



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना  
Mid Day Meal Scheme



# Mid Day Meal Annual Work Plan & Budget 2014-15



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**CHAPTER: 1 INTRODUCTION**

**1 Introduction**

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

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

**Demographic profile of Gujarat state:**

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

An attempt is made to reach out to every child studying in all Government and Government aided schools. It is heartening to note that the Gujarat has

successfully implemented the scheme and shown healthy progress in various parameters of the scheme.

## **1.1 Brief history**

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

**The main objective of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme is to bring all children to primary schools with three major objectives:**

- a) Child nutrition,
- b) Educational advancement and
- c) Social equity.

Also, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is viewed as an opportunity to inculcate hygiene and sanitation practices among children.

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (**NP-NSPE**) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15 Aug, 1995 with intent to increase enrollment, retention and attendance of school going children. This was launched initially in 2408 blocks in the country, by the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. Today, the NP-NSPE is the world's largest school meal programme covering around 12 Crore children in over 9.50 Lacs schools across India. The programme involves contribution from Central and State Government.

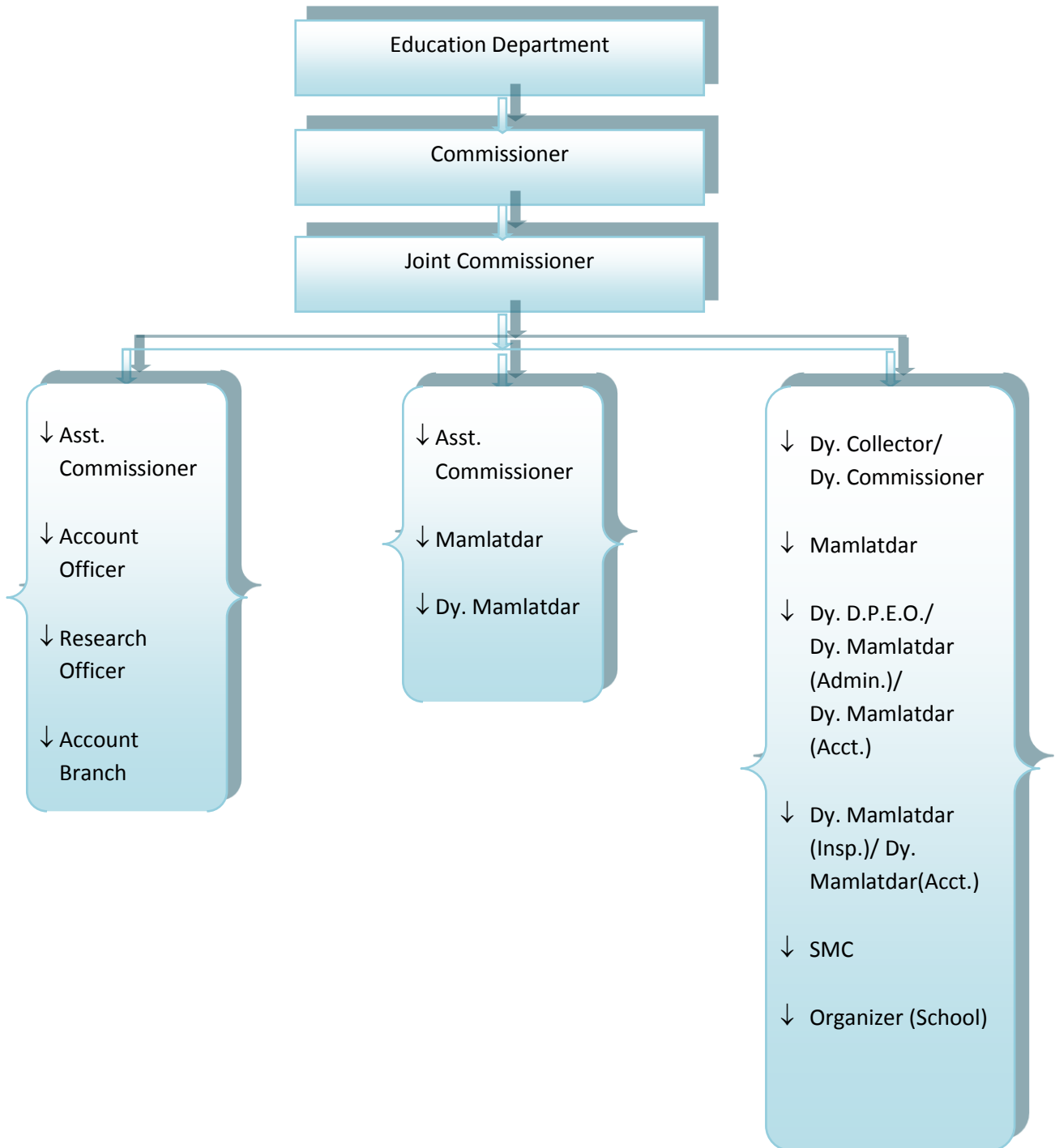
## **1.2 Management Structure**

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

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

At the taluka level the taluka Mamlatdar is in overall charge of the programme, supported by a full-time deputy Mamlatdar (Administration) and

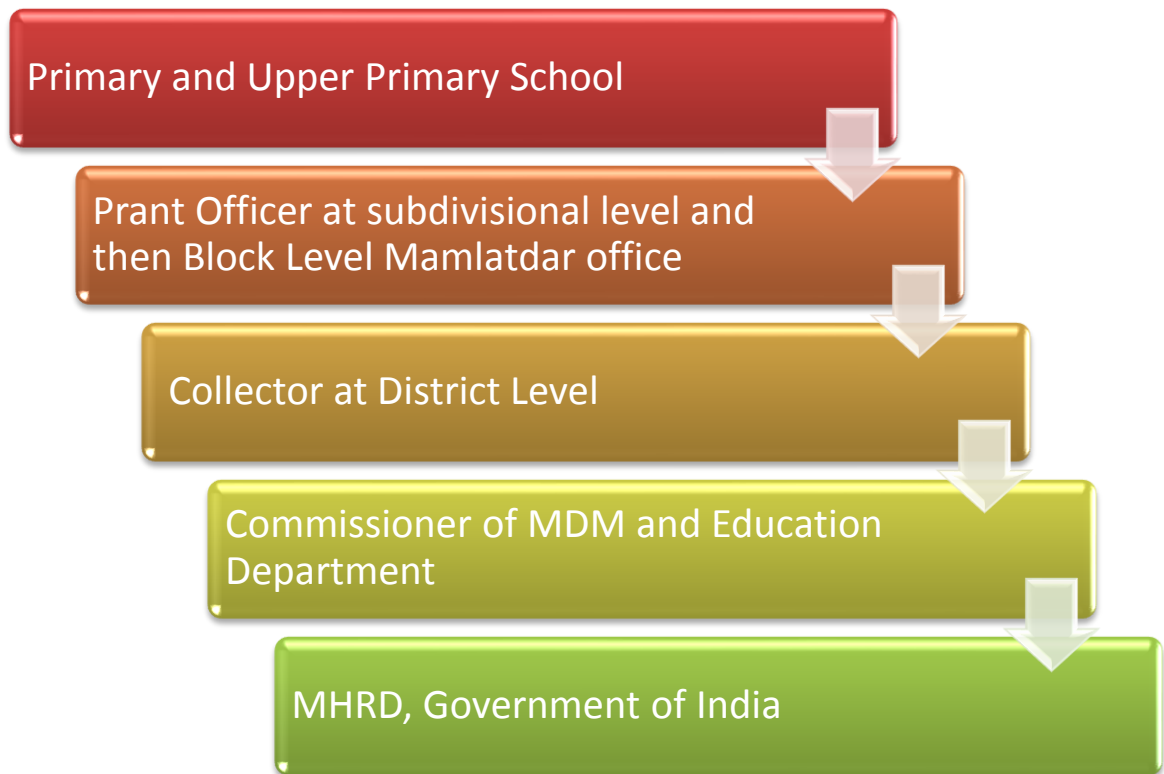
Deputy Mamlatdar (Accounts). At school level Organizers, Cooks and Helpers are appointed to cook and distribute the mid-day meal. School Management Committee is expected to supervise the overall working of scheme.



### 1.3 Process of Plan Formulation

The Mid day Meal Scheme is being implemented in all the Primary and Upper Primary Govt./ Govt. aided schools in the State of Gujarat. The flow of

information for plan formulation starts from the school level. The school sends the proposal to Block offices. The Block office consolidates /scrutinizes the proposal and sends to Deputy Collector at District level, who after compilation / scrutinizing forwards it to Commissionerate of MDM. The proposal received from concerned districts are compiled / scrutinized as per norms prescribed by Government of India and sent the same to Education Department for approval. After approving the plan, the State Government forwards the same to Government of India.





## **CHAPTER: 2 DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAMME**

### **2. Description and assessment of the program implemented in the current year (2013-14) and proposal for next year ( 2014-15) with reference to :**

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

The Mid Day Meal in the state is being supplied regularly without any interruption in 2013-14 as per guidelines of Ministry of HRD to all the students of primary and upper primary classes in the respective schools by different implementing agencies. This can be easily verified by the achievement figures of 71.65% and 66.39% for primary and upper-primary classes on 31.12.2013. This is an increase over into corresponding period of last year.

#### **The report of monitoring agency Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research highlights**

- Hot cooked food served without any interruption.
- School received regular food grain supply.
- Did not find any gender, caste and community discrimination in cooking, serving and sitting arrangement.
- The quantity of meal served under MDM is found to be adequate by the children.
- Children are given Iron tablets, Folic acid tablets, Calcium etc during the health check-ups.

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

NCLP residential schools have been opened for labor children and provided education and aimed to bring them under the main stream of education. Therefore Midday meals have been extended to NCLP school children in all the areas of the State. To avoid the child labor enforced in poverty stricken families. the hot cooked food has attracted them towards schooling. The parental burden of their children automatically gets reduced. The services to NCLP school children are marked here under:-

- No of Children covered under MDM – 1100 in 22 Schools in the districts.

