



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

Mid-Day Meal Annual Work Plan & Budget 2012-13



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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 18618 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
1	Population						
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
2	Decadal Population Growth Rate	%	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
3	Urbanization	%	28.08	31.10	34.49	37.36	42.58
4	Population Density	No.	136	174	211	258	308
5	Sex Ratio						
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
6	Literate Population						
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
7	General Literacy Rate						
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
	Rural						
7B	Total	%	28.33	36.20	44.00	52.29	73.00
7B.1	Male	%	38.92	47.85	55.31	62.93	83.10
7B.2	Female	%	17.19	24.06	32.08	41.03	62.41

	Urban						
7C	Total	%	54.90	60.31	64.75	72.27	87.58
7C.1	Male	%	63.96	68.62	71.55	77.68	92.44
7C.2	Female	%	44.78	51.13	57.25	66.13	82.08
8	IMR						
8A	Total	Per 1000	63	62	60	60	48
8A.1	Rural	Live	70	69	87	68	55
8A.2	Urban	Births	45	45	42	37	33
9	MMR (As per SRS)		1991-01	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	-
9A	Per one lakh live Births		202	172	160	148	-

In view of above data the implementation of Mid Day Meal scheme in Gujarat for each and every child of all Govt. and Govt. Aided schools studying in primary and upper primary classes is an uphill task. However Mid Day Meal scheme is running successfully in Gujarat.

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.

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Objectives of the Mid Day Meal Programme:

- To improve the nutritional and health standard of the growing children.
- To reduce drop-out rate and to increase attendance and to attract poorer children to come to the school.
- To create supplementary employment opportunities at the village level.
- To promote social and national integration.
- To supplement the state efforts towards reduction in poverty.

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.

Central Assistance under the scheme comprise of the following:

- Free supply of food grains at 100 Grams/Child to primary school students and 150 grams/child to upper primary students.
- Subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 75/Quintal.

As per revision of food norms, Cooking cost & honorarium to cook cum helper under National Programme for Mid – Day Meal in school vide G.O.I. letter dated 24.11.2009 is also given.

- (I) Revision of the food norms for Upper Primary children by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30 grams. Vegetable from 65 to 75 grams and by decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams for upper primary and 5 grams for primary student.
- (II) Enhancement of the cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charge) for primary to Rs. 3.11 and Upper Primary to Rs. 4.65. Now the cooking cost would include the cost of pulses, vegetable, oil & fats salt & condiments and fuel.

The cooking cost is shared between the Centre and States 75:25 basis. According the share of the centre and state and the minimum share of the state will be as under (From 01.04.2012).

Stage	Total Cost per Meal	Central – State Sharing			
		Non-NER State(75:25)		NER State (90:10)	
		Central	State	Central	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rs. 3.11	Rs. 2.33	Rs. 0.78	Rs. 2.25	Rs. 0.25
Upper Primary	Rs. 4.65	Rs. 3.49	Rs. 1.16	Rs. 3.38	Rs. 0.37

- * The expenditure towards the honorarium of cooks-cum-helpers shall be shared between the central and the State on 75:25 bases.

