



Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of School Education & Literacy



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

Report of 5th Joint Review Mission on
Mid - Day Meal Scheme
Meghalaya
(22nd to 30th November, 2013)

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The Joint Review Mission Team for the Fifth Review Mission –Meghalaya 2013-14 would like to thank the Government of Meghalaya for the support rendered in facilitating the Team to undertake the Review successfully.

The members of the Mission acknowledge and value the support and hospitality extended by Principal Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Meghalaya; District Education Authorities of East Khasi Hills and Ri-Bhoi, all officials of the Directorate of School Education & Literacy, Meghalaya; the cook-cum-helpers working in the MDM kitchens and SMC members of the villages and most importantly the students and Parents of the school children.

The team has had an earnest effort to include in the report, the wide range of observations and discussions held at various levels with key officials and other stakeholders. We sincerely hope that the recommendations which emerged through this multi-pronged exercise/review would help the Government of Meghalaya in strengthening the implementation of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) in the schools and to ensure that every school going child would avail nutritious food as a right in the State of Meghalaya.

The JRM Team

November 29, 2013

Shillong

FOREWORD

Under nutrition continues to be a major public health nutritional problem in India, and about a half of the world's underweight children are residing in India. Under nutrition is the major contributing factor for the morbidity and mortality among the children, particularly, the children of under- five years. Similarly, the magnitude of hidden hunger i.e. multiple micro-nutrient malnutrition in general and iron deficiency anemia (IDA), vitamin A deficiency (VAD), iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and Zinc deficiency in particular are the major nutritional problems of public health significance among the children in India. These micro-nutrient deficiencies have adverse effect on health, nutritional status and cognitive & learning capabilities of children. Keeping in view the magnitude of nutritional problems, the Government of India initiated several national nutrition programmes with the objectives of prevention & control malnutrition and to improve nutritional status and food security of the community. The important nutritional programmes include integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme, national anaemia control programme (NACP), vitamin A prophylaxis (supplementation) programme for the prevention and control childhood blindness, national iodine deficiency disorders control programme (NIDDCP), mid-day meal (MDM) programme, public distribution system (PDS) etc.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme(MDMS) is the flagship nutrition programme of Government of India and it is the world's largest school feeding programme. Under this Mid-Day Meal Scheme, all the children studying in primary and upper primary classes in Government and Government aided schools are the beneficiaries. The objectives of the programme include improving the nutritional status of children belonging to disadvantaged sections of the society, and to improve school enrolment, regular attendance rates and retention.

We are happy that the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, utilizing the services/expertises of the nutrition scientists from the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad in the evaluation of Mid-day meal (MDM) scheme of Meghalaya state. The 5th Joint Review Mission, Meghalaya is a comprehensive and multidisciplinary one. JRM Meghalaya has evaluated MDM scheme in terms of nutritional status i.e. dietary pattern and nutrient intakes, anthropometry, clinical signs of nutritional deficiency and

morbidity patterns. Similarly, JRM also evaluated function and other logistics of MDM scheme in Meghalaya. We place on record the appreciation for the dedicated efforts of Government of Meghalaya in the implementation of the scheme effectively.

Additionally information was also captured with regards to the satisfaction of children and parents with the mid- day meal scheme and its significance with respect to child's diet. The team has summarized the findings of the MDM evaluation and recommended the feasible and sustainable intervention measures with the objective to accrue maximum benefits of the MDM scheme to improve health and nutritional status of the children and thereby their scholastic performance in class. The team reiterates that besides nutritional adequacy of mid - day meal, should serve as an effective tool for nutrition education to child, teachers and parents. The team has suggested one liner messages with each suggested recipe and a template to be adopted for taking this objective further.

I thank the entire JRM team for their hard work and committed effort in collecting the relevant information, in spite of short duration of school hours and children appearing for their annual examination. I am sure the recommendations which emerge out of this evaluation report will be useful as a catalyst in strengthening the mid - day meal programme in the state of Meghalaya.

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PART A

IMPLEMENTATION

OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME IN

(EAST KHASI HILLS AND RI-BHOI DISTRICTS)

MEGHALAYA

Constitution of Review Mission and its objectives

A programme of scale and magnitude of Mid-Day Meal requires close monitoring through periodical reviews on the implementation of the scheme in order to understand its strengths and weaknesses and take necessary action for making appropriate mid-course corrections, if any. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has constituted the 5th Joint Review Mission for Meghalaya as per the composition given in Annexure-I. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Joint Review Mission are given in Annexure-II.

2. VISIT OF THE REVIEW MISSION TO MEGHALAYA

2.1 Briefing Session

The briefing meeting for 5th Joint Review Mission was held on 22nd November, 2013 under the Chairpersonship of Shri P.K. Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Meghalaya. The meeting was attended by Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Education), Government of Meghalaya as well as Director, School Education & Literacy, Government of Meghalaya.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The JRM adopted a multi stage sampling design to collect information and data for the review. In the first stage two districts – East Khasi Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts were selected. Ri-Bhoi was selected by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy) because of its poor performance and East Khasi Hills district was selected by the Govt. of Meghalaya .

The team adopted the primary method of interviewing the children, teachers, community members and other stakeholders. In order to ensure maximum coverage of schools, the JRM members split themselves into two groups. The routes for visiting the schools were planned in consultation with the State and District Administration.

2.3 Review of the Documents

The JRM team carried out a critical review of the documents such as brief note on the scheme, State Level and District Level information for East Khasi Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts on the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme. The State/District wise information is placed at Annexure- III, IV and V.

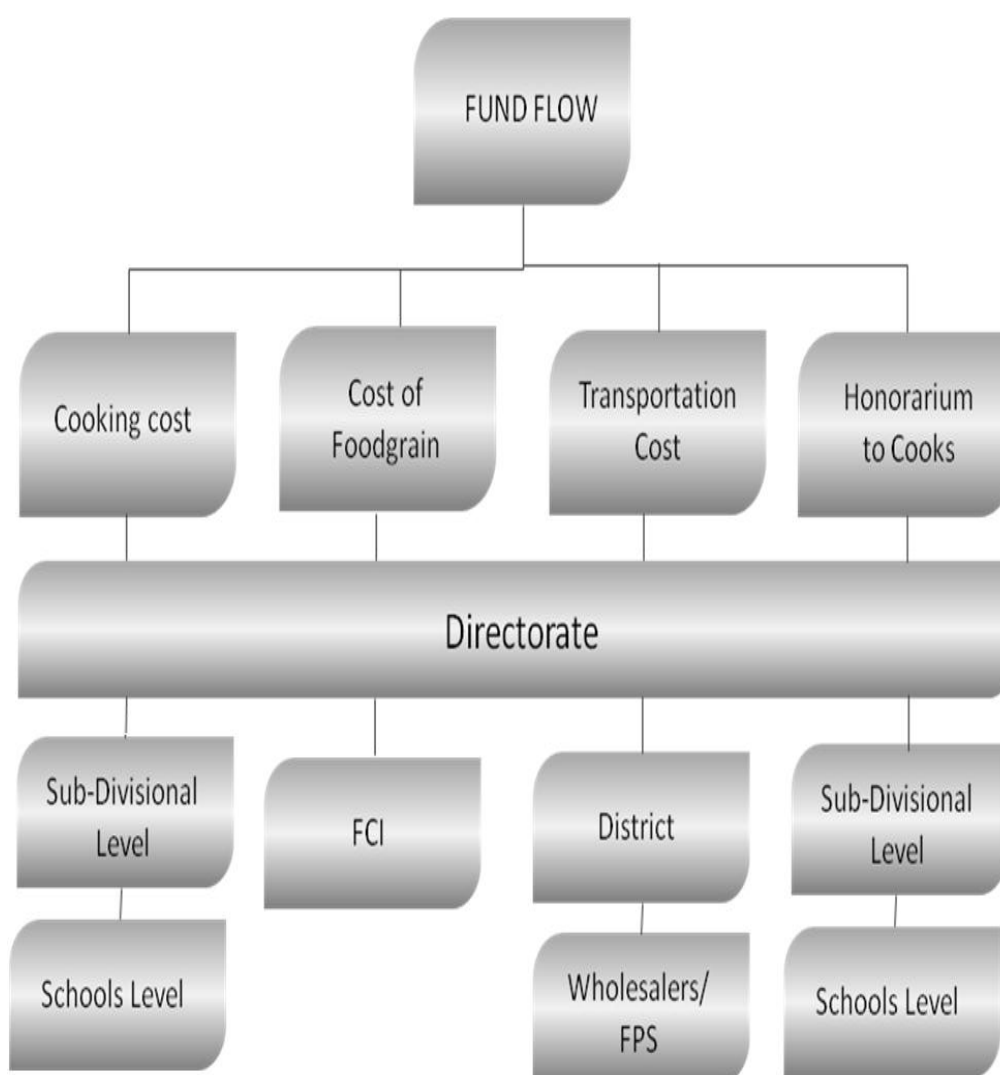
2.4 Interaction with the Stakeholders

Record based enquiry methodology and interviews with stakeholders were undertaken to collect information on the performance of the scheme in the State. In-depth discussions were held with State, District, Block and School level functionaries to get information about the modalities being followed for implementation of the scheme in Ri-Bhoi and East Khasi Hills districts.

3. Observations on MDM implementation

3.1 Fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.

The channel of flow of funds for various components from the State Government to Directorate of Primary Education is given below:



The details of month/date-wise releases from the State Government to schools through various intermediary levels is given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Nature of release	Date of Release of funds by MHRD.	Date of receipt by Directorate	Date of receipt by District	Date of receipt by school
Ad-hoc release	23.4.2013	18.6.2013	22.8.2013	not indicated
Balance of First Instalment	22.07.2013	01.09.2013	04.11.2013	not indicated

It would be observed from the above table that the central assistance under ad-hoc has been released to the Districts by the State Government after four months from the date of release by MHRD.

Similarly, the central assistance of balance of first instalment was released to the district authorities after a period of 3 and 1/2 months from the date of release by MHRD. The date of receipt of funds by the schools has not been indicated by the State Government.

The delay in the release of funds to the schools has affected the implementation of the scheme. The Joint Review Mission observed that 11 Schools had negative balance of cooking cost. The list of such schools is placed at Annexure-VI. The delay in the release of cooking cost forced these schools to either stop the implementation of the scheme or implement it on credit basis. The later option affects the quality of ingredients supplied by the grocery shop for the mid-day meal.

The State Government may reduce intermediary levels in the fund flow channel by asking the Directorate of Education to release cooking cost and honorarium of cook-cum-helpers to the schools directly under intimation to the intermediary levels so that they are able to

monitor the utilization of funds as per the approved enrolment, number of working days etc.

3.2 Management and monitoring of the scheme from state to school level, clear roles and responsibilities of officials at all levels.

Mid-Day Meal Guidelines prescribe a well-established mechanism to monitor the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme at State, District and school level.

- i) The State Government has reconstituted a State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) vide Notification No. EDN.104/2000/Pt. IV/384 dated 30th September, 2013 with the objective to guide various implementing agencies; monitor the progress of implementation of the scheme and assess its impact for taking corrective action. Ensure coordination and convergence among concerned Departments, agencies (FCI) and Schemes; Mobilize community support. The Committee also gives policy advice to the State on various matters relating to the implementation of the scheme.

Last meeting of SLSMC was held under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya on 10th July, 2013. As per the notification, SLSMC is mandated to hold quarterly meetings. Thus, the State should have convened two meetings of SLSMC before 30th September, 2013 and another meeting is required to be convened before 31st December, 2013. The State Government may take necessary action for convening next meeting(s) of SLSMC.

- ii) In the wake of recent incident in Bihar, MHRD has issued guidelines for the constitution of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (DVMC) under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament (Senior-most Member of Parliament, if where there are more than one Members of Parliament) to review the implementation of the scheme at district level. Both East Khasi Hill and RiBhoi districts have convened one meeting each of the DV&MC.

- iii) District Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector.

The State Government has constituted a District Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (DLSMC) vide Notification No.EDN-148/2011/126 dated 15th June, 2011 to meet once in a month under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner for monitoring the implementation of the scheme etc. Whereas East Khasi Hills have convened two meetings of DLSMC ,Ri-Bhoi district has convened only one such meeting. But both the districts have convened less number of mandated meetings.

- iv) Block Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (BLSMC) under the Chairmanship of Sub-Division Officer (Civil)/ Block Development Officer.

The State Government has constituted a Block Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (DLSMC) vide Notification No.EDN-148/2011/126 dated 15th June, 2011 to meet once in a month under the Chairpersonship of Block Development Officer/Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) for monitoring the implementation of the scheme etc. The above Committee is mandated to hold monthly meetings preferably in the first week of every month. But East Khasi Hills has convened two meetings of BLSMC and Ri-Bhoi has convened only one meeting against the mandated one meeting each month.

- v) *School Management Committee (SMC)*

As per the provisions of Right to Compulsory and Free Education (RTE) Act, 2010, School Management Committees are to be constituted in each school for ensuring smooth implementation of the scheme at grass root level. SMC consists of parents of the children studying in the school.

The Joint Review Mission observed that SMC have been constituted in all the visited schools. But the Committee is not holding its meetings regularly. The minutes of these meetings are also not recorded.

i) Inspections by the officials of Cluster/Block Resource Center

The Inspections by Cluster Resource Center official are far and few. In more than 50% of the visited schools, the official from CRC had visited the school after a gap of one year.

JRM observed that the above officials sign the visitors register. But they do not give their specific observations in the visitors register. JRM recommends that a Standard Inspection Proforma may be devised and given to each officials for making detailed observations on the status of implementation of the scheme. The duly filled Proforma should be given to the Head Master of the School, Block authorities and the district authorities

Whereas 148 schools have been inspected out of 1568 schools in sub-division, only 108 schools were inspected in Sohra sub-division out of 283. Thus, only 13 % schools have been inspected till 30th September, 2013 in East Khasi Hills. But only 9% schools (80 out of 908) have been inspected in Ri-Bhoi district. Thus the inspections need to be strengthened for vigorous monitoring of the scheme at school level.

3.3. Implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking

Food grain is supplied by Food Corporation of India (FCI) on the basis of allocation made by the Deputy Commissioner (Supply) in each district. Food grain is lifted on quarterly basis from FCI's five godowns located at various places as per the details given below:-

1. East Khasi Hills - Shillong
2. Ri-Bhoi - Khanapara
3. Jaintia Hills - Khliehtyrshi (Jowai)
4. East Garo Hills - Williamnagar
5. West Garo Hills - Tura

The Directorate of School Education & Literacy, Meghalaya submits the indent for the supply of food grain on the basis of enrolment and approved school working days in each district. Deputy Commissioner (Supply) issues Release Order to the Wholesaler/Nominee of the State for lifting of food grains from the godown of Food Corporation of India (FCI). The former delivers the food up to Fair Price Shop (FPS) from where the food grain is lifted by the schools. The district wise number of wholesalers engaged for lifting food grain from FCI and delivering it to FPS/Schools under MDMS is given below:

Sl. No	Districts	Present Nos. of Wholesale Sellers	Present Nos of FPS in the State
1	East Khasi Hills	77	880
2	Ri-Bhoi	16	285
3	West Khasi Hills	32	677
4	Jaintia Hills	33	416
5	East Garo Hills	21	876
6	West Garo Hills	62	779
7	South Garo Hills	13	387
	Total	254	4300

The Joint Review Mission observed that the food grain delivered up to school level for only two schools viz. Smit Higher Secondary School but it is not delivered up to

school level in other schools. On the contrary, the schools have to lift it from the Fair Price Shop. The expenditure incurred by the school authorities on the transportation of the food grain from FPS to schools is not reimbursed to them from the Transportation Charges. The schools are charging this expenditure to the Cooking Cost or the School Management Funds. In either case, it results in the diversion of funds from one component to another for which separate grant-in-aid is provided by MHRD to the State Government which in turn releases it to the districts for meeting expenditure on Transportation of food grain. Secondly, the schools authorities have to make frequent visits to the wholesalers for ascertaining the availability of food grain. If the food grain is delivered up to school level, the school authorities would be saved from the botheration of making frequent visits to the wholesaler for lifting the foodgrain.

The State Government may advise the wholesalers to deliver the food grain up to school level. This would save the schools from incurring expenditure on transportation of food grain to school level.

i) Regularity in cooking and serving of Mid- Day Meal in schools

At least 50% of the visited schools could not provide record of Mid-Day Meal Scheme to the Joint Review Mission Team on the plea that the relevant registers have been lying at the residence of the Secretary of School Management Committee and he was out of station. Majority of the such schools gave the same excuse about the sudden absence of the Secretary from the School. Joint Review Mission Team has no other alternative except to interact with Principals/Head Teachers/Teachers/Cook-cum-Helpers/Students, Community members living in the neighborhood of the schools for eliciting the information on the regularity in the cooking and serving of mid-day meal.

The JRM was informed that the mid-day meal is not prepared regularly in the schools. The frequency ranges from one to three or sometimes four days in a week. Some Principals were candid enough to admit that mid-day meal is not prepared during the rainy season because it becomes difficult to serve it to the students. All the Principals/Head Teachers informed the members of JRM Team that mid-day meal is not served for two weeks during half yearly examinations held during June-July and annual examinations held in the last fortnight of November. Further, the mid-day meal is also not cooked for 3-4 days during Quarterly Tests.