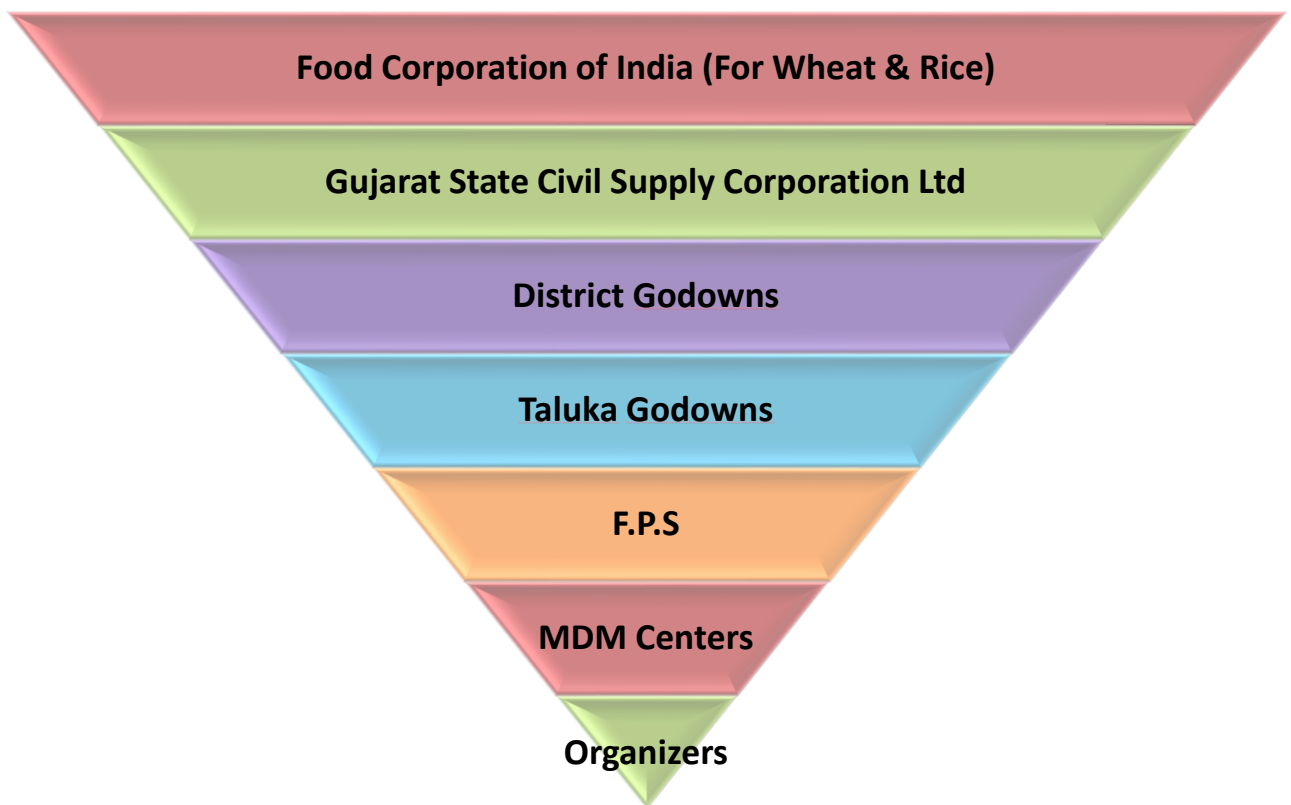
days till 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. ➤ No of working days for NCLP children – 308

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

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

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

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



**Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.**

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

In case of any delay in lifting of the food grain, the matter is resolved by Coordination taking it up, with the concerned authorities immediately.

As per GR of Department of Education dated 22/03/2011, responsibility of implementation of MDM scheme has been entrusted to SMC.

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

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

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

Central assistance is released by MHRD at the rate of Rs.2.51 per child for Primary and Rs.3.75 for Upper Primary per child per school day multiplied by the actual working days in installments. The state share for primary is Rs.0.83 and for upper primary is Rs. 1.25.

**Central Funds to State Government:**

Sr.no	Installment	Amount(Rs.in Lacs)	Date
(A)	<b>Recurring Assistance</b>		
1	Adhoc Grant (25%)	10842.58	18/04/13
2	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	12061.54	16/07/13
3	2nd Installment	17583.42	23/12/13