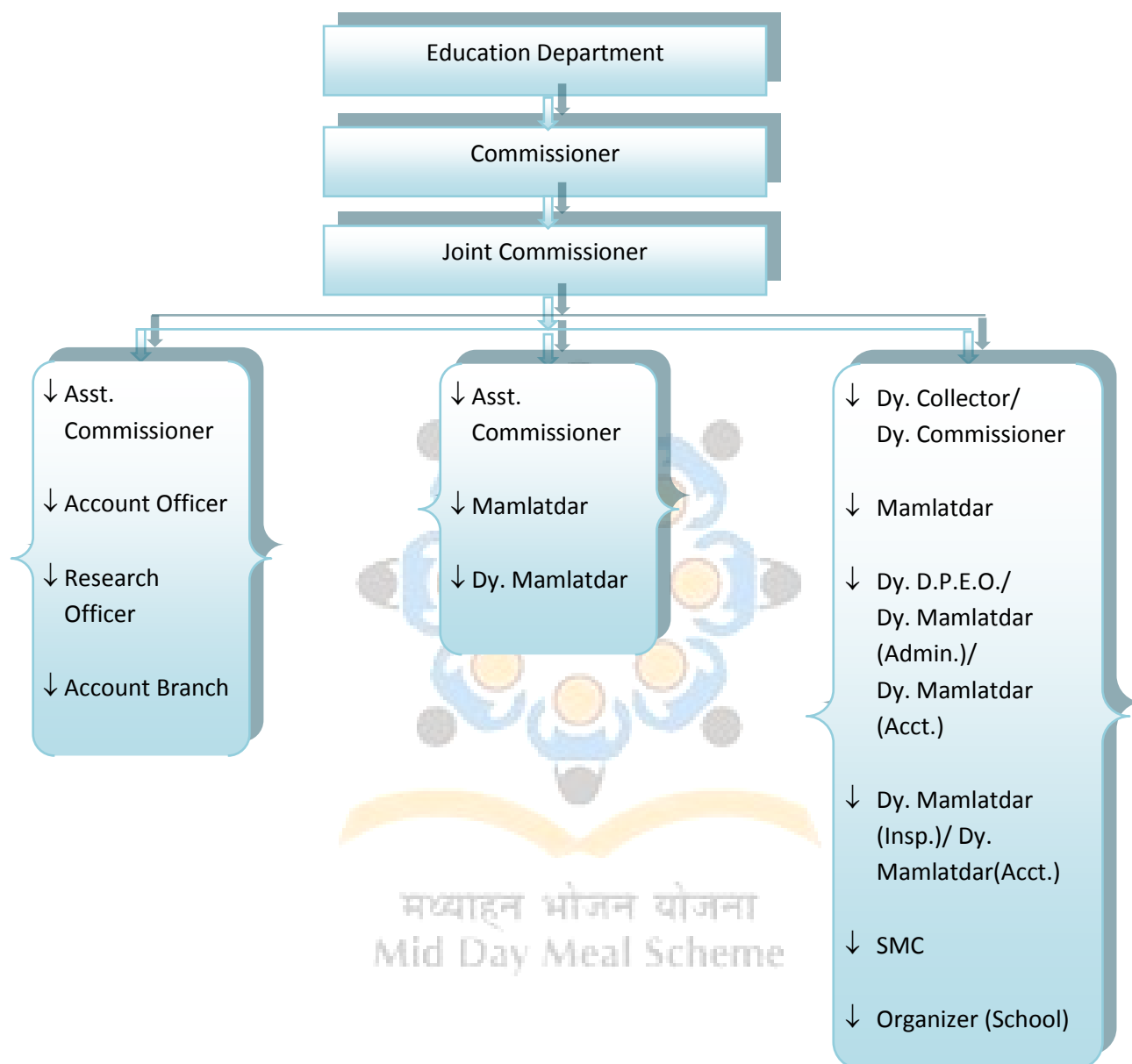
Per Unit Cooking Cost in Gujarat:

- Under this Scheme, the conversion/ cooking cost approved in respect of primary stage @ Rs. 2.89 per child per day for the year 2011-12, out of which Rs. 2.17 is shared by the GOI and Rs. 0.72 is being born by the state Government.
- The conversion/ cooking cost approved in respect of upper primary stage @ Rs. 4.33 per child per day for the year 2011-12, out of which Rs. 3.25 is shared by the GOI and remaining Rs. 1.08 is being born by the state.

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			*Remarks
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	
2011-12	2.17	0.72	2.89	3.25	1.08	4.33	
2012-13	2.33	0.78	3.11	3.49	1.16	4.65	Proposed

1.2 Management Structure

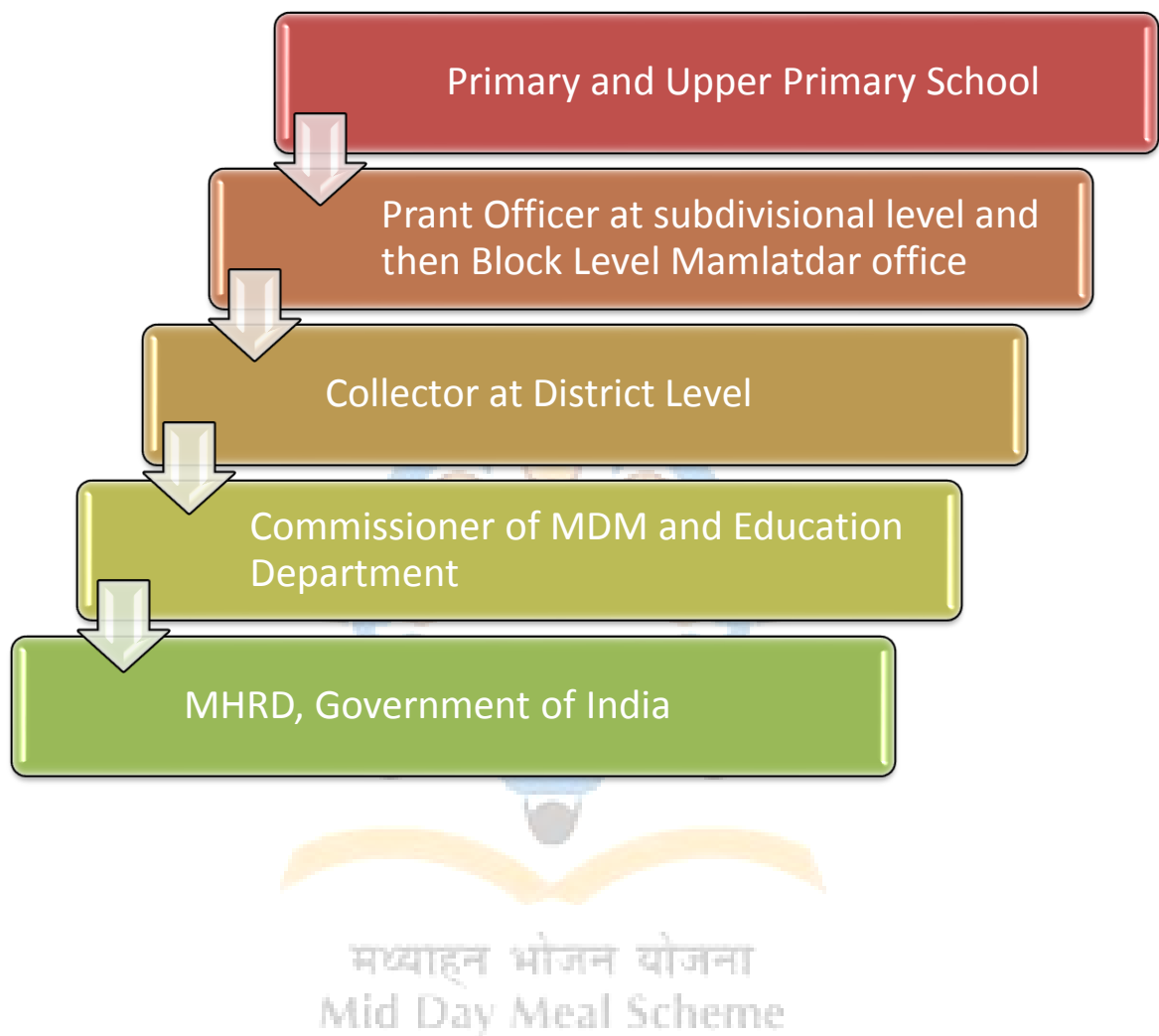
At the State level the programme is administered by the Commissioner (MDM), who is supported by one Joint Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners. At the District/Municipal level, the Collector/ Municipal Commissioner is in over all charge and is assisted by one Deputy Collector/ Mamlatdar, and a team 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 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 Meal served to children; reasons for programme interruptions, if any and planning to minimize them.

The Mid Day Meal in the state is being supplied regularly without any interruption in 2011-12 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 63.71% and 62.16% for primary and upper-primary classes on 31.12.2011. This is an increase over into corresponding period of last year.

As per report of monitoring agency....

a) M. S. University the achievement of MDM scheme are:

- Regularity of running of MDM Centres.
- The school health cards were maintained for each child in most of the schools

b) Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research

- Buffer stock of one month is maintained by most of the schools visited in the district.
- Among all visited schools, most of the schools with independent MDM Centres were getting the cooking cost regularly. No delay in getting advance cooking cost was found in the visited schools.
- The quantity of food served under MDM is found to be satisfactory as conveyed by the children and teachers in all the 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 norm.

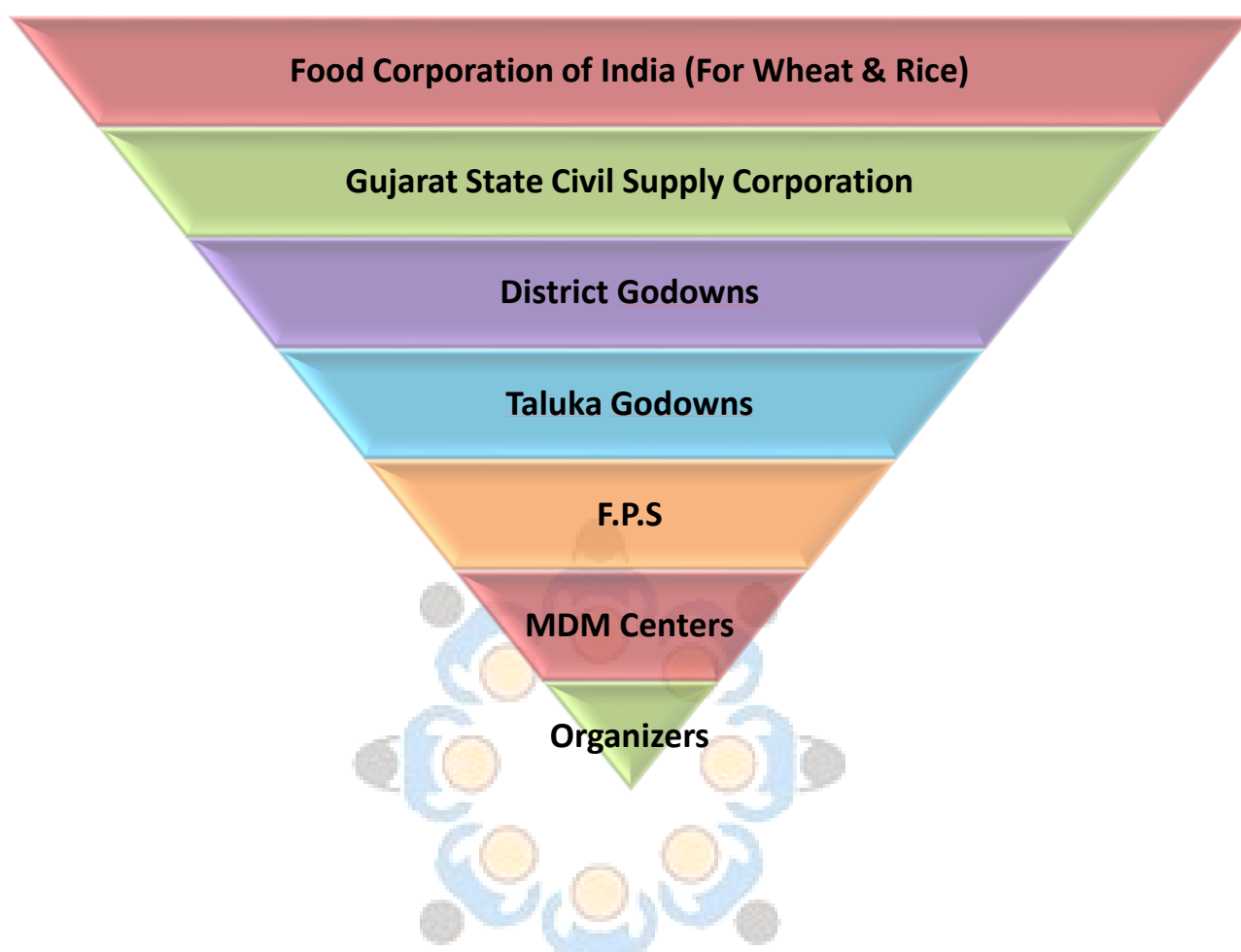
NCLP are serving hot cooked meal daily under Mid Day Meal scheme as per the suggestions of the Government of India. Gujarat Covers 53 NCLP Schools at norms applicable to upper primary children, as the age of studying under the NCLP schools is more than the age of normal primary children and as such food grains entitlement for these children as per children studying in primary Schools. There is a regular interaction with Labour Department of the State Government on this issue.

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 GSCSC 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 foodgrain (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 foodgrains.

In case of any delay in lifting the Wheat/rice, the matter is solved by taking it up, with the concerned authorities immediately.

As per 22/03/2011 GR of Department of Education, responsibility of implementation of MDM scheme has been entrusted to SMC. After the formulation of SMCs, the same have been given training 3 times so that they understand the working of MDM center and are able to see that it runs smoothly.

2.4 System for payment of cost of foodgrains 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 Funds to State Government:

Sr. no	Period	Amount	Date
1	1 st Qtr	9024.83	24/05/11
2	2 nd Qtr	11027.43	23/08/11
4	3 rd Qtr	15097	30/12/11
5	4 th Qtr	152.32	10/2/12
Total		35301.58	

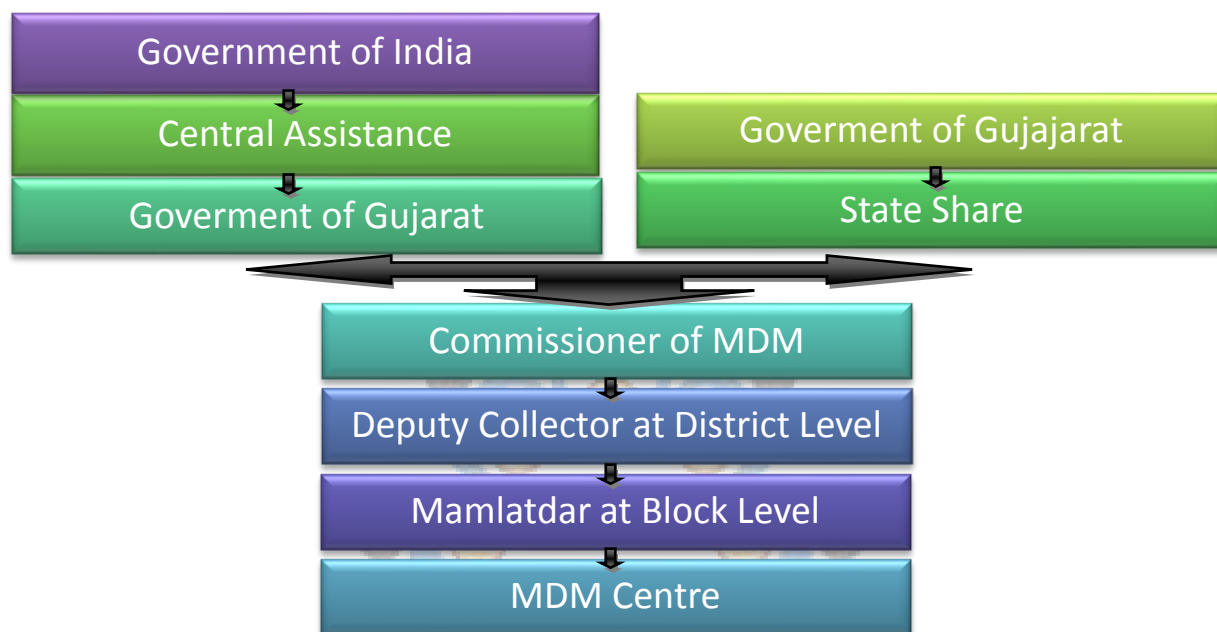
State Funds to District & Blocks:

Sr. no	Period	Amount	Date	District	Block	School
1	1 st Qtr	4125.00	11/04/11	As per Demand of the District		Within Ten Days
2	2 nd Qtr	3118.53	11/07/11			
4	3 rd Qtr	4128.24	15/10/11			
5	4 th Qtr	5128.23	27/01/12			
Total		16500.00				

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 Govt. releases entire grant on monthly basis (even in advance as per requirements) on the basis of 75:25 for honorarium to cook-cum-helper 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 State of Gujarat pulses and oil are provided centrally by Gujarat civil supplies corporation and distributed to MDM centers.
- The State provides a Rs. 1.04 and Rs. 1.57 for vegetables, fuel, salt and condiments which are provide locally by MDM center Sahayak.

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 16002 centers has been covered under L.P.G Connection and for remaining 14806 L.P.G. Connection work in progress.

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Mid Day Meal Scheme

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.

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

The G.O.I. provides fund for construction of Kitchen-cum stores sheds to the State Govt. The State Govt. gives the amount to the Serva Siksha Abhiyan for the construction shed. Details are as provided in table AT-15

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.

Funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme:-

The Government of India has released 1.83 crore for the procurement of kitchen devices @ Rs. 5000/- per institution to the State. The funds are transferred / allocated to the School through Block Offices. The school Management committee purchases & maintains the kitchen devices as per their requirement. The GOI has released funds for all the Primary and Upper primary units. (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.

The State Government has planned to organize comprehensive training programmes for managerial, technical and behavioral aspects for Dy. Mamlatdar, Dy. Primary Education Officer, Organizer working at taluka & district levels and other relevant MDM officials. The training programme has been completed during the current year by the State.

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/GS-WAN and mdm.guj.nic.in system developed by State Govt. All offices from taluka level, district level to commissionerate have to be fully computerized and

a software to be prepared to get on line information of statistical data, operational data from MDM centre to State level.

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 GSCSC 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 sheds 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. 1.04 for Primary student and Rs. 1.57 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 foodgrains. 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.

No delay in generally 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.

“Evaluation of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme in Western Region in Gujarat” has been completed in March-2011 by Sanguine Management Service Pvt. Ltd. Ahmadabad.

Summary of its findings are:-

To Summarize, in the study area the MDM scheme is being implemented and managed effectively and efficiently (high rate (91%) of MDM days, 96% achievement in serving adequate quantity of food and high rate of community satisfaction) and progressing towards achieving its objectives. However, some areas of improvement have been identified that include infrastructure, hygiene and cleanliness, storage facility, quality, quantity of raw materials and cooked food being served.

Major Recommendations:-

- Centralized Kitchen- As it is practiced in the state of Karnataka, wherever possible, hi-tech centralized kitchen may be introduced.

- Increase Financial provision- Considering the increase in price index and cost of fuel, it is recommend that proportional increase in the financial allocation for per day per child may be considered.
- The rechristening of MDM as “Suruchi Bhojan” would help shun the perception of MDM as the food of only poor children.

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 success 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 a 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 Extent of involvement of NGOs and civil body organizations (CBOs) /PRIs in the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.

The Government of Gujarat and The Akshaya Patra Foundation & Stri Shakti and Nayak Foundation had signed a MoU to feed children in the Navsari, Valsad, Ahmedabad East, West, Gandhinagar City and Gandhinagar Rural and Baroda Corporation. The number of students taking M.D.M. in these schools is 3.79 lakh.

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.

Gujarat State has the reputation of carrying out school Health Check-up programme since last 11 years. It covers primary school children studying in the Std.-I to VII. The details of school health programme up to 2011-12(up to Dec.-2011) are attached at Table 'AT-21'.

- Under the School health programme 8257176 children were checked/examined of 41362 Primary Schools.
- 15344000 de-worming tablets distributed.

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.

Due to shortage of staff and vacant posts at districts / taluka and State level separate 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 levels 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.

2.22 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.

The State level monitoring committee has been formed vide Government of Gujarat letter Number MBY-102006-GOI-48-R dated 11/03/2008. The total 23,061 School Management Committee has been formed at village /school /cooking agency level in the state.

2.23 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 inspections 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 inspections to be conducted in a month
1	Dy. Collector	20
2	Dy. D.P.E.O	25
3	Mamlatdar	10
4	Dy. Mamlatdar (Insp.)	20
5	Dy. Mamlatdar (Acct.)	10

Total 41487 numbers of centers inspected during the year 2011-12.

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

The Sardar Patel Institution of Economics and Social Research and M.S. University Baroda are the Monitoring Institution for the State.

A. Sardar Patel Institution of Economics and Social Research

Sardar Patel Institution of Economics and Social Research has conducted the evaluation study in Districts of Bhavnagar, Ahmadabad and Patan for the period 1st April, 2011 to 30th September, 2011

Recommendations

- Strict monitoring of MDM stocks at both block and district level is suggested.
- Majority of the teachers and principals with few exceptions are not aware of the details like how much quantity is used, stock verification etc. Topics related to MDM can be included as a part of the training curriculum for the teachers.
- Provision of MDM dishes should be considered for all school children that can help for more children to avail MDM consumption.
- Very few schools are providing vegetables and Dal on regular basis. Vegetables being an important source of vitamins and minerals and Dal being good source of protein required for growth and development of children should be provided regularly to them as part of MDM.

- Kitchen facility was not used in some of the schools due to inadequate space. Use of fire wood as fuels create pollution and suffocate the cooking environment. In such situation the MDM 69 staffs prefer to use open space for cooking. This point was shared with State Officials by the MI & it was informed that the state government has started working on the provision of cooking gas to all the schools in near future.
- The MI felt that monitoring mechanism of MDM programme needs to be emphasized at school, block as well as district level.

B. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda has conducted the evaluation study in Districts of Dahod, Junagadh, Panchmahals and Rajkot for the period 1st April, 2011 to 30th September, 2011

Suggestions

- Construction of kitchen shed in the school campus should be at an appropriate/ usable place.
- Design of kitchen shed should be modified with respect to proper ventilation.
- In case of shift schools or common MDM cooked for more than one school, separate cooks should be provided.
- MDM In-Charge should be recruited by the school authorities.
- Readymade food should be provided in case if cook is not available.
- Records should be maintained properly.
- Remuneration of MDM staff should be raised.

2.25 Grievance Redressal Mechanism if any, used by the State/ UTs. 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.

2.26 Media Campaign, if any.

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

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 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.

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme