



**Government of Madhya Pradesh
Panchayat & Rural Development Department
IInd floor, Vindhyachal Bhavan,
M.P.Bhopal**

No. /22/D-9/MDM/2013 Bhopal, Dated / /2013

To,

Dr. Amarjit Singh,
Additional Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of School Education and Literacy,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi,

Sub.: Submission of Annual Work Plan for Mid Day Meal in Schools - 2013-14.

Ref.: Your Letter F. No.9-1/ 2013-MDM 2-1 Dated 15.03.2013.

With reference to above cited subject and letter please find enclosed herewith the Annual Work Plan and Budget for Mid Day Meal scheme in Madhya Pradesh for the year 2013-14.

Encl.: As above

(Dr. Rajesh Rajora)
Secretary
Government of Madhya Pradesh
Panchayat & Rural Development Department
Bhopal M.P.



**National Programme
of
Mid Day Meal in Schools
(MDMS)
Annual Work Plan & Budget
2013-14**



**Government of Madhya Pradesh
Panchayat & Rural Development Department**

National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDMS)

Annual Work Plan & Budget 2013-14

1. INTRODUCTION :

1.1 Brief History

Despite achieving near Universalisation of access to elementary education and increase in the provisioning of infrastructure and teachers in schools, the problems of retention, dropout and low learning levels of children still persist. There are clear indications that family poverty has a negative effect on all key educational indicator of children. On both weight for age and height for age criteria, about half the children in Madhya Pradesh are malnourished and one fourth are severely malnourished. Besides, there are significant social disparities among social strata to which they belong.

Empirical observations and data available show that children with low health and nutritional levels, or those who support family tend to be the ones whose attendance is irregular, and whose participation in school processes tend to be conspicuously low. Therefore, there is a strong case for if child development programmes to combine the components of education with health and nutrition, to address there problems comprehensively.

To ensure improved enrolment and retention, and to address the concerns of poverty, social disparity, socio-economic divide and gender inequality, the mid-day meal scheme is an effective strategy.

The National Programme of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was formally launched on 15th August, 1995. The implementation of MDM was started in Madhya Pradesh in 1995. Initially the scheme, provided for distribution of dry rations or Daliya/ Porridge as

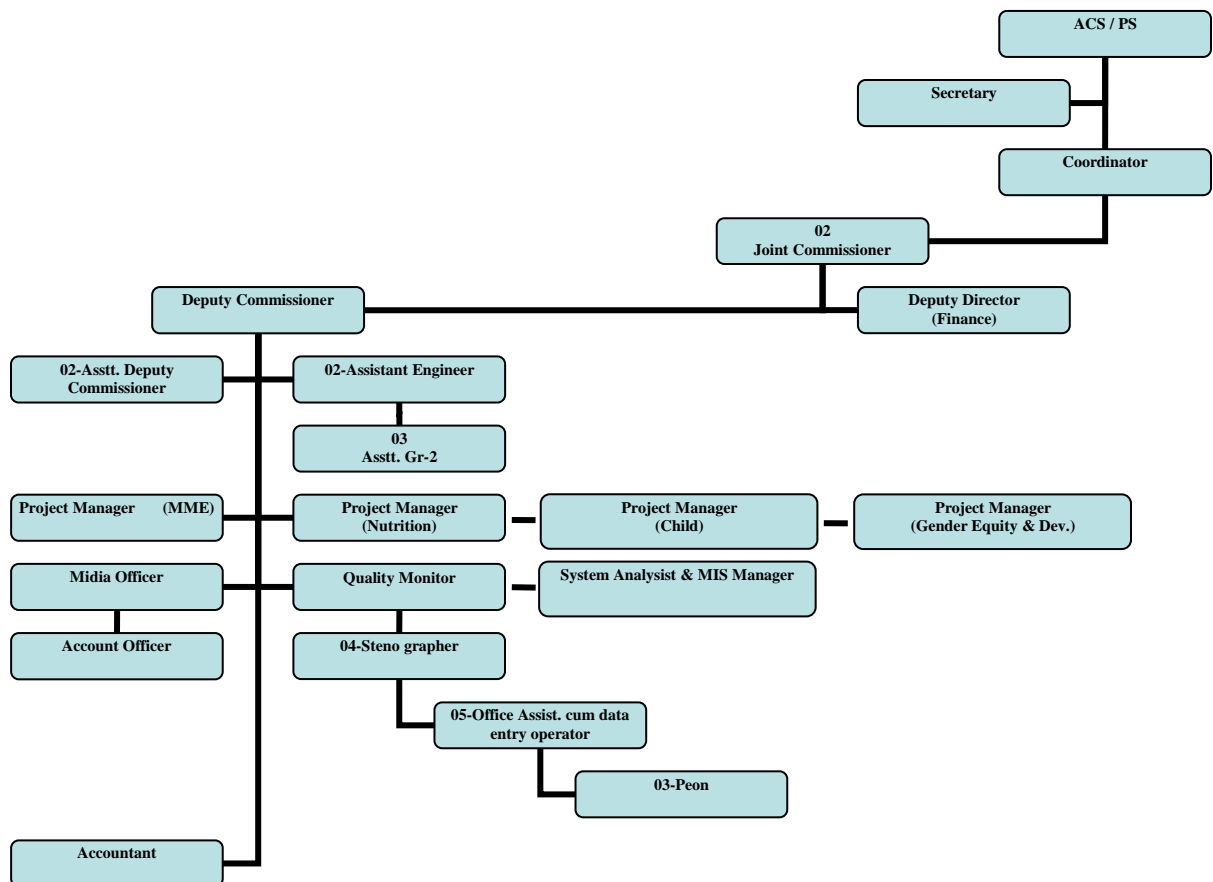
per availability of financial resources with implementation agency. In the year 2004, the State Government decided to replace 'Daliya' or 'Porridge' by cooked meal in the form of Dal-Roti /Dal-Sabji or Dal-Rice /Dal-Rice-Sabji to students of government /government aided primary schools. Later in the academic year 2004-05 Government of India, Ministry Of Human Resources Development also issued instructions and provided assistance for cooking cost to serve the cooked food for primary schools under MDM. The menu and quantity of MDM for primary school children was revised and improved (Dal-Roti-Sabji in wheat predominant area and Dal-Rice-Sabji in Rice predominant area) in Madhya Pradesh from 15th August 2006, consequent to the increased assistance for cooking cost from Rs. 1.00 to 1.50 per child per day made available by the Govt. of India. In the academic year 2007-08, the implementation of MDM has also been started in middle schools of Educationally Backward Blocks of Madhya Pradesh, as well as year 2008-09 the implementation of MDM has been started in all blocks of Madhya Pradesh, as per instructions of Government of India. The menu prescribed for middle schools is same as that for primary schools but with increased quantity. The Mid day meal scheme has helped in giving a boost to achieve the goal of Universalisation of elementary education, by increasing retention rate and attendance and improving creating additional nutrition of students in target schools. It has also helped in creating additional livelihood opportunities for rural poor engaged in its implementation.

The objectives of the revised Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

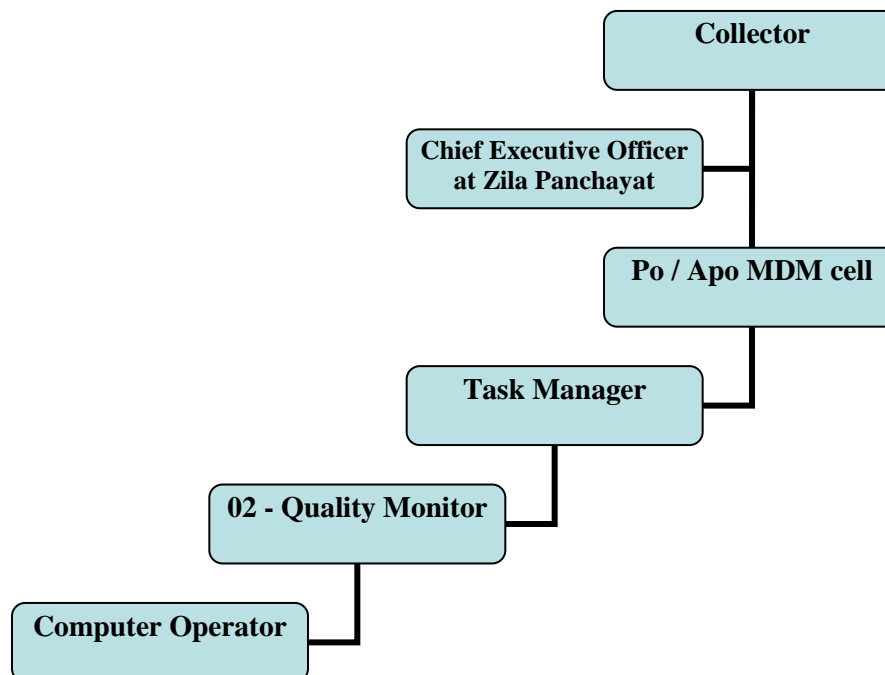
- Universalisation of education
- To provide cooked Mid-Day Meal to the students of the government and government aided schools of the State
- To improve the nutritional health standard of growing children.
- To increase retention and attendance and reduce dropout rate of children in government and government aided schools.
- To attract poor children to school by providing Mid-Day Meal to them.
- To increase the employment opportunities at the village level by linking rural poor with income generating activities related to revised Mid Day Meal Scheme.

1.2 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE -

A. STATE LEVEL -



B. DISTRICT LEVEL -



SCHOOLS DATA

The status of education in terms of major educational indicators is described below:-

School Covered under Mid Day Meal in Madhya Pradesh year 2012-13

S.N.	SCHOOL FACILITIES	NUMBERS
1	2	3
PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
1	Government Primary schools	81254
2	Aided Primary schools	873
3	Madarsa registered in Madarsa Board (primary Schools)	1482
4	AIE /EGS Centers	2081
5	NCLP Schools	362
Total :-		86052
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
6	Government Upper Primary schools	29113
7	Aided Upper Primary schools	296
8	Madarsa registered in Madarsa Board (upper primary Schools)	380
Total		29789
Grand Total		115841

Enrolment in Primary Schools year 2012-13



Gender	Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	General	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys	666244	1115721	1203271	145915	257069	3388220
Girls	677276	1103360	1248680	143121	264375	3436812
Total	1343520	2219081	2451951	289036	521444	6825032

Enrolment in Upper Primary Schools year 2012-13

Gender	Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	General	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys	349977	423382	670273	55478	149034	1648144
Girls	380623	449457	761015	59196	168412	1818703
Total	730600	872839	1431288	114674	317446	3466847

1.3 PROCESS OF PLAN FORMULATION

Annual work plan & Budget (AWP & B) for the financial year 2012-13 for Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, a flagship Programme of Government of India.

State Government has prepared a purposeful plan for distributing Annual work plan formats and collecting the AWP of each districts.