<b>Total</b>	<b>40487.54</b>
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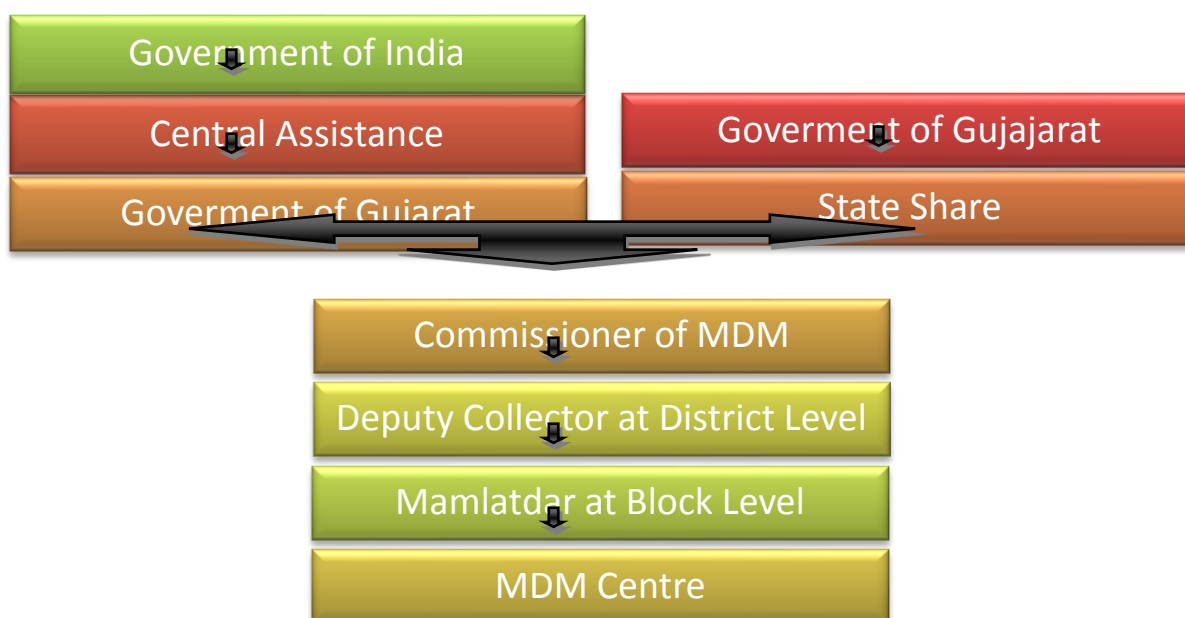
**State Funds to District & Blocks:**

Sr. no	Period	Amount (Rs.in Lacs)	District	Block	School
1	1/04/2012 to 31/12/2012	42285.00	As per Demand of the District		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42285.00</b>		Within Ten Days	

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

**Fund Flow Chart:**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

- In the State of Gujarat pulses and oil are provided centrally by Gujarat Civil Supply Corporation Ltd and distributed to MDM centers.
- The State provides Rs. 1.88 and Rs. 2.82 for vegetables, fuel, salt and condiments which are procured locally by helper of MDM center.

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

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

In the State of Gujarat, mid day meal is being prepared with the help of L.P.G stoves, total 29901 centers have been provided with L.P.G connection and for remaining 472 L.P.G. connection work is in progress.



1) Training at BISAG on 08/04/2013 for all cooks. One more SATCOM shall be planned in February-March.

Training at District level for cooks for health and hygiene is organized in districts.

2) Training at the Institute of Hotel management for ToTs completed for 17 Districts.

Training Time: 23/12/2013 to 03/01/2014

No.of CCH Trained: 25

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Training Time: 23/12/2013 to 03/01/2014

### **Measures to prevent any untoward happening**

Following measures have been taken to prevent untoward happenings:

- The teacher has to taste the meals before serving to the children.
- The concerned institutions have also been instructed to clean the water tank periodically.
- Mothers have been involved in the process of serving and supervising Mid-Day-Meal in the schools.

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

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

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

In the state of Gujarat the School Management Committees have been authorized to purchase the kitchen devices as per requirement of the school. (Status attached at Table- AT-12).

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

(1) Training had been given to all cook cum helpers of all districts at BISAG on 08/04/2013. And One more SATCOM shall be planned in next financial year. Training at District level for cooks for health and hygiene was organized in districts.

(2) Cook cum helper training had been given on 23/12/2013 to 03/01/2014 by the Institute of Hotel management. Total 25 Cook cum helper got training from the District of Amreli, Anand, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Narmada, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Tapi, Valsad.

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

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

### **2.14 Systems to ensure Transparency, accountability and Openness in all aspects of Programme Implementation, including inter alia, Foodgrains Management, Ingredients Procurement, Cooking and Serving, appointment of Cooking Staff, Construction of Kitchen-cum store and Procurement of Cooking devices.**

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

### **2.15 Measures taken to rectify:**

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

In the State of Gujarat cooking cost is provided at the rate of Rs. 3.73 for Primary student and Rs. 5.19 for Upper Primary students. This money is utilized for the purchase of vegetables, fuels, salt and condiments. Rest of cooking cost is given to the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation for purchase of pulses and oil. It has been noted that the cooking cost is fully utilized in all the districts. So there is no inter-district low and uneven utilization of the cooking cost. However, it has been noted that at times there is uneven utilization of food grains against the allotted quantity. The state is in the process of organizing a meeting to discuss this issue of uneven utilization.

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

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

**c) Delay in delivering cooking cost at school level.**

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

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

Name of the Institution	Area Covered	Duration of Evaluation
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research	Bharuch, Rajkot, Surendranagar	1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014

- **Observations by Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad**
  - Hot cooked food served without any interruption.
  - School received regular food grain supply.

- Did not find any gender, caste and community discrimination in cooking, serving and sitting arrangement.
- The quantity of meal served under MDM is found to be adequate by the children.
- Children are given Iron tablets, Folic acid tablets, Calcium etc during the health check-ups.

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

### **1. Public-Private partnership:-**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.19 System of Testing of food by teachers and testing of food sample by any reputed labs.**

Vide education department GR no. Mabhay-102009-826-R, dated-25/08/2009 teachers of primary schools had been instructed to test and take meal with school children on rotation basis.

Instructions through Chief Secretary's letter dated 01/08/2013 has been given to all district Collectors and Municipal Commissioners for testing of food grains and meals through accredited Labs. Total 202 samples taken, 2 samples failed of which 1 sample of wheat (FCI) 1 sample of oil (NGO)- FIR lodged.

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

The Government of Gujarat, Akshaya Patra Foundation, Stri Shakti and Nayak Foundation had signed a MoU to feed children in the Navsari, Valsad, Ahmedabad Corporation(East-West), Gandhinagar City, Gandhinagar Rural, Baroda Corporation, Surat Corporation. The number of students taking M.D.M. in these schools is 4.65 lakh.

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

Gujarat State has the reputation of carrying out school Health Check-up programme since last 12 years. It covers primary school children studying in the Std.-I to VIII. The details of school health programme up to 2013-14 (up to Dec.-2013) are attached at Table 'AT-21'.



- Under the School health programme 3944047 children were checked/examined of 21952 Primary Schools.
- 453361 de-worming tablets were distributed.
- 571262 Iron and folic acid tablets were distributed.
- 221396 Spectacles were distributed.

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

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

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

The State level steering cum monitoring committee has been formed vide Government of Gujarat letter Number MBY-102006-GOI-48-R dated 11/03/2008. The total 33790 School Management Committee has been formed at village /school /cooking agency level in the state.

**2.24 Frequency of meeting of District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee held under the chairmanship of senior most MP of the District to monitor the scheme. List of the issues discussed and action taken thereon.**

No Such meeting has been reported by District offices till date.

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

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

Various inspection formats had been evolved and regular checks were made especially from the view point of the proper utilization of food grains and medicines. Their maintenance and preservation keeping up of hygienic conditions and proper keeping of accounts of the materials. Deputy Collectors also send monthly reports in prescribed performa covering all the salient features.

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

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

Total 41,372 numbers of centers inspected during the year 2013-14.

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

The Sardar Patel Institution of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad is only the Monitoring Institution for the state.

MI has submitted its latest monitoring report on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2014. The evaluation period is 1<sup>st</sup> October 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 covering districts Bharuch, Rajkot and Surendranagar.

## **2.27 Details of Contingency plan to avoid any untoward incident.**

Emergency health plan reports received from Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Dahod, Sabarkantha, Patan districts. Plans under preparation in other districts.

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

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

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

## **2.29 Media Campaign, if any.**

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

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

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

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