anganwadi Centres visited in Imphal (West) and Chandel Districts, had **poor infrastructural facilities**, including non-availability of electricity, lack of toilet and kitchen facilities, non-availability of safe drinking water, and in the case of the Anganwadi Centre in Moreh Town, Chandel District, not even its own, independent government building.
- In addition, the Team also had the opportunity to speak to the Anganwadi Worker (AWW) of Tengnoupal Village, Tengnoupal Sub-division, Chandel District, Manipur on 20th September, **when the Team made a random halt at the said village to inspect the PHC in the village. The AWW informed the Team that the village Anganwadi does not have its own building/premises and was being run out of the home of the AWW. She added that the Anganwadi Supervisor and CDPO had not visited the Anganwadi centre in several months and also informed that she and the Anganwadi Helper had to travel all the way to Imphal city to bring back food supplies for the centre.**

On several occasions, the AWW and Helper had to return without the food material due to non-availability of the same. As a result, the AWW and Helper have stopped making frequent trips to Imphal. Resultantly, they have been unable to provide any meals to the children, who eat from home before coming to the centre. The AWW stated that she and the Helper had not received their salaries for several months.

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- The long delay in paying the Anganwadi Staff their salaries was seen to be a common problem across the Anganwadi centres.
- Another problem common to the Anganwadi centres was the lack of availability of food supply for the children (of various age groups), adolescent girls and women (expectant and nursing), registered at the centres, **due to which the attendance of the beneficiaries at the centres had dipped considerably.**
- The Anganwadi Workers also complained of no compensation from the State for the fuel that they use on their personal account to prepare meals for the children.
- In addition, at the Anganwadi in Moreh, it came to light that the children and women were **unhappy with the quality of the food contained in the supplementary food packets** being provided by the State.
- Further, none of the Anganwadi centres had basic equipment such as weighing scales and measuring tapes, and were in effect, oblivious to the nutritional health of the children, adolescent girls and women registered at these centres.
- It was also observed that particularly in the case of Chandel, a Hill District, there was **no system in place for the delivery of food material to the Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, the AWWs are required to travel a distance of over 120kms. (between Moreh and Imphal, for instance) to get the food supply.** This is the surest way to discourage the Anganwadi Staff from discharging their duties effectively, given the fact that the public transport services between the hill district and Imphal city are in a poor state and that the distance itself is considerable.

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- At the Anganwadi centre in Moreh Town, Chandel District, there was no information regarding the nutritional value of the ingredients contained in the supplementary ready-to-eat packets for women and children, displayed in the Anganwadi premises.
- It was observed that by and large, there was **a general laxness on the part of the anganwadi staff to maintain updated records** – of the children's attendance, meals provided, food supplements received, growth charts etc. In this regard, there appears to be both, a lack of adequate training as well as a lack of understanding of the importance of maintaining these records. It is hard to tell if this lackadaisical approach towards maintaining updated information/records is deliberate and intended to serve selfish interests.
- It appears that **no schedule** has been drawn up by any of the anganwadis with regard to the visits of **adolescent girls and expectant/nursing mothers** to the anganwadi centres. Such a system was seen to be in place in the anganwadi centres inspected in Raipur and Bastar Districts, Chhattisgarh in April 2013.
- Additionally, there appears to be **no schedule in place for health checkups for the children, adolescent girls, and expectant and nursing mothers at these centres. No doctors from the local PHC visit these centres** and the anganwadi staff appeared to be lax in taking the beneficiaries to the health centres for regular and periodic health checkups. It may, however, also be the case that since the PHCs are themselves in a bad shape, there is little that the anganwadi staff can do in this regard.
- It was also observed that the **anganwadi staff has not been receiving training regularly**. It must be ensured that the Anganwadi workers and supervisors are provided regular training to keep them abreast of the latest developments in the social welfare policies of the central and state governments, relevant to

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anganwadis and are given regular skill training to ensure more effective discharge of their functions/duties.

- Another issue of importance is the **lack of or non-availability of safe drinking water in these centres** for the children. **The State Government must be directed to carry out periodic and regular checking of the ground water and water drawn from water bodies such as ponds etc. to ensure that the drinking water is safe to drink/of good quality and meets WHO standards.**
- Of the following six core services, sponsored by the ICDS and required to be provided by the anganwadis, **it appears that except for 'pre-school non-formal education', none of the other remaining five services are being effectively provided to the beneficiaries of the ICDS, which is a matter of grave concern:**
 - Immunization
 - Supplementary nutrition
 - Health checkup
 - Referral Services
 - Pre-school non-formal education
 - Nutrition and Health Information

In any case, these core services must be prominently displayed in the premises of the anganwadi centres so that women are aware of their entitlements and those of their children at the Anganwadi centre.

The issues outlined above, raise serious concerns about the implementation of the ICDS on ground. Nutrition is one of the key aspects of the ICDS and the **non-provision of cooked meals to the children registered at the Anganwadi Centres lends a direct blow to the effective implementation of this Flagship Programme.**

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There is an urgent need for the State Government to disburse the pending salaries of the AWWs and Helpers and ensure that they are adequately compensated for any personal expenses they might be incurring in the running of the Anganwadi centres.

The salary given to the AWW and Helper is in any case, a pittance. To not receive even this amount, that too for several months on end, can act as a **powerful disincentive for AWWs and Helpers, against carrying out their duties, thus, potentially jeopardizing the effective functioning of the ICDS programme** and in turn, adversely affecting the thousands of children, women and adolescent girls who depend on this scheme for their nutritional and other healthcare needs.

(II) PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRES (PHCs)

- The long delay in paying the **PHC/Hospital Staff their salaries**, was seen to be a common problem across the PHC/Hospital visited by the Team.
- It was observed that by and large, there was a **general laxness on the part of the PHC/Hospital staff to maintain updated records**. It is hard to tell if this lackadaisical approach towards maintaining updated information/records is deliberate and intended to serve selfish interests.
- Key health programmes of the Central Government such as the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) appear not to be working in the State. No facilities are being provided to expectant and nursing women and the public in general under these schemes.
- In the PHC in Tegnoupal Village, Tegnoupal Sub-division, Chandel District and the Hospital in Moreh Town, it appeared that the **immunization services were practically defunct** and none of the doctors from these institutions were visiting

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anganwadi centres or schools to provide health checkups to the children and other beneficiaries.

- **None of these healthcare institutions seem equipped to handle emergency cases.** The fact that 10 deaths have occurred within this year at Moreh Hospital, of which 05 were accident-related cases, points to the abysmal state of affairs in these healthcare institutions. It remains to be seen whether any inquiry was initiated by the Moreh Hospital authorities into these 10 deaths which have occurred since January 2013.
- The state of healthcare in the State of Manipur appears to be precarious given the **abysmal lack of infrastructure, manpower, hygiene and monitoring** of hospitals and primary healthcare centres.
- The field visits undertaken by the NHRC Team, although not conclusive, were nonetheless indicative of the deep malaise in the State's healthcare system, which appears to be riddled with corruption, negligence and inefficiency.
- It was commonly seen that vaccines and medicines, past their expiry dates, have been kept in the centres and are perhaps, even being given/administered to unsuspecting patients.
- The medicines and vaccines were also seen to have no government seal/stamp on them, thus, raising concern about whether the doctors and staff of these centres are buying medical supplies from the market and selling these to the patients and perhaps, even profiting from this arrangement.
- Not only was there a lack of adequate infrastructure, but even what existed in these institutions, was in complete shambles, dirty, and unhygienic.

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- The non-availability of basic medicines in Moreh Hospital and the PHC in Tengnoupal Village, Tengnoupal Sub-division, Chandel District, is a matter of grave concern and points to the criminal negligence of the state authorities to the state of healthcare. What is more disturbing to note is that if the state of healthcare is so precarious even in key cities and towns, one can only imagine the state of healthcare in the remote parts of the state, particularly in the Hill Districts, which appear not to be very well-connected by public transport.
- On the whole, the institutions catering to the healthcare needs of the public were in a pitiable state with barely any infrastructure in place, repulsive and unhygienic environs and a slack and negligent medical staff.

(III) PRIMARY SCHOOLS

- **The Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM) in the State appears to be in shambles.** Children are not being provided the mid-day meal regularly, with some children not having received their meals for several months. Even during the months that the food is received by the school, the children do not get meals each day of the month; they are provided the mid-day meal for an average of 15-20 days a month. **It remains to be ascertained whether this is a result of the siphoning off of food materials by school and local authorities or if there are other gaps in the system due to which the food is not reaching the intended beneficiaries.**
- In addition to the two schools visited, the Team also had the opportunity to speak to some students of the Primary School of Tengnoupal Village, Tengnoupal Sub-division, Chandel District, Manipur on 21st September, when the Team made a halt at the said village to inspect the PHC in the village. The children informed the Team that **since January 2013 they had received the mid-day meal only twice (that is, two mid-day meals in nine months).** They added that the school does

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not provide them plates or glasses and that the children have to take these from home.

- It was observed that there was a **certain laxness among the school staff with regard to adhering to the school timings** and that the schools do not run for the duration fixed by the state government. The Team was informed that the designated school timings are 09:15am-01:30pm (Primary School), 09:15am-02:30pm (Junior High), 09:15am-03:30pm (High School/Upper Primary). However, it was seen that the teachers-in-charge were not aware of the official school timings and had devised their own, and even then, these timings were not being adhered to. The Team noticed the children leaving from their schools much before the designated time.
- In two of the schools visited, the Team was informed that some of the Teachers were **away for election roll revision duty, during school hours**. This is a matter of concern since the teachers are essentially neglecting their primary duty towards the school children and using their work time to devote to other activities. The State Government must ensure that such a practice is discouraged and done away with.
- It was observed that the **rate of absenteeism and dropouts was fairly high** in the schools visited. It appears that the poorly performing MDM Scheme has a key causal role to play in this respect.
- By and large, the schools were in a **dilapidated state with barely any infrastructural facilities**, including dismal sanitation, electricity, drinking water etc.
- **Corporal punishment appeared to be the norm** in the schools visited and the teachers and school heads seemed to have no issue with the same.

(III) MNREGA and IAY

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- Even in the limited field visits undertaken by the Team to a MNREGA work site and houses built under the IAY, it was fairly evident that there was little convergence on the ground between various Flagship Programmes.
- There was no convergence for instance, between the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), given that the houses constructed under IAY had been built without the concomitant construction of toilets.
- There also appeared to be a lack of implementation of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Old Age Pension Scheme (OAPS) in the villages visited by the Team.
- It also appeared that employment under MNREGA is perhaps being appropriated by the rich and influential in the village, thus, reducing the number of work days available to those who actually deserve and need employment under MNREGA. The same appears to be the case with BPL cards.
- The Team had the opportunity to speak to some of the villagers in Tegnoupal Village, Tegnoupal Sub-division, Chandel District regarding some of the flagship programmes, such as, the IAY, Old Age Pension Scheme (OAPS), as well as BPL cards. Most of the people spoken to had little idea about the IAY or OAPS and stated that there were no beneficiaries of the said programmes in their village. They added that despite having applied for the BPL card, they had not received these till date.
- The Team also had the opportunity to speak to a group of Manipuri migrant construction workers in Moreh Town, Chandel District who were unaware of the

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existence of BPL and AAY cards, let alone other schemes such as the IAY or OAPS.

- Thus, apart from other issues outlined above, there also appeared to be an acute lack of awareness among the people regarding the various government-sponsored programmes and schemes for their benefit.
-

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ANNEXURE

1. Monthly Progress Report Format, Anganwadi, Imphal (West) District
2. News Reports regarding Moreh Hospital, Chandel District
3. Copies of documents relating to the Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM) of Thangtek Primary School, Imphal (West) District
4. Report received from the ADM, Imphal (East) on the MNREGA Project, visited by the NHRC Team and a list of beneficiaries of the IAY, Block II, Imphal (East) District
5. A Survey Report received from the ADM, Imphal (East) on the survey conducted across the District to ascertain the number of manual scavengers in the District
6. Report received from the Under Secretary (Home), Manipur Government on the JNNURM Projects in Manipur
7. Report received from the Under Secretary (Home), Manipur Government on 'Solid Waste Management' in Imphal city
8. Letter [provided by the ADM, Imphal (East)] regarding the RGGVY, issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Imphal (East) to the district officials
9. A study report on the 'Status of Primary Education in the State of Manipur' prepared by the Manipur Alliance for Child Rights, Manipur
10. A Sample Survey Report on 'Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Project in 07 District of Manipur' prepared by the Manipur Alliance for Child Rights, Manipur
11. Report on 'State of the implementation of the flagship programmes in Manipur' received from the Asian Centre for Human Rights

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Jan (4)

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

ANGANWADI WORKER'S MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

MONTH.....200

Name of ICDS Project (ICDS Projectki maming) :.....District (District).....
 No. & Name of Anganwadi (Anganwadi No. amadi maming):.....
 Number of days AW was opened (AW na haangba numit mashing):.....
 Name of AW Worker (Anganwadi workergee maming):.....
 Location of your Health Centres (hakshel loishangee leiphamsing): (i).....
 (ii).....(iii).....(iv).....

POPULATION:

1. AW Population Details (as per Survey Register) (Survey Registergee matung inna Anganwadidugee manungda leiriba meeoishing):

I) Total population of the AW area (all age-groups) (Anganwadidugee manungda leiriba apunba meeing):

Male (Nupa) : Female (Nupi) :

II) Children (angaang) : Below 6 months 6 month - 1 year 1-3 years 3-6 years
(thaa 6 ki maktha) (thaa 6 - chahi 1) (chahi 1-3) (chahi 3-6)

(a) Boys (Nupa) :
 (b) Girls (Nupi) :

III) Women (Nupi) : (a) Pregnant (Mironbee) :
 (b) Nursing Mother (first 6 month of lactation) :
 (ahanba thaa 6 ki manungda leibi chaajenbi)

2. Reported Births and Deaths (pokpa amadi shiba) :

I) Births (pokpa) :
 Live Births (hingna poklakpa) : Boys (Nupa) Girls (Nupi)
 Still Births (shina poklakpa) : Boys (Nupa) Girls (Nupi)

II) Deaths (shiba) : Below 1 year 1 - 3 years 3 - 6 years
 (chahi 1 gee maktha) (chahi 1 - 3) (chahi 3 - 6)
 Boys (nupa) :
 Girls (nupi) :

III) Deaths of Women during pregnancy (mitollingeida shiba nupi mashing) :

IV) Deaths of Women during delivery (angaang unnabada shiba nupi mashing) :

3. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION (SNP) (machi oiba chinjaak pijaba) :

Nos. of days SNP provided in the month (thaaduda machi oiba chinjaak pija - pithakpa numil mashing) :

4. Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition (machi oiba chinjaak pijagadaba meeoishing):

b) By Tri-col
(arumba c

a) Number of Beneficiaries (machi oiba chinjaak pijagadaba meeshing) :

	Total No. eligible (khangatlaba apunba mashing)	Total No. Enrolled (registerda ming chankhatlaba)	No. received SNP for 15 days or more (numit 15 natraga henna phangkraba)
i) Pregnant Women (mirolbee nupi) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ii) Nursing Mother (first 6 months of lactation) : (ahaanba thaa 6 ki manungda leibi chaajenbi)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
iii) Children 6 month - 1 year (thaa 6 tagi chahi 1 phaobagi angaang) :			
Boys (nupa) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Girls (nupi) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
iv) Children 1-3 years (chahi 1 dagi 3 phaobagi angaang)			
Boys (nupa) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Girls (nupi) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
v) Children 3-6 years (chahi 3 dagi 6 phaobagi angaang)			
Boys (nupa) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Girls (nupi) :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

No. of chil
- GREEN
- YELLO
- RED ZK
Total mea
c) Food stoc

PRE - SCHOOL

6. Number
(thaasida

7. No. of Ch
(ahaanba

8. Number c
(numit 1E

9. During th
khotlu)

b) Number of Children Served with supplementary nutrition (machi oiba chinjak pijakhraba angaang mashing) :

a) Normally
(nongmad

b) Pre-schoc
(schoolda
sanapots.

		Single Ration (chara ama)	Double Ration (chara ani)
i) Children (6 months - 3 years) :	Boys (nupa)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(thaa 6 tagi chahi 3 gi angaang) :	Girls (nupi)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ii) Children (3-6 years) :	Boys (nupa)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(chahi 3 dagi 6 phaobagi angaang) :	Girls (nupi)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

10. Nutrition

i) No. o

ii) Total :

iii) No. of

iv) No. o

(haks

5. Classification of Nutritional Status (machi oiba chinjaak chaabagi chaang khaidokpa) :

	Below 1 year (chahi 1 gi makha)	1 - 3 years (chahi 1 dagi 3)	3 - 6 years (chahi 3 dagi 6)
	Boys (nupa)	Girls (nupi)	Boys (nupa)
	Girls (nupi)	Boys (nupa)	Girls (nupi)

11. No. of fam

(tha asige

a) By weight for age (chahigi matung inna arumba onba) :

12.No. of times AW
(AW da tha

13. No. of joi
(AW da CD

14. Whether W
If yes, me

No. of oth
Baby Shc
National F

-with Normal weight (sadhaaron oina lumba)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
-in Grade - I (Grade - I da leiba)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
-in Grade - II (Grade - II da leiba)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
-in Grade - III (Grade - III da leiba)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
-in Grade - IV (Grade - IV da leiba)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total (apunba mashing)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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15. Health Check-ups (naa-yekpa yengshinkhiba) :

a) By ANM/LHV/MO (ANM/LHV/MO na) :

Children 0-3 years (0-3 chahigi angaang)	Children 3-6 years (chahi 3-6 angaang)	Pregnant women (Mironbee nupi) :
Boys (nupa) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Girls (nupi) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Nursing Mother (chaajenbi mama) :
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

b) Number of persons referred to (shinnakhiba mee mashing) :

	PHC	CHC	Sub-Centres
Children 0-6 years (0-6 chahigi angaang) :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Pregnant woman (mironbee nupi) :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Mother (mama) :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

16. Immunization Status (lika thaakhraba) : Number Immunized this month (thaa ashida lika thakhiba mashing)

a) Pregnant women given TT (TT kaapkrabi mironbeeshing) : 1st Dose 2nd Dose/Booster

b) Children 0-1 year (angaang chahi 0-1) :

	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose
BCG	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Measles	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
DPT	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Polio/OPV	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
c) Children 1-3 years (angaang chahi 1-3):DPT Booster	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Polio Booster	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
d) Children 3-6 years (angaang chahi 3-6):DPT Booster	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	2nd Dose*	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

*(given to those children who could not be immunized during 1-3 of age) (angaang chahi 1-3 dagi manungda tika thahoudraba thanaba)

17. Hand Pump exists (hand pump leibara) : Number (mashing) :

in working condition: (shijinnaba yaariba) :

18. Shortage/Repair (awaatpa/shemgadaba) :

AW material required (Anganwadida darkar oiba machaakshing)	Item required in medicine kit (hidaak haappa upuda darkar oiba potlamshing)	Items required to be repaired (shemgadouba potlamshing)	PSE-material required (PSE gi darkar oiba potlamshing)

Date

Signature of AWW (AWW gi shahi)

Name (ming) :

Submitted to :

Supervisor

..... ICDS Project,

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Moreh Hospital pathetic: UCM

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Hueiyen News Service/Imphal, March 18: The existing condition of Moreh Hospital is in such a pitiable state that the Government needs to pay immediate attention for the welfare of people living in Moreh town, bordering Myanmar.

Addressing a press conference in this connection at its office at Lamphelpat here today, UCM President Y Nabachandra stated that apart from UCM organizing a free medical camp along with Meitei Moreh Council (MCM) at Ima Kondong Lairembi complex on March 13, the joint team inspected the condition of Moreh Hospital, which was found in a pitiable state.

Although the signboard says 'Moreh Hospital', it is still registered as Community Health Centre in the documents. However, it is recognized as a District Hospital by NRHM, Nabachandra disclosed.

Highlighting the pathetic condition of Moreh Hospital, Nabachandra said that cracks have appeared in all the ceilings of the rooms in the hospital. There is no X-ray room, Minor OT room, Pathology and other rooms for conducting any required test. Over and above this, the rooms in the hospital are filled with dirt.

All in all, the entire premises of Moreh Hospital resembles as a garbage dumping area.

He went on to inform that even though there are nine toilets in the hospital, there is not a single septic tank and the wastes are let off in the open. Adding to the problem, there is no facility for storage of water in the hospital.

The roster system of the doctors and nurses in the hospital is also quite interesting, Nabachandra said, adding that although it was written on the roster chart that a staff or a doctor should be present in the hospital for at least one week in a month, the local people have never seen any doctor or nurse attending to the duties for one week at a stretch.

When the volunteers of UCM inspected the attendance register of the doctors and staffs, it was found that one staff nurse, N Nonibala and another health worker were found signing not only for that particular day but for two and more days in advance, Nabachandra revealed.

Nabachandra informed that UCM would be submitting a memorandum to the Chief Minister urging him to look into the matter with seriousness and do all the needful at the earliest possible in the interest of the people living in the border town.

Read 130 times

Published in [Headline](#)

Moreh Hospital in pitiable state
The Sangai Express

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IMPHAL, Jun 12: The KSO Moreh Block has bemoaned the deplorable condition of Moreh Hospital.

A statement issued by KSO Moreh has pointed out absences/Lack of diarrheal treatment medicine, chemical for water treatment, staff nurses, MO, Specialists and equipment in the hospital.

It appealed all concerned to provide the deficient infrastructure to the hospital so as to ease the difficulties faced by the people of Moreh and its vicinity.



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GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
MANIPUR

MID DAY MEAL CARD

Year... 2012

Name of School: ... Thangjek Jor H/S.

Block / Zone :

District :

Total Enrolment :

Note : This Card is to be presented by the School authority at the time of issue of Mid Day Meal Rice.

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DISTRIBUTION OF MID DAY MEAL RICE

35 - P
15 - U

During the Year... 2012

Months	Quantity of Rice issued	Date of issue	Signature in full of the issuing official (ZEO/DIAI)	Signature in full of the receiving official	Remarks
Jan.					
Feb.					
March					
April	632 110-D	11 4/12	[Signature]		
May					
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					

35-8
15-4

111

100

DISTRIBUTION OF MID DAY MEAL RICE

During the Year.....

40-P
10-11

Months	Quantity of Rice issued	Date of issue	Signature in full of the issuing official (ZEC/DIAI)	Signature in full of the receiving official	Remarks
Jan.					
Feb.					
March					
April	247.5 54-D	28 ⁷ / ₁₃	[Signature]		
May	227.2 42 273 D	25 ³ / ₁₃	[Signature]		
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					



GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
MANIPUR

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

Year : 2012-13

Stock Register

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(UTENSILS)

Date	From whom received/or purchased	Particulars of utensils purchased	No. of utensils purchased	Amount (in Rs.)	Remarks

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

115

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Food Grain Rice

Month:

24-3

25

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)		2/7/12		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		3/7		
		4/7		
		5/7		
		6/7		
		7/7		
		8/7		
		9/7		
		10/7		
		11/7		
		12/7		
		13/7		
		14/7		
		15/7		
		16/7		
		17/7		
	18/7			
	19/7			
	20/7			
	21/7			
	22/7			
	23/7			
	24/7			
	25/7			
	26/7			
	27/7			
	28/7			
	29/7			
	30/7			
	31/7			
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1 + 2)	1115	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	1345	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	400	
		Closing Balance	356'0	

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

116

Food Grain Rice

Month March 2014

23-3-14

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	5100	2/3/12		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		3/3		
		4/3		
		5/3		
		6/3		
		7/3		
		8/3		
		9/3		
		10/3		
		11/3		
		12/3		
		13/3		
		14/3		
		15/3		
		16/3		
		17/3		
		18/3		
		19/3		
		20/3		
	21/3			
	22/3			
	23/3			
	24/3			
	25/3			
	26/3			
	27/3			
	28/3			
	29/3			
	30/3			
	31/3			
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)	5785	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	108.0	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	5785	
		Closing Balance	4905	

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month: April 2012

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	2415 kg	1/7/12		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		1/7/12		
		2/7/12		
		3/7/12		
		4/7/12		
		5/7/12		
		6/7/12		
		7/7/12		
		8/7/12		
		9/7/12		
		10/7/12		
		11/7/12		
		12/7/12		
		13/7/12		
		14/7/12		
		15/7/12		
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)	2978	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	1257 kg	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	2348 kg	
		Closing Balance	1091 kg	

K. K. Raju
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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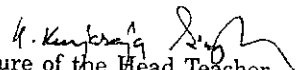
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Food Grain Rice

Month.....

2017

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	109.1	1/1/17		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		2/1/17		
		3/1/17		
		4/1/17		
		5/1/17		
		6/1/17		
		7/1/17		
		8/1/17		
		9/1/17		
		10/1/17		
		11/1/17		
			600.000kg	600.000
			250.000	350.000
			500.000kg	850.000
			TOTAL	850.000
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)	109.1	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	99.5 kg	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	109.1 kg	
		Closing Balance	9.6 kg	


 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month: 11/11/2011

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	98 kg	2/11/11		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.				
			55400 kg	55400 kg
			20520 kg	34880 kg
			7815 kg	8915 kg
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1 + 2)	98 kg	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	8915 kg	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	98 kg	
		Closing Balance	- 8915 kg	

K. K. K. K.
Signature of the Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month..... Nov. 2012.....

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	15.0	1/12/12		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		3/12		
		4/12		
		5/12		
		6/12		
		7/12		
		8/12		
		9/12		
		10/12		
		11/12		
		12/12		
		13/12		
		14/12		
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1 + 2)		Total Quantity Utilised for the month	6.0	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	21.0	
		Closing Balance	= 15.0	

K. Kumbhakar Singh
Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month:

19-8

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	117.1	1/2/15		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		2/2		
		4/2		
		6/2		
		7/2		
		8/2		
		11/2		
		12/2		
		13/2		
		14/2		
		15/2		
		17/2		
		18/2		
		21/2		
		22/2		
		25/2		
	26/2			
	27/2			
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1 + 2)	117.2	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	81.0	
		Total Quantity received (KG)	117.2	
		Closing Balance		

K. Kundan Singh
 Sign of Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month March 2013

23

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	- 108'0	1/3/13		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		2/3		
		3/3		
		4/3		
		5/3		
		6/3		
		7/3		
		8/3		
		9/3		
		10/3		
		11/3		
		12/3		
		13/3		
		14/3		
		15/3		
	3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)	- 128'0	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	- 92'0
		Total Quantity received (KG)	- 128'0	
		Closing Balance	- 220'0	

K. Manjaraiah

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month.....

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)		1/9/75		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		2/9		
		4/9		
		11/9		
		16/9		
		17/9		
		18/9		
		19/9		
		20/9		
		21/9		
		22/9		
		23/9		
		24/9		
		25/9		
		26/9		
		27/9		
		28/9		
		29/9		
		30/9		
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1 + 2)		Total Quantity Utilised for the month	102.50	
		Total Quantity received (KG)		
		Closing Balance		

Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman, Secretary School Managing Committee

Food Grain Rice

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Month: May, 2012

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)	700	24/5/12		
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.		3/5		
		4/5		
		6/5		
		7/5		
		8/5		
		10/5		
		11/5		
		13/5		
		14/5		
		15/5		
		16/5		
		17/5		
		18/5		
		19/5		
		20/5		
		21/5		
		22/5		
		23/5		
		24/5		
	3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)	1512	Total Quantity Utilised for the month	270
		Total Quantity received (KG)	1512	
		Closing Balance	1242	

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Food Grain Rice

Month July 2017

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)				
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.				
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)		Total Quantity Utilised for the month		
		Total Quantity received (KG)		
		Closing Balance		

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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2/6

Food Grain Rice

Month.....

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)				
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.				
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1 + 2)		Total Quantity Utilised for the month		
		Total Quantity received (KG)		
		Closing Balance		

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

128

Food Grain Rice

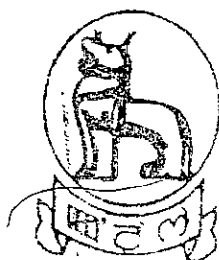
Month.....

Particulars	Quantity of rice received	Date	Quantity of rice Utilised	Balance
1. Opening Balance (KG)				
2. Quantity Received (KG) for the month.				
3. Total Quantity Received (KG) (1+2)		Total Quantity Utilised for the month		
		Total Quantity received (KG)		
		Closing Balance		

Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

129

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GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
MANIPUR

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

Year :

Attendance Register

130

13

Attendance Register

Month : April 2012

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-04-12	35+15=50			
2-04-12		45+13=58	Dal	
3-04-12		42+13=55	Dal	
4-04-12		45+12=57	Vegetable Subject	
5-04-12		40+12=52	Vegetable "	
6-04-12				Good Friday
7-04-12		37+13=50	Dal	
8-04-12				
9-04-12		39+13=52	Dal	
10-04-12		40+15=55	Egg	
11-04-12		42+12=54	Dal	
12-04-12		40+15=55	Dal	
13-04-12				Chiro day
14-04-12		40+12=52	Dal	
15-04-12				
16-04-12		44+11=55	Dal	
17-04-12		41+15=56	Dal	
18-04-12		38+14=52	Vegetable Subject	
19-04-12		41+13=54	Vegetable	
20-04-12		41+12=53	Dal	
21-04-12		33+14=47	Egg	
22-04-12				
23-04-12				
24-04-12		40+12=52	Dal	
25-04-12		42+14=56	Dal	
26-04-12		42+13=55	Dal	
27-04-12		42+12=54	Dal	
28-04-12		38+12=50	Dal	
29-04-12				
30-04-12		43+12=55	Dal	

R.K. Suman
 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Attendance Register

Month:

Date	Total Enrollment	No. of students attended & fees	Menu	Remarks
1-05-12	55+15=50			May day
2-05-12		44+12=56	Dal	
3-05-12		34+13=47	Dal	
4-05-12		35+12=47	Dal	
5-05-12		29+14=43	Vegetable & subje	
6-05-12				Sunday
7-05-12	34+12=46	Dal		
8-05-12	33+14=47	Dal		
9-05-12	35+13=48	Dal		
10-05-12	34+13=47	Dal		
11-05-12	41+11=52	Dal		
12-05-12	33+10=43	Dal		
13-05-12				Sunday
14-05-12	34+11=45	Vegetable		
15-05-12	33+14=47	Vegetable & subje		
16-05-12	33+12=45	Dal		
17-05-12	33+12=45	Dal		
18-05-12	33+11=44	Dal		
19-05-12	32+13=45	Dal		
20-05-12				Sunday
21-05-12	33+12=45	Dal		
22-05-12	33+12=45	Dal		
23-05-12	34+12=46	Dal		
24-05-12	33+13=46	Dal		
25-05-12	34+12=46	Dal		
26-05-12	32+12=44	Vegetable		
27-05-12				Sunday
28-05-12	34+11=45	Dal		
29-05-12	34+12=46	Dal		
30-05-12	33+12=45	Vegetable		
31-05-12				

[Signature]

Signature of the Head Teacher

Chief Elementary School Managing Committee

132

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Attendance Register

Month : August 2012

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed.	Menu	Remarks
1-8-12	35+15=50	34+12=46	Dal	
2-8-12		34+13=47	Dal	
3-8-12		33+13=46	Dal	
4-8-12		34+12=46	Dal	
5-8-12				Sunday
6-8-12		34+13=47	Dal	
7-8-12		33+13=46	Dal	
8-8-12		32+12=44	Vegetable	
9-8-12		33+12=45	Vegetable	
10-8-12				Krishna Janma
11-8-12		34+11=45	Vegetable	
12-8-12				Sunday
13-8-12				Patriots day
14-8-12		33+10=43	Dal	
15-8-12				Independence day
16-8-12		34+12=46	Dal	
17-8-12		34+13=47	Dal	
18-8-12		33+13=46	Dal	
19-8-12				Sunday
20-8-12		34+12=46	Dal	
21-8-12		33+13=46	Dal	
22-8-12		33+12=45	Vegetable	
23-8-12		32+13=45	Vegetable	
24-8-12		33+13=46	Vegetable	
25-8-12		34+12=46	Dal	
26-8-12				Sunday
27-8-12		33+12=45	Dal	
28-8-12		34+13=47	Dal	
29-8-12		33+11=44	Dal	
30-8-12		34+12=46	Dal	
31-8-12		33+12=45	Dal	

K. K. K. Singh

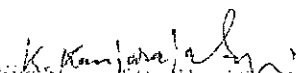
Signature of the Head Teacher
Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

(133)

Attendance Register

Month:

Date	Total Enrollment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
		$33+12 = 45$ $35+14 = 49$ $35+15 = 50$	Dal Dal Dal	Sunday
		$34+14 = 48$ $35+13 = 48$ $35+13 = 48$	Vegetable Vegetable Vegetable	Sunday
		$34+12 = 46$ $33+11 = 44$ $34+11 = 45$ $33+12 = 45$	Dal Dal Dal Dal	
		$32+12 = 44$ $34+11 = 45$	Dal Dal	Sunday
		$32+12 = 44$ $34+13 = 47$ $35+12 = 47$ $35+12 = 47$ $34+15 = 49$ $35+15 = 50$	Dal Vegetable Vegetable Dal Dal Dal	
		$35+12 = 47$ $34+12 = 46$ $35+12 = 47$ $35+12 = 47$ $34+13 = 47$ $34+13 = 46$	Dal Dal Dal Dal Dal Dal	Sunday
		$34+12 = 46$ $35+13 = 48$	Vegetable Vegetable	Sunday


 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Attendance Register

Month : October 2012

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-10-12	35+15=50			
2-10-12		33+12=45	Dal	
3-10-12		33+14=47	Dal	
4-10-12		33+13=46	Dal	
5-10-12		34+13=47	Dal	
6-10-12				Sunday
7-10-12		34+12=46	Dal	
8-10-12		32+13=45	Vegetable	
9-10-12		31+14=45	Vegetable	
10-10-12		34+13=47	Dal	
11-10-12		32+13=45	Dal	
12-10-12		33+13=46	Dal	
13-10-12				
14-10-12		33+14=47	Dal	
15-10-12				Monday
16-10-12		32+14=46	Dal	
17-10-12		31+14=45	Dal	
18-10-12		30+13=43	Dal	
19-10-12		34+13=47	Dal	
20-10-12				
21-10-12		33+13=46	Vegetable	
22-10-12				
23-10-12		33+14=47	Dal	
24-10-12				
25-10-12				
26-10-12				
27-10-12				
28-10-12		34+12=46	Dal	
29-10-12		33+13=46	Dal	
30-10-12		627 125 871		

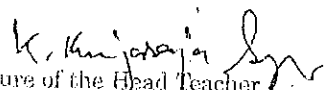
K. K. K. K. K.
 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

(135)

Attendance Register

Month: Sept. 2012

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-9-12	55+15=50	34+13=47	Vegetable	
2-9-12				Sunday
3-9-12		34+13=47	Dal	
4-9-12		33+12=45	Dal	
5-9-12		33+12=45	Dal	
6-9-12		33+13=46	Vegetable	
7-9-12		32+13=45	Vegetable	
8-9-12		32+13=45	Vegetable	
9-9-12				Sunday
10-9-12		33+12=45	Dal	
11-9-12		34+13=47	Dal	
12-9-12		33+12=45	Dal	
13-9-12				Electorn
14-9-12		34+12=46	Dal	
15-9-12		33+13=46	Dal	
16-9-12				Sunday
17-9-12		34+12=46	Dal	
18-9-12		33+14=47	Dal	
19-9-12		33+12=45	Dal	
20-9-12		34+12=46	Dal	
21-9-12		32+14=46	Dal	
22-9-12		33+13=46	Dal	
23-9-12				Sunday
24-9-12		33+14=47	Vegetable	
25-9-12		32+14=46	Vegetable	
26-9-12		34+13=47	Vegetable	
27-9-12		33+14=47	Dal	
28-9-12		33+12=45	Dal	
29-9-12		33+13=46	Dal	
30-9-12				Sunday
	55	195+308=1103		


 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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Attendance Register

Month: December, 2012

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-12-12	35+15=50	33+13=46	Dal	
2-12-12				
3-12-12		33+13=46	Uhi	
4-12-12		32+14=46	Vegetable	
5-12-12		34+14=48	Vegetable	
6-12-12		31+13=44	Kombu	
7-12-12		34+13=47	Dal	
8-12-12		30+13=43	Dal	
9-12-12				Sunday
10-12-12		34+13=47	Dal	
11-12-12		33+14=47	Dal	
12-12-12		34+14=48	Dal	
13-12-12		30+14=44	Vegetable	
14-12-12		36+13=49	Vegetable	
15-12-12		32+14=46	Uhi	
16-12-12				Sunday
17-12-12		32+14=46	Dal	
18-12-12		32+14=46	Dal	
19-12-12		32+14=46	Dal	
20-12-12		17+14=31	Dal	
21-12-12		17+14=31	Dal	
22-12-12				
23-12-12		31+14=45		
24-12-12				
25-12-12				
26-12-12				
27-12-12				
28-12-12				
29-12-12				
30-12-12				
31-12-12				

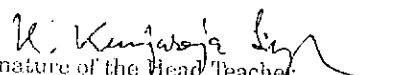
K. Kripa Singh
 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

(137)

Attendance Register

Month : November 2012

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-11-12	35+15=50	---		Kut Festival
2-11-12		33+13=46	Dal	
3-11-12		32+13=45	Dal	
4-11-12		---		Sunday
5-11-12		30+14=44	Dal	
6-11-12		33+14=47	Dal	
7-11-12		33+14=47	Dal+vegetable	
8-11-12		33+12=45	Dal	
9-11-12		32+13=45	Dal	
10-11-12		33+13=46	Vegetable	
11-11-12				Sunday
12-11-12		30+12=42	Dal	
13-11-12				Dussehra
14-11-12				
15-11-12				Grovarakham puja
16-11-12				Ningal Chikula
17-11-12		34+13=47	Dal	
18-11-12		33+14=47	Dal	
19-11-12		---		Sunday
20-11-12		30+14=44	Vegetable	
21-11-12				
22-11-12				
23-11-12				
24-11-12		33+13=46		
25-11-12		---		Sunday
26-11-12		33+14=47	Dal	
27-11-12		---		
28-11-12		34+14=48	Vegetable	
29-11-12		34+12=46	Vegetable	
30-11-12		34+13=47	Dal	
		554+225=779		


 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee


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Attendance Register

Month : March 2013

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-3-13	254	21	Dal	
2-3-13		21	Dal	
3-3-13				Sunday
4-3-13		21	Dal	
5-3-13		21	Dal	
6-3-13		21	Dal	
7-3-13		21	Dal	
8-3-13		21	Vegetable	
9-3-13		21	Vegetable	
10-3-13				Sunday
11-3-13		21	Dal	
12-3-13		21	Dal	
13-3-13		24	Dal	
14-3-13		26	Dal	
15-3-13		28	Cabbage + Potato	
16-3-13		28	Vegetable	
17-3-13				Sunday
18-3-13		21	Vegetable	
19-3-13		21	Dal	
20-3-13		21	Dal	
21-3-13		21	Dal	
22-3-13		21	Dal	
23-3-13		21	Dal	
24-3-13				Sunday
25-3-13		21	Vegetable	
26-3-13		21	Vegetable	
27-3-13				
28-3-13				
29-3-13				
30-3-13				
31-3-13				


 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

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1st day

Attendance Register

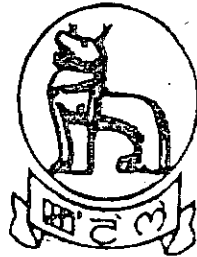
Month : February 2013

Date	Total Enrolment	No. of students attended & feed	Menu	Remarks
1-2-13	40+15 = 55			
2-2-13				
3-2-13				
4-2-13		22+12 = 34	Dal	Sunday
5-2-13		30+13 = 43	Dal	
6-2-13		39+11 = 50	Dal	
7-2-13		38+11 = 49	Dal	
8-2-13		31+13 = 44	Uti	
9-2-13		37+10 = 47	Vegetable	
10-2-13				
11-2-13		32+12 = 44	Vegetable	Sunday
12-2-13		32+10 = 42	Vegetable	
13-2-13		38+9 = 47	Dal	
14-2-13		35+10 = 45	Dal	
15-2-13				Saraswati puja
16-2-13		29+11 = 40	Dal	
17-2-13				
18-2-13		24+10 = 34	Uti	Sunday
19-2-13		30+10 = 40	Dal	
20-2-13		38+13 = 51	Vegetable	
21-2-13		37+12 = 49	Vegetable	
22-2-13		33+11 = 44	Vegetable	
23-2-13				
24-2-13		26+14 = 40	Dal	Sunday
25-2-13		32+10 = 42	Dal	
26-2-13		35+13 = 48	Dal	
27-2-13				
28-2-13				
		657+219 = 876		

K. Kameswari Singh
 Signature of the Head Teacher
 Chairman/Secretary School Managing Committee

Thanglika Di #/S

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GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
MANIPUR

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

Year : 2012 - 13
.....

CASH BOOK

(4.)

157

Projects inspected at Imphal East

Under Nrega 2013-14 at Moirang Kampu Gram Panchayat, Imphal East I

Shingling and improvement of road from North Eastern School to Tensumbam Maning Mapa

Length of the road – 1.7 km

No. of Job Card holders employed – 400 male and 550 female= 950

No of mandays provided- 6 days

Wage per day – Rs.153 per day per person

Amount sanctioned - Wage component Rs. 8,72,100

Material Component Rs. 3, 73, 3757

Total Rs. 12,45,857

Officers present: 1)Project Director DRDA/ Additional District Magistrate Shri Somorjit Salam,

Phone No. 9856155415

2) Shri Mani Singh, Block Development Officer, Imphal East I/ Programme Officer

NREGS Phone No.08575220541

3) Shri Chaoba Singh, Block Development Officer, Imphal East II/ Programme Officer

NREGS Phone No.08575718271

Moirangkamfu G.P. 158, Beneficiaries. 158

1. K. hum bong may um Bokambi Singh. 2012-13. New const.
S/O. (L) K.H. Shelling. of Moirangkamfu. Rs. 45,000/-
2. Loukrak Pan Kalla Chandra Singh. - 2012-13 - do -
S/O. (L). L. Korajao of
Moirangkamfu Sajeb. 45,000/-

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LIST OF IAY BENEFICIARIES
FOR THE YEAR 2012-13 IN RESPECT OF IMPHAL EAST - II, C.D. BLOCK

DP DUSARA G.P.


RELEASED

Sl.No.	Name of Beneficiary	BPL.No.	Sanction Amount	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	Total	Category	Status	Remarks
1	Hijam Yaima Singh	1426	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	Payment for Final instalment is under process
2	Yumnam Raichandra Singh	1164	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	
3	Sanjenbam Bhanu Devi	1079	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Incomplete	
4	Athokpam Manohor Singh	897	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Incomplete	

THAMBALKHONG G.P.

RELEASED

Sl.No.	Name of Beneficiary	BPL.No.	Sanction Amount	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	Total	Category	Status	Remarks
1	S. Nandakishor Singh	55	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	Payment for Final instalment is under process
2	K. Nungsitombi Devi	585	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	
3	Ksh. Maichon Devi	586	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	
4	T. Tombi Devi	130	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	
5	S. Tombi Devi	522	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	N/C	Completed	


 Block Development Officer
 Imphal East-II, C.D. Block
 Keirao Bira

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

160

(5)
160

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT
MANIPUR

NO. DC(E) 1/2/MOBC/2013

Porompat, the 29th April 2012

To,

The Addl. Chief Secretary (MOBC & SC)

Govt. of Manipur

Subject: Elimination of Sanitary Latrines and Survey on Manual Scavengers in
Statutory Towns – Submission of Survey Report

Sir,

With reference to the Survey on Manual Scavengers conducted in Imphal East District, I
have the honor to submit the following:

1. Twelve Designated Self-Declaration Centres have been opened in Imphal East District
2. List of Data Entry Operators, Enumerators and Supervisors is enclosed as Annexure A. Their training/ orientation program was conducted by Master Trainer at the District level.
3. The turn-out at the self- Declaration Centres is NIL.
4. House to house sample checks have been conducted.
5. Result: Final Turn-out is NIL

Further, in inviting a reference to the meeting dated 24/4/2013, I have the honor to
submit filled in Survey Forms SF I, SF II and SF III (attached herewith as Annexure A).

Yours faithfully,

(R.K. Dinesh Singh)

Deputy Commissioner, Imphal East

sent to Addl CS on 29/4/2013
Bhagvath

(6.)

US/H(R)R.no. 1278

19th Sept. 2013

(161)

- 225 -

No: 18/2/2009-MAHUD
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
SECRETARIAT: MAHUD DEPARTMENT

(161)

Imphal, the 19th September, 2013.

To ✓

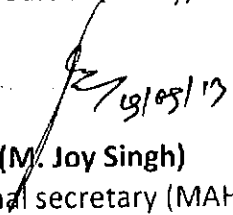
Dr. Rashini Yengkhom,
Under Secretary (Home),
Government of Manipur.

Subject: Report on review by NHRC on Manipur Tour Report on Flagship Programme (1st – 4th November, 2009) for the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 – regarding.

Madam,

I am directed to refer your letter No. 2/2(25)/2013-H(NHRC) dated 16.09.2013 on the above subject and to furnish herewith Report on Physical & Financial Progress of JnNURM Projects in Manipur, as on 31.03.2013 for onward submission to National Human Rights Commission.

Yours faithfully,


(M. Joy Singh)
Additional secretary (MAHUD)
Government of Manipur.

Copy to:

The Director (MAHUD), Manipur.

162

~~212~~ 226

Most Important/ Today

No. 6/11/2006-TP(Vol. III)
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Imphal, the 18th September, 2013

To
✓ The Commissioner (MAHUD),
Government of Manipur
Imphal.

Subject:- Report on review by NHRC on Manipur tour report on
Flagship Programme (1st -4th November, 2009) for the
year 2009-10 to 2012-13.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to letter No. 2/2(25)/2013-H(NHRC) dated 16.09.2013 on the above subject from Secretariat, Home Department and to submit herewith 3 (three) copies of a report on 'Physical & Financial Progress of JnNURM Projects in Manipur, as on 31.03.2013' for your kind perusal and onwards submission to the Home Department.

Encl: as above

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
18/9/2013
(N. GITKUMAR SINGH)
Chief Town Planner
Town Planning Department

Copy to:

The Director (MAHUD), Manipur.

Plz send copy to Home Dept. today.

[Signature]
19/9

A 2/MAHUD

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL STATUS OF JNNURM PROJECTS IN MANIPUR
(As on 31st March 2013)

(Monetary figures in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Project	Approved Project Cost	Revised Project Cost (if any)	Central Share	State Share	Benif Contrib.	Physical Progress	Fund Utilized	% Utilization
A: Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) for Imphal									
1	Solid Waste Management	2,580.71	4,175.66	2,322.64	1,853.02		70.00%	2,545.90	60.97%
2	Nambul river & Naga nala riverfront	2,564.82	2,945.56	2,308.35	637.21		68.00%	2,378.57	80.75%
3	Purchase of Buses	675.00		607.50	67.50		50.00%	337.75	50.04%
4	Comprehensive Drainage Project for Imphal city	10,250.00		9,225.00	1,025.00		60.00%	6,064.00	59.16%
B: Basic Services to Urban Poor for Imphal									
1	BSUP for Imphal	5,123.00	5,180.82	4,391.15	602.17	187.50	60.00%	3,281.98	63.35%
C: Urban Infrastructure Development for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)									
1	Thoubal	1,386.00	1,541.24	1,267.79	273.45		75.00%	1,317.59	85.49%
2	Kakching	1,327.00	1,453.15	1,194.30	258.85		90.00%	1,181.30	81.29%
3	Jiribam	576.00	591.69	518.40	73.29		70.00%	501.76	84.80%
4	Moirang	1,779.00	1,827.47	1,601.10	226.37		75.00%	1,026.92	56.19%
5	Bishnupur	1,209.00	1,280.49	1,088.00	192.49		80.00%	1,280.49	100.00%
D: Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)									
1	Thoubal	1,201.82	1,316.07	898.74	271.35	145.98	90.00%	1,186.36	90.14%
2	Jiribam	448.47	500.53	337.98	110.96	51.59	80.00%	362.59	72.44%
3	Moirang	1,083.19	1,145.53	832.80	217.08	95.65	75.00%	977.86	85.36%
4	Bishnupur	614.83	649.73	472.00	123.63	54.10	70.00%	451.93	69.56%
5	Kakching	863.52		661.00	123.36	79.06	77.00%	710.39	82.27%

(7.)

BRIEF NOTE ON
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR IMPHAL CITY

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1. Approved Project Cost as per DPR: ₹ 2,580.71 lakhs.
2. Approved Revised Cost : ₹ 4,175.66 lakhs.
3. Consultants : M/s Deccan Consulting Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
4. Tendered Value : ₹ 2,946.09 lakhs (excluding all charges).
5. Work Order Issued : 22.01.2011.
6. Date of completion (stipulated) : 26.11.2012
(targeted) : December 2013
7. Work Agency (major civil & electro-mechanical works): M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd.
8. Amount sanctioned : Govt. of India. 1,509.72 lakh
State Govt. 1,242.21 lakh
State Govt. (Land) 180.07 lakh
Total : ₹ 2,932.00 lakh
9. Financial Progress (September 2013) : ₹ 2,700.41 lakhs.
10. Physical Progress :
 - (i) Land acquisition completed.
 - (ii) Supply Items for Collection & Transportation completed.
 - (iii) Construction of Boundary Wall completed.
 - (iv) Development of Green Belt around the periphery of the site completed.
 - (v) Construction of Administrative Block completed.
 - (vi) Construction of Storm Water Drain completed.
 - (vii) Sanitary Landfill & Leachate pond -completed.
 - (viii) Compost Pad -completed upto floor level.
 - (ix) Preparation of sub-grade & sub-base for internal roads completed.
 - (x) Fabrication and erection of trusses for the compost pad- fabrication completed and erection 70% completed.
 - (xi) Machinery for MSW Processing Plant - ready for installation.
 - (xii) Tubewell for water supply completed.

PROJECT COMPONENTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR IMPHAL CITY

1. Land acquisition
2. Supply Item for Solid Waste Collection & Transportation
3. Supply item for SWDF site
4. Machinery for MSW Processing & Refining
5. Waste Receiving Platform and Compost Pad
6. Civil works of Utility Buildings within Solid Waste Disposal Facility site
7. Site Infrastructure Development
8. Electrical Works (External & Internal)
9. Boundary Wall
10. Protection work
11. Water Supply & Sanitary

9912/JR
23/9/13

PHYSICAL PROGRESS
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR IMPHAL CITY

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Sl.	Project Components as per DPR	Physical Progress
(A) Works taken up by PDA (Civil) :		
(i)	Administrative Block	Completed
(ii)	Storm Water Drain	Completed
(iii)	Development of Green Belt, within SWDF site	Completed
(iv)	Brick Masonry Boundary Wall & Barbed wire fencing	Completed
(B)	Land acquisition cost for MSW disposal site	Completed
(C)	Machineries :	Completed
(i)	Supply Items for Solid Waste Collection & Transportation (Excluding machinery for MSW Processing & Refining (10 Tonne/ Hour Cap)	
(a)	MAX SWEEP (Automatic Filter cleaning system) Truck mounted Road Vacuum Sweeper machine (With TATA LPT 1613/42 CAB Chasis).	
(b)	POWER SWEEP 1800D I) Ride on Power Sweeper	
	Insurance and transportation for road sweepers	
	© 5000 LTRS cess pool emptier fitted with 10 HP mounted on TATA 909 EX CHASSIS.	
(d)	3000 Ltrs cess pool emptier/vaccum loaded mounted on TATA 407 EX CHASSIS	
(e)	Mobile Toilet Van - MTV-6 Tractor Drawn 4 wheeled Mounted Latest Design Mobile Toilet Van of 06 Block made from heavy channes chassis filled with 750X16' tyres of tubes.	Completed and Handed over to IMC
(f)	Dumper Placer Carrier System for 3 cum mounted on TATA 407	
(g)	Dumper Placer Container (3 cum)	
(h)	TATA 407 Tipper	
(i)	TATA ACE HT Garbage Tipper	
(j)	D 50 Bull Dozer	
(k)	Wheel Barrow	
(l)	Personal Hygiene Items	
(D)	Other item included in DPR but not to be taken up :	
	Repairing/ Overhauling of existing Vehicle fleet of IMC	Dropped, as it was considered not feasible.
	Approach Road	The State PWD has taken up the work.
	RCC Overhead Tank	Incorporated in the administrative building.
(E)	Works to be taken up on turnkey basis:	
(i)	Supply Items and vehicle management :	
	Supply Items for SWDF site	Completed
	Machinery for MSW Processing & Refining (10 Tonne/Hr.Cap)	Ready for installation
(ii)	Civil Work of Sanitary Landfill Unit	Completed.
(iii)	Waste Receiving Platform and Compost Pad :	
	Civil Works	60% completed
	Trusses (Compost Pad etc.)	Erection of Trusses 70% completed
(iv)	Civil Works of Utility Buildings within SWDF Site :	
	Weigh Bridge	Building in finishing stage & weigh bridge foundation completed
	General Store & Other Buildings (Production Unit)	Completed upto plinth level
	Substation	Building in finishing stage
(v)	Site Infrastructure Development :	
	Internal Road	Preparation of sub-grade & sub-base completed
	Evaporation Tank	Completed
	Leachate Collecting Drain	Starting soon
(vi)	Electrical Works (External & Internal)	To be executed at penultimate stage
(vii)	Protection Work :	
	Retaining Wall with drain	completed 80%
	Toe Wall around Compost Pad within SWDF site	completed 50%
(viii)	Water Supply and Sanitary :	
	Plumbing & Sanitary Works	To start along with General Store
	Septic Tank	To start along with General Store
	External Water Supply	To be executed at penultimate stage
	Tubewell	Completed

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LIST OF OFFICERS INTERACTED WITH THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON
18.09.2013
AT THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR IMPHAL CITY SITE AT LAMDENG.

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact No.</i>
1.	S. Sunderlal Singh	Commissioner (MAHUD)	9436891985
2.	N. Gitkumar Singh	Director (MAHUD)	9436021804
3.	M. Gojendra Singh	Secretary, PDA	9862032188
4.	T.L. Muan	Assistant Engineer, PDA	9436038003
5.	Ng. Dilip Meitei	Section Officer, PDA	9402881144
6.	Ksh. Subhas Singh	Section Officer, PDA	9774903473

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT

13/9/13
13/9/13
(8)

No.DC(IE)/11/7/2013/1807

Porompat, the 12th Sept, 2013

To,

1. The ADC, Jiribam
2. The SDO, Porompat
3. The SDO, Keirao Bitra
4. The SDO, Sawombung

Sub: Rural electrification under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed the detailed list of new electricity connections to be given under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) as decided by the Department of Power, Government of Manipur. You are requested to obtain the list of beneficiaries from the respective Pradhans of the villages/GPs and match them against the number of new connections to be granted by the Department of Power, verify their authenticity and forward the same.

The details of new connections as decided by the Department is however not an exhaustive list. Villages not included in the list, however, requiring urgent attention may also be kindly forwarded for further perusal.

Yours faithfully,



(R.K. Dinesh Singh)

Deputy Commissioner, Imphal East District

13/9/13

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State

Manipur

Name of District and Census Code No.

Imphal East, 14/7

Scheme code No.

MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Light)		Total	
						No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	Jiribam Sub-Divn.	14/7/1	1	Hilghat	14/7/1/1629	0	0	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06
			a)	Hilghat Khunou	Hilghat	0	0	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.72
			b)	Gularthol	-Do-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			c)	Bidyanagar	-Do-	0	0	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1.08
			d)	Harinagar	-Do-	0	0	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.54
			2	Uchathol	14/7/1/1630	12	6	30	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	7.8
			3	Narandhor Basa	14/7/1/1631	31	15.5	16	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	16.41
			4	BabuKhal	14/7/1/1632	9	4.5	14	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	5.34
			5	Sabughat	14/7/1/1633	0	0	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.3
			6	Boroikhal	14/7/1/1634	3	1.5	11	0.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2.16
			7	Chindong Leikai	14/7/1/1635	5	2.5	39	2.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	4.84
			a)	Chindong Leikai North	Chindong Leikai	3	1.5	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2.7
			b)	Kunjabon	-Do-	0	0	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.24
			8	Dibong	14/7/1/1636	0	0	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06
			a)	Kadamtala	Dibong	31	15.5	23	1.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	16.81
			9	Mahadebpur	14/7/1/1637	0	0	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.12
			10	Kamaranga East	14/7/1/1638	0	0	13	0.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.78
			a)	New Alipur	Kamaranga East	1	0.5	6	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.86
			b)	Kamaranga (West-I)	-Do-	13	6.5	24	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	7.94
			c)	Kamaranga (West-II)	Kamaranga East	20	10	39	2.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	12.34
			11	Sonapur East - I	14/7/1/1640	22	11	32	1.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	12.92
			a)	Sonapur East -II	Sonapur East - I	44	22	60	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	25.6
			b)	Sonapur West - I	-Do-	38	19	52	3.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	22.12
			c)	Sonapur West -II	-Do-	45	22.5	54	3.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	25.74
			12	Aglapur	14/7/1/1641	44	22	62	3.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	25.72
			13	Lalpani East	14/7/1/1642	56	28	72	4.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	32.32
			a)	Lalpani West	Lalpani East	32	16	46	2.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	18.76
			14	Islamabad	14/7/1/1643	3	1.5	32	1.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	3.42
			15	Champanagar Meitei	14/7/1/1644	5	2.5	39	2.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	4.84
			16	Bakhal	14/7/1/1645	0	0	14	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.84

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State

Manipur

Name of District and Census Code No.

Imphal East, 14/7

Scheme code No.

MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load												Total	
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)			
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			a)	Nungchappi	Bakhal	1	0.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
			17	Champanagar Muslim	14/7/1/1646	23	11.5	37	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	13.
			18	Rasidpur	14/7/1/1647	8	4	16	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4.8
			19	Jarolpokpi	14/7/1/1648	5	2.5	44	2.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	5.7
			a)	Mongbung	Jarolpokpi	16	8	44	2.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	10.
			20	Kashimpur(East)	14/7/1/1649	36	18	52	3.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	21.
			a)	Kashimpur(West)	Kashimpur(East)	37	18.5	49	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	21.
			21	Muliargao	14/7/1/1650	42	21	55	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	24.
			22	Leishabithol (Meitei)	14/7/1/1651	11	5.5	22	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	6.8
			a)	Leishabithol(Kuki)	Leishabithol (Meitei)	1	0.5	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.5
			23	Nungkhal	14/7/1/1652	14	7	22	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	8.3
			24	Ahamadabad (East)	14/7/1/1653	54	27	62	3.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	30.7
			a)	Ahamadabad (Westt)	Ahamadabad (East)	66	33	75	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	37.8
			25	Chandranathpur	14/7/1/1654	23	11.5	42	2.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	14.0
			26	Binselu	14/7/1/1655	9	4.5	19	1.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	5.6
			27	Berabak	14/7/1/1656	0	0	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.6
			28	Nungphou	14/7/1/1657	21	10.5	36	2.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	12.6
			a)	Mulzoi	Nungphou	12	6	17	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	7.02
			29	Latingkhal (East)	14/7/1/1658	39	19.5	71	4.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	23.7
			a)	Latingkhal (West)	Latingkhal (East)	29	14.5	53	3.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	17.6
			30	Baiboni (Bengali)	14/7/1/1659	24	12	40	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	14.4
			a)	Baiboni (Naga)	Baiboni (Bengali)	1	0.5	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.8
			31	Makhabosti	14/7/1/1660	15	7.5	35	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	9.6
			a)	Betkhal	Makhabosti	5	2.5	19	1.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	3.64
			32	Dholakhal	14/7/1/1661	7	3.5	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4.04
			33	Tilka Compani	14/7/1/1662	11	5.5	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	6.7
			34	Abompunjee	14/7/1/1663	0	0	11	0.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.66
			35	Jirimukh	14/7/1/1664	12	6	22	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	7.32
			36	Chotobekra (Bengali)	14/7/1/1665	35	17.5	43	2.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	20.08

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
 Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelét/Dhani/Toia/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No. (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load												Total	
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		No.	Kw
						No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			6	Thangal Surung	14/7/2/1685	18	9	13	0.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	9.78
			a)	Ekou	14/7/2/1685	40	20	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	20.9
			7	Sadu Koireng	14/7/2/1687	24	12	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	13.26
			8	Purum Khunou	14/7/2/1688	17	8.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9.1
			9	Sadu Longa Koireng	14/7/2/1689	7	3.5	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4.04
			10	Purum Likli(Leitanpokpi)	14/7/2/1690	77	38.5	54	3.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	41.74
			11	Pukhao Naharup	14/7/2/1691	186	93	52	3.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	96.12
			a)	Awang Leikai	Pukhao Naharup	40	20	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	20.6
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	32	16	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	15.48
			12	Pukhao Ahallup	14/7/2/1692	38	19	27	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	20.62
			13	Pukhao Khabam	14/7/2/1693	37	18.5	26	1.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	20.06
			14	Pukhao Laipham	14/7/2/1694	43	21.5	31	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	23.36
			a)	do-Wang Leikai	Pukhao Laipham	22	11	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	11.48
			b)	-do-Makha Leikai	-Do-	20	10	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3
			15	Sagolmang	14/7/2/1695	36	18	38	2.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	20.26
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Sagolmang	23	11.5	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	11.92
			b)	Awang Leikai	-Do-	22	11	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	11.6
			16	Khewa Company	14/7/2/1696	70	35	49	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	37.94
			17	Yumnam Patlou	14/7/2/1697	64	32	55	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	35.3
			a)	Awang leikai	Yumnam Patlou	18	9	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	9.42
			18	Uyumpok	14/7/2/1698	228	114	162	9.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	123.72
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Uyumpok	28	14	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	14.42
			19	KhongbalTangkhum	14/7/2/1699	16	8	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	8.72
			20	Lamboikhul	14/7/2/1700	105	52.5	68	4.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	56.58
			a)	Awang Leikai	Lamboikhul	20	10	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	18	9	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	9.24
			21	Taretkhum	14/7/2/1701	37	18.5	26	1.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	20.06
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Taretkhum	20	10	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
 Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/K ara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total	
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw
1			22	Keibi Khullen	14/7/2/1702	125	62.5	82	4.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	67.42
			a)	Awang Leikai	Keibi Khullen	23	11.5	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	11.92
			23	Keibi Kumuda	14/7/2/1703	88	44	61	3.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	47.66
			a)	Awang Leikai	Keibi Khumuda	20	10	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	10.42
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	20	10	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3
			24	Keibi Leishangkhong	14/7/2/1704	29	14.5	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	15.76
			a)	Awang Leikai	Keibi Leishangkhong	17	8.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8.68
			25	Keibi Heikak Mapal	14/7/2/1705	55	27.5	38	2.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	29.78
			a)	Makha Leikai	Keibi Heikak Mapal	22	11	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	11.3
			26	Sinam	14/7/2/1706	71	35.5	49	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	38.44
			a)	Maning Leikai	Sinam	20	10	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	10.42
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	20	10	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3
			27	Yumnam Khunou	14/7/2/1707	137	68.5	90	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	73.9
			a)	Makha Leikai	Yumnam Khunou	20	10	6	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	10.36
			b)	Awang Leikai	-Do-	19	9.5	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	9.74
			c)	Makha Pat	-Do-	12	6	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6.18
			28	Waiton	14/7/2/1708	169	84.5	133	7.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	92.48
			a)	Mayal Leikai	Waiton	32	16	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	16.48
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	22	11	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	11.3
			29	Sambei	14/7/2/1709	34	17	32	1.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	18.92
			a)	Awang Leikai	Sambei	17	8.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8.68
			30	Chingkhu	14/7/2/1710	30	15	29	1.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	16.74
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Chingkhu	22	11	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	11.24
			31	Khundrakpam	14/7/2/1711	314	157	248	14.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	171.88
			a)	Awang Leikai	Khundrakpam	32	16	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	16.48
			32	Tangkham	14/7/2/1712	78	39	66	3.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	42.96
			a)	Maning leikai	Tangkham	25	12.5	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	12.8
			33	Haraorou	14/7/2/1713	63	31.5	53	3.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	34.68
			a)	Saban	Haraorou	16	8	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8.24

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

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State: Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No.: Imphal East, 14/7
 Scheme code No.: MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load														
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total		
						No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	
			34	Ngairengbam	14/7/2/1714	28	14	22	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	15.32
			35	Morok Ingkhol	14/7/2/1715	10	5	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	5.42
			36	Sarouthel	14/7/2/1716	11	5.5	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	6.04
			37	Taorem	14/7/2/1717	7	3.5	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3.8
			38	Pangei	14/7/2/1718	57	28.5	60	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	32.1
			a)	KongbaWangma	Pangei	27	13.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13.68
			b)	Yangdong	-Do-	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			c)	Mamang Leikai	-Do-	25	12.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	12.62
			39	Thangjam Khunou	14/7/2/1719	73	36.5	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	39.5
			40	Sekta	14/7/2/1720	171	85.5	121	7.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	92.76
			a)	MakhaLeikai	Sekta	30	15	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	15.3
			41	Pungdongbam	14/7/2/1721	128	64	86	5.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	69.16
			a)	-do- Khunou	Pungdongbam	28	14	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	14.24
			42	Itam	14/7/2/1722	86	43	59	3.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	46.54
			a)	Awang Leikai	Itam	33	16.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	16.68
			b)	Mamang Leikai	-Do-	25	12.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	12.62
			43	Iyampat	14/7/2/1723	150	75	95	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	80.7
			a)	-do- khunou	Iyampal	29	14.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	14.62
			44	Kangla Siphai	14/7/2/1724	7	3.5	44	2.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	6.14
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Kangla Siphai	27	13.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13.68
			45	Pourabi	14/7/2/1725	115	57.5	71	4.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	61.76
			a)	Maning Leikai	Pourabi	25	12.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	12.68
			46	Nungoi	14/7/2/1726	284	142	193	11.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	153.58
			a)	Awang Leikai	Nungoi	28	14	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	14.18
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	25	12.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	12.62
			47	Khabeisoi	14/7/2/1727	131	65.5	105	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	71.8
			a)	Mayai Leikai	Khabeisoi	15	7.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	8.1
			b)	Makha Leikai	-do-	24	12	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	12.18

Scheme Proposal: Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Toia/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load												Total	
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		No.	Kw
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			48	Angom Lawai	14/7/2/1728	23	11.5	46	2.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	20
			a)	Maning Leikai	Angom Lawai	27	13.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13.68
			b)	Mamang Leikai	-Do-	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			49	Sangomsang	14/7/2/1729	44	22	80	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	26.8
			a)	Mayai Leikai	Sangomsang	29	14.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	14.62
			b)	-do-Awang Leikai	-Do-	24	12	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	12.12
			50	Phaknung	14/7/2/1730	75	37.5	45	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	40.2
			a)	Awang Leikai	Phaknung	28	14	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14.12
			51	Chonthaba	14/7/2/1731	66	33	44	2.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	35.64
			a)	Awang Leikai	Sajeb	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	3.24
			53	Sanjenbam	14/7/2/1733	39	19.5	65	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			a)	-do- Khunou	Sanjenbam	27	13.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	23.4
			b)	-do- Khulen	-Do-	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13.68
			54	Sangsabi	14/7/2/1734	19	9.5	34	2.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			55	Salakhul	14/7/2/1735	3	1.5	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	11.54
			a)	Awang Leikai	14/7/2/1736	116	58	130	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.56
			b)	Teraphai	Takhei	28	14	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	65.8
			57	Kharasom	-Do-	20	10	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14.12
			a)	Makha Leikai	14/7/2/1737	28	14	24	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	10.06
			b)	Khullen	Kharasom	23	11.5	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	15.44
			58	Kangba Chingjil	-Do-	18	9	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	11.98
			a)	Awang Leikai	14/7/2/1738	34	17	30	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	9.06
			59	Kameng	Kangba Chingjil	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	18.8
			a)	Mamang Leikai	14/7/2/1739	185	92.5	128	7.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			60	Tellou	Kameng	28	14	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	100.18
			a)	Mamang Leikai	14/7/2/1740	243	121.5	160	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14.12
					Tellou	28	14	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	131.1
																		30	14.12

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State Name of District and Census Code No. Manipur Imphal East, 14/7
Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl. No	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total	
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw
			b)	Maning Leikai	-Do-	24	12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			61	Laikot	14/7/2/1741	312	156	208	12.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	12.06
			a)	Makha Leikai	Laikot	29	14.5	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	168.48
			b)	Mathak Leikai	-Do-	33	16.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14.56
			62	Nongren	14/7/2/1742	106	53	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	16.62
			63	Kakching	14/7/2/1743	26	13	17	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	56
			64	Nongdam	14/7/2/1744	69	34.5	47	2.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	14.02
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Nongdam	20	10	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	37.32
			b)	Maning Leikai	-Do-	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	10.06
			65	Oksu	14/7/2/1745	69	34.5	45	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			a)	Makha Leikai	Oksu	23	11.5	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	37.2
			66	Heirok	14/7/2/1746	46	23	31	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.62
			a)	Awang Leikai	Heirok	22	11	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	24.86
			66	Sub-total (B)		6647	3324	4083	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11.06
C	Porompat Sub-Divn.	14/7/3	1	Kabo Siphai	14/7/3/1747	110	55	86	5.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10730	3568
			a)	Tera Karong	Kabo Siphai	30	15	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	60.16
			b)	Mamang Leikai	-Do-	15	7.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	16.2
			c)	Tera Pokpi	-Do-	10	5	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	8.1
			2	Nilakuthi	14/7/3/1748	67	33.5	74	4.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	6.2
			a)	Awang Leikai	Nilakuthi	25	12.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	37.94
			3	Koirengei	14/7/3/1749	8	4	41	2.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	13.1
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Koirengei	32	16	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	6.46
			b)	Maning Leikai	-Do-	28	14	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	16.48
			4	Maibakhul	14/7/3/1750	52	26	25	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	14.42
			a)	Maning Leikai	Maibakhul	20	10	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	27.5
			5	Mongjam	14/7/3/1751	48	24	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	10.6
			a)	Maning Leikai	Mongjam	20	10	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	25.2
			6	Achanbigei	14/7/3/1752	104	52	130	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3
			a)	Makha Leikai	Achanbigei	32	16	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	59.8
										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	16.6	

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Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
 Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/K ara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total	
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			7	Luwangsangbam	14/7/3/1753	0	0	140	8.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	8.4
			a)	Khabam	Luwangsangbam	240	120	35	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	122.1
			8	Matai	14/7/3/1755	50	25	37	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	27.22
			9	Kontha Khabam	14/7/3/1756	85	42.5	143	8.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	51.08
			10	Heingang	14/7/3/1757	0	0	230	13.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	13.8
			11	Kairang Meitei	14/7/3/1758	34	17	63	3.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	20.78
			12	Khomidok	14/7/3/1759	117	58.5	132	7.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	66.42
			a)	Ipum Mapal	Khomidok	40	20	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	20.6
			b)	Maning Leikai	-Do-	33	16.5	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	16.92
			13	Khurai Konsam leikai	14/7/3/1760	103	51.5	47	2.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	54.32
			a)	Awang 7th MR Gate	Khurai Konsam leikai	25	12.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	13.1
			14	Lairikyengbam Leikai	14/7/3/1761	93	46.5	189	11.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	57.84
			a)	Awang Leikai	Lairikyeng-bam Leikai	25	12.5	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	12.8
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	22	11	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.18
			c)	Maning Leikai	-Do-	23	11.5	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	11.74
			15	Kairang Muslim	14/7/3/1762	66	33	124	7.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	40.44
			16	Kontha Ahallup	14/7/3/1763	95	47.5	103	6.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	53.68
			17	Lamlongei	14/7/3/1764	63	31.5	56	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	34.86
			18	Laipham Siphai	14/7/3/1765	3	1.5	97	5.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	7.32
			a)	Awang Leikai	Laipham Siphai	30	15	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	15.3
			b)	Khonsai Veng-A	-Do-	27	13.5	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13.68
			c)	Khonsai Veng-B	-Do-	34	17	6	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	17.36
			d)	Laipham Siphai Makha (Meira sang)	-Do-	23	11.5	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	11.74
			19	Khurai Sajor Leikai	14/7/3/1766	271	135.5	218	13.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	148.58
			a)	Makha Leikai	Khurai Sajor	40	20	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	20.6
			b)	Awang Leikai	-Do-	37	18.5	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	18.98
			20	Thangjam Leikai	14/7/3/1767	30	15	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	16.2
			a)	Thangjam Leirak	Thangjam	27	13.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14.1

Scheme Proposal: Villagewise categorywise Proposed No. of connections

Name of District and Census Code No. Manipur
Imphal East, 14/7
Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load														
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Light)		Total		
						No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	
			b)	Chingangbam Leirak	-Do-	25	12.5	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	12.92
			21	Laishram Leikai	14/7/3/1768	0	0	40	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2.4
			a)	Makha Leikai	Laishram	27	13.5	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	13.8
			b)	Awang Leikai	-Do-	30	15	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15.42
			22	Moirang Kampu	14/7/3/1769	26	13	58	3.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	16.48
			a)	Awang Leikai	Moirang Kampu	20	10	5	-0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10.3
			23	Top Dusara(West)	14/7/3/1770	32	16	58	3.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	19.48
			a)	Mayai Leikai	Top Dusara(West)	25	12.5	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	13.22
			b)	Awang Leikai	-Do-	22	11	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	11.6
			24	Top Dusara (East)	14/7/3/1771	32	25	102	6.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	32.12
			a)	Khewa Company	Top Dusara (East)	40	20	100	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	25
			b)	Awang Leikai	-Do-	27	13.5	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14.1
			25	Ningthoubung	14/7/3/1773	37	18.5	47	2.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	21.32
			a)	Khunou	Ningthoubung	40	20	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	20.5
			26	Chingangbam Leikai	14/7/3/1774	0	0	30	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1.8
			a)	Kongpal Ning- thoubung Leikai	Chingangbam Leikai	31	15.5	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	16.04
			27	Kongkham Leikai	14/7/3/1775	35	17.5	168	10.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	27.58
			a)	Awang Leikai	Kongkham	18	9	7	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	9.42
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	23	11.5	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	12.04
			28	Khaidem Leikai	14/7/3/1776	65	32.5	28	1.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	34.18
			a)	Awang Leikai	Khaidem	28	14	9	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14.54
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	27	13.5	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	13.98
			29	Khurai Khonang Khong	14/7/3/1777	0	0	62	3.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	3.72
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Khurai Khonang Khong	22	11	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	11.3
			b)	Maning Leikai	-Do-	20	10	2	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	10.12
			30	Kshetri Bengoon	14/7/3/1778	9	4.5	115	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	11.4
			a)	Mamang Chingya	Kshetri Bengoon	36	18	24	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	19.44

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
 Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load															
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total			
						No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw		
			b)	Makha Leikai	-Do-	27	13.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	14.58
			c)	Mayai Leikai	-Do-	30	15	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	16.2
			31	Wakha	14/7/3/1779	26	13	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	14.2
			32	Makhapat	14/7/3/1780	41	20.5	64	3.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	24.34
			33	Naharup	14/7/3/1781	0	0	34	2.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	2.04
			34	Kshetrigao	14/7/3/1782	1	0.5	390	23.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	23.9
			35	Top Naoria	14/7/3/1783	0	0	46	2.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	2.76
			a)	Kongpal Mamang Sabal	Top Naoriya	85	42.5	40	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	44.9
			36	Kongba Nongthombam	14/7/3/1784	0	0	26	1.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1.56
			a)	Mamng Leikai	Kongba Nongthombam	25	12.5	30	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	14.3
			37	Gangapat	14/7/3/1785	3	1.5	132	7.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	9.42
			a)	-do-Makha	Gangapat	23	11.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	12.58
			38	Keikhu Hao	14/7/3/1786	48	24	72	4.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	26.32
			a)	-do-Makha	Keikhu Hao	25	12.5	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	13.4
			39	Thangbrijao	14/7/3/1787	31	15.5	40	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	17.9
			40	Uchkeckon	14/7/3/1788	0	0	165	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	9.9
			a)	-do-Chongabi	Uchkeckon	25	12.5	31	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	14.36
			b)	-do-Dam	-Do-	23	11.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	12.58
			41	Nandeibam Leikai	14/7/3/1789	84	42	168	10.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	52.08
			a)	Awang Leikai	Nandeibam Leikai	47	23.5	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	24.76
			42	Wangkhei Loumanbi	14/7/3/1790	66	33	79	4.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	37.74
			a)	Awang Leikai	Wangkhei Loumanbi	51	25.5	11	0.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	26.16
			43	Kitna Panung	14/7/3/1791	71	35.5	133	7.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	43.46
			a)	-do-Torban	Kitna Panung	25	12.5	17	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	13.52
			44	Thongju	14/7/3/1792	0	0	606	36.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	606	36.36
			a)	Awang Leikai	Thongju	10	5	45	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	7.7
			45	Kiyamgei	14/7/3/1793	177	88.5	310	18.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	487	107.1
			a)	Awang Leikai	Kiyamgei	15	7.5	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	8.4

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
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Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamele/Dhani/Topla/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total	
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw
			46	Basihkhong	14/7/3/1794	66	33	146	8.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	41.76
			a)	-do-Makha	Basihkhong	34	17	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	17.72
			47	Loumanbi	14/7/3/1795	9	4.5	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4.98
			48	Lilong Hao	14/7/3/1796	8	4	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4.48
			Sub-total (C)			48													
						4030	2015	5900	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9930	2369
D	Keirao Bitra Sub-Divn.	14/7/4	1	Uchekon Khunou	14/7/4/1797	67	33.5	95	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	39.2
			a)	-do- Makha	Uchekon Khunou	23	11.5	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	11.98
			2	Takhok Awang	14/7/4/1798	60	30	64	3.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	33.84
			a)	-do-Mapan	Takhok Awang	18	9	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	9.72
			3	Takhok Makha	14/7/4/1799	40	20	31	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	21.86
			4	Bamon Kampu	14/7/4/1800	88	44	135	8.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	52.1
			a)	Okram Leirak	Bamon Kampu	21	10.5	6	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	10.66
			5	Machahl	14/7/4/1801	19	9.5	11	0.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	10.16
			6	Kalika	14/7/4/1802	16	8	8	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	8.48
			7	Keirao Makting	14/7/4/1804	216	108	255	15.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	123.3
			a)	Major Leirak	Keirao Makting	67	33.5	45	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	36.2
			8	Urup	14/7/4/1805	229	114.5	190	11.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	125.9
			a)	Urup Kangthak	Urup	87	43.5	58	3.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	46.98
			9	Arapti	14/7/4/1806	166	83	88	5.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	88.28
			a)	Litan Makhong	Arapti	24	12	16	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	12.96
			b)	Soibam Leikai	-Do-	27	13.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	14.58
			c)	Tanakha Khong	-Do-	30	15	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	16.2
			d)	Ketu Khong	-Do-	24	12	16	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	12.96
			e)	Phandom Leikai	-Do-	36	18	24	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	19.44
			10	Kiyamgei Muslim	14/7/4/1807	90	45	73	4.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	49.38
			a)	-do-Awang	Kiyamgei Muslim	25	12.5	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	13.76
			11	Keirao-Bitra	14/7/4/1808	102	51	131	7.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	58.86
			a)	-do-Mayai Leikai	Keirao-Bitra	43	21.5	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	22.76

Scheme Proposal: Villagewise categorywise Proposed No. of connections

State Manipur
Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
Scheme code No. MN-03-0809

Sl No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/K ara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total	
						No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw	No	Kw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			12	Keirao-Langdum	14/7/4/1809	174	87	122	7.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	94.32
			a)	-do- Awang	Keirao-Langdum	38	19	27	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	20.62
			13	Lang-threl Loukon	14/7/4/1810	3	1.5	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.56
			14	Khanarok	14/7/4/1811	28	14	31	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	15.86
			a)	-do- Makha	Khanarok	20	10	11	0.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	10.66
			15	Keirao-Wangkhem	14/7/4/1812	62	31	51	3.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	34.06
			a)	-do- Mamang	Keirao-Wangkhem	20	10	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	10.72
			16	Thiyam-Konjil	14/7/4/1813	100	50	91	5.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	55.46
			a)	Thiyam Chingjao	Thiyam-Konjil	27	13.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	14.58
			b)	Phunal Khunthak	-Do-	24	12	16	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	12.96
			c)	Phunal Pt-II	Thiyam-Konjil	23	11.5	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	12.4
			17	Chanam Sandrok	14/7/4/1814	127	63.5	88	5.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	68.78
			a)	-do- Makha	Chanam Sandrok	22	11	14	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	11.84
			18	Waithou Chiru	14/7/4/1815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			a)	-do- Mathak	Waithou Chiru	23	11.5	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	12.4
			19	Huikap	14/7/4/1816	125	62.5	84	5.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	67.54
			a)	Mayai Leikai	Huikap	27	13.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	14.58
			b)	Uchon Maning	-Do-	31	15.5	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	16.76
			20	Karpur Shungba	14/7/4/1817	23	11.5	27	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	13.12
			a)	-do- Makha	Karpur Shungba	39	19.5	26	1.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	21.06
			21	Angtha	14/7/4/1818	0	0	72	4.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	4.32
			a)	Sinam Leikai	Angtha	30	15	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	16.2
			22	Tulihal	14/7/4/1820	72	36	28	1.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	37.68
			23	Kaina	14/7/4/1821	0	0	4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.24
			24	Poiroukhongjil	14/7/4/1822	51	25.5	18	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	26.58
			25	Top-Chingtha	14/7/4/1823	0	0	36	2.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	2.16
			26	Yambem	14/7/4/1824	0	0	28	1.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1.68
			27	Nungkot	14/7/4/1825	9	4.5	11	0.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5.16

Scheme Proposal : Villagewise categorywise Proposed No of connections

State: Manipur
 Name of District and Census Code No. Imphal East, 14/7
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Sl. No.	Name of Block	Census code No. (2001)	Sl. No.	Name of villages/Habitation (Hamelet/Dhani/Tola/Matra/Kara/Dalit Basti)	Census code No (2001)	Proposed No. of connections and connected load													
						Domestic (other than BPL)		Domestic (BPL)		Commercial		Agriculture		Small Industries		Others (Street Lght)		Total	
						No	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw	No.	Kw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			a)	Maning Leikai	Nungkot	36	18	24	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	19.44
			28	Kamu Yaithibi	14/7/4/1826	0	0	16	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.96
			29	Changamdabi	14/7/4/1828	381	190.5	317	19.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	209.52
			a)	Maning Leikai	Changamdabi	33	16.5	23	1.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	17.88
			30	Moirang Purei	14/7/4/1829	115	57.5	105	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	63.8
			31	Itham	14/7/4/1830	56	28	30	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	29.8
			32	Monthou	14/7/4/1831	10	5	12	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	5.72
			33	Nung brang	14/7/4/1832	146	73	112	6.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	79.72
			a)	Mamang Leikai	Nung brang	30	15	20	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	16.2
			b)	Pitra Urak	-Do-	31	15.5	21	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	16.76
			c)	Nungaipokpi Mamang	-Do-	36	18	24	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	19.44
			d)	Keithelmanbi Mayai	-Do-	32	16	22	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	17.32
			Sub-total (D)	33		3522	1761	2977	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6499	1940
			Total (A+B+C+D)	197		15597	7799	15448	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31045	8726

182 (9) (10)

STATUS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF MANIPUR

Study by:

**MANIPUR ALLIANCE FOR CHILD
RIGHTS (MACR), MANIPUR**

*Manipur Alliance for Child Rights, (MACR), Manipur, status of Primary
School Education in Manipur.*

(183) 183

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Acknowledgement

Manipur Alliance for Child Rights (MACR) is an alliance of the people's organisation, Non- Governmental Organisation (NGOs), Community Based Organisation, civil society Organisation and individuals working on the issue of child rights in the State of Manipur. We extend our thanks to all the NGOs, Civil Society Organisation, grass root workers and individual for their contribution in the rapid survey on the theme "Status of Government Primary Education in the State of Manipur". The study has been completed by the continuous effort of the MACR secretariat members who oriented the team for carrying out the survey, compiled and also analysis the data. Our special thanks to all the district members of the MACR who contributed in carrying out the analysis of the Study and for their contribution in bringing out the final recommendation report for improvement of Government Primary Education. MACR extends its thanks to all those members who have shared the information at grass root level with the interviewers; it also extends its thanks to all the school teachers, panchayat members, health workers, village education committee, village chiefs and authority etc. for sharing vital information related to the study. MACR also extends its gratefulness to the CRY (CHILD RIGHTS & YOU) for extending continuous support to the MACR in the finalization of this document.

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Manipur Alliance for Child Rights

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1. INTRODUCTION

Manipur is administratively divided into nine districts, 33 community development blocks and 2,182 villages. Manipur has an area of 22, 327 sq. km. with a population of 23, 88,634 (2001 census) and with an open border of 351 km. with Myanmar. Manipur is a home of different peoples. Aimol, Anal, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Koireng, Kom, Lamkang, Meetei, Meetei Pangal, Mizo, Maring, Mao, Tangkhul, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Pomei, Purum, Ralte, Chongthu, Simte, Khoibu, Inpui, Rongmei, Thangal, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Liangmei, Zemei, Maram, Tarao, Mate, Kharam etc are the indigenous people of Manipur. Indigenous Peoples of Manipur belongs linguistically to Tibeto-Burman family and racially to Mangoloid stock. Manipuri is the lingua franca of all people in Manipur.

Department of education was introduced in Manipur in the year 1950. This department is in charge of the state's education, which includes inspection and supervision, preparation of syllabus, framing of the educational curriculum and selection of textbooks. The state gives special importance to elementary education. The four divisions of the education department of Manipur are the Department of Education (University and Higher Education), Department of Education (S), Department of Adult Education and State Council of Educational Research and Training. The state-run schools in Manipur are affiliated to the state education board. However, most of the private schools in Manipur are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE).

According to 2001 census report, Manipur has a literacy rate of 68.87% which includes male literacy rate of 77.87% and female literacy rate of 59.70%. According to District/zone and management wise number of schools in Manipur for the year 2005-2006, there are 2017 Govt. Primary Schools, 408 Aided Primary Schools and 138 Un-aided Primary Schools respectively and total is 2563.

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After independence, systematic and planned efforts were needed to fulfill the national commitments enshrined under Article 28 of CRC (Convention on Child Rights) to provide free and compulsory education up to the age of 18 years (as per the definition of child under UNCRC). Certain basic inputs such as identification of school less habitations, their population and distance at schooling facility is available were required to provide schooling facility in them. In order to fulfill the referred commitments, Manipur Alliance for Child Rights (MACR) with its district alliances has undertaken a survey with the support of Child Rights and You (CRY). This survey aims in providing basic inputs for planning the programmes like awareness on education of child rights, HIV/AIDS etc. from the grass-root level.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- I. To assess the status of Government Primary School education in the State of Manipur with respect of enrollment, available infrastructure for Primary School, the status of class room facilities, details about the teachers and monitoring mechanism in selected five member districts of the Manipur alliance for Child Rights (MACR) in Manipur.

- II. To initiate the discussion at various level like village education committee, volunteers of the NGOs, CBOs, parents, teachers, civil society organisation, individuals and at Government education department for engagement of all to improve the status of primary school education in the State.

- III. To initiate the people centric advocacy on right to education based on the facts and findings of the Government primary school education in the state by the Manipur alliances for Child Rights (MACR) in close collaboration with the civil society organisation and the Government education department of Manipur for ensuring the right to education to every child of the society

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3. METHODOLOGY

First phase

Manipur Alliance for Child Rights (MACR) in its State working committee dated 15th March 2009, decided that MACR should have to know the status of the Government primary education in the State and therefore as per the capacity and presence of the members in different district, MACR will go for sample survey in five of the districts in Manipur out of nine districts.

MACR has developed the questionnaire format with the consent of the members of the Alliances and finally decided for covering minimum 10 Government Primary Schools in every member districts of the MACR. Survey conducted in the month of May 2009 in more than 60 schools in six districts. Before the survey start there was orientation training to all the surveyors in concern district and organisation for proper understanding of the format and the objective of the study. There was an attempt to clarify each and every points- questions of the format, so that during survey the surveyors should not face problem to get the information.

In survey process the NGOs, CBOs, Alliances and Individual contributed a lot for getting the information. The names of the organisation that contributed and engaged in the survey are PRDA, SDC, ARDWE, PASDO, NEEDS, VWOC, CSD, MACR, MMKS and WIDE ANGLE.

Second phase

After the survey the compilation of the data started in MACR for data analysis, tabulation, graphs and analysis. During the tabulation process only 56 filled format and information from 5 districts is being considered for analysis. The graphs and the analysis have been shared with all the members of the MACR for getting the feedback on the analysis. After the analysis two days workshop organised with the 21 surveyors at Imphal on 19th and 20th June, 2009 for getting the entire process of data collection. All the 21 participants from all the districts detailed out the process and also recommended

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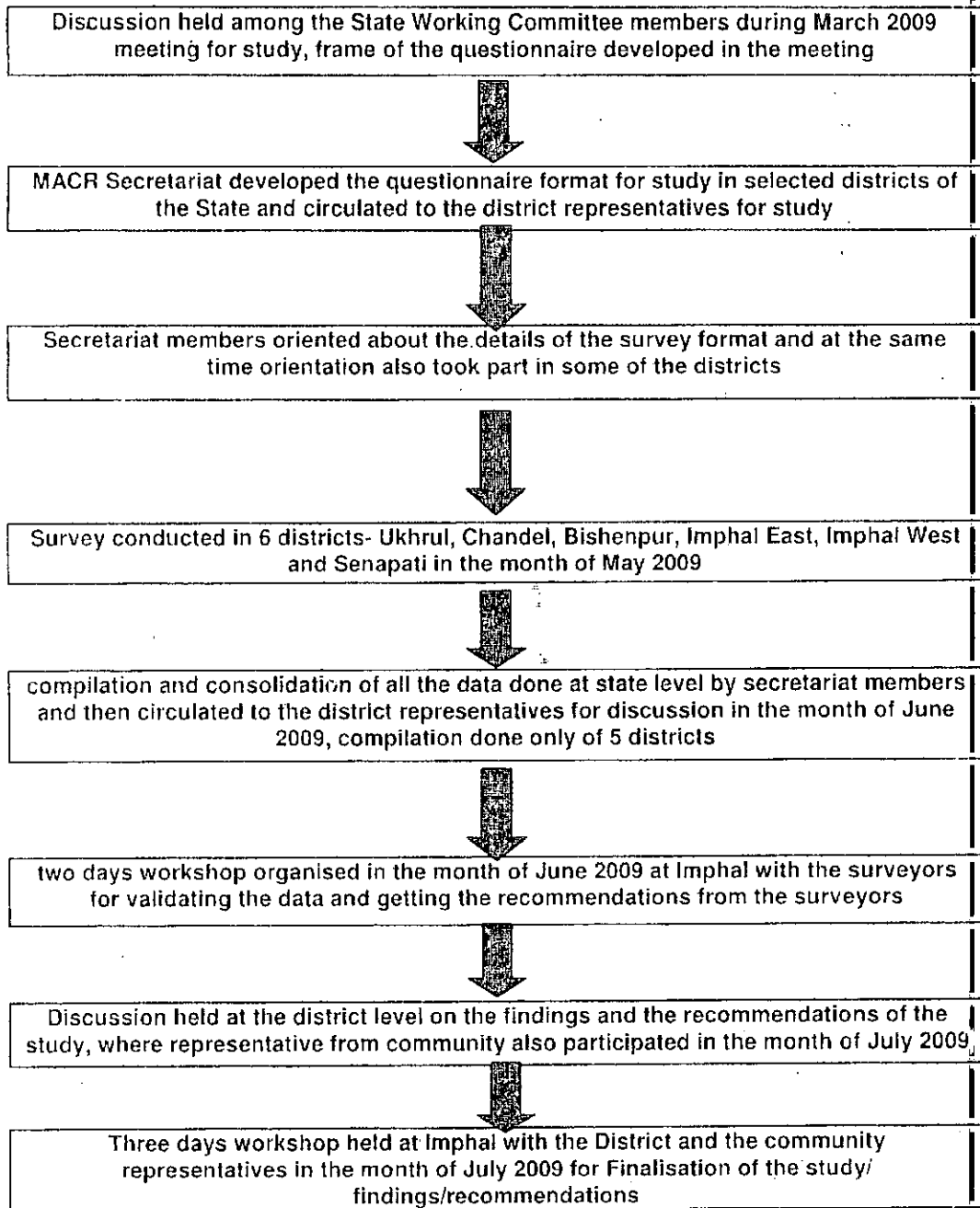
the suggestions for improvement in the Government Primary school education in Manipur.

Third Phase

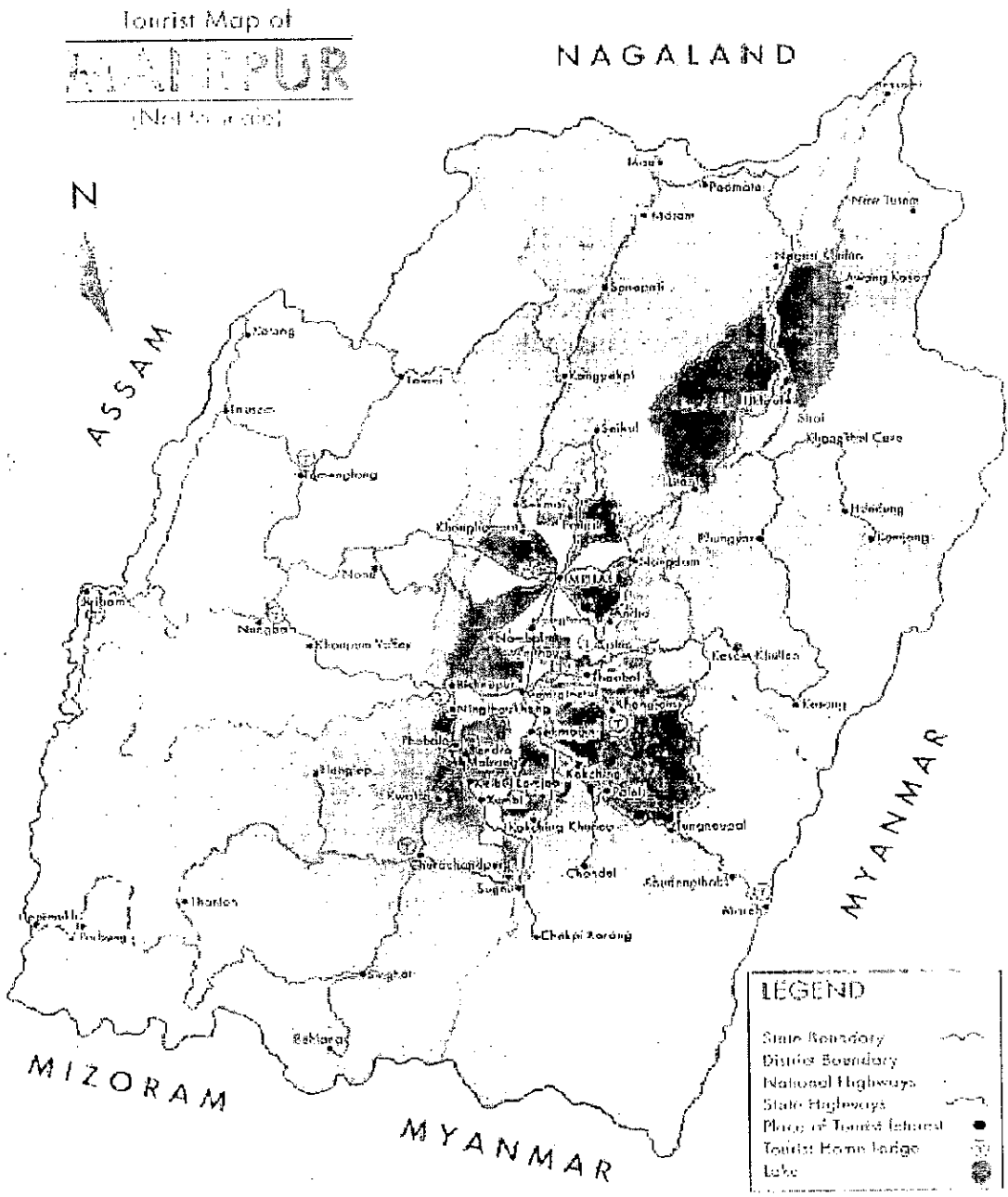
With the recommendation and the data analysis a draft report has been developed by the MACR for discussion at State working committee and the district chapters of the MACR in UKHRUL, BISHENPUR, CHANDEL, IMPHAL WEST, IMPHAL EAST to get the recommendation from the district chapters of MACR for improvement of the status of the Government Primary School. After the discussion in the district process of the MACR, the discussion conducted in the state level with the State Working committee and representatives from district chapter of MACR for sunning up the report and do the necessary for completion of report and make it final to discuss with the government department (Education) for advocacy in favour of improvement of the status of the Government primary school in the State.

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Process of study and discussion on Government Primary school in Manipur



4. Coverage area of the Study



Survey conducted in highlighted areas by colour of the Map of Manipur

Manipur Alliance for Child Rights, (MACR), Manipur, status of Primary School Education in Manipur.

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- No. of school covered- 56
- No. of villages covered-99
- No. of Block covered- 18
- No. of district covered- 5
- Total population covered-106114
- Total no. of children covered under (6-14 years) -27217
- Total number of boys covered under (6-14 years)- 13930
- Total number of girls covered under (6-14 years)- 13287

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School	Total respondent
1.	Bishenpur	1. Ngaikhong Boy's Primary School 2. Ngangkhalawai Govt. Primary School 3. Bishenpur Chingning Primary School 4. Toubul Primary School 5. Kwasiphai Girls Primary School 6. Leimapokpam Primary School 7. Thamnepokpi Primary School 8. Keinou Girls Primary School 9. Oinam Girls Primary School 10. Oksongbung Primary School 11. Tronglaobi Govt. Model Primary School	11
2.	Ukhrul	1. Leiting Primary School 2. Leishi Primary School 3. Vashingtang Primary School 4. Langdang Primary School (Central) 5. Langdang Khullen Primary School 6. Nungon Govt. Primary School 7. Changa Aided Primary School 8. Khangkhui KL JB School 9. Koso Primary School 10. Chungka Primary School 11. Langdang Phungthar Primary School 12. Khangkhui khunou Primary School 13. Ngachonmi Fund Primary School	13
3.	Chandel	1. Leiching Menou Primary School 2. Nungtak Primary School 3. Peljang Primary School 4. Thamlapokpi Primary School 5. Kojiam Primary School 6. Unapal Primary School	8

		7. Aimol Tampak Primary School 8. Kumbirei Primary School	
4.	Imphal West	1. Haorang Keirel Primary School 2. Sairemkhul Primary School 3. Kiyam Primary School 4. Salam Primary School 5. Atongkhuman Primary School 6. Awangkhumou Primary School 7. Lamdong Sangaitel Primary School 8. Tairenpokpi Primary School 9. Naorem Chaprou Primary School 10. Langthabal Lep Primary School 11. Khumbong Primary School 12. Konthoujam Maning Tribal Primary School 13. Lilashing khongnangkhang Primary School 14. Wangoi Makha Leikai Primary School	14
5.	Imphal East	1. Chingmeirong Primary School 2. Tellou Primary School 3. Kairang Awang-Leikai Primary School 4. Heingang Primary School 5. Kameng Primary School 6. Lamlai Primary School 7. Langdum Primary School 8. Keirao Primary School 9. Khumidok Heikhrumakhong Primary School 10. Khongman Mangjil Primary School	10
Total	5	56	56

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5. Sources of data collection:

The questionnaire schedule was prepared for collecting data from the Government Primary Schools with help of participant observation. The interviewers collected the information regarding the condition of Government Primary Schools.

1. Primary sources of data:

Contacts were made with the following stake holders in the villages to collect the information-

- ❖ School Head Master
- ❖ School Teachers
- ❖ Anganwadi workers
- ❖ ASHA workers
- ❖ Village Secretary
- ❖ Village Chairman
- ❖ Village Chief/Headman
- ❖ Parents
- ❖ Students
- ❖ Village level Social activist

2. Secondary Sources of data:

- (i) Reports published by Education Department and other departments
- (ii) Internet

The Challenges faced by the interviewers during the data collection are as follows:

- (i) Law and order situation in the State
- (ii) Transport and Communications
- (iii) Respondents were not cooperative at the initial stage and they are scared due to the present condition of Manipur.
- (iv) Open responses were denied by school authority in case of enrollment, drop out and school teachers attendance in the school

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- (v) Teachers were also not comfortable to disclose the information related to the HIV/ AIDS infected and affected population in the concerned villages.

6. POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES OF CENTRAL & STATE GOVERNMENT FOR ENSURING PRIMARY EDUCATION TO ALL IN MANIPUR

EXCERPTS OF THE 1968 EDUCATION POLICY AND AFTER

THE ESSENCE AND ROLE OF EDUCATION

In our national perception education is essentially for all. This is fundamental to our all-round development, material and spiritual.

Education has an acculturating role. It refines sensitivities and perceptions that contribute to national cohesion, a scientific temper and independence of mind and spirit-- thus furthering the goals of socialism, secularism and democracy enshrined in our Constitution.

Education develops manpower for different levels of the economy. It is also the substrate on which research and development flourish, being the ultimate guarantee of national self-reliance.

In sum, Education is a unique investment in the present and the future. This cardinal principle is the key to the National Policy on Education.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION

The National Policy on Children specially emphasizes investment in the development of the young child, particularly children from sections of the population in which first generation learners predominate.

Recognising the holistic nature of child development, viz., nutrition, health and social, mental, physical, moral and emotional development, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) will receive high priority and be suitably integrated with the Integrated Child Development Services programme, wherever possible. Day-care centres will be provided as a support service for universalisation of primary education, to enable girls engaged in taking care of siblings to attend school and as a support service for working women belonging to poorer sections.

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Programmes of ECCE will be child-oriented, focussed around play and the individuality of the child. Formal methods and introduction of the 3 R's will be discouraged at this stage. The local community will be fully involved in these programmes.

A full integration of child care and pre-primary

Education will be brought about, both as a reader and a strengthening factor for primary education and for human resource development in general. In continuation of this stage, the School Health Programme will be strengthened.

CHILD-CENTRED APPROACH

A warm, welcoming and encouraging approach, in which all concerned share a solicitude for the needs of the child, is the best motivation for the child to attend school and learn. A child-centred and activity-based process of learning should be adopted at the primary stage. First generation learners should be allowed to set their own pace and be given supplementary remedial instruction. As the child grows, the component of cognitive learning will be increased and skills organised through practice. The policy of non-detention at the primary stage will be retained, making evaluation as disaggregated as feasible. Corporal punishment will be firmly excluded from the educational system and school timings as well as vacations adjusted to the convenience of children.

SCHOOL FACILITIES:

Provision will be made of essential facilities in primary schools, including at least two reasonably large rooms that are usable in all weather, and the necessary toys, blackboards, maps, charts, and other learning material. At least two teachers, one of whom a woman, should work in every school, the number increasing as early as possible to one teacher per class. A phased drive, symbolically called- OPERATION BLACKBOARD will be undertaken with immediate effect to improve Primary Schools all over the country. Government, local bodies, voluntary agencies and individuals will be fully involved. Construction of school buildings will be the first charge on NREP and RLEGP funds.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

A large and systematic programme of non-formal education will be launched for school drop-outs, for children from habitations without schools, working children and girls who cannot attend whole-day schools.

1988

1988

Modern technological aids will be used to improve the learning environment of NFE centres. Talented and dedicated young men and women from the local community will be chosen to serve as instructors, and particular attention paid to their training. Steps will be taken to facilitate their entry into the formal system in deserving cases. All necessary measures will be taken to ensure that the quality of non-formal education is comparable with formal education.

Effective steps will be taken to provide a framework for the curriculum on the lines of the national core curriculum, but based on the needs of the learners and related to the local environment. Learning material of high quality will be developed and provided free of charge to all pupils. NFE programmes will provide participatory learning environment, and activities such as games and sports, cultural programmes, excursions, etc.

Much of the work of running NFE centres will be done through voluntary agencies and panchayati raj institutions. The provision of funds to these agencies will be adequate and timely. The Government will take over-all responsibility for this vital sector.

A RESOLVE

The New Education Policy will give the highest priority to solving the problem of children dropping out of school and will adopt an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning, and applied at the grass-roots level all over the country, to ensure children's retention at school. This effort will be fully coordinated with the network of non-formal education. It shall be ensured that all children who attain the age about 11 years by 1990 will have had five years of schooling, or its equivalent through the non-formal stream. Likewise, by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age.

MAKING THE SYSTEM WORK

It is obvious that these and many other new tasks of education cannot be performed in a state of disorder. Education needs to be managed in an atmosphere of utmost intellectual rigour, seriousness of purpose and, at the same time, of freedom essential for innovation and creativity. While far-reaching changes will have to be incorporated in the quality and range of education, the process of introducing discipline into the system will have to be started, here and now, in what exists.

The country has placed boundless trust in the educational system. The people have a right to expect concrete results. The first task is to make it work. All teachers should teach and all students study.

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The strategy in this behalf will consist of -

- (a) A better deal to teachers with greater accountability;
- (b) Provision of improved students' services and insistence on observance of acceptable norms of behaviour;
- (c) Provision of better facilities to institutions; and
- (d) Creation of a system of performance appraisals of institutions according to standards and norms set at the National or State levels.

EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

There is a paramount need to create a consciousness of the environment. It must permeate all ages and all sections of society, beginning with the child. Environmental consciousness should inform teaching in schools and colleges. This aspect will be integrated in the entire educational process.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Sports and physical education are an integral part of the learning process, and will be included in the evaluation of performance. A nation-wide infrastructure for physical education, sports and games will be built into the educational edifice.

The infrastructure will consist of playfields, equipment, coaches and teachers of physical education as part of the School Improvement Programme. Available open spaces in urban areas will be reserved for playgrounds, if necessary by legislation. Efforts will be made to establish sports institutions and hostels where specialised attention will be given to sports activities and sports-related studies, along with normal education. Appropriate encouragement will be given to those talented in sports and games. Due stress will be laid on indigenous traditional games. As a system which promotes an integrated development of body and mind, Yoga will receive special attention. Efforts will be made to introduce yoga in all schools; to this end, it will be introduced in teacher training courses.

STATE LEVEL

State Governments may establish State Advisory Boards of Education on the lines of CABE. Effective measures should be taken to integrate mechanisms in the various State departments concerned with Human Resource Development.

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Special attention will be paid to the training of educational planners, administrators and heads of institutions. Institutional arrangements for this purpose should be set up in stages.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL LEVEL

District Boards of Education will be created to manage education up to the higher secondary level. State Governments will attend to this aspect with all possible expedition. Within a multi-level framework of educational development, Central, State, District and Local level agencies will participate in planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

A very important role must be assigned to the head of an educational institution. Heads will be specially selected and trained. School complexes will be promoted on a flexible pattern so as to serve as networks of institutions and synergic alliances to encourage professionalism among teachers, to ensure observance of norms of conduct and to enable the sharing of experiences and facilities. It is expected that a developed system of school complexes will take over much of the inspection functions in due course.

Local communities through appropriate bodies, will be assigned a major role in programmes of school improvement.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND AIDED INSTITUTIONS:

Non-government and voluntary effort including social activist groups will be encouraged, subject to proper management, and financial assistance provided. At the same time, steps will be taken to prevent the establishment of institutions set up to commercialize education.

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7. ABOUT MACR

Right thinking citizen of Manipur could not ignore the rights of children being violated every day and to address their issues it was felt that a collective voice was needed. Manipur Alliance for Child's Rights (MACR) was formed on 23rd December 2005 by like-minded social activists, community-based organizations (CBOs), Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and people from different walks of life.

It became the mouthpiece of this vulnerable population and began to highlight issues related to child rights in the state and created a common platform to fight injustice suffered by the people.

Intervention on child rights:

- Child Rights can not be addressed in isolation.
- Child Rights are linked with others pre-dominant issues of the operational area.
- Unless the immediate environment of the child and the socio-political structure and processes are changed child rights can not be ensured.
- For that change in the socio-political structure a process of social transformation will be essential.
- Without large scale peoples mobilization social transformation process is not possible.
- Relevance of alliance is there in large scale people mobilization process.

In order to address the issues of Child Rights and bring about social transformation we need to initiate a social movement. Social movement and social transformation are inextricably linked. We need to have a different outlook from project based to mass movement base.

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Vision:

To bring about a just society by creating safe and supportive environment for children's right to life, growth, and expression by incubation and mobilizing people centered advocacy process against human rights violation in order to ensure the rights of the children".

Objectives:

- Building up linkage/support base from people, NGOs, women's groups to ensure the rights of children.
- Linkage with government and democratic pressure groups.
- Transforming the society to bring about a child friendly environment.
- To build up people mobilization process such as pressure groups to ensure rights of children.
- To seek solidarity from other peace building movement to integrate holistic child rights by promoting interdependence.
- To incubate and mobilize people centered advocacy process against human rights violation in order to ensure child rights.

Activities Highlight:

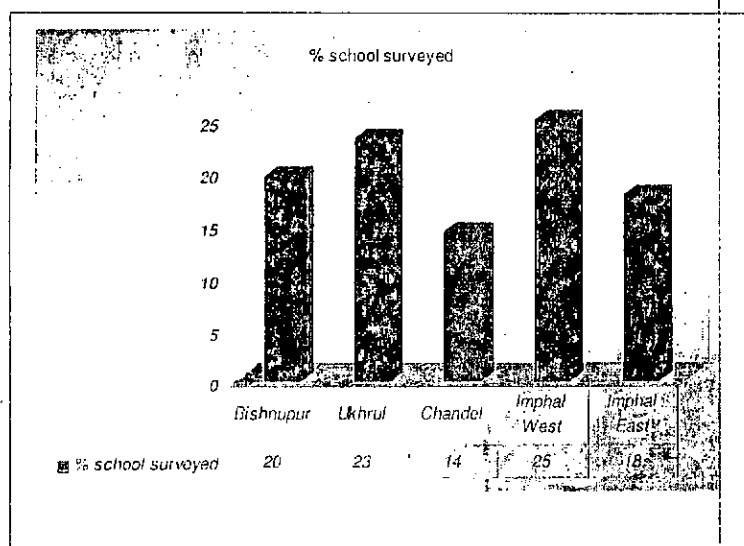
- Mass awareness on Child Rights
- Advocacy at National level through NAFRE
- Mass Protest against violation of Child rights
- Capacity Building at District and State level child rights.
- Press conference /meeting etc.
- Election Advocacy Campaign for child rights
- Study and research on child rights issue
- Publication of MACR newsletter

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8. FACT FINDINGS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Districts covered for survey



Study was conducted in 56 Government Primary School covering five districts of Bishenpur, Ukhrul, Chandel, Imphal West and East. Out of total surveyed school, Bishenpur district covered 19% like wise Ukhrul, Chandel, Imphal West and East covered 23%, 14%, 25%,

18% respectively. In chandel district the number of school covered was less due to limitations and the political situation. Highest number of Government Primary school was surveyed in the district of Imphal West due to the presence of the more numbers of members in the MACR process from the districts. In Chandel district most of the road side schools are being covered for survey

Population covered in study

During the compilation of data it has been found that Imphal East district covered 45% of the total surveyed population. Population covered means that the population in concerning villages of all surveyed 56 Government primary schools. This information has been collected through the help of Panchayat members and School head master. After Imphal East districts, Bishenpur covered second highest population ie 27%. It is quite clear that most of the area where survey was conducted in both the districts are coming under the valley and it is well known that the population density is high in two

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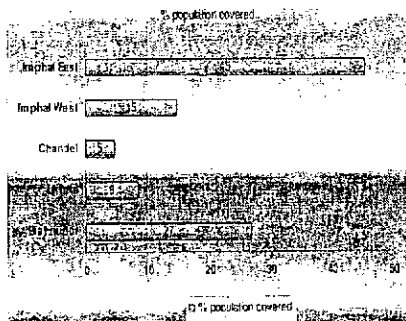
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mentioned district compared to other districts where survey was conducted. Study covered the ethnic groups of Meitei, Tangkhul, Kabui, Maring, Kuki, Lamkang, Aimol, Nepali and Muslims in 99 villages where survey was conducted. Meitei are in majority in Bishenpur, Imphal East and West districts whereas Tangkhul are in Ukhrul district only. Imphal West is the mixed population of Meitei, Muslim, Nepali and some of the tribal groups.

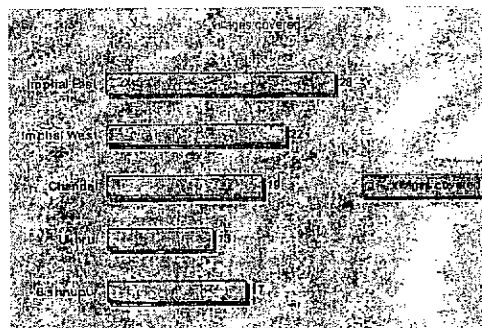
Population and village covered in study

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Total population	Percentage population	Village covered	Percentage Village
1	Imphal East	48110	45	28	28.3
2	Imphal West	15755	15	22	22.2
3	Chandel	4965	5	19	19.2
4	Ukhrul	8846	8	13	13.1
5	Bishenpur	28438	27	17	17.2
	Total	106114	100	99	100

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION COVERED FOR SURVEY AT DISTRICT LEVEL



VILLAGES COVERED IN PERCENTAGE



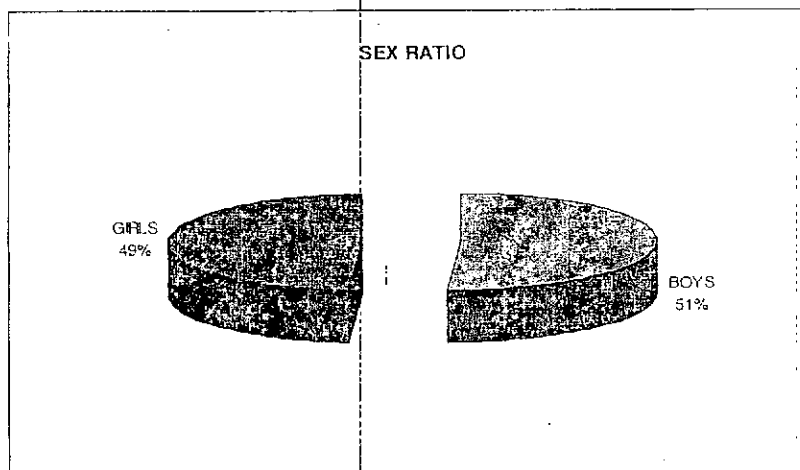
From the data and graph, it is clear that the population density of the districts is very much in tune with the population ratio of the hill and valley districts of the State. The

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valley districts Bishenpur covered 17.2 % villages out of total surveyed village and the percentage of population in surveyed villages are 27% out of the total population surveyed in state and it is different from the hill district of Chandel where total percentage of village covered is 19% of total villages but it is contributing only 5% population of total surveyed population in the State. It is also reflecting the population density of the districts. This may be also due to the internal displacement taking place among the population because of the conflict situation.

District wise sex ratio in surveyed concerned villages of the School

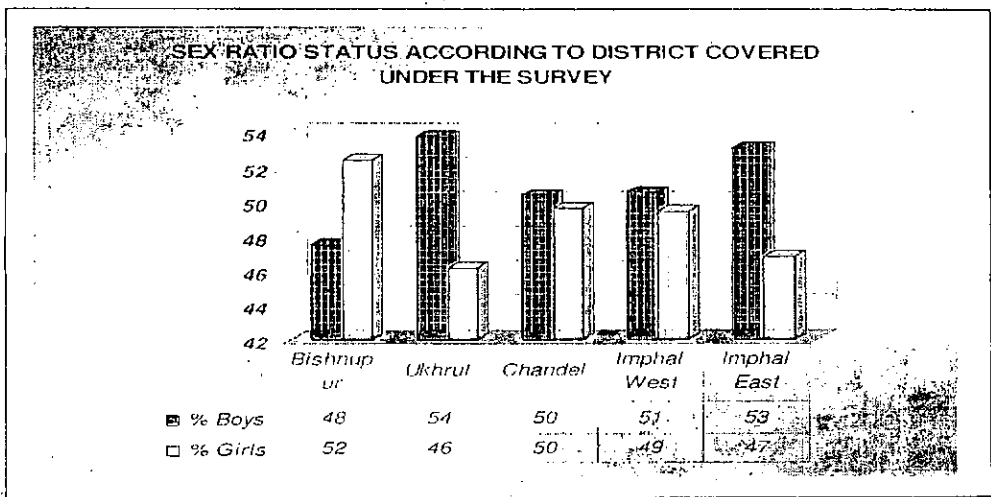
Out of 99 surveyed villages, covering total population of 106114 of the concerning villages of the 56 surveyed Government Primary school, it has been found that the total population of boys are 13930 which



is 51% of total population in between the age group of 6-14 years where as the total population of girls are 13287 which is 49% of total children in the age group 6-14 years. But the district wise sex ratio is varying from one district to another, in case of Bishenpur district, the data reflects that the percentage population of Boys is 48% in comparison to the Girls which is 52%, it is just reverse with the State level compilation document, whereas in case of Ukhrul and Imphal East there are huge gaps in between the population of boys and girls. It can be quite clear that the sex ratio in some of the districts except Chandel and Imphal West are not in good trend. The population of girls compares to the boys is very less in Ukhrul district and this is a concern to be discussed.

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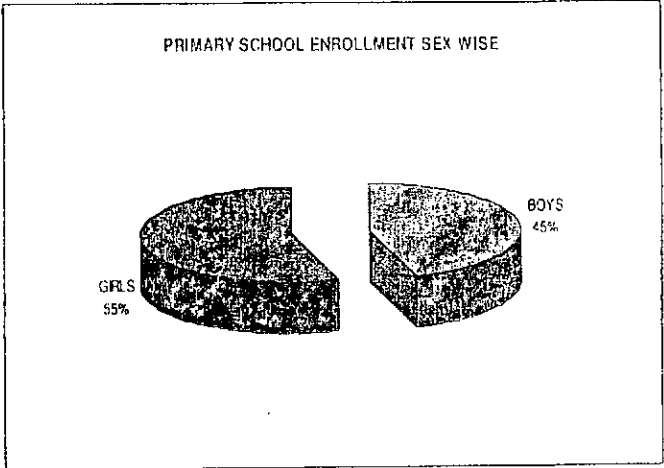
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B. ATTENDANCE STATUS

One interviewer from Bishenpur district shared that one primary school was closed on the school working day, on enquiry the headmaster of the school shared that there are three teachers in the school, out of which two were on training, thus she was unable to manage the school, so she closed the school.

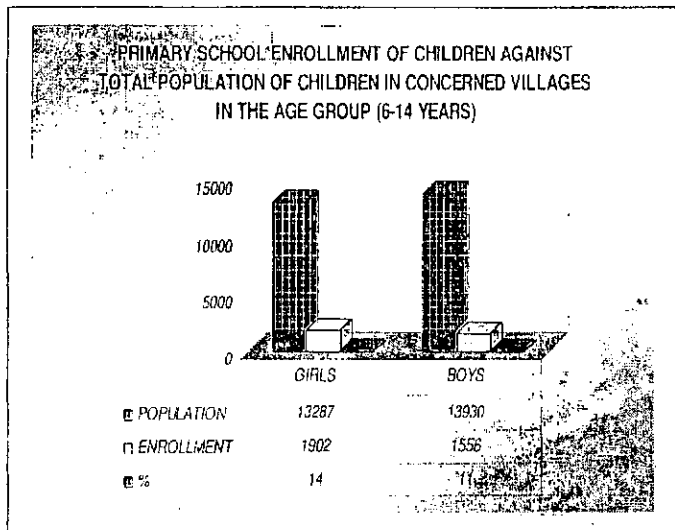
The survey of Government Primary school in 56 Schools reveals that 55% girls are enrolled against the percentage of 45% of boys in the State, ie the percentage of girls enrollment is in higher side compared to the boys. But if we compare the enrollment status in compare to the total population of children in the age group 6-14



years then it is very poor status. The percentage of boys enrollment is 11% and for girls it is 14%, in Government primary school education out of the total children in the

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concerning villages of the surveyed school. This is very clear either child in those areas is out of school or going to the private school for education. But it is also fact that the children from the marginalised community are definitely not getting chance in any private institution for education due to economic backwardness and they are solely depending upon the Government Primary school. Whereas the status of enrollment is very poor this is a concern area.



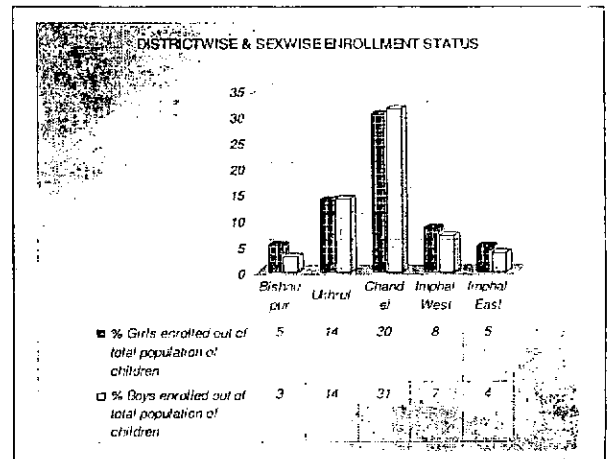
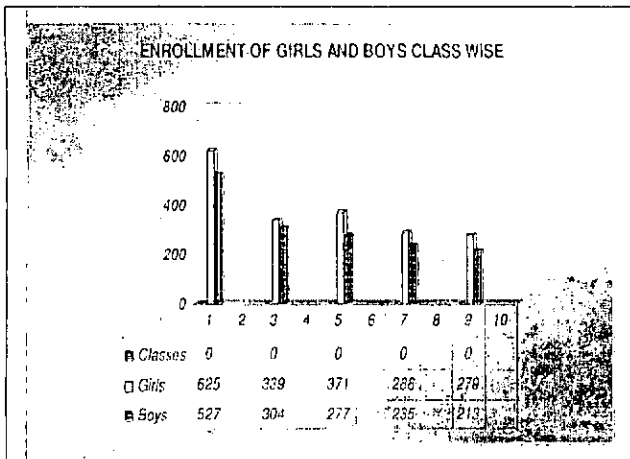
only 11% enrollment rate. The picture is not good, education system in the state become commercialised and for that marginalised community are totally victimized in the process of education in the society.

Based on the information, it is being reflected that the girls' enrollment is always on the higher side from class One to Five and also the status of the drop out for girl's population in standard one is higher than the boy's enrolled population. The drop out figure has been calculated against the total enrollment of students in the class. Other observation is also towards decreasing trend of the enrollment from class one to five and at the same time the drop out trend is also in decreasing trend from class one to five. It is obvious that if the enrollment is decreasing and therefore drop out figure is also decreasing as per the total strength of the children in the class room.

As per the data analysis, it is reflected that the total population of girls in surveyed villages are 13,287 and out of this only 1902 girls are enrolled in the Government Primary School ie only 14% girls are enrolled whereas for boys total population is 13930 and only 1556 are enrolled in school ie

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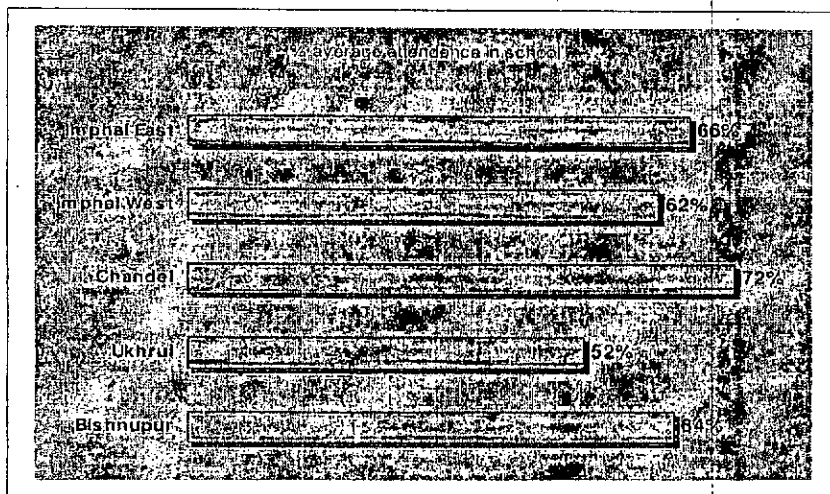
As per the data, reduce in percentage of the girls enrollment from class one to five is 55% and whereas in case of boys the percentage gaps from class one to five is 59%. Once again gaps of reducing enrollment are more in boys:

Whereas district wise analysis says that the chandel district having nearly equal enrollment status of the girls and boys ie 30 and 31 percentages respectively. Whereas in Bishenpur, Imphal West and East districts the status of the enrollment in the Government primary school is very poor. The percentage of enrollment in Ukhrul district is little bit better in position to the Bishenpur, Imphal west and East. This data is only for the Government primary school education but it is also a fact that the mushroom growth of the private school is also visible in surrounding areas of the State Capital Imphal, therefore the children from the districts of Bishenpur, Imphal East and West is getting more opportunity.

If we will focus on the average attendance of the children in the Government primary school then once again the Chandel is in higher side with 72% (most of the surveyed Schools are in road side, but in remote area, the picture is different) and Ukhrul is with

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52% average attendance in the school, which is the lowest one. But in the case of Imphal East, Imphal West and Bishenpur it is confined to 62% to 66%.



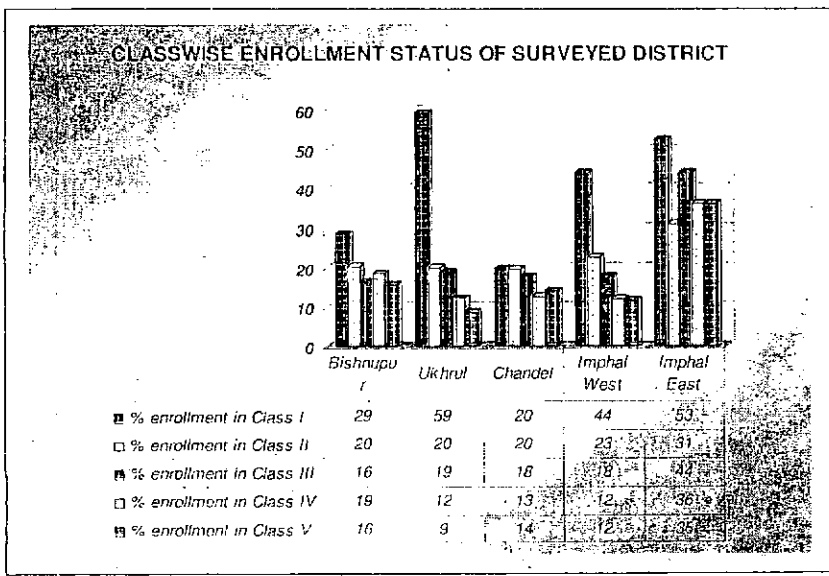
According to the study, there is 62% of total average attendance in school. As the law and order situation in Manipur is very bad, normal academic atmosphere is also affected due to

frequent Bandhs and General Strikes. Most of the school authorities' didn't open their attendance report.

Overall the attendance is very poor, though this information is being provided by the school teachers and they have tried to balance their status and also justified their role but it has been observed that in actual this average percentage of the attendance is also lower than the 50%.

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Class wise enrollment status in every district also reflects the decreasing trend from class one to five. In class one the enrollment ratio is high in every district and at the same time the drop out rate in standard one is very

high in all the districts. In the case of Imphal East the picture of enrollment is little bit in better position compared to other districts. The picture of Ukhrul is very poor where it looks as if no body is going to matriculate from the Government school. Chandel district is having the low rate of enrollment in comparison to other districts but they have maintained the retention of the children in the school. The condition of Imphal West is also more or less equal to the Ukhrul situation and at the same time there was high percentage of drop out in Ukhrul and Imphal West in comparison to other districts.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS

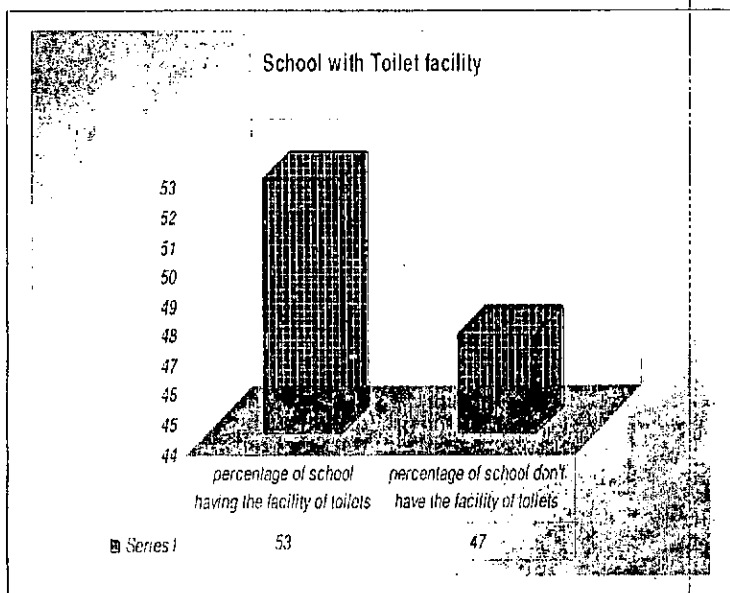
During the survey it has been tried to find out the status of the availability of room in school, availability of the lavatory (separately for students, teachers and also for boys and girls), availability of drinking water facility for children, availability of playing ground for the children, condition of the school building etc.

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Information related to the infrastructure has been verified by the surveyors during the survey and found that some adjustment are made due to less numbers of classroom and the rooms are not clean and are not properly maintained.

Class-rooms partitions are made by bamboo-mats and rooms are not cemented. Average rooms of the schools are three in numbers including the rooms for staffs of the school and table and desks are not enough and are hardly to manage the students.

In Imphal West, one school where there are 32 students (class 1-1V), there are only one class room, they arranged in such a way that when one class is going on, the remaining class are out of the school and play in the playground.



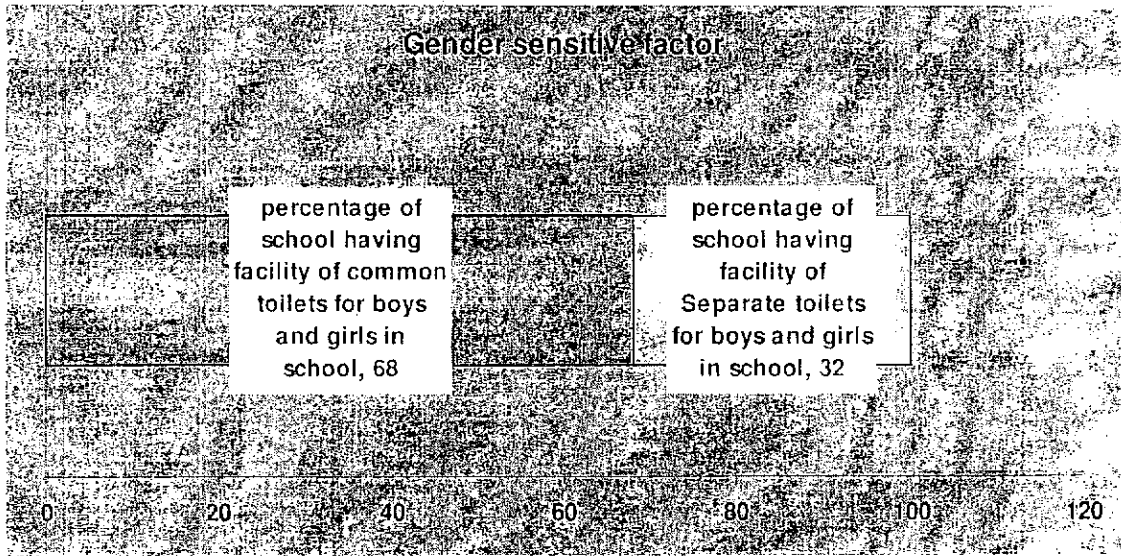
53% primary school claimed that there is a facility of lavatory but without the proper arrangements and the 47% of school does not have toilet facilities at all. The condition of the toilet is so dirty and unhygienic; therefore sometimes the children used the open space.

Therefore, even though many

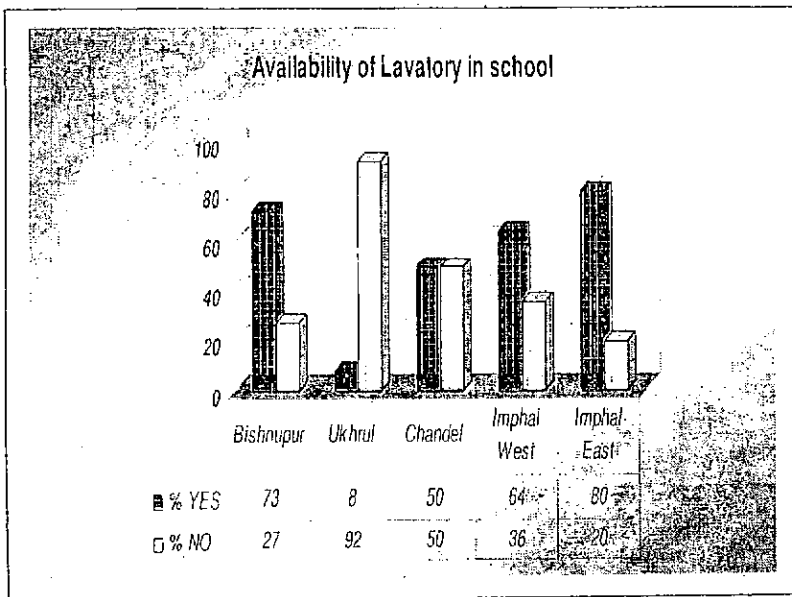
schools are classified under the category of availability, only single room is available. The toilets are not in a good condition. There is no water for cleaning the toilets. So the numbers of schools with proper usable, clean toilets are much less. In so many places it has been found that the facility of lavatory is available only for the teachers not for the children. There is no specific structure for the physically challenged children in the school

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Out of the 53% of the school, where lavatory is available, there is an observation that 68% of the school is having the common lavatory facility for the boys and girls in the school whereas 32% school responded that there is separate arrangements for the boys and girls.

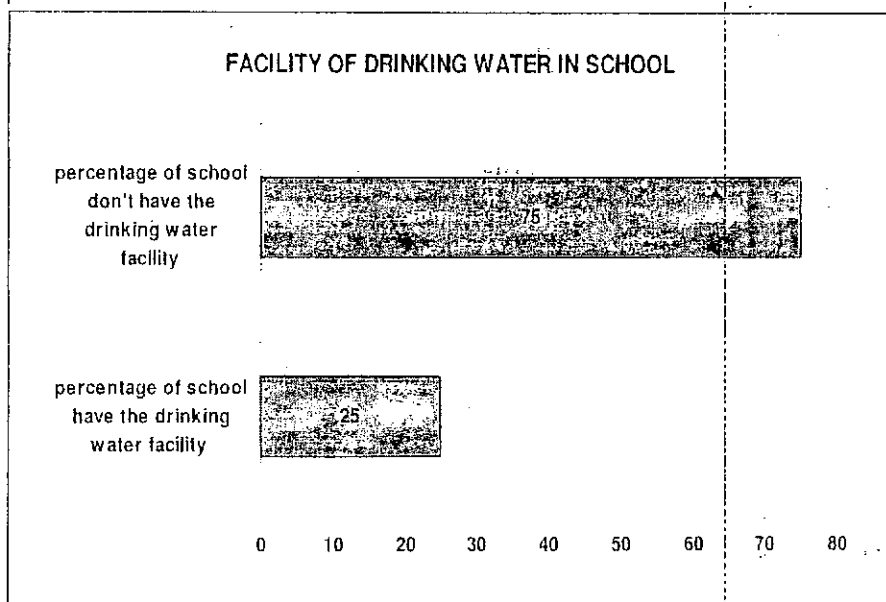


District wise analysis of data says that the Bishnupur, Imphal East and West are having the facility of the lavatory with the percentage figure of 73%, 80% and 64% consecutively out of 53% available facilities in entire surveyed school in State. Chandel

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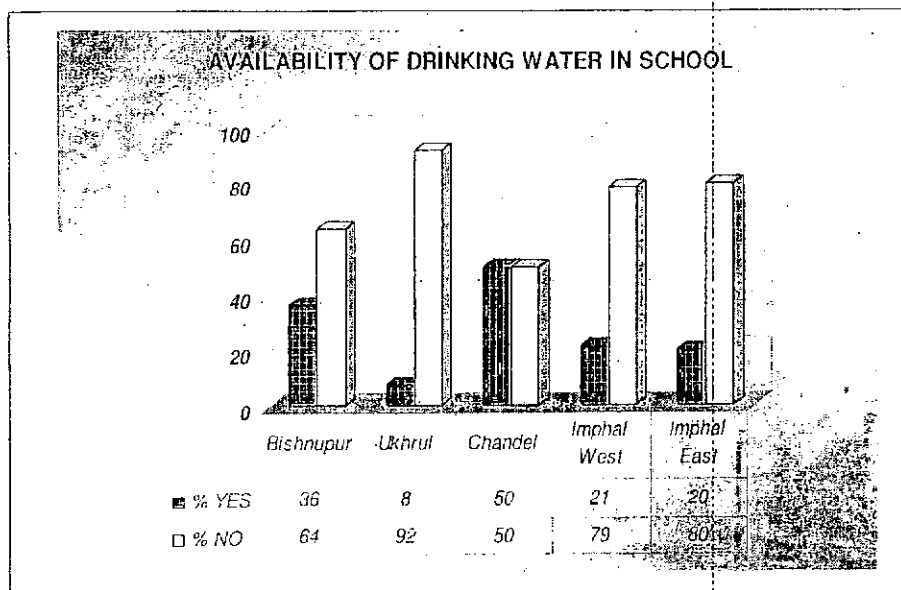
district says it is fifty-fifty with availability and non availability. The condition in Ukhrul is very poor, where 92% of the schools are without the facilities of toilets.

As per the survey data it has been found that 75% of the surveyed school doesn't have the drinking water facilities. Only 25% of the surveyed school is claiming the facilities of



the drinking water, but there is no proper drinking water arrangement made in the school, there are no filters in the school, and even if they have, it is in the teacher common room.

They use bucket (brite) and drawn water from any available sources such as tap water,



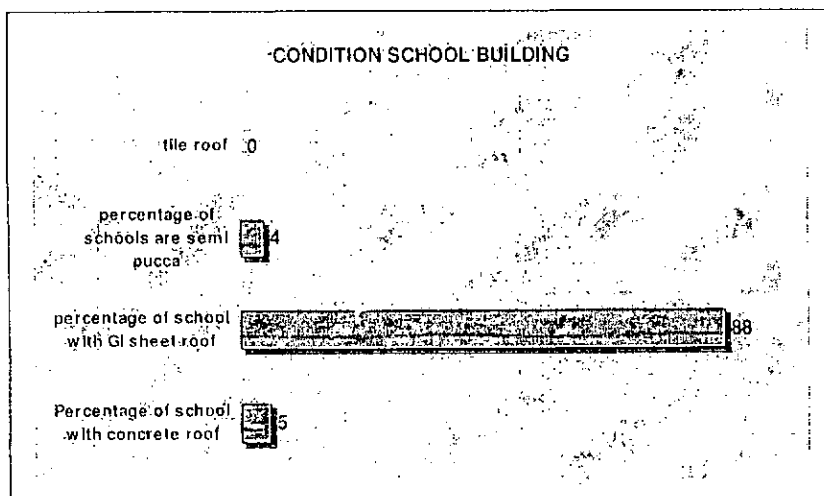
ponds, well, hand-pump, and river. Some students bring their own drinking water bottle. Therefore in the parameter of "safe drinking water, very few schools will

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qualify. The condition of facilities of drinking water in Ukhrul district is very difficult; no school is having the facilities of drinking water; only structure is available but no source of water. 21% and 20% of the surveyed school in Imphal West and East districts are having the facilities of drinking water, but majority of the school do not have the facility.

Only in Chandel district it is fifty- fifty. But it is also not with the proper arrangements, most of the time water is not available in the source. There is no special provision found for the physically challenged children in all surveyed school in the five districts of the State.



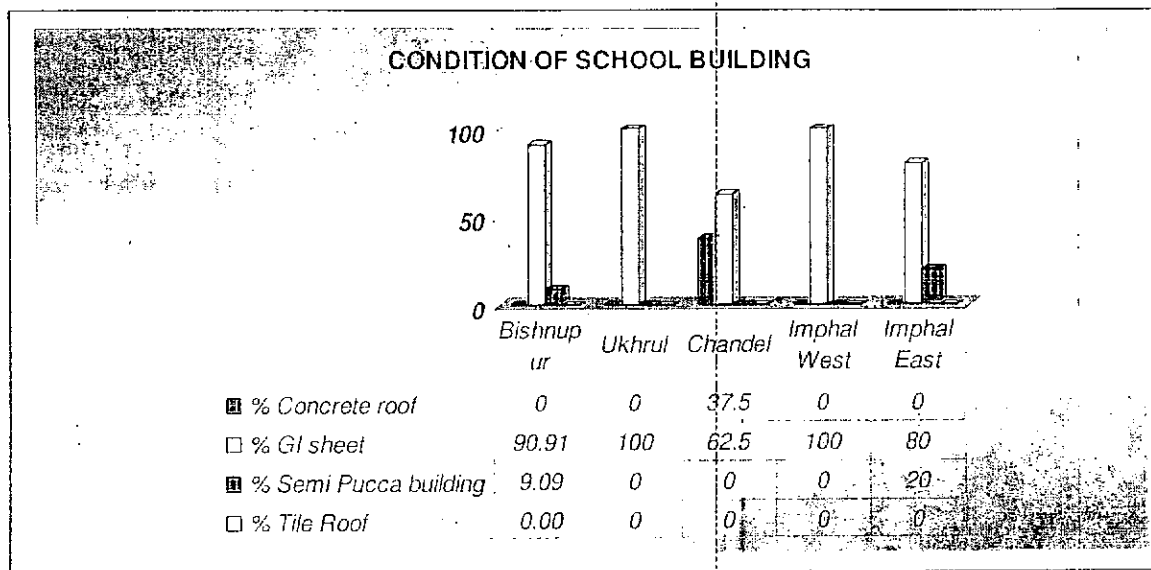
Most of schools do not have a playing ground in school (of their own), so they used a village ground. In some of the place, adjacent vacant land is being used by children. Parents

expressed that they want school boundary for the safety of the children. 70% of the surveyed schools say that they have the playing ground in the school but the majority of the grounds are not under the campus of the School. It is just open space used for school.

During the survey surveyors visited the school and found the findings with the direct observation on the spot, 4% of school is with the semi concrete building, 88% of the school is with the GI sheet roof and only 5% schools are with the concrete roof. It is also being found that the walls are made by mud and bamboo.

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100% of the surveyed school in Ukhrul (38% of the schools having the cemented wall) and Imphal West districts is with the GI sheet. The condition of school building is not well. The walls and the floor are with mud. Only in Chandel districts it is been found



that 38% of the school buildings are with concrete roof. Overall the 67% of the school buildings are not in satisfactory condition; this is the concern with the infrastructure of the Government primary school in the State.

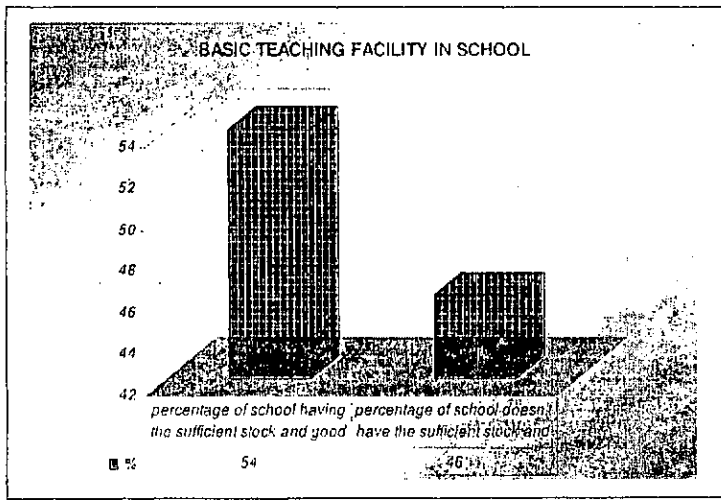
In case of Ukhrul district, school surveyed is at the accessible road. Pictures differ in remote villages. Surrounding walls are semi Pucca where as in most of the buildings there is no participation. No school building for Halang Primary School.

D. TEACHING FACILITY IN CLASSROOM

During the survey, it has been tried to get the status of the sufficient stock of teaching materials like chalk, condition of black board, duster, provisions of books and uniform for economically poor students, implementation of Mid Day Meal with all the arrangements as per the norms, sitting arrangements of the children in class room, exposure visit of children in various historical places, sports and cultural activity in the school. Following information is being collected from the teachers, head masters and parents also, in some cases.

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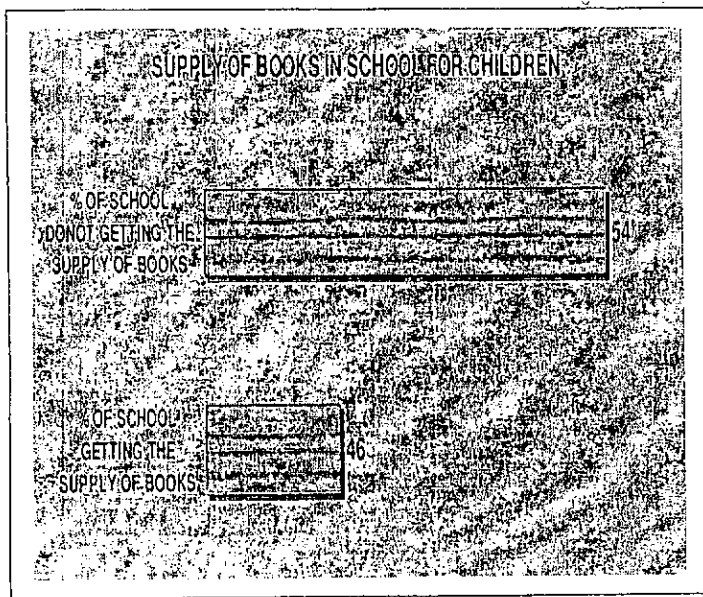
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Majority of the school do not have sufficient stock and condition of chalk, duster and black board is not satisfactory. In some schools teachers arranged the required need of school by contributing the money among them. The schools do

not have enough blackboard and duster. 54% of the surveyed school claims that they have the sufficient teaching materials in the school. 46% of the school denies the availability of teaching material in the school.

In case of Imphal West, one school does not have a blackboard or chalk. Thus the



teachers teach the students by circling them. In some cases, the teachers shared that the procedure of collecting the money for such items or procuring the materials is so cumbersome, that the teachers try to avoid that. Some times, they pull money from their pocket and buy stuffs.

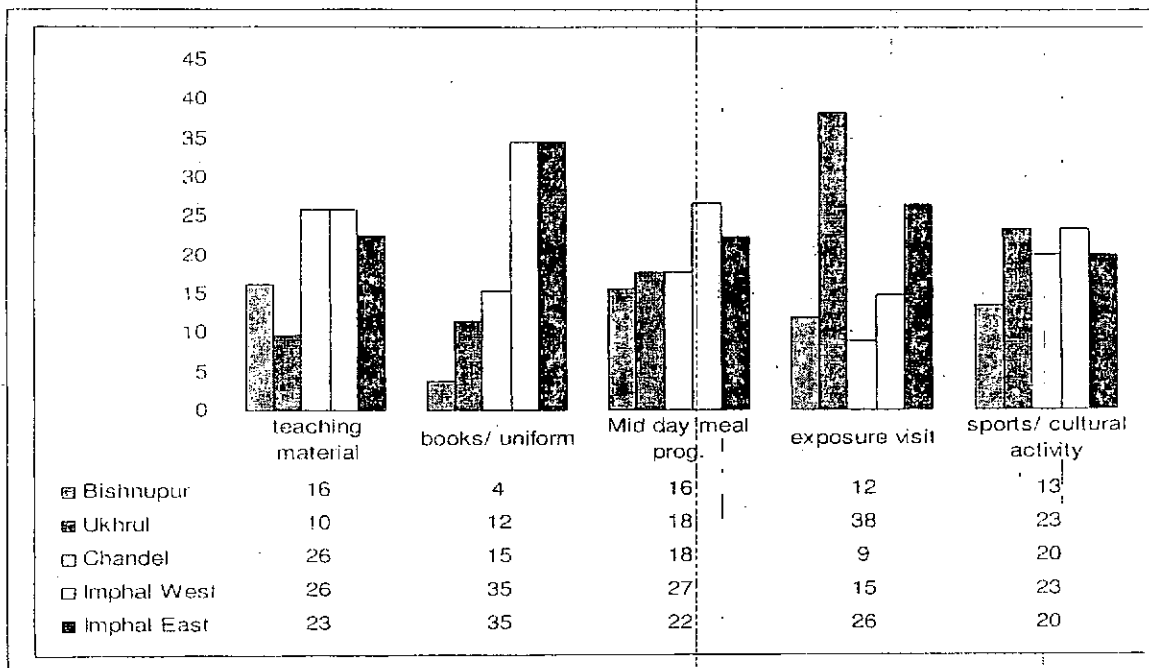
Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan 2 or 3 text books are provided to the students, but that is not in time, students got in the month of June but no uniform are provided to students.

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Mid Day Meal is being provided in school, but 1 or 2 days in a week, and when the cooks were absent mid day materials were given to the students. Supply materials were reduced by the department but not officially.

In case of Ukhrul District, it has been found that food grains are being sold and money they got was used for the salary of private teachers.

Mid Day Meal is not being implemented properly in the school, different practices are being done in different schools. In most of the schools the dry food grains are being given to the children in spite of providing the cooked food to the children. Teachers are also not open to share all the records related to the stocks of materials and the actual



attendance of the children in the school and there is no regular monitoring by the education department.

49% of the Government Primary school doesn't have the proper sitting arrangements for children. Sitting arrangement are not satisfactory, 6 or 7 students were sitting in one bench. In some school, there are no rooms for teachers, so they have to stand in outside

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when they have no class. 53% of the schools claimed that they are organising the sports and cultural activity with the children in school, but in fact it has been observed that these are event based not as regular activity. That is once in a year.

The district wise analysis reflects that the Imphal East and West are having the good condition in comparison to other districts. The condition of Ukhrul and Bishenpur is not in good condition in comparison to other districts. In terms of sports- cultural activity, the Ukhrul schools are in better position; it may be due to the cultural practices in the community.

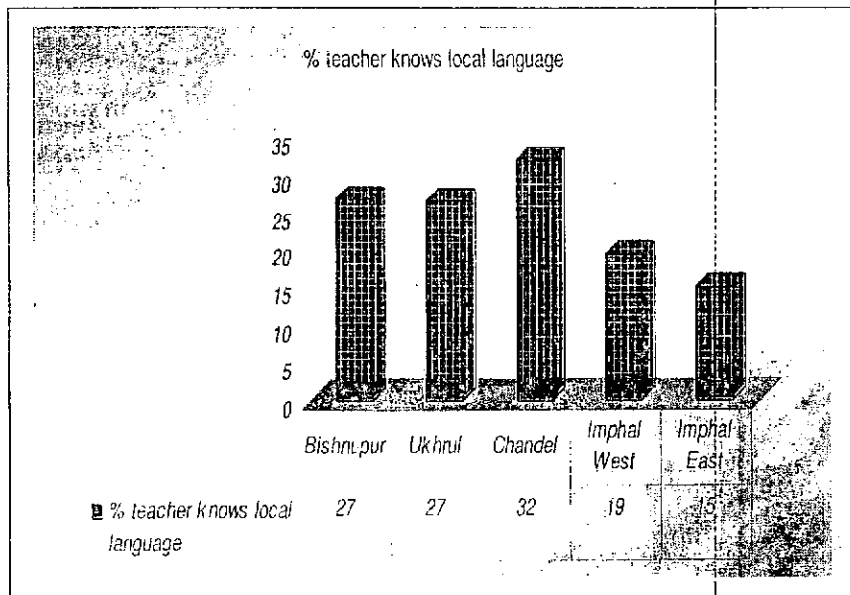
E. TEACHERS

Survey study has tried to find the status of the percentage recruitment of male and female teachers in the school, how many teachers are regular in school, average days of attendance in school, knowledge of the teachers about the local languages, culture and tradition.

Above information has been collected through the close interaction of the teachers and the community, but the information related to the teachers as shared by the teachers are biased and when it was verified by the community it differs.

School in Ukhrul, Chandel Districts the village recruited the substitute teachers. Regular teachers are less in numbers, so the village authority arranged some private teachers, and monthly pay for private teachers are collected from the students as fees and adjusted from mid day meal. There are some teachers who are old enough to teach present day's syllabus to primary children.

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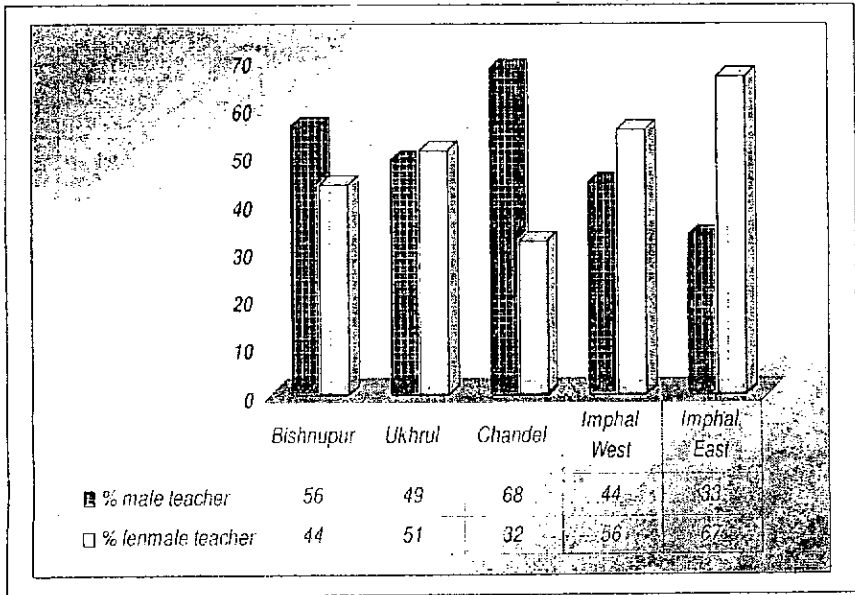
In the hill districts, most of the valley based teachers do not attend schools. There are two systems in practice. The actual teacher appoints a substitute teacher from the local area

and gives him/her a small part of the salary, 1500/- max. The students and parents have to accommodate this system because the local person is younger in age, easily available, known person from community, from same hill based cultural background. Absenteeism is also less and the person is more committed. This is also seen as an opportunity for local youths for employment.

In another case, when there are no teachers for many reasons, Village authority engages private teachers. Mostly the salary is paid from student's extra fees and private arrangement by village. Private teachers are engaged by the villagers as internal arrangement from own sources. The above graph clears the picture that non local teachers are not well acquainted with the community culture and languages

Most of teachers are trained, because of government's policy, but not functional effectively, in Ukhrul district, one teacher training institute DIET gives a training certificate to every teacher who got admitted in the institute either he/ she continues or not.

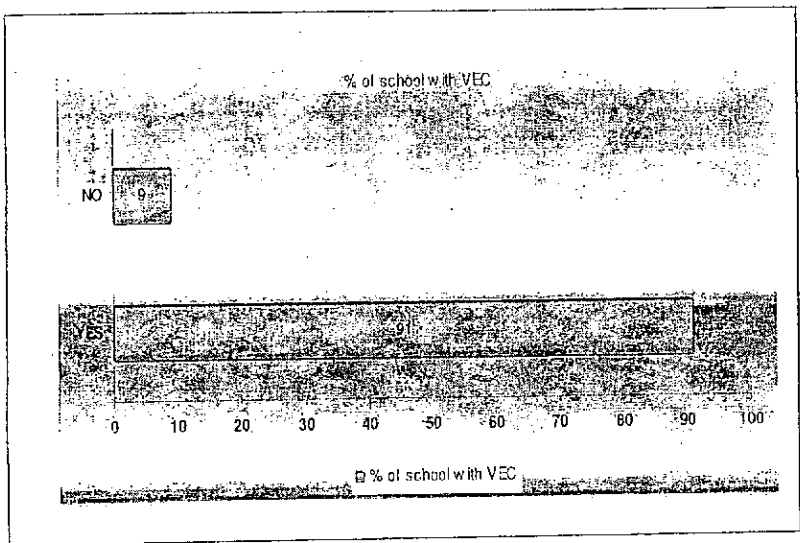
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This question was asked to the head master and teachers. The answers are not reliable. There is no uniformity of training. There was no scope to verify the kind of training or its efficacy. In Imphal east and West districts, it has

been found that the percentage of female teachers is more than the male teachers, but in case of Chandel it is reverse. In case of Bishenpur and Ukhrul the male- female teachers' ratio is moderate. Regarding the regularity of teachers in school, it has been responded that more than 80% teachers are regular in the school.

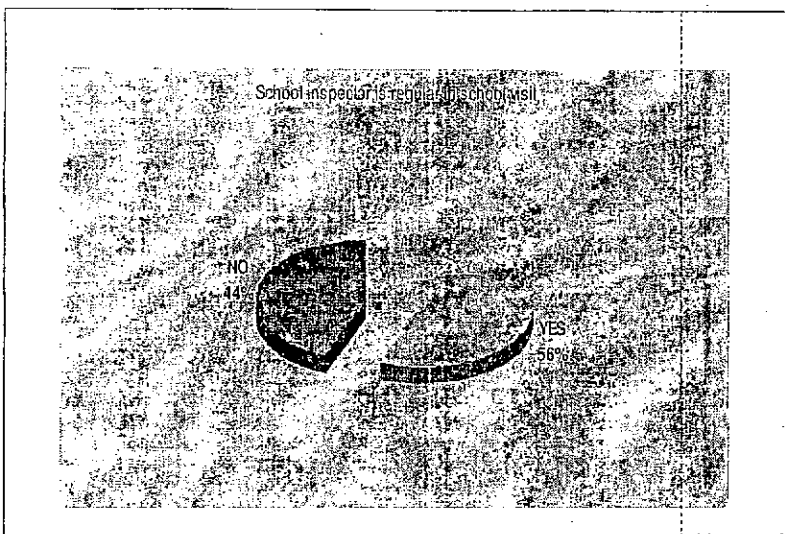
F. MONITORING MECHANISM



91% of the surveyed schools claimed that they have the village education committee but not active, most school committees are constituted only for name sake and not functional. V.E.C. has no power and department

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do not honor their recommendation. Some schools are maintaining proper register for V.E.C. but proper meeting were not held and signature were collected by headmaster. There were cases where the family members of head masters are the members of VEC. School inspector is visiting the school but not regular, they do visit when they wish to visit, so most of their visits are surprise to the school.



44% of the school responded that school visiting inspector is regular but in reality when it was asked to the community that they have not seen any inspector in the school. In Ukhru, district, community responded

that a few years back inspector visited the school.

Teachers-students ratio is not appropriate, in some schools there are fewer students and more teachers and on the other hands there are many students and fewer teachers.

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9. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FACTS/ FINDINGS

General information in concerning villages of the Government Primary School

- ❖ The valley district (Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishenpur) covers 63% of total surveyed school and it covers 87% of total surveyed population, whereas hill districts (Ukhrul and Chandel) covers only 37% of the total surveyed school and population coverage is only 13% of total surveyed population. 63% of school covers 67% of villages in valley districts, whereas 32% of school of hill districts covers 37% of villages. This is reflecting that per head dependency in Government Primary School in Valley districts are more in comparison to the hill districts.
- ❖ The percentage of boys and girls population in the five surveyed districts are 51% and 49% consecutively, a little bit balanced but in case of Bishenpur district, it is contradictory that the population percentage of boys are lesser than the girls ie 48% and 52% consecutively. Whereas in the Ukhrul and Imphal East district, the sex ratio is also not nearer to the balance figure, the boy's percentage population coverage is 54% and 53% consecutively, which is higher than the percentage population of girls. Imbalance sex ratio.

Enrollment and Drop Out in Government Primary School

- ❖ 11% boys enrolled against the total population of the boys, whereas 14% of girls are enrolled against the total population of girl children in between the age group of 6-14 years in the concerning villages of the surveyed school, the percentage of girls enrollment in Government primary school is higher than the boys, but it is a poor status of enrollment in the Government primary school. It can be analysed that either children are enrolled in private schools or they may be out of school. The maximum chances is that children are out of school, as because it has been found that in Manipur there is a huge economic gaps in between the rural and urban population. Majority of the people in rural areas are under the poverty line and for them it is very difficult to send their children in

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private school for education, they are depending upon the Government schools but the state education system is not able to provide them good opportunity as enrollment status said. Other side it is good that girls are in higher side in enrollment but only 14% of total girl's population.

❖ The percentages of enrollment in class one is always higher side in all the surveyed districts but at the same time the drop out rate is also higher in class one. In Imphal West and Ukhrul districts the decreasing trend of the enrollment is very fast and it seems that there are very few children in higher class. This shows the fast drop out rate in the State and the drop out rate is very high. Class wise enrollment status reflects that in class one there is 33% enrollment against total enrollment in school, whereas the drop out rate is 51% in class one against total drop out figures from class one to five, i.e. maximum. In class five the enrollment percentage is 14% of total enrollment, whereas drop out percentage is 10% out of total figure of drop out. This shows that parents are interested to send their children to Government primary school but school is not able to retain the children in school.

❖ The average attendance of the children in a year is nearly about 62%, which is very poor status; the political situation of the State is also responsible for this and also the State education system. Where Government primary school is not able to retain the average attendance more than 75%.

Infrastructure status in Government Primary School

❖ Out of the total surveyed school, 47% of the school doesn't have the toilet facility for the children. There is no special provision for the physically challenged children. 32% of the school having the facility of separate toilet facility for boys and girls, whereas 68% of the school (out of 53%) has the common facility of toilet for both boys and girls.

❖ Ukhrul is the worst case, where 92% of the school is without the facility of toilet in school.

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- ❖ 75% of the school is running without the facility of drinking water, where Ukhrul is the worst case, 92% of the school is running without the facility of drinking water. Imphal East is the second worst case, where 80% of the school is lacking with the facility.
- ❖ 88% of the school building is of GI sheet, whereas Ukhrul and Imphal West registered 100% building with the GI sheet and in Imphal East it is 80% school with GI sheet. In Bishenpur district, out of surveyed school, there is no school building with the concrete roof and wall are made up with mud and bamboo.

Teaching facility in Government Primary School

- ❖ 56% of the Government Primary School responded that they have the stock of chalk, duster and black board in good condition, but when it was verified physically then the percentage figures reduces. The facilities are with the poor condition.
- ❖ 49% of the Government Primary School is not with the sitting arrangements for the classes, no arrangements of benches, desk etc, and no class wise separate sitting arrangements found.
- ❖ Ukhrul and Bishenpur are the worst effected cases where there are no sufficient facilities of the teaching materials.
- ❖ Sports- cultural activity in Ukhrul district is in better condition in comparison to other districts.
- ❖ Teaching materials is not being received by the school authority of the remote areas of the State, in some where school authority receives but it is only one or two text books under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- ❖ Mid Day Meal is not being implemented properly as per the provision planned in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Status of Teachers in Government Primary School

- ❖ School in Ukhrul, Chandel Districts the village recruited the substitute teachers. Regular teachers are less in numbers, so the village authority arranged some

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private teachers, and monthly pay for private teachers are collected from the students as fees and adjusted from mid day meal.

- ❖ Most of the teachers are trained officially, but it just fulfilling the Government policy, certificate is also being provided by the institute even without proper training.
- ❖ In Ukhru, Imphal West, Imphal East districts the percentage of Female teachers are in higher side in comparison to the male teachers. Whereas in Chandel districts the percentage of the male teachers are higher than the female teachers.
- ❖ As per the response by the teachers, that 80% of the school teachers are regular in the Government Primary School.
- ❖ The percentage of school, where the teachers knows the local language, local culture, tradition are very less, in chandel districts 32% Government Primary School responded that they know the local culture and languages. In Imphal East and West, maximum teachers are city based and they are daily passenger for school duty.

Monitoring Mechanism

- ❖ There is poor monitoring mechanism of Government Primary School by the government department against the norms and the sanction.
- ❖ 91% of the Government School is functioning with the formation of Village Education Committee but it is the name sake, the members of the committee are not being recognized.
- ❖ 44% of the School responded that School inspector is regular in visit, but the poor status of the enrollment and infrastructure is not improved, this is contradicting with the role of school inspector.

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10. Following are the feedbacks of the volunteers who are engaged in the process of collecting the data.

- Children affected by arms conflict and HIV/AIDS are not able to attend schools due to poverty and lack of guidance by their family members / community.
- School drop-out is high, due to poor infrastructure (classrooms partition are made of kaccha bamboo and are in very bad conditions, Toilet, drinking water and recreational facilities are not available in the school), lack of teaching learning materials, poor quality education, non availability of recreational activity and non functional of schools.
- Teachers are not regular in school, because most of teacher is from far places; it is recommended that the teachers are appointed from the same village.
- Enrollment percentage & Low annual attendance of the children in Government Primary School because of improper functioning of government primary school.
- Community is losing its confidence in Government run Primary schools.
- Mid-day meal provisions not getting according to the prescribed norms.
- No regular exposure programme and cultural & sport activities in the Government Primary School.
- Inadequate no. of teachers (students-teachers ratio is not balance).
- Majority of teachers are untrained, and those who attend the training are only for certificate purpose.
- V.E.C. is only functional for name sake, no decision making authority is empowered to the members.
- School authorities are not open regarding the Attendant registers are not open to villagers.
- Text-books are inadequate & not supplied on time.
- No regular inspection by the concern Government authority.
- There are no special provisions for physically challenge students.

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Recommendation by the Volunteers who are in the survey process

- Children home are to be set up for Arms conflict- HIV/ AIDS infected and affected children in the state and the home must be well equipped with proper facilities and ensure quality education.
- Commitment of teachers needs to be strengthening. The teachers should teach the students with heart and soul, he/ she have to focus on quality education.
- Parents should also take equal responsibility to look after children and also for monitoring the Government Primary Education.
- Government should take their initiative role through school inspectors and to ensure regular inspection from the concerned department.
- All require materials related to education have stock at Zonal Education office.
- V.E.C. to be empowered to take necessary action to those irregular teachers.
- Special provisions for conflict/ HIV/AIDS infected/ affected children.
- To ensure standard drinking water, toilet and recreational facilities.
- To provide special care & support for physically challenged children.
- To supply adequate teaching and learning materials such as uniforms, text-books, blackboard, chalks and duster.
- Mid-day meal should provide according to the standard/ prescribed quality and quantity to all the students.
- School must facilitate the facilities for exposure and cultural activities.
- Teacher's strength needs to increase according to the standard norms.

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11. Conclusion

Study on "Status of Government Primary School education in Manipur" by MACR, has opened several windows and the issues to discuss internally and externally to think again and again. Study reveals that 62% is the average attendance of the enrolled children in the schools, 80% teachers are regular in the school duty, school inspectors inspected only 44% of the total schools surveyed in a year, whereas only 12% children in the villages are enrolled in the Government Primary school. Then one can assume that what teachers and school inspector are doing.

75% of the schools under the survey area are without the facility of drinking water, 47% of the schools are without the facility of toilet, 91% of the schools are running with non functional VECs, recommendations of the VECs are not being honoured, then what monitoring mechanism is operational in the schools, in some cases VECs with their own initiatives engaged local youths as school teachers in hill districts.

Every parent wants to educate their children, therefore sending children to nearby government school but after the bad experience, they loose confidence and became hopeless. Either they are sending in the private school or keeping in home. In hill districts the infrastructural development of school building are being neglected.

Poor infrastructure of the primary schools and inadequate monitoring process by the government department are main reasons responsible for low enrollment and attendance rate of students.

The future and the academic carrier of the children of marginalised and rural community are in a totally confused state, therefore government of India and Manipur have to think again and again on the present status. Civil society is also equally responsible for that. If the concerned matter is not given immediate attention, discussed and resolved then gaping chasms between have's and have not's in Manipur society will be ever widening up. Eventually, it will create more conflict and confusion in the society which leads to losing of potential human resources.

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12.

**Recommendations
On the Status of Primary Education Survey in Manipur
Conducted by MACR**

Process of the final recommendations

The following recommendations have been developed in consolidating, paraphrasing and reconstruction of the commonalities of the various recommendations, as made by Surveyors of the Primary Education Survey conducted by MACR in 5 districts of Manipur such as Imphal East, Imphal West, Chandel, Ukhrul and Bishnupur, and followed up recommendations set by the representatives of district MACR Chapters of the above stated 5 districts, that were placed and shared on 28th July, 2009 during the 3 Days State Level Discussion on Education Status in Manipur at Hotel Imphal, organized by MACR central secretariat from 27th to 29th July, 2009.

The Imphal East MACR placed their recommendations, which were taken in its meeting held on 26th July, 2009, while MACR Ukhrul placed and shared its recommendations, they passed during the one day District Level Consultation Meeting on "Report of the Survey on Status of Primary Schools in Manipur" held on 24th July, 2009 at Ukhrul. Recommendations of MACR Imphal West were passed in its "2 Days Perspective Building Workshop" held on 25th and 26th July, 2009 at Imphal, while the recommendations of MACR Chandel were taken in its "One Day Discussion on Perspective and Educational Survey of MACR" on 25th July, 2009 at Chandel, similarly MACR Bishnupur also shared its recommendations on 28th July, 2009 during the said 3 Day group Discussion. Earlier a 2 Day Workshop for Surveyors of Primary Education Survey was conducted on 19th and 20th June, 2009 at Imphal in which feedbacks of the surveyors were taken into consideration while sharing the evaluation report of the survey work to the larger group.

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RECOMMNDATIONS

(As made on 29th July, 2009 on the concluding day of 3rd day " State Level Discussion on Education Status in Manipur" held on 27 to 29 July, 2009 at Hotel Imphal.)

On regular attendance and punctuality

1. To ensure the regular attendance and punctuality of teachers in primary schools with the constant monitoring drives to be taken up by community/ local bodies and Village Education Committee.
2. School and educational institutions should be made free zone (free from any kind of interferences) and exempted from bandhs and blockade and vehicles transporting the students should be treated as one of the essential services like fire service, medical and media and they should be totally exempted from the bandhs and blockade.
3. Teachers should be located in an easily accessible area near the schools in order to maintain regular attendance and punctuality.
4. Transfer and posting should be rationalized considering the accessibility and free from political interference.

Misuse of Educational Institute

5. Security forces should not be allowed to occupy any educational institutions.
6. Any agency/ agencies should avoid using the school campus for any social functions and gathering which might disturb the educational atmosphere.

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On school building and infrastructure

7. School buildings and basic infrastructures should be properly developed.
8. Adequate quantity of teaching and learning materials, bench, desks etc. should be supplied in time i.e. in the beginning of the session.
9. Facilities for recreation, games and sports with good playgrounds and necessary sports materials and other recreational materials should be availed.
10. Education department should ensure separate toilets for boys & girls including its staffs inside the school campus. Safe drinking water, health care and counseling facilities should be availed.

On developing a better Monitoring mechanism:

11. To ensure a strong involvement of community based organisation, Voluntary organisation, People's Organisation and Village education committee in primary schools administration through constant monitoring, advocacy and strengthening process.
12. To restructure, activate and empower the Village education committee with involvement of community representatives, activating through regular meetings and giving more authority including power to monitor attendance and punctuality of teachers.

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13. Recommendations of Village education committee on disbursement of monthly salary of teachers and other Staff members on the basis of 'No work, No Pay' principle should be honoured.
14. Recommendation of the Village Education Committee should be taken into consideration while transferring/retaining of teachers from/in the school under the Village Education Committee's jurisdiction.
15. Village Education Committee should be empowered to look into the matter of construction of school building, other infrastructural facilities and their maintenance in coordination with the concern department.
16. Village Education Committee should be provided with required resources/fund to monitor, organise & manage periodical interaction between school authority/teachers, parents/guardians as well as the students on specific educational related subjects.
17. Department should ensure regular inspections to schools to improve the functioning of the schools and follow up actions should taken up by giving punishment and rewards to the teachers and head masters in accordance with to their performances.
18. There should be close coordination between Government, concerned education department, and NGOs, civil society's organisations and VECs to ensure proper functioning of schools.
19. Utilizing regular teachers for SSA programme should be reviewed and rectified as it has caused shortage of teachers in the schools.

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On Standardization of Teachers Qualities

20. All the teachers should be trained properly not in namesake for increment of pay and allowance but for delivering quality education. Capacity building of teachers should be taken up by providing orientation and trainings on updated educational systems, teaching methodologies, child psychology, child friendly approaches and child rights from time to time.

On developing a State Education Policy

21. Manipur state must adopt a comprehensive and holistic " State Education policy" to meet the challenges of the modern time educational needs and to cater the Manipur specific needs of the children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS, Conflict and disabled children.

Provision for children living with HIV/AIDS, victims of Armed Conflicts and disabled children

22. There must be provisions for setting up more numbers of Children Homes with a holistic mechanism to provide quality care as well as quality education to orphan/destitute/ disadvantaged children of armed conflict/ HIV/ AIDS and victims of child trafficking/child labourers, disabled or physically challenged children.

23. There should be special facility/provisions for physically challenged children / disabled children by providing special sports and recreational materials which

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are suitable to their physical capacities. Toilets should be separately arranged for them considering their physical accessibilities and conveniences.

24. Provision for educational and financial support to the children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, victims of trafficking, armed conflict, child labourers, and orphans.

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13. ANNEXURE:

Table

General Information about the survey							
S.No.	Indicators	Districts					
		Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	Total
1	Total No. of School surveyed	11	13	8	14	10	56
2	Total No. of Village surveyed	17	13	19	22	28	99
3	Total no. of population covered	28438	8846	4955	15755	48110	106104

Table-1

Information about the children of the Government Primary School

		Districts					
S.No.	Indicators	Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	Total
1	Total no. of Boys (6-14) years	3310	1286	387	1996	6912	13891
2	Total no. of Girls (6-14) years	3652	1105	381	1950	6094	13182
3	Total Children (6-14) years	6962	2391	768	3946	13006	27073
4	Total no. of Boys (6-14) years with physically challenge	4	10	4	7	6	31
5	Total no. of Girls (6-14) years with physically challenge	5	6	1	8	3	23
6	Total Children (6-14) years with physically challenge	9	16	5	15	9	54
7	Total enrollment of girls (6-14) years	352	333	233	352	632	1902
8	Total enrollment of boys (6-14) years	206	336	240	272	489	1543
9	Total No. of enrollment (6-14) years of children	558	669	473	624	1121	3445

Table-2

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Enrollment Class
wise

CLASS	Districts					Total
	Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	
I	160	332	111	247	294	1144
II	114	112	110	126	174	636
III	92	106	100	100	247	645
IV	104	69	72	68	203	516
V	88	50	80	66	203	487
Total	558	669	473	607	1121	3428

Table-3

Drop out status

S.No.	Indicators	Districts					Total
		Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	
1	Numbers of Boys (6-14) years drop out from school	0	19	2	13	0	34
2	Numbers of Girls (6-14) years drop out from school	0	15	4	10	0	29
3	Children (6-14) years impacted by Conflict situation	22	28	3	25	52	130
4	Children (6-14) years impacted by Conflict situation but in school	3	13	3	4	40	63
5	Children (6-14) years impacted by Conflict situation but Out of school education	19	15	0	21	12	67

Table-4

Basic Facilities in Government Primary Schools

S.No.	Indicators	Districts					Total
		Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	
1	Average Numbers of Class room in the School	5	5	4	4	6	24
2	Toilet available in the numbers of school	8	1	4	9	8	30
3	Toilet not available in numbers of the school	3	12	4	5	2	26
4	Availability of common toilets in school	5	0	4	6	4	19

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5	Availability of Separate toilets in the school	3	1	0	3	4	11
6	Availability of drinking water facility in school	4	1	4	3	2	14
7	Non-availability of drinking water facility in school	7	12	4	11	8	42

Table-5

Condition of Government Primary School building

S.No.	Indicators	Districts					Total
		Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	
1	Numbers of School with the Concrete roof	0	0	3	0	0	3
2	Numbers of School with the GI Sheet roof	5	13	5	14	8	45
3	Numbers of School with the semi Pucca Building	1	0	0	0	2	3
4	Numbers of School with the tile roof building	5	0	0	0	0	5

Table-6

Availability of teaching facilities in Government Primary School

S.No.	Indicators	Districts					Total
		Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	
1	Numbers of school with facilities of Teaching materials	5	3	8	8	7	31
2	Numbers of school with facilities of books and uniform	1	3	4	9	9	26
3	Numbers of school with facilities of Mid Day Meal	7	8	8	12	10	45
4	Numbers of school with facilities of exposure visit for the children	4	13	3	5	9	34
5	Numbers of school with facilities of sports/ culture activity for the children	4	7	6	7	6	30

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Table-7

Teachers in Government Primary School

S.No.	Indicators	Districts					Total
		Bisenhpur	Ukhrul	Chandel	Imphal West	Imphal East	
1	Numbers of male teachers in school	23	24	17	32	22	118
2	Numbers of female teachers in school	18	25	8	40	44	135
3	Numbers of teachers are regular in school	35	42	25	59	61	222
4	Numbers of teachers know the local language	11	13	8	14	10	56

Table-8

Annexure-2

Questionnaire format- Govt. Primary School

Name of the Interviewer-

Name of the Organisation-

Date of filling questionnaire-

(PART- A)

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the School-
2. Name of the village/ leikei/ others, where school is situated-
3. Name of the Panchayats where school is situated-
4. Name of the Block where school is situated-
5. Name of the District where school is situated-
6. Please specify the name of the ethnic communities where school is situated-
7. Population covered under the jurisdiction of school-
8. Number of villages (any others) under the jurisdiction of School-

Manipur Alliance for Child Rights, (MACR), Manipur, status of Primary School Education in Manipur.

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9. Total number of children under the jurisdiction of the school in between (6-14 Years)
 - a. Boys-
 - b. Girls-
 - c. Total-

10. Total number of physically challenged children in jurisdiction of school in between (6-14 Years)
 - a. Boys-
 - b. Girls-
 - c. Total-

11. Total number of HIV positive infected children in jurisdiction of school in between (6-14 years)
 - a. Boys-
 - b. Girls-
 - c. Total

(PART- B)
ATTENDANCE

12. Average annual attendance in the school

13. Details of enrollment and drop out

Classes	Enrollment			Drop out		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
Total						

14. How many physically challenged children enrolled in school?

Classes	Enrollment			Drop out		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total

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I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
Total						

15. How many HIV positive infected children enrolled in school?

Classes	Enrollment			Drop out		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
Total						

16. How many children (single guardian/ orphan) affected due to conflict/ HIV-AIDS in the concerned villages of the school

17. How many children (single guardian/ orphan) affected due to conflict/ HIV-AIDS in the concerned villages are in school-?

18. How many children (single guardian/ orphan) affected due to conflict/ HIV-AIDS in the concerned villages are out of school-?

(PART- C)

INFRASTRUCTURE

19. Total number of rooms in school

20. Is it toilet facilities available in school (please tick correct answer)

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- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
21. Please specify the arrangements-
22. Is it any special provision for physically challenged children for toilet facilities in school (please tick)
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
23. Is it drinking water facilities available in school (please tick correct answer)
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
24. Please specify the arrangements-
25. Is it any special provision for physically challenged children for drinking water facilities in school (please tick correct answer)
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
26. Is it any facilities for playing ground in school (please tick correct answer)
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
27. Is it any game facilities for physically challenged students in school (please tick the correct answer)
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
28. Condition of school building (please tick correct answer)
Concrete roof tile roof asbestos roof any other (specify)-
29. Are you satisfied with the condition of school building?
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-

(PART-D)

CLASS ROOM FACILITIES

30. Is it school having the sufficient stock and good condition of chalk, duster and black board
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
31. As per the norms, is it school provided the school uniform and books to the economical poor students
- a. Yes-
 - b. No-
32. Is it mid day meal implemented properly in school?

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- a. Yes-
- b. No-
- 33. Is it sitting arrangements for children in school is satisfactorily
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-
- 34. Is it any exposure visit to the school children in any other places?
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-
- 35. Is it regular sports and cultural activity are being organised for children in school
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-

(PART-E)

DETAILS ABOUT TEACHERS

- 36. Total number of teachers in actual-
 - a. Male-
 - b. Female-
- 37. Number of teachers is regular in school-
- 38. In an average how many days a teachers is attending the school regularly-
- 39. Whether teachers are trained
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-
- 40. Teachers know the local language of the community

(PART-F)

MONITORING

- 41. Is it any village education committee for school?
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-
 - 42. Is it Village Education Committee is active in decision making process of school
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-
 - 43. Is it school inspector is regular in school visit
 - a. Yes-
 - b. No-
 - 44. What is the ratio of teacher and student-?
- Any other comments want to share by interviewer-

Signature of Interviewer

গাৱে সৰ্বসংগ্ৰহীতৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে লক্ষ্যৰ্থকতাৰ
লক্ষ্যৰ্থকতাৰ লক্ষ্যৰ্থকতাৰ লক্ষ্যৰ্থকতা

A

Sample Survey Report

On

Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Project

in

Seven Districts of Manipur

Conducted by:

Manipur Alliance for Child Rights

(MACR)

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A
Sample Survey Report
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This survey report is published with the support of
CRY- CHILD RIGHTS and YOU, Kolkata

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Foreword

The Anganwadi Centre (Courtyard Shelter in Hindi) is a main component of India's **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** scheme, having around 13.31 lakh Anganwadi Centres ((AWCs) and mini-Anganwadi Centres (mini AWCs) operational out of 13.72 lakh sanctioned AWCs/ mini-AWCs, as on 31.01.2013. Of the 158.7 million children in the below six years category (Census 2011), about 75.7 million children i.e. 48 percent are reported to be covered under the ICDS (MWCD, 2011). Besides 10.23 million pregnant women and lactating mothers are reportedly covered. There is around 1.8 million Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and Helpers. Thus, ICDS's Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) represent as the world largest intervention providing early childhood care and education. However, the mega scheme has no any statutory foundation as it rests on government initiative, not on legislation. It flows from the Constitution of India 's Article 45 (The Constitution Act, 2002) that directs "*The State shall endeavor to provide ECCE for all children until they complete the age of six years*".

The philosophy of ECCE is consisting of an integrated package of measures, to realize the rights of young children to intellectual, physical, social, and psychological development and wellbeing – these are inherent rights enshrined in UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which India ratified in 1992. India is also a signatory to Education for All (EFA) 1990 which presupposed ECCE as the primary goal to be achieved for Education For All. India also has its Draft National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy 2012, which reaffirms the commitment of the Government of India to provide integrated services for holistic development of all children, along the continuum, from the prenatal period to six years of age.

Since, "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009," which guarantees a fundamental right for children aged 6-14, excluded children aged 0-6 years from its purview, ECCE is not enforceable till now. The RTE Act recognizes (in Section 11) the need to prepare children from age 3 for entry to primary school, it states "*with a view to prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangement for providing free pre -school education for such children*". But it remains as an advisory and enabling provision; which is not enforceable. Unfortunately, RTE's State Rule of Manipur "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rule 2010" is silent about the role of appropriate government for providing free pre-school education for such category of children.

As ECCE is not universalized and made enforceable, there are many perceptible flaws, unsuitable and inaccessible circumstances in the existing AWCs under ICDS scheme. A formidable gap in the pattern of preschool education of the young children is ubiquitously emerged. Because, the poor and marginalized families could not send their children to Kid Centres and Play Groups provided in private sector. Whereas, the children of the said disadvantaged category are still not enrolled to the local AWCs from various reasons. Most of the children either just got enrolled to private schools having provision of preschool classes, or they would start abruptly from class I in government primary schools with no pre requisite preparations. Such through enrolment of children to formal schools brings attrition in primary schools resulting in mass drop out in the primary level itself.

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The present pattern of private sector led preschool that candidly offers 'inequitable opportunities' in the society, left out the children belonging to socially disadvantaged and weaker sections. Moreover, the quality contents of education and care being provided in these play groups are questionable. For the reason that the curriculums provided are basically unregulated and not a standard approved by national curriculum guidelines, usually not focusing on a child's cognitive development, need for affection, friendships, and opportunities for physical development. Stressing more to make a child 'fitting for formal school' is an over formalized approach, which is not a coherent approach for children in preschool stage.

MACR envisions a universalized, free and compulsory, equitable, quality childhood care and education which is enforceable one. It has considered that for the intervening period until ECCE is made an enforceable fundamental right - strengthening, reviewing, and making the existing Anganwadi Centres accountable and transparent is crucially important. Ensuring the undeniable ECCE right of conflict inflicted children, children belonging to socially disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in the region has become MACR's prime objective in the realm of struggle for securing children's right to education and right to food. For that reason, continuous fact findings, interfaces, media exposures, and direct monitoring of Mid Day Meal implementation in schools and assessing the implementation status of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS scheme in Ukhrul, Chandel, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal East and Imphal West have been taken up.

As the AWCs can provide a large scale contribution to children's physical health, nutrition and immunization, their resources and reach need to be strengthened. In Manipur where large number of children have been trafficked after luring into free education, shelter and job placement, the manpower and resources of the AWCs could be utilized in a more significant way. AWCs can be involved in the surveillance and monitoring activities to prevent and intercept child trafficking in their respective localities and villages. Besides maintaining updated records of young children, and adolescent girls, AWW and helpers may educate the young mothers, adolescents and community about the clandestine nature of child trafficking.

The high sounding idea of repositioning the AWCs into a "vibrant child friendly ECD Centre" with adequate infrastructure and resources for ensuring a continuum of ECCE in a life-cycle approach and child related outcomes as reflected in 'Draft National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy 2012' is still a pipe dream. Existing AWCs are still engulfed by inadequacies in respect to reach, unsuitable, inconsistent and unreliable in quality care service, and most unfortunately unaccountable in overall outcomes.

Manipur has a large number of children whose mothers are working as vendors in different market places and road sides. Many young mothers used to bring their young children along with them at the markets. The workplace based mobile crèche centres are extremely needed for such category of children.

It is worth to mention that in Manipur, children often face emergency food and nutrition crisis, when they are dumped in the relief camps following any massive counter insurgency operations, and mass displacement actions. The relief camps are by and large run without safe drinking water, sanitary toilet facilities. Infection with water born and other communicable diseases is quite common. Most critical thing is, camps do not have adequate food to serve such displaced children, let alone the question of nutrition. We need a right based approach to provide temporary food and nutrition to such children as children who are the victims of armed conflict is included in the list of 'Children in Need of

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Care and Protection' as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. A workable model should be developed so that ICDS scheme could be accessible by such category of children.

Another vulnerable category of children is 'Children Living with HIV/AIDS', who suffered a lot with sudden stoppage of ART supply, besides, unavailability of food wrecked by the sky rocketing prices of fuel, rice, gas cylinder etc. due to prolonged economic blockades and total bandhs in the state. Fatefully, no policy is ever formulated for providing additional nutritional support Children Living with HIV/AIDS (CLHA,), whereas Manipur has above 4000 CLHA. The CLHA are highly susceptible to malnourishment.

Inclusion of such children in the list of "Special Children in Need of Nutritional Care" in the National Food Security Act, for ensuring early nutritional support and counselling is highly indispensable. An inclusive strategy through which CLHA are given special nutritional support and care through AWCs is also a crucial agenda. Till now Anganwadi Centres do not have any specific plan for giving special nutrition and care support to this category of children.

The issue for provision of ECCE for the differently able or children with special needs is in a very pitiable situation. Parents have to pay exorbitant fees to send their children to special schools. Besides, involvement of AWWs and helpers in early detection and prevention of handicapped children, a special arrangement to provide ECCE through AWCs for those differently able children is highly called for.

If the right to life, right to food and education of marginalized children have blatantly been robbed because of ill governance and wrong doings by the adults led society - then what would be the fate of the children who are determining the future of the nation? Everyone should be aware the fact that we are putting the innocent children always at the receiving end, for any mistake, negligence or misappropriation committed by the politicians, bureaucrats or any individual responsible for implementation of whichever scheme either ICPS or ICDS.

We feel, the need of the hour in the state is to train and motivate all the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in order to invigorate their overall working environment. Adequate resources should be made available at every AWC as lack of resources is a common scenario in all the centres. Irregularities in disbursement of supplementary nutrition and honorarium for the employees, doubled with turmoil social environment, lack of political commitment, ill governance in the state have been the major challenges hampering the quality service of the AWCs. A new revolutionized perspective, strong political commitment and accountable administration would be indispensable for successful implementation of ICDS scheme.

In Manipur, certain larger issues such as ill-governance, prolonged imposition of AFSPA, insurgency, ethnic conflict, poverty, displacement, land (agricultural and forest land) grabbing and assorted manifesting predicaments such as economic blockades, bandhs, curfews, agitations, corruption, high scale pilferages of PDS items have grossly hampered the food security, supply, availability, access and ultimately the food absorption status. Entitlements under Mid Day Meal, ICDS, MGNRGEA, National Family Benefits scheme, TPDS, National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Maternity benefit Scheme are largely affected by the said socio-political upheavels. It is equally important to address these issues with long term policy and plans, while immediate intervention action for resolving the manifesting problems is prioritized.

Since the underlying concept of right to food is stressing beyond the limit of Targeted Public Distribution System's (TPDS) parameters, we need to make sure that people's food sovereignty is well

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protected and not suppressed by the ever rising globalization process. Indigenous people's control over resources and livelihoods such as water, land, jungles, and their traditional occupations, should be protected, land grabbing by state and multi-national companies for oil and mineral extraction should be stopped, aggressive development actions for high dam construction, eviction of community lands for five star hotel constructions, airport expansion, or shifting land from agriculture to non-agricultural uses must be stopped. Our people must be accessible to adequate sanitation and water facilities, social security pensions must be incorporated in the right to food legislation and making them legally enforceable in a court of law.

Further, for securing the children's ECCE right - MACR would urge for enactment of a legislation ensuring Early Childhood Care and Education, providing an equitable, free, quality and child friendly early education and care. That ECCE should be able to provide all geo-specific needs of a child, ensuring all round physical, psychological, social and intellectual development, nourishing with culturally accepted and locally available nutritious food supplements. The knowledge and skill development training for identifying variety of herbs, plants, cereals, and the best way of preparation, sanitation and hygienic cooking should be imparted to the community, in block level, district and state level. Thereby, dependency to imported costly food items, and junk food is being replaced by locally available indigenous nutritious foods. The ECCE should be enforceable, equitable, quality and universalized one, it should never be a privilege for affordable class in the society.

Lastly but not the least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to CRY- Child Rights and You, Kolkata for extending support to MACR and CRY partners in Manipur. Let me give my hearty appreciations to all the district alliance partners for timely conducting and submission of the survey work, and many thanks to Mr. B. Deben Sharma who took the onus and made the final report of the survey findings.

I do earnestly hope that the MACR's survey report on ICDS status in the state will be a truly helpful advocacy tool towards bringing an enforceable ECCE right into reality in near future.

Yaiphare

Keisam Pradipkumar

Convener, MACR

CRY Fellow

Imphal the 1st July, 2013

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Part-0: Introduction

0.1: Purpose of the Pilot Survey exercise

Purpose of survey was to do a rapid assessment of the functioning status and performance of Angawadi Centers under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) being implemented in Manipur for over the last 37 years. This is a pilot survey exercise with limited parameters considered for the study. Supply, service delivery and community participation aspects; including basic infrastructural facilities, distributions and utilization of nutrition and educational materials for a sample population of Anganwadi Center has been considered.

0.2 Background

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was introduced in Manipur on 2nd October 1975 with a pilot project at Ukhrul T.D. Block. The Scheme has been being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare as the nodal Agency. Now, the scheme is expanding throughout the State with 42 projects covering 9 C.D. Blocks, 32 T.D. Blocks and 1 Urban in all the 9 districts including 5 hill districts and 4 valley districts. Up to October 2012 9795 Anganwadi Centers

were reportedly actively functioning throughout the state providing 21 days Supplementary Nutrition Food to 1,76,437 children (0-3 yrs), 1,79,287 children (3-6 yrs) and 74,287 Pregnant and lactating mothers in the state under these projects. It is one of the most ambitious and comprehensive survival and child development schemes for enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities for pre-school children and their mothers by simultaneously providing all the requisite services at the village level. The significant factor is that the deprived and underprivileged children are the target groups of this scheme.

Aims and objectives of ICDS Scheme are; to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years; to lay the foundation of proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts; to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper health and nutrition education.

The focal point for the delivery of ICDS services is an Anganwadi – a child-care center, located within the village. Each Anganwadi is run by an Anganwadi worker (AWW) and a Helper appointed from amongst the locality. Package of services delivered from the center include, in order to achieve the above mentioned aims and objectives, are the following:

Supplementary nutrition: regular supplementary nutrition supplies are delivered to all children, pregnant women and lactating mothers for 21 days a month at the center. Those suffering from severe malnutrition (Grade III and IV) are given special supplementary nutrition and acute cases are referred to the medical services

Immunization for children and expecting mothers: All children in the project area are immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and measles. All pregnant women are immunized against tetanus.

Health check-ups for children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers at regular intervals by Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and Auxilliary Nurse (ANM). A children below the age of six are weighed of their mid upper arm circumference measured

periodically, weight for age growth charts are maintained to identify malnourished cases.

Referral services by providing link between village and Primary Health Care Sub-Center

Treatment of minor illness: diagnose minor ailments and administer simple medicines

Nutrition and health education: All families in the community are surveyed to identify the poorest and deprived children below the age of six and expectant and nursing mothers for three hundred days a year, food is given to them at the Anganwadi

Pre-school education (to children in the age group of 3-6 years): Non-formal education in nutrition and health is organized at the Anganwadi for mothers and pregnant women. All women between 15 and 45 are invited and special care is taken to ensure attendance of pregnant and nursing mothers and mothers of children who suffer from repeated illness of malnutrition

Convergence of other supportive services, like water supply, sanitation, etc.

Besides, all above Adolescent Girls Scheme (AG Scheme) renamed as **Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)** - a scheme for adolescent girls focus on school drop-out girls in the age group of 11-18 years and attempt to meet the Nutrition, Health, Education, Literacy, Recreational and Skill Development needs of the Adolescent Girls, is also

delivered. The scheme attempts to make the Adolescent Girl a better future mother and tap her potential as a social animator. The scheme relies on center-based instructions, training camps and hands-on training.

To enable the AWW and Helper deliver the above-mentioned services capacity building trainings and refresher course are provided in 4 (four) **Anganwadi workers Training Centers** run by the NGOs and the State Government in the state on regular basis.

Nutrition under PMGY:

The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) is a new initiative which aims at achieving the objectives of sustainable human development at the village level. Nutrition is also one of the major service components under the scheme. The scheme is providing nutrition to the beneficiaries under the ICDS through their respective projects.

0.3: location of study sites

Angawadi Centers (AWCs) located in rural villages and urban areas are sites of this study. 10 AWCS in each of the 10 villages in 6 districts of the state; 3 of them were Tribal Development Blocks of Chandel, Ukhrul and Churachanpur in the surrounding hills; and another 3 in Community Development Blocks of Bishnupur, Imphal-East and Thoubal districts in the valley were the sites of study. Another 20 villages located in 3

CD Blocks under Imphal-West districts were also included as sites of study. Altogether 80 AWCs in 80 villages/Leikais in 7 districts (Annex-1) were listed and visited for the study.

Chandel: 10 villages where 10 AWCs were visited were located in Chandel Block of Chandel district. The district has 5 TD Blocks. According to reports (October, 2012) from the ICDS project HQ, there were already 546 AWCs providing Supplementary Nutrition Program (SNP) for 21 days a month to 19,377 children (0-6) and Pre-School Education (PSE) to 9,416 children, and SNP to 3,874 pregnant and lactating mothers. The district also has 2206 Grade-I, 28 Grade-II malnourished children.

Churachandpur: Field study was carried out in 10 AWCs in 10 identified villages located in 2 TD Blocks; Samulamlan and Henglep of Churachandpur district. The district has 10 TD Blocks with 1010 AWCs fully functioning according official reports. 39, 593 children (0-6) 8,159 pregnant women and lactating mothers were benefitting SNP. There were also 3027 Grade-I and 324 Grade-II malnourished children in the district.

Ukhrul: 10 AWCs in for 10 villages located in 3 TD Blocks; LM TD Block; Phungyar TD Block and Ukhrul TD Block were included. ICDS project was set up in this district on pilot basis in 1975.

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The district has 6 TD Blocks. According to official records 1049 AWCs are fully functioning and providing SNP / PSE to 27,131 children (0-6) and 8,398 pregnant women and lactating mothers. The district also had 136 Grade-I malnourished children.

Bishnupur : 10 AWCs in 10 villages spread over 2 CD Blocks namely: Moirang and Bishnupur in the district. Out of the 10 villages visited one village namely Kwakta Khuman had no AWC. According to official records there are 912 AWCs fully functioning providing SNP / PSE to 20,330 children and 6,071 pregnant women and lactating mothers. There were 262 Grade-I and 103 Grade II malnourished children in the same district.

Imphal-East: 10 AWCs in 10 villages spread over 2 CD Blocks; Saombung and Imphal-East. The district has 4 CD Blocks. According to official records 2125 AWCs are working and providing SNP/PSE to 56,171 children and 11,688 pregnant women and lactating mothers. The district also had 974 Grade-I, 191 Grade-II and 42 Grade-III malnourished children.

Imphal-West: From this district 20 AWCs from 10 identified villages spread over 3 CD Blocks; Haorang Saband, Imphal-West and Konthoujan Blocks. Official records mentioned presence of 1194 AWCs functioning in only 2 CD Blocks; Imphal-West-I and II located in the rural areas. 28,474

children (0-6) were benefiting SNP and PSE. Another 6,229 pregnant women and lactating mothers were also benefiting SNP. The district has 275 Grade-I and 33 Grade-II malnourished children.

Thoubal: Thoubal district has 2 CD Blocks. 10 AWCs in 10 villages located in these 2 CD Blocks were studied. Official report mentioned 1214 AWCs in the 2 CD Blocks were fully functioning providing SNP/PSE to 54,311 children (0-6) and 11,295 pregnant women and lactating mothers in the district. The district also recorded 1120 Grade-I, 50 Grade-II and 5 Grade-III Malnourished children.

0.4: Methodology

Sampling population and data collection methods were designed to suit the capacity levels and strengths of grassroots level network of NGO alliance of Manipur Alliance for Child Rights (MACR) working on child rights issues in the field in 7 districts; 4 in the valley and 3 in the hills. For these reasons, instead of random method of sampling population for the study, non-probability purposive method was used to identify 10 villages each accessible to each member NGO working in each of districts. For Imphal West District 20 villages/ Leikais were included, much above the rests of the other 6 districts for density of population and presence of active member NGOs of the alliance.

A simple set of questionnaire inquiring into infrastructural

facilities, supplies of materials, service deliveries, activities of the center and community participations were administered to an AWW of an AWC as key informant to collect data from the field. Data collected from the key informant for a particular village is taken as representative of that particular AWCs. Thus, data analysis, for this report, was done based on the information collected from 80 AWCs only. Although this sample size may not represent the status of AWCs in 7 Districts, the findings in this survey may very strongly represent the status of AWCs working in those 80 villages. There were 173 AWCs in those 80 villages visited during survey. 80 AWCs (e"46%) considered out 173 gives a high level of confidence in representing the actual situation of AWCs in 80 villages of 7 districts. Further, district-wise representation ranges from 30% of AWCs in 20 villages in Imphal West district to 90% of AWCs from 10 villages in Churachandpur while in Ukhrul 53% of AWCs in 10 villages and Chandel 83% of AWCs in 10 villages were considered. And 37% of AWCs out 10 villages in Imphal East, 53% of AWCs from 10 villages in Bishnupur, and 59% of AWCs from 10 villages in Thoubal districts were considered to represent the status of AWCs.

Data from 80 AWCs were compiled on a master spreadsheet to analyze and draw inferences by working out simple percentage, average and ratio. Guideline book

for AWW were used as secondary source of information and reference for writing this report and presentation. No efforts to triangulate the data from multiple sources were done. No records from the AWCs were collected to corroborate the field information made available from respective AWWs. For these matters there were several limitations in this study and report may fall short of strict empirical scrutiny and sampling criteria.

Ethical standards like not forcing the respondents to reveal information or sign on the questionnaire schedule or give away records without their willingness or limit was kept in mind. Interviewers introduced themselves as staff of respective NGOs working in those districts and volunteers of MACR and information was collected freely and willingly.

0.5 Limitations and constraints

The report presents largely the perceptions of AWWs and staffs of members NGOs of MACR engaged for data collection. These staffs have been actively working in the field to address child rights issues and so are familiar with ICDS programs in those areas and their own perceptions about the program. Hence, the report may not be free from a certain degree of biasness. Due to limited resource for this survey no efforts to understand the perceptions of local authority, official views of ICDS project officials. Growing sensitivities on the part of Govt officials in disclosing information and

records due to child rights activism in the state over the last decade have also caused difficulties in doing any field research in the state. For these reasons taking views of local monitoring committee members of AWCs in the villages and that of the beneficiaries were also kept outside the ambit of field studies. This report therefore, may want in presenting a comprehensive understanding the true picture of AWCs and performance of ICDS project. Findings, in this report, therefore, may at best be, taken as indicative of the actual situation or bird's eye view on how AWCs are functioning in the community. Out of the 80 AWCs visited only 64 are presumed to be functioning.

Taking initiative to do this study came up along with a certain degree of empowerment of the alliance, recently achieved in securing membership in the state child rights and protection committee constituted by the Government, unavoidably so under pressures from the Central Authority. MACR, in the previous years had taken up cudgel with the state Govt on the issues of accountability of Sarva Siksha Abhigyan programs implemented in line with the Right to Education Act 2009 in the state. For these reasons, attempts to secure official documents and reports on ICDS program, formally, for this study were not possible.

0.6: Presentation of the report

The report is presented in four parts. Part-0 gives an introduction to the study, background, brief update on ICDS program in the state with district-wise distributions of AWCs, study sites, methodology and limitations. Part-One gives more details about the survey areas and wide of range descriptions on several aspects of AWCs based on the available data, broadly touching upon, infrastructure and facilities, enrollments of children, supplies of essential materials, functioning aspects of AWCs in terms of distribution of goods and services for children, nursing mothers, pregnant women and adolescent girls from those centers, supervision and monitoring, community mobilization, participation and involvements, disbursement of fund, etc. the findings in several parts. Several graphs were drawn up to illustrate some interesting patterns for compare and contrast on several indicators of the schools standards and performance, etc. Drawing upon the descriptions in the previous Part-Two draws up certain observations and findings of the study along all the important aspects of AWCs and Part-Three gives some discussions on the main findings on important aspects of AWCs with reference to the Guidelines on AWCs and draws up some recommendations for possible follow up activities. The report ends up with brief concluding remarks.

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Part-1: Descriptions

1.1: Introduction to survey areas

This sample survey of AWCs was carried out in 7 districts covering 80 AWCs in 80 villages in 15 Blocks. According to data collected there were a total of 173 AWCs in those 80 villages. 3 out of 5 hill districts, namely; Ukhrul, Chandel and Churachandpur and all the 4 valley districts, namely; Imphal East and West, Thoubal and Bishnupur were included. 10 villages in each district where AWCs are located in 3 districts in the hills and 3 districts in the valley were taken as sample population. A sample size of 20 AWCs from Imphal-West district, due to population size and presence of active member NGOs, were taken up for this study (Table-1).

Table-1: Sample Population of AWCs and Beneficiaries

	Chandel (10/12 AWCs)	Churachand pur (10/11 AWCs)	Ukhrul (10/19 AWCs)	Bishnupur (10/19 AWCs)	Imphal-East (10/27 AWCs)	Imphal - West (20/68 AWCs)	Thoubal (10 /17 AWCs)
Total Children (0-6)	328	433	628	1369	326	861	260
Girls (0-6)	171	196	330	697	168	413	133
Boys (0-6)	157	237	298	672	158	448	127
Adolescent girls (11-18)	201	156	88	193	190	354	131
Pregnant women	18	30	15	47	41	90	24
Nursing Mothers	86	61	24	62	37	97	33

Table-1

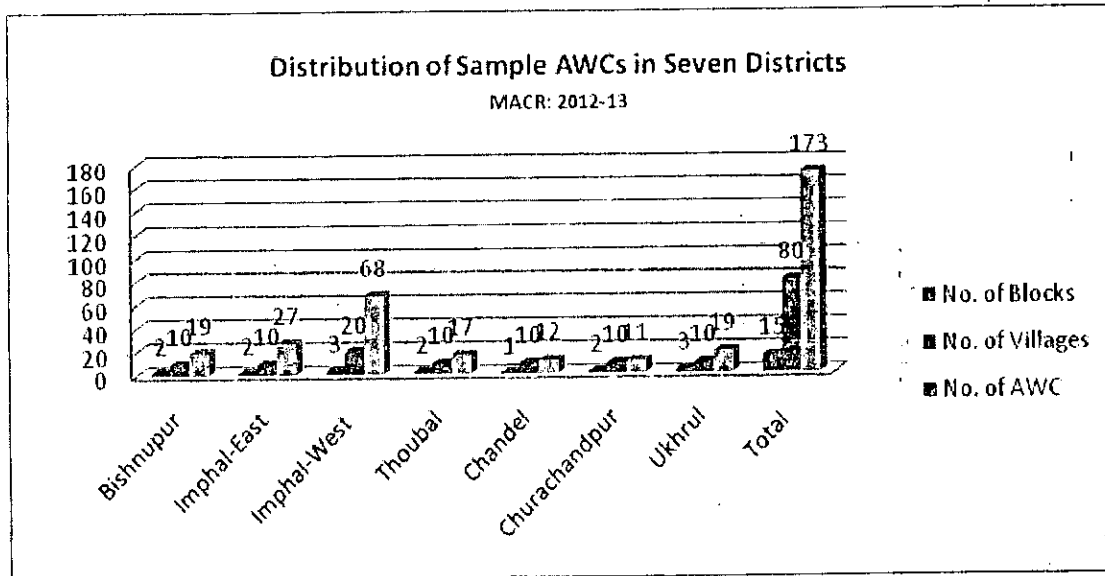
Every four village there was one Govt built AWC. Every 10 village has one Govt building for AWC. Average AWC in each village in the study area was 2.163. Average age of AWC in the sample village was 13.3 years. The youngest being in the '0' year while oldest one as old as 36 years. Average number of children in each village under study was 52.56 and average number of children enrolled in each AWC in the sample village was 14.65 making a 60% enrolled in these centers. Ratio of enrollment between boys and girls in these villages works out to be 7 each enrolled for every 13 girls and 12 boys in the village. Furthermore, every village under study, at an average, has one malnourished child (Table-2).

	Average		Average
Adolescent girls in each village	16	Adolescent girls under each AWC	8
Pregnant women in each village	3	Pregnant women under each AWC	2
Nursing Mother in each village	5	Nursing Mother under each AWC	2
Boys (0-6) in each village	28	Boys (0-6) enrolled under each AWC	16
Girls (0-6) in each village	28	Girls (0-6) enrolled under each AWC	16

Table-2

Distribution of AWCs in 80 villages representing the sample population in number of Blocks under each district is shown in Fig-1. Altogether, the survey covered 15 Blocks in both urban and rural areas of valley and hill districts. A total of 80 AWCs out of existing 173 in 80 villages was visited for data collection. Percentage of coverage of AWCs out of the existing ones in each village ranged from 29% to 90% in 7 districts under 15 Blocks.

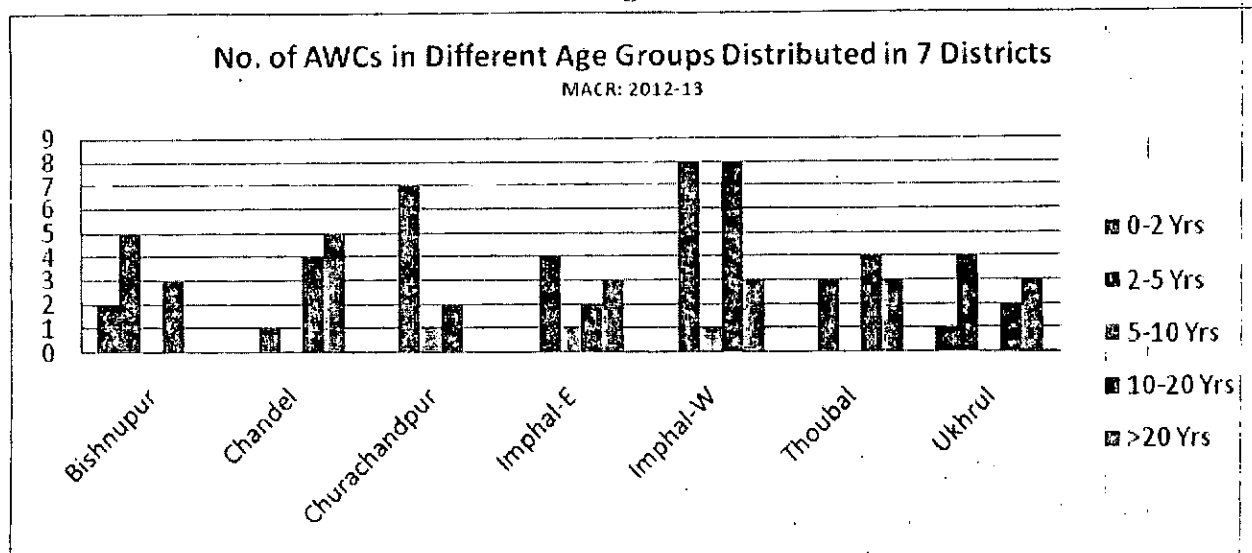
Fig-1:



Maximum number of 3 Blocks were covered in Imphal West district where a sample of 20 AWCs (29%) out of existing 68 AWCs in 20 villages were considered and a minimum of 1 Block was considered in Chandel district where 10 (83.3%) out of 12 existing AWCs were visited for the survey. Maximum percentage of AWCs (90%) covered during the survey was in Churachandpur district where 10 out of 11 existing AWCs were surveyed for data collection.

Sample population of AWCs surveyed comprised of range of ages of their establishments as shown below (Fig-2).

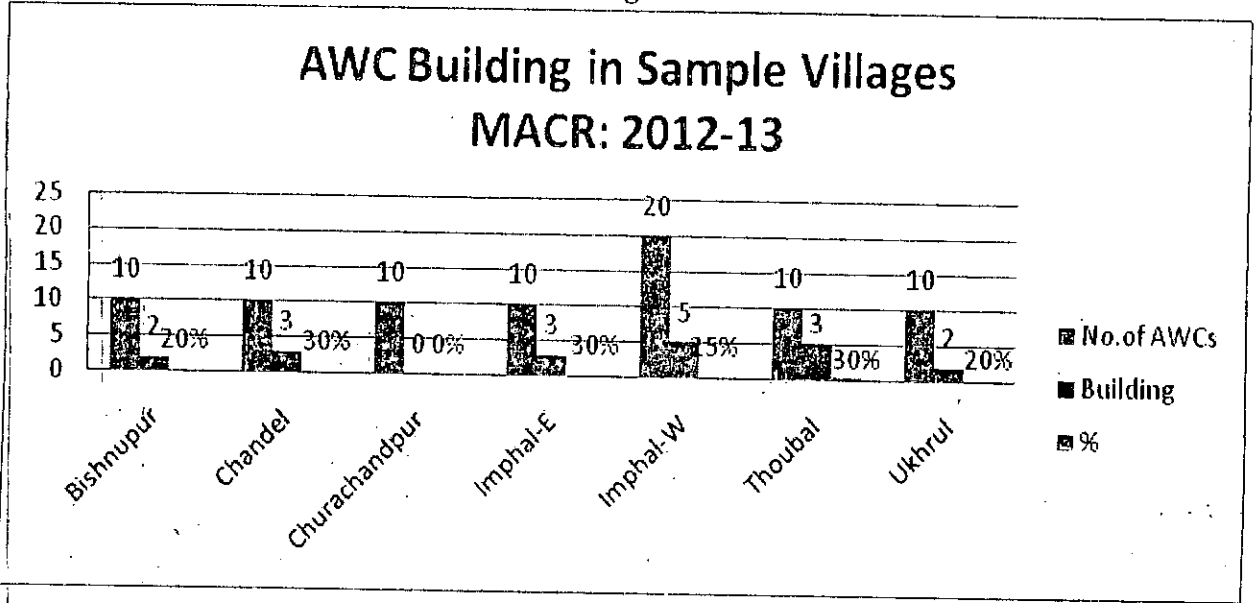
Fig-2:



1.2: Infrastructures and Facilities;

Although ICDS scheme does not provide AWC building budget except for monthly rent expectation for Govt building for AWCs is apparently common across the districts. Existence of independent Govt building for AWCs, though, is a rare sight there were few center building observed. Except for the sample villages in Churachandpur district all other districts have few buildings ranging from 2-5 numbers across districts (Figure-3).

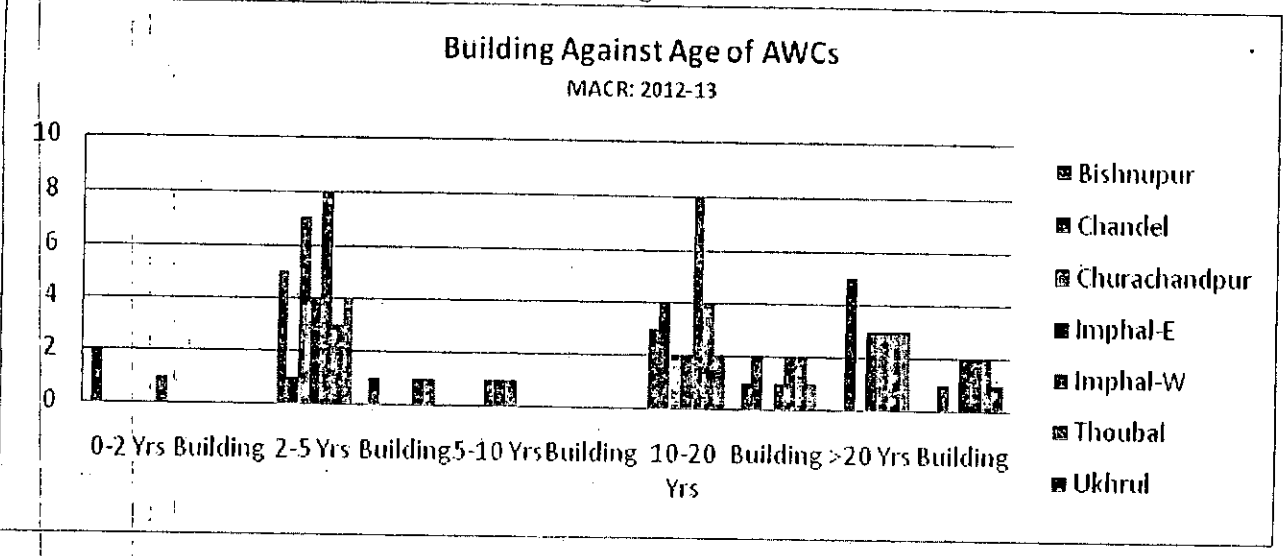
Fig-3



5 is the highest number of center building and this is in Imphal-West district. 2 is smallest number and there were in Ukhrul and Bishnupur districts. Chandel, Thoubal and Imphal-East have 3 center buildings each.

These AWC building when seen against the age of the center it was observed that younger centers did not have its own building but those centers which were more than 5 – 20 and above have few buildings (Fig-4).

Fig-4

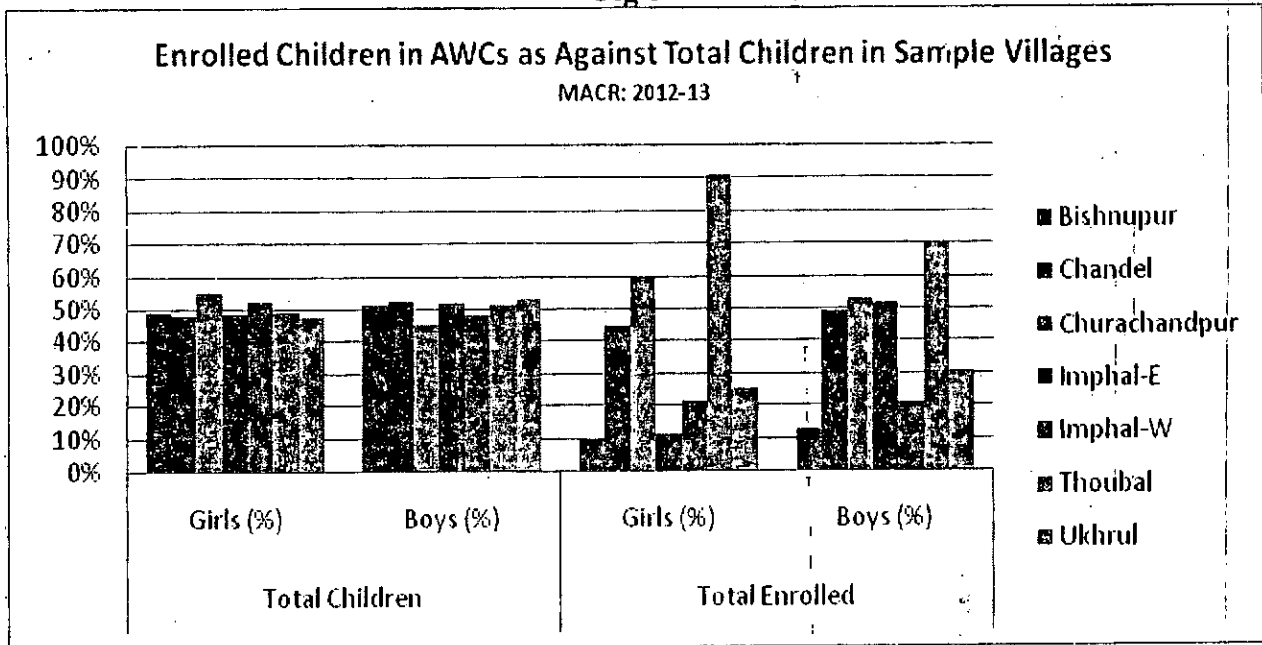


(260)

1.3: Enrollment patterns

80 sample villages in 7 districts have 4205 children in the age 0-6 years including 2097 girls and 2108 boys. At an average, every district under survey area has 300 girls and 301 boys which make 12 girls and 12 boys to an AWC. However, only 60% of the children are found to be enrolled in AWCs in the survey area. Percentage of enrollment for girls and boys breaks up to 60% for girls and 61% for boys. The percentage of enrollment along the districts presents quite a variation (Fig-5).

Fig-5



Bishnupur district has shown the least enrollment of children in 10 AWCs covered in the survey. Despite some aberration in the data Thoubal district where 10 AWCs were surveyed shows highest enrollment for girls (90%) and boys (70%) much more than the number of children in those villages. The district also shows girl preference. Like-wise, AWCs in Imphal East and West and Ukhrul districts have also shown boy/male preference in the enrollment. On the contrary, AWCs surveyed in Churachandpur districts have shown a greater preference in girls/female enrollment in the centers. Out of all the 7 districts, 12 AWCs have shown a fair degree of children enrollment (94%) for both girls (45%) and boys (49%) compared to the number of children present in those areas (Table-2).

Table-3

No. of children (>6 Yrs) as against enrolment in AWCs

	Total Children			Total Enrolled	
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls (%)	Boys (%)
Bishnupur	672	697	1369	133 (20%)	168 (24%)
Chandel	157	171	328	147 (94%)	161 (94%)
Churachandpur	237	196	433	257 (108%)	228(116%)
Imphal-E	158	168	326	147 (93%)	169 (101%)
Imphal-W	448	413	861	183 (41%)	177 (43%)
Thoubal	127	133	260	135 (52%)	126 (48%)
Ukhrul	298	330	628	156 (52%)	191 (58%)
Total	2097	2108	4205		

Enrolment of children in different age brackets is shown in Table-3. It is noted that except in the cases of Churachandpur and Imphal-East very less number of children in the age bracket (3-6) were apparently enrolled in those AWCs or did not have data segregated data.

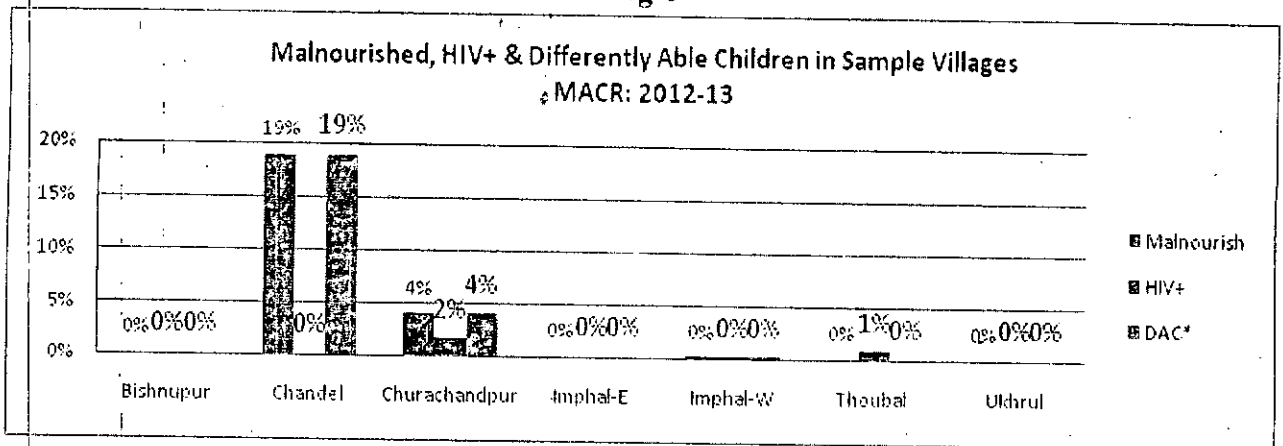
Table-4

	Total Children Enrolled				
	Girls	Boys	Total	0-3 Yrs	3-6 Yrs
Bishnupur	133	168	301	18	2
Chandel	147	161	308	0	0
Churachandpur	257	228	485	71	56
Imphal-E	147	169	316	175	151
Imphal-W	183	177	360	0	0
Thoubal	236	182	261	0	5
Ukhrul	156	191	347	80	133

1.4: Presence of disadvantage children

Presence of disadvantage children such as Malnourished, HIV+ and Differently Able Children (DAC) were also studied. Data available from these AWCs revealed startling figure of disadvantage children in the project areas of Chandel districts. 19% of the total children were Malnourished and 19% were differently able children (Fig-6).

Fig-6



In another hill district, Churachandpur, where 10 Villages were surveyed there few malnourished (4%), HIV+ (2%) and Differently Able Children (4%) were also recorded. Like-wise, in the present survey areas 1% of the total children in Thoubal district were also HIV+ children.

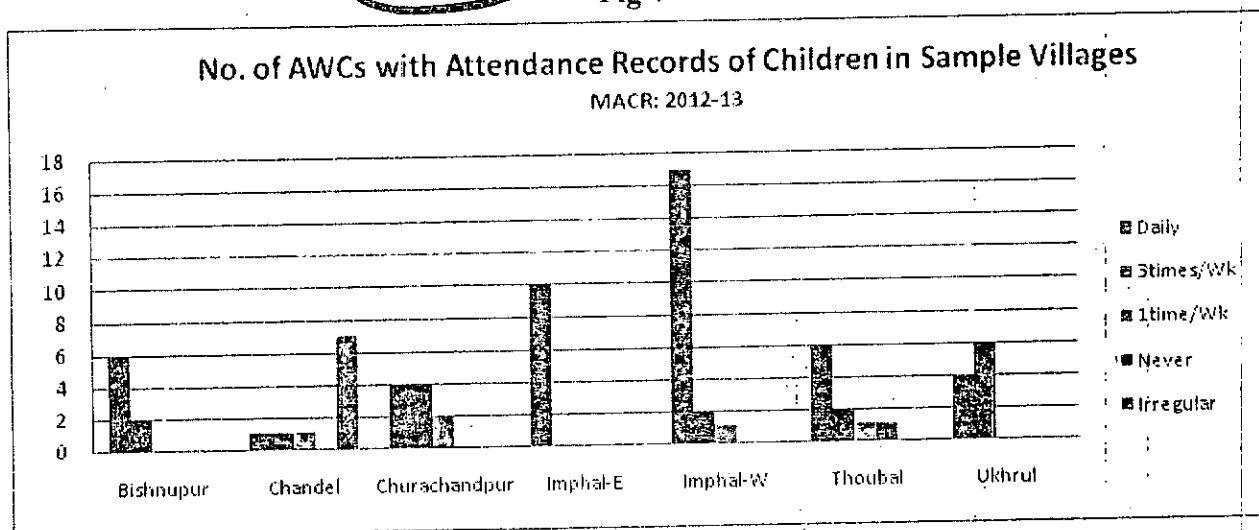
What is noted here is the presence of number of malnourished children in Chandel district where there were 5 AWCs in the 10-20 yrs age bracket and another 4 were above 20 yrs old. In Churachandpur all AWCs surveyed were in the age bracket 2-5 yrs.

1.5: Functional aspects of AWCs

Attendance of children, regularity of distribution of supplementary nutrition, duration of children stay in the center, learning activities, health check-up, supplies of materials from the ICDS project office and disbursement of honorarium for Anganwadi workers (AWW) are considered to functional and regularity aspects of AWCs under survey.

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Fig-7



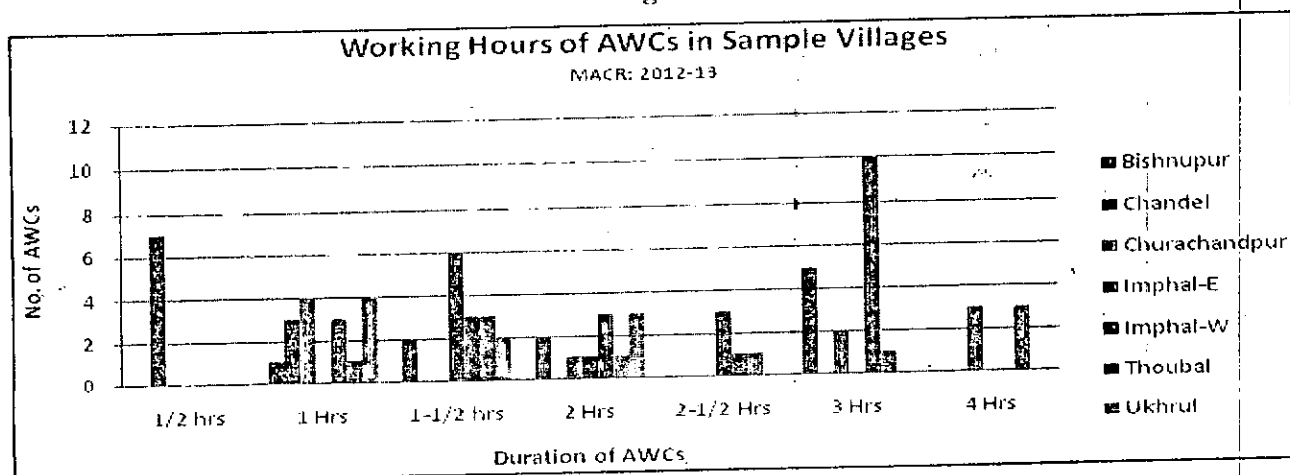
First, the attendance of children and regularity of working of the AWCs: Most AWCs work on different frequencies. More AWCs work on daily basis, and other either 3 times and/or 1 time a week. Rests are either never working or irregularly functioning. In only 5 districts, few numbers of AWCs function on daily basis (Fig-7).

Data shows more than 16 AWCs (23%) out of 68 in Imphal-West district, 10 AWCs (52.6%) out of 19, 6 AWCs (35%) out of 17 in both Bishnupur and Thoubal districts, 4 (21%) in Ukhrul district and 1 (8.3%) in Chandel district work on daily basis. Neighboring central districts of Imphal East & West have the highest numbers of centers working on daily basis. In Ukhrul only 6 AWCs out of 17 work for 3 times a week and 4 others on daily basis. The same is the case in Bishnupur district also, though different in number of AWCs. In Chandel district about 7 numbers of AWC work irregularly. In Imphal-East district only 10 AWCs work on daily basis but there was no information about how the remaining 7 centers are working. Though 68 AWCs were surveyed in Imphal –West on 17 of them, as per the data, were working on daily basis.

1.6 Working hours of AWCs

Data shows, AWCs were found to be working for varying number of days in week and working hours. Working hours of AWCs varied between ½ hour and 4 hours on working days. Around 3 AWCs Churachandpur (Hill) districts and 1 AWCs in Thoubal (Valley) district were reported to be working for 4 hours on working days (Fig 8)

Fig-8



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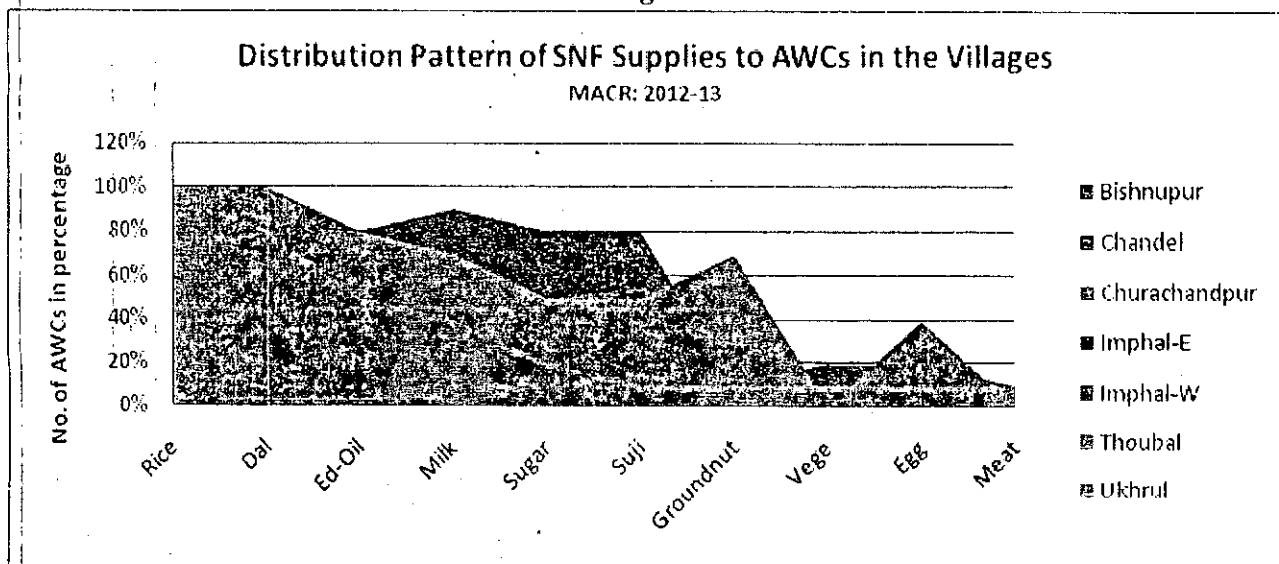
6 AWCs in Thoubal district worked for 1-2 1/2 hours on working days. 2 AWCs are not open at all. In Churachandpur district 5 AWCs worked 1-2 hours a day and another 5 AWCs worked 3-4 hours a day on working days (Fig-8).

AWCs in Chandel (Hill) district worked only for 1/2 hour to 1 hour on working days. In Imphal-East (Valley) district, AWCs worked for 1 1/2 hours to 2 1/2 hours on working days. In Ukhrul (Hill) district 9 AWCs worked for 1 hour to 2 hours on working days. In Imphal-West (Valley) district around 19 AWCs worked for 1 to 3 hours on working days.

1.7 Regularity supplies of AWCs

Regularity of functioning of AWCs depend on regular supplies of specific quota of food, and other essential materials such as learning and play materials and medicines to the centers. Data from the field give a picture of how supplies were being maintained from Project offices in each of those districts included in the present survey (Fig-9).

Fig-9



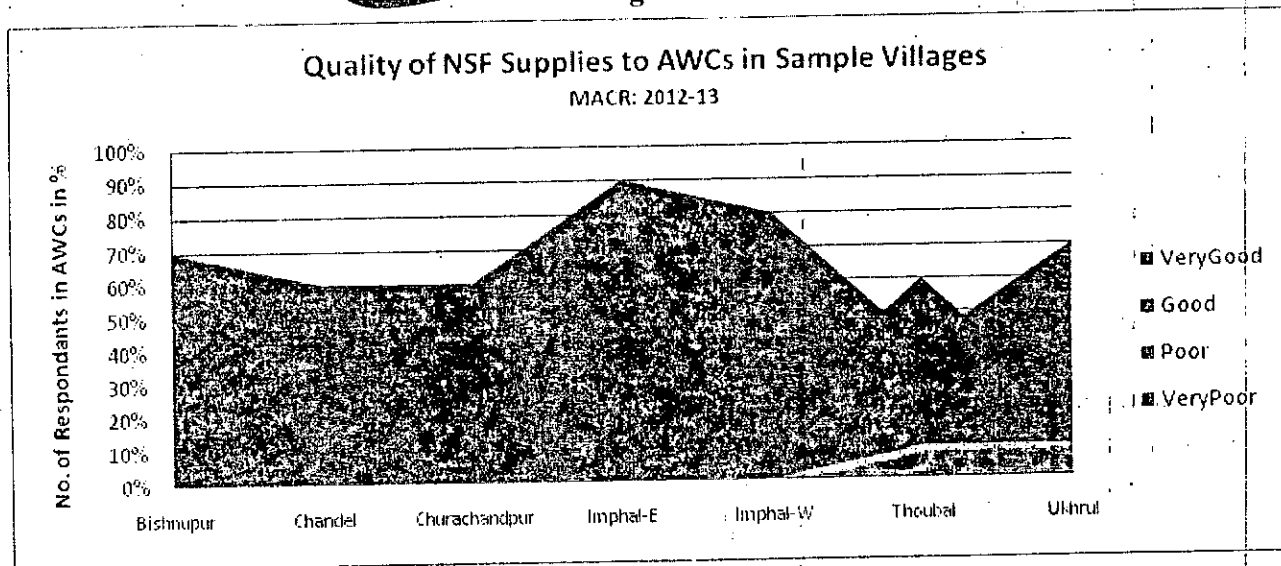
Field data indicates, material supplies to all the AWCs in Ukhrul (Hill), Thoubal and Imphal-West (Valley) are fairly maintained to AWCs (50% and above) for regular functioning of those centers. Supplies to 10 AWCs in Ukhrul show the highest regularity with all listed material items. Most of the AWCs in Imphal-East and Bishnupur (Valley), and Chandel and Churachandpur (Hill) get supplies irregularly. Data shows, less than 50% of AWCs in these districts get regular supplies of materials. 10% or less number of AWCs gets regular supplies being the worst case according to data. Data also suggests, as far as supplementary nutrition food (SNF) supplies were concerned, irrespective of regularity, adequate supplies are maintained from the concerned project offices of ICDS.

1.8 Quality of SNF supplies

Quality of SNF was another concern for this survey and also for the AWCs and its beneficiaries in those villages. Information from AWWs revealed there had been different opinion about the quality of food materials supplied to the centers for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Data shows SNF quality was fairly maintained in the supplies from the project office. 50-70% AWWs in AWCs in Bishnupur (Valley), Chandel, Ukhrul and Churachandpur (Hill) found the quality of SNF very good. In Imphal-East & West 80-90% respondent AWWs found the food quality very good (Fig-10).

(264)

Fig-10

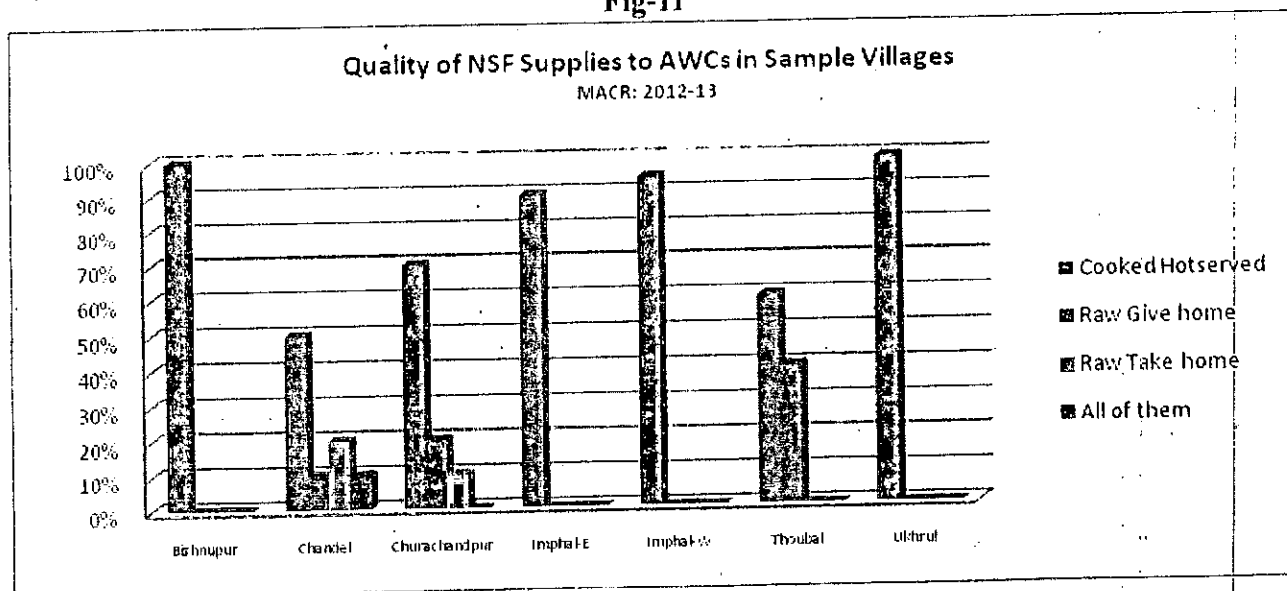


Further, across the 7 districts 10% to 50% respondent AWWs in AWCs found the quality fairly good. However, there were also another 10% AWCs in Imphal-West, Thoubal and Ukhrul where the SNF supplies were reported to be of poor quality. One respondent in Thoubal district found the food of very poor quality.

1.9 Delivery of SNF

Data from field shows that SNF was delivered to the beneficiaries in different forms and ways. 50 to 100% AWCs in both valley and hill districts under the survey provided hot cooked food to children and other beneficiaries on working days (Fig-11).

Fig-11



Other centers in Chandel and Churachandpur (Hill), and Thoubal (Valley) districts distributed the quota of SNF for beneficiaries house to house. And in Chandel and Churachandpur (Hill) districts SNF is also distributed at the centers (Raw give home) to the parents (Raw take home) of beneficiary children. In Chandel district alone the mode of delivering SNF to the beneficiaries include all of them: cooked food sometimes, distributed door to door and from the center at another times.

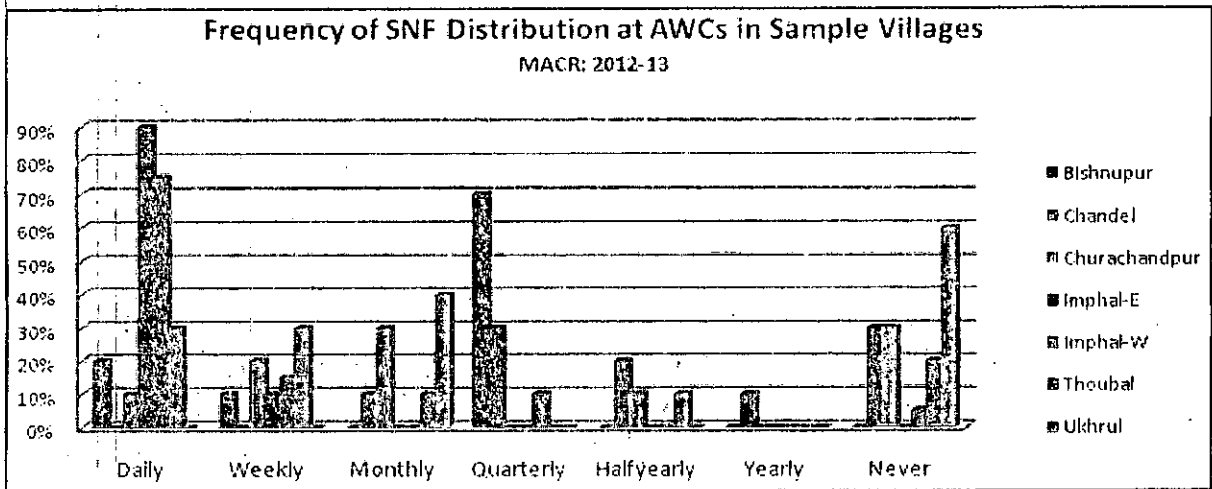
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1.10 Regularity of SNF distribution at AWCs

It is interesting to note that in the survey area food was provided at different frequencies; daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annually, or never. It was found that only in Imphal-East district 90% of AWCs were reported to be providing food regularly on daily basis and the remaining 10% AWCs provided on weekly basis.

Fig-12

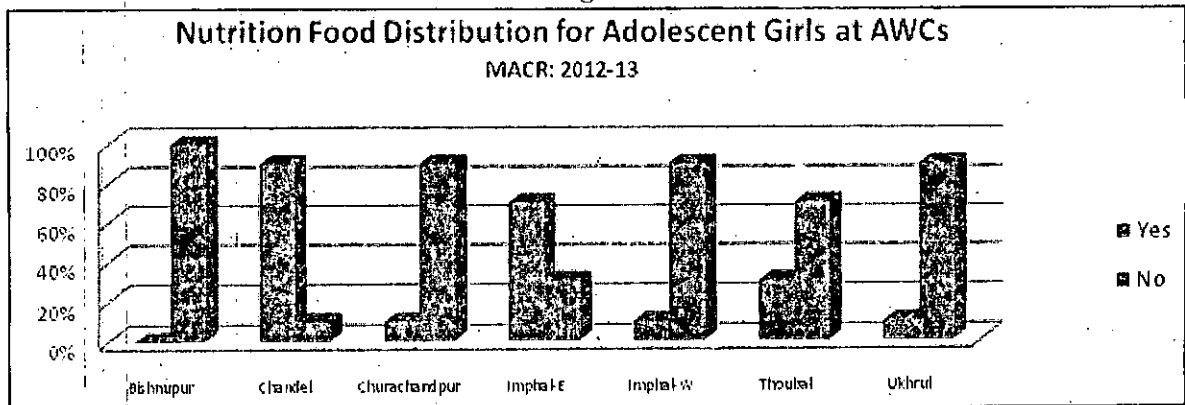


Other districts where different numbers of AWCs provided food on daily included Imphal-West (75% of AWCs); Thoubal (30%); Bishnupur (20%) and Churachandpur (10%) districts (Fig-12). Thoubal (30%), Churachandpur (20%), Imphal-East (10%) & West (15%) and Bishnupur (10%) districts provided food on weekly basis. Ukhrul (40%), Churachandpur (30%), Thoubal (10%) and Chandel (10%) provided food on monthly basis. Bishnupur (70%); Chandel (30%) and Imphal-West (10%) districts on quarterly basis. Few other AWCs in Chandel, Churachandpur (Hill) and Thoubal (Valley) districts provided food on half yearly and yearly basis. 60% AWCs in Ukhrul, 30% each in Chandel and Churachandpur districts, 20% in Thoubal district and 5% in Imphal-West district provided food to children either never or very irregularly.

Food was also provided to adolescent girls; particularly those who are school drop-out along side health education in the project villages under ICDS program. Distribution of nutrition to these girls (11-18) years was also studied. Data shows this facility was made available to adolescent girls in Chandel, Imphal-East, Thoubal, Imphal-West, Ukhrul and Churachandpur in varying numbers of AWCs.

These benefits were not available for the adolescent girls in Bishnupur and partially available in Churachandpur, Imphal-West, Thoubal and Ukhrul districts (Fig-13).

Fig-13

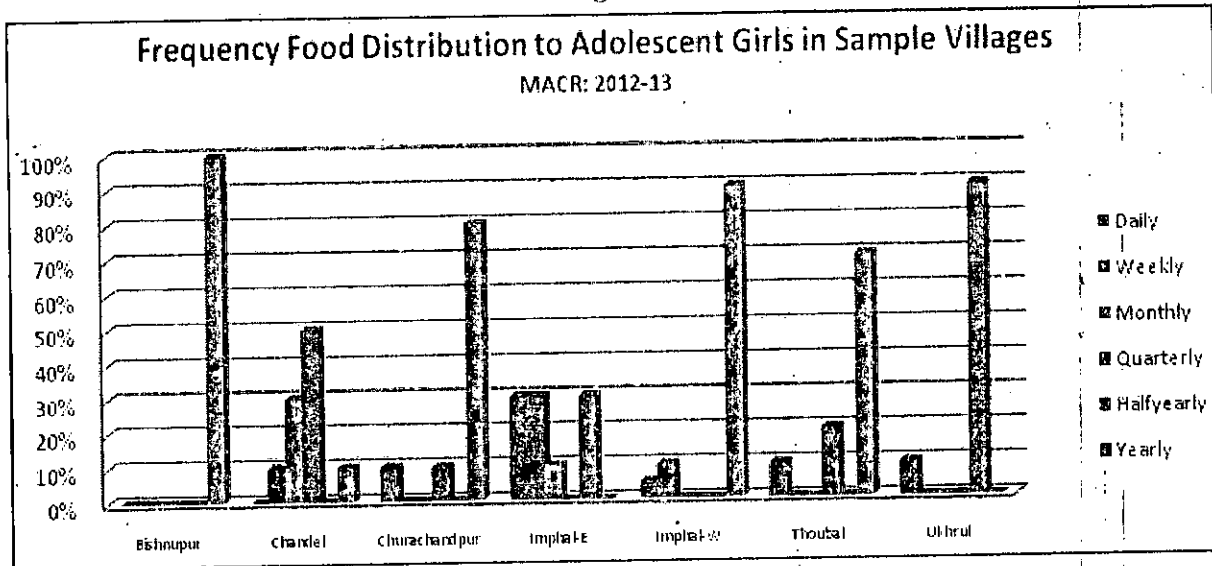


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80% of AWCs in Chandel district provide nutrition to adolescent girls; 60% in Imphal-East, 20% in Thoubal around 10% in Imphal-West, Ukhrul and Churachandpur districts.

Frequency of food distribution for adolescent girls was shows interesting picture (Fig-14).

Fig-14

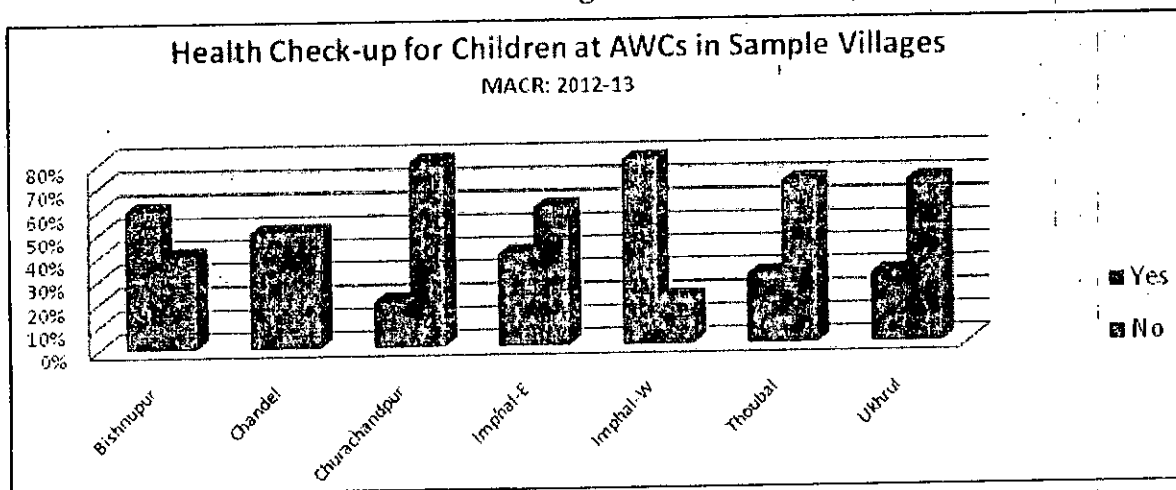


Only in Ukhrul district where only 10% AWCs provide food to adolescent girls also provide the benefits on daily basis. Only 20% AWCs provide this benefit in Imphal-East. Bishnupur, Imphal-West, Churachandpur and Thoubal districts provide on yearly basis. 50% of AWCs in Chandel district provide on quarterly and 30% on monthly basis.

1.11 Health check-up

Data shows not all the centers were not conducting health check-up in the survey areas. 50-80% AWCs in Imphal-West (80%), Bishnupur (60%) and Chandel (50%) were conducting health check-up while in Churachandpur (80%), Thoubal (70%), Ukhrul (70%) and Chandel (50%) districts AWCs were not conducting (Fig-15).

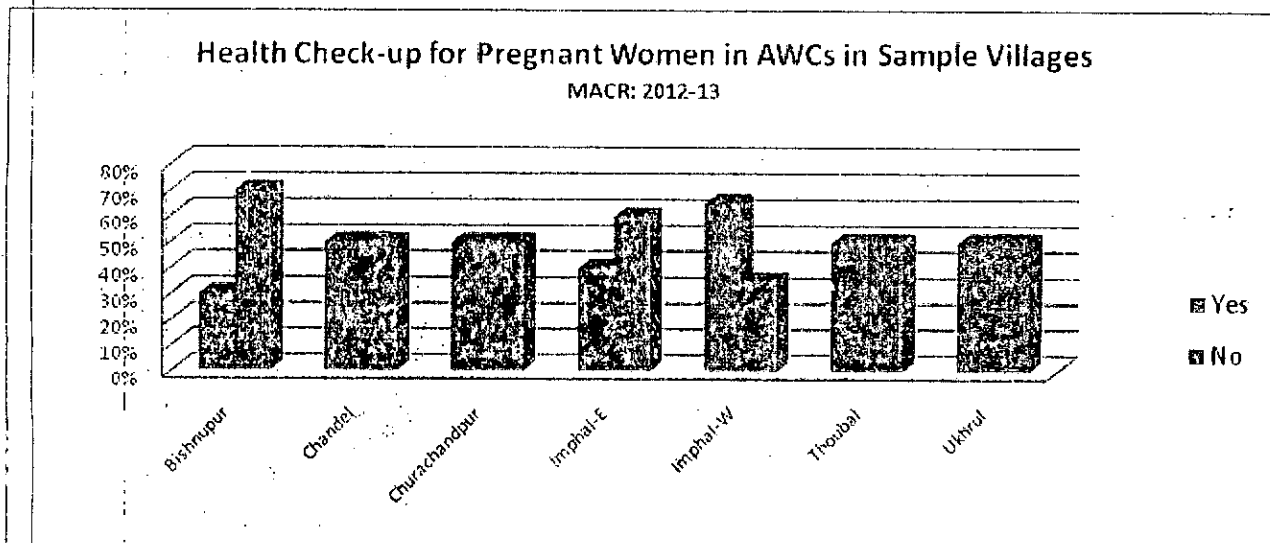
Fig-15



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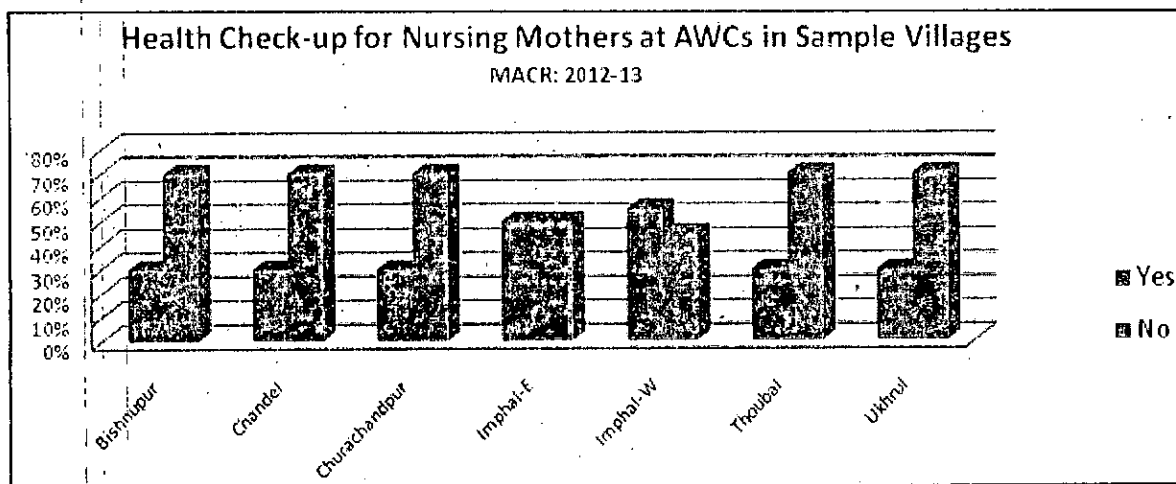
Data on health check-up for pregnant women were also wanting of regularity and adequate attentions in these AWCs. Districts where 50% and above AWCs conducting health check-up were the highest performance. These include Chandel (50%), Churachandpur(50%), Thoubal (50%) and Ukhrul (50%) districts. Those AWCs conducting health check-up below 50% were Imphal-East (40%) and Bishnupur (30%). Both are valley districts. 50% and above, AWCs in all the 3 hill districts conducted health check-up (Fig-16).



Higher percentage of AWCs which did not conduct health check-up for pregnant women were also mostly valley districts namely; Bishnupur with 70% of AWCs in 10 sample villages; Imphal-East with 60% of AWCs, and 50% of AWCs in Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul districts. 50% AWCs in 4 districts; 3 hills and 1 valley conducted health check-up and another 50% AWCs in the same districts did not conduct health check-up for pregnant women in those villages.

Health check-up for nursing mothers were also another aspect looked in survey. Performance of AWCs surveyed, apparently, did less for nursing mothers than for the pregnant women in those vil-lages. AWCs in 3 districts in the hills and 2 districts in the valley seemed to neglect healthcare for nursing mothers. 70% of AWCs surveyed in these districts did not conduct health check-up (Fig-17). 40% AWCs in Imphal-West and 50% in Imphal-East also seemed to entirely neglect the healthcare needs of nursing mothers.

Fig-17

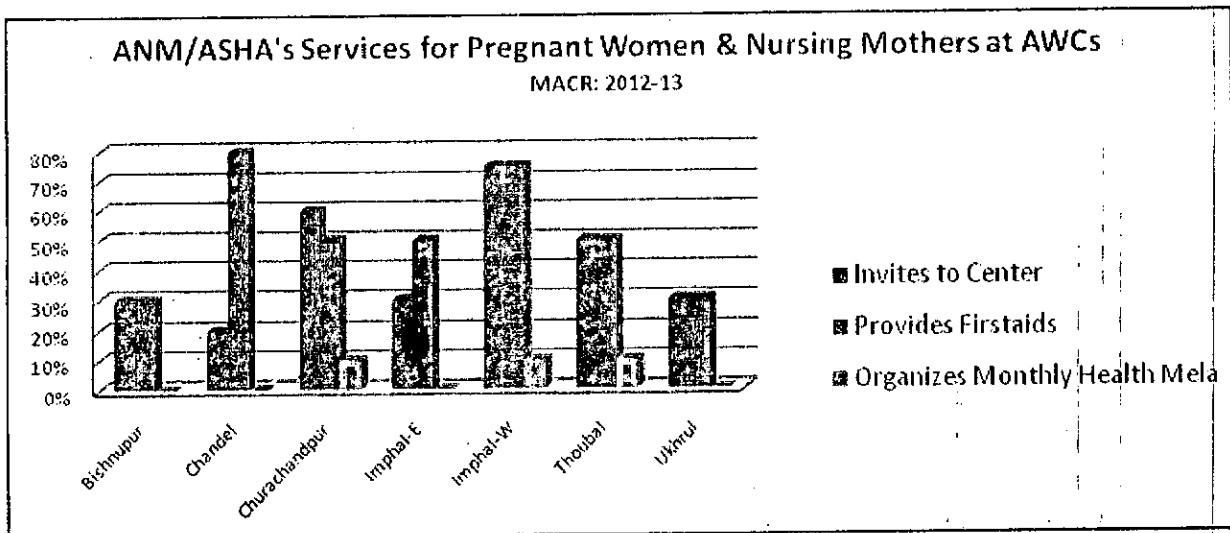


Among the districts where certain numbers of AWCs were taking care of nursing mothers' health Imphal-West stood out on top with 50% of AWCs in 20 surveyed conducting health check-up for nursing mothers. Not all AWCs in all the districts neglect this aspect center's service in survey areas. 30% of all existing AWCs in Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul conducted health check-up for nursing mothers in those villages.

Role of ANM /ASHA in rural areas is important in conducting health related services at AWCs in the village. The services of these trained health workers can be accessed only when AWCs plan and coordinate these activities at the centers. Performance of AWCs can be seen from the health related activities records of AWCs. Data available on this activity revealed that services of ANM/ASHA has fairly utilized in all the districts by all most of AWCs.

20-70% AWCs indicated having utilized services of ANM/ASHA in respective villages in inviting pregnant women and nursing mothers for health check-up and also for providing, medicines and first-aids to them (Fig-18). AWCs in Imphal-West stands out having 70% of the centers coordinating these health related activities. Like-wise, AWCs in Thoubal district 50% of centers coordinated and organized these activities. To lesser percentages, the same were the situations in for AWCs in 10 villages of Bishnupur and Ukhrul districts. In these two districts, only 30% centers conducted those activities.

Fig-18



Health Mela for pregnant women and nursing mothers is also another important function of AWCs in respective villages. Data shows few AWCs in only 3 districts; 2 in the valley – Imphal-West and Thoubal could organize this activity and a few other centers in Churachandpur district did it. Thus, few AWCs in only 3 districts; Churachandpur (60% AWCs inviting pregnant women and nursing mothers for health check up and 50% AWCs providing medicines and first-aids, and 10% AWCs organizing Health Mela), Imphal-West (70% AWCs doing both the activities and 10% AWCs doing Health Mela) and Thoubal (50% AWCs doing both the activities and 10% AWCs doing the Health Mela) were doing all the health related activities.

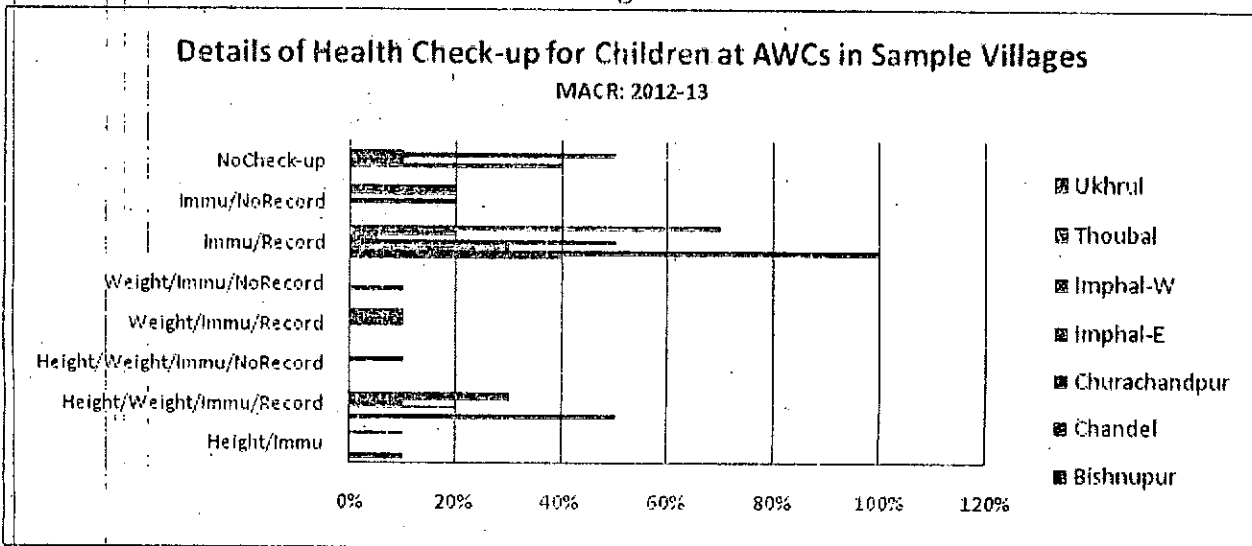
Data relating to details of health check-up were also studied for the sample of 80 AWCs in all the 7 districts (Fig-19). Monitoring height and weight, and providing immunization and essential medicines package to all children, pregnant women and nursing mothers are some of main components of regular health check-up activities and maintaining records in the registers in the AWCs. Data shows varying degree of performance with these details. 10% to 50% AWCs in only 5 districts; Bishnupur (50%),

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Churachandpur (20%), Imphal-East (10%), Imphal-West (30%) and Thoubal (30%) were doing all the major health check-up activities in their respective villages. In many other villages AWCs were doing health check-up services partly and yet did not maintain any records about them. 20% or less percentage of AWCs in Imphal-West, Churachandpur, Imphal-East, Thoubal and Ukhrul were monitoring height/weight and providing immunization but maintained no records.

Fig-19

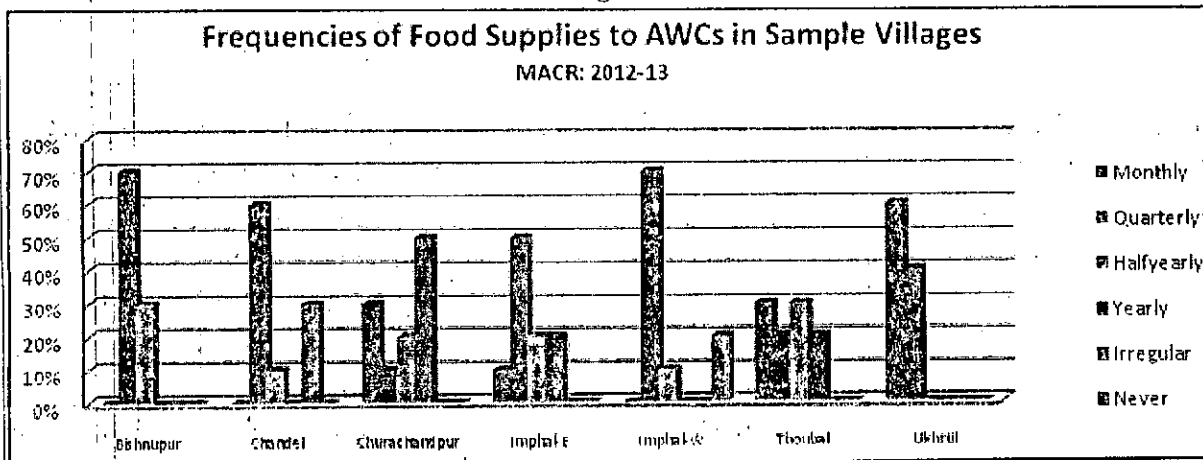


All AWCs in Chandel (100%) provided immunization to all beneficiaries and maintained records. Like-wise, 70% AWCs in Ukhrul, 50% in Imphal-East, 40% AWCs in Bishnupur, 30% in Churachandpur, 20% AWCs in Thoubal provided only immunization and maintained records. Furthermore, 10% AWCs in Imphal-East and West, Thoubal and Ukhrul districts monitored only weight and provided immunization, and kept records. Nevertheless, 50% AWCs in Imphal-West, 40% in Churachandpur, 10% of AWCs in Imphal-East and Thoubal did not conducted any of these health related activities.

1.12 Food supplies

Data shows not all AWCs received supplies regularly on monthly basis. AWCs which received supplies regularly on quarterly basis were more in numbers in 5 districts namely; 70% being highest percentage of AWCs in Bishnupur and Imphal-West, 60% of AWCs in Chandel, 50% in Imphal-East, 40% in Ukhrul, 20% in Thoubal and 10% in Churachandpur (Fig-20 & 21).

Fig-20



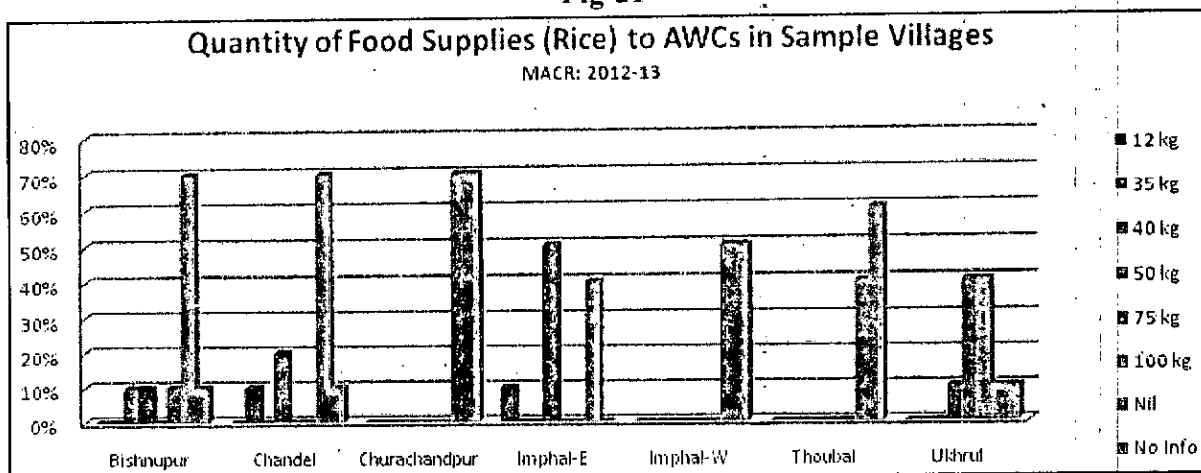
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Furthermore, Ukhrul district alone had only 60% of AWCs in those 10 villages with regular monthly supplies of SNF. To a lesser number, 3 other districts namely; Thoubal (30% of AWCs), Churachandpur (30% of AWCs) and Imphal-East (only 10% of AWCs) also received SNF supplies regularly on monthly basis.

Districts where AWCs received supplies on half yearly basis were of lower percentage and 6 in numbers. 30% of AWCs both in Thoubal and Bishnupur, 20% both in Churachandpur and Imphal-East and 10% both Chandel and Imphal-West received supplies on half yearly basis. There were also 3 districts; Churachandpur, Imphal-East and Thoubal where 20-50% AWCs received supplies on yearly basis. But what seemed to be of serious concerns were some other AWCs in Chandel and Imphal-West districts where supplies are either irregular or never delivered! What was also consoling factor was all AWCs (100%) in Ukhrul, Thoubal and Bishnupur received supplies albeit in different frequencies. How much more or less than the allotted quota of supplies, particularly, rice were actually supplied to these AWCs was second aspects of supplies.

All AWCs need not receive the same quantity of rice and other nutrition materials as those are decided on number of children enrolled and presence of number of malnourished, pregnant women, and nursing mothers in those villages. Despite, scanty data was available in this area available information gave a rough picture of the situation. This data can make sense only when it is juxtaposed to actual number of enrolled children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls of each of AWCs in those villages.

Fig-21



Few AWCs in only two districts; Bishnupur with only 10% of AWCs and Ukhrul with only 40% but being the highest percentage, received 100 kg of rice supplies. Those that received 75 kg were also another 40% of AWCs in Ukhrul district (Fig-21). AWCs that received 50 kg of Rice were only in 3 districts; 50% in Imphal-East, 20% in Chandel and another 10% in Ukhrul. 10% of AWCs only in Chandel district received 35 kg of Rice supplies. Another 10% only in Imphal-East district received 25 kg of Rice. What was of serious concern here again was large percentage of AWCs not less than 6 districts, reportedly, having not received any SNF supplies across the hill and valley districts! 70% each of AWCs in Bishnupur, Chandel and Churachandpur never received any SNF supplies, according to the data. Another 50% in Imphal-West and 40% each of AWCs in Imphal-East and Thoubal districts also, reportedly, never received Rice supplies! Again, to a lesser number, 10% of AWCs in Ukhrul district also went without SNF supplies.

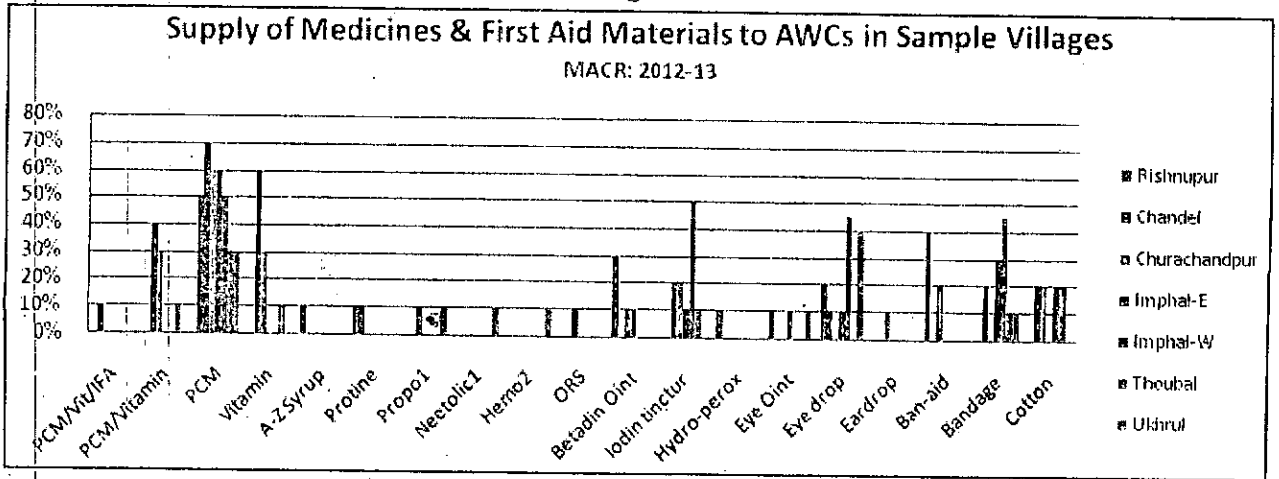
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1.13 Supplies of medicine items

Much of health related activities also hang on regular supply of medicines and medical materials to the AWCs. Data collected from AWCs listed range of items which were supplied. However, none of the center received adequate materials (Fig-22).

Fig-22

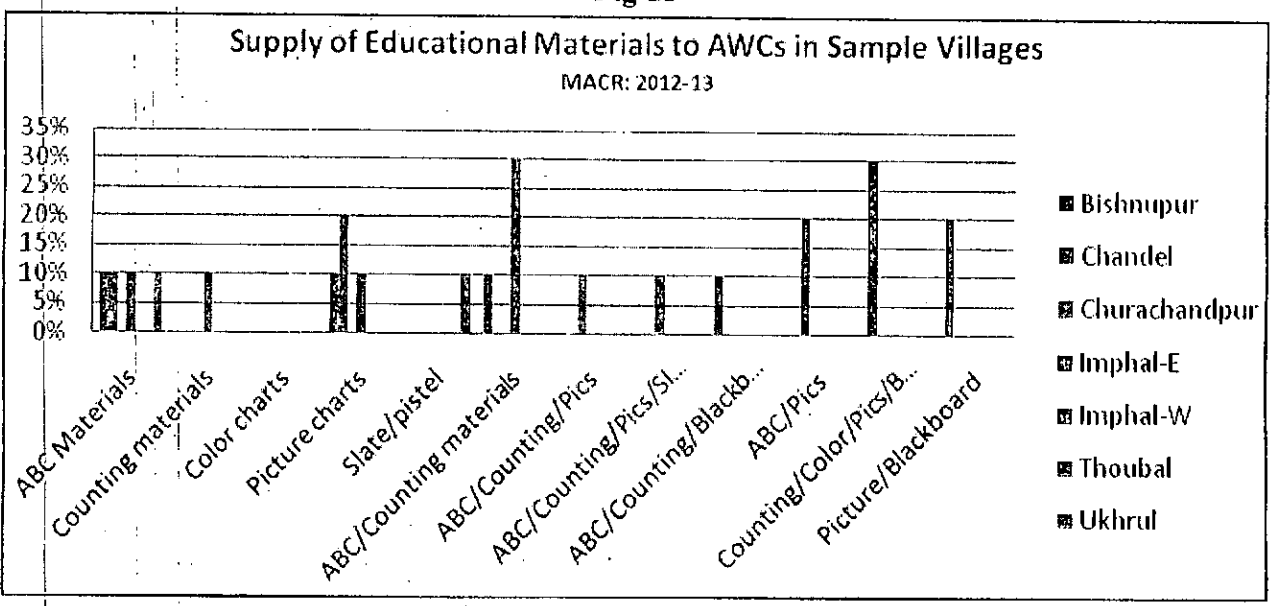


General SOS medicines like Paracetamol, first-aid items like; Betadin, Iodine tincture, Eye ointment and drops, dressing materials like bandage and cotton wool were found be supplied most often in 20-70% of AWCs in almost all the districts. Essential medicines like Iron and Folic Acid for anemic pregnant women were less frequently supplied

1.14 Supply of educational and play materials

Formative education for children up to 6 years is one of essential service of the AWCs under the project. Sets of alphabet blocks and charts, counting blocks & charts, color and picture charts along with some play materials are important educational items in all AWCs. Field data however, seemed to paint partially equipped pictures of the centers. What will attract serious attentions of concerned authorities were the facts that only 30% of the centers had these materials in incomplete forms (Fig-23).

Fig-23



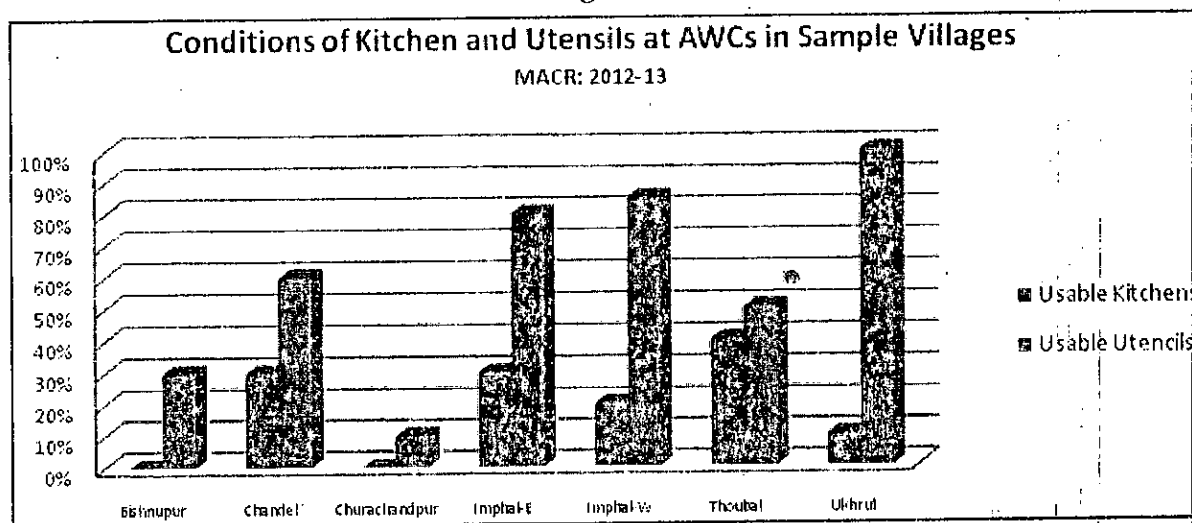
(272)

Those centers which had ABC/Counting/Color/Picture charts were about 10 to 30% of AWCs in only in 3 districts; Churachandpur (20%), Bishnupur (10%) and Imphal-East (30%).

1.15 Condition of kitchen and utensils

Data from the field shows only in Ukhrul all AWCs (100%) had kitchens in working conditions but only about 10% centers had utensils in usable conditions (Fig-24).

Fig-24



In other districts; Imphal- East & West 80 to 90% AWCs had kitchen in working conditions and around 20 – 30% utensils were in usable conditions. At a lesser degree in Thoubal and Chandel districts, 60% AWCs and 40% AWCs had usable conditions of kitchens, and 40% to 30% AWCs in respective districts had utensils in usable conditions. Interestingly, 30% AWCs in Bishnupur and 10% AWCs in Churachandpur districts had only the kitchens in working conditions.

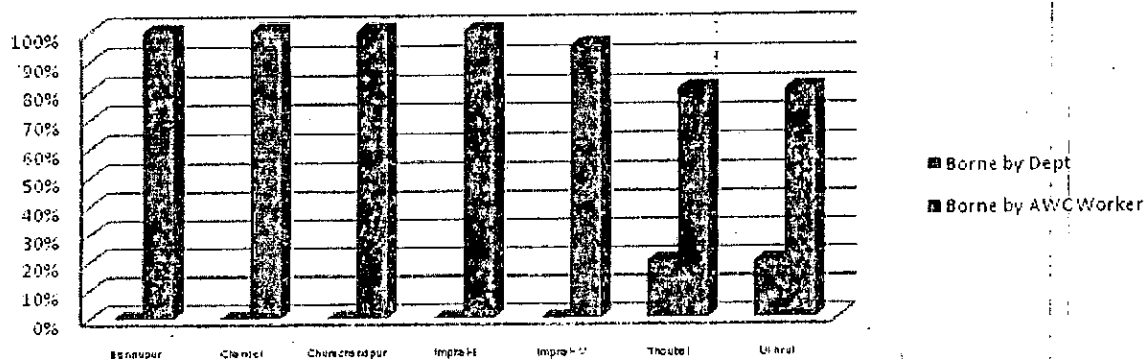
1.16 Transportation cost of supplies

Burden of transportation cost of materials supplies from district project office seemed on the shoulders of AWWs. Data shows in only 2 districts transportation cost of materials supplies in Thoubal and Ukhrul were born by the Department of Social Welfare. In all other districts, however, the transportation cost, irrespective of the distance ranging from 10 to 150 kms and above, in the hills or plains, AWWs apparently borne it. 100% AWCs in 4 districts; Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur and Imphal-East paid for transportation of materials whenever they were disbursed from project offices (Fig25).

Fig-25

Transportation Costs of Material Supplies to AWCs in Sample Villages

MACR: 2012-13



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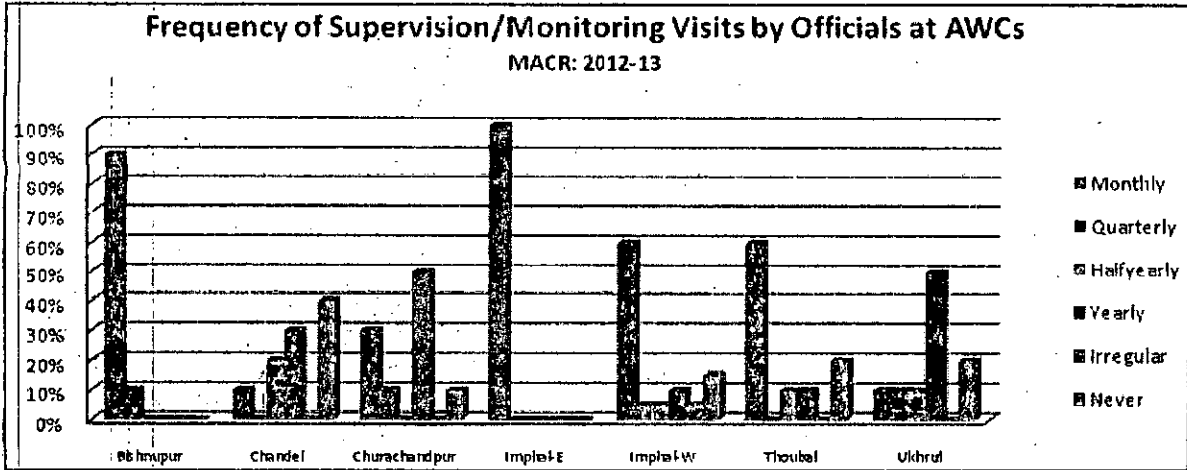
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Like-wise, 90% AWCs in Imphal-West, 80% each in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts also paid for the transportation cost.

1.17 Supervision and monitoring of AWCs

Data collected from field were also studied to assess the regularity of supervision and monitoring of a sample of 80 AWCs out of 173 existing in those 80 villages in 7 districts. Data shows not all AWCs were equally visited but at the same time those in the valley had better and regular supervisions and monitoring visits (Fig26).

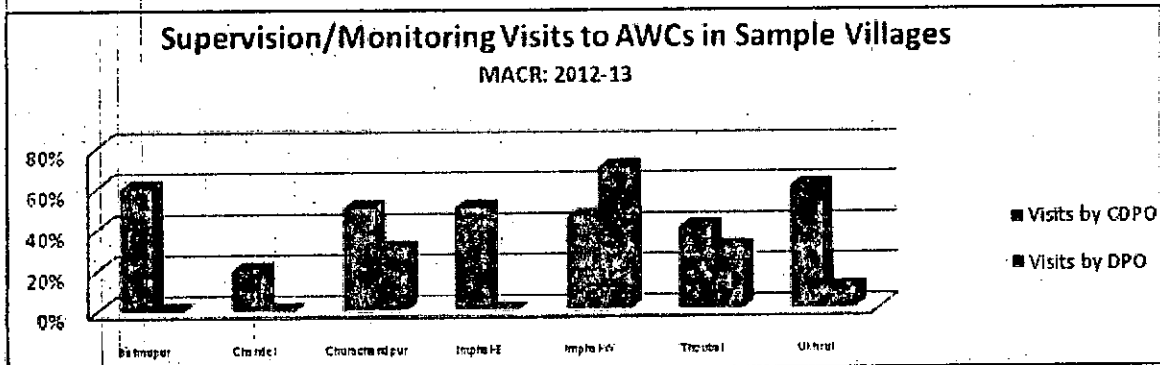
Fig-26



80 to 100% AWCs were visited by project officers on monthly basis in Bishnupur and Imphal-East districts, both in the valley. 60% each of AWCs, in another 2 valley districts; Imphal-West and Thoubal also had quarterly visits by project officers. Yearly supervision and monitoring visits were made equally to 45% AWCs in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. Another 25% AWCs and 10% in Thoubal districts were also visited. However, the concerns were to note that 40% AWCs in Chandel, 20% in Thoubal and Ukhrul, and around 10% in Imphal-West and Churachandpur districts were never visited by project officers while it was also observed that all the centers were visited at different times by one or other project officials.

Furthermore, frequency and regularity of supervision and monitoring these centers by concerned project officials were also studied. Data shows 20-60% AWCs in all the districts were visited by Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) at one time or the other. DPO visited AWCs in at least 4 districts covering 10 to 70% centers. Here, again it was apparent that certain numbers of AWCs were always left out from the supervision of project officials (Fig-27).

Fig-27

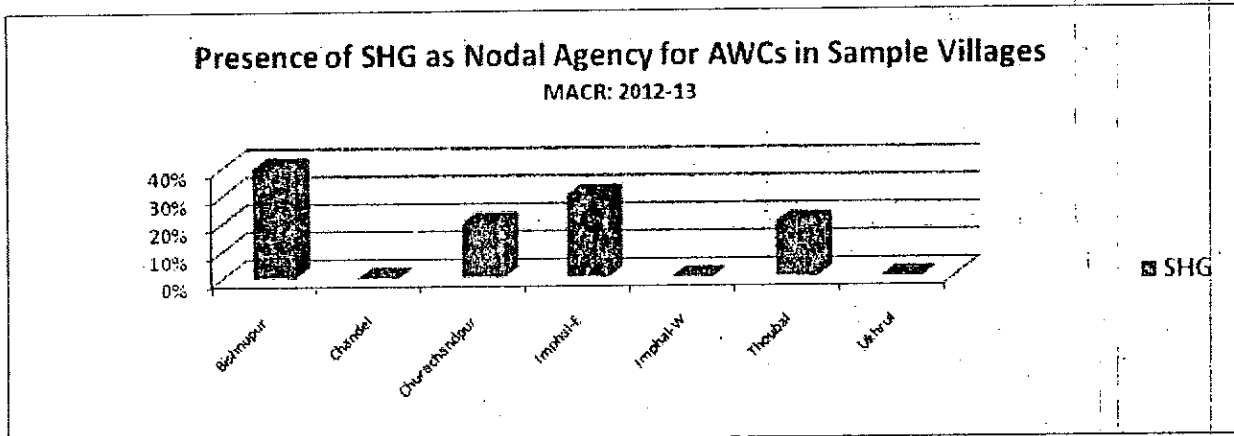


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1.18 Local coordination

The project, ICDS, provides a local community based Self Help Group (SHG) to coordinate and facilitate supplies to AWCs as Nodal agency for smooth functioning of the centers (Fig-29).

Fig-29

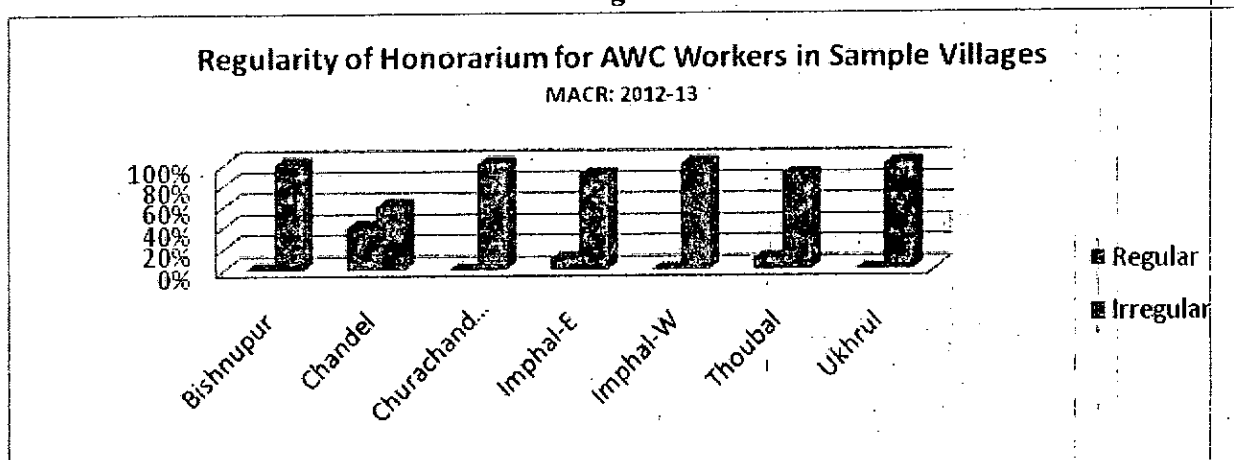


Data shows presence these nodal SHG only 4 districts; Bishnupur (in 35% of villages); Imphal-East (in 25% of villages); and 15% of villages in Churachandpur and Thoubal districts. None of the village in Chandel, Imphal-West and Ukhrul districts has the presence of any SHG as nodal agencies for the AWCs, there.

1.19 Disbursement of AWCs funds and honorarium for AWWs/Helpers

Information from these centers indicates irregular disbursement of honorarium to AWWs and Helpers have been major concerns for most (Fig-28).

Fig-28



Data shows disbursement of honorarium for all AWWs and Helpers in all AWCs across the 7 districts have been very irregular. AWCs in Chandel district alone stands out as an odd figure where at least 40% centers are reported to be receiving honorarium on regular basis while at the same time in the same district, like all others, in 10-20% AWCs it has irregular. It is apparent that honorarium for 80-90% AWCs in all the other 6 districts have been irregular.

1.20 Monitoring by local authorities

Data shows local authorities have been visiting the AWCs in 6 districts namely; Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal-East & West, Thoubal and Ukhrul from time to time. 70-80% AWCs in Ukhrul

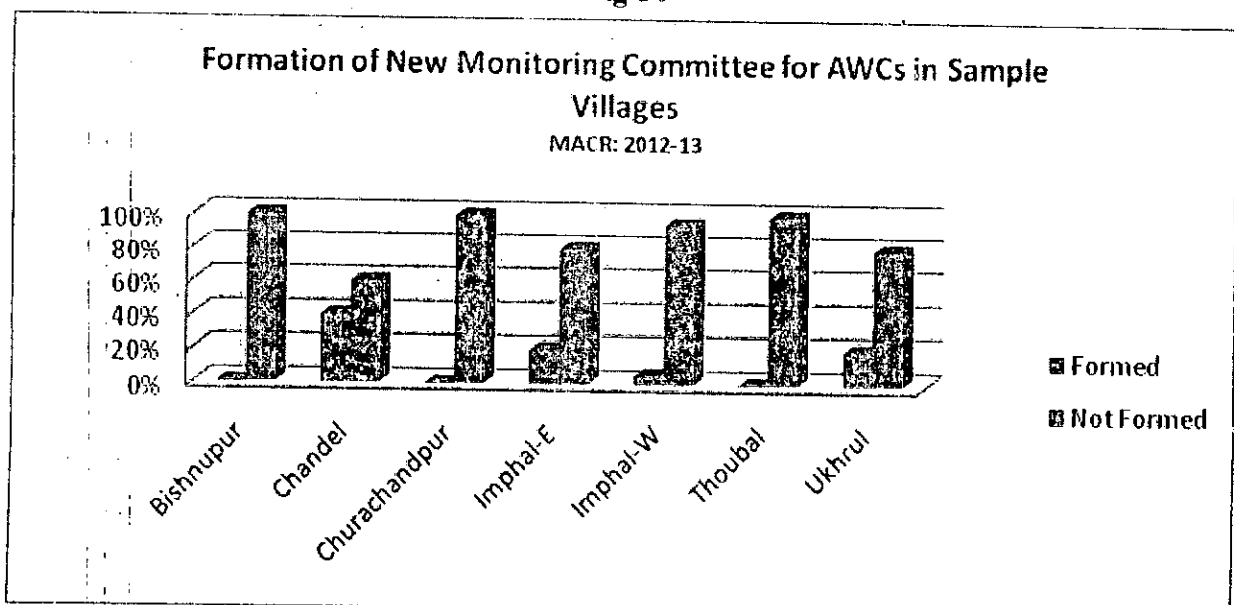
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and Churachandpur were visited by village chiefs. In other districts; 50% of AWCs in Chandel; 40% in Imphal-West and 20% each in Imphal-East and Thoubal districts were also visited by local authorities from time to time (Fig-31).

1.21 Local cooperation and participation

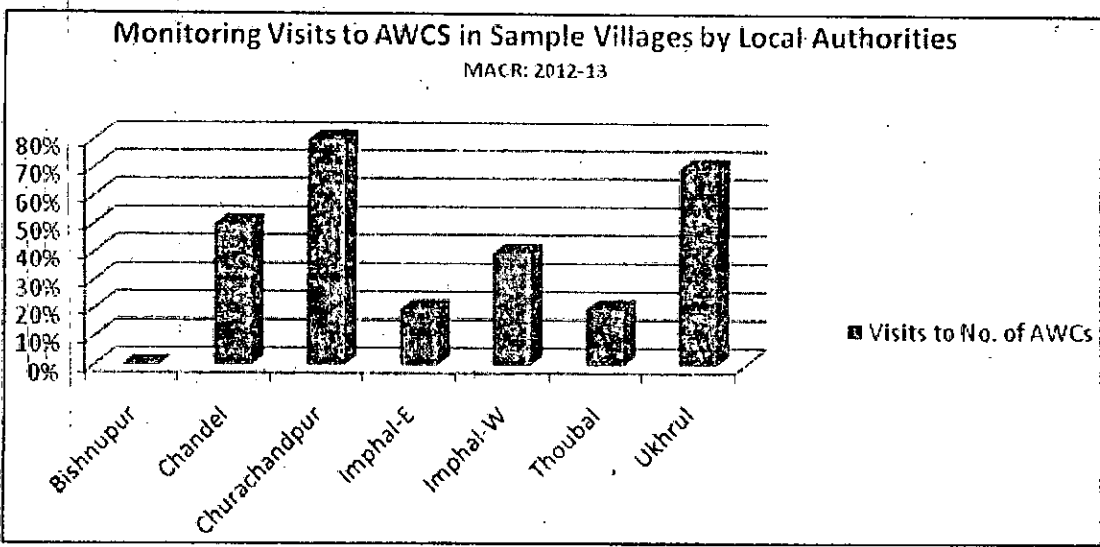
Community involvement and participation in the running of AWCs in the villages is critical to sustain the institutional facilities of bringing up healthy children and providing healthcare needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers in rural areas. Active participation of local community is seen in the formation of Monitoring Committee for AWCs (Fig-30).

Fig-30



The situation of community participation in the management of AWCs has not, apparently, received much attention of the local community. Field data shows committees are formed only in 3 districts namely; Chandel, Imphal-East and Ukhrul in about 20-40% of AWCs in those districts. In the other 4 districts; Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal –West and Thoubal these committee were not formed for any AWCs

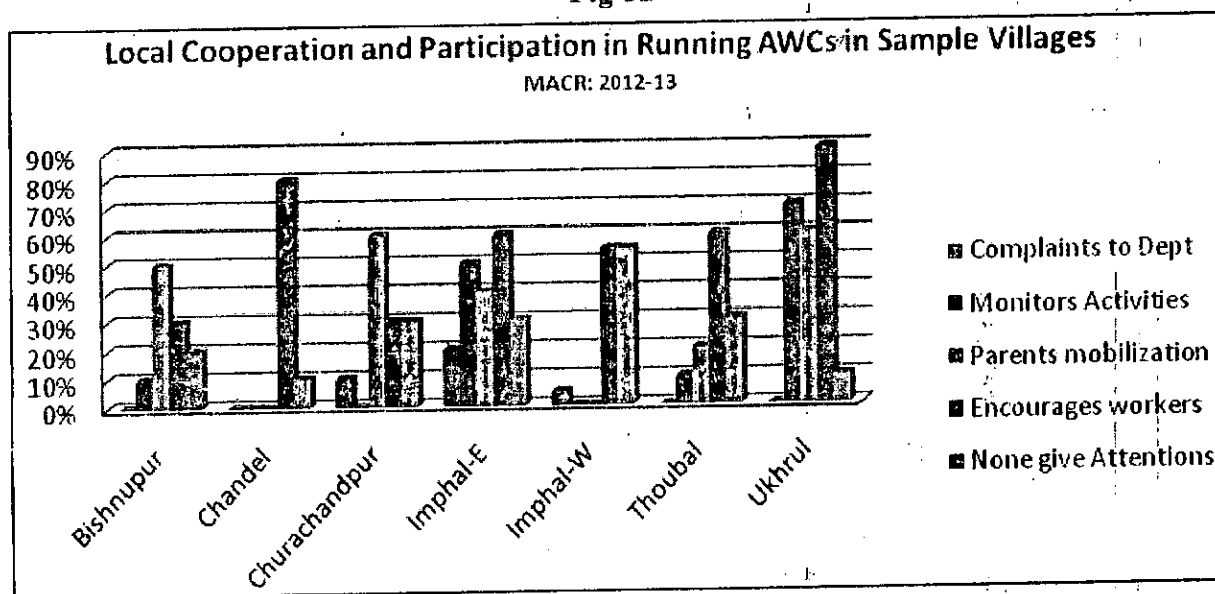
Fig-31



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Data shows AWWs have been active in mobilizing parents in the community in at least 4 districts; Bishnupur, Churchandpur, Imphal-East and Ukhrul where 40-60% AWCs were active and at the same time, in other districts, without active mobilization parents have been proactively participating in running of the center. In Chandel and Imphal-West data indicates parents in 80% AWCs 50% AWCs, respectively, have been encouraging the AWWs. AWCs in Ukhrul district represent a fair degree of active roles of all stakeholders (Fig-32).

Fig-32



In 90% AWCs in Ukhrul district, parents, apparently, encouraged AWWs to running the center. In about 60% of AWCs AWWs were also apparently actively mobilizing the community and in about 70% AWCs community people were monitoring the center's activities. Only in about 10%, of AWCs, which was lowest, community people were indifferent towards the AWCs. 20 AWCs in Imphal-West presented a different picture where in about 50% AWCs parents were apparently taking interests and in another 50% centers none gave attentions to the centers. To a lesser degree, though, AWCs in Imphal also presented a fair picture. In 20% center community people were writing complaints, in 60% centers parents were encouraging AWWs and in another 50% centers community monitored the activities of the center. In Chandel, in 70% AWCs there were lots of encouragements to the AWWs. Data above represents different attitudes of the parents and other stakeholders in the community towards the activities of AWCs. The study has also collected data on parents' attitude towards the center.

1.22 Parents attitudes towards the AWCs

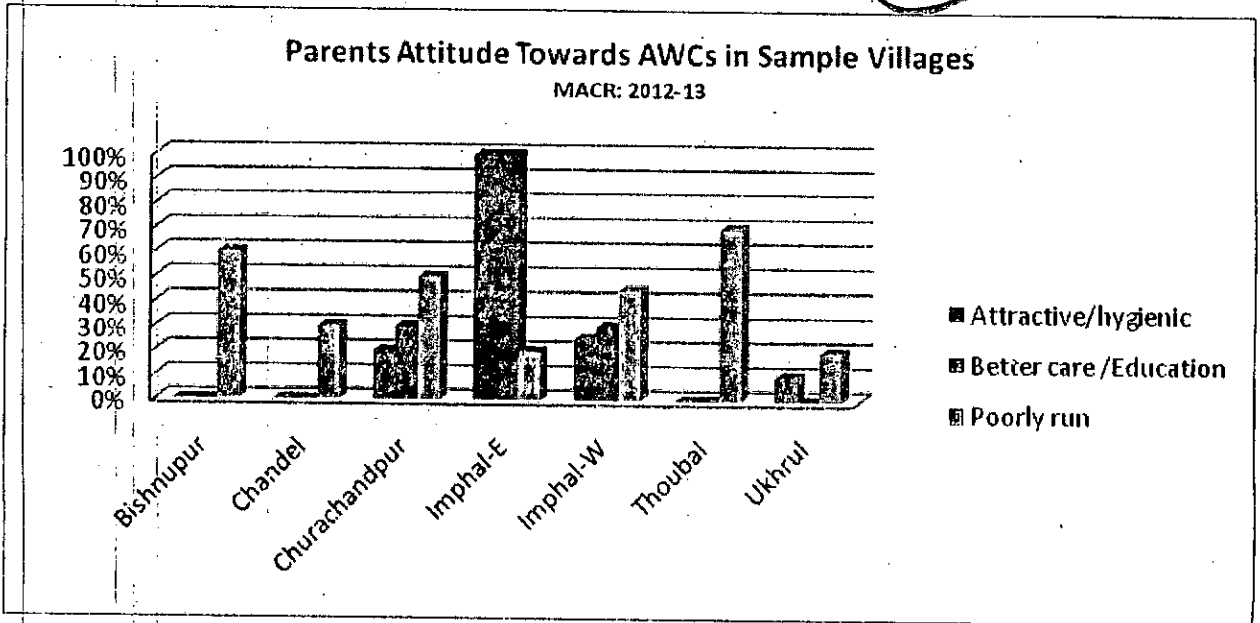
Information about parents' attitude towards the AWCs in the villages were collected in terms of how parents looks at the upkeep and maintenance (Attractiveness) of the center and how parents found their children are benefitting in Pre-school learning skill level and the quality of health and nutritional care (Better care /education).

Data shows all the 10 AWCs (100%) in Imphal-East district was found to be attractive to the parents and also in all of the centers they found their children being better cared and learning (Fig-33).

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Fig-33



In Ukhrul district only 10% of the AWCs were found attractive to the parents and 20% centers were founded poorly run centers. The situation seemed to not very encouraging for AWCs in Bishnupur and Thoubal where 60-70% centers were seen as poorly maintained to the parents. In Chandel district 20% AWCs were marked as poorly maintained center and there were no comments on attractiveness and services of the centers: 50% centers in Churachandpur district were also marked as poorly run centers while 10% center were attractive and 20% were seen providing better care and education.

Part-2: Observations and Findings

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2.1: Infrastructures and Facilities

Except for the sample AWCs in Churachandpur district all other districts have few buildings ranging from 2-5 numbers across districts. 5 is the highest number of center building and this was in Imphal-West 4 were in Thoubal district. 2 was the least found in Ukhrul and Bishnupur districts. Chandel and Imphal-East had 3 center buildings each. Younger centers did not have own building but those centers 5 – 20 years and above have few buildings.

2.2: Enrollment patterns

Only 60% of the children are found to be enrolled in AWCs in the survey area. Percentage of enrollment for girls and boys breaks up to very parity of 60% for girls and 61% for boys. The percentage of enrollment along the districts presents quite a variation. Bishnupur district has shown the least enrollment of children in 10 AWCs. Despite some aberration in the data Thoubal district where 10 AWCs were surveyed shows highest enrollment for girls (90%) and boys (70%) much more than the number of children in those villages. The district also shows girl preference. Like-wise, AWCs surveyed in Churachandpur districts have shown a greater preference in girls/female enrollment in the centers. On the contrary, AWCs in Imphal East and West and Ukhrul districts have shown boys preference in the enrollment.

Out of all the 7 districts, 12 AWCs have shown a fair degree of children enrollment (94%) for both girls (45%) and boys (49%) compared to the number of children present in those areas. It was noted that except in the cases of Churachandpur and Imphal-East very less number of children in the age bracket (3-6) were apparently enrolled in those AWCs or did not have data segregated data.

2.3: Presence of disadvantage children

Data available from these AWCs revealed startling figure of disadvantage children in the project areas of Chandel districts. 19% of the total children were Malnourished and 19% were differently able children. In another hill district, Churachandpur, where 10 AWCs were surveyed there were few malnourished (4%), HIV+(2%) and Differently Able Children (4%) were also recorded. Like-wise, in the present survey areas 1% of the total children in Thoubal district were also HIV+ children. The presence of highest number of malnourished children in Chandel district where there were 5 AWCs in the 10-20 yrs age bracket and another 4 were above 20 yrs old was observed. In Churachandpur all AWCs surveyed were in the age bracket 2-5 yrs.

2.4: Functional aspects of AWCs

Attendance of children, regularity of distribution of supplementary nutrition, duration of children stay in the center, learning activities, health check-up, supplies of materials from the ICDS project office and disbursement of honorarium for Anganwadi workers (AWW) are considered to functional and regularity aspects of AWCs under survey. More AWCs work on daily basis, and other either 3 times and/or 1 time a week. Rests are either never working of irregularly functioning. In only 5 districts, few numbers of AWCs function on daily basis.

According to field data more than 16 AWCs (80%) out of 20 in Imphal-West district, 10 AWCs (100%) out of 10, 6 AWCs (60%) out of 10 in both Bishnupur and Thoubal districts, 4 (40%) in Ukhrul district and 1 (10%) in Chandel district work on daily basis. Neighboring central districts of Imphal East & West have the highest numbers of centers working on daily basis. In Ukhrul only 6 AWCs out 10 work for 3 times a week and 4 others on daily basis. The same is the case in Bishnupur district also,

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though different in number of AWCs. In Chandel district about 7 numbers of AWC work irregularly. In Imphal-East district all the 10 AWCs work on daily basis on all working days.

2.4.1 Working hours of AWCs

Working hours of AWCs varied between ½ hour and 4 hours on working days. Around 3 AWCs Churachandpur (Hill) district were reported to be working for 4 hours on working days. 6 AWCs in Thoubal district worked for 1-2 ½ hours on working days. 2 AWCs are not open at all. In Churachandpur district 5 AWCs worked 1-2 hours a day and another 5 AWCs worked 3-4 hours a day on working days. AWCs in Chandel (Hill) district worked only for ½ hour to 1 hour on working days. In Imphal-East (Valley) district, AWCs worked for 1 ½ hours to 2 ½ hours on working days. In Ukhrul (Hill) district 9 AWCs worked for 1 hour to 2 hours on working days. In Imphal-West (Valley) district around 19 AWCs worked for 1 to 3 hours on working days.

2.4.2 Regularity supplies of AWCs

Material supplies to all the AWCs in Ukhrul (Hill), Thoubal and Imphal-West (Valley) are fairly maintained to AWCs (50% and above). Supplies to 19 AWCs in Ukhrul show the highest regularity with all listed material items. Most of the AWCs in Imphal-East and Bishnupur (Valley), and Chandel and Churachandpur (Hill) get supplies irregularly. Data shows, less than 50% of AWCs in these districts get regular supplies of materials; 10% or less. Data also suggests, as far as supplementary nutrition food (SNF) supplies were concerned, irrespective of regularity, adequate supplies are maintained from the concerned project offices of ICDS.

2.4.3 Quality of SNF supplies

As per the data SNF quality was fairly maintained in the supplies from the project office. 50-70% AWCs in Bishnupur (Valley), Chandel, Ukhrul and Churachandpur (Hill) found the quality of SNF very good. In Imphal-East & West 80-90% respondent AWCs found the food quality very good. Further, across the 7 districts 10% to 50% respondent AWCs found the quality fairly good. However, there were also another 10% AWCs in Imphal-West, Thoubal and Ukhrul where the SNF supplies were reported to be of poor quality.

2.4.4 Delivery of SNF

According to guidelines AWCs are provided with facilities to give hot cooked nutritious food to the children during the working hours for 21 days. Data shows 50 to 100% AWCs in both valley and hill districts under the survey provided hot cooked food to children and other beneficiaries on working days. Chandel and Churachandpur (Hill), and Thoubal (Valley) districts distributed the quota of SNF for beneficiaries house to house. And in Chandel and Churachandpur (Hill) districts SNF is also distributed at the centers (Raw give home) to the parents (Raw take home) of beneficiary children. In Chandel district alone the mode of delivering SNF to the beneficiaries include all of them: cooked food sometimes, distributed door to door and from the center at another times.

2.4.5 Regularity of SNF distribution at AWCs

Food was provided at different frequencies; daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annually, or never. It was found that only in Imphal-East district 90% of AWCs were reported to be providing food regularly on daily basis and the remaining 10% AWCs provided on weekly basis. AWCs provided food on daily included Imphal-West (75% of AWCs); Thoubal (30%); Bishnupur (20%) and Churachandpur (10%) districts (Fig-12). Thoubal (30%), Churachandpur (20%), Imphal-East (10%) & West (15%) and Bishnupur (10%) districts provided food on weekly basis. Ukhrul (40%), Churachandpur

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(30%), Thoubal (10%) and Chandel (10%) provided food on monthly basis. Bishnupur (70%); Chandel (30%) and Imphal-West (10%) districts on quarterly basis. Few other AWCs in Chandel, Churachandpur (Hill) and Thoubal (Valley) districts provided food on half yearly and yearly basis. 60% AWCs in Ukhrul, 30% each in Chandel and Churachandpur districts, 20% in Thoubal district and 5% in Imphal-West district provided food to children either never or very irregularly! Distribution of nutrition to these girls (11-18) years show this facility is made available to adolescent girls in Chandel, Imphal-East, Thoubal, Imphal-West, Ukhrul and Churachandpur in varying numbers of AWCs. These benefits were not available for the adolescent girls in Bishnupur and partially available in Churachandpur, Imphal-West, Thoubal and Ukhrul districts. 80% of AWCs in Chandel district provide nutrition to adolescent girls; 60% in Imphal-East, 20% in Thoubal around 10% in Imphal-West, Ukhrul and Churachandpur districts.

2.4.6 Frequency of food distribution for adolescent girls.

Only in Ukhrul district where only 10% AWCs provide food to adolescent girls also provide the benefits on daily basis. Only 20% AWCs provide this benefit in Imphal-East. Bishnupur, Imphal-West, Churachandpur and Thoubal districts provide on yearly basis. 50% of AWCs in Chandel district provide on quarterly and 30% on monthly basis.

2.4.7 Health check-up

AWCs, as per guideline, must monitor growth of children, their health and that of pregnant women and lactating mothers on regular intervals and maintain records at the centers. Information and data regarding this aspect of AWCs function was also collected. Inquiry into this aspect found whether regular check-up were being organized and also regularity of the activity.

Not all the centers were not conducting health check-up in the survey areas. 50-80% AWCs in Imphal-West (80%), Bishnupur (60%) and Chandel (50%) were conducting health check-up while in Churachandpur (80%), Thoubal (70%), Ukhrul (70%) and Chandel (50%) districts AWCs were not conducting. Districts where 50% and above AWCs conducting health check-up were the highest performance; Chandel (50%), Churachandpur (50%), Thoubal (50%) and Ukhrul (50%) districts. Those AWCs conducting health check-up below 50% were Imphal-East (40%) and Bishnupur (30%). 50% and above, AWCs in all the 3 hill districts conducted health check-up. Higher percentage of AWCs which did not conduct health check-up for pregnant women were also mostly valley districts namely; Bishnupur with 70% of AWCs in 10 sample villages; Imphal-East with 60% of AWCs, and 50% of AWCs in Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul districts. 50% AWCs in 4 districts; 3 hills and 1 valley conducted health check-up and another 50% AWCs in the same districts did not conduct health check-up for pregnant women in those villages.

AWCs did less for nursing mothers than for the pregnant women in those villages. AWCs in 3 districts in the hills and 2 districts in the valley seemed to neglect healthcare for nursing mothers. 70% of AWCs surveyed in these districts did not conduct health check-up (Fig-17). 40% AWCs in Imphal-West and 50% in Imphal-East also seemed to entirely neglect the healthcare needs of nursing mothers.

Imphal-West stands out on top with 50% of AWCs in 20 villages surveyed conducting health check-up for nursing mothers. Not all AWCs in all the districts neglect this aspect center's service in survey areas. 30% of all existing AWCs in Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul conducted health check-up for nursing mothers in those villages.

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2.4.8 Services of ANM/ASHA

Services of ANM/ASHA has fairly utilized in all the districts by all most of AWWs. 20-70% AWCs indicated having utilized services of ANM/ASHA in respective villages in inviting pregnant women and nursing mothers for health check-up and also for providing, medicines and first-aids to them (Fig-18). AWCs in Imphal-West stands out having 70% of the centers coordinating these health related activities. Like-wise, AWCs in Thoubal district 50% of centers coordinated and organized these activities. To lesser percentages, the same were the situations in for AWCs in 10 villages of Bishnupur and Ukhrul districts. In these two districts, only 30% centers conducted those activities.

Health Mela, as per the data, few AWCs in only 3 districts; 2 in the valley – Imphal-West and Thoubal could organize this activity and a few other centers in Churachandpur district did it. Thus, few AWCs in only 3 districts; Churachandpur (60% AWCs inviting pregnant women and nursing mothers for health check up and 50% AWCs providing medicines and first-aids, and 10% AWCs organizing Health Mela), Imphal-West (70% AWCs doing both the activities and 10% AWCs doing Health Mela) and Thoubal (50% AWCs doing both the activities and 10% AWCs doing the Health Mela) were doing all the health related activities.

10% to 50% AWCs in only 5 districts; Bishnupur (50%), Churachandpur (20%), Imphal-East (10%), Imphal-West (30%) and Thoubal (30%) were doing all the major health check-up activities in their respective villages. In many other villages AWCs were doing health check-up services partly and yet did not maintain any records about them. 20% or less AWCs in Imphal-West, Churachandpur, Imphal-East, Thoubal and Ukhrul were monitoring height/weight and providing immunization but maintained no records.

2.4.9 Immunization

All AWCs in Chandel (100%) provided immunization to all beneficiaries and maintained records. Like-wise, 70% AWCs in Ukhrul, 50% in Imphal-East, 40% AWCs in Bishnupur, 30% in Churachandpur, 20% AWCs in Thoubal provided only immunization and maintained records. Furthermore, 10% AWCs in Imphal-East and West, Thoubal and Ukhrul districts monitored only weight and provided immunization, and kept records. Nevertheless, 50% AWCs in Imphal-West, 40% in Churachandpur, 10% of AWCs in Imphal-East and Thoubal did not conduct any of these health related activities.

2.4.10 Food supplies

Not all AWCs received supplies regularly on monthly basis. AWCs which received supplies regularly on quarterly basis were more in numbers in 5 districts namely; 70% being highest percentage of AWCs in Bishnupur and Imphal-West, 60% of AWCs in Chandel, 50% in Imphal-East, 40% in Ukhrul, 20% in Thoubal and 10% in Churachandpur.

Furthermore, Ukhrul district alone had only 60% of AWCs in those 10 villages with regular monthly supplies of SNF. To a lesser number, 3 other districts namely; Thoubal (30% of AWCs), Churachandpur (30% of AWCs) and Imphal-East (only 10% of AWCs) also received SNF supplies regularly on monthly basis.

Districts where AWCs received supplies on half yearly basis were of lower percentage and 6 in numbers. 30% of AWCs both in Thoubal and Bishnupur, 20% both in Churachandpur and Imphal-East and 10% both Chandel and Imphal-West received supplies on half yearly basis. There were also 3 districts; Churachandpur, Imphal-East and Thoubal where 20-50% AWCs received supplies on yearly basis. But what seemed to be of serious concerns were some other AWCs in Chandel and Imphal-West districts where supplies are either irregular or never delivered! What was also consoling factor was all AWCs (100%) in Ukhrul, Thoubal and Bishnupur received supplies albeit in different frequencies.

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All AWCs need not receive the same quantity of rice and other nutrition materials as those are decided on number of children enrolled and presence of number of malnourished, pregnant women, and nursing mothers in those villages. This data can make sense only when it is juxtaposed to actual number of enrolled children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls of each of AWCs in those villages.

Bishnupur with only 10% of AWCs and Ukhrul with only 40% but being the highest percentage, received 100 kg of rice supplies. Those that received 75 kg were also another 40% of AWCs in Ukhrul district. AWCs that received 50 kg of Rice were only in 3 districts namely; 50% in Imphal-East, 20% in Chandel and another 10% in Ukhrul. 10% of AWCs only in Chandel district received 35 kg of Rice supplies. Another 10% only in Imphal-East district received 25 kg of Rice. What was of serious concern here again was large percentage of AWCs not less than 6 districts, reportedly, having not received any SNF supplies across the hill and valley districts! 70% each of AWCs in Bishnupur, Chandel and Churachandpur never received any SNF supplies, according to the data. Another 50% in Imphal-West and 40% each of AWCs in Imphal-East and Thoubal districts also, reportedly, never received Rice supplies! Again, to a lesser number, 10% of AWCs in Ukhrul district also went without SNF supplies.

2.4.11 Supplies of medicine items

None of the center received adequate materials. General SOS medicines like Paracetamol, first-aid items like; Betadin, Iodine tincture, Eye ointment and drops, dressing materials like bandage and cotton wool were found be supplied most often in 20-70% of AWCs in almost all the districts. Essential medicines like Iron and Folic Acid for anemic pregnant women were less frequently supplied.

2.4.12 Supply of educational and play materials

What will attract serious attentions of concerned authorities were the facts that only 30% of the centers had these materials in incomplete forms. Those centers which had ABC/Counting/Color/Picture charts were about 10 to 30% of AWCs in only in 3 districts; Churachandpur (20%), Bishnupur (10%) and Imphal-East (30%).

2.4.13 Condition of kitchen and utensils

Only in Ukhrul district all the sample AWCs (100%) had kitchens in working conditions but only about 10% centers had utensils in usable conditions. In other districts; Imphal- East & West 80 to 90% AWCs had kitchen in working conditions and around 20 – 30% utensils were in usable conditions. At a lesser degree in Thoubal and Chandel districts, 60% AWCs and 40% AWCs had usable conditions of kitchens, and 40% to 30% AWCs in respective districts had utensils in usable conditions. Interestingly, 30% AWCs in Bishnupur and 10% AWCs in Churachandpur districts had only the kitchens in working conditions.

2.4.14 Transportation cost of supplies

In only 2 districts transportation cost of materials supplies in Thoubal and Ukhrul were born by the Department of Social Welfare. In all other districts, however, the transportation cost, irrespective of the distance ranging from 10 to 150 kms and above, in the hills or plains, AWWs apparently borne it. 100% AWCs in 4 districts; Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur and Imphal-East paid for transportation of materials whenever they were disbursed from project offices. Like-wise, 90% AWCs in Imphal-West, 80% each in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts also paid for the transportation cost.

2.4.15 Supervision and monitoring of AWCs

Smooth functioning of AWCs in remote villages both in the hills and valley is attributes of many factors besides, regular supplies of materials. Regular supervision and monitoring is one. It is important

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to supervise AWWs to assist in their discharge of duties and monitor the facilities and resources are being utilized purposefully and effectively in those areas on regular basis. Regular visits and assessment of the performance of centers is prime responsibilities of ICDS project officers.

Assessment of the regularity of supervision and monitoring of the 80 sample population of AWCs in 80 villages in 7 districts showed not all AWCs were equally visited but at the same time those in the valley had better and regular supervisions and monitoring visits. 80 to 100% AWCs were visited by project officers on monthly basis in Bishnupur and Imphal-East districts, both in the valley. 60% each of the AWCs in another 2 valley districts; Imphal-West and Thoubal also had quarterly visits by project officers. Yearly supervision and monitoring visits were made equally to 45% AWCs in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. Another 25% AWCs and 10% in Thoubal districts were also visited. However, the concerns were to note that 40% AWCs in Chandel, 20% in Thoubal and Ukhrul, and around 10% in Imphal-West and Churachandpur districts were never visited by project officers while it is also observed that all the centers were visited at different times by one or other project officials.

20-60% AWCs in all the districts were visited by Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) at one time or the other. DPO visited AWCs in at least 4 districts covering 10 to 70% centers. Here, again it was apparent that certain number of AWCs was always left out from the supervision of project officials.

2.4.16 Disbursement of AWCs funds and honorarium for AWWs/Helpers

Incentives for AWWs in these centers for all the works of organizing beneficiaries and activities, coordination with several community level health workers and other agencies, maintaining the up keep of the centers and records, is one of the key motivating factors. Irregularities in disbursement of honorarium to AWWs and Helpers have been major concerns for most.

AWCs in Chandel district alone stands out as an odd figure where at least 40% centers were reported to be receiving honorarium on regular basis while at the same time in the same district, like all others, in 10-20% AWCs it has irregular. It is apparent that honorarium for 80-90% AWCs in all the other 6 districts have been irregular.

2.4.17 Local coordination

The project, ICDS, provides a local community based Self Help Group (SHG) to coordinate and facilitate supplies to AWCs as Nodal agency for smooth functioning of the centers. Presence of these nodal SHGs only 4 districts; Bishnupur (in 35% of villages); Imphal-East (in 25% of villages); 15% of villages in Churachandpur and Thoubal districts was noted. However, no detail information on how these nodal agencies were coordinating with AWCs were not available. None of the villages in Chandel, Imphal-West and Ukhrul districts have the presence of any SHG as nodal agencies for the AWCs, there.

2.5 Local community participation and supports

Whether or not the Monitoring Committee was formed local authorities like Village Chief and elected representatives may also critically affect the functioning of AWCs in the village. There could be several ways these visits by local authority affect the functioning of AWCs. But what could have more bearing on the day-to-day functioning of the center is the participation of parents and beneficiaries in running the activities of the center and also up keep and maintenance of the facilities.

Committees were formed only in 3 districts namely; Chandel, Imphal-East and Ukhrul in about 20-40% of AWCs in those districts. In the other 4 districts; Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal-West and Thoubal these committee were not formed for any AWCs.

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2.5.1 Monitoring by local authorities

Local authorities have been visiting the AWCs in 6 districts namely; Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal-East & West, Thoubal and Ukhrul from time to time. 70-80% AWCs in Ukhrul and Churachandpur were visited by village chiefs. In other districts; 50% of AWCs in Chandel; 40% in Imphal-West and 20% each in Imphal-East and Thoubal districts were also visited by local authorities from time to time (Fig-31). There could be several ways these visits by local authority affect the functioning of AWCs. But what could have more bearing on the day-to-day functioning of the center is the participation of parents and beneficiaries in running the activities of the center and also up keep and maintenance of the facilities.

2.6.2 Local cooperation and participation

Cooperation and participation of children parents and other women beneficiaries may have decisive impacts on the functioning and sustainability of AWCs in the community. However, mobilizing the community for active participation in running the center is the primary responsibility of the AWWs. There may also be an alternative scenario of aware parents becoming proactively taking interests and supporting the AWWs in the running the centers. Active participation of parents in the community may be manifested in writing complaints on irregularities of supplies, inadequacies of infrastructure and facilities at the center, encouraging and appreciating the voluntary works of the AWWs and also monitoring the activities of the center. However, in the absence of both active community mobilization by AWWs and aware and proactive participation of parents, the situation of AWCs could be of serious concerns, where none was taking interests.

AWWs have been active in mobilizing parents in the community in at least 4 districts; Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal-East and Ukhrul where 40-60% AWCs were active and at the same time, in other districts, without active mobilization parents have been proactively participating in running of the center. In Chandel and Imphal-West data indicates parents in 80% AWCs 50% AWCs, respectively, have been encouraging the AWWs. AWCs in Ukhrul district represent a fair degree of active roles of all stakeholders.

In 90% AWCs in Ukhrul district, parents, apparently, encouraged AWWs to running the center. In about 60% of AWCs AWWs were also apparently actively mobilizing the community and in about 70% AWCs community people were monitoring the center's activities. Only in about 10%, of AWCs, which is lowest, community people were indifferent towards the AWCs. 20 AWCs in Imphal-West presented a different picture where in about 50% AWCs parents were apparently taking interests and in another 50% centers none gave attentions to the centers. To a lesser degree, though, AWCs in Imphal also presented a fair picture. In 20% center community people were writing complaints, in 60% centers parents were encouraging AWWs and in another 50% centers community monitored the activities of the center. In Chandel, in 70% AWCs there were lots of encouragements to the AWWs. Data above represents different attitudes of the parents and other stakeholders in the community towards the activities of AWCs. The study has also collected data on parents' attitude towards the center.

2.5.3 Parents attitudes towards the AWCs

All the 10 AWCs (100%) in Imphal-East district was found to be attractive to the parents and also in all of the centers they found their children being better cared and learning. In Ukhrul district only 10% of the AWCs were found attractive to the parents and 20% centers were founded poorly run centers. The situation seemed to not very encouraging for AWCs in Bishnupur and Thoubal where 60-70% centers were seen as poorly maintained to the parents. In Chandel district 20% AWCs were marked as poorly maintained center and there were no comments on attractiveness and

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services of the centers. 50% centers in Churachandpur district were also marked as poorly run centers while 10% center were attractive and 20% were seen providing better care and education.

2.6 Feedback and suggestions from AWWs

Feedback and suggestions were also taken from key respondents AWWs of all AWCs. AWWs, based on the experiences provided their views on how AWCs were running and how they ought to be running it. Feedback were categories under several aspects of the AWCs such as; Infrastructure, facilities, supplies, financial, supervision/monitoring, technical supports, community participation and responsibilities /capabilities of AWWs. The main points are listed below;

1. Lack of proper Infrastructure/ center building was second highest issues in about 14 centers
2. Lack of adequate supervision/ monitoring by ICDS project officials was the highest scoring issues in about 20 centers
3. Lack of adequate and regular supplies of materials to the centers were third ranking issues
4. Lack of taking responsibilities and capabilities of AWWs in running the centers were fourth serious issue in about 12 centers
5. Lack of adequate facilities; play and learning materials, etc were fifth ranking issue
6. Irregular disbursement of honorarium for AWWs/Helpers and also administrative funds to the center were also serious issue hampering regular functioning of the centers
7. Lack of community participation was also equally serious concerns of the centers.

Part-3: Analysis and Recommendations

AWCs were more densely distributed in valley districts as compared to hill districts. In the valley districts every locality had 2-5 AWCs where as in the hills most of the villages had 1-2 AWCs. This may be because of the differences in density populations in valley and hill districts. This is also reflected in the differences of number of the total number of children present. Out of the total number of sample population of children in all the 80 villages 33% were in the hills and 67% were in the valley district.

3.1 Age of AWCs and Building

Oldest AWCs age above 25 years were in Ukhrul and in all the four valley districts and those 10-20 years old were equally distributed in all the Seven districts and also those of 2-5 years old ones. Few new AWCs (0-2 years) were established only in Bishnupur and Ukhrul. Distribution of AWCs is fairly done irrespective geography and ethnic difference.

50% of AWCs only in Thoubal district had own Govt building whereas all other districts had 20-30% buildings. None of the AWC in Churachandpur district in the sample villages had any building. If there is a co-relation between the presence of key cabinet Minister and better infrastructural indicators is observed in all other socio-economic development indicators across Assembly constituencies and Districts political funding can be established. Subject further studies in this regard this may be an important area of advocacy for equity in development resource distribution which will have bearing on rights of children and general population. Since no building fund is provided for AWCS it may be interesting to study the source of funding where Govt building for AWCs exist in some of the villages.

3.2 Children enrollment

Percentage of children enrolment in respective district is best at in the sample villages of Thoubal district (70% Boys and 91% Girls). Chandel and Churchandpur samples had next better percentage of enrolment 45% girls and 49% boys, and 59% girls and 53% boys, respectively. Sample villages in

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Imphal East district showed male preference over girls in enrolments (11% girls and 52% boys). Sample villages in Bishnupur, Imphal-West and Ukhrul had low enrolment percentage for both girls and boys (d[>]30%).

Further, it is difficult to ascertain whether setting up of AWCs follow the guideline of one AWC for 1000 population in rural/urban areas, 700 in tribal areas and each village of at least 300 populations. Except for Thoubal which is home constituency of incumbent Chief Minister why enrolment percentage is generally low across hills and valley district may be studied further. Moreover, why there is an apparent male preference, as indicated by data in the children enrolment pattern in AWCs in Imphal East district may also be looked into. Despite the geographical and access advantage in the twin districts of Imphal East and West why the enrolment rate is very low may also be studied.

3.3 Children's health status

19% each of the total sample population of children in Chandel district were Malnourished and Differently Able children and Churachandpur had 4% malnourished. All the districts had very low presence of them. And only half of the total Nursing mothers, pregnant women and Adolescent girls were registered to be drawing benefits from the AWCs at an average. Presence of higher percentage of malnourished and differently able children in Chandel invites curiosity.

3.4 Attendance of Children at AWCs

Enrolled children in 7 of the AWCs were very irregular or never attending in Chandel district. Out of 10 sample AWCs only one had daily attendance of children. Only 1 AWC in Thoubal never attended. More than 40-50% of the total sample of AWCs in each district had daily attendance of children. AWCs in Chandel need more focus attentions

3.5 Material supplies

Material supply patterns is fairly equally done to all AWCs in sample villages across the hill and valley districts irrespective of geography, distance, ethnic diversities and political differences especially in terms of distribution of basic food items; rice, dal and oil albeit some variations. Except for sample AWCs in Chandel, Churachandpur and Imphal East (only 85% of AWCs) all other AWCs both in the hill and valley received 100% supplies of rice. Thoubal, Ukhrul and Imphal East & West received higher percentage of materials and also more supply items. There was no indication questioning the quality of food supplies in these AWCs except in the case 10% of AWCs in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts where it was reported to be of poor quality. It was also observed that there were variations in the list material supply items from district to district. This may be studied further. Quality of food supplies in Thoubal and Ukhrul where maximum supplies go may also require particular attentions.

