



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

D R A F T

National Programme

of

Mid Day Meal in Schools

(MDMS)

Annual Work Plan & Budget

2011 - 12

Arunachal Pradesh

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Foreword

The Mid Day Meal is a highly integrated and comprehensive programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt.of India aiming at achieving the goal of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) through extending nutritional support to the children to attend school regularly.

The programme seeks to address two of the most pressing problems for the majority of the school going children viz. hungry and education by:

- Improving the nutritional status of children of class I-VIII in Government, Local Body and Government Aided Schools and EGS and AIE Centers;
- Encouraging poor children of SC/ST and children belonging to disadvantaged section, to attend school more regularly and help them to concentrate on class-room (activities by eliminating class-room hunger);
- Providing nutritional support to Primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation;
- Fostering equality among the different socio-economical groups and narrow the gender gap.

With a view to achieve the objectives of the MDM Programme, all out efforts have been made to cover all those eligible children in the age group 6-14 years having attended classes daily in Govt, local body, Govt.Aided and EGS/AIE centers including community schools across the State of Arunachal Pradesh. This shows that not a single child, even he/she is residing near at international border area of the State, is not being left out from this flagship national school feeding programme.

I would like to express my gratitude to the State Planning Team for formulation of the State Annual Work Plan and Budget' 2011-12 for Mid Day Meal Programme.The proposals made on the various components of MDM Scheme in this document are based on the various district plans and thus it is a holistic plan for elementary quality education.

Follow up activity and monitoring is a very significant part which has bearing on the success of every programme.The basic ideal of monitoring is to improve and further strengthen the programme to achieve the long cherished goal. This document expresses the very essence of monitoring and evaluation.

I am thankful to every member of the state executive committee who shared his/her rich experience with the nodal department for successful planning of the MDM programme.

February 18, 2011

Itanagar

Sd/ Hage Khoda
Commissioner (Education)
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Itanagar

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Chapter - 1

Introduction

1.1 Brief History

Arunachal Pradesh is situated on the extreme North-Eastern most part of the Union of India in the Trans- Himalayan region between the latitude 26°28' N and 29°30' N and longitude 91°30' E and 97°30' E.

The land of rising sun is the homeland of 25 indigenous tribes with a number sub-tribes each having distinctive tradition and culture, custom and language. It has attained the Statehood through different stages of constitutional and administrative development. The area was known as the North East Frontier Agency, popularly known as NEFA since 1954. It attained a status of Union Territory in the name of Arunachal Pradesh on January 20, 1972. It covers an area of 83,743 Sq.Km. of mountainous terrains. It has 16 districts, 51 sub-divisions, 169 circles, 17 towns, 84 CD blocks, 3863 villages and 2167 Panchayats in 2009. Itanagar is the Capital of the State since 1972.

The erstwhile NEFA and now called Arunachal Pradesh is located on the North East extremity of India having international boundaries with Bhutan to the West, China to the North and Myanmar to the East and the states of Nagaland and Assam in the South. It is largest State in area among the North Eastern States.

The state is situated in the great Himalayan ranges with height ranging from 900 ft to 14000 ft height at Sela Pass. Most of the areas of the State are under forest coverage with inaccessible hilly terrains, with a sparse population. The eastern most part of Changlang and Tirap is in the Patkai range. It is full of countless rivers criss-cross the region. The major rivers are the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap. Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with breath takingly beautiful hilly terrains; deep gorges beautiful valleys and plateaus, dense and lush green forests with unique varieties of flora and fauna. It has also natural lakes, and rich mineral resources. The climate is highly humid in lower altitude and extremely cold in higher altitude. The annual average rainfall is about 35cms. The landslides and floods are natural phenomena occur in hilly and foothill region during summer monsoons.

Arunachal Pradesh is a thinly populated State in the country. As per 2001 Census the population of this landlocked State is 10, 97,068, of which males are 5, 79,941 and that of females 5, 18,027 with density of population of 13 persons per Sq.Km. and the sex ratio is 901 and decadal growth rate of 26.21 percent.

There are 25 major Tribes and a number of Sub tribes inhabiting this beautiful state with unique cultural heritage. All the tribes are derived from the same common stock but geographically isolated from each other and thus have some distinctive characters like languages, dialects, dress and costumes. First group consists of Monpas and Sherdukpen. Monpas inhabiting high mountain ranges bordering China and follow the Mahayana sect of Buddhism, whereas, the Khamtis follow the Hinayana sect of Buddhism.

The second group consists of Mijis, Akas, Nyishis, Tagins, Apatanis, Adis, Mishimis etc. believe in Donyi Polo - the Sun and Moon. Their religious worship goes with the phases of agricultural cycles.