State Government has collected information from "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan", Urban Department and Tribal Department. Each districts collected actual data with Block Resource Officers (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Officers (CRCs) from school level and approved by the Chief Executive Officers, Zila Panchayat (CEO, ZP) & District Project Coordinator of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

State Government has invited 8 districts per day for checking & verification of the information and compiled the Annual Work Plan of districts and submitting it to Government of India. State Government has followed a bottom up approach starting the school level and addresses all aspects of the scheme.

2. DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED IN CURRENT YEAR (2012-13) AND PROPOSAL FOR NEXT YEAR(2013-14) WITH REFERENCE TO :

2.1 REGULARITY AND WHOLESOMENESS OF MID DAY MEALS SERVED TO CHILDREN, REASONS FOR PROGRAMME INTERRUPTIONS, IF ANY PLANNING TO MINIMISE THEM

Appropriate arrangements have been made in all aspects to provide regular mid day meal in schools. School Management Committees (SMCs) in urban area and Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in rural area are responsible for regular implementation of MDM at school level. The cooked food is provided as per the menu. To ensure that the stipulations regarding hygiene, quantity and quality of cooked food are maintained, appropriate supervisory mechanism have been established at the local level. Cluster Resource Coordinator (CRC) of School Education Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of intensive monitoring of every school under their jurisdiction, at least once in a month. The District Project Coordinator, Zila Shiksha Kendra and Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat submit the observations made by all CRCs to the District Collector after compilation and analysis at their levels. On the basis of monthly report received from CEO, Zila Panchayat, District Collector takes corrective measures in case of any difficulty or irregularity is found in distribution of MDM. The district level and block level Steering Cum Monitoring Committees also reviews the inspection reports and takes necessary corrective measures at their levels.

The average age of students in the primary stage is between 6 - 12 years. The average calorific requirement of children in this age group is 1800 calories per day. If it is assumed that about 1200 calories requirement of the student is fulfilled through the food intake at home, then wholesome mid day meal should provide remaining 600 calories to impact on the nutritional status of student in the primary schools. The cooked food prepared with 100 gram of food grains contains only 450 calories. MDM should cover the gap of 150 calories, so as to create an effective nutritional cover for the student in primary schools. In this context Government of India may consider to revise the allocation of food grain from 100 gram per child per day to 150 gram per child per day for primary schools.

The average age of students in the upper primary stage is between 13 - 16 years. The average calorific requirement of children in this age group is 2200 calories per day. If it is assumed that about 1300 calories requirement of the student is fulfilled through the food intake at home, then wholesome mid day meal should provide remaining 900 calories to impact on the nutritional status of student in the upper primary schools. The cooked food prepared with 150 gram of food grains contains 700 calories. The MDM should cover the gap of 200 calories, so as to create an effective nutritional cover for the student in upper primary schools.

2.2 COVERAGE OF CHILDREN OF NCLP SCHOOLS AS PER UPPER PRIMARY NORMS. NCLP SCHOOLS ARE PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUT ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFIT AS PER UPPER PRIMARY NORMS.

State Government has issued instructions vide letter No 15953 Dated 09.11.2011 for coverage of children of NCLP schools as per upper primary norms. So for 11,386 students getting meals till December, 2012 in 362 schools.

2.3 & 2.4 FOODGRAINS MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING ADEQUACY OF ALLOCATION, TIMELINESS OF LIFTING, TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION AND SUITABILITY OF STORAGE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS. CHALLENGES FACED AND PLAN TO OVERCOME THEM. SYSTEM FOR PAYMENT OF COST OF FOODGRAINS TO FCI. STATUS OF PENDING BILLS OF FCI OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

State Government has authorized / nominates the district Collector who will be responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI will raise the bills pertaining to supply of food grains during a month to the district Collector by the 10th day of the following month in the prescribed format and the district Collector will ensure payment within 20 days of the day of submitted the bill.

FCI In charge Officer, Base Depot will intimate its account number and mode of receiving of payment to the Nodal Officer, who should be made responsible for transferring money / depositing cheque in the account.

In such an event payment to FCI may get delayed for want of funds leading to disruption in the scheme. In order to avoid such a situation, State Government has

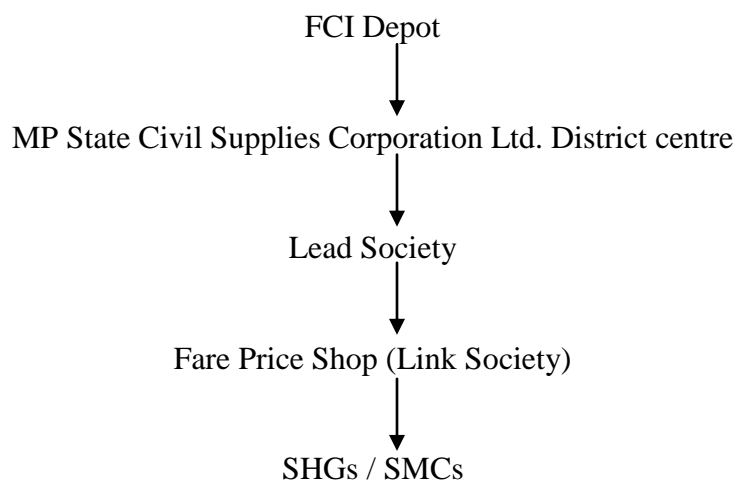
authorized the district collector to draw money under the relevant Treasury Rule (usually TR-27) to make payment to FCI for supply of food grains under MDM scheme in case no budget is available. This payment will be adjusted after receipt of budget by the districts.

The Government of India allocates Wheat/Rice (as required) on the basis of number of students availing MDM in the district. The allocations have been adequate to provide cooked food as per the menu fixed in all districts.

