

Mid Day Meal Programme

Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011-12.

1. Introduction :

1.1 *Brief history.*

- National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Known as the Mid-Day –Meal programme) was launched as a CSS on 15th August 1995. Cooked Mid –Day Meal programme has been started in Assam with effect from January/2005. The Programme is expected to boost and sustain the pace of achieving the objectives under UPE like Universal enrolment , Universal retention and quality improvement.

1.2 *Process of plan Formulation.*

- The Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011-12 is formulated on the basis of data / Information collected from the district level plan submitted by the district level officers. A work shop was organized by the Directorate of Elementary education which was attended by all field level functionaries to facilitate formulating the Annual Work Plan & Budget 2011-12.

2. *Description and assessment of the programme implementation 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.*

- The State Govt. has taken all possible cares for running cooked Mid-Day - Meal regularly. VEC and SMC have been associated in implementation of Mid -Day-Meal Programme . Mother groups are also given an important role in implementation of Cooked Mid-Day -Meal in Assam. Moreover, the implementation of MDM at district level is being reviewed bi -monthly at State Level. Though some interruptions have been noticed in implementation of MDMs in some places due to bandh call by some organizations and local disturbances, the State Govt. has instructed the District Nodal Officer to take steps to increase the number of days for serving Mid-day –Meal meals to make up the loss of MDM days.

- Weekly Menu of cooked Mid day meal:

The following weekly menu has been prescribed by state for cooked mid - day meal.

1. 2 days : Rice, Dal & vegetables
2. 2 days : khichdi with vegetables
3. 2days: Rice,Dal with local option(Seasonal green leafy Vegetables, fish,egg etc)

SMC has been instructed to display weekly menu on the notice board of School veranda.

2.2 *System for payment of cost of food grains to FCI .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.*

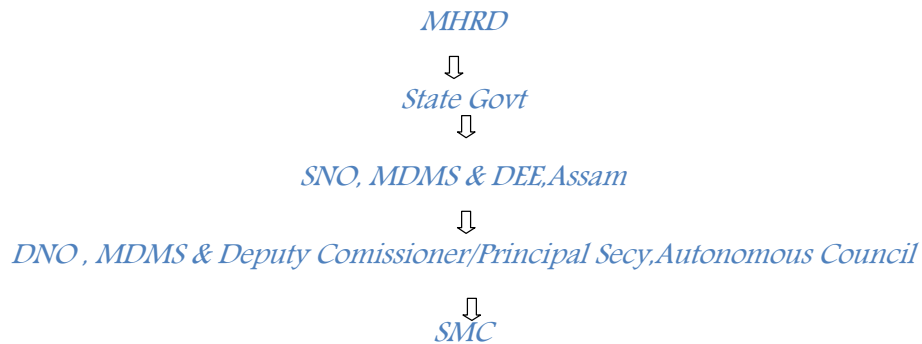
- During 2010-11 the Central Govt. has issued new guidelines for making payment of cost of food grains. According to the new system the district authority of FCI will submit bills of lifting food grains to the DNO for payment of cost of food grains. The DNOs will submit the requirement of cost of food grains to the SNO ,MDM who will release the amount according to availability of fund. The SNO,MDM has released the cost of food grains upto Nov./10.

The Central Govt. has released the allocation of rice on the basis of average attendance of students in the schools .Rice allocation has been made district wise by the SNO,MDM at state level and break up of district wise allocation of rice has been communicated to the DNOs and FCI authority. In the current year the Govt. of India has released rice and cost of cooking cost on the basis of 41,33,720 enrolment in the state. Most of the school authority have stored the rice in the store rooms of kitchen-cum – store. The concept of district level storage for keeping rice as buffer stock may be considered by the Govt. However transportation cost not yet released by the Govt., due to which transporter are pressing hard for payment of transportation cost .

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 Panchayat and finally to the Cooking Agency/School.*

- The State Govt. releases the fund to SNO, MDM & Director of Elementary Education, Assam after receiving the concurrence from State Finance Deptt. The Director of Elementary Education presents the bill of the sanctioned amount to the Treasury office and the SNO, MDM after receiving the fund from Treasury immediately releases the same to the DNO, MDM. The DNO, MDM release the fund to the SMC (School Managing Committee). In the process takes about 2 to 3 months for receiving the fund by the SMCs.

Fund flow:



□ Table of receiving and release of fund under MDMS

Instalment	Date of receive of central share by state	Date of release of fund to SNO, MDMS & DEE	Date of release of fund to the districts by SNO, MDMS
1	2	3	4
Adhoc grant	19-5-2010	June to August, 2010	August & September, 2010
Balance of 1 st instalment	24-9-2010	November & December, 2010	November & December, 2010

2.4 *System for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and implementing agencies viz NGOs/trust/centralized kitchens etc :*

- The SNO draws the amount for honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and releases the same to the DNOs. The DNOs release the honorarium of cook-cum-helpers to the SMC. The SMC finally makes the payment to cook-cum-helpers. As regards centralized kitchen the only NGO viz Akhay Patra Foundation receives the fund from DNO, Kamrup and make payment to the Cook-cum-helpers.

2.5 *System for procuring cooking ingredients: (Pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, oil and fuel etc.) Commodities, which are centrally purchased and supplied to school or locally purchased at school level.*

- The SNO (State Nodal Officer) releases the fund of cooking cost to the DNOs for purchasing the ingredients like (Pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, oil and fuel etc). The DNOs release the fund to the SMC for purchase of above ingredients locally so that session wise available vegetable can be provided in the meals. However some schools located

within Guwahati city it has been arranged to provide MDM through an NGO Akshay Patra.

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

- The School Managing Committee (SMC) engages cook-cum-helper mainly from mother group. Further Mother group also help in serving cooked food to the Children.SMC/VEC members supervising the implementation of the scheme. The Deputy Commissioner (DNO) is taking measures so that there is no untoward happening in the implementation of MDM in schools. The State Govt. is going to provide Fire Extinguishers in the schools and keep away toxic and inflammable materials from the class rooms.

2.7 *Procedure for getting Kitchen shed constructed.*

- The State Govt. has engaged two construction agencies namely HOUSEFED and Assam State Housing Board for construction of Kitchen cum store under MDM programme. The above agencies accordingly constructed 28490 kitchen shed cum store in 28490 schools. The Construction works for 14063 schools are in progress and expected to complete within March/11. The SNO have already released an amount of Rs. 20322.64 lakh for that purpose to the construction agencies.

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

- The State Govt. have engaged Assam Govt. Marketing Corporation and Assam Industries Development Corporation for procurement of kitchen devices and to deliver the same at Block Level Offices .The SMC collects the same from the Block Offices.

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

- NUEPA organized a three day orientation programme w.e.f. August, 24-26 ,2009 of best practices in implementation of Mid Day Meal at NEHU Campus Shillong for the Officers of North Eastern States who are involved in implementation of Mid Day Meals.

SSA as well DIETs have also conducts training programme for teachers to orient them as regards best practices in the schools for implementation of Mid Day Meals.Moreover State Govt. have organized time to time orientation programme for field level functionaries involved in implementation of MDMs.

Moreover MHRD have also organized one two days orientation training programme for the Officers engaged in Mid Day Meals programme in North Eastern States on 19th and 20th January/11 at Aizwal .

2.10 Management Information System at school , village/ Gram Panchayat, Block, District and state levels and its details.

- The Director of Elementary Education ,Assam and SNO ,MDM takes the help of MIS of SSA for collection of school wise information. The Directorate of Elementary Education, Assam has no separate MIS till date. It is very much essential to have a full flagged MIS to look after the school information of elementary education as well as implementation of MDM programme.

2.11 System 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.

- The State Govt. Education Department maintains transparency and openness in all aspects of programme implementation of Mid Day Meals Programme. The DNOs allocate food grains to the GPSS as per allocation of food grains made by the SNO,MDM. Accordingly the GPSS lift the food grains from FCI godown and deliver the same to the school through FPS. The others ingredients like pulses, vegetables ,oil, condiments, fuel etc are purchased by the SMC of schools..The SMC engages cook-cum- helpers for cooking hot cooked meals. Further the State Govt. have entrusted HOUSEFED and Assam State Housing Board for construction of Kitchen cum store and AGMC, ASIDC have been engaged for supply of cooking devices.

2.12 Measures taken to rectify:

a) Inter-district low and uneven utilization.

The state Govt. have issued instructions to the DNOs and Field level Officers of Education Department to increase the number of days for serving cooking Mid-Day-Meal regularly and also look into the position of availability of food grains as well as cooking cost.

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

In order to reduce the Inter-district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost the state Govt. reviews the position of field level by holding a bimonthly review meeting on MDMs. The field level Officers of different district exchange their views in the meeting. However due to some local problems inter district mismatch could not be rectified fully.

c) Delay in delivering cooking cost at school level.

The DNOs have been asked for timely release of the cooking cost to the SMC and timely issue allocation of rice to the GPSS so that continuity of serving MDMs does not suffer.

2.13 *Details of Evaluation studies conducted and summary of its findings.*

- The State Govt. engaged Mahila Samata Society to conduct external evaluation on MDMS in 9 districts and ACE Institute to conduct external evaluation on the implementation of cooked Mid-Day Meal in the remaining 18 districts respectively. Both the organisations have submitted their Evaluation report. A summary findings of ACE Institute is given below.

The External Evaluation Study on MDMS in schools of Assam, conducted in 2009, provides information on overall functioning of the scheme and its impact on increase of enrolment, attendance and retention of students in the primary and upper primary schools. The Ace Institute, Guwahati was entrusted to conduct the study and provide the results of the same. The Ace Institute conducted the survey in 2009 with a coverage of 4601 primary and upper primary schools in the 18 selected districts of Assam.

Objectives of the study:

The overall objective of the study is to assess the impact of the MDMS on increase of enrolment, attendance and retention rate of the children- particularly the disadvantaged children in the primary and upper primary schools of Assam. The other objectives are (i) to examine the status and availability of infrastructure of the schools undertaking the Mid-day Meal, (ii) to evaluate overall the functioning of the MDMS in selected schools.

Operation and logistic of MDMS:

The study reveals that about 28 per cent schools have served mid-day meals on less than 100 days, 24 per cent have served on 100- 124 days, 20 per cent from 125- 149 days, 13 per cent from 150 - 174 days, about 11 per cent schools have served MDM from 175-224 days. Only less than 1 per cent (19 schools) have served mid-day meal 225- 254 days. There is a scope to ask question why most of the schools have served mid-day meals on even less than 150 days.

Though clear guidelines were given to the schools to display of weekly menu, the study finds that only about 24 per cent schools observed the guidelines, others did not.

The investigators of the survey find in about 30 per cent schools where Dal+vegetable+rice combined meals were prepared and served, 25 per cent schools prepared khichri. Payas, pulao, biriyani etc. had not been found favourable item in many schools. Moreover, it is to be mentioned that about 34 per cent schools could not manage to show their menu on the day of investigators' visit as they did not prepare their meals at that time. Variation in menu is comparatively less- it is about 22 per cent only.

Regarding patterns of gender, castes of the cooks and helpers it is observed that about 89 per cent cooks are female. The caste composition of the cooks consists of SC(13 per cent),ST (18 per cent), OBC (27 per cent) Tea Tribe (4 per cent), General (19 per cent) and Muslim about 17 per cent. It is observed that the cooks are appointed from the localities of the schools for which the caste of cooks mostly reflects the caste of the local population.

In case of helpers mostly females (58 per cent) helpers are appointed against only 4 per cent of male helpers. The caste and community of helpers are also similar to the caste and community of the cooks.

About 82 per cent cooks received payment regularly against about 15 who received partly. On the other hand only 50 per cent helpers received payment regularly as well as partly. About 38 per cent schools have no helpers appointed.

About 85 per cent schools have utensils for cooking MDM and 47 per cent schools have storage facility in kitchen sheds. However 14 per cent use teachers house, 4 per cent use fair price shops and 23 per cent use class rooms as store for keeping food grains.

Most of the schools (94 per cent) use firewood as fuel for cooking MDM against 5 per cent schools that use LPG and 1 per cent use kerosene and other fuel.

About 71 per cent schools are found to have source of drinking water in the premises of the school. About 69 per cent use hand pump water, 4 per cent tap water, 9 per cent ring well water, 3 per cent pond water. Other schools use other source of water. It is also observed that about 57 per cent schools have water filter to filter drinking water for the students.

In regard to involvement of teachers in cooking process the study finds that 68 per cent teachers participated in cooking process of MDM.

Regarding nutritional aspects, hygienic and good practices and management of hazard and wastage the study finds some interesting results. Masur dal (48 per cent) and mixed dal (43 per cent) are two types of dal which are used mostly in MDM. About 77 per cent school use leafy vegetable in the MDM served in the schools. Utensils and plates used for MDM have relation with the hygienic state of the food. For taking mid-day meals in about 79 per cent schools stainless steel plates are use in about 8 per cent aluminium plates, in

about 6 per cent plastic plates and in about 6 per cent disposable plates. However for cooking foods mostly 60 per cent schools use aluminium pots and 37 per cent schools use iron pots respectively.

Nutritional aspect, hygiene, good practice and management of hazards and wastage:

With mid-day meal the maintenance of nutrition in foods is also attached. So imparting education on nutrition is one of the most important interventions. This study finds that in about 52 per cent schools nutrition education was imparted.

About 89 per cent schools adhered to hygienic practices to be maintained to have MDM and out of this in about 8 per cent schools the cooks and helpers use caps, masks and gloves etc. In about 82 per cent schools vegetables are thoroughly washed before cutting. Also in about 86 per cent schools training on hygienic and cleanliness issues were provided

Along with mid-day meal scheme the government also stressed on maintenance of certain good practices. It is found that about 88 per cent schools maintained cleanliness in dress, dish, hands and mouth. In about 86 per cent schools inspection of students' nails have been conducted, in about 49 per cent schools prayer was said before meal. It is also observed that in 81 per cent schools team spirit and sharing situation exists and in 90 per cent schools discipline was maintained.

Precautionary measures against hazards and wastages were directed by the government along with the MDMS. The study, in course of the study, observes that 50 per cent schools took measures against fire, another 50 per cent took measures against food poisoning, about 54 per cent schools took measures against food spoilage and about 56 per cent schools took measures against food wastage. In case of dirtiness 62 per cent schools took measures against it.

Monitoring and transparency of the Scheme

The success of any continuous developmental programme depends on regular and effective monitoring. As per guidelines of the Directorate of Elementary Education the concerned officials from district down to block level officials have to conduct monitoring of the MDMS from time to time. As per norms every month 15 schools have to be monitored by DEEO, 20 schools by DI, 25 schools by BEEO and 40 schools by SI. This study finds that in the whole year of 2008 only 144 schools were monitored by DEEO, 81 schools by DI, 337 schools by BEEO and 545 schools by SI in all 18 selected districts. As the number of officials in each category are more it is significantly observed that the norms of monitoring suggested by the government have not been maintained.

This scheme has scope for the community to participate in its better functioning. In this regard mother groups and School Managing Committees'(SMC) participation are significant. These two groups participated

in 75 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. The percentage of schools participated by Self Help Group and other members of the communities is found very less- only 28 per cent in total.

Four parameters were used to ascertain the transparency in execution of the scheme. They were (i) presence of SMC members at the time of distribution of the meals, (ii) weighing of rice in presence of SMC members, (iii) quality checking by mother groups and (iv) awareness of villagers. The study results state that about 74 per cent SMC members were present at the meal time, about 64 per cent schools weigh rice in presence of SMC members, in about 69 per cent schools quality checking was conducted by the mothers' groups. The villagers of the locality of about 68 per cent schools were aware of purchasing food grains, quality and quantity of the food served.

Maintenance of accounts & registers

In regard to maintenance of accounts and registers and submission of utilisation certificates regularly this study finds that about 94 per cent schools maintained the accounts and registers and about 88 per cent submitted the utilization certificates regularly.

The schools offering mid-day meals have to send information with regard to lifting of rice and receipt of fund for cooking separately to the District Nodal Officer (DNO) and DEEO. The estimates of the study do not find better correspondence in this regard. Only 58 per cent schools observed this norm.

About 92 per cent schools maintained schools inspection registers and 72 per cent schools recorded the observation of the inspection in proper registers which is revealed by the results of the study.

Impact of the MDMS:

The study also investigated to find the impact of the mid-day meal scheme on increase of enrolment, attendance and retention of students at the schools. The results reveal that the respondents of about 68 per cent schools admitted increased in attendance, of 42 per cent schools respondents agreed increase in enrolment after introduction of mid-day meal at the schools.

2.14 *NUEPA has conducted study on best practices during 2008 in 4 district of Assam. The report has been published. A photo copy of the report is enclosed, herewith.*

However the best practices adopted in implementation of MDMS is given below.

- (1) Cleaning of dish, mouth and hands before eating food and washing hand after taking food.
- (2) Awareness about the hygienic and cleanliness teaching.
- (3) Discipline and Eco-friendliness.
- (4) Prayer before meal
- (5) Inspection of finger nail.
- (6) Inspection of wastage / spillage / spoilage.
- (7) Precaution against fire & food poisoning.

- (8) Team spirit & sharing.
- (9) Food & Nutrition teaching

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

- No instance/ information for unhygienic food served, Children falling ill, sub-standard supplies, diversion/mis-use of resource, social; discrimination and safety measure adopted to avoid recurrence of accident have been received from field level office.

2.16 *Extent of involvement of NGOs and Civic Body Organization (CBOs)/PRIs in the implementation and monitoring of the scheme.*

- Akshay Pattra a reputed NGO taking the responsibility of serving hot cooked Mid Day Meal to 246 LP and Middle schools of Gauhati urban areas with effect from November 2009.

No. of Schools covered:- 246 of Kamrup(M) & Kamrup district.

No. of Children covered:-16220

Mechanism:-

The NGO has one central kitchen and hot cooked mid -Day meal has been packed in big Tiffin carrears .Then it is delivered to schools by 5 delivery vans starting from 10 am.

The state Govt. has not encouraged the involvement of NGO at rural areas.PRI /civic body not yet involved in implementation of Cooked Mid Day Meals.

2.17 *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.*

- The scheme of Mid Day Meal envisages appropriate interventions relating to micro nutrients supplementation and de-worming and provided Iron and Folic acid to the children of primary school.

School Health programme now cover Nalbari,Barpeta,Dhemaji,Kamrup (M), Kamrup, Nagaon, Darranf, Jorhar districts .The till date the programme cover 9973 schools and 860442 students of above districts wherein Health checked up have been completed in 5166 schools with 416843 students.

- The State health Department & NRHM have been asked for supply of micronutrients, vitamin-A, de-warming medicine, Iron and Folic acid. The State Govt. have not yet provide height and weight machine to the

schools. A note on school health programme received from NRHM is given below.

Student Health Programme (SHP), Assam is following the national guidelines and is replicating the reporting format provided in the school health programme guide book published by GOI.

For referral linkages

1. IE volunteers / of SSA functioning at Gram Panchayat level and nodal teacher of health of each school will be given responsibility to pursue and motivate referral cases under SHP to seek treatment in the referred health institutions as prescribed in the Prescription.
2. The implementing NGO will keep a record of the referral cases per block and submit it to the NRHM directorate and this record will be shared with SSA for tracking the cases. NRHM will follow up with the health institutions on the no. of cases registered under SHP.
3. The Deputy Commissioner –cum- Chairman of the district health society has been asked to direct the Block PHC to form a block level core committee where it has been notified to all health institutions to give special attention to cases under school health programme. The IE volunteers of SSA will inform the respective NGO who in turn will inform State Directorate if any cases were denied special attention or treatment under SHP.
4. Health cards are issued against every child which will be kept in the custody of the school and Nodal health teachers will be in charge of the health cards. Communication to the parents will be the responsibility of the school authorities. Moreover SSA will organise GP level meeting involving ASHAs, PRI and other opinion leaders to talk on the school health programme.
5. Mission Director, NRHM, Assam cum-Secretary Health & Family Welfare Department, as First Party, implementing NGO for the District as Second Party & Mission Director Sarba Siksha Abhijan (SSA), Assam as the third party are the three stake holders for SHP.

Pre –re quisite activities before the Student Health Programme (SHP) by NRHM:

- ⇒ Enumerate the number of students and teachers block wise / district wise Co-ordination with PHED, SSA and Panchayat for maintenance of Hygienic and sanitation in the school premises.
- ⇒ Preparation of talking points on health and hygiene to be read during morning assembly.
- ⇒ Calendar of activities and route plan to be prepared and submitted every month to the office of the Joint Director Health Services of the

Districts, to the Mission Director, National Rural Health Mission & Director, SSA, Assam.

- ⇒ School wise schedule of visits of the Health check-up team to be prepared by NRHM.
- ⇒ Orientation of health check up team Co-ordination with SDM & HO/ BPMU / Jt. Director / DPMU / State.
- ⇒ Development of health check up card / register.
- ⇒ Training of teacher/ Integrated Education volunteers of SSA.

SHP comprises of the following two activities:

1. Yoga Programme in 500 High Schools covering all the 149 blocks of the all the 27 district.
2. School Health Check in LP Schools of two districts namely Kamrup & Nalbari.

Activities during Health Check-up:

- a) Primary Health Screening.
- b) Mass de-worming
- c) Grouping of cases.

Case I : Normal

Case II : Cases which can be corrected by the team at the spot. For this purpose a drug kit is necessary which can be availed for local PHC.

Case III: Cases which require care.

Referral to District Hospital

Referral to Medical College Hospital

Special reference.

The state Govt. is also actively considering to provide weight machine to the schools in a phase manner

2.18 *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 of standing Committee at village/school/cooking agency level.*

□ The state Govt. have notified the formation of State level, District Level & Block level Steering cum Monitoring Committee for over look the implementation of Mid day Meal programme. The School Managing Committee have already been formed in every school. The SMC look after the implementation of Mid Day Meal programme and also given proper guidance to improve the academic environment of the schools.

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

- ❑ It is most essential to establish a monitoring cell at Block Level, at District Level, and at state level. A strong MIS is also urgently required in order to up dated data of Elementary schools including information of Mid Day Meals.

2.20 *Arrangement for official inspections to MDM centers and percentage of school inspection and summary of findings and remedial measures.*

- ❑ The Director of Elementary Education, Assam and SNO, MDMs have issued instruction to the district level, Sub-divisional level and Block level officers to inspect at least 25% schools/ centres in every quarter. Most of the district level officers have inspected schools regularly .Target for school Inspection have been fixed for DEEO, D.I.of schools,BEEO ,S.I. of schools in the following manner.
 - DEEO will have to visit 15 schools in a month.
 - D.I of schools will have to to visit 20 schools in a month.
 - BEEO will have to visit 25 schools in a month
 - SI of schools will have to 40 school in a month.

Most of the officers have submitted the finding of the inspection report in the review meeting of the MDMs.

2.21 *Feedback /Comments in respect of report of Monitoring Institution designated for your state/UTs to monitor implementation of MDM and action taken thereon.*

- ❑ No feedback /comments have been received from the Monitoring Institutions regarding implementation of cooked Mid Day Meal.

2.22 *Grievance Redressal Mechanism if any , used by the state/UTs.*

- ❑ A Grievance Redressal Mechanism cell has been formed in the Directorate of Elementary Education, Assam in order to disposed off the complained received in respect of implementation of Mid Day Meal scheme.

2.23 *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 impact of Cooked Mid Day Meal has been considerably felt on enrolment and retention of children while meeting the hunger of children . Hunger to be driven out from the class rooms.The food provided in the class room under MDMs has given physical and mental strength to the

children for class room study and creation of a joyful atmosphere in class rooms.

As regards strength and weakness the following are stated.

Strength:- a) Community participation.
b) Awareness of parents/ guardians.
c) Adequate budget provision.
d) Absence of social and caste prejudice,

weakness : a) Shortage of Field staff for monitoring and supervision.
b) Lack of knowledge of Accounts on the part of SMC.
c) Computerization of data and thus monitors all

Additional coverage of Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools under MDMs in 2011-12.

During current financial year 2010-11 the State Govt. has taken decision to provide financial assistance in 8163 Venture Lower Primary Schools and 5360 Recognised Upper Primary Schools under RTE, Act. 2009. Due to which the enrolment at Lower Primary stage and Upper Primary stage has considerably increased. Accordingly, 250000 enrolment at Lower Primary School and 400309 enrolment at Upper Primary School has increased which are shown in the AWP&B 2011-12. As the enrolment being increased in 2011-12, the Govt. of India is require to allocate more food grains and fund for cost of food grains, cooking cost, transportation cost, cost of cook cum helper, construction of kitchen shed cum store, kitchen devices and MME component during 2011-12.

2.24 *Details of MME plan*

1. Training of cook-cum- helper

First phase

During the first quarter ,2011-12 training of cook-cum helpers of fifteen districts namely Barpeta, Baksa,Bongaigaon, Cachar,Chirang ,Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri ,Dibrugarh, Goalpara,Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup(M) & Kamrup(R) will be held.This programme will cover 62853 nos. of Cook-Cum- helpers.

Second Phase

Tentative date of Second Phase of training is 2nd quarter of 2011-12.This programme will cover the districts namely:-Karimganj, Kokrajhar,Lakhaimpur,Morigaon,Nagaon,Nalbari,Sivasagar, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri,Karbi-Anglong & Dimahasao.

51020 nos .of Cook-Cum-Helper will be trained by this programme.

2. External Evaluation:

1. Third party evaluation of implementation of MDM's.
2. Community involvement through organizing VEC meeting.
3. Display holding of implementation of MDMS
4. Bi-monthly review meeting/training, orientation workshop for official.
5. The participants of workshop will be district level officials, teachers.
6. Engagement of staff on contract basis.
7. Replacement of Kitchen Devices.