The third group consists of Nocktes, Wangchos, Tangsas and Tutsas of Changlang and Tirap district. The Nocktes practices the elementary form of Vaishnavism and Tangas worship

their God in Rang Frah Mandir. Now a day, some Arunachalees have also adapted Christianity. The different tribal groups have a rich tradition of their own colorful festivals like Lossar, Nyokum, Dree, Boori-Boot, Si-Donyi, Mopin, Solung, Reh, Tamaaladu, Sangken, Chalo-Loku, Oriah, etc.

The Monpas and Khamptis have their own script while the other tribes use either Roman Script or Devanagrari to transcript their idea in written form.

The economy of Arunachal Pradesh is mainly depending on its agriculture, horticulture, live stock rearing etc. Jhuming cultivation presents in the tribes of Nyishis, Adis, Akas, Mijis and other tribes of the state while terrace cultivation and shifting is followed by Monpas, Apatanis etc. Maize, rice, finger millets, potatoes, ginger etc. are the major agricultural crops of the state.

Arunachal Pradesh is a hilly State and most of the villages are in rural areas, which are yet to be included in the road map of the country. The road communication generally remains disconnected during the summer monsoon rains and due to snow in the hilly reaches like Bomdila, Tawang, Tuting, Mechuka and Anini during winters.

The main mode of land transport is bus in major towns of district headquarters and Tata Sumo services are available from District HQ to the rural areas. There is no rail link in the state except Bhalukphong in West Kameng District, which is also not provided with train services at present. The air transport was through Pawan Hans Helicopter Services from Guwahati to Naharlagun / Itanagar, Pasighat, Tezu, Anini etc. Even today, if we want to reach Tali, Huri, Mechuka, Tuting, we have to walk on foot days together to reach these remote areas in the State. Like this, many places in remote areas of the State are poorly communicated and it takes five to ten days to reach on foot march.

The Telecommunication is on the developing stage. Most of the district headquarters and block headquarters are provided with Telecom facilities. There are four numbers of All India Radio Stations functioning in the State. The television facilities are available in most of the towns and villages through LP Transmitters or local cable network.

The Director of School Education is the head of Elementary and Secondary Education. Under his control, the Deputy Directors of School Education (DDSE) at the district level are functioning. The Assistants District Education Officers (ADEO) and Assistant Project Officers (APO) at Block Level are functioning as Block Education Officer. Under the Control of DDSE, ADEOs and APOs are the supervisory officers of Primary and Upper Primary Schools, while the supervision of all the Secondary and Higher Sec. Schools are under the jurisdiction of DDSE of the district as well as the Jt. Directors and DDSEs at the state level.

The higher and Technical Education is controlled by a separate director and all the state owned colleges and technical institutions are under his control.

The Arunachal Pradesh is one of the youngest States in the North East, which gained National attention after 1962. As a result, the literacy scenario of this state is far behind the rest of the nation. The state has attained substantial progress in the field of education and enhanced its literacy rate also. Much has to be done to bring it at par with the other states of North East.

Literacy Rate : 54.74

Male	:	64.07
Female	:	44.24.
Gender Gap	:	19.83
Decadal Literacy growth rate	:	13.15
Male	:	12.62
Female	:	14.55

The difference between literacy rate of male and female population in the State is 50.68 percent points. Amongst all the districts, the highest male literacy rate is 70.89 percent in Papum Pare district and the lowest male literacy rate is 20.21percent in Kurung Kumey district during 2001. Female literacy rate is highest in Papum Pare district which is 61.70 percent whereas it is lowest in Kurung Kumey of 13.90 percent.

Arunachal Pradesh is having different categories of schools. These schools are catering to the need of the children in age group 6-14 years and so on. The break up of different categories of schools is given below:

Sl.No.	Type of school/Centers	Primary	Upper primary	Total
1	Govt schools + LB School	2008	927	2935
2	Govt Aided schools	30	36	66
3	EGS /AIE Centers	1399	0	1399
4	Private	0	0	0
	Total	3437	963	4400

Source: DISE, 2008-09

Enrolment of children (Classes I – VIII) as on 30/09/2010 availing MDM during 2010-11.

Sl.No.	Type of school/Centers	No. of Children				Total (Pry + U.Pry)	
		Primary (I-V)		Upper Primary (VI – VIII)		Enrolment	Opted
		Enrolment	Opted	Enrolment	Opted		
1	Govt + LB+GA	174640	173786	70747	69304	245387	243090
2	EGS /AIE	27215	26869	0	0	27215	26869
	Total	2,01,855	200655	70,747	69304	272602	269959