After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat release 3 monthly Release Orders are issued to the SHGs / SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / SMCs. Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized by implementing agency.

Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs. / SMCs of schools in each district to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school.

The lifting and transportation of food grains is carried out as follows:



After lifting food grains from FCI depot, suitable arrangement has been made at all levels for its secured storage. M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd and representatives of District Collector carry out joint inspections of food grains for monitoring Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of the supply. The FAQ monitoring is also done at the level of lead society, link society and SHGs / SMCs. After inspection District Manager, MP State Civil Supplies Corporation

Ltd. submits a monthly report to the State Coordinator, MDM with regard to FAQ Food grains supply. Besides FCI also maintains the sample of food grains lifted by MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., so that they can be used for inspection and verification in case of complaints.

Analysis of monthly progress reports of FCI & M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd is carried out at State level with regard to food grain lifting and enquiries are made from districts where the off take percentage is less than 80%.

The status of lifting and utilization of food grain allocated during 2012-13 upto the period of 31st December 2012 is as given below :-

(Quantity in MTs.)

food grains	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4
Allocation	138285.86	97423.73	235709.59
Opening Balance	21500.98	2860.84	24361.82
Lifted	85802.51	60486.1	146288.61
Utilized	85250.37	63786.26	149036.63
Balance as on 31.12.12	22053.13	-439.32	21613.81
% of Utilization	62	65	63

The 3rd Review Mission has recommended that the rice in the form of vegetable khichri / Pulav should be included at least one day in the menu of wheat dominated areas as well in order to have variety in the diet of children. Therefore the State had provided one day rice in wheat dominated areas from the year 2012-13.

From the bigning the District Chattarpur is considered as rice dominated areas but actually the district lies in Bundel khand region where students prefer wheat instead of rice. The District Collector has also sent proposal to consider Chattarpur district as wheat dominated areas. (Copy of the letter is enclosed) Hence kindly consider this request and allocate food grains accordingly. (Table AT 14 to 14D).

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

Utilization of Cooking Cost Central and State Share 2012-13:

(Rs. In Crore)

Cooking Cost	Primary			Upper Primary		
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allocation	319.84	106.61	426.45	224.98	74.99	299.97
Opening	37.83	14.90	52.73	21.79	7.01	28.80
Received	154.83	51.71	206.54	109.20	36.35	145.55
Available Total	192.66	66.61	259.27	130.99	43.36	174.35
Expenditure	196.51	65.56	262.07	147.85	49.22	197.07
% of Expenditure	61.44	61.50	61.45	65.72	65.63	65.70

Honorarium of cook-cum-helper Central and State Share (April 12 to Dec. 12)

(Rs. In Crore.)

Cooks	Primary			Upper Primary		
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allocation	153.22	51.07	204.30	53.12	17.70	70.83
Opening	27.72	10.23	37.95	5.95	2.09	8.05
Released	72.62	24.21	96.83	25.18	8.39	33.57
Total	100.34	34.44	134.78	31.13	37.87	69.00
Expenditure	88.04	29.35	117.38	34.10	11.37	45.46
% of Expenditure	57.46	57.47	57.45	64.19	64.24	64.18

Primary 2.04 Lakh Approved, 1.73 Lakh Engaged

Upper 0.71 Lakh Approved, 0.66 Lakh Engaged

The status of payment to FCI by districts year 2012-13 (April 12 to Dec. 12)

(Rs. In Crore.)

Payment to FCI	Primary & Upper Primary
1	2
Gross Allocation	104.34
Opening Balance as on 01-04-2012	8.20
Central Assistance Released by GOI	52.21
FCI Submitted Bills	59.07
Payment by Districts to FCI	58.99
Balance as on 31.12.12	1.42
% of payment	100

The status of Transportation Assistance & Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

(Rs. In Crore.)

Components	Transportation	MME
1	2	3
Allocation	16.14	15.68
Opening Balance	3.05	8.05
Received	8.52	7.61
Expenditure	10.62	13.97
Balance as on 31.12.12	0.95	1.69
% of Utilization	66	89

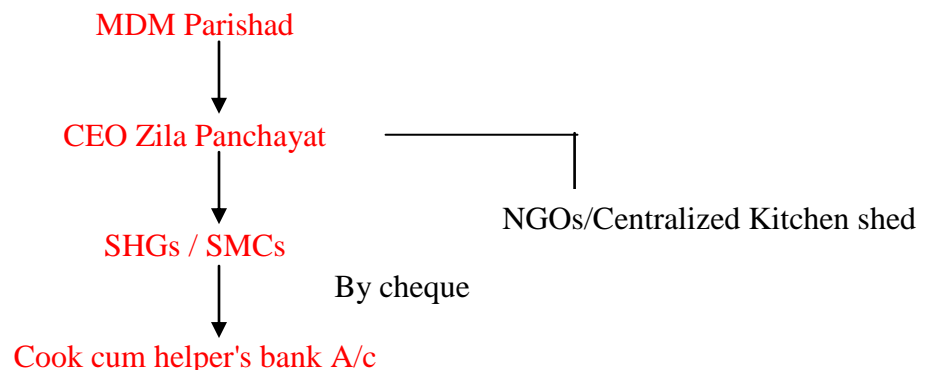
2.6 SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION IN MANDATORY TABLE (AT-24)