The JRM also examined the record wherever it was made available, and found that almost all the schools had reported less coverage (2 days in most cases) of working days every month, to the Directorate of Education.

JRM Team also visited a KynjatShai LP School JongsikaiKharang where mid-day meal is not being provided since middle of 2011. The Head Teacher of the school informed that neither food grain nor funds have been sanctioned to the above school in spite of repeated requests to the State Government's Education Department. Necessary action may be taken to start the cooking of mid-day meal in the above school.

ii) Food grains not delivered up to school level

As already mentioned in the para below table of para 3.3 above, the food grain is delivered up to school level by the wholesalers who deliver it up to Fair Price Shops (FPS) only. The school authorities have to make repeated visits to the FPSs/wholesalers for ascertaining the availability of food grain. Secondly, the expenditure incurred by the Schools on transportation of food grains from the FPS/wholesalers is not reimbursed to the schools from the Transportation Charges. The State Government should ensure that expenditure incurred by schools etc. on transporting of food grains from FPS etc. to schools is reimbursed from the grant-in-aid for Transportation Assistance for Food grains

iii) Quality of Food grains and other ingredients etc.

The Mid Day Meal Guidelines prescribe that FCI will issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ).

The Guidelines further state that the District Authorities will also ensure that food grains of at least FAQ are issued by FCI after joint inspection by a team consisting of FCI and the nominee of the District Authorities and confirmation by them that the food grain conforms to at least FAQ norms.

JRM Team found that most of the schools had FAQ food grain but the food grain (more than 20 quintals) in St. John School was far below the FAQ. The schools were not having a sample of the food grain lifted from FCI. In the absence of sample from FCI, it becomes very easy to substitute the FAQ food grain with inferior quality food grain. It may be ensured that the schools get FAQ food grain under MDM.

iv) Quality of Pulses, Vegetables, Oil, Condiments, Salt etc.

The JRM could find a very negligible quantity of Pulses, Vegetables, Oil, Condiments, Salt etc. in the schools. These ingredients were of local quality and did not have Ag-mark or BSI mark on them.

Necessary instructions may be issued to the schools against purchase of loose quantity of various ingredients used under MDM. They should also be consumed within the 'Best Before Use' period from the date of its packing by following FIFO (First in And First Out) principle so that they are utilized before the 'best before use' deadline.

v) Non-adjustment of unutilized food grain from future supply

The JRM Team observed that food grains are delivered at the school without adjusting the unutilized food grain from the previous supply. As a result, huge quantity of food grain was available in some schools. This food grain is prone to pest and rodent attack because it is stored in the kitchen or class room in the open. Some schools complained that they have been supplied huge quantity of

food grain for the third quarter in the last week of November, 2013 when the schools are to be closed for winter holidays for almost two months. By the time, the schools open, this food grain would get damaged. Therefore, food grain supply chain is to be managed in such a way that the schools get only required quantity of food grain after adjusting the unutilized food grain lying with them from the previous supply.

vi) Utilization of Gunny Bags

The cost of food grains supplied by FCI is inclusive of the cost of gunny bags. These gunny bags can be a source of revenue which can be ploughed into the scheme. Government of Punjab earned huge revenue by auctioning of gunny bags and the sale proceeds were utilized for procurement of kitchen devices in the schools..

The JRM recommends that the State Government may issue instructions to the schools to store these gunny bags and auction them appropriately for earning some revenue.

3.4 Role of Teachers

There is a widely held belief that provision of cooked meals disrupts class-room processes: that teachers spend too much time in supervising the cooking operations to the detriment of academic timetables.

The MDM guidelines categorically state that teachers should under no circumstances be assigned responsibilities that will impede or interfere with teaching learning. The guidelines further state that teachers should be involved in ensuring that :-

- i) Good quality, wholesome food is served to children, and
- ii) The actual serving and eating is undertaken in a spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions, and in an orderly manner so that the entire process is completed in 30-40 minutes.

Thus the teacher is expected to play an important role in the supervision of Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

The JRM observed that in addition to supervising the mid-day meal, the teachers are also involved in the serving of meal. They do not taste the mid-day meal nor do they sign the taste register.

The State Government may issue necessary instructions to the school authorities advising them not to entrust the additional responsibilities other than the supervision of mid-day meal. They should also taste the mid-day meal on rotational basis and sign the Taste Register.

3.5. Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.

The State Government has submitted following information under School Health Programme during 2013-14 :-

No. of Institutes	No. of Institutes covered	Frequency (Half yearly / early)	No. of children to be covered	No. of children covered	Distribution of			
					IFA	Vit. A	De-worming Tabs	Spectacles
10612	548	-	530134	40471	31069	2671	32443	
%age achievement	5.16			7.63	5.86	0.50	6.11	

The coverage of the Institutes and Children is 5.16 % and 7.63% respectively. IFA, Vitamin A and De-worming tablets have been distributed to 5.86 % , 0.5% and 6.11 % respectively. The performance under SHP is not very encouraging.

JRM also observed that the SHP was not carried out during 2013-14 in more than 80% of the visited schools. The State Government may undertake a special drive for health checkup of all the school children. The children with refractive error should be given spectacles.

3.6. Creation of Capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices

i) Construction of Kitchen-cum-stores

Kitchen-cum-stores play a vital role for cooking of mid day meal under safe and hygienic conditions and also to protect the food grain and other ingredients from moisture and pests. Lack of kitchen-cum-store or inadequate facilities expose children to food poisoning and other health hazards as well as fire accidents. Therefore, central assistance was given to the States/UTs with effect from 2006-07 at unit cost norms @ Rs.60,000/- per unit and at plinth area norms with effect from December, 2009 as per State Government's approved Schedule of Rates.

The status of construction of kitchen-cum-stores at the State Level and both the visited districts East Khasi Hills and Ri-Bhoi is given below:-

Level	No. of schools eligible for central assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store	Number of kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned	Number of kitchen-cum-stores Constructed	Number of kitchen-cum-stores under construction	Number of kitchen-cum-stores yet to be constructed
State	9491	9491	6985	2391	115

Level	No. of schools eligible for central assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store	Number of kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned	Number of kitchen-cum-stores Constructed	Number of kitchen-cum-stores under construction	Number of kitchen-cum-stores yet to be constructed
East Khasi Hills	1851	1723	1069	651	3
Ri-Bhoi	908	802	552	250	0

The State Government is yet to start construction of Kitchen-cum-store in 115 schools. Out of these, 3 kitchen-cum-stores are to be constructed in EastKhasi Hills. JRM recommends that all the sanctioned kitchen-cum-stores are constructed with the prescribed time lines because the delay would result in the cost over-run.

ii) Procurement of Kitchen Devices for New Schools and replacement of Kitchen Devices procured during 2006-07 and 2007-08

As per the MDM guidelines, all eligible schools are entitled to receive non-recurring central assistance of Rs. 5,000/- for the procurement of kitchen devices. Similarly, the schools are also eligible to receive the above assistance @ Rs. 5,000/- for replacement of kitchen devices which were procured during 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Level	No. of schools eligible for central assistance for construction of kitchen devices	Number of kitchen devices sanctioned	Number of kitchen devices procured	Number of kitchen devices under procurement	Number of kitchen devices yet to be procured
State	10612	*13619	10074	1988	#1557
East Khasi Hills	1851	2151	1753	398	0
Ri-Bhoi	908	1018	850	0	168

*Including the 1988 (530+1450) kitchen devices for which Rs.99.40 have been sanctioned vide letter No. 6-1/2012-EE-6 (MDM 3-1) dated 3rd May, 2013.

#Central Assistance of Rs.77.85 lakh has already been released vide letter No.6-1(A)/2012-EE-6 (MDM-3.1 dated 16th September, 2013.

The State may procure all the sanctioned kitchen devices and deliver it to the schools where there is shortage of these devices.

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1.7. Appointment of Cook-cum-Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children and their capacity building

As per the MDM guidelines, one cook-cum-helper is to be engaged in schools having enrolment from 1-25 children; two cooks-cum-helpers may be engaged for the schools having enrolment from 26-100 students. One additional cook-cum-helper may be engaged for every additional enrolment of 100 students in the schools. They are to be paid honorarium @ Rs.1,000/- per month and this amount is to be shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10.

The State has enrolled 530134 children under elementary classes. PAB-MDM has sanctioned engagement of 17,776 cook-cum-helpers against which State Government has engaged only 16,920 cook-cum-helpers.

The cook-cum-helpers have been paid honorarium up to March, 2013 only. Thus there is a delay of more than six months in the payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers. These cook-cum-helpers may be paid their honorarium regularly because they belong to marginalized or disadvantaged segment of the society.

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3.8 Existing Manpower for MDM under Primary Education Directorate

JRM observed that there is no proper administrative structure for Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Principal Secretary, Education is assisted by Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Education and Director, Education, Directorate of School Education & Literacy at the State Level. But they are looking after various *other schemes*.

Similarly, the regular staff at district and block level is looking after the work of other schemes. No dedicated staff for mid-day meal scheme is available at these levels also.

Thus Mid-Day Meal scheme is not getting exclusive attention for its implementation and monitoring.

The importance of proper administrative structure could never be undermined. The JRM Team strongly feels that adequate number of regular and contractual staff may be posted at State, District and Block levels exclusively for Mid-Day Meal Scheme. JRM Team would like to inform that State Government may engage professionally qualified personnel on contract basis by utilizing the MME funds. MHRD propose to increase the allocation for MME from the existing ceiling of 2% to 4% in order to provide substantial funds to the State Government for engaging personnel on contract basis under MDMS. The suggestive administrative structure is given below:-

S.No	Designation	No. postssanctioned	Additional posts Required
<i>State Level-Regular</i>			
<i>Regular Staff</i>			
1.	Director, School Education & Literacy	1	<i>Look after the work of other schemes also. No additional requirement.</i>
2.	Deputy Director	2	
3.	Monitoring Officer	1	
4.	Planning Officer	1	
<i>State Level - Contractual</i>			
1.	Nodal Officer in the rank of Deputy Director, SPMU	0	1
2.	Consultants- MIS, Plan Monitoring, Research & Evaluation, Food & Nutrition	0	4
2.	State Coordinator	1	1
3.	Data Entry Operators	1	5
4.	Account Assistant/Accountant	1	1
<i>District/Sub Divisional Level-Regular</i>			
2	District School Education Officer	11	Looking after

3	<i>Sub-Divisional School Education Officer</i>	15	<i>Educational activities under other schemes and MDM.</i>
4	<i>Sub-Inspector of Schools</i>	15	
<i>District/Sub Divisional Level-Contractual</i>			
1.	<i>District Coordinator</i>	2	<i>9 (One for each district)</i>
2.	<i>Accountant</i>	0	15
3.	<i>Data Entry Operators</i>	15	<i>24 additional(One for each block)</i>

3.9 Maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency.

The State has prescribed standard register for the maintenance of Cash Book and other record of food grain. The vouchers for purchase of vegetables, pulses, oil, condiments, salt etc. are kept separately by the school but the expenditure incurred on these items is mentioned in the Cash Book.

The JRM observed poor record keeping in the visited schools. Following schools did not make any entry in the food grain register , Cash Book etc. since 2012:-

- i) Jubilee Presbyterian Upper Primary School
- ii) Urmasi U-Joh Presbyterian Schools

The entries in the remaining 80% of the visited schools were not made properly. For instance, some schools had taken loan from School Management Committees of the Government aided schools but it was not shown as a liability. When the funds were received from the Directorate of Education, the schools deducted the loan from the grant withoutshowing any adjustment in the cash book. Thus the accounting of grant becomes difficult.

The record keeping of Food grain register was equally improper. Some of the schools have made entry in the food grain register about the food grain taken on loan from SMC whenever there was shortage of food grain. But the JRM could not understand how SMC

could supply food grain to the school. It appears that the schools take food grain on loan from other schools but show it as loan from SMC. It appears that SMC is helping these schools in obtaining loan from other schools or procure it from the market but it can not be treated as food grain loan from SMC.

St John Boys High School, Sohra had huge stock of food grains but it was showing negative balance of food grain. This needs to be examined to see whether there is any accounting error.

JRM feels that due to improper record keeping, the possibility of diversion of food grain from schools cannot be ruled out.

JRM further observed that these schools were rarely visited by Cluster Resource Center officials. Even when they visited, they did not verify whether food grain available in stock tallied with the record. JRM recommends that an school officials handling funds and food grain should be given training in record keeping.

3.10 Availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.

i) Availability of Drinking Water at the Schools

The State Government has provided the following information on the availability of drinking water in the schools:-

No. of Institutes	Available	Source of Funding
10612	5630	In convergence with State Governments Public Health and Engineering -

JRM during its visit to various schools made following observations relating to availability of drinking water in schools:-

- a) WSWO Upper Primary School, Pynursla, East Khasi Hills does not have drinking water facility.

- b) JinglasengKynthei Upper Primary School, Lyngkyrdem, East KhasiHills use rain harvested water.
- c) Laitlyngkot Upper Primary Schools, Pynursla block in East KhasiHills purchase water for cooking mid-day meal.
- d) LmnongrimDewlieh Lower Primary School, Umsisng Block in RiBhoi district does not have the facility of drinking water.
- e) KynjatShai LPS Longskai, Kharang
- f) Smit Higher Secondary School.

The facility of water is very essential in the school for cooking of mid-day meal, washing of utensils for cooking, serving and eating. Therefore, the State Government may ensure that drinking water is provided in all the schools immediately in convergence with the Department of Drinking Water.

ii) Availability of Toilets in the Schools

Toilets are available in 8825 (83%) schools. But the State Government has not given the break up of the toilets for the boys and girls. There are 3089(29%) non-functional toilets out of the toilets constructed by the State Government in the schools.

No. of Institutes	Availability of Toilets for				No. of sweepers engaged
	Boys	Girls	Toilets under construction	Not in use toilets (Non Functional)	
10612	8825		-	3089	No Records

Out of all the visited schools, toilet for boys and girls was not available in Laitryngew Lower Primary and Upper Primary School in ShellaBholaganj district was not available. The toilet of Sumer Umbamg Upper Primary School, Umnsing block in RiBhoi district was damaged.

The toilets were not properly cleaned. Stinking smell was emanating from most of the toilets. The schools have not engaged the sweepers to clean the toilets.

JRM recommends that the cleanliness of the toilets may be ensured in convergence with Department of Sanitation or PRIs in the rural areas.

iii) Installation of Fire Extinguishers

No information was provided by the State Government on the availability of the Fire Extinguishers. As per the direction of Supreme Court, the fire extinguishers should have been installed in all the schools by this time.

During its field visit, JRM observed that except Stephen Memo Upper Primary School, MawlaiMawroh in Myllium block in East Khasi Hill district, none of the other visited schools had fire extinguisher. JRM recommends that State Government should install fire extinguishers immediately in all the schools.

The school wise information on the availability of infrastructure facilities is placed at Annexure-VII.

3.11 Payment of cost of food grains to FCI by the districts.

FCI takes credit from the market for undertaking its commercial operations for the procurement and supply of food grains. The Corporation pays interest on the money borrowed from the Financial Institutes/Banks etc.

As per the Guidelines on payment to FCI issued in February, 2010, the payment of FCI bills towards the supply of food grains under MDM, is to be paid within 20 days from the receipt of FCI bill. But most of the State Governments are not making timely payment of food grain bills to FCI. Therefore, FCI has decided that food grain would be supplied under mid-day meal scheme against pre-payment with effect from 1st December, 2013.

MHRD has taken up the matter with the concerned authorities in FCI and Department of Food and Public Distribution to maintain the status quo for supply of food grains on post payment basis.

The status of payment to FCI for the food grains supplied under MDMS is as under:

District	Food grain Lifted	Bills received from FCI	Payment made to FCI	Bills pending for 3 months and above	Reasons for pendency.
East Khasi Hills	1461.94	8259962	4395588	3864374	As Pending bills of 2011-12 of Rs.151.92 lakhs was made to FCI from allotted amount of 2013-14
Ri-Bhoi	661.68	3738493	1991512	1746981	
West Khasi Hills	1228.69	6942099	3693462	3248637	
Jaintia Hills, Jowai	928.24	5244557	2791665	2452892	
East Garo Hills	788.23	4453500	2371644	2081856	
West Garo Hills	1777.98	1004558 7	5319023	4726564	
South Garo Hills, Baghmara	498.24	2815057	1494708	1320349	
Total	7345.00	4149925 5	2205760 2	19441653	

Pending Bills is only for the 2nd Quarter 2013.

JRM observed that FCI bills for Rs.194.41 lakh is still pending for more than three months with the State Government. The State Government should make immediate payment of pending bills of FCI. The State Government should further ensure payment of FCI bills within a period of 20 days from the date of receipt of food grain bills..

3.12 Involvement of NGO's/Trusts/Centralized kitchens by States/UTs Government in implementation of the Scheme

The State has not engaged NGOs/Trusts/Centralized Kitchens under mid-day meal scheme in either of the two districts..

3.13 Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and dissemination to other stakeholders.

The State has made Annual data entries for 2559(24%) schools out of total number of 10680 schools during 2013-14 till 26th November, 2013. Annual data entries for 8121 schools are still pending.

Monthly data entries from April to September, 2013 range from 2% (April, May, June, July and August, 2013), 1% for September, 2013 and 0% from October, 2013 onward

JRM recommends that State should undertake special drive to complete MIS Annual Data as well as Monthly date Entries for 2013-14 because MIS is an important tool for the real time monitoring of the scheme. The entries would also enable the State to prepare their Annual Work Plan & Budget 2014-15 also.

3.14. Involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM Scheme

Dorbans, School Monitoring Committees, Parents Teachers Associations can play a very useful role through its participation in Mid-Day Meal Scheme. They can supervise the implementation of the scheme and ensure transparency and accountability in the scheme. Joint Review Mission did not notice any active participation of the community in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme except that water filters have been donated by the community in few schools.

3.15. Status of tasting of the meal by the teacher/ member of SMC

As per MDM guidelines, the teachers are also required to taste the mid-da meal on rotation basis.

The Joint Review Mission found that the teachers, Cook-cum-Helpers, Parents of the students, members of the community are not tasting cooked mid-day meal before it is served to the children in the schools They have not maintained the Taste Register and ,therefore, do not sign it also. In fact, they are not aware of the instructions in this regard.

The members of the visiting JRM Team informed the School authorities about the need to maintain a Taste Register and the necessity to sign it also by the Teachers or the Cook-cum-Helpers or the parents of the children studying in the school or any member of the community. The State Government may issue instructions to all schools to maintain Taste Register and advise the Teachers, Cook-cum-Helpers etc. to taste the mid day meal at least half an hour before its serving to the children in the schools. The parents of the students or any member of the school, if present in the school, should also be advised to taste the mid day meal and give his observations on the quality of mid-day meal and then sign the Taste Register .

3.16. Status of Safe storage and proper supply of ingredients to schools.

The food grain (Rice) was stored in the gunny bags kept in the school rooms. Silos or storage bins were not available in any of the visited schools for the safe storage of food grains. Storage bins were also not available for pulses, oils, salt, condiments etc. Whereas huge stock of food grain was found in almost all the school, the JRM team found very negligible quantity of condiments, oil etc. in almost all the schools.

The food grain is liable to be affected by pest and rodents if it kept in the open. Therefore, storage bins may also be provided to the schools for food grain (rice). The branded quality of condiments, turmeric, oil, salt should be used in the mid-day meal rather than using local ingredients etc.

3.17. Status of Awareness about Mid- Day Meal Scheme.

Joint Review Mission observed that teachers, mid-day meal in-charge, cook-cum-helpers, parents of the students, school staff were not aware of the food norms, quantity of vegetables pulses, oil etc. for the primary as well as upper primary stage. They were preparing fixed quantity of rice every day without calculating the quantity of food grain, pulses, vegetables, oil etc. to be utilized on the basis of attendance on a particular day.

Joint Review Mission recommends that various stakeholders should be given briefing on the food norms under the scheme. The awareness about the scheme should also be generated through following means:

i) Display of Food Norms in the School

The following food norms should be displayed at prominent places in the school including the outside wall of Kitchen-cum-store:

Item	Recommended Quantity in Grams	
	Primary	Upper Primary
Rice	100	150
Pulses	20	30
Vegetables	50	75
Oil	5	7.5
*Salt/Condiments	As per requirement	

*Iodized Salt or Double Fortified Salt should be used.

JRM observed that none of the visited schools had displayed food norms. Therefore, various stakeholders of mid-day meal scheme were not aware of them. It is suggested that the above norms should be displayed in the schools so that the students are aware of the entitlements of food norms.

ii) Display of Information under Right to Information Act

The following information may be displayed prominently in the schools:

- (i) Quantity of food grains received, date of receipt
- (ii) Quantity of food grains utilized
- (iii) Other ingredients purchased & utilized
- (iv) Number of children given mid- day meal
- (v) Daily Menu
- (vii) Roster of community members involved in the programme.

JRM observed that none of the visited schools had displayed the above information in the school. JRM recommends that the above information may be displayed prominently in the schools for promoting transparency and accountability in the scheme.

iii) Promoting Participation of Community and PRIs

Participation of the Community and Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRIs) should be encouraged so that they play an pro-active role in the implementation and monitoring of the scheme. Their awareness on the food norms of students would enable them to ensure that the children get mid-day meal as per their entitlements.

iv) Display of Logo in the school

Logo is the essence of the scheme. It signifies gender equity and social harmony. The boys and girls from various religions, castes, creeds etc. sit together and take mid-day meal prepared by the marginalized, socially and economically weaker persons. The display of the logo would foster social harmony amongst students from divergent backgrounds.

JRM observed that only 40% of the visited schools had displayed the logo outside the kitchen-cum-store but the logo was not painted in the approved colour scheme and pattern. The schools should display the logo as per the approved design.

3.18. Status of convening of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament.

The Deputy Commissioners of both the districts viz East Khasi Hills and RiBhoieach has convened one meeting of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Members of Parliament. They should be advised to convene the meetings of DVMC every month by seeking convenience of Member of Parliament of their district.

3.19. Review of the convening of regular review meetings at district level

The Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills has convened two meetings of District Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee so far. But one meeting DLSCM has been convened by Deputy Commissioner, Ri-Bhoi so far. They should be advised to convene monthly meeting of DLSCM on regular basis.

3.20. Status of testing of food samples by reputed institute.

JRM observed that the schools were not keeping a sample of mid-day meal in sealed jars for one day for testing by a reputed laboratory in case any untoward incident happens in the school. They were advised to keep food samples for testing in case any incident of food poisoning is reported in the mid-day meal scheme.

3.21. Status of operationalization of Emergency Medical Plan

In the wake of recent incident in Bihar, the State Government has issued instructions that mid- day meal food samples may be kept for one day for getting them tested in case any incident of food poisoning occurs in the school. The schools have been instructed to contact the nearest Primary Health Centre in the event of emergency. JRM Team found that the telephone Numbers of PHC doctor, Ambulance, Police Station, Fire Station were not maintained in the schools. The schools may be advised to display these telephone numbers at prominent places in the schools so that the Health, Law and Order and Fire Authorities are contacted immediately in case of any emergency.

3.22. Suggestions for improvement in the implementation of the scheme

The implementation of the scheme can further be improved through following initiatives:

i) Setting up of Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The Government in Education Department has instructed all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) to install the Toll Free Telephone Number in their offices for receiving complaints and feed-backs concerning Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

The Deputy Commissioners/SDOs (Civil) in compliance have set up Grievances Redressal Mechanism cell by way of giving the telephone numbers, fax-numbers and e-mail addresses for the public to register their grievances or send feed-back concerning the implementation of MDM Scheme.

The existing Grievance Redressal Mechanism is unable to give authentic information about the total number and nature of the complaints received by State/District authorities. JRM, therefore, recommends that a Centralized Toll Free Number may be installed at State level for enabling the stakeholders to make their grievances under mid-day meal. The complaints received on this Toll Free Number should be registered category wise such as quality of food grain, disruption in mid-day meal, diversion of funds and food grains, quality and quantity of meals, cases of food poisoning. These complaints should be addressed to the concerned district authorities with the advice to take necessary action under intimation to the State Government on these complaints.

ii) Capacity building and Training for MDM officials and SMC members.

150 Cook-cum-helpers have recently been trained by AkshayaPatra for cooking mid day meal under safe and hygienic conditions during 11-13th November,2013. The roster for training of the remaining cook-cum-helpers may be drawn and all the cook-cum-helpers may be trained in a phased manner.

Training may also be imparted to the other stake holders under the scheme particularly the office staff or teachers who have been entrusted the work relating to Cash book writing or record keeping for food grains, pulses, vegetables, oils, condiments etc.

iii) *Social Audit of the Scheme for promoting Transparency and Accountability*

Social audit is a monitoring tool for the community to bring transparency and accountability in the scheme. The Social audit would enable the SMC members, parents, teachers, public in general to play an active role in the monitoring of MDMS on daily basis. The State Government may promote Social Audit under the scheme through community participation.

v) *Use of LPG for cooking:*

JRM observed that wood is being used in all the schools in East Khasi Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts. The wood not only pollutes the atmosphere but also affects the health of cook-cum-helpers. JRM therefore, recommends that use of LPG may be encouraged for cooking of mid day meal. MHRD has earmarked Rs.1150.00 Crores during 2013-14 for reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the State Governments for the procurement of unsubsidized LPG cylinders during 2013-14.

4. *Attendance Vs Enrolment*

The Joint Review Mission wanted to collect attendance against enrolment during the last ten days. But more than 50% of the schools did not maintain any record of daily attendance. The Teachers informed that roll call is not taken daily.

JRM Team also observed that Wahjani Day SSA & LP/UP School has closed the school on 11th November, 2013 but 32 children of Nursery class shown to be present on that date. The Mid Day Meal was also shown against these children. The Head Mistress clarified that the Teacher might have marked the attendance inadvertently on that date. She confirmed that the school was closed on 11th November, 2013.

The schools may be advised to take daily roll call and make necessary entries in the attendance register. The mid-day meal should be prepared for the actual number of students attending the school.

5. **Observations by the Nodal Officer of Monitoring Institute (NEHU, Shillong)**

The State has been trying in its level best to implement the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) as per the Norms in the best possible way. MDM has created an impact in enhancing the enrolment and attendance in schools. However, there are still issues that cause concern, which need immediate corrective action. Below are some of them.

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

It has been observed that hot cooked meal is generally served daily in regular basis in most of the visited schools, as reported by students, teachers and parents.

2. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

Food grain (rice) is to be delivered regularly to the schools at their doorstep. Buffer stock of one month should be maintained at school level to ensure uninterrupted supply of hot cooked meal to the children. However, the records show that food grain was released quarterly and reached very late. Delivery of food grains at the doorsteps of the schools was a problem. Due to non-availability of food grains at school level, MDM was disrupted. It was observed that Delay in receiving of food grains has been reported in all the schools visited in East Khasi Hills of Meghalaya.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

Cooking cost is the most important component of the MDM scheme. As its regular disbursement is key to regular supply of MDM. It is observed that cooking cost is reaching late to the schools and this is leading to difficulty in implementing the MDMS at school level except in few schools where the School Managing Committee lent loans. In some schools the scheme is being run on credit basis.

It was also observed that there is discrepancy in almost all schools visited between the actual enrolment and the enrolment sanctioned for MDM. It does not tally at all. The State may therefore, take appropriate necessary action to ensure that the discrepancy is corrected.

4. SOCIAL EQUITY:

One of the objectives of the Scheme is to promote social equity, children are encouraged to sit together and take the meals irrespective of economic status, caste, religion and gender. It is very heartening to report that no social discrimination has been observed. It was established that MDM was got cooked by women of ST, SC and General community though we have ST (Khasi Community) in many schools visited in greater number. As far as serving is concerned the meals were found to be served by children of OBC community. Similarly the sitting arrangement was also not observed to be caste-wise as the society is caste-less and 100 percent schools children were found to be sitting in mixed groups during MDM serving and eating.

5. VARIETY OF MENU:

It is necessary to maintain variety of menu of MDM, which should include rice preparation, dal and vegetables. Similarly, the schools should display weekly menu in a noticeable position of the school. It has been noticed during this reporting period that normally most of schools were serving varied menu to the children. In almost all the schools, the menu chart was not displayed in noticeable location though in two schools the menu was written in the Blackboard in the Kitchen and was told to have been decided by the Head in consultation with the teachers but not involving community members. In all schools visited absence of green and seasonal vegetables except one was observed during their visit. The State may therefore, take appropriate necessary action to ensure that green leafy vegetables are included in the Mid Day Meals of the children.

6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Regarding quality and quantity of menu, the children and parents expressed their happiness over the quality and quantity of menu.

7. COVERAGE UNDER SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME:

It is very good to note that the convergence has taken place where health check up have been done by the Doctors or Medical staff and Health Check up are being maintained in almost all the schools visited. Micronutrients and de-worming medicine which are

necessary for improving the health and proper growth of the children were provided in two of the sampled schools of two in East Khasi Hills district, whereas two visited schools micronutrients and de worming medicines were not allowed by the parents to be given to the children. The reasons given by them were because they have been given at home. The State Governments are, therefore, requested to look into this matter and ensure that all the children are provided with sufficient micronutrients. It has also been observed that convergence with other Department also has taken place.

8. STATUS OF COOK-CUM-HELPERS:

It has been observed that the Cooks/helpers generally cook and serve the meal. In some cases inadequate number of cooks/helpers was observed by the MIs. They are engaged by the state but in one school, one cook is engaged by the SMC. The cooks/helpers are generally nearby habitants of school. In all cases they are getting the remuneration as per the GOI norms. The cooks and helpers are getting Rs.1000 per month. Irregularity of payment has been observed only in one school. The extent of delay of this payment is one year. The social composition of cook/helpers was quite satisfactory. In most of the cases the people from the underprivileged sections have been engaged.

9. INFRASTRUCTURE:

It is observed that most of kitchen-cum-stores constructed were in use in the sampled schools. It was also observed that the schools do have pucca kitchen-cum-stores. The food grain is storing in kitchen shed. Except in two cases the utensils are also available in the schools. Most of the rural based schools are still using fire wood as fuel whereas one school introduces LPG based cooking system. Drinking water facility is available in most of the visited schools.

10. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

It goes without saying that proper community participation could help to overcome the loop holes of MDMS. Unfortunately only limited evidence of community participation has been observed in this regard. In almost all the cases the roster of community visit was not maintained in the schools. It is, therefore, imperative that the States take necessary steps for awareness generation among the community and ensure that

mechanisms are in place for active involvement of the community for effective implementation of the scheme.

11. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene was good children were encouraged to wash hands before and after eating. The children take meals in an orderly manner and inspired by the way children conserved water. The cooking process and storage of fuel safe, did not pose any fire hazard.

12. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION:

Inspections and supervisions are an integral part of the mechanism for successful implementation of the MDM. This is however a weak component in the State. It is observed that no regular supervision of MDM was conducted by State or District or Block level Officials. In many cases the inspections by district and block level officials was carried only twice in a year but not regularly. Sometimes remarks/ observations were also not found in the inspection/visit register.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. SETTING OF MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES AT VARIOUS LEVEL:

It has been observed that proper monitoring could not be done by the State due to lack of management structure at various levels. It is suggested that the State should set up the management structure at various levels for effective monitoring. It may be noted that assistance for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) of the Scheme at the rate of 1.8% of the total assistance for (a) cost of food grains, (b) transportation cost, (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cook-cum-helpers though 0.2% of the total assistance is utilized at the National level for management, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

2. MDM GUIDELINES

MDM Guidelines provide for Cooking Cost Rs 5.00 for Upper Primary Schools and Rs 3.34 for Lower primary schools per child for purchased of pulses, seasonal/green leafy

vegetable oils, salt and fuel. However, it has been observed during the visit that this rate was not received by the schools. Since the cost of living is very high in the North East in general and in the State in particular it is suggested that the State take note for the improvement of the implementation of MDM in the State.

3. TASTING OF THE MEAL BY AT LEAST ONE TEACHER:

Tasting of food by one teacher should be done and schools should be instructed that teacher should keep a record of having tasted the food in a register to be maintained for the purpose. To further strengthen the case the school can be arrange one member of the SMC on rotation along with the teacher before the food is distributed to the children.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

The training of the Cook cum helper, Cluster, Block and District resource Centres personnel may be further strengthen for managing the safety of food grains and hygienic condition food

5. DISPLAY OF LOGO

As per the MDM guidelines, MDM logo is to be painted at a prominent place in the school so that it is clearly visible to the students / parents / teachers / visitors. The MI should note that logo is painted in each school because it would generate awareness of MDMS amongst the stakeholders. It was observed that logo is not painted in all school visited.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

The Grievance Redressal Mechanism is yet to be put in place in all the schools visited and as such the information on the nature of complaints is not received. The number of complaints received and disposed off may also be indicated in their reports.

7. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS:

The schools have shown great improvement in matter relating to maintenance of records in MDM. However, Schools need to update their records and further improve.

IMPACT:

Despite various shortcomings related with MDM, it has been found that MDM Scheme has undoubtedly an incentive for the children to attend schools.

Areas of Concern

JRM has observed following areas of concern:

- i) No Food grain and Cooking Cost provided in KynjatShai LP School, Jongsikai, Kharang since middle of 2011.
- ii) Absence of administrative structure for mid-day meal scheme.
- iii) More than six months delay in the release of Cooking Cost and Honorarium to Cook-cum-helpers. 11 schools had negative unspent balance of cooking cost during 2013-14.
- iv) More than 3 months delay in the payment of FCI bills.
- v) Mid-Day Meal served for 2-3 days in a week in the visited schools. No mid-day meal served during half yearly and annual examinations for a period of 15 days each.
- vi) Less number of meetings State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, District and Block Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, School Management Committees held.
- vii) Poor Inspections of the schools, Poor coverage under School Health Programme and poor community participation.
- viii) Food grain not delivered up to schools and transporting charges of food grain from FPS to schools not paid to schools.
- ix) School making false entries for mid-day meal. Rev. MeshakKharkongor Memorial School made advance entry on 27th November, 2013 for utilizing 8 Kg rice for 28th November, 2013 under mid-day meal to 51 LP students. Similarly, Pentecostal Academy UPS Rangshkken made entry for utilizing 10 Kg rice on 25th November, 2013 but no mid-day meal was prepared on that date due to the annual examination.
- x) Separate Kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed for Lower Primary and Upper Primary schools located in the same premises.