Rationale of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

Mid-Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1995, first Mid-Day Meal programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By mid 1980, three States, viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu had universalized a cooked mid-day meal programme with their own resources for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91, the number of States implementing the MDM programme with their own resources had increased significantly. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August'1995 in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98, the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in class: I – V in Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools but also the children studying in centers run under Education Guarantee Scheme, Alternative Innovative Education and Community Schools. With a view to enhance enrolment, retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the scheme has been extended to cover Upper Primary children studying in class: VI-VIII in Government, Aided and Local Body schools in the year 2007-08. To-day, the NP-NSPE is the world's largest school feeding programme reaching out to 11.77 crores children across the country.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the MDM Scheme covers now 2.03 lakhs and 70,747 schools going children enrolled in Primary and Upper Primary level during 2010-11. The MDM Programme was first launched in the State on 15th August, 1995 in five districts with the rest of States of Indian Union. Initially only raw rice was provided to the children, but from 2003-04 onwards, in addition to food grains, the Central Government began to provide two other major components, viz. cost of cooking and provision of essential infrastructure in order to serve hot cooked meals to the children as per the Directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Objectives

The programme seeks to address two of the most pressing problems for the majority of the school children viz. hungry and education by:

- Improving the nutritional status of children of class I-VIII in Government, Local Body and Government Aided Schools and EGS and AIE Centers;
- Encouraging poor children of SC/ST and children belonging to disadvantaged section, to attend school more regularly and help them to concentrate on class-room (activities by eliminating class-room hunger);
- Providing nutritional support to Primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation;
- Fostering equality among the different socio-economical groups and narrow the gender gap.

1.2. Process of Plan Formulation

The success of any programme depends upon the proper planning and implementation. Since Mid-Day Meal is a decentralized scheme and therefore the planning process starts from the village /school level. For effective planning, the core planning team is to be formed from school level to state

level. Accordingly, we have formed the planning teams at different levels consisting of experienced and eminent persons from different sections of the society with proper representation from women groups

School/Village Level:

The Village Education Committee headed by a Gaon Burah/PRI member of the village is formed in all schools/ villages. The members are selected from the common public, Panchayati Raj Members, Women Group, PTA, MTA and Educated Youths who are interested in the educational progress and teachers. The VEC after conducting a participatory meeting has decided and focused various proposals for the educational developments of their habitations, to the block committee.

Block Level

At the block level, a committee headed by the Administrative Officer has been constituted at respective block. Under his control the ADEO works as members – Secretary for the Planning and Implementation of MDM Programme in the block. The block level members are selected from educationists, Panchayati Raj Members, Women, Self Help Group, Youths / NGO and teachers. After collecting the village plans, the block level committee has convened a meeting for compilation and finalization of the block level plan. After compilation of block plan it was submitted to the district

District Level

At district level, a planning committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Dy. Director of School Education is the Nodal Officer of the MDM programme. The members have been selected from heads of Department, Principals, Headmasters Hr Sec/Sec, District Assistant Education Officer, Principal DIET, Zilla Parishad Members, Women activist etc. The district plan is compiled on the basis of block plans after conducting a meeting for finalization of the District Annual Work Plan and Budget for MDM Scheme, 2011-12.

State Level

At state level, a planning team has been formed under the Chairmanship of Commissioner (Education), Director of School Education as Nodal Officer with 16 District Assistant Education Officers (ADEOs) of 16 districts and Dy Director of School Education (MDM) as members. This planning team after careful checking and analyzing of various aspects of district plans, the State Draft Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2011-12 for MDM Scheme was prepared. After preparation of the plan it was presented to the Executive Committee of MDM Programme and got it approval.

Collection of DISE Data

For collection of data at various levels, micro planning process has been taken up in the districts. During the micro planning process, the ADEOs, APOs and teachers were engaged in for collection of data at all schools with regard to 6-14 age group children enrolled in various educational institutions and actual number of schools: Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided and EGS and AIE Centers including Community Schools under State Plan which have been availing benefits of MDM.

At block level, the information / data so collected from various schools were compiled manually and have been used for preparing block plan.

Although, the data collection process of MDM DISE was completed by the month September 2010, due to want of capacity building, the computerization of DISE data at district level, could not be completed. The data required for planning purpose was obtained through the manual compilation at block level. Then it was further compiled at district level and used for preparing the district AWP & B 2011-12. In addition to this, the district data available from various sources like figures of census 2001, the school based data of DDSE's office, etc were also used for formulation of a realistic Annual work Plan & Budget 2011-12 for MDM Scheme of both Districts and State.

The training for capacity building of ADEOs on formulation of planning process was held on 8th - 12th February, 2011 at State Hqs, Bharat Scouts & Guides, Naharlagun.

At State as well as District Level, the MIS Cell of MDM Scheme is not well equipped by staffing qualified and experienced Computer personnel for managing the MIS Cell. A separate MDM Cell is also being proposed and steps are being taken to form a State MDM Society in the pattern of SSA in the next year.