A) Central assistance received and utilized

S.No.	Instalment / Component	Amount (Rs. In crore.)	Date of receiving of funds by the State / UT	Status of Releasing of Funds by the State / UT			
				Directorate / Authority		District*	
				Amount	Date	Amount	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Recurring Assistance							
1.	Adhoc Grant (25%)						
	Cooking Cost	131.50	09.05.12	131.50	15.06.12	131.50	30.06.12
	Cost of food grain	25.95		25.95		25.95	28.06.12
	Cooks wages	50.17		50.17		50.17	04.07.12
	MME	3.81		3.81		3.81	10.10.11
	Transportation cost	4.24		4.24		4.24	
	Total	215.67		215.67		215.67	
2.	Balance of 1st Installment						
	Cooking Cost	132.52	13.08.12	132.52	22.09.12	132.52	04.10.12
	Cost of food grain	26.26		26.26		26.26	04.10.12
	Cooks wages	47.63		47.63		47.63	04.10.12
	MME	3.8		3.8		3.8	09.11.12
	Transportation cost	4.29		4.29		4.29	
	Total	214.5		214.5		214.5	
	Grant Total	430.17		430.17		430.17	

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

The system for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper is carried out as a follow :-



President and Secretary of SHGs / SMCs given cheque to cooks for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper every month till the date of 10 of the following month. NGOs / trust / centralized kitchen has appointed one cook-cum-helper on basis Of 100 per students.

2.8 & 2.9 *System for procuring cooking ingredients (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, oil and fuel etc.), Commodities, which are centrally purchased and supplied to schools or locally purchased at school level. System for cooking, serving and supervising mid day meals in the school and measures to prevent any untoward happening.*

SHGs / SMCs are responsible for implementation of MDM at School level. The major roles and responsibilities of SHGs/ SMCs are as follows:

- Procurement / Transportation of food grains from nearest Fare Price Shop to Primary school.
- Finalization of menu in such a manner that maximum nutrition can be provided with the per capita food grains and cooking cost made available.
- Storage of Food Grains
- Getting the wheat grinded
- Procurement of cooking ingredients such as fuel, vegetables, salt, chilies, condiments etc. from the local market and to ensure the quality of materials purchased is of desired standard for children's consumption
- To ensure that the cooks/member of SHGs are issued the rations as per the strength of students.
- To ensure that the food is cooked in hygienically clean conditions.
- To ensure that the food is served regularly
- To maintain regular records and inventory
- To ensure that the quality of food supplied is as per children likes and there is no wastage of material.

In the urban area of Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior, Khandwa, Katni and cooked food through centralized kitchen facility set up by NGOs.

The rate of cooking cost per child per day provided at school level is Rs. 3.11 (primary level) and Rs. 4.65 (Upper primary level and NCLP schools).

For cooking food, fuel wood/cooking gas/kerosene etc. are used as per local availability. Adequate cooking devices have been made available in all schools. Cooks are engaged by the SMCs and preference is given to SC/ST women for the same. Gradually the work of management is being given to woman's SHGs who undertake cooking and management of the Programme. The arrangements for utensils e.g. plates, table spoons, serving bowls, glasses etc. are being made with the help of central assistance and funds provided by State Government.

To ensure that the stipulations regarding hygiene, quantity and quality of cooked food are maintained, appropriate supervisory mechanisms have been established at the local level. The SMCs, Gram Panchayat, Cluster Resource Coordinators and District/Block level officials carry out the supervision of the Programme on regular basis.

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

i) Funds released under the Mid Day Meal Scheme for construction of kitchen-sheds:

Primary & Upper Primary Schools

- The Government of India has provided total assistance of Rs. 598.33 Crore for construction of kitchen-sheds in 98462 primary & Upper Primary schools upto 2012-13. Out of this total assistance, an amount of Rs. 556.80 Crore has been utilized for construction of 92937 kitchen sheds upto 31st December 2012. Remaining Remaining KS in 5525 schools are under construction with an expenditure of Rs. 41.53 Crore.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has made following arrangements for the quality construction of kitchen-sheds:-

- The drawing and design of kitchen-shed is adopted on the basis of the drawing included in the Programme guidelines of Government of India.
- Gram Panchayat has been appointed as implementation agency. The technical support to Gram Panchayats is being provided by the staff of Rural Engineering Services.
- Instruction have been issued to all Gram Panchayats regarding their responsibilities.
- The supervision of construction of kitchen-sheds is also being carried out by the staff of Rural Engineering Services.
- The monitoring of construction of kitchen-sheds is being done by Chief Executive Officers of Zila Panchayats, Chief Executive Officers and Janpad Panchayats and Executive Engineers (RES).
- Time line has been given to all districts for completion.

ii) Funds from other development programmes for construction of kitchen-sheds:

In Madhya Pradesh the kitchen-sheds are being constructed with the help of resources available in the various rural development schemes such as, SGRY, Rashtriya Sum Vikas Yojna, Backward Grant Region Fund (BRGF), funds from finance Commission by in addition to this Tribal Welfare Department has also provided funds from the state resources for construction of kitchen-sheds.

The status of construction of kitchen-sheds out of these funds during the year 2006-07 to 2012-13 is as given below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

Completed		In progress		Total Achievement		Yet to be started	
Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
18584	5104.60	-	-	18584	5104.60	-	-

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

**a) Funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme :
Primary and Upper Primary Schools**

- GoI provided Rs. 53.77 Crore for procurement of cooking equipments/kitchen devices in 107531 primary and Upper Primary schools upto 2010-11.
- Rs. 53.46 Crore has been utilized and procurement of cooking equipments/kitchen devices is completed in 107231 primary and Upper Primary schools upto 31st December, 2012.
- Procurement in remaining 300 schools is under progress.
- State Government has provided Rs. 14.70 Crore for 8735 upper primary schools for procurement of kitchen devices.

b) Other Sources :

from other sources e.g. State Budget of Tribal Welfare Department, School Contingency Fund and Community Contribution, **The status of**

procurement of kitchen devices/serving utensils during 2006-07 to 2012-13 is as given below :-.