3.6 Working hours of AWCs

Working hours of AWCs in sample population varied from district to district and within each district also except Imphal East, West and Chandel where most AWCs a uniformity. In Chandel 70% of total sample AWCs worked only for half an hour where only 1 out 10 worked on daily basis; 2 others worked either 3 times / only 1 time a week and remaining 7 (70%) never worked. In Imphal West only 50% (which is highest in uniformity) of sample AWCs (total 20) worked for 3 hours duration where 85% AWCs also worked on daily basis. In Thoubal district 60% sample AWCs worked for 1- 2 ½ hours where only 40% worked on daily basis and the rests 3 times a week. The longest duration of working hours of AWCs is in Churachandpur where 30% of AWCs worked for 4 hours on working days where only 40-60% worked on daily basis.

There apparently is no co-relation between supplies of working patterns of AWCs. Fairly high supplies are not matched with duration and regularity of working of the AWCs. This observation can throw up serious issues in the work culture and indicate flaws institutional systems of functioning. Chandel may illustrate the case. 100% AWCs have best supplies but 70% of AWCs never function and those that functions work for only half an hour duration. This shows resources targeted for the functioning of a service center is not working.

3.7 Supplies of food materials

Supplies of supplementary nutrition food to the centre do not assume much importance as per the guidelines as the sample population of AWCs except for Chandel did not have malnourished children to serve. Nutrition is targeted specifically for malnourished children, nursing mothers and pregnant women of certain categories particularly and children attending non-formal pre-school activities in general.

According to the guidelines provided to the AWCs for AWWs severely malnourished children of Grades III & IV are entitled 130 grams of Soya Fortified Bulgar Wheat (SFBW)/ Corn Soya Milk (CSM), 16 grams of oil and Jaggery/sugar; moderately malnourished children of Grade II 65 grams of SFBW/CSM, 8 grams of oil and Jaggery/sugar; and the same of quantities of food materials for children enrolled in non-formal pre-school activities. However, SNF supplies in the state in absence of World Food Program coverage (WFP) are in the forms of rice, dal, oil, sugar, etc. of civil supplies only. The guidelines also provide each State flexibility for devising locally available nutritious food item list for supplies under the ICDS program. This is practiced in those states where the program implemented with part contributions from their resources. In Manipur ICDS remains fully centrally sponsored scheme.

The guideline categorically mentioned nutrition for pregnant women in the last trimester of pregnancy and nursing mothers for the first six months following delivery, belonging to the families of landless laborers, marginal farmers (landholding not more than one hectare or 2.5 acres), SC, ST, IRD (Integrated Rural Development) target families, and other poor sections of the society (total monthly income not need be more than Rs 500/-) should be enlisted for Supplementary nutrition at the AWCs. Nutrition may also be provided as per the advice of HWF(Health Worker Female)/HAF(Health Assistant Female)/MO (Medical Officer) in respective areas.

Sample AWCs received varying quantities of rice as part of the main supplementary nutrition. Data on the supplies of nutrition was very scanty and incomplete most of the cases. To pick one example Ukhru district stands out as one with regular supplies of rice and on the extreme polar side Churachandpur, Imphal West and Thoubal drew a blank data. Scanty information for Bishnupur and Chandel with only 30% of AWCs reported to be receiving regular supplies. In Imphal East only 50% received 50kg and another 10% received 12 kg of rice regularly. Scanty information and data on the supplies made it difficult to draw any reliable observation over all. However, given the available data some observation is made for Ukhru district.

It is observed that 100 kg of rice was supplied regularly to 40% of AWCs, 75 kg to another 40% and 50kg to another 10% in only Ukhru district. Altogether, 90% AWCs received varying quantities of rice and the remaining 10% AWCs either did receive any supply or data was not available. When this monthly supply was distributed to the total number of children, pregnant women and nursing mothers attending the AWCs for 21 days a month 93 grams of rice at an average as per head per day quantity of rice available to them.

Furthermore, in absence of any data on the economic status of pregnant and nursing mothers it is difficult to comment on whether categorically identified women are drawing the benefits of nutrition

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supplies from these AWCs. Situation was also no better for other food items such as; dal, oil, milk and sugar. A gap in data collection is apparent when the information on supply side is matched with frequency of supplies.

In Ukhrul district 60% of AWCs received supplies on monthly basis and another 40% on quarterly basis. Clear discrepancy is visible when we look at the data for other districts where data of supplies were either scanty or not available. For instance, 70% AWCs in Imphal West received supplies on quarterly basis, another 10% on half yearly basis and 20% did not received any supplies but no data was available on quantity of food received. Similarly, 70% of AWCs received supplies on quarterly basis and another 30% on half yearly basis but no data on quantities of supplies received in these centers.

3.8 Distribution of Supplementary nutrition

50-100% AWCs across the districts was reported to be providing hot cooked supplementary nutrition to children. Bishnupur and Ukhrul stands out for 100% AWCs providing hot cooked food to children. Next to these districts Imphal West & East showed e"90% AWCs providing hot cooked food. In Thoubal district 60% sample AWCs provided cooked food and in the remaining 40% raw food stuff is distributed to homes. 10-20% AWCs in Chandel and Churachandpur were either providing raw as home delivery or take home distribution. It may be noted that except for Chandel and Churachandpur in all other districts; Bishnupur, Imphal E&W and Thoubal there were no presence of severely malnourished children as per the data.

Distribution of food in different forms is fairly done across the district however fair distribution may not match with longer working hours and regularity of AWC functioning. For instance, in Ukhrul AWCs opened for 3 times a week and most of the work for 1-2 hours only. On the other side, Imphal West where 85% of AWCs worked on daily basis and 100% provided cooked meals. In Chandel 70% worked for only half an hour at the maximum but 50% are reported to be providing cooked meals. 'Take home' may be given to severely malnourished children who are either bed-ridden or hospitalized as per the guidelines but 70-90% AWCs in the sample AWCs had very low knowledge about daily graded nutrition quantity. This raises questions on the quality of training and capacity building for AWCs under ICDS programs.

3.9 Nutrition for Adolescent girls

Nutrition for adolescent girls was reported to be reaching them only Chandel, Imphal-East and partly Thoubal districts. AWCs in Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal-West and Ukhrul were reported to be not providing these benefits to adolescent girls.

3.10 Working Condition of Kitchen

Conditions of kitchens where hot cooked nutrition were prepared for children were fairly good across the districts. But this information when matched with data on hot cooked food was given to the children. 95% of AWCs in Ukhrul district had kitchens in usable conditions but in Bishnupur only 30% was reported to be in usable conditions. It was reported that in these two districts 100% of sample population of AWCs provided hot cooked nutritional food. Similarly, Imphal East & West had 70% to 80% AWCs also had kitchens in usable conditions. 90% or more AWCs in these two districts were also reportedly providing hot cooked food to the children. Chandel had 60% AWCs with usable kitchens and only 50% of these centers provided hot cooked food. Conditions of the kitchen

3.11 Health check-up for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers

Health check-up for children was best observed in Imphal West (80%). In all others it was d"60%. In Churachandpur health for the children is neglected in 90% of AWCs; 70% AWCs in Thoubal and

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Ukhrul, and 60% AWCs in Imphal East district. Health check-up included only immunization and growth monitoring record keeping.

Health check-up for nursing mothers and pregnant women were much more neglected in the sample AWCs across districts. 70% AWCs in 5 districts; Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul reported no health check up for nursing mothers. 50% AWCs in Imphal East and little more than 50% in Imphal West provided health check-up for nursing mothers.

70% of AWCs in Bishnupur equally neglected health check-up for pregnant women whereas Imphal West did the most with 60% AWCs. 50% AWCs in Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul totally neglected pregnant women.

AWCs nursing mothers and pregnant women were reportedly receiving healthcare attention at the community was also from single source of information. It was difficult to comment whether they were getting the range of services provided. It is difficult to establish reasons behind more than 50% of AWCs in sample population were neglecting services for pregnant mothers and nursing mothers.

Services for pregnant women and nursing mothers were also reflected in the coordinated efforts of AWWs and ANM/ASHA posted in their areas of operation. Inviting pregnant women and nursing mothers at the AWCs, providing them first aids and other healthcare supports and organizing Health Mela for them were taken as indicators for coordinated services. Corresponding to the above observations in terms of providing healthcare services to pregnant women and nursing mothers it was observed that this coordination between AWWs and ANM/ASHA were working only in 70% of AWCs only in Imphal West district. However, Health Mela was observed only in 10% of AWCs in three districts; Churachandpur, Imphal West and Thoubal but it remained a non-starter in all other districts sample populations.

3.12 Health services

Ranges of activities of AWWs and Helpers which include, maintenance of the center and running the regular activities; reporting and procurement, and outreach services in their area of operation needs to minutely studied along with geographical area of operation and population to be served as against. Match between percentage of working hours per day and the honorarium they are provided may also be looked into to understand why average AWCs fail to perform to satisfactory level.

3.13 Medicine and Medical items

Supplies of medicines and medical items were also equally scanty. Available data also indicated not all AWCs in all the districts under the survey received necessary supplies. It is observed that only 30% - 70% AWCs in the seven districts received medicines like; Paracetamol and only 10%-50% AWCs received first items like Bandage and Cotton wool in around 5 districts. This required further studies to draw conclusive and more reliable information on the supply side.

3.14 Educational materials

Non-formal pre-school education is an important component of ICDS program. This is essential for all-round development of the child; physical, social, emotional and mental, which is an important objective of the program and a step towards primary school. Use of local materials is emphasis for this activity although supply items include Building Blocks, Counting Frames, Paints, Paint Brushes and Colour Chalks, a Dholok and 3 or 4 pairs of scissors for pre-school activities. Natural items like; water, sand, earth, clay, eaves, flowers pebbles, shells, feathers of birds; waster materials like household items like; tins, cartons, empty bottles, old newspapers and magazines, cardboard, empty matchboxes. Pieces of cloth, scraps of paper, fused bulbs, wire, rope, string, buttons, reels, etc.

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Educational material supplies to these centers were inadequate or no data available. Some of materials listed during the survey included; Picture charts, Black Board, Counting blocks, Colors, Alphabet Chart, Number Charts and Slate. Only 30% of the centers had some these items across the districts. Remaining 70% either did not have any of these items or no data was available. Slate and color pestles were available only in 10% AWCs in Ukhrul district only. There was no information on the use of local materials and how the pre-school education was being provided to the children. This is an area that needs a relook.

3.15 Transportation cost of materials

Transportation cost for the material supplies to the AWCs were mostly borne by respective AWWs. It is not clear if there was a provision for supporting the transportation cost especially in those cases the material supplies were made quarterly, half yearly or annually. AWWs in 4 districts; Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur and Imphal East were reported be transporting the material supplies on own costs. These were also the districts where AWCs received supplies on quarterly and half yearly basis. Interestingly, 80% AWCs in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts were borne by AWWs and remaining 20% were borne by the Govt. It is important to know how these AWCs in these districts were able to get supports for transportation of materials. Moreover, implications of allowing transportation of materials on own costs of AWWs may also be assessed.

3.16 Honorarium for AWWs and Helpers

On other side, regularity of honorarium for AWWs and Helpers in the sample population is highly irregular. Moreover, irregularity of disbursement of honorarium or not releasing was one of the major concerns for AWWs during this survey. All the AWCs in 4 districts; Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal West and Ukhrul reported irregular honorarium, 90% AWCs in Imphal East and Thoubal and 60% in Chandel also reported irregularity in honorarium. These irregularities may risk the motivations of AWWs and also implicate the functioning and resource management of AWCs. This may require further investigations in specific cases.

1.17 Supervision and monitoring

Supervision and monitoring visits by CDPO and DPO to the sample population of AWCs in the survey may have implications on the functioning of the AWCs. Since not all the AWCs were visited except in the case of Imphal West where 100% (70% of AWCs had supervision and monitoring visits by CDPO and 30% by DPO) had supervision and monitoring visits by CDPO and DPO. But only 60% AWCs in this district reported visits on monthly basis and the remaining on quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis. A maximum of 70% of AWCs in all other districts were monitored and supervised and only 20% of AWCs in Chandel. Notwithstanding with the percentage of AWCs visited 100% AWCs in Imphal East district were reported to have monthly visits. 90% AWCs in Bishnupur were also visited on monthly basis. 60% of AWCs also reported supervision and monitoring visits on monthly basis. Most visits to AWCs (50%) in Ukhrul district was also on yearly basis. 40% AWCs in Chandel district reported never visited and 20% in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts.

3.18 Local cooperation and participation

Examining the local cooperation and participation in running these AWCs were equally weak. In 4 districts; Bishnupur, Churachandpur and Thoubal no Monitoring Committee was formed. In Chandel 40% AWCs had the committee formed. Similarly, in Imphal East and Ukhrul the committees were formed only in 20% of AWCs. Imphal West had only in 10% AWCs. There was no presence of nodal SHG to coordinate the efforts of AWCs in Chandel, Imphal West and Ukhrul. Only Bishnupur had SHG

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as nodal agency in about 60% of AWCs, 30% in Imphal East and 20% each in Churachandpur and Thoubal.

Local authority such as Village authority made monitoring visits only 80% AWCs in Churachandpur, 70% in Ukhrul, 50% in Chandel, 40% Imphal West and 20% each in Imphal East and Thoubal.

Local participation was best exhibited in Ukhrul in terms of writing complaint letters to concerned department, coordination and parent's participation in the day to day activities of the centers. 90% of AWCs received encouragements from the community, 60% AWCs had parents mobilized and in 70% regular body monitoring were indicated. Parents' mobilization was also equally high in Churachandpur and Bishnupur in 50-60% AWCs. Chandel has only encouragements but no participation and parents' mobilization for participation in the AWC activities.

4.0 Concluding Remarks

Summing up all the above analysis, based on the available data of the sample population of 80 AWCs it may be drawn, by all the indicators considered in this report all of the centers were performing below the average. In terms of ranking the performance of the sample population of AWCs, district-wise; Imphal West ranked the first with 48% score, Ukhrul second at 42%, Imphal East & Thoubal the third at 40%; Bishnupur the fourth at 38%, Churachandpur the fifth 30% and Chandel the sixth at 28% score.

It is observed, despite its shortcoming and limitations in methodologies of sampling and data collections, that the present survey has given a rough picture of how AWCs are functioning in different geographical, political and socio-economic settings in both hill and valley districts. However, much required to be done in terms of further in depth case studies of good practices of some of AWCs and bad practices, as well so as to be able to understand the problems of running AWCs under ICDS program in specific locations; urban, interiors of rural and hill villages in its critical areas of infrastructural facilities, supplies, distribution of goods and services, identification of beneficiaries, supervision, monitoring, capacity building, community mobilization, participation, communication and coordination.

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Table: List of Sample Villages of AWCs

Sl.No.	Name of the Village Leikai	District/ Block	No. of AWCs
1	Phungreitang West	Ukhrul	4
2	Seikhor	LM Block, Ukhrul	2
3	Khonghang Ngayi	Ukhrul	1
4	Viewland	Ukhrul	1
5	Dungrei Hungpung	Ukhrul	1
6	Hundung Godah	Phungyar/Ukhrul	4
7	Phalang	Phungyar/Ukhrul	3
8	Phalang Center 1	Phungyar/Ukhrul	3
9	Leithing	Ukhrul	2
10	Shakok Center 1	Phungyar/Ukhrul	2
11	Ahallup Maning Leikai	Saombung/Imphal East	2
12	Khurai Sarjo Leikai	Saombung/Imphal East	1
13	Laipham Khunou Makha Leikai	Saombung/Imphal East	2
14	Khurai Chingabam Leikai	Saombung/Imphal East	1
15	Ragailong	Imphal East	3
16	Konsham leikai Thouroijam Leirak	Saombung/Imphal East	7
17	Heingang Hirom Leikai	Saombung/Imphal East	3
18	Chemeirong Mamang Leikai	Imphal East	4
19	Heingang Thouchom Mayai Leikai	Saombung/Imphal East	3
20	Dewlahland	Imphal East	1
21	Laisol	Moirang/Bishnupur	2
22	Nungjengkhong	Moirang/Bishnupur	1
23	Sendro Awang leikai	Moirang/Bishnupur	2
24	Chandapur mamang leikai	Moirang/Bishnupur	2
25	Kwakta Charangpat	Moirang/Bishnupur	1
26	Keibul mayai leikai	Moirang/Bishnupur	1
27	Kwakta Maronglou	Moirang/Bishnupur	4
28	Ithing awang Leikai	Moirang/Bishnupur	4
29	Sevla Kwakta	Moirang/Bishnupur	2
30	Kwakta Khuman	Moirang/Bishnupur	1
31	Karong mayai leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	3
32	Maklang Awang Turen Maning	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	5
33	Kachikhul Mayai Leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	4
34	Raising AC Kachikhul	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	4
35	Haorang khunao	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	3
36	Maklang Maning	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	5
37	Tarrenpokpi Awang leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	6
38	Moidangpok Khunou	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	4
39	Saremkhul Kangdabi Mamang Leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	4
40	Polangsoi part I	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	4
41	Yurembam Mamang Leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	1

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42	Yawang leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	1
43	Kwakeithel Thouda Bhabok Leikai	Imphal West	5
44	Sagolband nepram Major	Imphal West	5
45	Nambol Bamdiar Tera Makhong	Konthoujam/Imphal West	2
46	Yureinbam Awang maning Leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	1
47	Yurembam Mayai Leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	1
48	Uripok lamboikhonangkong	Imphal West	2
49	Tera Amudon	Imphal West	7
50	Yurembam Makha Leikai	Haorang Saband/Imphal West	1
51	Sampanjar part I	Samulamlan/ Ccpur	2
52	Nalon	Samularilan/ CC pur	1
53	Phunchongjang	Samulamlan/ Ccpur	1
54	Khousabung	Samulanlan TD Block/ CC pur	1
55	S.Lonphai	Henglep TD Block/ Ccpur	1
56	Bunglawn	Samilamlan/ CC pur	1
57	New Ningthiching	Henglep Block/ Ccpur	1
58	Khouren Khuman	Shamulanlam/ CC Pur	1
59	Khonentak Khunao	Shamulanlam/ CC Pur	1
60	Kagathei	Samulamlan/ CC Pur	1
61	Thamlakhuren	Chandel	1
62	Molnoi	Chandel	1
63	Biyang	Chandel	1
64	Khangshim	Chandel	2
65	Yamolching	Chandel	1
66	Heikakpokpi	Chandel	1
67	Tuisimi	Chandel	2
68	Teraphai	Chandel	1
69	Nungourok	Chandel	1
70	Marimgphai	Chandel	1
71	Wangjing Teckcham	Thoubal	1
72	Langathel Moirang Leikai	Thoubal	1
73	Langathel Thingen Leikai	Thoubal	1
74	Lamding Khumanthem Leikai	Thoubal	3
75	Santhel Salfa Khong	Kakching/ Thoubal	2
76	Umathel Mayai Leikai	Kakching/ Thoubal	1
77	Kiyam Awang Leikai	Thoubal	1
78	Sapham Khunou	Thoubal	2
79	Lamding Cherapur	Thoubal	4
80	Santhel Mamang	Kakching/ Thoubal	1

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Key Findings (As per the respondents' statements)

1. 25% of the ICDS centres (Anganwadi Centres) are running in Government constructed buildings out of 80 surveyed ICDS centres in 80 villages in 7 surveyed districts in Manipur.
2. Total children in the surveyed village (0-6 years) : 4205
Total children enrolled in ICDS (0-6 years) : 2535
% of children enrolled in ICDS centres in the surveyed areas : 60.29%
3. 56.25% ICDS centre are giving supplementary food on regular basis whereas 27.5 % ICDS centres are providing thrice in a week. 8.75% of ICDS centre are providing supplementary food on quarterly basis.
4. As per the respondents' opinion 68.75% ICDS centres provided quality food and 28.75% ICDS centres could not receive quality food, whereas 2.5% ICDS centres responded that their supplied food are seemed to of very poor quality.
5. Variation in the official working hour of Anganwadi Centres is vivid, 10% of the ICDS centres retained the Anganwadi children to stay at their centres for 4 hour, whereas 8.75% ICDS kept children for half an hour in the centres, and 52.75% ICDS centre kept children in between one to two hours.
6. As per the respondents 90% of the ICDS centres provided hot cooked meal, 10% of ICDS centres are not providing hot cooked meal, 21.25% of ICDS centres are distributing the food grains at the door step of the beneficiaries. In 10% of the centres parents collect the grains from the centres.
7. 10% of the ICDS centres are having no playing materials for children.
8. 28.75% of the ICDS are providing supplementary food to the adolescent of aged 11-18 years. Only 8.75% of the centres provided on regular basis and the rest provided irregularly on quarterly, half yearly and sometimes annually.
9. In 50% of ICDS centres- health checkups are reportedly conducted on regular basis.
10. Only in 17.50% ICDS centres, community leaders are taking responsibility to monitor the centres and engaging with ICDS workers.
11. In 17.59% ICDS centres DPOs used to visit, whereas the visit of CDPOs is reported in 47.50% ICDS centres.
12. Only 7.50% centres said that honorarium of the staff (Workers and Helpers) is paid regularly whereas remaining centres stated that it came so irregularly and lately.
13. 93.75% of ICDS workers told that they were bearing the cost of transportation for food grains being supplied.
14. 30% of the ICDS complaint that they are getting ration in quarter, half yearly and annually.
15. Only 18.75% ICDS centres are having quality Kitchen sheds.
16. It is reported that 91.25% of ICDS centres conducted immunization on regular basis, however, only 31% of ICDS centres maintained weight chart record of children.

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Recommendations:

Infrastructure

- 1) MACR's survey findings have fairly indicated that a large number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are running at the available space of courtyard, Varanda, Sangoi (Work shed) etc. of the Anganwadi Workers or the Helpers. Only 25% of the ICDS centres in MACR surveyed villages, were running in Government constructed buildings. In many cases, unavailability of required land for building construction is the main constraint. Many Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are not able /unwilling to donate the required land. The low quality construction of building under contract works, has also de-motivated the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers a lot. Therefore, it must be strictly monitored and AWC buildings must be constructed in conformity with prescribed specifications. Besides, providing adequate budgetary allocation for infrastructure development of the ICDS centres, a special policy for arranging required lands must be developed.
- 2) The existing AWCs are hardly providing toilet and kitchen facilities, which impedes quality care and service of the AWCs. The findings reflected that only 18.75% centre are with the provision of good kitchen sheds, therefore emphasis must be given to construct required kitchen sheds with adequate facilities like provision of safe drinking water. Proper hygienic condition should be maintained in the kitchens.

Enrolment

- 3) Enrolment percentage of local children in the age group of 0-6 in the existing AWCs in the state is quite low, for which a massive drive to motivate the parents and guardians through active involvement of community, local authority, CBOs, educationalists to ensure maximum enrolment of local children at the nearest AWCs is highly called for.
- 4) There should not be any social barrier which may discourage the enrolment of Children Living with HIV/AIDS and Children with Special Needs. A very low enrolment percentage of such category of children at AWCs is reflected in every district, hence special attention should be paid to ensure maximum enrolment of the marginalized category of children through proper mapping, advocacy, outreach and constant engagement.

Monitoring

- 5) It is reflected from the survey findings that concerned department has failed to utilize its machineries to ensure regular monitoring and supervising visits to the AWCs. Such a regular visit is essential for enhancement of service quality and redress different types of grievances being faced by AWCs, staff and children.
- 6) Community involvement and monitoring of the AWCs must be strengthened. Since only 52% of ICDS were visited by supervisors on regular basis- monitoring system must be reinforced so that supervisors, CDPOs, DPOs may monitor the centres on regular basis.

Working Hour

- 7) The prescribed working hours of an AWC i.e. 4 hours a day is not duly followed knowingly or unknowingly, as 52.75% of the ICDS centres are providing service to the children only for 1 hours a day. Some AWCs are opening twice or thrice a week only. State authority should monitor the situation to make sure that centres are opened on all working days and devote time with the children as per norms.

Medical Check-up and immunization

- 8. Regular health check-up for children and nursing mothers, pregnant mothers are found to be largely neglected, such check-ups should be done regularly and required equipments should be supplied without fail. The survey found that only 50% of Centres conducted regular health checkups, it is highly recommended to activate the remaining centres, to take up immunization and health check ups on regular basis- this must be mandatory for all the centres and for that ICDS centres must be equipped with all the essential facilities and equipments.
- 9. There is no proper arrangement of maintaining the growth chart of children in ICDS centres in the state, most of the centres do not have weighing machines, while those available machines are almost obsolete and not properly working, this is an important component of the ICDS which cannot be neglected.

The issue of Supply

- 10. Supply and distribution of nutritional foods must be regularly checked and monitored to make sure that there is no leakage and misappropriation on the way from Godowns to office and ultimately to AWCs.
- 11. It is observable that 94% of ICDS centre are taking direct responsibility of bearing cost for transportation of supplied materials, therefore a state owned transportation system for ensuring regular supply of materials to the centres must be implemented.
- 12. ICDS workers are not getting supplied of materials in time, 30% of the centres complaint that they never got their entitlements timely. Therefore it must be ensured so that materials/entitlements are reached to the centres in time.

Issue of Honorarium

- 13. Failure of regular disbursement of honorarium for Angawadi Workers and helpers has been a major factor which largely affected the productivity and enthusiasm of staffs. The ill system was testified as only 7.50% ICDS centres told that they got their honorariums on regular basis.
Regular disbursement of honorarium must be ensured at the earliest, besides regular supply of quality supplementary food or nutrition in order to boost up the moral responsibility and motivation to maintain ultimate quality service of the AWCs.

Training

- 14. The nutrition education and training should be properly imparted to the staffs, so that they could educate the adolescent girls and mothers properly. A policy must be introduced so- that locally available nutritional food can replace the imported foods which are supplied from outside states as far as possible, considering the food habit, culturally acceptable and the best interest of the local children.

Extension of SABLA

- 15. Nutritional support and other facilities for adolescent girls under SABLA scheme should be introduced in every district.

Covering of marginalized children

- 16. Services of AWCs must be accessible to children affected by conflict, bandh and blockades, to the children of working mothers, women vendors, special mobile Centres based on workplaces should also be introduced.

ECCE right

- 17. Early Child hood Care and Education should be made enforceable.

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State of the implementation of the flagship programmes in Manipur

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digital cameras (DSC-W630) to each village chief for subsequent deduction of the price from each MGNREGS fund. The BDO allegedly charged Rs 13,000 for each camera whereas, the price of a camera was Rs 8,990 at local shops in Manipur, and Rs 7,990 as per company printed price. When the BDO was requested to disclose the amount allotted to each village, he threatened to withhold the fund.⁴ No action has been taken so far.

- There were complaints of failure to provide 100 days guaranteed job under the scheme.

- According to Rural Upliftment Federation, several villages in Senapati district of Manipur, the job card holders got only 36 days work instead of guaranteed 100 days during 2012-13. The beneficiaries were not given pass book, cheque book and sanction order.⁵

Yet, grievances by the beneficiaries of the scheme with the authorities had no impact. On 3 March 2011, about 350 workers of Sangaiyumpham Part II Gram Panchayat surrendered their job cards to the Thoubal Deputy Commissioner complaining that they were provided job for only seven days in a year from 2008 to 2011.⁶

The Court had to intervene due to failure of the authorities.

On 30 March 2011, the Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court issued a notice of motion to authority of the Manipur government for non-payment of unemployment allowances. The notice was issued in response to the writ petition filed by 14 job card holders of Naoriya Pakhanglakpa Gram Panchayat alleging that the unemployment allowance due to them was not cleared despite the fact that Ombudsman of NREGS, Imphal West, had issued orders for awarding them on 13 February 2011.⁷ According to the complainants, they had submitted their applications for work to the Panchayat in 2010. However, no job was provided to them within 15 days as required from the date of submitting their applications for work.⁸

Similarly, the Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court on 2 April 2011 issued a notice in response to the writ petition filed by 13 job card holders of Uchekon Nongchup Gram Panchayat in Imphal East district over non-payment of unemployment allowance.⁹

In Keirao Makting GP Ward No 11, villagers were given jobs for a mere 22 days in the last three years 2008-2010. One of the main reasons for the inability to provide jobs to the villagers is the failure of the concerned Pradhan and the Block Development Officer (BDO) to formulate proper development programmes for the village.¹⁰

⁴ Manipur students demand BDO's termination, The Assam Tribune, 7 December 2012

⁵ Villages deprived of government schemes: Villagers, Imphal Free Press, 28 February 2013

⁶ MGNREGS workers surrender job cards, The Sangaiexpress, 4 March 2011

⁷ Court serves notice on non payment of MGNREGS allowance, Hueiyen News Service, 31 March 2011

⁸ 13 job card holders to be paid unemployment allowance, The Imphal Free Press, 28 February 2011

⁹ Manipur Court issues notice regarding non-payment to MGNREGS workers, The Sentinel, 4 April 2011

¹⁰ MGNREGS benefits still to reach many rural poor, The Sangai Express, 7 February 2011

Reports of embezzlement of funds are plenty.

In August 2012, information obtained by RTI activists revealed misuse of Kontha Khabam Zilla Parishad in Imphal East district in the last three years. According to the RTI information, during 2010-2012 a total of Rs 3.6 crore was sanctioned to Kontha Khabam Zilla Parishad, a share of 25%. However, only about 10% of the sanctioned amount had been utilised for developmental works.¹¹

In June 2011, the Secretary of the Customary Court of Nungba Sub-division Head Quarter alleged that a huge amount of fund was misappropriated by Dimthaorei Gangmei, former Secretary of Nungba Village Authority, Dimthaorei Gangmei for works taken up under MGNREGS, 2009-10 and 2010-11. It was alleged that the former secretary had withdrawn an amount of Rs. 15.80 lakhs for construction of five sub-standard culvert along the Burma Road (inter village circular road) without the knowledge of the concerned organization within the area.¹²

On 24 June 2012, job card holders Sangai-Yumpham Part II Gram Panchayat under Khangabok AC in Thoubal district alleged that a total amount of Rs 42,45,942 was swindled. In some instances, funds were misappropriated after issuing job-cards in the names of dead men and Government employees. There was no record available at the website of the scheme for 2008, 2009 and 2010, but the website displayed withdrawal of Rs 42,45,942 for 2011. As per the job card holders of Sangaiyumpham GP Ward No 1 they worked for 52 days to 105 days at five different places in 2011. The corresponding figures for Ward No 2 were 14 days to 98 days. For Ward No 3, the figures were 14 days to 42 days and for Ward No 4, it was 28 days to 98 days. However, the job-card holders stated that they did not work even a single day under MGNREGS during 2010 and 2011. While in 2008, they worked for only seven days and five days in 2009. For 2012, they had worked for four days from June 6 to June 9.¹³

On 2 October 2010, the village chief of Char Hazar under Sapermaina Police Station in Senapati district was attacked by enraged villagers attacked on the charge of diverting huge amounts of MGNREGS funds meant for payment of wages to job card holders.¹⁴

2. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

As on 28 February 2013, as per survey of Rural Upliftment Federation (RUF), several villages under six polling stations namely Somrei, Salam Patong, Phooibi, Heinganglok, Kaihao and Kamu Koireng in Senapati district of Manipur were deprived of the benefit of IAY.¹⁵

¹¹ 'MGNREGS fund misused', The Imphal Free Press, 3 August 2012

¹² Villagers secretary expelled for fund misappropriation, The Imphal Free Press, 21 June 2011

¹³ MGNREGS 'reality' grounds Ramesh's proclamation, The Sangai Express, 25 June 2012

¹⁴ Village chief beaten up for diverting MGNREGS funds, The E-Pao.net, 6 October 2010

¹⁵ Villages deprived of government schemes: Villagers, Imphal Free Press, 28 February 2013

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On 13 January 2011, Imphal Bench of the Guwahati High Court while acting on a writ petition directed the Deputy Commissioner/Chairman, DRDA, Chandel district to pay the cash components to beneficiaries of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, MsDP of the Ministry of Minority Affairs within 3 months from the date of receipt of copy of the order. The petition stated that in 2008-09, altogether 1500 families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in Chandel district were accorded sanctions by the Deputy Commissioner/Chairman, DRDA, Chandel for availing IAY at Rs. 38,500 per beneficiary family vide order (1) No. DRDA/CDL/MsDP/IAY/2008-09/CHQ dated January 14, 2010 (2) No. DRDA/CDL/MsDP/IAY/2008-09/CHQ/2 dated February 27, 2010 (3) DRDA/CDL/MsDP/IAY/2008-09/Ckg/3 dated July 19, 2010 and (4) No. DRDA/CDL/MsDP/IAY/2008-09/HQr./3 respectively and the beneficiary families were issued 4 bundles of C.G.I. Sheets against Material Components of Rs. 20,000. However, the concerned authority failed to disburse the cash component of Rs. 18,000 each towards construction cost to the beneficiaries till September 30, 2010. Aggrieved, the beneficiaries on October 1, 2010 made a joint representation to the authorities concerned for the payment of the cash components but to no avail, forcing them to move the high court.¹⁶

3. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

The benefits of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) failed to reach in the hill districts of Manipur. AAY has been launched by the Government of India with the objective to provide rice to the poorest of the poor families and being implemented through Public Distribution System of the State Governments concerned.

In September 2010, All Tribal Women Organisation, Chandel district had demanded that the benefits under AAY should be provided to the eligible families. Under this scheme, selected card holders are supposed to be provided 35 kgs of rice at the cost of Rs 3 per kg in a month. The organization alleged that none of the eligible families in Chandel district had received any rice under the scheme. The organization had conducted a survey in 10 villages of the district and found that out of 106 young widows only two of them were issued AAY cards.¹⁷

As on 28 February 2013, no one was issued ration card and PDS items distributed in two villages of Somrei and Kwarok Maring villages in Senapati district.¹⁸ Similarly, the residents of Soraland village under Saikhul Assembly Constituency in Senapati district had not received PDS items as in September 2010 since 2006.¹⁹

4. Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

There were reports of allegation of misuse of funds under PMGSY.

¹⁶. Court rules in favour of MsDP beneficiaries, The Imphal Free Press, 18 January 2011

¹⁷. Tribal women cry for justice, The Sangai Express, 22 September 2010

¹⁸. Villages deprived of government schemes: Villagers, Imphal Free Press, 28 February 2013

¹⁹. Villagers cry for PDS items, The E-pao.net, 28 September 2010

On 2 August 2012, an organization namely Educated Unemployed Union, Ukhrul district alleged that around Rs 9 crores sanctioned under the Prime Minister Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for construction of roads from Chingai to Tusom via Challou and from Kharasom to Tusom in Ukhrul district had allegedly been siphoned off without proper execution of the works. Two implementing agencies, namely Ms As Thanmi and Ms Mingthing Horam had fraudulently withdrawn a huge amount from the sanctioned fund for construction of roads in different parts of Ukhrul district.²⁰

On 9 January 2011, the Zeliangrong Student's Union had alleged misuse of government funds and schemes in Senapati district. It was alleged that even though the work order for PMGSY 2007 was released on March 31, 2007 meant for the road connecting Kangpokpi to Thonglang, a 18 km long stretch remains untouched by the concerned authorities despite the fund already been sanctioned.²¹

PMGSY is yet to reach in rural areas. For example, the conditions of the roads were deplorable in Tanulong Lanka village in Senapati district. The villagers have to walk 12 kms to Makui to catch a bus. Even to sell their agricultural products and to access their daily needs the villagers walk about 10 kms to go to Kanglatongbi and Leimakhong. Lack of public transport and proper roads make the situation extremely difficult during medical emergency. During the monsoon, villagers had to cross five turbulent streams namely Lanka river, Saluwa Dew river, Thanpho river, Horsong Dew river and Atao View river to reach Makui by using local bamboo-made boats due to lack of bridges over the rivers. The villagers have themselves constructed small suspension bridges to cross these rivers. However, these bridges pose risk to the lives of the villagers.²² ACHR had filed a complaint with the NHRC in this regard.

5. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Health care service remained poor especially in hills districts of Manipur. Apart from lack of other basic facilities, the poor health care is the most critical problem faced by the people in these districts. The delivery of health services under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was also poor in the hills districts.²³

According to a survey conducted by "The Sangai Express" it was revealed that the government health care schemes seldom reach the targeted people in the rural areas. As per standard rules, every 3000 population can have a Primary Health Sub-Centre (PHSC). However, there were only 40 PHSC in Ukhrul district against the required 51 PHSCs for the estimated 1,55,795 population in the district as on 15 March 2011. Besides, only six Primary Health Centres (PHCs) were functional in the entire district.²⁴

²⁰ PMGSY Scandal: Rs 9 crore siphoned off without work execution, The E-pao.net, 3 August 2012

²¹ Roads remain unrepaired despite PMGSY funds claim villagers, The Imphal Free Press, 10 January 2011

²² Underprivileged Lanka villagers unhappy with state government Villagers walk 12 kms to catch a bus, E-Pao, 21 April 2011, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=21..220411.apr11>

²³ Poor health care service continues to dog Ukhrul, The Sangai Express, 16 March 2011

²⁴ Poor health care service continues to dog Ukhrul, The Sangai Express, 16 March 2011

Apart from the lack of staff including doctors in the health centres in the district, the survey revealed that in the Ukhrul District Hospital, the lone Government hospital at the district headquarter, there was lack of many essential and immediate requirements like lack of Medical Superintendent, Gynecologist, Medicine Doctor, ENT, Matron, Surgeon, shortage of Nurses, Steward, Radiologist, among others.²⁵

For instance, the tribal peoples of interior hilly village of Tanulong Lanka in Senapati district had to cover 12 km stretch to reach the nearest PHSC carrying the patient either on their backs or on makeshift stretchers due to lack of medical facilities in the village. Many patients reportedly died on the way to the PHSC. In the absence of a health centre in the village, the pregnant women were deprived of benefits of medical care such as iron tablets, malaria tests, polio drops, maternity benefits and other women related health benefits.²⁶ A complaint was filed by ACHR with the NHRC in the matter.

The implementation of the Centre's Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBM) scheme, which provides free medical reimbursement to BPL families, remained poor. As per the survey conducted by DRDA conducted from 2002 to 2006, Imphal East district had 27,565 BPL families. However, the scheme failed due to poor awareness programmes of the state government. The people are not aware of the scheme and as a result around 37 percent of the target beneficiaries could not get the benefits of the scheme. Out of the 27,565 BPL families only 18,259 families were issued smart cards.²⁷

On 13 March 2013, Dr Th Nandakishore, the Chief Medical Officer In-charge, Moreh District Sub-Hospital told an inspection team that as the head of the hospital he had informed hospital staffs who have been absent from their duties to attend their duties. The hospital was supposed to have 101 staffs but there are only 49 staffs. Most of the staffs come to collect only their salaries. The inspection team found the Operation theatre and the delivery room filled with dust, while the beds in the OT were found in an unusable manner.²⁸ The infrastructure of the hospital was also found not up to the standard. The rooms were in a mess with dirt and the only Minor OT there do not even have a window. There were huge cracks in the wall of the hospital and there were no safety tanks for the outlets of the toilets.²⁹

The government even failed to pay the salaries of the staff under NRHM.

On 18 April 2013, the Anal Students' Forum, Manipur stated that the staff under NRHM, Chandel district did not receive their salaries since January 2013. This was despite that

²⁵. Poor health care service continues to dog Ukhrul, The Sangai Express, 16 March 2011

²⁶. Underprivileged Lanka villagers unhappy with state government Villagers walk 12 kms to catch a bus, E-Pao, 21 April 2011, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=21..220411.apr11>

²⁷. BPL benefit scheme not implemented properly in I/E, The Hueiyen News Service, 21 January 2011

²⁸. UCM finds fault in Govt health care settings in Moreh, The Imphal Free Press, 14 March 2013

²⁹. UCM highlights inadequacies in Moreh Hospital, The Imphal Free Press, 19 March 2013

fact that the arrears for one year for all the employees under NRHM being sanctioned to all the Districts staff.³⁰

6. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

The Social Welfare Department states that milk, rice and money are being provided to Anganwadi Centres to feed the children with one glass of milk in the morning and for serving cooked food to the children before they leave the centres in addition to monetary allowance of Rs 4 per child per day. Under the same scheme, each pregnant woman is entitled to Rs 5 per day as take home ration money.³¹

However, the ICDS failed to reach at the grass root level in Manipur in particular the hill districts.

As on 28 February 2013, as per survey of Rural Upliftment Federation (RUF), several villages under six polling stations namely Somrei, Salam Patong, Phooibi, Heinganglok, Kaihao and Kamu Koirang in Senapati district of Manipur were deprived of government schemes like ICDS/Anganwadis and Mid Day Meals since long. It was alleged by RUF that there were only about 20 anganwadi centers out of 60 villages.³²

Manipur had 9496 Anganwadi centres as on 5 July 2012. Out of these, only 3189 centres had proper building as per the statement of Social Welfare Minister AK Mirabai.³³ This suggests that over 6000 anganwadi centres had no proper buildings.

7. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was implemented in Manipur in March 2004 to ensure that all children in the age group 6 to 14 years have access to education. However, the implementation of the SSA remains problematic due to various anomalies including misappropriation of funds and flouting of norms.

SSA norms were flouted in Manipur. On 26 November 2012, the All Manipur School Management and Development Committee Association, SMDCA alleged that the state Education Minister was trying to misappropriate the funds meant for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan by awarding the civil works through nepotism. The Minister had allegedly engaged contractors for building constructions. As per norms engagement of contractors in construction works under SSA is not allowed. School development civil work should be implemented by community through school management committee. This was despite the fact that on 17 August 2012, the Guwahati High Court, Imphal Bench acting on a writ

³⁰. Student Group asks for scaling up NRHM activities in Chandel, Kangla Online, 18 April 2013

³¹. ICDS fails to reach grass root target, The Sangai Express, 23 September 2010

³². Villages deprived of government schemes: Villagers, Imphal Free Press, 28 February 2013

³³. State yet to construct building for 5978 Anganwadi centres: Mirabai, Kangla Online, 5 July 2012

petition passed an interim order directing that no contractors should be appointed for civil work under SSA Scheme for the state of Manipur until further orders.³⁴

On 31 January 2013, Manipur Students' Federation (MSF) had accused the headmaster of Rahmania High School at Khetrigao in Imphal West district of mishandling of funds and other facilities. It was alleged that Shamshir Ali, head master of the school submitted false report to the government that there were 119 students. In reality, there was not a single student. Further, the MSF alleged that the entire fund and other facilities provided by the Government to the school were being misused by the headmaster for the last three years. The MSF suggested that this was made possible due to the active connivance of the officials.³⁵

The provisions of the Right to Education Act remained unimplemented. For example, information obtained through Right to Information (RTI) Act revealed that 95 percent schools were without toilet facility and only 3 percent schools had girls' toilet in Ukhrul district. 22 percent schools had drinking water facilities but it was found that the water was not potable in many of these schools. While there were less than 3 teachers per school. The District Information System for Education noted that there was a requirement of 1130 teachers and 1218 classrooms in the district. Poor state of education was resulting in dropouts in the district. Officially, there was 990 drop-outs for the last academic session in Ukhrul district. But, the figure is stated to much more than what was recorded.³⁶

The teaching staff failed to join or report to their respective place of postings in almost all the government schools in Chandel district. An appeal made by a students' organization went unheeded.³⁷

8. Mid Day Meal Scheme

There were reports of irregularities in the implementation of the Mid-Day Meal scheme in government-run schools in Manipur. Rice earmarked for school children under the scheme were being sold in the black market with the connivance of school authorities. Acting on a complaint, the NHRC issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Manipur to submit the report in the matter.³⁸ Most of the Anganwadi centres were non-functional and poorly equipped in the State, while the Anganwadi workers were also not paid their due salaries.³⁹

The organization alleged that state's social welfare department misappropriated Rs 50 crore meant for implementation of the ICDS scheme. As per the complaints, most of the state's 9,883 Anganwadi centres had only two workers per centre - one Anganwadi worker and one helper. A recent survey by the Manipur Alliance for Child Rights revealed

³⁴. SMDCA alleges Edu Minister of misappropriating SSA funds, The Imphal Free Press, 27 November 2012

³⁵. Headmaster in fund misappropriation slur, Kangla Online, 31 January 2013

³⁶. Infrastructural Deficit, The Morung Express, 23 January 2011

³⁷. Govt. Schools in Chandel, The Imphal Free Press, 30 April 2013

³⁸. NHRC issues notice to Manipur over mid-day meal scheme, The Sentinel, 31 May 2013

³⁹. NHRC asks Manipur for report, The Assam Tribune, 31 May 2013

that the centres were not functioning properly. It was alleged that the workers and helpers had not been paid since August 2012 despite the Ministry of Women and Child Development releasing the funds.⁴⁰

9. Old Age Pension Scheme

On 5 July 2012, Manipur's Social Welfare Minister AK Mirabai stated that there are 45,905 beneficiaries of old age pension in the state.⁴¹ Currently, there are 1,09,075 beneficiaries of old age pension scheme in the State.

However, many beneficiaries were deprived of the pension benefits due to lack of bank accounts. As per new guidelines, a pensioner has to open an account in a bank and withdraw the monthly pension amount from the bank. The State Government is disbursing pensions through respective bank accounts. There are very less number of banks in Manipur and many of the beneficiaries lived in far off places where there are no banks at all. As a result, a number of old age pensioners are deprived of the benefits as they are yet to open their bank accounts. According to Social Welfare Minister AK Mirabai, 80,000 of the total 1,09,075 beneficiaries have opened their personal bank accounts as on 11 June 2013.⁴² This suggests that over 29000 beneficiaries are deprived of the old age pension.

A number of people have been deprived of the benefits in many rural areas in particular the hill districts. For instance, only 32 elderly persons were getting the old age pension in Tanulong Lanka village in Senapati district with a total population of around 900 people belonging to the Liangmai tribal community as in April 2011.⁴³ A complaint was filed by ACHR with the NHRC in this regard.

⁴⁰ Panel seeks scheme reports - Manipur chief secretary asked to reply within four weeks, The Telegraph, 31 May 2013
⁴¹ State yet to construct building for 5978 Anganwadi centres: Mirabai, Kangla Online, 5 July 2012
⁴² Old aged persons deprived of pension benefits, charges Dr Ibohalbi, E-Pao, 11 June 2013
⁴³ Underprivileged Lanka villagers unhappy with state government Villagers walk 12 kms to catch a bus, E-Pao, 21 April 2011, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=21..220411.apr11>