MDM MIS Cell needs the following personnel at State and District levels:

i. System Analyst Cum MIS Officer	:	1
ii. Computer Programmer	:	1
iii. Data Entry Operator	:	3

At District level

i. MIS Co-coordinator	:	1
ii. Camp Programmer	:	1
iii. Data entry Operator	:	2

These posts may be filled up purely on temporary/contractual basis for State MDM MIS Cell and District MDM MIS Cell each of 16 districts.

The planning process at District and State level has been documented properly by recording the minutes of the meeting.

Chapter - 2

Description and assessment of the programme implemented in the current year

(2010-11) and proposal for next year (2011-12) with reference to:

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

Mid-Day Meal Programme has been implemented properly in all the 16 districts across the State of Arunachal Pradesh during the current academic session 2010-11. However, the food grains (Rice) allocation made by the Govt of India for the year 2010-11 based on enrolment of 2,00,347 children of Primary stage and 69,095 children of Upper Primary stage were served cooked /hot meals during 2010-11.

Lack of better understanding of this national flagship programme of nutritional support to school going children by the FCI authority and Area Manager of FCI Godowns, food grains (Rice) for MDM were not delivered timely as a result the District Education Authorities (DDSEs) were not in a position to draw the food grains from FCI on stipulated time, in turns, this has adversely affected to smooth implementation of cooked mid day meal in schools.

More than 70 percent of the schools are located in remote rural and inaccessible areas across the State. Road connectivity between district headquarters and villages is inadequate. Foot march takes not less than 3-5 days. So, food grains have to be carried on head load to school by porters/villagers on fixed rates per day as per Public Distribution System prevalent in the State.

The Govt of India has accorded approval to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh to extend Central Assistance of Transportation cost of food grains as per PDS rate w.e.f. 1st December 2009. This may help the State Govt to mitigate scarce of transportation cost as prevalent earlier. Estimates of head load carriage charges would be submitted separately to Govt of India in the current year 2010-11 after getting approved rates of all 16 districts.

2.2. Food grains management, including adequacy of allocation, timeliness of lifting, transportation and distribution and suitability of storage at different levels. Challenges faces and plan to overcome them.

Food grains (Rice) have been allocated free of cost to the State Government by Govt of India for the period from April '2010 to March'2011 for 220 school meal days for implementation of cooked mid-day meal programme both at Primary and Upper Primary Stages. Allocated food grains have been lifted and utilized fully in schools/centers during the year.

Food grains lifted and aggregated consumption in schools as on 31/12/2010

Year	Stage	Food grains Allocation for FY 2010-11 (in MTs)	Food grains Lifted (in MT)	Availability at schools as on 31/12/2010 (in MTs)	% Availability
2010-11	Primary	4407.634	3084.90	3104.25	70.43
	U/Primary	2280.135	1484.93	1605.48	70.41
	Total	6687.769	4569.83	4709.73	70.42

Payment to FCI for cost of food grains as on 31.12.2010.

Year	Stage	Food grains Lifted (in MT)	Bills raised by FCI		Payment made to FCI	
			Qty (in MTs)	Amount	Qty (in MTs)	Amount
2010-11	Primary	3084.90	1074.13	60.69	295.63	16.70
	U/Primary	1484.93	764.11	43.18	230.25	13.01
	Total	4569.83	1838,24	103.87	525.88	29.71

Utilization of Transportation Assistance as on 31.12.2010

Year	Stage	Adhoc Allocation (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Unspent (Rs.in lakhs)
2010-11	Primary	13.80	13.43	0.37
	U/Primary			
	Total	13.80	13.43	0.37

Utilization of Central Assistance towards MME as on 31.12.2010

Year	Stage	Adhoc Allocation (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Unspent (Rs.in lakhs)
2010-11	Primary	20.23	15.14	5.09
	U/Primary			
	Total	20.23	15.14	5.09

Utilization of Central Assistance including State share towards Honorarium to Cooks-cum- helpers as on 31.12.2010.

Year	Stage	No.of CcHs	Allocation (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Unspent (Rs.in lakhs)
2010-11	Primary	5940	527.23	98.99	428.24
	U/Primary	2242	118.49	37.36	81.13
	Total	8182	645.72	136.35	509.37

Food grains allocation against Primary and Upper Primary stages weren't adequate because food grains hadn't been allocated on the basis of enrolment of children as on 30th September'2010. The projected enrolment of children at Primary stage in September 2010 was 2, 01,855 whereas Govt of India had accorded sanction for 2, 00,347. In the same manner, the projected enrolment of children at Upper Primary stage in the same year was 70,747 whereas it was only 69,095 as approved in the PAB '2010-11.

12 districts had lifted food grains from concerned FCI Go downs as per allocation and delivered to eligible schools/centers up to 31st December;2010. Kurung Kumey, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and Lohit districts could not lift food grains because of non-availability of stocks in the FCI base depot during the 3rd quarter period. West Kameng, East Kameng and Tirap districts could not lift additional foograins allocation during 3rd quarter. Revalidation for the same has been approached to MHRD, Govt.of of India.