(Rs. in lakh)

Completed		In progress		Total Achievement		Yet to be started	
Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
26572	1132.96	-	-	26572	1132.96	-	-

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

Following trainings have been conducted the different target groups :-

1. Training of SHGs members and cooks in districts regarding various aspects of management of MDM.
 2. Training of Women SHGs convergence with SGSY.
- Training module has also been developed for the training.

2.13 Management Information System at School, Village/ Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State level.

In Madhya Pradesh, an effective Management Information System is already in place to maintain a strict vigil on the quality, quantity and regularity of the Programme at all levels. The main features of the monitoring mechanism are as follows :

- At the school level, Cluster Resource Coordinator (CRC) of School Education Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of intensive monitoring of every school under their jurisdiction, at least once in a month. The District Project Coordinator-Zila Shiksha Kendra submits the observations made by all CRCs after compilation and analysis at their levels to the District Collector through Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat. On the basis of monthly report received from CEO, Zila Panchayat, District Collector takes corrective measures in case of any difficulty or irregularity in distribution of MDM.
- On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at MDM incharge / District Project Coordinator's (Zila Shiksha Kendra) level. This MIS is updated every month and consolidated report is submitted to State Coordinator, MDM through Zila Panchayat.
- Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat also submits the consolidate monthly report in the prescribed format to the State Coordinator, MDM.

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

- After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the District Collector reallocates the food grains on the basis of the students average attendance to the schools and issues Quarterly Allocation Order to SHGs/SMCs. Simultaneously 3 monthly Release Orders are also issued to SHGs/SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are released to the SMCs/SHGs from Fair Price Shops (FPS). Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized which is regularly inspected & monitored by block and district level officers.
- Cooking cost is directly released in the account of SHGs / SMCs. The cash book and purchase register are regularly maintained by the implementation agency at school level.
- School Management Committees or Self Help Groups under supervision of Gram Panchayats are responsible for implementation of MDM at School level. They ensures transparency and openness with respect to their following responsibilities :
 - Lifting / Transportation/Storage of food grains
 - Procurement of cooking devices/kitchen equipments
 - Procurement and storage of cooking ingredients
 - Appointment of cooks /members of SHGs for cooking
 - Providing rations to cooks/members of SHGs as per the strength of students
 - Regular supply of food
 - Regular maintenance of record and inventory
- The weekly menu of cooked food has been painted on the walls of schools.
- For procurement of cooking utensils, decentralized system has been adopted. The funds are released directly to SMCs/PTAs. To ensure the quality of cooking utensils, the specifications are decided by a team of experts and circulated to all SMCs/PTAs. The SMCs/PTAs purchases cooking utensils from local market. The inventory of utensils is maintained in stock register.

- For construction of kitchen-sheds funds are being released to Gram Panchayats. from district level. The supervision is done by civil engineers of Rural Engineering Service wing of Panchayat and Rural Development Department.
- To ensure that the stipulations regarding hygiene, quantity and quality of cooked food are maintained, appropriate supervisory mechanisms have been established at the local level.
- Nagrik Toll free number 155343 has been established at State level. This number is widely advertised in newspapers and painted on the wall of kitchen shed and schools. Any citizen of the State can register his complaint on toll free number.

2.15 Measures taken to rectify:

Following measures have been taken in these aspect :-

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

Quarterly progress reports of utilization of food grains and cooking cost are analyzed at State level and necessary instructions are issued to districts to identify and rectify the cause of low or uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost. It is found that generally the utilization of food grains and cooking cost go hand in hand but at times discrepancies arise due to short reporting of utilization from school level. In this context all districts have been instructed to regularly monitor utilization of food grains and cooking cost at school level on a monthly basis.

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

- Monthly data of food grains lifting and distribution at the level of nodal transport agency is also analyzed and discrepancies are reported to districts for appropriate measures and rectification.

c) Delay in delivering cooking cost at school level.

- To ensure quick flow of funds banking network is used from the State level upto school level. Punjab National Bank which is the nodal bank used its own network and other banks for this purpose. Monthly bank statements of mid-day meal account of cooking cost at district level is monitored to assess the status of releases to schools.

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

Evaluation studies have been conducted by DIETs and main points are given below:-

1. School attendance, health status and academic status of the students are improving by taking MDM.
2. Poor women are taking economic benefits by involvement of SHGs in MDM.
3. Mostly implementing agencies are getting cooking cost and food grains at time.
4. Mostly schools have kitchen devices and kitchen sheds facilities.
5. Teachers, students and parents are satisfied with the quality of food in mostly schools.

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

- In rural areas of Madhya Pradesh SHGs of poor women have been appointed at school level for overall implementation of MDM. SHGs are recommended by Gram Panchayat and selected by Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat. Agreement is signed between Gram Panchayat, SMCs and SHG for implementation of Programme. The cooking cost is released directly in the account of SHGs. They also lift and transport the food grains from Fair Price Shops (FPS) and bear following responsibilities :
 - Lifting / Transportation/Storage of food grains
 - Procurement and storage of cooking ingredients
 - Appointment of members of SHG as cooks
 - Regular cooking and supply of meals
 - Regular maintenance of record and inventory
- In order to avoid monitory weekly menus have been prepared to introduce variety the weekly menu has been painted on the school wall.
- For procurement of cooking utensils, decentralized system has been adopted. The funds are released directly in the account SMCs. To ensure the quality of cooking utensils, the specifications are decided by a team of experts and circulated to all SMCs. The SMCs purchases cooking utensils from local market. The inventory of utensils is maintained in stock register.
- For construction of kitchen sheds funds are being released to Gram Panchayats from district level. The supervision is done by civil engineers of

Rural Engineering Service wing of Panchayat and Rural Development Department.

