

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

OF

MID DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS

(MDMS)

ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND

BUDGET

2011- 2012

STATE : GOA

Introduction : -

Background

Goa is the smallest and one of the youngest states of the nation. It became a Union Territory after its freedom from the Portuguese colonial rule on 19th December 1961 and then attained Statehood on 30th May, 1987.

Goa is wedged between the state of Maharashtra and Karnataka and is bounded on the West by the Arabian Sea and in the East by the hilly ranges of the Western Ghats.

The main occupations of Goa are agriculture, mining, fishing, services and industries. Iron and manganese are the main export commodities of the state. The major communities of Goa are Hindus, Christians and Muslims. Goa has, for many centuries, been the meeting point of races, religions and cultures of the East and the West. A harmonious pattern of life has emerged in Goa out of these diverse strains. The mutual respect shown by all the communities towards one another and their secular outlook has laid the foundations for communal harmony, unity and prosperity of the society.

Goa state has been divided into two districts for administrative purposes, viz. North Goa district and South Goa district with headquarters at Panaji and Margao respectively. The North Goa District has six Talukas namely Pernem, Bicholim, Sattari, Bardez, Tiswadi and Ponda. The South Goa District has five Talukas namely Salcete, Mormugao, Quepem, Sanguem and Canacona. Panaji is the capital city of the state.

Goa is the fourth highest literate State of India with an impressive literacy percentage of 82.01. Male literacy rate is 88.42 percent and female literacy is 75.37 percent. The rural female literacy rate is as high as 71.92 percent. Goa aims to be cent percent literate by 2010. The Government spends around 22 percent of its total budget on education.

Besides the passing of Compulsory Elementary Education Act in 1995, of late, the Government of Goa has initiated several steps to universalize elementary education. The scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan functions under the banner of Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society since 2005. As of now there is near cent percent enrolment at the elementary stage of education excluding some children of migrant and floating population working as daily wage earners at construction sites or else where. The chief aim of the state is quality education.

There are total 2148 schools in Goa. A primary school serves an area of 3 sq. km. whereas a secondary school serves an area of 9.9 sq. km. On an average almost all the schools are adequately equipped with required human resources and other infrastructure as a result of 100 percent implementation of Operation Black Board Scheme.

1.1. Brief History.

Prior to 2003, in the State of Goa, 3 kgs of rice were distributed to primary students under the National Programme for Nutrition Support for Primary Education. The first radical shift took place in 2003-04 with the distribution of pre-cooked ready to eat food items such as kachori, ladoos, chakli, shankar pali, biscuits, etc. Further transformation took place following the landmark direction of the Supreme Court of India, which ushered in the distribution of hot cooked meals in the State. As schools functioned for just half the day, unlike the situation in other parts of India, this was experimented upon in some backward talukas from September, 2004.

From the academic year 2005-06, the major thrust of the scheme was the coverage of all the children in government and government aided primary schools. Currently the primary schools of a taluka are divided into clusters, each cluster consisting of 15-20 schools with the strength of approximately 1000 to 2000 primary students. The services of 83 local Self Help Groups, which mainly include women, are utilized for the cooking and distribution of meals like Vegetable Pulao, Sheera and Pao Bhaji.

The main objective of the mid day meal scheme is to boost enrolment, curb school dropouts and attend to the nutritional status of the students. These objectives have been substantially attained with dramatic increase in enrolment and retention of girl children. Additionally it has provided employment to the women in the state. The scheme is well received in the rural as well as urban areas of Goa. Community participation has ensured that the scheme runs relatively smoothly.

1.2 Process of Plan Formation.

For preparing the action plan, information in respect of enrolment and the numbers of students availing Mid Day Meal is collected from each taluka A.D.E.I. office.

Information regarding fund position is collected from Accounts Section of this Directorate. Based on the circular/letter issued from Ministry of Human Resource Development New Delhi and state Budget allocation, the Annual Work Plan cum Budget is prepared. The Director of Education, Dy. Director of Education (Voc.) and the State Nodal Officer are collectively involved in the formulation of the plan.

2. Description and assessment of the programme implemented in the current year (2010-11) and proposal for next year 2011-12 with reference to:

Mid Day Meal for the academic year 2010-11 was implemented by covering all the students of Govt. and Govt. Aided primary and upper primary schools and A.I.E. centers. The hot cooked meal is served during recess / interval time of the school. Bhaji pav/Chapati/Puri, Vegetable pulao and Sheera are supplied for six working days of the week. Each meal contains 450 K. calories and 12 grams proteins for primary and 700 K. calories and 20 grams proteins for upper primary students.

The contract for the supply of Mid Day Meals for the year 2010-11 are extended to the existing 83 Self Help Groups for a period of 2 days with the same terms and conditions with the necessary Govt. approvals. This year onwards, Std V is considered as Primary as per the Govt. of India directives. The meal for primary students cost Rs.3.83 and for upper primary Rs.5.32.

For the year 2011-12 the same system/programme will be followed.

2.1 Regularity and wholesomeness of mid day meals served to children, reasons for programme interruptions, if any and planning to minimize them.

The Mid Day Meal for the academic year 2010-2011 was started in the month of June, 2010.

Hot cooked meal is served to children regularly and uninterruptedly on all school working days. The meals supplied are Bhaji Pav/ Chapati/ Puri/, Vegetable Pula and, Sheera. They are rich in pulses, cereals and vegetables, and provide a balanced diet to the children. The meals have a positive effect on nutritional status of the children. The menu with nutritional value and pricing was determined by a committee that includes the Principal

of Goa College of Home Science and Nutrition Officer of the Food and Nutrition Board.

Menu may be changed if Right to Education is implemented for the next academic year 2011-12.

2.2 System for payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI. Foodgrains management, 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 payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI is made at Directorate of Education level. Every month as per the talukawise enrolment of the students, foodgrains are lifted from FCI godown, Sada, Vasco by Directorate of Education and stored in the 11 talukas of Goa in the godowns of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. The foodgrains are transported to these godowns by empanelled transport operators of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. The Officers in charge of the godowns release the food grains to the Self Help Groups once a month. A report of the lifting of the foodgrains and payment made to F.C.I. is forwarded to the MHRD every month. The Department does not face any difficulties with the system followed above.

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

Central assistance is released at the rate of Rs.2.02 per child for Primary and 3.02 for Upper Primary multiplied by the actual working days in two installments i.e. the first in April and the second in December. For primary central share is Rs.2.02 and minimum state share should be Rs.1.81. For upper primary central share is Rs.3.02 and minimum state share should be Rs.2.30.

The State Government makes provisions for funds in the month of March in the State Budget. Bills submitted by the Self Help Groups, based on the rates approved by the State Government and duly certified by the ADEI's of the talukas, are reimbursed with the funds released by both the Central and State Government.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Installment</u>	<u>Date of receipt</u>	<u>Amount received(In lakhs)</u>
2010-11	1 st	September 2010	276.14
	2 nd	October 2010	316.70
	3 rd	December 2010	538.81

2.4 System for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and implementing agencies viz. NGOs/SHGs/trust/centralized Kitchen etc.

As regards payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper file is put up for the approval of Government.

2.5 System for procuring cooking ingredients (fuel, 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.

The Department of Education does not procure cooking ingredients like fuel, condiments like oil etc. for the meals to be supplied to the children, since the Self Help Groups are supplying hot cooked food to the children as per Govt. approved rates.

2.6 System for cooking, serving and supervising mid day meals in the School and measures to prevent any untoward happening.

Food is cooked in hygienic kitchen sheds by Self Help Groups and transported to each and every school. Before a meal is served to the children, it is tested and tasted by the Head of the School/teacher and a member of the PTA for quality. There are

83 Self Help Groups which prepare and provide hot cooked food in their respective clusters of schools in each taluka of the State. There are no separate kitchen sheds built and provided to the Self Help Groups by the Department and no separate remuneration being paid to them. Arrangements for kitchen and cooking are left entirely to the Self Help Groups. These kitchens are randomly inspected by officers of Directorate of Food and Drugs Administration and the State Nodal Officer (MDMS) and A.D.E.I.s of respective taluka.

The programme is supervised on a regular basis by the Adult Education Supervisors and A.D.E.I.'s. The former visit 5 schools per day while the latter attend to 1 school per day and submit reports to the Directorate of Education. The State Nodal Officer undertakes random inspections of schools to ensure the smooth running of the scheme.

2.7 Procedure for getting kitchen shed constructed.

Since the Mid-day Meals are supplied through the Self Help Groups, the state has not adopted the scheme of getting kitchen sheds constructed.

2.8 Procedure of procurement of kitchen devices from :

- (i) funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme**
- (ii) other sources.**

No funds have been released for procurement of kitchen devices, as the work of preparing and supplying meals is entrusted to Self Help Groups.

2.9 Capacity building and training conducted for different Categories of persons involved in the Mid Day Meal Programme.

Training programmes talukawise were organized for Self Help Groups and A.D.E.I were organized by the Directorate of Education. It is proposed to organize the training of Self Help Groups in collaboration with Goa College of Home Science in the month of Feb., 2011. At every monthly meeting taluka A.D.E.I.s provide guidance to Headmaster/Headmistress of the Govt. Primary School.

Proposal –

- i) Capacity building and training will be given to officials connected with Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- ii) Training programme for Self Help Group will be organized in collaboration with Goa College of Home Science.

- iii) Cook cum Helpers will be given training.
- iv) All the School Headmasters/Headmistresses will be given one day training regarding sensitisation of Mid Day Meal.

2.10 Management Information System at School, Village / Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State Level and its details.

Class - wise and gender-wise data on the Mid Day Meal Scheme is available at block level at the A.D.E.I. Offices.

2.11 System to ensure transparency and openness in all aspects of programme implementation, including inter alia, foodgrain management, ingredients procurement, cooking and serving, appointment of cooking staff, construction of kitchen sheds, procurement of cooking devices.

The quality of foodgrains, collected from the F.C.I. godowns for distribution to the talukas, is checked by the State Nodal Officer and an officer of the Food Corporation of India (Quality Control Section) and samples are preserved in the Directorate of Education.

The food supplied by the Self Help Groups is checked and tasted before serving, by the head of the school/teacher and a member of the PTA. On a daily basis the Adult Education Supervisors visit 5 schools, who check for taste and quality of the food. The A.D.E.I.s in the blocks/talukas undertake these activities in at least one school per day. The State Nodal Officer undertakes a random inspection of the mid day meal programme in the schools of the state.

The appointment of the cooking staff, the construction of kitchen sheds and the procurement of cooking devices are attended to by the Self Help Groups.

2.12 Measures taken to rectify :

a. Inter-district low and uneven utilization of foodgrains and cooking cost.

Having only two districts in Goa, care is taken to reduce the inter district low and uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

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

Due Care is being taken to reduce inter district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

c. Delay in delivering cooking cost at school level.

The funds are not released directly to the school level. The bills submitted by the Self Help Groups for supplying hot

cooked meal includes the cooking cost. Hence there is no delay in delivering cooking cost.

2.13 Details of Evaluation Studies conducted by State/UTs and summary of its findings.

The work for evaluation of the scheme has been entrusted to the Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation. The report is awaited.

2.14 Brief write-up on best practices followed in the State :

1) Involvement of Self Help Groups:

The hot cooked meal under Mid Day Meal is supplied to the schools by the Self Help Groups. A Self Help Group mainly consists of women, which ensures smooth functioning of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. These Self Help Groups are comprising of women and hence provides employment opportunities to them.

2) Inclusion of values:

The children in the schools sit together while eating hot cooked meal without discrimination. This inculcates oneness among the children.

3) No involment of teacher and students:

Since the contract of supplying hot cooked meal is given to Self Help Groups there is no scope for teacher and students to get involved in the preparation of Mid Day Meal and wastage of teaching learning hours.

4) Monitoring & Evaluation:

At the school level the scheme is monitored by Head of the Institution, Teachers and Parents Teacher Association. At the taluka level it is supervised & monitored by Adult Education Supervisor and taluka ADEI,s. The State Nodal Officer (MDM) monitors overall functioning of the scheme in the state. Besides other officers of Education Department while on tour also supervise the scheme.

The quality & quantity of food items is tested and tasted by the school teacher and one of the parent before serving to the students.

5) Training to Self Help Groups:

The Self Help Groups are provided with training by resource person from Goa College of Home Science to maintain quality and hygienic conditions of the food items they supply.

2.15 Instance of unhygienic food served, children falling ill, sub standard supplied, diversion/misuse of resources, social discrimination and safety measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

No cases of unhygienic food served to the students have been reported under the scheme. This is mainly due to strict measures taken to implement the scheme by the Department. If any complain is received regarding poor quality of food items necessary action against the defaulting self help Groups by issuing warning, show cause notice and imposing fine.

2.16 Extent of involvement of NGOs and Civic Body Organisation (CBOs) PRIs in the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.

In future VECs/UECs established under S.S.A will be also involved in the monitoring of the scheme.

2.17 Status of School Health Programme with special focus on provision of micro-nutrients, vitamin-A, deworming medicine, iron and folic acid, zinc and recording of height, weight, etc.

Directorate of Health Services attends to the issue of providing micro-nutrients, vitamin-A, deworming medicine, iron and folic acid, zinc as well as recording of height, weight, etc. Health cards have been issued to all the school students.

Health Department is requested to submit quarterly plan of School Health Programme for the next academic year 2011-12.

No. of schools covered - 894

No. of students covered – 46,489

2.18 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 standing Committee at village/school/cooking agency level.

At the school level, P.T.A, is entrusted with the work of monitoring the scheme. At taluka level the scheme is monitored by the Adult Education Supervisor and A.D.E.I.s. Besides, all the officers from this Directorate and of the Zonal level who are on school inspections, monitor the scheme. The State Nodal Officer also monitors the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme in the state. The implementation of the scheme is being reviewed by Secretary(Education).

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

The Vocational Education Officer of the Directorate of Education has been appointed as State Nodal Officer for the Mid Day Meal Scheme. He visits the various talukas to check the quality and quantity of the meal supplied under the scheme to check the Mid Day Meal being supplied to the students. Other officials of the department who are on inspection of the schools have been asked to check the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Besides, the A.D.E.I.s and the Supervisors posted at taluka places inspect samples of Mid Day Meal, one school a day and 5 schools a day respectively.

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

100% schools are inspected during the year 2010-11, where Mid-Day Meal is supplied by official of this Department. Whenever necessary instruction were given to Self Help Group.

2.21 Feedback/Comments in respect of report of Monitoring Institutions designated for your State/UT to monitor implementation of MDM and action taken thereof :

No reports as such stated has been received from any Monitoring Institution designated for the State of Goa.

2.22 Grievance Redressal Mechanism if any, used by the State/UTs.

Directorate of Education appointed 3 Dy. Educational Officers of the respective zone to solve the grievance of Mid Day Meal of block level as well as zonal level. If the grievance are not resolved at the zonal level, than the same is forwarded to State level.

2.23 Overall assessment of the manner in which implementation of the programme is contributing to the programme objectives and an analysis of strength and weakness of the programme implementation.

The Mid Day Meal Programme has been well accepted in Goa. All the children of Government, Government Aided Schools and AIE Centres are provided nutritional support which has helped to achieve the programme objectives such as increase in enrolment, decrease dropout rates and improvement in the nutritional status. Efforts to curb the dropout rate are reflected in the following table:-

Dropout Rate (Primary)

Year	General		S.C.	S.T.
	Boys	Girls		
2004-05	-1.11	6.26	50.91	-
2005-06	-4.46	5.52	10.33	-
2006-07	-13.45	2.95	3.12	-
2007-08	-6.94	-3.06	-9.21	-
2008-09	-8.93	-2.18	-13.53	-
2009-10	-12.44	-4.28	14.98	-