Drawal/lifting of food grains become a great problematic when FCI authority sometimes refused to allocate food grains to concerned district before 25th of a month/quarter. In such case, drawal/lifting of food grains from FCI delayed and delivery to schools also hampered.

All the 16 districts are facing acute infrastructure facilities especially at the Dy Director of School Education (DDSE) office for storage of food grains drawn from FCI godown. It is a great problem to all DDSEs in management and storage of food grains at districts level. Storage of food grains at school level is managed smoothly by the Head Teacher/In charge. A better and free from any contamination and a spacious godown is a must in all schools and under DDSE's disposal is binding for better delivery system. Steps have been taken up for providing better storage facility in all schools and DDSE's office.

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

The funds under cooking costs from Govt of India and 10 percent of the State matching share is combinely obtained for budgetary support /concurrence from the State Finance Department (FD) before the funds are released to the disposal of Dy Director of School Education (DDSE) of all the 16

districts. The total fund towards cooking costs of the State is further sub-allocated to the concerned district as per actual enrolment of children approved in the PAB by Govt of India against each district.

The Dy Director of School Education of the concerned district then further sub-allocates the funds towards cooking costs to the Principal/Headmaster/Teacher In charge of concerned school through the Block Level Education Officer, namely, Assistant District Education Officer (ADEO). The ADEO further disburses the fund to the concerned school authority under his/her jurisdiction and the Village Education Committee (VEC)/School Management Committee (SMC) ultimately utilizes the fund for providing hot cooked meals to its children as per prescribed menu.

Due to various observations under financial rules by the Finance Department it takes months together to get concurrence and this is the main reason for delay in release of funds to the districts. Thus funds have been released to districts in Septmebr'2010.

Central Assistance/State contribution received towards cooking costs and utilization as on 31.12.2010 is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Stage	Fund received (in Rs. lakhs)			Fund utilized (in Rs, lakhs)
			Central	State	Total	
1	2010-11	Primary	639.93	36.80	676.70	161,80
2	2010-11	U/Primary	317.41	21.99	339.40	126.85

2.4. System for procuring cooking ingredients (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones,salt,condiments,oil and fuel,etc) commodities which are centrally purchased and supplied to schools or locally purchased at school level.

Break up of nutrition content and cost of meal per child per day as per State Nutrition/Expenditure norm including Central Assistance and Sate contribution (unit cost) for Primary and Upper Primary stage as under MDM in 2011-12 as under:

A: Primary

Sl.No.	Food Item	Quantity (in grams)	Cost of quantity recommended (in Rs)	Calories	Protein content (in grams)
1	Food grains (Rice)	100	Free	340	8
2	Pulses	20	1.20	70	5
3	Vegetables (in leafy	50	0.80	25	0
4	Oil & fat	5	0.40	45	0

5	Salt & condiments	As per need	0.15	0	0
6	Fuel	0	0.34	0	0
7	Labor & other administrative charges	0	0	0	0
	Total		2.89	480	13

B: Upper Primary

Sl.No.	Food Item	Quantity (in grams)	Cost of quantity recommended (in Rs)	Calories	Protein content (in grams)
1	Food grains (Rice)	150	Free	550	8
2	Pulses	30	2.03	80	5
3	Vegetables (in leafy	75	1.35	25	0
4	Oil & fat	7.5	0.60	45	0
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	0.15	0	0
6	Fuel	0	0.20	0	0
7	Labor & other administrative charges		0	0	0
	Total		4.33	700	13

The food norms shown above tables have been revised w.e.f. 01/04/2011 as under.

Sl.No.	Food Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains (Rice)	100 gms	150 gms
2	Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
3	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gms	75 gms
4	Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need

Procurement of cooking ingredients like pulses, vegetables, oil, salt & condiments are done locally by school authority in consultation with VEC/SMC members and as per rate prescribed for cooking cost per child per day under MDM Guidelines. Many far flung schools have to purchase cooking ingredient items like pulses, oil, salt and condiments from market at district headquarters and return back to school on foot march for 3-4 days.

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

Cooking and serving of meals to children from classes I – VIII in schools are arranged by cooks-cum- helpers under the supervision of Principals, Headmaster, Head Teacher, Teacher in charge MDM, VEC/SMC members. Occasionally PRI members, PTA, MTA also visit the school during mid day meal serving hours.

Precautionary measures/steps have been taken to prevent occurrence of fire accident and food poison. Every step is taken up to maintain neat and clean while serving meals and make aware the child of keeping self- hygienic and health care. Proper storage of food grains is also taken into utmost consideration at school.

Training of cooks-cum-helpers on hygiene, cooking and other related aspects of cooking/serving of meals to children has been conducted with the help of personnel of social and welfare department, health department,etc.at block and school levels.