- School teacher given attendance to SHGs before one day.
- Provision of tasting the food by school teachers frequently before the food is served to the children.
- For mobilizing community support mother roster is prepared at school level for exclusive monitoring of mother is MDM.
- Inspection register prepared at school level for taking corrective measures of school inspection.
- The SHG model outsourcing complete job of cooking & management to Woman SHGs in Rural Schools and priority to SHGs of SC, ST, OBC, BPL & Mothers of Student studying in schools. In which " Mid Day " meal is preparing and serving under the inspection and guidance of Antyodaya Card dhari Citizen. The food prepared under mid day meal scheme and served to the Antyodaya Card dhari citizens and to the students at rural Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- State has issued action protocol to address series complaints immediately.
- At district level 01 Task Manager and 02 Quality Monitor has been appointed for exclusive monitoring and they monitored in Schools at least 10 days in each month.
- Stronger monitoring is done by Gram sabha swasth gram tadarth samiti.
- State has given strict instruction to district for Primary schools providing 3 Chapati or 4 puri with the prescribed 100 gram Foodgrains and 04 to 05 Chapati and 06 puri with the prescribed 150 gram foodgrains in Upper Primary Schools.
- A new system has been evolved for timely payment to cook-cum-helper through SMC (School Management Committee), after seeking monthly attendance of them by 1st of every month and to be reported to District Unit of MDM by 5th of the month via BRC (Block Resource Coordinator).
- Developing culture of hygienic habit of “ Hand Washing” among children.
- Introduction of “ Delicious New Menu” after making amendment in the pre-fixed menu for keeping interest in students to come to school.

- For better monitoring of the MDM program, special Monitoring Card has been introduced in 5 districts i.e. Sehore, Harda, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Chhatarpur on pilot basis. After analysis and success of it, will lead to implementation in rest of the districts.
- Services of Prasar Bharti (All India Radio) are being used for IEC activities.

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

The details of such instances brought to the notice at the State level and action taken thereon are given on Annexure - I.

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

- Nandi Foundation in the urban area of Bhopal, Jabalpur and Indore, ISCON in the urban area of Ujjain and Akanksha Mahila Samagra Samitee in the urban area of Gwalior have been associated for providing cooked food using centralised kitchen facility.
- In Madhya Pradesh the Panchayat & Rural Development Department is the nodal department for implementation of MDM. At district level Zila Panchayat is the nodal agency for overall planning, implementation, management and monitoring of the Programme. At village level Gram Panchayat has been associated with the implementation of MDM in schools. On the basis of recommendation of Gram Panchayat, SHGs are selected by Janpad Panchayat. The implementation of Programme at school level is done under the supervision of Gram Panchayat.
- Gram Panchayats have also been given the responsibility of construction of kitchen sheds.

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

Due to delay in procurement micronutrient could not be administered. In this context advance planning is being done for timely supply of micronutrients from the next academic year in coordination with School Education Department and Public Health and Family welfare Department.

2.21 & 2.22 Present monitoring structure at various levels. Strategy for establishment of monitoring cell at various viz Block, District and State level for effective monitoring of the scheme. Steps taken to strengthen the monitoring mechanism in the Block, District and State level and status of constitution of SMCs at these levels. Status of formation on Standing Committee at village / school / cooking agency level in the light of Right to Education Act,2009.

At the school level, Cluster Resource Coordinator (CRC) of School Education Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of intensive monitoring of every school under their jurisdiction, at least once in a month. The District Project Coordinator, Zila Shiksha Kendra submits the observations made by all CRCs after compilation and analysis at his level to the District Collector through Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat. On the basis of monthly report received from CEO, Zila Panchayat, District Collector takes corrective measures in case of any difficulty or irregularity in the management of MDM.

- On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Zila Shiksha Kendra) level. This MIS is updated every month and consolidated report is submitted online to State Coordinator, MDM through Zila Panchayat.
- Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat also submits a consolidated monthly report in the prescribed format to the State Project Coordinator, MDM..
- At district level one Task Manager and two Quality Monitors have been appointed on contract basis. These officials have been given the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of programme at school level. The observations made by Task Manager and Quality Monitor are submitted to Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat for immediate action.
- District and block level Steering Cum Monitoring Committees have already been constituted. The meetings of these committees are organised at regular interval for review of programme.

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

- The inspection roster is prepared for functionaries of various concerned departments at district and block levels according to which they are required carry out inspections of Mid-Day Meal scheme in 5 and 10 schools respectively in each month. These officers submit their report to District

Collector through CEO, Zila Panchayat, on the basis of which, he takes corrective measures in case of any irregularities or problems. **The district wise details of percentage of schools inspected and summary of findings are given in Annexure - II.**

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

Regarding the report of monitoring institute Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science research Ujjain (MPISSR), information has collected from the districts. According to the report instruction issued for the improvement of quality of Mid Day Meal Scheme by the Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Govt. of M.P. On receipt of the report necessary instructions issued to all districts for ensuring improvement of quality of Mid Day Meal Scheme.

This department has got enquiries conducted in the districts in relation to average quality of Mid Day Meal in view of above mentioned report. As per enquiry report the quality of Mid Day Meal is good.

