



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme



Mid-Day Meal Annual Work Plan & Budget 2013-14



सत्यमेव जयते

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CHAPTER: 1 INTRODUCTION**1 Introduction**

Gujarat occupies an area of 196,024 sq km and accounts for 6.19% of the total area of the country. As per provisional data of latest census 2011, Gujarat's latest figure of population is 6.03 crore with 19.17% population growth. The Gujarat State at present comprises of 26 districts, sub-divided into 226 talukas, having 18,618 villages and 242 towns.

The Literacy rate in Gujarat has gone up to 79.31% in 2011 as compared to 69.14% in 2001. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.23% while female literacy is at 70.73%.

Demographic profile of Gujarat state:

S No	Item	Unit	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Population						
1A	Total	Lacs	266.97	340.86	413.09	506.71	603.83
1A.1	Male	Lacs	138.02	175.53	213.55	263.86	314.82
1A.2	Female	Lacs	128.95	165.33	199.54	242.85	289.01
1A.3	Rural	Lacs	192.01	234.84	270.63	317.41	346.70
1A.4	Urban	Lacs	74.96	106.02	142.46	189.30	257.12
2	Decadal Population Growth Rate	%	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
3	Urbanization	%	28.08	31.10	34.49	37.36	42.58
4	Population Density	No.	136	174	211	258	308
5	Sex Ratio						
5A	Total	No.	934	942	934	920	918
5A.1	Rural	No.	951	959	949	945	947
5A.2	Urban	No.	893	905	907	880	880
6	Literate Population						
6A	Total	Lacs	96	149	211	303	419.48
6A.1	Rural	Lacs	64	96	130	166	218.97
6A.2	Urban	Lacs	32	53	81	137	200.51
7	General Literacy Rate						
7A	Total	%	35.79	43.70	51.15	69.14	79.31
7A.1	Male	%	46.11	54.44	60.99	79.66	87.23
7A.2	Female	%	24.75	32.30	40.62	57.80	70.73
	Rural						
7B	Total	%	28.33	36.20	44.00	52.29	73.00

7B.1	Male	%	38.92	47.85	55.31	62.93	83.10
7B.2	Female	%	17.19	24.06	32.08	41.03	62.41
	Urban						
7C	Total	%	54.90	60.31	64.75	72.27	87.58
7C.1	Male	%	63.96	68.62	71.55	77.68	92.44
7C.2	Female	%	44.78	51.13	57.25	66.13	82.08
8	IMR						
8A	Total	Per 1000	63	62	60	60	48
8A.1	Rural	Live	70	69	87	68	55
8A.2	Urban	Births	45	45	42	37	33
9	MMR (As per SRS)		1991-01	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	-
9A	Per one lakh live Births		202	172	160	148	-

In view of above data the implementation of Mid Day Meal scheme in Gujarat for each and every child of all Govt. and Govt. Aided schools studying in primary and upper primary classes is an uphill task. However Mid Day Meal scheme is running successfully in Gujarat.

1.1 Brief history

The Mid-day Meal Programme is a school meal programme in India. It has lot of implications for increasing enrollment rate, reducing dropout rate and above all reducing burden of poverty on poor parents and caste discrimination in the society. In fact Gujarat was the second state in the country to have started Mid Day Meal scheme in 1984. It involves provision of hot cooked meal free of cost to school-children on all working days.

Objectives of the Mid Day Meal Programme:

- To improve the nutritional and health standard of the growing children.
- To reduce drop-out rate and to increase attendance and to attract poorer children to come to the school.
- To create supplementary employment opportunities at the village level.
- To promote social and national integration.
- To supplement the state efforts towards reduction in poverty.

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15 Aug, 1995 with intent to increase enrollment, retention and attendance of school going children. This was launched initially in 2408 blocks in the country, by the year 1997-98

the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. Today, the NP-NSPE is the world's largest school meal programme covering around 12 Crore children in over 9.50 Lacs schools across India. The programme involves contribution from Central and State Government.

Central Assistance under the scheme comprise of the following:

- Free supply of food grains at 100 Grams/Child to primary school students and 150 grams/child to upper primary students.
- Subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 75/Quintal.

As per revision of food norms, Cooking cost & honorarium to cook cum helper under National Programme for Mid ó Day Meal in school vide G.O.I. letter dated 24.11.2009 is also given.

- (I) Revision of the food norms for Upper Primary children by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30 grams. Vegetable from 65 to 75 grams and by decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams for upper primary and 5 grams for primary student.
- (II) Enhancement of the cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charge) for primary to Rs. 3.11 and Upper Primary to Rs. 4.65. Now the cooking cost would include the cost of pulses, vegetable, oil, fat, salt & condiments and fuel.

The cooking cost is shared between the Centre and States 75:25 basis. According to the share of the centre and state and the minimum share of the state will be as under (From 01.04.2013).

Stage	Total Cost per Meal	Central – State Sharing	
		Non-NER State(75:25)	
		Central	State
Primary	Rs. 3.11	Rs. 2.33	Rs. 0.78
Upper Primary	Rs. 4.65	Rs. 3.49	Rs. 1.16

- * The expenditure towards the honorarium of cooks-cum-helpers shall be shared between the central and the State on 75:25 bases.

Per Unit Cooking Cost in Gujarat:

- Under this Scheme, the conversion/ cooking cost approved in respect of primary stage @ Rs. 3.11 per child per day for the year 2012-13, out of which Rs. 2.33 is shared by the GOI and Rs. 0.78 is being born by the state Government.
- The conversion/ cooking cost approved in respect of upper primary stage @ Rs. 4.65 per child per day for the year 2012-13, out of which Rs. 3.49 is shared by the GOI and remaining Rs. 1.16 is being born by the state.

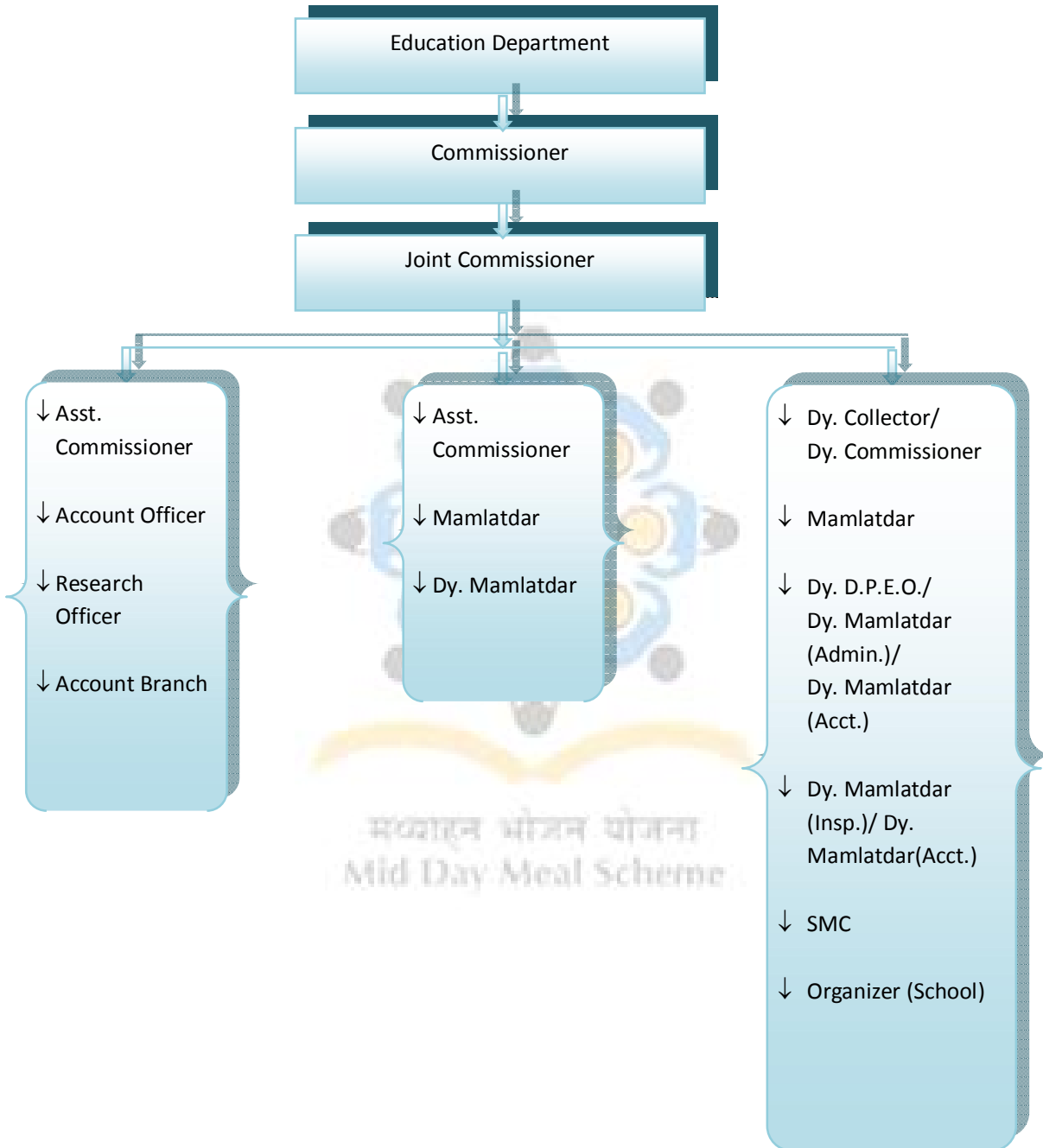
Year	Primary			Upper Primary			*Remarks
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	
2012-13	2.33	0.78	3.11	3.49	1.16	4.65	
2013-14	2.50	0.84	3.34	3.75	1.25	4.99	Proposed

1.2 Management Structure

At the State level the programme is administered by the Commissioner (MDM), who is supported by one Joint Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners.

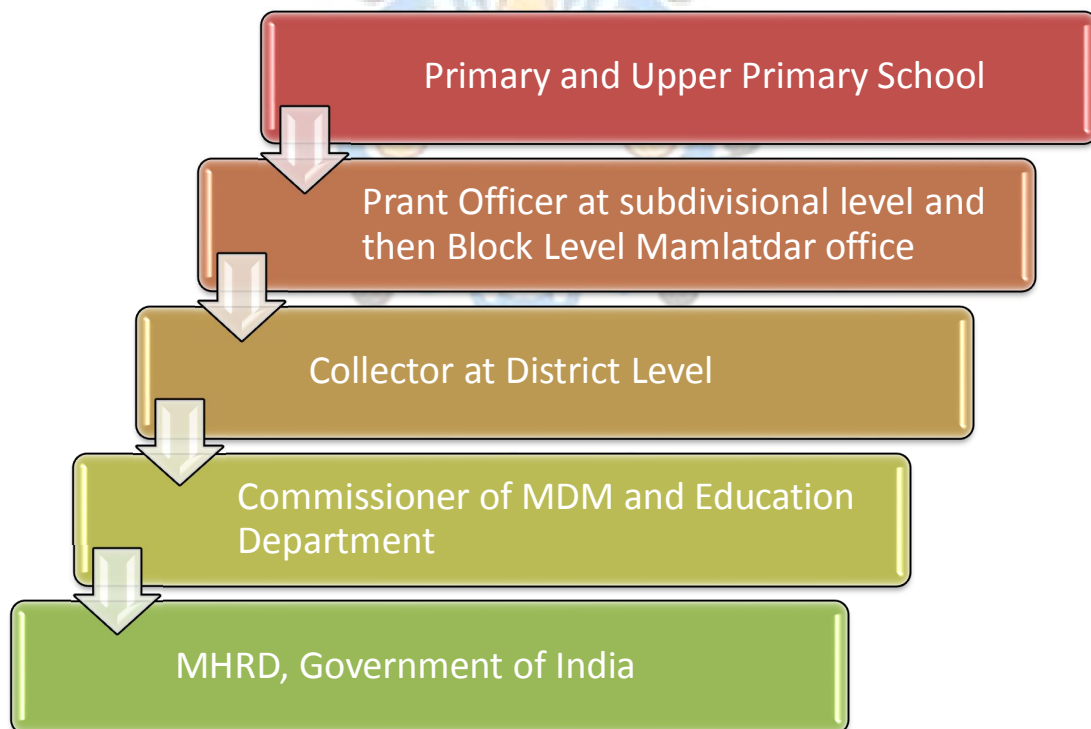
At the District/Municipal level, the Collector/ Municipal Commissioner is in over all charge and is assisted by one Deputy Collector/ Mamlatdar, and a team of three support staff, including deputy Mamlatdar (Administration), Deputy Mamlatdar (Inspection) and Deputy Mamlatdar (Accounts).

At the taluka level the taluka Mamlatdar is in overall charge of the programme, supported by a full-time deputy Mamlatdar (Administration) and Deputy Mamlatdar (Accounts). At school level Organizers, Cooks and Helpers are appointed to cook and distribute the mid-day meal. School Management Committee is expected to supervise the overall working of scheme.



1.3 Process of Plan Formulation

The Mid day Meal Scheme is being implemented in all the Primary and Upper Primary Govt./ Govt. aided schools in the State of Gujarat. The flow of information for plan formulation starts from the school level. The school sends the proposal to Block offices. The Block office consolidates /scrutinizes the proposal and sends to Deputy Collector at District level, who after compilation / scrutinizing forwards it to Commissionerate of MDM. The proposal received from concerned districts are compiled / scrutinized as per norms prescribed by Government of India and sent the same to Education Department for approval. After approving the plan, the State Government forwards the same to Government of India.



CHAPTER: 2 DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

2. Description and assessment of the programme implemented in the current year (2012-13) and proposal for next year (2013-14) with reference to :

2.1 Regularity and wholesomeness of Mid-Day Meal served to children; reasons for programme interruptions, if any and planning to minimize them.

The Mid Day Meal in the state is being supplied regularly without any interruption in 2012-13 as per guidelines of Ministry of HRD to all the students of primary and upper primary classes in the respective schools by different implementing agencies. This can be easily verified by the achievement figures of 69.37% and 64.69% for primary and upper-primary classes on 31.12.2012. This is an increase over into corresponding period of last year.

As per report of monitoring agency....

a) M. S. University - the achievement of MDM scheme are:

- Good and systematic arrangement made for seating and serving during MDM.
- Menu was available in most of the schools.
- Proper and effective channel to render the food grains at the school level and simultaneously regular payment to the FCI within 20days.
- Adequate utensils for storing, cooking and serving being available in all schools.

b) Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research

- Hot cooked food served without any interruption.
- School received regular food grain supply.
- Did not find any gender, caste and community discrimination in cooking, serving and sitting arrangement.

2.2 Coverage of children of NCLP schools as per upper primary norms. NCLP schools are primary schools but eligible for benefit as per upper primary norm.

NCLP are serving hot cooked meal daily under Mid Day Meal scheme as per the suggestions of the Government of India. Gujarat Covers **16 NCLP Schools** at norms applicable to upper primary children, as the age of studying under the NCLP schools is more than the age of normal primary children and as such food grains entitlement for these children as per children studying in primary Schools. There is a regular interaction with Labour Department of the State Government on this issue.

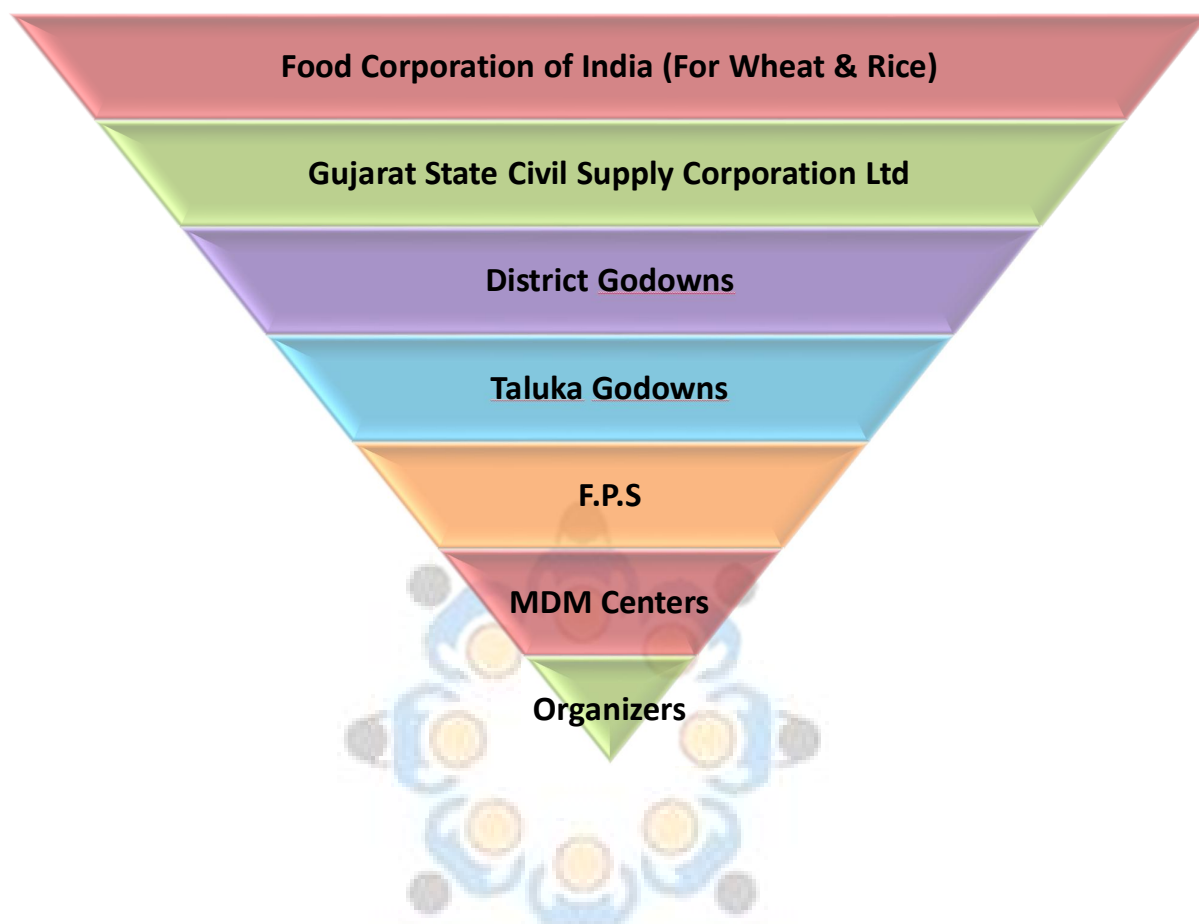
2.3 Food grains managements, including adequacy of allocation, timeliness of lifting, transportation and distribution, and suitability of storage at different levels. Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.

The Gujarat State Civil Supply Corporation has been entrusted the task of procurement and supply of food grains and other food commodities including edible oil, pulses (Dal) for children studying in Std. I to VIII Primary & Upper Primary Schools. Edible oil and pulses are procured through a centralized purchase system.

Based upon the prescribed daily food components and probable number of beneficiaries of students, a yearly advance indent is sent to the GSCSCL for procurement of all food commodities.

After procurement, all commodities are supplied up to the level of MDM centre through the Public Distribution System. The commodity flow is depicted below:

મધ્યાહન ભોજન યોજના
Mid Day Meal Scheme



Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.

The food grain (Wheat/Rice) is lifted & transported by the nodal transport agency, i.e. Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation, from FCI godown to the FPS on the basis of authorization by the respective Deputy Collector. From FPS to respective school, the MDM Sanchalak transports/ carries the food grains.

In case of any delay in lifting the wheat/rice, the matter is solved by taking it up, with the concerned authorities immediately.

As per GR of Department of Education dated 22/03/2011, responsibility of implementation of MDM scheme has been entrusted to SMC. After the formulation of SMCs, the same have been given training 3 times so that they understand the working of MDM center and are able to see that it runs smoothly.

2.4 System for payment of cost of food grains to FCI, Status of pending bills of FCI of the previous year.

Under the scheme the food grain is allocated to district offices at half yearly as received from G.O.I. on the basis of number of children and number of school days approved by PAB of MDM. For the payment of cost of food grains through district offices, this office ensures that adequate funds are available to districts and in monthly review meeting it is checked that if bills are being paid on time.

2.5 System for release of funds provided under MDM (Central & State). Please indicate the dates when the fund was released to State Authority /Directorate /District/Block/Gram Panchayat and finally to the Cooking Agency/ School.

Central Funds to State Government:

Sr.no	Installment	Amount(Rs.in Lacs)	Date
(A)	Recurring Assistance		
1	Adhoc Grant (25%)	9527.59	10/05/12
2	1 st Installment	10525.65	24/07/12
(B)	Non-Recurring Assistance		
1	Kitchen Devices	837.70	20/12/12
Total		20890.94	

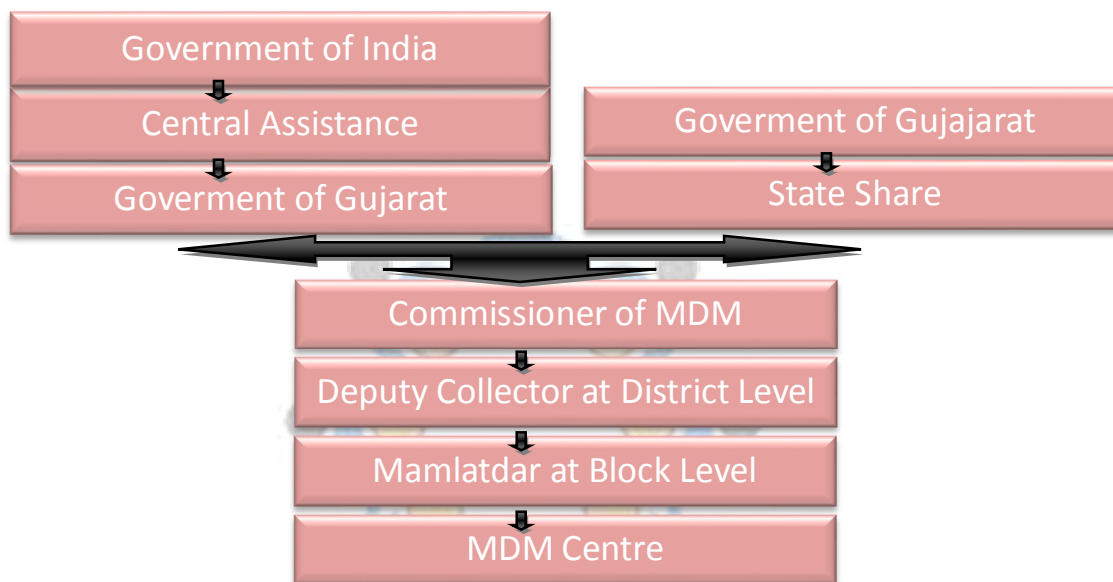
State Funds to District & Blocks:

Sr. no	Period	Amount (Rs.in Lacs)	District	Block	School
1	1/04/2012 to 31/12/2012	25610.00	As per Demand of the District		
Total		25610.00			Within Ten Days

State Government releases entire grant (even in advance as per requirements).

Fund Flow Chart:

However, the fund flow chart to outline the process for the flow of funds (Central or the State funds) from Govt. to the ultimate implementing agencies at the school level is as under:-



2.6 Submission of information in mandatory table (AT-24).

The date wise detail of distribution of budget to the Blocks/Field Offices is given at Table öAT-24ö.

2.7 System and mode of payment of honorarium to cook-cum helpers and implementing agencies viz. NGOs/ SHGs/ trust/ centralized kitchens etc.

A separate provision for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper @ Rs. 1000/- per month has been made. One cook-cum-helper has been engaged in a school having up to 25 students, two cook-cum-helpers for schools having 26 to 100 students and 1 additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students and State Government releases entire grant on monthly basis (even in advance as per requirements) on the basis of 75:25 for honorarium to cook-cum-helper which is adjusted against the expenditure already made.

- 2.8 System for procuring cooking ingredients (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, Oil and fuel etc.), Commodities, which are centrally purchased and supplied to schools or locally purchased at school level.**

System for procuring cooking ingredients (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, Oil and fuel etc.)

- In the State of Gujarat pulses and oil are provided centrally by Gujarat Civil Supply Corporation Ltd and distributed to MDM centers.
- The State provides Rs. 1.73 and Rs. 2.59 for vegetables, fuel, salt and condiments which are procured locally by helper of MDM center.

- 2.9 System for cooking, serving and supervising Mid Day Meals in the School and measures to prevent any untoward happening.**

Each centre is entrusted with one overall supervisor, "organizer/sanchalak". Each Sanchalak has a cook and helper with him/her. Cook is responsible for cooking the meal as per the prescribed menu and helper is entrusted with the task of maintain hygiene. A teacher /principal of the school are also given the responsibility to see that the cooking and serving meal is properly done. A teacher has been entrusted with the task of participating and eating with the children.

In the State of Gujarat, mid day meal is being prepared with the help of L.P.G stoves, total **27265 centers** have been provided with L.P.G connection and for remaining 3112 L.P.G. connection work is in progress.

Measures to prevent any untoward happening

Following measures have been taken to prevent untoward happenings:

- The teacher has to taste the meals before serving to the children.
- The concerned institutions have also been instructed to clean the water tank periodically.

2.10 Procedure and status of construction of Kitchen-cum stores.

The G.O.I. provides fund for construction of Kitchen-cum stores to the State Government. The State Government handover this fund to the Serva Siksha Abhiyan for the construction of kitchen-cum stores. Details are as provided in table AT-15.

2.11 Procedures of procurement of kitchen devices from (i) Funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme (ii) other sources.

In the state of Gujarat the School Management Committees have been authorized to purchase the kitchen devices as per requirement of the school.

Funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme:-

The Government of India has released 1493.67 lacs for the procurement of kitchen devices @ Rs. 5000/- per institution to the State. The funds are transferred / allocated to the School through Block Offices. The school Management committee purchases & maintains the kitchen devices as per their requirement. The GOI has released funds for all the Primary and Upper primary units. (Status attached at Table- AT-12).

2.12 Capacity building and Training conducted for different categories of persons involved in the Mid Day Meal Programme.

The State Government has planned to organize comprehensive training programmes for managerial, technical and behavioral aspects for Dy. Mamlatdar, Dy. Primary Education Officer, Organizer working at taluka & district levels and other relevant MDM officials. The training programme will be completed during the current year by the State.

2.13 Management Information system at School, Village/ Gram Panchayat, block, District and state level and its details.

Office up to taluka level has been covered under LAN and GSWAN system developed by State Government. All offices of taluka, district and commissionerate have been made fully computerized with necessary accessories.

2.14 Systems to ensure Transparency, accountability and Openness in all aspects of Programme Implementation, including inter alia, Foodgrains

Management, Ingredients Procurement, Cooking and Serving, appointment of Cooking Staff, Construction of Kitchen-cum store and Procurement of Cooking devices.

- Weekly menu are fixed and displayed at every school/centre.
- To ensure consistency in procurement, centralized procurement system has been adopted by the GSCSCL for purchase of edible oil, pulses and other necessary ingredients.
- The food grains and other commodities are regularly tested in laboratories.
- Procurement and supply of all commodities is based on number of beneficiaries and reconciled regularly.
- All accounts of MDM are maintained at centre, taluka, district and state level.
- Cooking staff is appointed as per Government's guidelines. At District level Dy. Collector invites applications from local persons and the staff is appointed by the committee headed by Dy. Collector.
- The grant for construction of kitchen-cum store is allotted to S.S.A.

2.15 Measures taken to rectify:

a) Inter-district low and uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

In the State of Gujarat cooking cost is provided at the rate of Rs. 3.51 for Primary student and Rs. 4.87 for Upper Primary students. This money is utilized for the purchase of vegetables, fuels, salt and condiments. Rest of cooking cost is given to the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation for purchase of pulses and oil. It has been noted that the cooking cost is fully utilized in all the districts. So there is no inter-district low and uneven utilization of the cooking cost. However, it has been noted that at times there is uneven utilization of food grains against the allotted quantity. The state is in the process of organizing a meeting to discuss this issue of uneven utilization.

b) Inter-district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

Inter-district mismatch is again only in the case of food grains. Again it has been observed that cooking cost is utilized fully as mentioned above and students get complete benefit of all the ingredients as per the scheme. The mismatch has to be analyzing for each district and the same shall be done in the meeting of all the District Officials shortly.

c) Delay in delivering cooking cost at school level.

Generally no delay has been noted in delivering the cooking cost at the school level. Necessary funds for the school level are released in advance every month from the budget and it is adjusted with the fund released by the Central Government.

2.16 Details of Evaluation studies conducted by State/UTs and summary of its findings.

Name of the Institution	Area Covered	Duration of Evaluation
M.S University	Dang, Navsari, Valsad and Surat	April-2012 to September-2012
Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research	Amreli and Jamnagar	April-2012 to September-2012
Sanguine Management Services Pvt.Ltd	Surat, Navsari, Bharuch, Valsad, Dang, Narmada and Tapi	January-2012 to February-2012

- **Observations by Maharaja Sayajirao University, Vadodara**
 - Adequate buffer stock maintained in most of the schools
 - Gas cylinders being provided in many schools which minimized the cooking time
 - Menu was painted in most of the schools
 - Low use of vegetables and condiments

- **Observations by Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad**
 - Hot cooked food served without any interruption
 - More than 73% children attended the school on the visit day
 - More than 76% children availed the MDM on the visit day

- Did not find any gender, caste, community discrimination in cooking, serving and sitting arrangement
 - Dal & vegetables are served irregularly
 - Inadequate inspection of MDM centers
- **Observations by Sanguine Management Services Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad**
 - The weekly menu and norms was displayed in the schools and Center.
 - 33% of the Government official Supervise and Monitor MDM. 56% mother and SMC have supervised MDM during lunch time.
 - 66% of organizer maintained and update their register on daily basis.
 - The health program conducted regularly in southern region.
 - The organizers and cooks complained of low and irregular wages compare to existing wage rate.
 - Lack of adequate storage facilities.

2.17 Brief write up on best practices followed in the State.

1. Public-Private partnership:-

A policy for attracting publicóprivate partnership in the MDM Scheme was launched by the Government of Gujarat in 2006. Commendable achievements have been made in attracting such partnerships in the programme. Akshyapatra Foundation, Stri Shakti and Nayak Foundation are examples which have partnered with the Government in successful implementation of the MDM in the State.

This involvement of NGO has resulted in increasing the efficacy of programme. The centralized kitchen initiative of N.G.O.ø has been instrumental in maintaining the hygiene, quality, timely delivery and consistency in implementation. The program uses centralized, automated kitchens for cooking food which is then distributed to schools through special purpose vehicles. N.G.Oø. kitchens can cook about 1,00,000 meals in less than five hours with least human intervention and sustained quality. A three item menu is served to children as per the recommendations of qualified nutritionists. Due to extensive mechanization of the kitchen, the program is able to offer children standardized, high quality, hygienic meals.

2. The State Government has initiated the concept of Public Participation in the scheme through the concept of 'Tithi Bhojan'. The Villagers sponsor the food with sweets for children on various occasions and provide utensil for MDM centers.

3. In some of the places, the students have been motivated to produce the vegetables in 'Kitchen Garden' by making use of available land in the schools effectively. This will not only make the school self-sustainable but would also inculcate the habit of self-reliance amongst the students.

2.18 Instances of unhygienic food served, children falling ill, sub-standard supplies, diversion/misuse of resources, social discrimination and safety measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

- No such report has been received.
- School visits also covers inspections, short notice visits are given due attention for follow ups / remedies.
- Panchayats are involved as well as SMCs.
- MDM organize & manage the entire function at MDM centre.
- Accountant general conducts regular audits of State & District level offices.
- However, the department has issued instructions regarding safety measures to the field offices:
 - To check and taste the meals before serving to the children.
 - To clean the water tank weekly and to check it before use.

2.19 Extent of involvement of NGOs and civil body organizations (CBOs) /PRIs in the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.

The Government of Gujarat, Akshaya Patra Foundation, Stri Shakti and Nayak Foundation had signed a MoU to feed children in the Navsari, Valsad, Ahmedabad Corporation(East-West), Gandhinagar City, Gandhinagar Rural, Baroda Corporation, Surat Corporation. The number of students taking M.D.M. in these schools is 4.64 lakh.

2.20 Status of School Health Programme with special focus on provision of micro-nutrients, Vitamin-A, de-worming medicine, iron and Folic acid, Zinc, distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error and recording of height, weight etc.

Gujarat State has the reputation of carrying out school Health Check-up programme since last 11 years. It covers primary school children studying in the Std.-I to VII. The details of school health programme up to 2012-13 (up to Dec.-2012) are attached at Table -AT-21ø

- Under the School health programme 681581 children were checked/examined of 3904 Primary Schools.
- 61955 de-worming tablets distributed.

2.21 Present monitoring structure at various levels. Strategy for establishment of monitoring cell at various levels viz. Block, District and State level for effective monitoring of the scheme.

Due to shortage of staff and vacant posts at State, District and Taluka level monitoring system is facing challenges. However, the Dy. Mamlatdar, Dy. P.E.O., Mamlatdar are given targets of inspection at taluka / block levels. At district level Prant Officer and Dy. Collector (MDM) are also given targets for inspection of M.D.M. centres. Moreover the Dy. Collectors are sent for inspection of centres of other districts. Officers at State level are also sent for surprise inspection at M.D.M. centers.

2.22 Steps taken to strengthen the monitoring mechanism in the Block, District and State level and status of constitution of SMCs at these levels. Status of formation on School Management Committee at village/ school/cooking agency level in the light of Right to Education Act, 2009.

The State level steering cum monitoring committee has been formed vide Government of Gujarat letter Number MBY-102006-GOI-48-R dated 11/03/2008. The total 33,368 School Management Committee has been formed at village /school /cooking agency level in the state.

2.23 Arrangement for official inspections of MDM centres and percentage of schools inspected and summary of findings and remedial measures.

In order to have strict supervision and control on the implementation of the scheme regular inspections have been undertaken by respective authorities. Inspections were also undertaken by the State level officers of the MDM Commissioner.

Various inspection formats had been evolved and regular checks were made especially from the view point of the proper utilization of food grains and

medicines. Their maintenance and preservation keeping up of hygienic conditions and proper keeping of accounts of the materials. Deputy Collectors also send monthly reports in prescribed performa covering all the salient features.

In the state of Gujarat, following inspection targets have been assigned to the officers at different levels:-

Sr. no	Name of Inspecting Officer	Minimum Number of inspections to be conducted in a month
1	Prant Officer	12
2	Dy. Collector	20
3	Dy. D.P.E.O	25
4	Mamlatdar	10
5	Dy. Mamlatdar (Insp.)	20
6	Dy. Mamlatdar (Acct.)	10

Total 24,185 numbers of centers inspected during the year 2012-13.

2.24 Feedbacks/comments in respect of Monitoring institutions designated for your states to monitor implementation of MDM and action taken thereon.

The Sardar Patel Institution of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad, M.S. University, Vadodara and Sanguine Management Services Pvt.Ltd, Ahmedabad are the Monitoring Institution for the state.

Summary of Major Recommendation and action contemplated

Recommendation	Action Contemplated
Strict monitoring of MDM stocks at both block and district level	Instructions given to Collectors for regular monitoring, Prant Officers are given task
The introduction of cooking Gas is positive step by the state government that makes the cooking atmosphere more clean and avoid fire hazards.	Gas connections released on campaign mode , Total 27265 centers are covered so far
Topics related to MDM can be included as a part of the training curriculum for the teachers.	Supervision of MDM is included in teacher's job chart, suitable training is also planned

Separate provision for food grain storage space and MDM cooking space is more suitable.	Separate provision has already been made
The inclusion of sweets and dry snacks to make the MDM even more attractive.	Project for Sukhadi planned
Increase Financial provision- Considering the increase in price index and cost of fuel, it is recommend that proportional increase in the financial allocation for per day per child may be considered.	Separate proposal is already been sent for the same
The rechristening of MDM as 'Suruchi Bhojan' would help shun the perception of MDM as the food of only poor children.	Suggestion for the same is already been sent to Central Government through mail and letter
Social Audit at School level will promote community participation, ensure convergence and improve management leading transparency and efficiency.	School Management Committee is functioning in all schools for the same.

2.25 Grievance Redressal Mechanism if any, used by the State. Details of complaints received, nature of complaints and time schedule for disposal of complaints.

A complaint register is maintained in the office for the various complaints received relating to M.D.M. scheme.

After discussion and review of the outstanding complaints in the districts instructions for timely disposal of complaints and are asked to submit necessary reports immediately. Appropriate action is taken for the timely disposal of the vigilance related complaints received at State level. Complaints received under 'Swagat Programme' at State level & district level are disposed off on priority basis. The appeals against the orders of collector about appointment of organizers of M.D.M. centres are heard and disposed by this office. District officers are instructed for immediate disposal of the complaints related to M.D.M. scheme received at district level. Prompt action is taken on the reports published in the news papers.

2.26 Media Campaign, if any.

The State should be given separate funds earmarked on line of SSA.

2.27 Overall assessment of the manner in which implementation of the programme is contributing to the programme objectives and an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the programme implementation.

- The programme is being implemented smoothly and regularly in the state without interruption and this scheme is helping the state in achieving the targeted objectives.
- The enrollment has increased.
- Teachers/Mothers and parents take active part in implementation.
- -AkshayPatra Foundation, -Stri Shakti and -Nayak Foundation are doing commendable work in selected areas and increasing the outreach of the initiative.