2.6. Procedure for getting Kitchen shed constructed.

No funds have been accorded sanction towards construction of kitchen-cum store during the current financial year'2010-11. Previously, kitchen sheds were constructed by the villagers under the supervision of district education authority and VEC/SMC members.CGI sheets were procured centrally in order to ensure quality. Re-proposal of the current FY 2010-11 for 47 number of kitchen –cum-store is proposed in the AWP&B 2011-12.

The bag log of 142 kitchen sheds is to be constructed during the FY 2011-12 with the reconciliation of the unspent fund under infrastructure development (kitchen shed) of the year 2007-08 in West Kameng (135 kitchen sheds) and East Kameng (7 kitchen sheds) districts.

2.7. Procedure of procurement of kitchen devices from (i) funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme (ii) other sources.

(i) Funds released under MDM Programme during 2010-11:

Physical : 00
Financial : 00

(ii) Other sources: No funds have been received from other sources for procurement of school kitchen devices during the year.

Funds received from Govt of India for procurement of kitchen devices @ Rs.5000/- per school have been placed at the disposal of Dy Director of School Education (DDSE) of the concerned

district to procure/purchase at district/school as per convenience by observing all codal formalities.. Procurement of kitchen devices for 1951 schools proposed in the AWP&B 2010-11 is re-proposed in the FY 2011-12.

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

All Dy Directors of School Education and Assistant District Education Officers (ADEOs),MDM of 16 districts have been given capacity building and orientation training programme on community mobilization, monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the flagship programme of Mid Day Meal across the State in the month of June, 2010; on maintenance of transparency/accountability and on monitoring and evaluation in November/December'2010 and workshop on planning process and formulation and for preparation of Annual work Plan & Budget in February'2011 at Itanagar from time to time in order to evolve a realistic implementation strategy.

At the district level, the district education officers (DDSE/ADEO) and faculty of DIET imparted training to teachers, educational volunteers of EGS/AIE centers and community schools and cook/helpers on supervision, cooking and serving meals and cleanliness aspect and preventive measures against any human error that may cause irreparable event to life of children in school.

The Hon'ble Minister (Education), Shri Bosiram Siram and Commissioner (Education),Shri Hage Khoda has been the source inspiration to the officers/officials of Department of School Education towards smooth and effective implementation of the MDM Scheme in the State during FY 2010-11. Above all, the Hon'ble chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh has extended all

2.9. Management Information System at School, Village/Gram Panchayats, Block, District and State Level.

MIS under MDM at district level is poorly equipped due to poorly staffing/dealing hands.ADEO (MDM) is the only official in DDSE's office in the district to undertake various works relating to implementation of MDM programme.Compilation and computerization of data become hardship. Most of the relevant data are computed with the help of DISE coordinators of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).All DDSEs have been given instructions to disseminate the importance of MIS to all Head Teachers /Headmasters to maintain up to date school based data so that a single channel data flow takes place. Flow of information in form of Monthly/Quarterly Progress Report from school to district thence to State normally delays due to backward communication or road connectivity.

2.10. Systems to ensure transparency and openness in all aspects of programme implementation, including inter alia, food grains management, ingredients procurement, cooking and serving, appointment of cooking staff, construction of kitchen sheds and procurement of cooking devices.

Every step is being taken into care to maintain transparency and accountability in all aspects of MDM programme implementation at State, District, Block and School Levels. To ensure openness on central assistance provided for food grains, cooking costs, transportation of food grains cost, kitchen sheds, kitchen devices, cook/helpers; etc allotted to respective district is notified/displayed in the office of the Dy Director of School Education and School Notice Board.

Transportation of food grains (Rice) for MDM is carried out directly by the Deputy Commissioner by inviting open tender and the selected carriage contractors are entrusted with the responsibility of transportation of food grains from FCI godown to school.

Construction of kitchen-cum-store is carried out by the VEC/SMC or contractor/person assigned by the district authority. Kitchen devices are procured at district level confirming codal formalities.

Cooking ingredients are purchased at school level by school authority and VEC/SMC. Engagement of cook/helpers for each school is made by the district authority level.

2.11. Measures taken to rectify:

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

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

- III. Delay in delivery of cooking cost at school level.
 - (a) Food grains and cooking cost are sanctioned as per actual enrolment of children at Primary and Upper Primary stage. These two MDM components are approved in the PAB at the State/ Central Level as per demand of the concerned district.
 - (b) This sort of situation doesn't arise in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Actual requirement of food grains and cooking costs depend on actual number of children at Primary and Upper Primary stage.
 - (c) This is because a number of financial rules/regulations have to be adhered to while obtaining budgetary support and concurrence of the State Finance Department before funds are released to the district/school level. In view to over come this time lag, the Department of School Education has been mooted a proposal, as advised by the Govt. of India, for formation of "the State MDM Implementation Society" in the pattern of SSA in the next financial year'2011-12 so that the central assistance could be credited to the society's account directly. This, in fact, will enable the State Government to release the funds to districts/schools without delay and ensure effective programme implementation across the State.

2.12. Details of Evaluation studies conducted and summary of its findings.

In addition to External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency, namely, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, all District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and District Resource Centers (DRCs) and State Institute of Education, Itanagar have been nominated by the State Government as Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Agencies for conducting assessment studies on impact and programme parameters of the Mid Day Meal Programme. DIETs and DRCs have

been undertaking assessment/performance studies since September'2010 and summary of their findings are expected to be available at Directorate of School Education office in April'2011.

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

All 16 districts have been given instructions to submit a suitable presentation with video recording on best practices followed in respective district and thus the districts have stated that MDM programme has reached out to most remote areas even near international borders with a significant scale of community participation in the programme implementation. Even community of the villages rich in horticultural products, especially in West Kameng , West Siang, Upper Siang, East Siang and Lohit districts used to supply fresh fruits like apples, oranges, bananas free of cost to add delicacy to school's MDM menu.

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

- No incidents of unhygienic food served and cases of children falling ill while taking mid day meals have been reported from any school of any district during the period from April'2010 to December'2010.
- District Administration of all 16 districts have constituted a committee to supervise and monitor all aspects of MDM programme, especially quality control of food grains supplies at FCI godown, storage of food grains and cooking of meals, cleanliness, safe drinking water, etc. at school level.
- Funds under MDM programme have been utilized judiciously for the welfare of all eligible school going children (Class: I-VIII) at all levels as per MDM guidelines.
- There is no room for the people to practice social discrimination in the tribal society in Arunachal Pradesh. Equality and tolerance prevails in the State.
- The State Government has issued instructions/directives to District Administration to take precautionary steps to avoid fire accidents, food poison, contamination of food, etc in all schools.

2.15. Extent of involvement of NGOs and Civic Body Organizations (CBOs)/PRIs in the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.

Exception to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Education Committee/School Management committee, there is not a single Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) has so far

involved in the implementation of Mid Day Meal Programme in Arunachal Pradesh. Emergence of Civic Body Organizations is yet to come up in the State.

2.16. Status of School Health Programme with special focus on provision of micro-nutrients, Vitamins-A, de-worming medicine, Iron and Folic acid, Zinc and recording of height, weight etc.

- As of now, Primary Health Centers and Angadwadi Centers used to provide micro-nutrients, vitamin - A, de-worming medicines to the school going children.
- The Directorate of School Education has been issuing instructions from time to time to all Dy Directors of School Education of the districts to organize Medical/Health assessment camps at district headquarters at least twice a year with the help and cooperation of Department of Health Services. As such School Health Programme has been due given importance under MDM programme in all districts.
- To record the status of a child's weight and height, the Directorate of School Education has released funds to disposal of DDSE of the districts for purchase of weighing machines and height recorder @ Rs.5000/- per school.

2.17. Steps taken to strengthen the monitoring mechanism in the Block, District and State level and status of constitution of SMCs at these levels. Status of formation on steering Committee at Village/School/cooking agency level.

Management Structure:

For effective and efficient management and implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme in schools, Monitoring cum Steering Committees have been formed at different levels as under:

i) State Level:

At State Level, the Monitoring cum Steering Committee (SCMC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt.of Arunachal Pradesh with the following other members:

- i. Commissioner (Education)
- ii. Commissioner (Finance)
- iii. Secretary (Planning)

- iv. Secretary (Health & Family Welfare)
- v. Secretary (Civil supplies)
- vi. Secretary (Social welfare & women Development)
- vii. Secretary (RD&UD)
- viii. Director (Civil Supplies)
- ix. Director of School Education – Member Secretary
- x. 2 (two) Experts in area of Nutrition
- xi. 4 (four) persons, of which 2 shall be women in the area of Nutrition/Child Welfare
Community/Women Mobilization/School Education/Child Health.
- xii. Representatives from the district
- xiii. One representative from teachers

ii) District Level:

Similarly, the District Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee has also formed under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the district with the other members as under:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| i. Deputy Commissioner | : | Chairman |
| ii. Dy Director of School Education | : | Member Secey |
| iii. District Civil Supply & Food | : | Member |
| iv. District Medical Officer | : | Member |
| v. Dy Director of ICDS | : | Member |

Other members

- vi. 01 (one) expert in the area of Nutrition & Child Development
- vii. 04 (four) persons, of which 2 shall be women in the area of Nutrition/Child Welfare
Community/Women Mobilization/School Education /Child Health.
- viii. One representative from teachers.

iii. Block Level:

The Steering cum Monitoring Committee has been formed at all Blocks under the Administrative Officer with the following members:

- i. ADC/SDO/EAC/CO : Chairman
- ii. ADEO : Member Secey
- iii. HM/Principal of Block HQs : Member
- iv. Medical Officer : Member
- v. PRI (ZPM) : Member

Other members

- vi. 01 (one) expert in the area of Nutrition & Child Development
- vii. 4 (four) persons, of which 2 shall be women in the area of Nutrition/Child Welfare community/Women Mobilization/School Education /Child Health.
- viii. One representative from teachers

iv. School Level :

The Village Education Committee/School Management committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of MDM programme at school/village level. The Head Teacher of the concerned school acts as Member Secretary. Anchal Samiti Member/Gram Panchayat Members of the village are also involving in monitoring and supervision of cooking and serving mid day meals.

The State level review meeting was convened on 25/06/2010 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (Education), Govt.of of Arunachal Pradesh, which was also attended by Under Commissioner (Education), Director,Jt Directors, Senior Officers of School Education Department. . A number of similar review meetings have been held at Itanagar in October &November'2009 which was attended by the Hon'ble Minister of Education, Commissioner (Education), Director, Jt Directors, Dy Directors and Assistant District Education Officers to initiate suitable mechanism for efficient and effective implementation, management and monitoring and evaluation of MDM Programme in the State. Similarly review meetings have also been conducted at district, block and school levels from time to time.

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

- i. The State Government has appointed 03 (three) Jt.Director of School Education and 01 (one) Dy Director of School Education as overall in - charges for monitoring and supervision of schools of the State.
- ii. The Dy Director of School Education of respective district has also been given instructions to carry out inspection of schools and supervise and monitor all flagship programmes including MDM Scheme. ADEO of respective Block is to inspect at least 10 schools under his/her block and submit performance reports.

- iii. Apart from the above, the Commissioner (Education) and Director of School Education organized tour programme, from time to time, to various districts to assess the programme implementation at school/block level. Also, the Dy Commissioner of respective district carried out inspection of schools to oversee the overall implementation/performance of MDM scheme.

2.19. Feedback/comments in respect of Monitoring Institutions designated for your State/UT to monitor implementation of MDM and action taken thereon.

- i. The Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh is the Monitoring Institution to undertake monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in the State. In the current year, the institution is undertaking assessment studies and the summary of its findings are yet to submit.
- ii. SIE/DIETs/DRCs have been entrusted with the responsibility of internal monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme implementation and summary of their findings are yet to submit.
- iii. Reports and observations/suggestions of the monitoring institution of the previous year have ready been taken up for necessary improvement and redressal at the State and District level.

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

- Overall implementation of MDM programme in the State during 2010-11 is very satisfactory in all the districts, exception to a very few pockets where geographical situation poses restrictions.
- Support of the Central Govt in form of central financial assistance towards food grains costs, transportation of food grains costs and cooking costs are sources of strengths to the implementation of the programme. Also all sorts of supports extended by the State Government are also strengthening the Department of School Education to implement the programme in order to achieve goal of Universalization of elementary education in the country.
- Difficult terrains, backwardness of road connectivity in far flung areas and unsound state's fiscal position leading to inability of making state matching share available are some of the weaknesses in the implementation of the programme.
- As of now, however, this school feeding programme has become a people's programme that has boost up morale of the stakeholders to do more meaningful and innovative activities so as to achieve the goals/objectives of this National Programme of Nutritional Support to Elementary Education [Mid Day Meal Scheme].
- Monitoring, supervision and inspection become more difficult when one proceeds towards inaccessible remote area to the extreme northern, eastern and western region of the State. To reach the remote part of this State, it takes several days. For

instance, to go to Tali Circle of Kurung Kumey District takes more than 4 / 5 days on foot march; Jairampur in Changlang District takes a day of Pawan Hans Helicopter service but takes more than one week to return to Changlang the District H.Q. Similarly many places of the State are located at the most remotest part as such there is no any conveyance other than foot march. This is, in fact, the main reason for poor coverage of monitoring and supervision of schools in remote areas.

- The amount earmark for MME is not at all adequate for meeting expenses of TA/DA of field functionaries. The cost of traveling by means of transport is very costly besides food and lodging.

Problems/Issues:

- FCI base depot/godowns at District Headquarters have no adequate foograins stocks resulting delay in lifting of food grains.
- Delay in release of funds to the Districts due to Financial formalities observed by State Finance Department.
- Regional Office FCI reluctant to release food grains monthly
- Funds for making payment of cost of foograins to FCI may be accorded upto 3rd in one go allocation of central assistance.
- Lack of convergence with other departments like health, PHE, etc for child health check up and infrastructure facility like drinking water facilities in schools.
- Transportation and communication bottleneck.
- Inadequate provision for State matching share in the State Plan.
- Remoteness, hilly and difficult terrain.
- Floods and landslides.