- xi) Cash book, food grains stock register and other registers related to MDMS in 27 visited schools were not maintained up to date. Two schools (Jubilee Presbyterian School and Umraisi U-Joh Presbyterian school) do not have record since 2011.
- xii) Eight schools reported that their record is with President/Secretary, SMC who were stated to be out of station.
- xiii) Teachers were found serving the mid-day meal in schools.
- xiv) Inadequate toilets and drinking water facilities in most of the schools. Some schools are purchasing water for mid-day meal. Toilets do not have water facility.
- xv) Fire Extinguisher not available in all except one visited schools in spite of direction from the Supreme Court.
- xvi) Local quality condiments, oil, salt etc. used in MDM. Record for utilization of Pulses, Oil, Vegetables, condiments not available in the schools.
- xvii) Food samples are not kept for testing in case of any eventuality.
- xviii) No Emergency Plan finalized. The contact numbers of PHC, Police and Fire Brigade etc. not available for use during emergency.
- xix) Gunny bags wasted.

Recommendations on the implementation of MDM scheme:

1. Mid Day Meal may be provided to Kynjatshai LPS School, Longskai, Kharanng.
2. Administrative structure with manpower exclusively dedicated to Mid-Day Meal Scheme should be set up.
3. Meeting of State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee, District/Block Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee, School Management Committees should be held as mandated.
3. Fund flow be streamlined for timely release of funds to the schools. The Andhra Pradesh's 'Green Channel Scheme' may be considered for adoption.
4. Outstanding payments of Cook-cum-helpers and Food Corporation of India be made immediately.

5. Food grain be delivered up to schools level. The transportation charges for carrying food grains from FPS to schools be reimbursed.
6. Convergence with School Health Programme and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation be strengthened.
7. Ag-mark or BSI marked ingredients be used in mid-day meal.
8. Wide Publicity of food norms, entitlements of students under mid-day meal. Daily menu be decided locally.
9. Food samples should be kept in schools for testing through National Accreditation Board approved Labs in case of any untoward incident.
10. Emergency Plan may be finalized and Telephone Nos. of Primary Health Center, District Hospitals, Ambulance, Police, Fire Brigade should be painted in all schools for use during emergency.
11. Capacity building and community participation may be encouraged.
12. Annual and Monthly data entries for 2013-14 may be completed immediately in MIS portal.
13. Schools should be advised to mark attendance daily in the attendance register and MDM should be prepared for actual number of students present in the school.

PART- B

NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

1. Introduction

In spite of green revolution and implementation of several nutritional supplementation programmes by the Government of India, undernutrition continues to be a major public health nutritional problem in India, and is the major contributing factor of morbidity and mortality among the children. Similarly, the magnitude of hidden hunger i.e. multiple micro-nutrient malnutrition in general and iron deficiency anaemia (IDA), vitamin A deficiency (VAD), iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and Zinc deficiency in particular are the major nutritional problems of public health significance among the children in India. These micro-nutrient deficiencies have adverse effect on health, nutritional status and cognitive & learning capabilities of children. Keeping in view the magnitude of nutritional problems among the pre-school and school going children, the Government of India initiated several national nutrition programmes in India. The important nutritional programmes include; integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme, national anaemia control programme (NACP), vitamin A prophylaxis (supplementation) programme for the prevention and control childhood blindness, national iodine deficiency disorders control programme (NIDDCP), mid-day meal (MDM) programme with the objectives of prevention & control malnutrition and to improve health and nutritional status of children. The integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme and mid-day meal (MDM) scheme are the world's largest nutrition supplementation programmes for the children.

Mid-day meal scheme is also known as National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme on 15th August 1995. Its objectives include universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary and upper primary classes. National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) survey reported that the diets of the rural children were deficit in protein and energy. Therefore, it is imperative to fill this calorie and protein gap for the optimal growth and development of children.

Therefore, the meal should be a supplement and not a substitute to the diet consumed at home and it should meet at least one-third of the total energy requirement, and half of the protein requirements of the day. The extent of energy deficit in the diets of rural school age children as revealed by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) Surveys (2005-06), is about 500 Kcal per day for primary school children and 750 Kcals for secondary school children. Thus, the school meal, "in principle" should ensure a supply of at least 500- 750 Kcals of energy to every child depending on their age group, who are partaking the meal. In the given context, the following (Table) nutrition norms were fixed in MDM programme:

Name of the foodstuff	Food Norms		Nutrients	Nutrient Norms	
	Primary School children	Secondary School children		Primary School children	Secondary School children
Cereals	100	150	Protein (g)	12	20
Pulses	20	30	Energy (Kcal)	450	700
Vegetables (GLV, Roots & Tubers and other vegetables)	50	75	Fats (g)*	15	20
Nuts and Oils seeds	-	-	Iron (mg)*	8	13
Condiments and spices	-	-	Vitamin A (µg)*	300	300
Egg /week	1 (50g)	1 (50g)	Calcium (mg)*	300	400
Fats & Oils (ml)	5	7.5	Thiamin (mg)*	0.5	0.6
Jaggery (g)	5	5	Riboflavin (mg)*	0.5	07
			Niacin (mg)*	7.5	7.5
			Vitamin C (mg)*	20	20
			Folic Acid (µg)*	60	70

* Half of the daily requirement of the child

The primary school children (1-5 standard) should get at least 500 Kcals of energy and 10-12g of protein, while secondary school children should get at least 700 Kcal of energy from the MDM meal. Similarly, the extent of micro-nutrient malnutrition was very high and the diets of children were largely deficit in vitamin A, iron, riboflavin, folic acid etc. Therefore, the mid-day meal should provide at least half of the daily requirements of the major

micronutrients through inclusion of variety of locally available fruits and vegetables in the menu of MDM.

PART- B

NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

1. Introduction

In spite of green revolution and implementation of several nutritional supplementation programmes by the Government of India, undernutrition continues to be a major public health nutritional problem in India, and is the major contributing factor of morbidity and mortality among the children. Similarly, the magnitude of hidden hunger i.e. multiple micro-nutrient malnutrition in general and iron deficiency anaemia (IDA), vitamin A deficiency (VAD), iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and Zinc deficiency in particular are the major nutritional problems of public health significance among the children in India. These micro-nutrient deficiencies have adverse effect on health, nutritional status and cognitive & learning capabilities of children. Keeping in view the magnitude of nutritional problems among the pre-school and school going children, the Government of India initiated several national nutrition programmes in India. The important nutritional programmes include; integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme, national anaemia control programme (NACP), vitamin A prophylaxis (supplementation) programme for the prevention and control childhood blindness, national iodine deficiency disorders control programme (NIDDCP), mid-day meal (MDM) programme with the objectives of prevention & control malnutrition and to improve health and nutritional status of children. The integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme and mid-day meal (MDM) scheme are the world's largest nutrition supplementation programmes for the children.

Mid-day meal scheme is also known as National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme on 15th August 1995. Its objectives include universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary and upper primary classes. National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) survey reported that the diets of the rural children were deficit in protein and energy. Therefore, it is imperative to fill this calorie and protein gap for the optimal growth and development of children. Therefore,

the meal should be a supplement and not a substitute to the diet consumed at home and it should meet at least one-third of the total energy requirement, and half of the protein requirements of the day. The extent of energy deficit in the diets of rural school age children as revealed by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) Surveys (2005-06), is about 500 Kcal per day for primary school children and 750 Kcals for secondary school children. Thus, the school meal, "in principle" should ensure a supply of at least 500- 750 Kcals of energy to every child depending on their age group, who are partaking the meal. In the given context, the following (Table) nutrition norms were fixed in MDM programme:

Name of the foodstuff	Food Norms		Nutrients	Nutrient Norms	
	Primary School children	Secondary School children		Primary School children	Secondary School children
Cereals	100	150	Protein (g)	12	20
Pulses	20	30	Energy (Kcal)	450	700
Vegetables (GLV, Roots & Tubers and other vegetables)	50	75	Fats (g)*	15	20
Nuts and Oils seeds	-	-	Iron (mg)*	8	13
Condiments and spices	-	-	Vitamin A (µg)*	300	300
Egg /week	1 (50g)	1 (50g)	Calcium (mg)*	300	400
Fats & Oils (ml)	5	7.5	Thiamin (mg)*	0.5	0.6
Jaggery (g)	5	5	Riboflavin (mg)*	0.5	07
			Niacin (mg)*	7.5	7.5
			Vitamin C (mg)*	20	20
			Folic Acid (µg)*	60	70

* Half of the daily requirement of the child

The primary school children (1-5 standard) should get at least 500 Kcals of energy and 10-12g of protein, while secondary school children should get at least 700 Kcal of energy from the MDM meal. Similarly, the extent of micro-nutrient malnutrition was very high and the diets of children were largely deficit in vitamin A, iron, riboflavin, folic acid etc. Therefore,

the mid-day meal should provide at least half of the daily requirements of the major micronutrients through inclusion of variety of locally available fruits and vegetables in the menu of MDM.

2. Objectives of the study

It is utmost important to have an effective inbuilt planning, monitoring and evaluation of any health and nutrition programmes intended to benefit the community and to achieve the said objectives and desired goals. In the similar lines, MDM also need to have an inbuilt regular monitoring system and periodic evaluation system. Monitoring is to ensure whether the programme is proceeding as planned and is according the schedule. While, the purpose of the evaluation is to assess the achievements of the stated objectives of the programme, its adequacy and efficiency and acceptance by the stakeholders and beneficiaries. The evaluation also measures the degree to which they fulfilled in achieving the desired objectives and targets.

Therefore, it is mandatory to evaluate the nutritional status of school children periodically to check its process/input indicators, as well as outcome indicators and also to suggest mid-course corrections, if required in the MDM programme. The MDM evaluation also useful to reallocation of priorities and resources on the basis of changing health and nutritional needs of children.

Therefore, the objective of this part of review of MDM programme in the state of Meghalaya is to study the provision and consumption pattern of food and nutrient intakes and also to assess nutritional status of school children in terms of anthropometry, clinical signs of nutritional deficiency and the extent of morbidity pattern among the children. We have also enquired about the personal hygiene practices of children & helper-cum-cooks and environmental sanitation in and around the kitchen, which also pays a crucial role in the prevention and control of infectious diseases and thereby undernutrition among the children.

3. Methodology

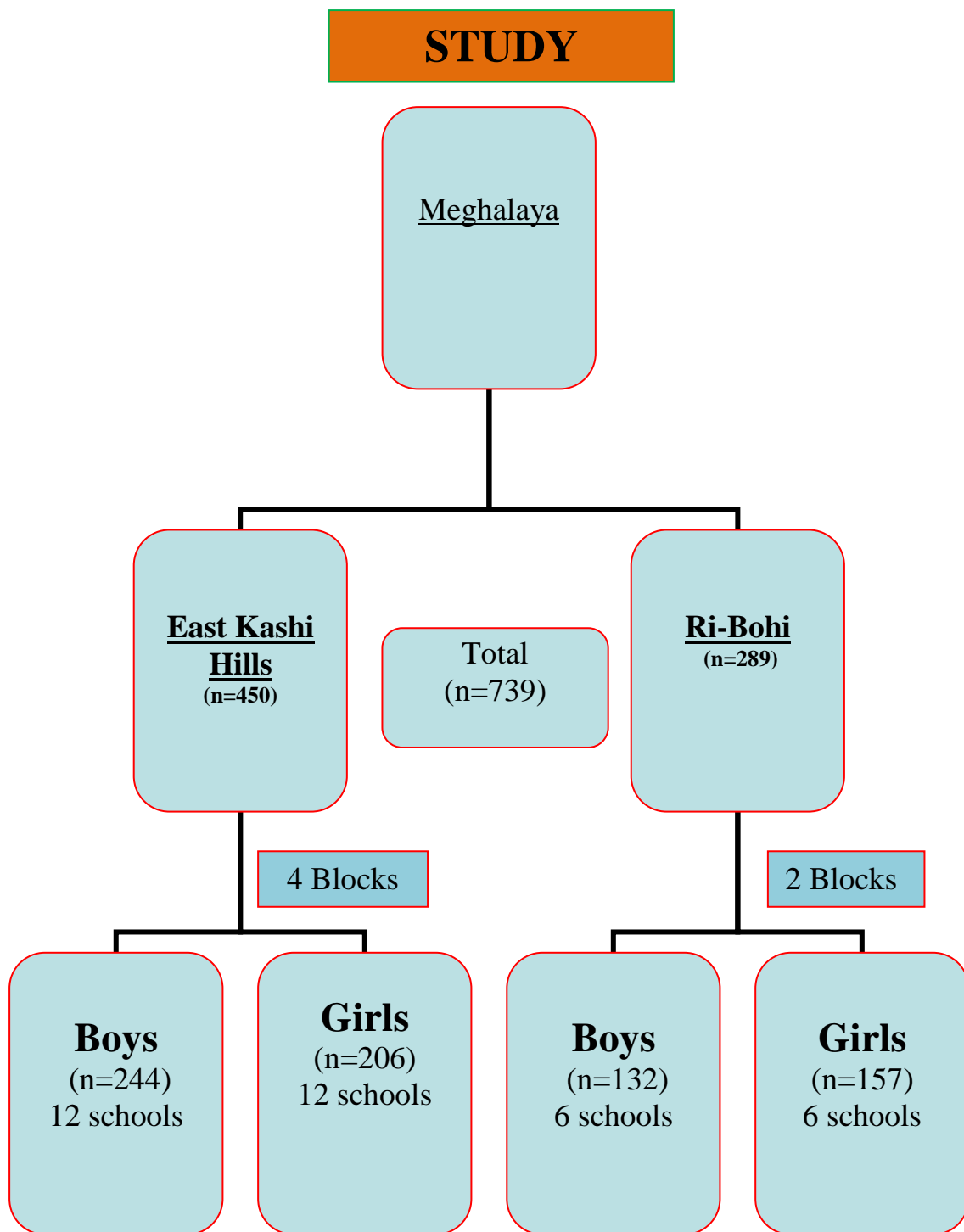
A rapid cross-sectional survey was carried out in Government and Government aided primary and upper primary schools located in the districts of East Kashi Hills and Ri-Bhoi of Meghalaya state adopting multi-stage random sampling procedure. The probability to proportion size (PPS) method was adopted for the selection of blocks. Thus, a total of 4 blocks were randomly selected from 9 in the district of East Kashi Hills and 2 blocks were selected from 3 blocks in the district of Ri-Bhoi. Keeping in view the time constraints and

feasibility a total of 3 upper- primary schools (1-8th standards) per block were selected randomly. Thus, a total of 12 and 6 schools were randomly selected from East Kashi Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts, respectively.

3.1 Sampling & selection of sample

A sample of 739 children was covered from 18 schools (I-VIII class) in the districts of East Kashi Hills and Ri-Bhoi. Since, the magnitude of undernutrition among school children was more or less similar to the prevalence among pre-school children ($\geq 40\%$), the sample size of 739 children is sufficient to get adequate precision and power. A multi-stage systematic random sampling design was adopted for the selection of schools and the children in the selected districts. The methodology used focused on in depth study of the various aspects in the implementation of program. Thus, a restricted sample size ($n= 739$) was selected across the schools in 2 districts of Meghalaya. In each class 6 children (3 boys & 3 girls) were selected adopting systematic random sampling procedure. However, as the school timing is 9:15 AM to 12: 15 PM and children are appearing for their annual examination and holidays for the children of 1st and 2nd classes, we could not cover stipulated 6 children per class in some selected schools.

The review involved careful observation and verification of all the documents available with selected implementing agency at the state, district, block and school level functionaries. During the visits we try to capture the maximum possible information pertaining to the MDM scheme in the schools by interviewing the stake holders and observation of pre-preparation practices meal and verification of concerned registers.



Sampling design for Assessment of Nutritional status of School Children in the two selected districts of Meghalaya

3.2 Investigations

The following investigations were carried out using pre-tested and validated questionnaires:

1. Institutional and individual diet surveys
2. Anthropometric measurements
3. Clinical examination for nutritional deficiency signs
4. History of morbidity for previous fortnight
5. Organoleptic/sensory evaluation of students about mid day meal
6. Personal and environmental hygiene
7. Parents perceptions and knowledge about MDM programme
8. Knowledge and practices of functionaries

3.3. Data collection

Two teams consisting of experts from various disciplines involved in this rapid evaluation of MDM scheme in the state of Meghalaya. Each team consists 6 investigators; one medical officer, one nutritionist and one anthropologist/social scientist, Supreme court nominee, a expert from UNICEF and senior level experts from state education department. Similarly, one senior consultant each from MHRD also is the part of the evaluation. The data was collected using pre-tested and validated questionnaires designed to capture the relevant information on administrative/educational objectives and diet & nutritional status personal hygiene of the school children and environmental sanitation. Information on hygiene in the kitchen and cook-cum-helpers of the selected schools was also assessed. Knowledge, practices and perceptions of 4 parents of the select children per school was also obtained. The quantity of MDM prepared on the day of the visit was checked keeping in view the exact amounts of raw ingredients used and the number of children present on the day of visit to find out whether they adhere to MDM “food norms.” Additionally, weighment method of diet survey was used to assess cooked food, whether the serving of meals was in accordance with the recommendations for primary & upper primary school children. The calories and proteins per serving were calculated.

3.4 Plan of Analysis

The data was scrutinized and consistency checks were carried out and entered into the computers and the data was analyzed using SPSS Window Version 17.0 (US). Means were given for continuous variables like height, weight, MBI and Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). Appropriate statistical tests were applied and the p-value of <0.05 is considered as statistically significant.

4. Salient observations of the study

4.1. Nutritional status of School Children

4.1.1 Food intake of School children through Mid Day Meal: Institutional diet surveys

The average cereal intake of the primary school children was 90g/day as against the stipulated MDM nutrition norms of 100g/day, while the corresponding figures among the upper-primary school children was 103g/day as against 150g/day. Thus, there was deficit of 10% and 31% in the intakes cereals among the children of primary and upper-primary classes, respectively. Similarly, the deficit was high with respect to pulses; 37% in primary school children and 59% in upper-primary school children. The consumption of fats & oils and vegetables among both the groups of children was lower than the recommended levels (Table 1).

Table 1: Average intake of Foodstuffs (g/student/day) by school children of Meghalaya through mid day meal: Institutional diet surveys

Food Stuffs	Primary Children		Upper Primary Children	
	MDM Norms (g)	Actual Intake (g)	MDM Norms (g)	Actual Intake (g)
Cereals	100	89.6	150	103.4
Pulses	20	12.6	30	12.3
Fat & Oils (Mustered Oil)	5	3.3	7.5	5.5
Vegetables (Cauliflower, Potato, Onion)	50	37.4	75	54.9
Jaggery	5 (Approximate)	-	5 (Approximate)	-
Egg	1 Unit	1 Unit	1 Unit	1 Unit
Nuts & Oil Seeds (Mustard Seeds)	-	-	-	-
Condiments & Spices (Turmeric, Cumin powder, Garlic)	-	0.3	-	0.8

4.1.2 Nutrient intake of School children through Mid Day Meal: Institutional diet surveys

The intake of energy (484 Kcal/student/day) and protein (15.7g/student/day) through mid day meal among primary school children was adequate according to the MDM nutrition norms (energy: 450 Kcal; protein: 12g). However, the intakes of both the nutrients were below the MDM recommended levels. Similarly, the deficit of micro-nutrients, such as vitamin A, iron, calcium and riboflavin was high in the diets of both the groups of children. **Table 2.**

4.1.3 Food intake of School children through Mid Day Meal: Individual diet surveys

The actual intake of cereals and pulses among the primary school children was more than the stipulated MDM norms. However, the intakes of cereals and pulses were below the MDM norms among the children of upper-primary schools. While, the consumption of fats & oils and vegetables among both the groups of children was adequate (> 70%) (**Table 3**).

Table 2: Average intake of Nutrients (per day/student) through MDM meal among the school students of Meghalaya: Institutional diet survey

Students of		Protein (g)	Energy (K cal)	Fat (g)	Calcium (mg)	Iron (mg)	Vitamin A (µg)	Thiamin (mg)	Ribomgflavin (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Vitamin C (mg)	Free folic Acid (µg)
Institutional Level												
Primary		15.7	484	9.7	53.5	2.8	165.2	0.2	0.24	2.5	32.4	20
Secondary		16.1	558	11.6	55.8	3.0	165.5	0.21	0.25	3.0	19.8	34.1

Table 3: Average intake of Food stuffs (g/student/day) by school children of Meghalaya through MDM meal: Individual estimations

Food Stuff	Primary Children		Upper Primary Children	
	MDM Norms (g)	Actual Intake (g)	MDM Norms (g)	Actual Intake (g)
Cereals	100	105.8	150	127.3
Pulses	20	21.8	30	9.6
Fat & Oils (Mustered Oil)	5	4.4	7.5	5.8
Vegetables (Cauliflower, Potato, Onion)	50	49.7	75	68.9
Jaggery	5 (Approximate)	-	5 (Approximate)	-
Egg	1 Unit	1 Unit	1 Unit	1 Unit
Nuts & Oil Seeds (Mustard Seeds)	-	0	-	-
Condiments & Spices (Turmeric, Cumin powder, Garlic)	-	0.4	-	0.74

4.1.4 Nutrient intake of School children through Mid Day Meal: Institutional diet surveys

The actual intake of energy (597 Kcal/student/day) and protein (19.3g/student/day) through mid day meal among primary school children was more than the MDM norms (energy: 450Kcal; protein: 12g). However, the intakes of energy and protein were below the MDM norms among the upper-primary school children. The intakes of micro-nutrients, such as vitamin A, iron, calcium and riboflavin were largely deficit among both the groups of children. **Table 4.**

Table 4: Average intake of Nutrients (per day/student) through MDM meal among the school students of Meghalaya: Individual consumption estimation

Type of School	Protein (g)	Energy (K cal)	Fat (g)	Calcium (mg)	Iron (mg)	Vitamin A (µg)	Thiamin (mg)	Ribomgflavin (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Vitamin C (mg)	Freefolic Acid (µg)
Individual Level											
Primary	19.3	597	11.4	71.1	4.1	169.2	0.3	0.3	3.3	42.8	30.0
Secondary	16.0	642	10.4	49.6	2.4	121.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	12	48.8

Mid Day Meal Nutrition Norms as per the Min. of HRD

The prescribed nutrients to be provided by the Mid -Day Meal is as follows:

450 kcal and 12g of protein which is derived from 100 g of food grains (rice/wheat), 20g of pulses, 50g of vegetables and 5g of oil for children studying in primary classes, while 700 Kcal and 20g of protein, which is derived from 150g of food grains (rice/wheat), 30g of pulses, 75g of vegetables and 7.5g of oil in upper primary classes.

4.2 Organoleptic characters of MDM meal

The quality of MDM was also assessed by sensory evaluation. The parameters included appearance of meal, colour, odour, texture, taste and overall palatability of recipes prepared as a part of MDM. The evaluation was carried out in the school premises by MDM team using 5-point Hedonic rating test.

Four batches of students were served MDM meal (rice, subji, dal) in 4 separate schools and in each school about 10 students were covered. Each student was served with rice, subji and dal separately and with the help of structured schedule; an organoleptic evaluation was carried out. All the students (100%) rated that the appearance, colour, odour, texture, taste and overall palatability of served food preparation as “good”. (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Level of satisfaction of school children (class 6th to 8th) about the food stuffs served in MDM

Menu	Level of Satisfaction	Food stuffs served (N=40)			
		Rice	Sabji	Dal	Egg
Appearance	Good	100	100	100	100
	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0
	Bad	0	0	0	0
Colour	Good	100	100	100	100
	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0
	Bad	0	0	0	0
Odour/Aroma	Good	100	100	100	100
	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0
	Bad	0	0	0	0
Texture	Good	100	100	100	100
	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0
	Bad	0	0	0	0
Taste	Good	100	100	100	100
	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0
	Bad	0	0	0	0
Overall Palatability	Good	100	100	100	100
	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0
	Bad	0	0	0	0

4.3. Nutritional Anthropometry

The mean anthropometric measurements such as weight, height, body mass index (BMI) and mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) increased with increasing age among the children of 6 to 17+ years. The anthropometric parameters such as weight and heights of these children were lower, when compared to the WHO child growth standards (Table 6).

Reference Standards: The Height for Age (HAZ) and Body Mass Index (BMI) values were compared with the international classification as given by the World Health Organization for children aged five to nineteen years (WHO, 2007).

Classification of Children according to WHO SD Classification- 2007

Height for Age (HAZ)	
Normal	-2SD to +1SD
Stunted	< -2SD
Tall	+1SD to +3SD
Body Mass Index (BMI)	
Normal	-2SD to +1SD
Moderately Undernourished	-2SD to -3SD
Severely Undernourished	< -3SD
Overweight	+1SD to < +3SD
Obese	≥ + 3SD

Table 6: Mean Anthropometric measurements of school children in East Kashi Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts of Meghalaya by age and gender

N	Boys				Age (yrs)	N	Girls			
	Weight (Kg)	Height (Cm)	BMI (Kg/m ²)	MUAC (cm)			Weight (Kg)	Height (Cm)	BMI (Kg/m ²)	MUAC (cm)
15	19.3	112.9	15.1	15.4	6	12	17.8	110.5	14.5	14.9
28	19.9	114.2	15.2	15.9	7	27	19.1	112.1	15.0	15.8
31	20.4	116.6	15.0	15.7	8	23	19.7	115.2	14.8	15.8
46	21.6	120.1	14.9	16.2	9	33	22.2	122.6	15.0	16.4
34	25.6	127.4	15.6	16.9	10	34	26.1	126.3	16.0	17.2
37	27.1	132.7	15.3	17.0	11	38	29.5	132.9	16.6	18.3
37	32.6	137.8	17.0	18.8	12	45	31.4	136.9	16.6	18.6
55	33.6	140.4	16.9	19.1	13	55	40.4	139.0	20.5	19.5
48	39.0	149.5	17.3	23.6	14	47	42.4	146.2	19.8	22.2
27	43.0	152.0	18.5	22.1	15	25	41.9	145.8	19.8	21.3
14	42.9	150.7	18.8	22.1	16	18	44.6	146.5	20.7	22.0
4	46.6	155.6	19.2	22.6	17	6	47.0	147.3	21.7	22.5

4.3.1 Prevalence of stunting

In general, the overall, the prevalence of stunting (<-2SD, height for age) among the school children was 59%. The proportion was higher in the district of East Kashi Hills (65.3%) when compared to East Ri-Bhoi (49.1%). In general, the prevalence of stunting was higher among the girls as compared to boys ($p>0.05$) in both the districts of Meghalaya. While, the prevalence of severe stunting (<-3SD, height for age) was 26.5% (Table 7).

Table 7: Distribution (%) of school children according to Height for age (Stunting) by Districts and Gender: SD Classification*

District	Gender	N	Stunting (Height for Age)			P value
			Severe (<-3 SD)	Moderate (-3 SD to -2 SD)	Normal (> -2 SD)	
East Kashi Hills	Boys	244	30.7	31.1	38.1	NS
	Girls	206	32.0	37.4	30.6	
	Pooled	450	31.3	34.0	43.7	
Ri-Bhoi	Boys	132	20.5	26.5	53.0	NS
	Girls	157	17.8	33.1	49.0	
	Pooled	289	19.0	30.1	50.9	
Districts Pooled	Boys	376	27.1	29.5	43.4	NS
	Girls	363	25.9	35.5	38.6	
Grand Pooled		739	26.5	32.5	41.0	

* WHO Standards

4.3.2 Prevalence of overweight and obesity

In general, the overall the prevalence of overweight and obesity (> +1SD and above, BMI-Z scores) among the school children was 4.7%. In case of overweight and obesity, no statistically significant differences were observed among the children of two districts. The prevalence of overweight and obesity was relatively higher among girls (5.8%) as compared to boys (3.7%). (Table 8).

Table 8: Distribution (%) of school children according to BMI Grades by Districts and Gender: SD Classification*

District	Gender	N	Thinness (BMI-Z Scores)			Overweight & Obesity	P value
			Severe (< -3 SD)	Moderate (-3 SD to -2 SD)	Normal (> -2 SD)		

East Kashi Hills	Boys	244	1.6	7.0	86.9	4.5	NS†
	Girls	205	2.0	3.9	88.3	5.9	
	Pooled	449	1.8	5.6	87.5	5.1	
Ri-Bhoi	Boys	132	6.1	17.4	74.2	2.3	NS
	Girls	156	2.6	10.9	80.8	5.8	
	Pooled	288	4.2	13.9	77.8	4.2	
Districts Pooled	Boys	376	3.2	10.6	82.4	3.7	NS
	Girls	361	2.2	6.9	85.0	5.8	
Grand Pooled		737	2.7	8.8	83.7	4.7	

* WHO Standards. †:Statistically not significant

4.3.3 Clinical Examination: Nutritional deficiency signs

Clinical examination for the presence of nutritional deficiency signs is the one of the important methods of assessment of nutritional status. These sign will appear when a particular nutrient is deficient in the diets for prolonged periods. The major clinical signs observed among the children was dental caries (27.6%) followed by total goiter (3.1%), angular stomatitis and phrynoderma (2.4% each). No objective signs of vitamin A deficiency (Bitot's Spot) were reported among the children of both the districts of Meghalaya. (Table 9).

Table 9: Prevalence (%) of nutritional deficiency signs among school children in the state of Meghalaya

Nutritional deficiency signs	Per Cent
Nil	65.1
ConjunctivalXerosis	0.3
Angular Stomatitis	2.4
Cheilosis	0.3
Glossitis	0.3
Phrynoderma	2.4

Dental Caries	27.6
Goitre I (palpable)	2.8
Goitre II (visible)	0.3
Total Goitre	3.1

4.3.4 Prevalence of Morbidity

The prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI) was reported by 9.5% of school children, while 0.4 % of school children reported that they had suffered with fever during the previous fortnight. The prevalence of diarrhea and dysentery was negligible (**Table 10**).

Table 10: Prevalence (%) of morbidity among school children in the state of Meghalaya

Morbidity	Per cent
Fever	0.4
ARI	9.5
Diarrhoea	0.1

4.4 Knowledge and practices of students about MDM and hygiene practices

None of the children are aware of weekly menu MDM, and majority of the students (78.3%) expressed satisfaction with the menu provided to them. All the students reported that they had the habit of washing hands before taking the meal. Similarly, all the students reported that they use soap for washing hand after defecation. Only about 4% of the students reported bathing daily and only 42.5% of the children reportedly wear washed clothes daily (Table 11).

Table 11: Hygiene Practices of Students in the state of Meghalaya

Sl No	About MDM	Per cent
1	Sufficiency of food served	100.0
2.	Knowledge about MDM menu	0.0
3.	Satisfied with the MDM menu	78.3
4.	Hand wash practice before taking the food	100.0
5.	Washing of plates and glasses before taking the food	47.8
6.	Hand washing with soap after defecation	100.0
7.	Regular nail cutting	100.0
8.	Brushing teeth with Brush	100.0
9.	Daily bathing	4.4
10.	Wearing washed clothes daily	42.5

4.5 Knowledge and perceptions of parents of School children about MDM

From each of the selected schools, about 4 parents of the children partaking mid-day meal in school were interviewed for their knowledge and perceptions about MDM programme. About 24% of the parents were illiterate and the proportion of parents with higher secondary education and above was 28.3%. Almost all the parents (96%) reported that their children were participating in the MDM meal and MDM is beneficial to their children. About 98% of parents stated that their children like the mid-day meal and its quantity.