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

The Information and Technology Department has a mandate to provide system where citizen can get a centralized system to consult and get benefited at various stages. Thus empowered and enlightened. It Department promotes Citizen Facilitation Center as the medium of grievance registration and an aisle for performance assessment of government officials. Through ICT, various Govt. programs and schemes can be publicized and their benefit status can be assessed and grievances can be looped in appropriate redressal forums.

As a precursor to its leadership efforts in e-Governance implementation, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had commissioned the Integrated, Bilingual Automated and web-based Grievance Redressal System to enable seamless registration complaints of the citizen, on various Govt. programs and schemes if they are not getting the due benefits by the govt.

Process



The Department of Information and Technology has commissioned M.P. State Development Corporation to develop a value based grievance Redressal interface called Tele samadhan Helpline. The broad objective of the project was to enhance the process of grievance registration and Redressal by providing a single platform to keep track of each grievance coming from the citizens. The overall objective was to provide an interface to the citizens through which they can get information and can register their grievances and at a later stage can track and acknowledge its status through phone. On the other hand the system takes care of notifying the concerned Action Taking Authority about the grievance registered for the particular scheme and location and keeps on following up according to the time frame allotted at different levels until and unless a resolution is obtained. Citizens can take information and can register grievances through toll free number 155343, from any of the 50 district of Madhya Pradesh.

Telesamadhan Helpline ensures that the grievance of complainant is sent to the right level office in real time. It is developed on a web enabled Bi-lingual platform which will receive complaints through its 7AM to 11PM Call Centre. This call center is responsible for entering the details of the complainant and the grievance in the web portal of Telesamadhan helpline at www.telesamadhan.mp.gov.in. This is the first foray into the online portal. Once a grievance is registered, the outbound calling department ensures that it is forwarded to the appropriate action taking authority (LEVEL OFFICER) of 1st level for its Redressal. The grievance registered at Telesamadhan Helpline, gets forwarded to the concerned 1st LEVEL OFFICER. If the 1st LEVEL OFFICER is not able to resolve the complaint, within a stipulated time period of 15 days , the complaint along with its details is forwarded to the higher officer of the scheme hierarchy. This mechanism of tracking the LEVEL OFFICER by the system ensures faster intimation and disposal of the problem. The check-balance system of escalation ensures that the LEVEL OFFICER is keen in resolving the issue within the specified time period. Therefore, the citizen can rest assured of his/her complaint getting resolved by the right person at the right time.

The system automatically tracks and escalates the complaint to the seniors in the hierarchy, if it is unresolved within the turn around time of 15 days at particular level. This is made possible through a unique configuration module,

where the department's and the scheme's hierarchy of officers is recorded into the system. In this process, it is ensured that every escalation that occurs is intimated over phone and through e-mail. This process, not only ensures the authenticity of the job at hand, but also the implied seriousness of resolving the problem. The complainant through a ticket number can find out the status of his grievance through the portal anytime thus the web portal contains and maintains a level officer base of all grievances registered, specific to district, block and Department. Once a grievance is closed or sorted, the right to update or edit are enable on the web portal.

The Citizen Facilitation Center is a unique service, which provides-

1. **Time and Place Utility to the caller** – The caller can now get his/her grievance registered and redressed by just calling up the Toll Free telephone number **155343**. It is no more a requirement to visit the department in case of any grievance. This facility helps the caller save his time and money. Distant/remote location is no more a hindrance in redressal of one's grievance.
2. **Toll Free** – As the telephone number of the Citizen Facilitation Center is Toll Free, it saves money. The caller does not pay a single rupee to get his grievance lodged.
3. **Paperless and Instant forwarding** – The grievance, lodged with the Citizen Facilitation Center are forwarded to the relevant departments ONLINE, within no time. This not only saves time but also helps the government achieve the PAPERLESS Environment of working.
4. **Citizen Satisfaction Monitoring** – It is also monitored if the grieved party is satisfied with the resolution. The complainant, under this process, is called back to ensure the same. The CM himself, on a weekly basis, also follows the same up.
5. **Empowering the Illiterates** – The Citizen Facilitation Center empowers illiterates to get their appeals heard, as illiteracy is no more a baring factor for them. They can call up the Toll free number and get their grievances registered.

2229 complaints has been registered at State level so far 2087 out of which complaints has been redressed in the year. The details of the Mid Day Meal Scheme and status of the complaints registered by the Citizens can be seen on the website <http://www.telesamadhan.mp.gov.in>.

2.26 Media campaign, if any -

State Government is being done media campaign by varies news papers, Prasar Bharati and other resources of propagation. State government published varies important instructions, orders, action taking against any discrimination also published on news papers.

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

- The MDM Scheme is directed towards improving various school indicators such as regular attendance, school retention and reduction in drop out of students.
- It has been noted that students, availing services of MDM Scheme are more regularly attending schools.
- The scheme has improved retention of students in schools. It has been unanimously reported that before MDM, the retention of children was quite low after the lunch break. But after the implementation of MDM student stayed in the school premises and resumed classes smoothly after taking meals.
- The scheme has played a crucial role in reducing school drop outs, especially among girls. Parents responded that Mid Day Meal had reduced the burden of providing one meal to their children. They did not compel their children to leave school and considered MDM as a great support to the poor families.
- It has been noted from the responses of the teachers that the scheme has made considerable impact on the scholastic capabilities of the children, though it was crudely estimated.
- Mid Day Meal scheme has played a significant role in bringing social equity to some extent. The scheme has reduced the gender gap in education by boosting attendance of girls besides providing employment opportunity to needy women. It has reduced caste and class inequality to a large extent.
- The MDM scheme has enhanced food security of children in tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh.