



**National Programme
of
Mid Day Meal in Schools
(MDMS)
Annual Work Plan & Budget
2012-13**

Name of the State/UT _____

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Mid Day Meal Programme
Annual Work Plan and Budget 2012-13
(Please do not change serial numbers below)

1. Introduction:

- 1.1 Brief history
- 1.2 Management structure
- 1.3 Process of Plan Formulation.

2. Description and assessment of the programme implemented in the current year (2011-12) and proposal for next year (2012-13) with reference to:

- 2.1 Regularity and wholesomeness of mid day meals served to children; reasons for programme interruptions, if any and planning to minimise them.
- 2.2 Coverage of children of NCLP schools as per upper primary norm. NCLP schools are primary schools but eligible for benefit as per upper primary norm.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 System for payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI. Status of pending bills of FCI of the previous year.
- 2.5 System for release of funds provided under MDM (Central and 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.
- 2.6 Submission of Information in Mandatory 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.
- 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.
- 2.9 System for cooking, serving and supervising mid day meals in the school and measures to prevent any untoward happening.
- 2.10 Procedure and status of construction of kitchen-cum-store.
- 2.11 Procedure of procurement of kitchen devices from (i) funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme (ii) other sources.
- 2.12 Capacity building and training conducted for different categories of persons involved in the Mid Day Meal Programme.
- 2.13 Management Information System at School, Village / Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State level and its details.

- 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.
- 2.15 Measures taken to rectify:
- a) Inter-district low and uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost.
 - b) Intra-district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.
 - c) Delay in delivering cooking cost at school level.
- 2.16 Details of Evaluation studies conducted by State/UTs and summary of its findings.
- 2.17 Brief write up on best practices followed in the State.
- 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.
- 2.19 Extent of involvement of NGOs and Civic Body Organizations (CBOs)/PRIs in the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.
- 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, distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error and recording of height, weight etc.
- 2.21 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.
- 2.22 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.
- 2.23 Arrangement for official inspections to MDM centres and percentage of schools inspected and summary of findings and remedial measures.
- 2.24 Feedback/comments in respect of report of Monitoring Institutions designated for your State/UTs to monitor implementation of MDM and action taken thereon.
- 2.25 Grievance Redressal Mechanism if any, used by the States / UTs. Details of complaints received, nature of complaints and time schedule for disposal of complaints.
- 2.26 Media campaign, if any.
- 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.
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief history

“Mid Day Meal Programme” in Chhattisgarh State and its concept regarding nutritional support to Primary Education is as old as freedom Struggle for Independence because way back in 1943 i.e. before the Independence, Mid Day Meal Programme was first initiated in Chhattisgarh region in 1943 when erstwhile Korea Princely State provided Gud-Chana at lunch time in all the 18 schools existing at that time in Korea. In the State of Chhattisgarh, which was a part of Madhya Pradesh, under “Mid Day Meal Programme” hot cooked Meal was being provided to children in tribal districts only in 85 blocks out of 146 blocks. By 1990-91, Madhya Pradesh including the Chhattisgarh region was implementing the “Mid Day Meal Programme” with its own resources on large scale. Mid Day Meal Scheme of giving cooked hot meals was started on 2nd October 1995 in the undivided State of Madhya Pradesh. At first the programme was launched in only tribal blocks, provided hot cooked meal to children of Primary school. The reason for providing Mid Day Meal in only Tribal blocks was because they were basically residential schools and due to hostel facilities it was easy to engage a permanent cook for cooking food for the children for noon. Tribal areas i.e. in community blocks where such facilities were lacking students were getting 3 kilogram rice per month under Mid Day Meal programme and because of this bad practice all school going children were partially benefitted with this scheme and all the family members of that children were used to consume the rice all together. Mid Day Meal programme became universalized in all the State in 2001 onwards after the Honorable Supreme Court initiative ruling in SLP Writ Petition No. 196 passed an interim order dated 28.11.2001. From 2001 onwards it became compulsion for the state to follow the guidelines of Supreme Court and to provide hot cooked Mid Day Meal to the children of 6 to 11 years age group.

➤ In fact it became a universal truth that “Mid Day Meal Programme” exerts a positive influence on enrolment and attendance in schools. A

hungry and deprived child for food is likely to attend schools irregularly. Chronic hunger can cause or lead to mal-nutrition and even leading the children to pay less importance to studies as well as diverting attention from the studies and with view to enhancing enrolment retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional level among children.

➤ Mid Day Meal programme became an essential part of elementary education and due to the successful outcome of the programme enrolment retention and attendance has increased phenomenally in Primary and Upper Primary schools .

➤ Since inception of National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) i.e. way back in 1995, only free food grains of 3 kilograms per child were provided up to till 31st March 2002. Chhattisgarh State started serving cooked hot meal in all the Primary Schools from first April 2002.

➤ Cooked meal was served in all Primary schools in Chhattisgarh till 31st March 2003. At that time, free food grain was given by GOI and State Government spent 0.75 paise per child per working day.

➤ Later on conversion cost was increased to Rs. 1.00 per day per meal from 23rd February 2004 onwards.

➤ From September 2004, GOI again raised the cooking cost to Rs. 1.00/ per child/ per day as conversion cost and State continues to give Rs. 1.00/ per child/ per working day as before. Thus increased the conversion cost to Rs. 2.00/per beneficiary/per day.

➤ Mid Day Meal programme's revised the guidelines as NP-NSPE 2006. Earlier it was known by name as National Programme for nutritional support to Primary Education but currently known as National Programme for Mid-Day Meal, increase the conversion cost per child per day from Rs.1.00 to Rs.1.50, to increase nutritional level of the students, and Chhattisgarh is the only state in India where state's share remains Rs.1.00 and the conversion cost in the State 60:40 ratio and the rate of cooking cost was Rs.2.50/per child/per day in the State.

➤ Since 1st October 2007, Mid Day Meal started in all government and government aided Upper Primary schools of 16 districts of the State.

➤ Since July 2008, GOI increased cooking cost by 8 paise and 10 paise per child per day for Primary and Upper Primary Schools respectively

and cooking cost was Rs. 2.58 for Primary and Rs. 2.60 for Upper Primary level.

From 1/12/2009 GOI increased the cooking cost from Rs. 2.58 per child / per working day to Rs. 3.00 for Primary and Rs. 2.60 per child/ per working day to Rs. 3.00 for Upper Primary.

Again from 1/4/10 GOI increased the rate of central share conversion from Rs 3.00 per child / per MDM day to 3.30 per child / per MDM day for Primary and 3.75 to 4.00 for Upper Primary level. According to GOI minimum 25% of cooking cost given by state government but state government gave more than its minimum share

In financial year 2011-12 GOI again increased the rate of central share conversion from 01/04/2011