About 46% of the parents stated that the MDM is useful for improvement of health and nutritional status of their children and about 59% reported that MDM improve the school attendance of their children. About 20- 24% parents suggested the regular supply of food, improvement of quality and menu of the MDM. **Table 12.**

Table 12: Knowledge and perceptions of parents about MDM programme

Variables		Pooled (N=46)
Educational	Illiterate	23.9

Qualifications of parents	Primary	34.8
	Secondary	13.0
	Higher secondary	10.9
	Intermediate	8.7
	Graduation and above	8.7
MDM beneficial to children		95.7
Beneficial effects of MDM	Increase Enrollment	23.9
	Increase attendance	58.7
	Reduce school dropout	23.9
	Improves Health & Nutritional status	45.7
	Provides additional food	45.7
	Improves Scholastic performance	17.4
Child participating in MDM		95.6
Child like the taste of MDM		97.8
Quantity of food adequate		97.8
No of meals child takes at home	2	69.5
	3	10.8
	4	19.5
Changes observed in their child as beneficiary of MDM	Nutritional status improved	34.7
	Health status improved	56.5
	Regularly going to school	56.5
	Improvement in scholastic performance	28.2
	No change	19.5
Village committee to supervise MDM		39.1
Suggestions to strengthen the MDM programme	Regular supply of food	19.5
	Improve quality (include milk & fruits)	21.7
	Increase quantity	2.1
	Change the menu	23.9
	Others (better community participation, improve hygiene & sanitation)	8.6

4.6 Knowledge and perceptions of Teachers/ MDM In-charges on the programme

In-depth interviews were conducted on 14 teachers/MDM Center In-charges about their knowledge, practices and perceptions about the MDM programme. About 52% of the respondents had education level upto graduation. About half of the functionaries (50%) had more than 12 years of service. Only about 14-57% were aware of various objectives of the MDM. As reported by the functionaries, all the schools were serving rice, dal and subji every day in a week. All the schools had served mid day meal for 180-200 days during the previous

academic year. The important reason for not serving food on all school working days was shortage of food grains and absent of cook. **Table 13.1.**

As per the report of teachers/MDM in-charges, about half of the surveyed schools (50%) were supervised by block education Officer/inspectors and MDM coordinator during the previous month, while only 7% of schools were supervised by the local education committee. The important activities carried out during supervisory visit were checking of MDM food (78.5%), followed by verification of records (71%) and hygiene (42.8%). Majority of these functionaries suggested that to ensure regular supply of food grains, increase in honorarium for cook-cum-helpers and water supply. **Table 13.2.**

Table 13.1 Knowledge and perceptions of teachers/In-charges of MDM

Variables		Districts pooled (%)
Education	Intermediate	35.7
	Inter & TTC	14.2
	Graduate	37.7
	Graduate & B.Ed	14.2
	Post Graduate	0.0
	PG & B.Ed	0.0
Objectives of MDM	Improve the health and nutrition status of children	57.1
	Improve the school enrolment	50
	Improve the attendance	57.1
	Reduce school dropouts	28.5
	Improve the scholastic performance	11.2
Supervision by	Inspector	35.7
	Block Education Officer	0.0
	DEO	0.0
	Local committee	7.1
	Others (coordinator of MDM)	50.0

(N=14)**Table 13.2 Knowledge and perceptions of teachers/In-charges of MDM (Pooled)**

	Particulars	Percent
Activities undertaken during supervision	Verification of records	71.4
	Identify problems & solve it	28.5
	Community mobilization	14.2
	Check hygiene	42.8
	Check cooked foods	78.5
	Others	0.0
	Reasons for improper supply of MDM	Irregularity in food supply
Problem of cook		14.2
Inadequate contingency		21.4
Inferior quality of foods		14.2
Problems with the society		7.1
Others (Over burden)		42.8
Suggestions	Regular supply of food grains	21.4
	Increase contingency	35.7
	Increase honorarium for cook	50.0
	Change menu	50.0
	Others	35.7

4.7 Knowledge and perceptions of Functionaries of MDM programme

In-depth interviews were also conducted on 6 MDM functionaries of block and district level for assessing their knowledge and perceptions about MDM programme. Majority of the functionaries were aware of all the 5 objectives of MDM, while few functionaries were not aware of MDM help in improve the scholastic performance of children. Majority of the functionaries, especially inspectors made supervisory visits either quarterly or monthly. During their supervision and monitoring visits, they verify the records (100%), check cooked food (67%), identifying problems and check hygiene (50%). Only 50-60% were correctly

aware of the amount of rice to be given to each MDM beneficiary, while nobody aware of the amounts of calories and protein through MDM . Most of the functionaries were suggested to ensure regular supply of food grains, and requesting sanction of honorarium to the cook,improve drinking water facility and improve monitoring for better functioning of MDM (Table 14.1& 14.2).

Table 14.1: Knowledge and Perceptions of supervisory level functionaries

Particulars	N=6	Percent
Education	SSC	0.0
	Intermediate	0.0
	Graduate	66.6
	Post Graduate	33.3
Objectives	Improve the health and nutrition status of children	83.3
	Improve the school enrolment	83.3
	Improve the attendance	83.3
	Reduce school dropouts	66.6
	Improve the scholastic performance	16.6
Activities during supervision	Verification of records	100.0
	Identify problems & solve it	50.0
	Check hygiene	50.0
	Check cooked foods	66.6
	Others (register for quality of food)	33.3
Measures of assessment of success of MDM	Improve nutritional and health status of children	83.3
	Improve enrollment and attendance of children	66.6
	Decrease drop out	16.6
	Increased scholastic performance	16.6
Suggestions	Regular supply of food grains	16.6
	Honorium for sanyojika	33.3
	Improve quality of rice	16.6

Table 14.2 Knowledge about MDM nutrition norms of supervisory level of functionaries

Particulars	Correct responses			
	Cereals	Proteins	Oils	Vegetables

MDM norm	gr	Percent	gr	Percent	ml	Percent	gr	Percent
Primary	100	65	20	65	5	50	50	50
Upper primary	150	50	30	50	7.5	33,3	75	50

4.8 Observation of cooking process and availability infrastructure

In about 67% of schools visited, the quality of rice was good. Majority of the cook-cum-helpers were carrying out sieving of raw rice, washing, cooking with lid before cooking the rice and dal. However, almost all the schools, the kanji was not discarded, which was not supposed to do, leads to loss of B-vitamins. All the schools visited were having separate kitchen buildings. Only about 67% of schools, the cooking utensils were adequate. In majority of schools the firewood was used as cooking fuel. In 75% of the schools drinking water facility is available. It was observed in some schools (50%) children brought their own plates and glasses from their home. In only 8% of schools, the stored drinking water was not covered with any lid. In all the schools visited, the store room ventilation is satisfactory (Table 15.1 & 15.2).

Table 15.1 Observation of cooking process on the day of visit to the schools and availability infrastructure

	Particulars		Percentage (N-36)
Rice	Quality	Good	66.7
		Satisfactory	33.3
	Sieving (Cleaning)		100.0
	Washing before cooking		100.0
	Removal <i>Kanji</i>		0.0
	Cooking with lid		100.0
Dhal	Quality	Good	16.6
		Bad	25.0
	Sieving (Cleaning)		25.0
	Washing before cooking		25.0
	Cooking with lid		41,6
Hand washing of cooks before cooking the food			91.6
Kitchen facility at the school	Open		25.0
	Closed		75.0
Washing of vessels before cooking			100.0
Cooking with lid			100.0
Sufficiency of vessels for cooking			66.6

Table 15.2 Observation of cooking process on the day of visit to the schools and availability infrastructure

Availability of drinking water facility in school premises		91.7	
Source of drinking water	Tap	19.4	
	Bore well	80.6	
Utensils for storage of drinking water	Pot	8.3	
	Steel container	47.3	
	Plastic container	8.3	
	Directly from source	36.1	
Whether drinking water container covered with lid		58.3	
Ladle used to collect water from main container		58.3	
Type of cooking fuel used	LPG	5.6	
	Fire wood	94.4	
Iodised salt used for cooking		97.2	
Closed container used for storage of Iodised salt		94.4	
Storage room facility	Having store room		100.0
	Having dunnage facility		41.7
	Ventilation of store room	Good	16.7
		Satisfactory	50.0
		Bad	33.3
	Storage of food material	Closed container	16.7
In bags		83.3	
Presence of insects in the store room		16.7	
Insecticidal measures followed		63.9	

5. Conclusions

5.1 Nutritional Adequacy of Mid Day Meal

The quantity of the meal was evaluated by the JRM Nutrition team at the time of serving of meals in Meghalaya. The actual individual intake of cereals and pulses were according to MDM norms among the primary school children, while the same was below the stipulated MDM norms among the children of upper-primary schools.

The primary school children were meeting the MDM norms of energy and protein, whereas the children of upper-primary school were not meeting the MDM norms for energy and protein. The intakes of micro-nutrients, such as vitamin A, iron, calcium and riboflavin were largely deficit among both the groups of children. Therefore, micronutrient dense foods such as GLV, vegetables and fruits should be included in the menu.

The observations with regards to the Mid Day Meal menu, quantity and additional foods with suggested recommendations are provided below:

Observations	Recommendations by JRM (Nutrition Team)
It is noticed that the mid-day meal is irregular in all schools	Steps to be initiated to make mid-day meal to be served regularly to meet the MDM objectives
Regular monitoring of MDM is lacking	Steps to be initiated to make regular monitoring of MDM for proper implementation of the programme
Only rice based recipes are prepared.	Alternate rice and wheat preparations should be included in order to provide a “wholesome cereal meal”.
Only 1-2 pulse varieties are being used	Include variety of pulses in rotation like Moong, redgram, lentil, green gram, Chana etc.
Additional foods like eggs and fruits are not being served regularly	These foods may be given at least thrice a week
Monotony of recipes	Variety of preparations depending on locally available foods should be planned in order to increase acceptability of food by children. The JRM Team has made suggestions on the variety of preparations (Annexure III).
In general, the quantity of rice, pulses and vegetables provided in the MDM meal to the upper primary school children was less than the recommended amount.	It is recommended to adhere to the quantity of food as per the MDM nutritional norms.
Inadequate facilities for drinking water and sanitation	Needs to be improved
Leafy vegetables are not used in most schools.	Locally available fresh green leafy vegetables like palak, drumstick & radish leaves should be included in the menu to improve micro-nutrient status of children
Very less amounts of other vegetables are being used.	Variety of locally available vegetables should be incorporated in menu to make it more nutrient dense.

Observations	Recommendations by JRM (Nutrition Team)
Overall quantity of cooked Mid Day Meal is not being practiced based on the attendance of students (cooking daily fixed quantity)	The quantity of each of ingredient used to prepare recipes of Mid Day Meal prepared has to be modified daily depending on the attendance of children.
Eggs are being given as supplementary food once a week.	The children who are vegetarian on that particular day can be given either fruit/roasted groundnuts.
	Supplementary foods as suggested should be given at least 3 times a week.
Most of the parents said that the MDM is very useful for their children. However, they also suggested that it is still better, if pork is provided at least 3 times a week	Authorities may be focused and discussed for its feasibility since it is the commonly preferred by the community.

2. Sensory Evaluation of the MDM served in schools of both districts.

1. The MDM guidelines clearly mention that a supervising teacher should taste the prepared meal prior to serving, which was practiced in almost all the schools.
2. The sensory quality of the meals was either good or very good in all the schools surveyed. All the children stated that they got more food if asked additionally.

3. Hygiene and practices

1. Most of the students are practicing hand and plate washing before eating meal. It was also observed that cook-cum-helpers are also practicing hand washing and wearing aprons. However, environmental sanitation of kitchens is not satisfactory.
2. In most of the selected schools toilets are not in using conditions and children are compelled to go outside of the school for toilet facility. Construction of toilets separately for both gender, repairs for the existing toilets in some of the schools and maintenance of cleanliness in the toilets is very essential.

4. Nutritional status

1. High prevalence of total dental caries was observed in school children in both the surveyed districts. School health programme should be conducted regularly and more focus may be on the oral hygiene. There is a need to motivate school authorities to use double fortified salt (DFS) in all the MDM Schools to control and prevent iodine deficiency disorders and iron deficiency anaemia.
2. The prevalence of undernutrition (thinness) lower among school children as compared to the NNMB figures reported for tribal children. However, the prevalence of stunting was high (59%).

3. The prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI) was reported by 9.5% of school children during the previous fortnight. However, the prevalence of other morbidities was negligible

Recommendations of the JRM-Nutrition Team

1. The Mid Day Meal Menu should have more variety and nutrient density per portion. The JRM- Nutrition team recommends implementation of the suggested recipes in a phased manner.
2. The intakes of micro-nutrients, such as vitamin A, iron, calcium and riboflavin were largely deficit in the menu. Therefore, micronutrient dense foods such as GLV, vegetables and fruits should be included in the menu. Hence, it is suggested to grow kitchen garden in school premises.
3. It is also recommended that weekly supplementation of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets and periodic deworming should be done.
3. The JRM Nutrition team recommends the use of the Mid Day Meal as a medium to impart Nutrition Education to children, teachers and parents. Health and Nutrition education should become an integral part of the scheme.
4. The schools should be encouraged to organize health melas, cooking competitions and pro-active parents and community participation. The team has indicated important nutrition messages along with specific recipes recommended for implementation.

Recommendations for the administration and implementation of MDM scheme:

- i) The State may set up administrative structure with dedicated staff exclusively for Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- ii) Too many intermediary levels may be reduced for ensuring quick release of funds to the implementing agencies.
- iii) Alternatively the State Government may adopt Andhra Pradesh Green Channel Scheme for ensuring the availability of one month's requirement of funds with the implementing agencies at the beginning of each month.
- iv) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for food grain management up to school/implementing agency level may be prescribed for ensuring that one month buffer stock of food grain and sufficient stock of other ingredients is available in the schools/implementing agencies..
- vii) Reasons for interruption may be investigated and instructions may be issued to the implementing agencies to avoid recurrence of interruptions in future.
- viii) Bins may be provided for the storage of Food grains under safe and moisture free conditions.
- ix) FIFO (First in and First Out) system may be followed in the utilization of oil and other ingredients before their prescribed shelf life or 'best before use' period. Cooks and Helpers should be sensitized to '*First in First out*' principle.
- x) The authorities of both the districts may be advised to follow approved food norms and provide pulses and oil as per the MDM guidelines.

- xi) Convergence with State Health Authorities may be strengthened for ensuring effective implementation of School Health Programme.
- xii) Usage of LPG and smokeless chullas in the schools should be encouraged. To prevent health hazards to cook-cum-helpers.
- xvii) Community participation should be encouraged for ensuring transparency and accountability in the scheme.
- xviii) Toll free numbers may be painted in all the districts for Grievance Redressal cells.
- xix) Awareness about the scheme may be generated through advertisement and publicity on the entitlements of the children under food norms. Logo and menu should also be displayed prominently in the school. SCERT may include a curriculum on Mid Day Meal.
- xx) Emergency Plan may be finalized along with the “Dos and Don’ts” in case of emergency. The Primary Health Centers should also be equipped suitably to handle cases of food poisoning or any untoward incident in the school.
- xxi) State Level Joint Review Missions may be constituted to visit the poor performing districts in the State.
- xxii) Social Audit may be encouraged through participation of community so as to bring transparency and accountability in the scheme.
- xxi) Field Level Inspection may be encouraged for the vigorous monitoring of the scheme so that the chances of interruption in the scheme are avoided.
- xxiii) MDM ranking of the districts may be undertaken on the basis of the achievement under key indicators such as coverage of children, availability and utilization of funds, food grains, infrastructure and payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers, safety & Hygiene.

SUGGESTED NUTRITIOUS RECIPES FOR GETTING BALANCED DIET

1. DALIYA KHICHDI

A. FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

S.No.	Food Item	Amounts (gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Daliya (wheat)	100	346	12
2	Green gram, dhal (Moong dal)	20	70	5
3	Potato	15	15	0.24
4	Tomato	15	3	0.135
5	Coriander leaves	5	2	0.165
6	oil	5	45	0
	Total		481	17.54

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

B. FOR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Daliya	150	519	17.7
2	Green gram, dhal (ChiltiMoong dal)	30	29	2.1
3	Groundnut	10	58	2.5
4	Cabbage	25	7	0.5
6	Coriander Leaves	10	5	0.3
7	Oil	10	90	0
	Total:		708	23.04

Spices : Ginger, Garlic, Red Chilli Powder, Turmeric Powder

Method:

1. Soak the cleaned dal and groundnuts in water for 1-2 hours. Preserve the water for cooking.
2. Wash and Clean all vegetables and chop them.
3. In a pan, add the oil, all spices and chopped potato.
4. When half done add soaked moong dal, groundnuts and daliya, sauting it.
5. To this, add water (use soaking water), cover and allow cooking.
6. When half the water is absorbed, add salt and cook till done.
7. Garnish with chopped coriander before serving.

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sweet Rice with salad

2. Sweet Rice

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	100	345	6.8
2	Bengal gram dhal	20	74.4	4.2
3	Jaggery	15	57.5	0.06
4	oil	5	45	-
	Total:		792.2	16.5

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

Salad

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Cucumber	20	2.6	0.1
2	Carrot	20	9.6	0.18
3	Onion	10	5.0	0.12
4	Tomato	10	2	0.09
5	Lemmon	2	11.4	0.2
	Total:		30.6	0.7

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

FOR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sweet Rice with salad

Sweet Rice

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	150	517.5	10.2
2	Bengal gram dhal	30	111.6	6.24
3	Jaggery	25	95.6	0.1
4	oil	7.5	67.5	-
	Total:		792.2	16.5

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

Salad

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Cucumber	30	3.9	0.12
2	Carrot	30	14.4	0.27
3	Onion	15	7.5	0.18
4	Tomato	15	3	0.14
5	Lemmon	3	17.1	0.3
	Total:		45.9	1.01

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**Steam Cake****3. Steam Cake**

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	100	345	6.8
2	Salt	1	-	-
3	Sugar	15	59.7	0.02
4	Egg	50	86.5	6.7
5	Mustard oil	5	45	-
6	Coconut Power	15	99.3	1.0
7	Baking Powder	3	-	-
	Syrup			
8	water	150	-	-
9	Corn flour	2	6.8	0.22
10	Sugar	10	39.8	0.01
11	Lime	2	11.4	0.2
	Total		693.5	15.0

FOR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**Steam Cake**

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	150	517.5	10.2
2	Salt	2	-	-
3	Sugar	22	87.6	0.02
4	Egg	50	86.5	6.7
5	Mustard oil	7.5	67.5	-
6	Coconut Power	23	152.3	1.6
7	Baking Powder	4.5	-	-
	Syrup			
8	water	225	-	-
9	Corn flour	3	10.3	0.33
10	Sugar	15	59.7	0.02
11	Lime	3	17.1	0.3
	Total		998.5	19.2

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**4. Vegetable fried rice**

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	100	345	6.8
2	potato	30	29.1	0.48
3	Vegetables (beans, tomatoes)	20	31.6	1.5
4	Mustard oil	4	36	-
	Total		441.7	8.72
	Subji			
1	Meal maker	15	64.8	6.5
2	Onion	10	5.0	0.12
3	Mustard oil	1	9	-
	Total		78.8	6.62

Note: Spices and condiments like chilli powder, turmeric, coriander and salt can be added

FOR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**Vegetable fried rice**

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	150	517.5	10.2
2	potato	45	43.7	0.72
3	Vegetables (beans, tomatoes)	25	39.5	1.85
4	Mustard oil	5.5	49.5	-
	Total		650.2	12.8
	Subji			
1	Meal maker	20	86.4	8.64
2	Onion	15	7.5	0.18
3	Mustard oil	2	18	-
	Total		111.9	8.82

Note: Spices and condiments like chilli powder, turmeric, coriander and salt can be added

PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

5.Palak rice and dhal fry

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	100	345	6.8
2	potato	30	29.1	0.48
3	Palak	10	2.6	0.2
4	onion	5	2.5	0.06
5	Mustard oil	4	36	-
	Total		415.2	7.54
	Dhal fry			
1	Lentil/Red gram Dhal	20	67	4.5
2	Onion	5	2.5	0.06
3	Mustard oil	1	9	-
	Total		78.5	4.6

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	150	517.5	10.2
2	potato	45	43.7	0.72
3	Palak	15	3.9	0.3
4	onion	7.5	3.8	0.09
5	Mustard oil	6	54	-
	Total		622.9	11.31
	Dhal fry			
1	Lentil/Red gram Dhal	30	100.5	6.7
2	Onion	7.5	3.8	0.09
3	Mustard oil	1.5	13.5	-
	Total		117.8	6.8

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

6.Kichidi

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
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1	Rice	100	345	6.8
2	Lentil/Red gram dhal	15	50.3	3.3
3	Potato	30	29.1	0.48
4	Other vegetables (tomato, onions)	20	4.0	0.18
5	Ground nut	5	28.4	1.3
6	Mustard oil	5	45	-
	Total		501.8	12.1

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN Kichidi

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	150	517.5	10.2
2	Lentil/Red gram dhal	25	83.8	5.6
3	Potato	45	43.7	0.72
4	Other vegetables (tomato, onions)	30	6.3	5
5	Ground nut	5	28.4	1.3
6	Mustard oil	7.5	67.5	-
	Total		746.9	18.1

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN 8. Broken rice upma with dhal

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Daliya (Wheat)	100	345	6.8
2	Dhal (green gram dhal)	20	67	4.5
3	Potato	30	29.1	0.48
4	Tomato	15	3	0.14
5	Coriander leaves	5	2.2	0.2
6	Mustard oil	5	45	-
	Total		419.3	12.1

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
Broken rice upma with dhal

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Daliya (Wheat)	150	517.5	0.72
2	Dhal (green gram dhal)	30	100.5	6.7
3	Potato	50	48.5	0.8
4	Tomato	20	4	0.2
5	Coriander leaves	5	2.2	0.2
6	Mustard oil	7.5	67.5	-
	Total		740.2	8.62

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
8.Lemon rice with vegetable curry

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	100	345	6.8
2	lemon	4	2.3	0.04
3	Groundnuts	5	28.4	1.3
4	Bengal gram dhal	2	7.4	0.42
5	Mustard oil	4	36	-
	Total		419.1	8.6

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

Dhal+Vegetables

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Dhal	15	50.3	3.4
2	Potato	30	29.1	0.5
3	Other Vegetables	20	31.6	1.5
4	Oil	1	9	-
	Total		120	5.0

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
Lemon rice with vegetable curry

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Rice	150	517.5	10.2
2	lemon	6	3.4	0.06
3	Groundnuts	7	39.7	1.8
4	Bengal gram dhal	4	14.9	0.83
5	Mustard oil	6	54	-
	Total		629.5	12.9

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

Dhal+Vegetables

S.No.	Food Item	Amount(gms)	Energy [Kcal]	Protein [gms]
1	Dhal	23	77.1	5.1
2	Potato	45	43.7	.72
3	Other Vegetables	30.0	47.4	2.2
4	Oil	1.5	13.5	-
5	Total		181.7	8.0

Spices : Turmeric Powder, Red Chilli Powder, Mustard seeds, Cumin seeds, Garlic, Ginger

The State Government is requested to furnish Action Taken Note on the recommendations of Joint Review Mission within a period of three months from the date of submission of this report.

(Dr. N.Arlappa)

(Ambrose Ch.Marak)

(Rajeev Kumar)

(Dr C. Nongbri)

(Dr.K.Mallikharjuna Rao)

(AngellaRyngad)

Annexure-I

COMPOSITION OF THE 5TH JOINT REVIEW MISSION TO JHARKHAND

SL	Name & Designation	
1.	Dr.N.Arlappa, MD, Assistant Director (Scientist-D) , National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	Team Leader
2.	Shri K.Mallikharjuna Rao, Assistant Director (Scientist-D), National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.	Member
3.	Shri Rajeev Kumar, Under Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India	Member
4.	Shri Ambrose ChMarak, Director, Directorate of School Education & Literacy, Government of Meghalaya	Member
5.	Ms. Angela Ryngad, Office of the Supreme Court Commissioner, Shillong.	Member
6.	Dr. (Ms.) C.Nongbri, Nodal Officer, Monitoring Institute (North Eastern Hill University), Shillong.	Member
7.	Shri K.K. Sharma, Consultant, NSG- MDM, Ed.CIL, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.	Co-Member
8.	Shri LokendraMahavar, Consultant, NSG- MDM, Ed.CIL, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.	Co-Member
9.	Shri D.P.R.Vihal, Technical Officer, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	
10.	Shri GovindaRajulu, Technician, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	Co-Member
11.	Smt. Neeraja, Research Assistant (Nutritionist), National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	Co-Member
12.	Dr. K.J.S Kiranmayi, Consultant, Research Assistant, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	Co-Member

JRM Team was also assisted by the following State Officer/Officials

1. Shri P. Rynksai, Deputy Director, Deptt..of School Education & Literacy, Government of Meghalaya.
2. Shri M.H.Thabah, State Coordinator (MDM),Government of Meghalaya.
3. Shri Kurbah, Coordinator, Deptt..of School Education & Literacy, Government of Meghalaya.
4. Ms. L.Iangngap, Sub Divisional School Education Officer, Govt. of Meghalaya
5. Ms. M. Pde. Sub Divisional School Education Officer, Govt. of Meghalaya
6. Shri S.A.Aliya, BMC, Laitkroh
7. Shri V.Nianglang, SIS
8. Shri B.Mawlieh, SIS
9. Ms. J.Nongkynrih, BMC
10. Ms. K.B.Jyrwa, BMC
11. Shri K.Rabi, BMC
12. Ms. I.J.Dkhar
13. Ms. A.Syiem, BMC
14. Shri T.Wahlang, SDSEO
15. Shri P.Yadav, SEO

Annexure-II

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF 5TH JOINT REVIEW MISSION TO JHARKHAND

- i) Review the system of fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.
- ii) Review the management and monitoring of the scheme from State to School level.
- iii) Review the implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking.
- iv) Role of Teachers.
- v) Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.
- vi) Creation of capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices.
- vii) Appointment of Cook-cum-Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children.
- viii) Availability of dedicated staff for MDM at various levels
- ix) Review the maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency.
- x) Review the availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.
- xi) Review of payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI by the districts
- xii) Review the involvement of NGOs/Trust/Centralized kitchens by States/UTs.
- xiii) Government in implementation of the Scheme.
- xiv) Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and disseminate it to other stakeholders
- xv) Assess the involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM scheme and give suggestions for improvement in the implementation of the programme.
- xvi) Review of the status of tasting of the meal by at least one teacher.
- xvii) Review of status of Safe storage and proper supply of ingredients to schools.
- xviii) Review of the status of Awareness about Mid- Day Meal Scheme.
- xix) Review of status of convening of Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament.
- xx) Review of the convening of regular review meetings at District level.
- xxi) Review of the status of testing of food samples by reputed institute.
- xxii) Review of the status of Emergency Medical Plan; and.
- xxiii) Suggestions for improvement in the implementation of the programme.

ToRs for the Assessment of Nutritional Status of children:

- i) To assess the anthropometric measurements of a sample of children availing MDM: Height, Weight, Mid arm Circumference.
- ii) To Calculate the Body Mass Index (BMI) on the basis of measurement of Height and weight.
- iii) To identify the children who are undernourished and over nourished.
- iv) To assess the nutritive value of the served MDM on the day of visit by 24 hour food recall method.
- v) To review the quality and quantity of the served MDM.
- vi) To review the satisfaction of the children parents and community on the served meal under MDM in respect of quality and quantity.
- vii) To suggest some nutritionally balance region specific recipes.
- viii) To assess the ways for better convergence with School Health Programme.

STATE LEVEL INFORMATION

STATE: Meghalaya

1. Administrative Set up for Management & Monitoring of the Scheme

Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of posts Filled up	No. of posts lying vacant	Reasons for vacancy
Government Staff at State level				
Director MDM	1	1	0	
Dy. Director MDM	1	1	0	
Planning Officer	1	1	0	
Monitoring Officer	1	1	0	
Contractual Staff at State level				
MIS-Coordinator	1	1	0	
State Coordinator	1	1	0	
Civil Work Coordinator	1	0	1	Resigned
Data Entry Operator	1	1	0	
Account Assistant	1	1	0	
Office Assistant	1	1	0	

2. Coverage of Children and Working Days

Stage	Target			Achievement	
	Enrolment	No of children approved by PAB-MDM	Working days approved by PAB-MDM	Average no of children availing MDM	Working days for which MDM was served
Pry	407997	393501	200	392619	113
Upper Pry	157970	136633	220	135388	120

Till September 2013

2. Flow of Funds from State Finance Department to State Level

Components	Date of Receipt of funds from Finance Department	Date of release to Directorate	Date of release to District	Date of release to Block	Date of release to School	State's Matching Contribution
Cost of Food grains	23.4.2013 22.7.2013	18.6.2013 1.9.2013	22.8.2013 4.11.2013			
Cooking cost	23.4.2013 22.7.2013	18.6.2013 1.9.2013	26.8.2013 31.10.2013 18.11.2013			18.6.2013 1.9.2013
Hon. to CCH	23.4.2013 22.7.2013	18.6.2013 1.9.2013	24.8.2013 23.8.2013 31.10.2013			18.6.2013 1.9.2013
Transportation Assistance	23.4.2013 22.7.2013	18.6.2013 1.9.2013	27.8.2013 31.10.2013			
MME	23.4.2013 22.7.2013	18.6.2013 1.9.2013	22.8.2013 5.11.2013			
Kitchen Sheds	-	-	-			

Kitchen Devices	3.5.2013	3.7.2013	27.8.2013			
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4. Utilization of Funds

Rs. In lakhs

Components	Funds Allocated	Expenditure (as on date)	Percentage Expenditure	Reasons for low expenditure if any
Cost of Food grains	699.41	372.52	53%	
Cooking cost	4043.02	2417.20	60%	
Hon. to CCH	1777.60	1066.56	60%	
Transportation Assistance	121.32	72.79	60%	
MME	109.12	46.48	43%	
Kitchen Sheds	0.00	0.00	0%	
Kitchen Devices	177.25	99.40	56%	
Total	6927.72	4074.95	59%	

5 Flow of Food grain (District Wise).

District	Food grain allocated (MTs)	Food grain lifted (MTs)	Date of issue of Release Order by State to district on (Date)	Date of issue of Food grain Release Order By FCI to District and Wholesalers	Date of issue of release order by Block to school
East Khasi Hills	2509.95	1461.94	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
Ri-Bhoi	1044.47	661.68	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
West Khasi Hills	2269.72	1228.69	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
Jaintia Hills	1495.80	928.24	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
East Garo Hills	1340.87	788.23	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
West Garo Hills	2852.31	1777.98	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
South Garo Hills	865.79	498.24	18.2.2013 27.9.2013	21.5.2013 3.8.2013	
Total	12378.91	7345.00			

- State order have been made for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter.
- FCI Order is of 1st & 2nd Quarter.

5(b) Arrangements for the Storage of food grains

Gunny bags	Silos in Kitchen-cum-store	Storage bins	Plastic containers	Lying in the open space
√	-	√	-	√

6. Payment to FCI (District Wise)

District	Food grain Lifted	Bills received from FCI	Payment made to FCI	Bills pending for 3 months and above	Reasons for pendency.
East Khasi Hills	1461.94	8259962	4395588	3864374	As Pending bills of 2011-12 of Rs.151.92 lakhs was made to FCI from allotted amount of 2013-14
Ri-Bhoi	661.68	3738493	1991512	1746981	
West Khasi Hills	1228.69	6942099	3693462	3248637	
Jaintia Hills, Jowai	928.24	5244557	2791665	2452892	
East Garo Hills	788.23	4453500	2371644	2081856	
West Garo Hills	1777.98	10045587	5319023	4726564	
South Garo Hills, Baghmara	498.24	2815057	1494708	1320349	
Total	7345.00	41499255	22057602	19441653	

Pending Bills is only for the 2nd Quarter 2013.

7. Availability of Infrastructure facilities

ii) Kitchen-cum-stores

No. of Institutes serving MDM	*No. of Institutes eligible for Kitchen	Status of Kitchen-cum-stores			
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Under Construction	Yet to be constructed
10612	9491	9491	6985	2391	115

*excluding EGS/AIE,NCLP schools and New schools constructed after 2009.

iii) Kitchen Devices

No. of Institutes serving MDM	No. of Institutes eligible for Kitchen Devices	Status of Kitchen Devices			
		Sanctioned Including New & Replacement of 2006-07 & 2007-08	Procured	Under Procurement	Yet to be procured
10612	10612	13619	10074	1988	1557

Sanction of 1557 kitchen devices is still awaited from State Government.

iv) Toilets

No. of Institutes	Availability of Toilets for				No. of sweepers engaged
	Boys	Girls	Toilets under construction	Not in use toilets (Non Functional)	
10612	8825		-	3089	No Records

Source : QPR

v) Fire Extinguishers

No. of Institutes	Availability of Fire Extinguishers		
	Installed	Yet to be installed	Whether being refilled regularly

8. Cook-cum-Helpers (CCH)

No. of children enrolled	No. of CCH eligible for engagement	No. of CCH sanctioned by PAB	No. of CCH engaged by State	Whether engaged as per	
				MDM Guidelines	*State's norms
565967	17776	17776	16920	Yes	1-50 enrl. = 1 CCH 51-100 enrl. = 2 CCH And every 100 1 Addl. CCH

* State's norms may be indicated. The number of SC, ST, OBC and Minority CCH may be indicated separately gender wise.

8 (a) Honorarium paid to Cook-cum-Helpers

Amount of Honorarium paid to each cook		Mode of Payment		
Central Share	State Share	Cash	Cheque	ECS transfer
900	100	-	√	√

9. Availability of Safe Drinking Water in schools:

No. of Institutes	Drinking Water	
	Having	Non Functional
10612	5630	-

Source: QPR

10. School Health Programme

No. of Institutes	No. of Institutes covered	Frequency (Half yearly/ early)	No. of children to be covered	No. of children covered	Distribution of			
					IFA	Vit. A	De-worming Tabs	Spectacles
10612	548	-	530134	40471	31069	2671	32443	

11. Inspections of Schools

No. of Institutes	No. of Instt. Inspected	Inspections by authorities			
		State	District	Block	Others
10612	2473	√	√	√	-

- 12. Contingency Plan for any untoward incident**
Toll free numbers in all Districts/Sub-Divisional Headquarters installed.

- 13. Best Practices followed in the State**
In some Districts parents contribute vegetables, etc., for MDM and actively participated in monitoring MDM activities in the Schools.

- 14. Action Plan, if any, for Poor Performing Districts**
Grading School Under MDM is under process.

- 15. Action Taken Note on the recommendations of previous Review Mission**
Not yet held.

- 16. Reimbursement of additional expenditure incurred for procuring LPG cylinders due to withdrawal of subsidy**
NO LPG is in use.

- 17. Grievances Redressal Mechanism**
The Government in Education Department has instructed all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) to install the Toll Free Telephone Number in their offices for receiving complaints and feed-backs concerning Mid Day Meal Scheme.
The Deputy Commissioners/SDOs (Civil) in compliance have set up Grievances Redressal Mechanism cell by way of giving the telephone numbers, fax-numbers and e-mail addresses for the public to ventilate their grievances or send feed-back concerning the implementation of MDM Scheme

DISTRICT LEVEL INFORMATION

1. **Name of the district** : East Khasi Hills District
2. **Number of Blocks in the District** : 9 Blocks
3. **Administrative set up (Please give information up to Block Level) for the Personnel's (Government /Contractual) working under the scheme**

Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of posts Filled up	No. of posts lying vacant	Reasons for vacancy
Government Staff at District and Block level				
District				
DSEO	1) Shri.W.S.Challam	Filled	Nil	
Sub-Divisional - Shillong				
SDSEO: Shillong	2) Smt. I. langngap	Filled	Nil	
SDSEO: Sohra	3) Smt. M.Pde	Filled	Nil	
SIS : Shillong	4) Shri. T. S. Lyngdoh	Filled	Nil	
	5) Shri. J. A Marwein	Filled	Nil	
	6) Shri. B. Mawlieh	Filled	Nil	
SIS : Sohra	7) Shri. V. Nianglang	Filled	Nil	
Contractual Staff at District and Block level				
District Coordinator	Shri. R. Kharsyntiew	Filled	Nil	
DEO : Shillong	Smti. V. Kharkongor	Filled	Nil	
DEO: Sohra	Smti. A. Sohtun	Filled	Nil	

4. **What is the administrative set up in other schemes viz. ICDS, SSA, RMSA etc. at District, Block Level both for Government and Contractual posts.**

5. **Coverage of Institutes, Children and Working Days**

Stage	Sub-Division	Institutes		Children			Working Days	
		Approved	Covered	Enrolment	Approved by PAB	Coverage	Approved	Covered
Pry	Shillong	1042	1042	74693	72039	72039	200	118
	Sohra	192	192	6966	6719	6719	200	118
	Total	1234	1234	81659	78758	78758		
U. Pry	Shillong	526	526	29689	25679	25679	220	125
	Sohra	91	91	3061	3061	2648	220	125

	Total	617	617	32750	28740	28327		
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Upto 2nd Quarter 2013-14.

6. **Financial Assistance received from the State (Tranche wise)**

(a) **Sub-Divisional :Shillong**

(Rs. In lakh)

Component	Opening balance	Funds recd. from State	Date of Receipt off funds	Funds Utilized	Balance Available
Cost of Food grains					
Cooking Cost	Nil	189.2 lacs 161.8 lacs	26.8.13 31.10.13	189.2 lacs	161.8 lacs
Transport Assistance					
Cook-cum-Helpers	Nil	92.5 lacs 92.5 lacs	23.8.13 31.10.13	92.5 lacs 92.5 lacs	Nil
MME	Nil	50000	31.5.13	50000	Nil
		109000	29.5.13	109000	Nil
		36000	22.8.13	36000	Nil
		184800	26.8.13	156800	28000
		36000	5.11.13	12000	24000
Total		415800		363800	52000
Kitchen Cum Store Room	Nil	195.2 lacs	27.6.12	976.5	982.7
Kitchen Devices	Nil	17 lacs	19.8.2013	13.7 lacs	3.3 lacs

(b) **Sub-Divisional: Sohra**

(Rs. In lakh)

Component		Opening balance	Funds recd. from State	Date of Receipt off funds	Funds Utilized	Balance Available
Cost of Food grains						
Cooking Cost	LPS		11,07,493 15,09,020	04.09.2013 31.10.2013	11,07,493	0
	UPS		7,26,479 9,88,366	04.09.2013 5.11.2013	7,26,479	
Transport Assistance						
Cook-cum-Helpers	LPS		4,50,000 9,00,000	04.09.2013 31.10.2013	4,48,000	2,000
	UPS		2,36,000 4,72,000	04.09.2013 31.10.2013	2,24,000	12,000
MME			2,08,624 36,000	04.09.2013 4.11.2013	86,000	1,22,624
Kitchens-cum-stores	LPS	2,57,81,216	0	0	1,26,20,880	1,31,60,336
	UPS	72,20,880	0	0	41,41,840	30,79,040
Kitchen	LPS		2,35,000	04.09.2013	0	2,35,000

Devices	UPS		55,000		0	55,000
Total		3,30,02,096	30,90,596		1,93,54,692	1,66,66,000

7. Food grains Allocated & Lifted

(In MTs)

Quarter	Stage	Allocation	Lifting	Utilization	Balance
First	Pry	526.11	526.11	526.11	0.00
	Upper Pry.	251.87	251.87	251.87	0.00
Second	Pry	443.89	443.89	443.89	0.00
	Upper Pry.	240.06	240.06	240.06	0.00

8. Payment made to FCI for the Food grains Lifted

Quarter	Food grains lifted during the month/ Quarter	Cumulative total of Food grains lifted	Bills received from FCI (Rs. In lakh)	Payment made to FCI so far	Balance Payment to be made to FCI	Reasons for non-payment
Done at the State Level						

9. Cook-cum-Helpers (CCH)

No. of children enrolled	No. of CCH eligible for engagement	No. of CCH sanctioned by PAB	No. of CCH engaged by State	Whether engaged as per	
				MDM Guidelines	*State's norms
114409	3427	3427	3028	Yes	

* State's norms may be indicated. The number of SC,ST,OBC and Minority CCH may be indicated separately gender wise.

9 (a) Honorarium paid to Cook-cum-Helpers

Amount of Honorarium paid to each cook		Mode of Payment		
Central Share	State Share	Cash	Cheque	ECS transfer
900	100			Bank A/C transfer

10. Kitchen-Cum-Stores

Sub-Division	Total Institutes including EGS/AIE Centers	*Institutes eligible for Kitchen cum Stores	Kitchen-cum-Stores				Reasons for non-construction
			Sanctioned	Constructed	Under Construction	Yet to be constructed	

Shillong	1568	1568	1462	943	519	0	-
Sohra	283	283	261	126	132	3	-
Total	1851	1851	1723	1069	651	3	

* excluding EGS/AIE, NCLP schools, New Schools constructed after 2009 with SSA grant

11. Kitchen Devices

Sub-Division	Number of Institutes eligible for Kitchen Devices	Kitchen devices				
		Sanctioned Including Replacement	Procured	Under Procurement	Not yet procured	Reasons for non-procurement
Shillong	1568	1821	1481	340	0	
Sohra	283	330	272	58	0	
Total	1851	2151	1753	398	0	

12 Monitoring Mechanism

- (a) Meetings of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (DLVMC) under the Chairpersonship of Member of Parliament
- Held on July 2013.
- (b) Meetings of District Level Steering-cum- Monitoring Committee under District Collector/Magistrate (DLSMC) :
- 18th July 2013 & 1st Nov 2013
- (c) Meetings of Block Level-cum- Monitoring Committee under BDO :

Name of Committee	Number of Meetings expected to be held	Number of meetings held	Reasons for less number of meetings
DLVMC		1	
DLSMC		2	
BLMC		2	

12 (b) Management Information System

Month wise Annual & Monthly Entries made by the District during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sub-Division	Month	Annual Entries				Monthly entries		
		No. of schools	Entries completed	Pending	%age	No. of schools	Entries completed	%age
Shillong	2013-14	1517	740	777	49%	1517	62	4%

Sohra	2013-14	283	162	121	57%	283	Nil	
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12(c) **Inspections of Schools by State Government Officials etc.**

Sub-Division	No. of Schools	No. of Schools Inspected	Inspections carried out by		
			State Level Officials	District Level Official	Block Level Officials
Shillong	1568	148		√	√
Sohra	283	108			√

12(d) **Whether State has also constituted State Review Mission on the lines of National Review Mission**

- **No Coment**

13. **Emergency/Contingency Plan**

DISTRICT LEVEL INFORMATION

1. **Name of the district** : Ri-Bhoi District
2. **Number of Blocks in the District** : 3 Blocks
3. **Administrative set up (Please give information up to Block Level) for the Personnel's (Government /Contractual) working under the scheme**

Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of posts Filled up	No. of posts lying vacant	Reasons for vacancy
Government Staff at District and Block level				
District				
DSEO	1	1	Nil	
Sub-Divisional - Nongpoh				
SDSEO Nongpoh	1	1	Nil	
SIS : Nongpoh	3	3	Nil	
Contractual Staff at District and Block level				
Data Entry Operator	1	1	Nil	

4. **What is the administrative set up in other schemes viz. ICDS, SSA, RMSA etc. at District, Block Level both for Government and Contractual posts.**
5. **Coverage of Institutes, Children and Working Days**

Stage	Institutes		Children			Working Days	
	Approved	Covered	Enrolment	Approved by PAB	Coverage	Approved	Covered
Pry	639	639	36509	35212	35212	200	114
U. Pry	269	269	11920	10310	10310	220	120

6. Financial Assistance received from the State (Tranche wise)

Rs. In Lakhs

Component	Opening balance	Funds recpt. from State	Date of Receipt of funds	Funds Utilized	Balance Available
Cost of Food					
Cooking Cost		28.28	19/8/2013	28.28	0
		58.03	19/8/2013	58.03	0
		79.08	31.10.2013	0	79.08
		38.48	5.11.2013	0	38.48
Cook-cum-helpers		31.8	23.8.2013	31.80	0
		63.6	31.10.2013	0	63.6
Transport					
MME		0.15	4/4/2013	0.15	0
		1.09	30/5/2013	1.06	0.03
		1.19	20/8/2013	1.16	0.03
		0.36	4.11.2013	0.12	0.24
Kitchens-cum-		965.99	27/6/2012	810.06	155.93
Kitchen Devices		8.4	19/8/2013	8.4	0
		5.3	16/10/2012	5.3	0
Total		1281.75		944.36	337.39

7. Food grains Allocated & Lifted

(In MTs)

Quarter	Stage	Allocation	Lifting	Utilization	Balance
First	Pry	244.68	244.68	244.68	0.00
	Upper Pry.	107.80	107.80	107.80	0.00
Second	Pry	206.458	206.458	206.458	0.00
	Upper Pry.	102.75	102.75	102.75	0.00

8. Payment made to FCI for the Food grains Lifted

Quarter	Food grains lifted during the month/ Quarter	Cumulative total of Food grains lifted	Bills received from FCI (Rs. In lakh)	Payment made to FCI so far	Balance Payment to be made to FCI	Reasons for non-payment
Done at the State Level						

9. Cook-cum-Helpers (CCH)

No. of children enrolled	No. of CCH eligible for engagement	No. of CCH sanctioned by PAB	No. of CCH engaged by State	Whether engaged as per	
				MDM Guidelines	*State's norms
48429	1590	1590		Yes	

* State's norms may be indicated. The number of SC,ST,OBC and Minority CCH may be indicated separately gender wise.

9 (a) Honorarium paid to Cook-cum-Helpers

Amount of Honorarium paid to each cook		Mode of Payment		
Central Share	State Share	Cash	Cheque	ECS transfer
900	100		√	

10. Kitchen-Cum-Stores

Total Institutes including EGS/AIE Centers	*Institutes eligible for Kitchen cum Stores	Kitchen-cum-Stores				Reasons for non-construction
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Under Construction	Yet to be constructed	
908	908	802	552	250	0	

* excluding EGS/AIE, NCLP schools, New Schools constructed after 2009 with SSA grant

11. Kitchen Devices

Number of Institutes eligible for Kitchen Devices	Kitchen devices				
	Sanctioned Including Replacement	Procured	Under Procurement	Yet to be procured	Reasons for non-procurement
908	1018	850	0	168	Under process

12 Monitoring Mechanism

(a) Meetings of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (DLVMC) under the Chairpersonship of Member of Parliament

(b) Meetings of District Level Steering-cum- Monitoring Committee under District Collector/Magistrate (DLSMC) :

(c) Meetings of Block Level-cum- Monitoring Committee under BDO :

Name of Committee	Number of Meetings expected to be held	Number of meetings held	Reasons for less number of meetings
DLVMC	2	1	
DLSMC	2	1	
BLMC	2	1	

12 (b) Management Information System

Month wise Annual & Monthly Entries made by the District during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Month	Annual Entries				Monthly entries		
	No. of schools	Entries completed	Pending	%age	No. of schools	Entries completed	%age

2013-14	908	Nil	908		908	Nil	Nil
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12(c) **Inspections of Schools by State Government Officials etc.**

No. of Schools	No. of Schools Inspected	Inspections carried out by		
		State Level Officials	District Level Official	Block Level Officials
908	80			√

12(d) **Whether State has also constituted State Review Mission on the lines of National Review Mission**

- **No Coment**

13. **Emergency/Contingency Plan**

Negative Balance/Foodgrains

SL.No.	Name of School	Balance	Foodgrains
1	Rangshkken U.P School	Negative	
2	Maurice Patrick King L.P School Laitryngew	Negative	Negative
3	Rise and Shine Presbyterian L.P/ U.P ,S.S.A , School	Negative	Negative
4	Cherraprebyterian L.P School ShellaNonsawlza	Negative	
5	Modern Learning Academy U.P School,Shnong	Negative	Negative
6	LarsingKhongwir L.P School MowsmaiShella	Negative	
7	St .Eligius R.C.L.P, School Mawsmai, Shella	Negative	
8	Sumer Umbamg UP School	Negative	
9	LumnongrimDewlieh LP School	Negative	Negative
10	Rev. MeshakKharkongor Memorial School	Negative	Negative
11	St. John LPS & UPS, Jyntru	Negative	Negative

Annexure-VII

Infrastructure Facility at School

S.No	School	Kitchen-cum-store	Kitchen Devices	Eating PLATES	Drinking Water	Mode of Cooking		Fire Extinguisher	Toilets		Log o	Food Norms
			COOKING UTENSILS			LP G	Fire Wood		Boys	Girls		
A) Myllem Block (East Khasi Hills District)												
1	St Joseph UPS ,Pynthorukhrah	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
2	Pynthorumkhrah UPS ,Golflink	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
3	Christ Churach UPS , MawlaiNonglum	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
4	Lushyiap UPS , Golflink	Not Avilable	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
5	Mount Carmel UPS , MawlaiNongkwkar	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	Purchase	Yes	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
6	Umshingpres UPS, Mawkroh	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
7	Stephen Memo UPS, MawlaiMawroh	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
8	Gorkha LPS, 3rd Mile	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unsuccien t	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
9	Gorkha UPS, 3rd Mile	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unsuccien t	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
10	San Shnong LP School	PUCCA	Unsuccien t	Unsuccien t	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
11	San Shnong UP School	PUCCA	Unsuccien t	Unsuccien t	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
12	Nongunlong LP School	PUCCA	Unsuccien t	Unsuccien t	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	No	No	YES	NO

13	Nongumlong UP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	No	No	YES	NO
B) Mawryngkneng, East Khasi Hills District												
14	KynjatShai LPS School, longskai, Kharang	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unsufficien t	Not Available	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	No	No	NO	NO
15	Smit Higher Secondary School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unsufficien t	Purchase	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	No	No	NO	NO
16	Urmasi-U-Joh Presbyterian School	PUCCA	Unsufficien t	Unsufficien t	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	No	No	NO	NO
C) Mawphlang Block (East Khasi Hills District)												
17	Rangshkken U.P School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
18	Rangshkken L.P School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
19	Petentecostal Academy U.P.S Rangshkken	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
20	Wahjanl Day S.S.A& L.P/U.P School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
D) Pynursla Block (East Khasi Hills District)												
21	UrksewWahpathaw L.P, School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
22	UrksewWahpathaw U.P, S.S.A, School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
23	RaidShabongGovt Border Ares U.P.S	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
24	WSWO ,U.P.S,Pynursla	PUCCA	NOT SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	Not Available	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
25	SengkhasiU.P.S,Lyngkyrdem	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
26	JingiasengKyntheiU.P.S,Lyngkyrdem	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	Rain Water Harvestin	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO

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27	LangkyrdemPres U.P.S	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	50 LESS	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
28	Laitlyngkot U.P.S	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	Purchase	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
E) ShellaBholaganj BLOCK (East Khasi Hills District)												
29	Maurice Patrick King L.P School Laitryngew	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
30	Laitryngew L.P/U.P School, Laitryngew	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	No	No	NO	NO
31	St.John Boys High School , Shohra	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
32	Rise and Shine Presbyterian L.P/ U.P ,S.S.A , School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
33	Cherraprebyterian L.P School ShellaNonsawlza	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	NOT SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
34	Modern Learning Academy U.P School,Shnong	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	10 LESS	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
35	LarsingKhongwir L.P School MowsmaiShella	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
36	St .Eligius R.C.L.P, School Mawsmai, Shella	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	LESS	P.H.E.D	Yes	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
37	Providence School ShillongMunicipal And Cant	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	LESS	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	YES	NO
F) Umsing BLOCK (Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh)												
38	Sumer Umbamg UP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	DAMAGE D	DAMAGE D	YES	No
39	Adda Sumer Govt. LP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
40	LumnongrimDewlieh UP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unufficient	Not Available	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
41	LumnongrimDewlieh LP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Unufficient	Not	No	Yes	NOT	Yes	Yes	No	No

				t	Available			AVAILABLE				
42	Eden Academy LP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
43	Eden Academy UP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
44	GorkhaPathsala LP Secondary School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
45	GorkhaPathsala UP Secondary School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
46	Sati Memorial School Rawa LP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	Well	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
47	Sati Memorial School Rawa UP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	Well	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
G) Umling Block (Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh)												
48	Rev. MeshakKharkongor Memorial School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	SUFFICIENT	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
49	St. John LPS & UPS, Jyntru	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
50	Jubilee Presbyterian UP School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
51	Nomiwel LPS & UPS, Nongpoh	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
52	Christian LPS & UPS	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
53	Ri-Bhoi Presbyterian Higher Secondary School	PUCCA	SUFFICIENT	Un sufficient	P.H.E.D	No	Yes	NOT AVAILABLE	Yes	Yes	No	No

