



Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of School Education & Literacy



Report of 4th Review Mission on
Mid Day Meal Scheme

Jammu & Kashmir

(24th to 1st October, 2012)



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

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4. Representative of UNICEF, Punjab –Member-Not Present

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CHAPTER - I

Introduction :

Mid Day Meal (MDM) is one of the earliest supplementary nutrition programme in the country which has nutritional as well as educational objectives. It is a flagship programme of the Government of India aiming at addressing hunger in schools by serving hot cooked meal, helping children to concentrate on classroom activities, providing nutritional support, encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections of society to attend the school regularly, providing nutritional support to children to drought-affected areas during summer vacations, studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided, the Centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (SSA) and National Child Labour Project Schools across the country. In drought-affected areas MDM is served during summer vacations also.

Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched in the State of J&K in September 2004. For the year 2012-13 the Govt. has approved MDM for the students in 1st to 8th Standard for 220 days and for National Child Labour Project schools approval has been accorded for 312 days.



Children having MDM at Udhampur District

I. Review Mission

A programme of scale and magnitude of Mid Day Meal requires close monitoring and evaluation at all levels. Govt. of India decided to review the implementation of the programme in all its aspects through a Review Mission as per part of monitoring and evaluation of the scheme in the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

This Joint Review Mission team visited Jammu & Kashmir from 24th September to 1st October 2012 to review the implementation of Mid Day meal scheme in the State with the following objectives:

1. Review the system of fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.
2. Review the management and monitoring of the scheme from State to School level.
3. Review the implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking.
4. Role of Teachers.
5. Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.
6. Creation of capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices
7. Appointment of Cook-cum-Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children
8. Availability of dedicated staff for MDM at various levels
9. Review the maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency
10. Review the availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.
11. Review of payment of cost of food grains to FCI by the districts.
12. Review the involvement of NGOs/Trust Centralized kitchens by States/UTs Government in implementation of the Scheme.
13. Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and disseminate it to other stakeholders.
14. Assess the involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM scheme.
15. Review of status of MIS integration with IVRS for monitoring of the Scheme.

II Brief about Jammu & Kashmir

The total geographical area of J&K state is 222236 square Kilometres which includes 78114 Sq. Km under occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq. Km handed over to China by Pakistan and 37555 Sq. Km under occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district. The geographical area of J&K state comprises 6.93% of the total Indian Territory. Geographically and administratively, the J&K state is divided into three divisions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Out of the total area of J&K state Ladakh covers 70%, Jammu 19% and Kashmir 11%. The State is further divided into 22 districts, two in Ladakh, 10 each in Jammu and Kashmir. The number of Tehsils and CD Blocks are 82 & 142 respectively. The decadal growth rate for the state is 23.71% (2001-11). Population consists of 66.97% Muslims, 29.63% Hindus, 2.04% Sikhs, 1.12% Buddhist, 0.20% Christians and 0.04% others. 75.19% of the population resides in rural areas and rest 24.81% in urban areas. A light chunk of population in the state derive its livelihood

from Agriculture. The principal crops of the State are Rice, Maize and Wheat. Horticulture is, however, one of the potential area. Fruit production has reached 14 lakh Mts. Out of the total population in the State, 10.9% people belong to nomadic tribes. The state Govt. has reportedly made several facilities for this category of population like provision of Mobile schools and Teachers.

III. Social and Economic indicators in the State

A. (a) Total Population = 1,25,48,926(Census 2011)

(b) Area = 222236 Sq. Kms.

(c) Literacy rate = 68.74% (Census 2011)

(d) Male = 78.26%

(e) Female = 58.01%

(f) Sex ratio = 883 (Census 2011)

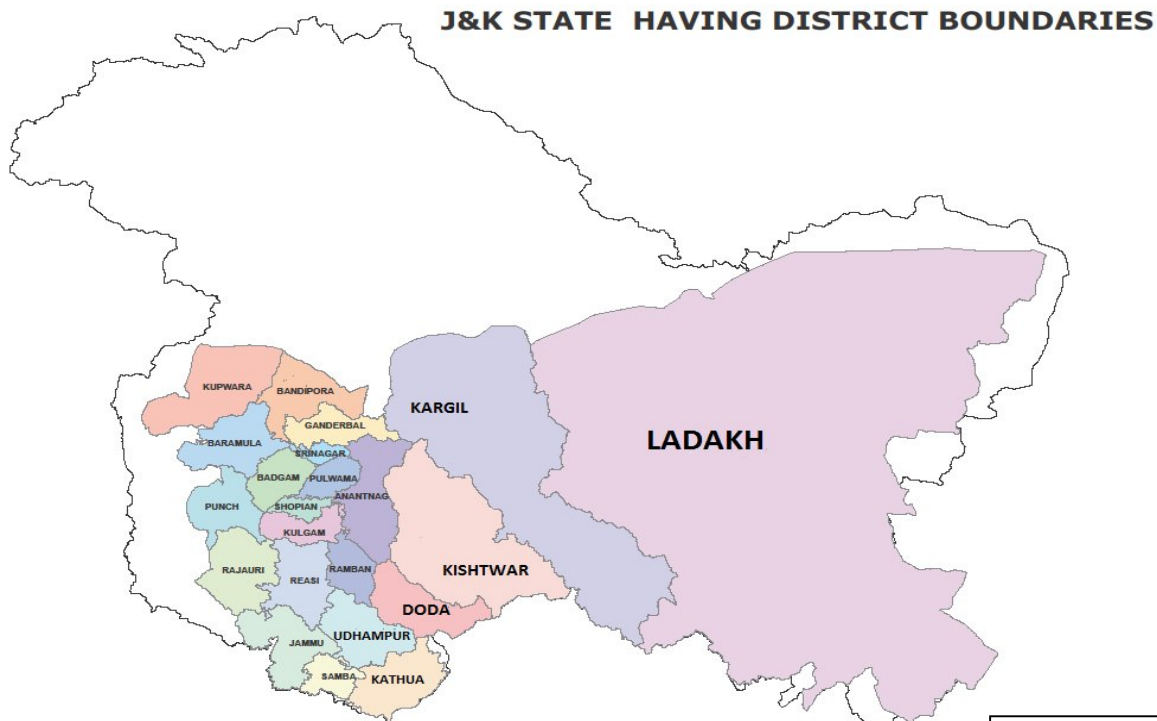
B. Child Population (as per DISE 2011-12)

(a) Upto 6 years = 172458

(b) 6 to 11 years = 1239955

(c) 11 to 14 years = 668275

(d) Out of School Children = 43726



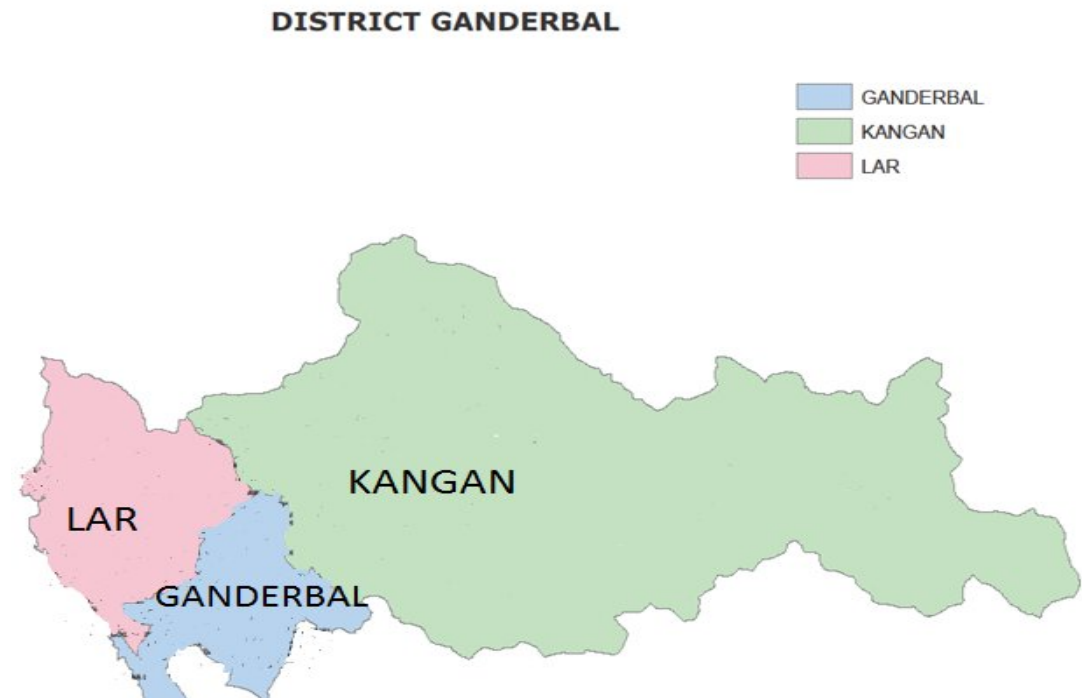
Source: Maps of India

IV. DISTRICT GANDERBAL

The newly created Ganderbal district came into existence in 2007 by deletion of areas of Ganderbal and Kangan from erstwhile Srinagar district. District Ganderbal is located on the north side of world famous Srinagar city of Kashmir valley at an elevation of 1650 to 3000 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The District extends from Ganderbal to Sonamarg (Gumri) and National Highway NH-1A passes through the centre of district connecting Leh and Kargil district of Ladakh region with other district of the state. It covers total area of 37901 hectare as per village papers. The dimension of the district is 80 and 30 square kilometres approximately.

Farming in Ganderbal is the main occupation as more than 80% of the working population is engaged with it, thus has made district Ganderbal as one of the important district of Jammu and Kashmir. The district Compromise of 4 administration blocks viz., Ganderbal, Kangan, Wakura and Lar. Three tehsils namely Ganderbal, Lar and Kangan. Four educational zones viz Ganderbal, Hariganiwan, Kangan and Tullamulla. 103 panchyats, 44 Patwar halqas. The town of Ganderbal has 17 municipal wards.

As per 2011 census the District has a population of 2,97,003 out of which rural population is 2,45,636 and urban population is 46,617. There are 44831 households with an average size of 6.62. The District has tribal population of 45,007 persons. Number of habitations in the district is 585 and number of villages is 136.



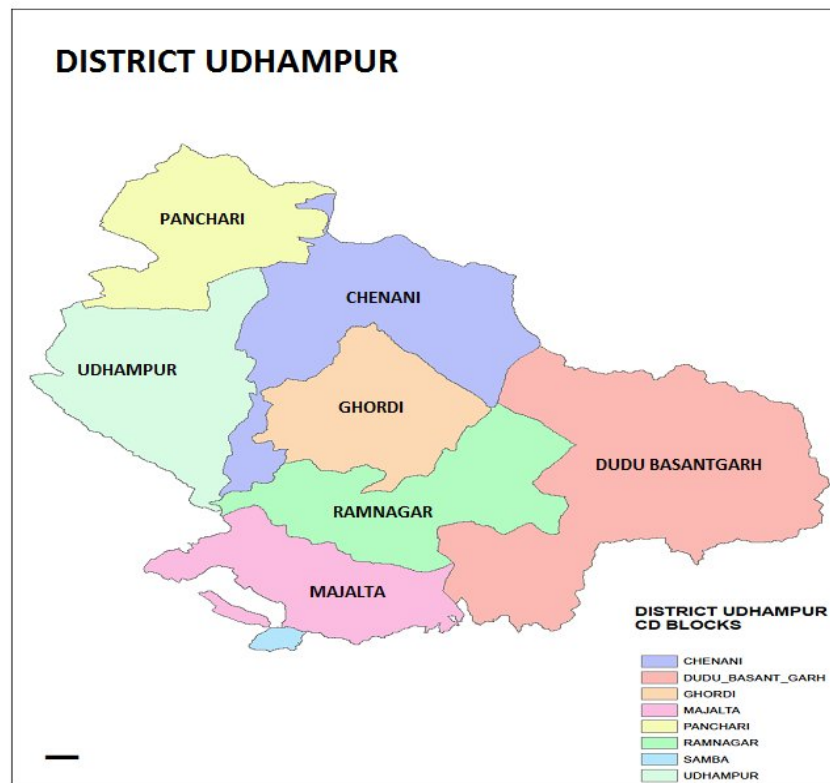
GENERAL INFORMATION OF GANDERBAL DISTRICT:

1. Total Population (2011 census) 297003
2. Urban Population (2011 census) 46617
3. Rural Population (2011 census) 245636
4. Schedule Tribe Population (2011 Census) 45007

Schools in Ganderbal Distt.		Children		Approval	Upto 3rd Quarter
Primary	342	Primary		20595	16906
Upper Primary	204	Upper Primary		7562	6339
Total	546	Total		28157	23245

Source: AWP&B 2012-13

V. DISTRICT UDHAMPUR



District Udhampur has been named after Raja Udhham Singh, the eldest son of Maharaja Gulab Singh, who was the founder of Dogra rule in Jammu and Kashmir. This important town is the head quarter of the district and tehsil Udhampur. District Udhampur is situated at the southern part of the Jammu & Kashmir State and is bounded on the west by Reasi district, in the north by Ramban and Kishtwar, in north

east by Doda district, in south east by Samba and Kathua and in the south by Jammu district.

The area of district Udhampur is now bifurcated among two newly created districts i.e. district Reasi and district Ramban.

Area, Population and Density

The district having an area of 2380 square kilometres, far about 1.25% of the total provisional area of the state. It accommodates a population of about 4.52 lakh as per Census 2001 report (5.30 lakh as per Child Census Survey 2006), i.e. about 4.25% of the total population of the State. As per estimation the Scheduled Caste constitute about 23.72% while 9.35% in case of Scheduled tribe population. The density of population is about 184 persons per square kilometres. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. Presently there are 11 Education Zones in the district.

Year wise No. of Institutions (Govt. + Pvt)

District		2010-11					2011-12				
	Status	PS	MS	HS	HSS	Total	PS	MS	HS	HSS	Total
Udhampur	Govt.	842	388	77	31	1338	829	427	87	31	1374
	Pvt.	72	66	47	14	199	72	66	47	14	199
Total		914	454	124	45	1537	901	493	134	45	1573

Year wise enrolment of Govt./Pvt. Schools

Status	2010-11						2011-12						
	KG	PS	MS	HS	HSS	Total	Pre Pry	PS	MS	HS	HSS	KGBV	Total
Govt.	2704	41827	27152	11522	5886	89091	2193	39455	26644	9892	1690	230	80104
Pvt.	7500	14892	6980	3325	1922	34619	8044	15890	7370	4995	2851	0	39150
Total	10204	56719	34132	14847	7808	123710	10237	55345	34244	14887	4541	230	119254

Drop Out Rate & Out of School Children of Udhampur District.

Drop Out Rate	=	2.03 %
No. of Drop out Children	=	571
No. of Children never Enrolled	=	<u>1567</u>
Total Children out of School	=	<u>2138</u>

No. of Mobile Schools

Year	Distt./Region	Schools			Teachers			Enrollment
		Mobile	Stationary	Total	Mobile	Stationary	Total	
2009-10		4	5	9	7	7	14	286
2010-11	Udhampur	7	6	13	13	8	21	355
2011-12	Udhampur	23	6	29	19	8	27	415

Enrolment & No. of Beneficiaries under MDM Scheme in PS and UPS during 2009-10,2010-11 & 2011-12

District/Region	No. of Children Enrolled			No. of children opted for MDM (No. of Beneficiaries)		
	PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total
Udhampur District 2010-11	43705	25404	69109	5738755	3405545	9144300
Udhampur District 2011-12	41827	27152	68979	3233335	2006389	5239724

Mid day meals District Plan (State Share) – Cooking Cost 2009-10,2010-11 & 2011-12

S No.	District/Division	Funds Released (in lakhs)			Expenditure (In Lakhs)			Remarks
		PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total	
1	District Udhampur 2010-11	71.50	51.06	123.10	69.153	48.814	117.967	Including Cook Hon & Cooking cost
2	District Udhampur 2011-12	68.50	60.43	128.93	46.335	49.611	95.946	Including Cook Hon & Cooking cost

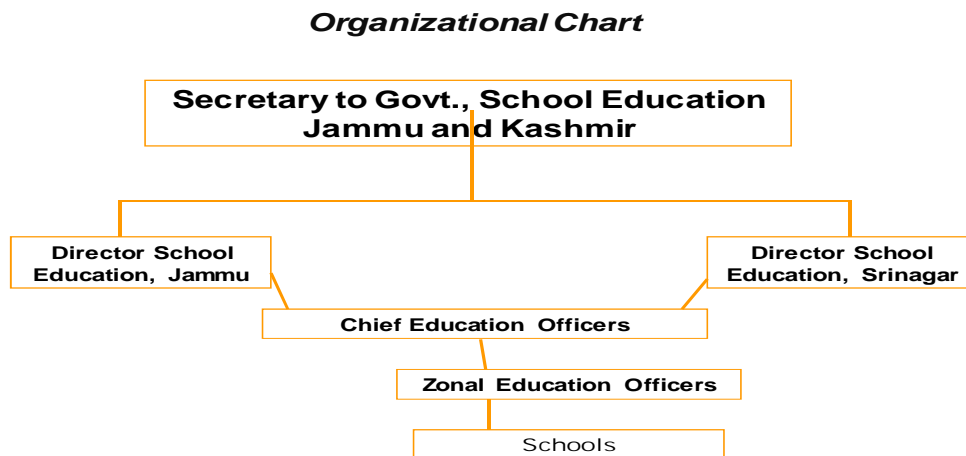
VI. Methodology

The Mission comprising of the above mentioned members visited 02 districts namely Udhampur & Ganderbal. Udhampur was selected by the Govt. of India as it is a poor performing district as per the Annual Work Plan & Budget 2012-13. The district Ganderbal was chosen by the State Govt. mainly due to the reason having large tribal population. Further the Monitoring Institute, University of Kashmir (State Resource Centre) had passed severely adverse comments in its 3rd Half Yearly monitoring report on the implementation of the scheme in the district due to disruption of Mid Day Meal for almost two months. During the field visits it was ensured that the team was accompanied by a photographer to ensure audio visual documentation. The team also met various stake holders at school like students, teachers, parents and members of Village Education committee (VECs) for drawing conclusions.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION OF MDM IN THE STATE

VII. (i) Implementing agency in the State

The MDM scheme in Jammu and Kashmir State is being implemented under the overall control of School Education Department, J&K. The following chart shows the implementation of the scheme from State to Schools.



VII. (ii) General observations of the team:

During the field visits in Ganderbal and Udhampur districts, it was observed that MDM is provided in all schools that were visited during MHRD Review Mission. There are several good practices as well as issues of concern, some of which are very serious. An

immediate action plan is required to make necessary corrections in order to ensure that MDM of good quality is being provided to all school-going children without any disruption.

The representative of Supreme Court Commissionerate has observed that certain problems in the field seem to have persisted over the years, which were observed earlier by the Supreme Court Commissioners report "Hunger in the Valley" in 2009. He has felt that adequate steps have not been taken by the State Government to resolve such issues.

VIII. MAJOR ISSUES OF CONCERN:

VIII (i) Regularity of Meal: The field observations have shown that there has been disruption in providing MDM in almost all schools of Ganderbal and in some of the schools of Udhampur district. In all schools visited by Team in Ganderbal, the records showed that MDM has not been provided to children during July and August (there was summer holiday for 10 days during July, but for most of other days of July, meal was not served). In Udhampur too, the team recorded disruption in few schools during their field visits. In Udhampur District in Govt BMS, Jaganoo, the meal was not served to upper primary classes from 14th August to 21st September, 2012 and to primary classes from 15th to 21st September 2012; in Govt HS Garhi, the meal was not served from 13th to 30th April 2012; In Govt MS Patli, the meal was served only for 17 days in April and 18 days in August 2012; in Govt MS Bassani, the meal was not provided for 8 days in August. More details may be seen in the statement given below. This disruption, as recorded during the field visits, was primarily due to the non-availability of food grains in schools. This indicates that the state government has not made any serious effort in providing food grains well in advance to schools so that buffer stock at school level could be maintained to ensure that MDM is provided regularly without any break. However, in Govt MS Patli, the teachers reported that they couldn't serve meals for few days in August because of the rains and also due to faulty construction of kitchen shed which hampered cooking process of meals in the school.

Details of disruption of MDM

S.no	Block	Name of School	Days of Disruption
1	Ganderbal	MS Darind	July 8 days, August- 12 days and September 4 days
2	Ganderbal	GMS Nunner	5 days in July & 15 days of August
3	Ganderbal	MS Wayil Wodder	8 days in July and whole August
4	Ganderbal	BMS Harrran	Whole August & 4 days in September
5	Ganderbal	BMS Wahidpura	July, August upto 5th September 2012
6	Ganderbal	MS B.R.Pora	From 14 August till 31st August
7	Ganderbal	BMMS Duderhama	From 11 August to 4th September 2012
8	Ganderbal	GMS Gond	10 days in July & Whole August
9	Ganderbal	GMS Haknar	4 days in July & Whole August

10	Ganderbal	GMS hariganiwan	Whole August
11	Ganderbal	BMS Prang	July 8 days and August 20 days
12	Ganderbal	GMS Prang	July 8 days and August 20 days
13	Ganderbal	GMS kangan	Partly in July and August
14	Ganderbal	GPS Pakhtoonpati Mammu	Partly in July and August
15	Udhampur	MS Tikri	Regular
16	Udhampur	Govt. MS Basani	Regular
17	Udhampur	Govt. MS Mand	Regular
18	Udhampur	Govt. GHS Garhi	13th April to 30th April 2012
19	Udhampur	Govt. MS Sansoo	Regular
20	Udhampur	GMS Manthal	Regular
21	Udhampur	GMS Sundrani	Regular
22	Udhampur	GMS Sunar	4 days in June
23	Udhampur	MS Patli	5 days in the month of August
24	Udhampur	BMS Juganoo	From 15th September to 21st September 2012 in Primary & From 14 August to 21 September 2012 in Middle
25	Udhampur	M.S Baisthy	Regular
26	Udhampur	Girls High School, Chenani	Regular
27	Udhampur	NCLP School, Marothi	Regular
28	Udhampur	NCLP School, Fruit Mandy	Regular

VIII (ii) Cooking Cost: The team observed shortage of cooking cost in all the visited schools. The field observations in both Kashmir and Jammu division have revealed that teachers, who are in-charge of MDM in schools, are not provided any advance for cooking meals in schools. However, the teachers are supposed to spend their own money for preparing meals and claim reimbursement against utilisation. This has led to serious issues in the implementation of MDMS in state because the reimbursement process is much delayed. The field visits to schools and records have shown that in Kashmir division, the cooking costs were not reimbursed from May onwards. Further, in Jammu division, the last reimbursement to teachers have been made together for more than 6 months in few cases, and the reimbursement was pending from April onwards, which amounted to almost up to Rs 20 thousand in few schools. In a few schools in Udhampur, the teachers were provided loan from school funds, which though helped teachers to run MDM smoothly but would have hampered other activities of school for which the grant was maintained. In Kashmir, the pendencies were from June onwards in many schools, and in few cases, the teachers reported that either they have spent up to Rs.20000.00 from their own pocket or have taken cooking items on

credit from local shop keepers. This delayed re-imburement process may not only compromise the quality of meal provided in the schools but would takes off the spirit of the scheme, and the entire responsibility of managing meals comes over the teachers.

VIII (ii) Appointment of Cooks-Cum-Helpers: The field observations revealed that cooks are not appointed as per norms. In most schools, teachers reported that the MDM management has affected their involvement in academics. Besides, the MRHD team also met some of the V.E.C members and they shared similar views that engagements of teachers for preparation of MDM have affected the teaching learning process This problem has primarily emerged because the state government has not followed norms of appointing cooks-cum-helpers in schools. The MHRD norms provide that for one cook up to 25 children, two for 25 to 100 children, and an extra one for each addition of 100 children. However, in many schools the team visited, they found that this norm has been violated. In many schools more than 100 enrolment, the team found only one cook was appointed. The zonal and district levels officers revealed that the approved quota of number of cooks is not sufficient to comply with MHRD guidelines



VIII (iii) Honorarium to Cooks: The field observation in both Ganderbal and Udhampur revealed that cooks are not provided their honorarium on time and there are huge delays. In Ganderbal, the cooks have not paid their honorarium after May, and in Udhampur, the honorarium to cooks is pending from April onwards. In few cases (e.g Govt MS Bassani), the last honorarium has been provided to cooks for 7 months together in Udhampur.

VIII (iv) Menu: In most of the schools visited by this team, menu was displayed. However, in Ganderbal, menu was displayed mostly at Principal's office only. In Udhampur, in some visited schools the team found the display of menu at kitchen premises or on outside walls of school on flex. However, in a few schools (Govt MS Sunal and Govt MS Bassani) the menu was displayed within office premises only.

VIII (v) School Health programme: The field visits to Ganderbal and Udhampur revealed that School Health programme is not implemented properly in the state. In Ganderbal, only the schools near to urban centres had any health checkups and schools located in interior areas and far-off areas are not visited by any health team. For example, no health checkup was made in Govt GMS Haran. The PHC visited by MHRD team as well as the CMO office didn't provide any information about the number of health visits made by them and schools covered under School Health programme in this year. However, in Udhampur many of the schools had records of visits by Health Officer.

VIII (vi) Accountability and Transparency Issues: In some of the schools the team visited, the records were not maintained properly. In Govt. GMS Gund, District Ganderbal records were poorly maintained and the Head Master, who was also in-charge of MDM, could not provide records (including passbook of school account) reasoning that he had taken charge recently about a month ago, and the earlier in-charge of MDM was transferred. In the same school, three cooks are working but officially only two are appointed, and a salary of one cook is shared between two cooks (each one is getting Rs 500 per month), against the norms of MHRD.

In GMS Haran, Kitchen shed made under MDM programme was not being used, and instead the MDM was prepared in unhygienic conditions within tin shed.

In Udhampur, it was observed that cooks are provided their honorarium as cash, and considering their literacy levels, they fell vulnerable to cuts on their honorarium. It becomes worse when some of them have no idea about the amount of honorarium being paid to them (as the amount paid to them is irregular and not paid uniformly throughout all months). Importantly, in few schools an enquiry was made if cooks had any Bank account, and they reported 'yes'. Therefore, it is important, that all cooks–helpers are provided honorarium through account payee cheques/bank, so that any chance of their money being diverted is limited.

In one school, Govt MS Patli, the Head Master reported that they are provided cooking cost through Self-bearer cheque, and this increases the chances of money being siphoned off. It is important that an account is open for all schools for managing MDM money in the school to reduce the chances of money being diverted.

In most schools in Kashmir, Menu was displayed within the office premises only, and therefore, it is recommended to display Menu on outside boundary walls of Kitchen shed and any other prominent walls of school.

Importantly, the teachers didn't had any idea about the period of time they were allocated food grains last time, which has resulted primarily because the coupons/challans provided to them by concerned ZEO office doesn't mention about the month/quarter for which food grains were provided

VIII (vii) Drinking Water: In Ganderbal although the schools did have pipeline supply of drinking water, in Udhampur, few schools had tanks but no supply of drinking water because of construction of NH-1A. Although the education department has provided water-Jugs to all schools visited but it would require systematic solution. The ASER report 2011 has also revealed that more than 46 percent schools in rural J&K don't have a drinking water facility.

VIII (viii) Monitoring and Community Involvement: The field observations revealed that there was not much community involvement of V.E.C members or PRIs in monitoring of MDM in schools. In Ganderbal, the list of V.E.C members was not displayed anywhere and in one school the V.E.C committee involved only one member (Govt GMS Duderhama). However, in all schools of Udhampur, the MHRD team, the list of V.E.C members was displayed on the outside wall of school premises. In both the districts, no records were found to be maintained of any V.E.C meeting. Further, no remarks/comment was found anywhere in Ganderbal about the V.E.C or any other community member's visit to school or about monitoring of MDMS. In Udhampur, such efforts have been made in some schools very recently in September but again far and interior schools didn't have any such record, giving an impression, if any such monitoring of MDM by V.E.C does actually happen. Further, no parent teacher meetings are organized to discuss about the MDM or any such activity in school.

VIII (ix) Capacity Building: The field visits to Ganderbal and Udhampur revealed that most of the teachers don't understand properly the vision and Objective of the MDM programme and entitlements under it. Further, some of the teachers were not able to maintain records properly. Therefore, it is important that an orientation/training is organised for all MDM in-charge teachers to make them understand the vision and outlook of MDM programme; standard heights and weights and how to identify malnourished children; and on preparing records.

VIII (x) Plates: In Udhampur, most of the schools visited had plates for children to eat, but in few of them didn't had enough plates for all children. In Kashmir, not many schools have plates and students get plates from home. It is therefore, recommended that adequate arrangements for plates are being made within schools itself.

VIII (xi) Rental Buildings: In Kashmir, hundreds of schools are located in rental buildings (provided a meagre amount), and therefore, the state government doesn't provide them with Kitchen shed. These schools don't have adequate space available to prepare meal in hygienic conditions. Therefore, as the number of schools in rental buildings are huge, state government must carve out a way for rental buildings to ensure that meals are provided hygienic.

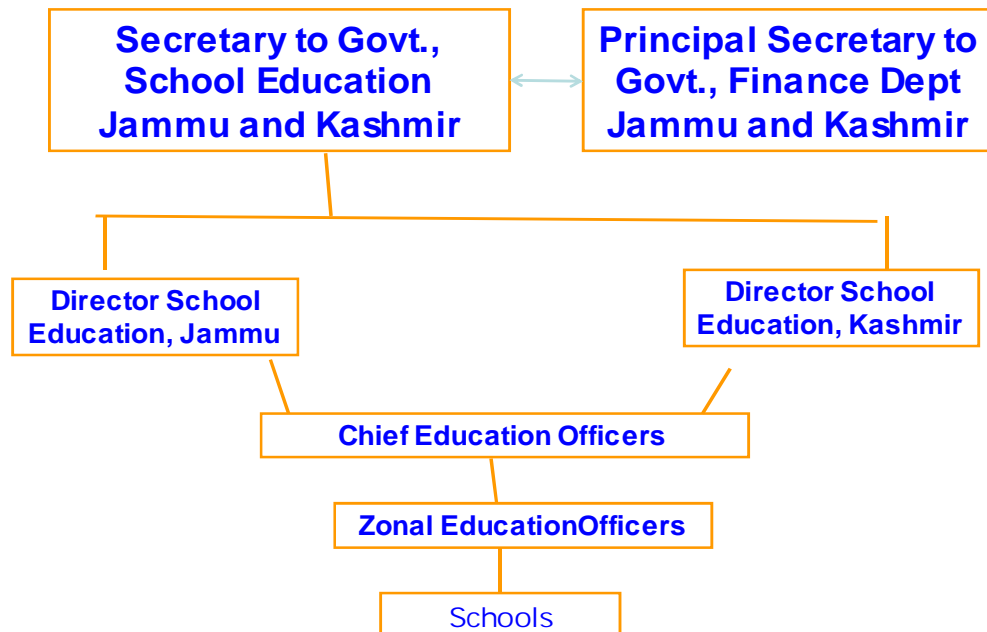
CHAPTER - II

DETAILED ANALYSIS AS PER TOR

II (i) Fund Flow Mechanism

After seeking credit confirmation from State Finance Department the Central funds are released to Director School Education Kashmir/Jammu who in turn release these funds further to Chief Education Officers and thereafter, flow in favour of Zonal Education Officers and then to Schools for implementation of the scheme. State share funds are released by the State Planning Department directly in favour of District Development Commissioner's under District Plan and same are then placed at the disposal of Chief Education Officers to Zonal Education Officers to School level. Both State/ Central assistance take the Treasury route. The following flow chart indicates movement of funds from Central Govt. to the implementing agencies:

Fund Flow Chat



The details of the funds(Centre's Share) available with the state and releases to districts during 2012-13 is tabulated below.:

Components	Date of Funds received by the State from the GOI	Date of the funds received by the State	Date of Funds released by State to Directorate	Gap (No of days) between funds receiving and releasing	Reason for Delay if any	Date of Funds released by Directorate to Districts	Total Delay
Adhoc Central Assistance							
General	10 th May 2012.	Rs.2386.64 lakh	Rs.2033.36 lakh	1 month & 5 days	Due to delay by State Finance Department for credit of funds	In Jammu division funds received on 07-07-2012 and released to districts on 14-07-2012. Whereas, In Kashmir division, funds received on 16-07-2012 and released to districts on 21-07-2012.	2 month & 5 days (Jammu Div.) 2 month & 12 days (Kashmir Div.)
SC	Rs.2386.64 lakh	08-06-2012	15-06-2012 (Rs. 353.28 lakh less released)				
ST							
*Out of Rs. 353.28 ,the amount of Rs. 114.21 lakhs under General component, the credit has not been confirmed by the Finance Department, the remaining Rs. 239.07 lakhs has also not been released.							
Non- Recurring Central Assistance							
Kitchen Sheds	Mar. 2012 Rs. 4904.63 lakhs for 6000 units	20-04-2012	21-06-2012	2 months & 20 days	One month delay by finance department & 2 month delay by the transfer of the dealing Asstt.	27-08-2012	
Kitchen Devices	Rs. 63.25 lakhs	Rs. 63.25 lakhs	Rs. 63.25 lakhs 07-08-2012	--	--	27-08-2012	
Revalidated Funds							
Cooking cost	Rs. 3652.51 lakhs	Rs. 3652.51 lakhs 09-08-12	Rs. 3652.51 lakhs 27-08-2012	18 Days	Procedural delay	08-09-2012	01 months
Cost of Food grains							
Honorarium to Cooks							
MME							
Transportation cost							

* 70% revalidated funds has been released to the districts by the Kashmir Division and in Jammu Division the release of funds is in process.

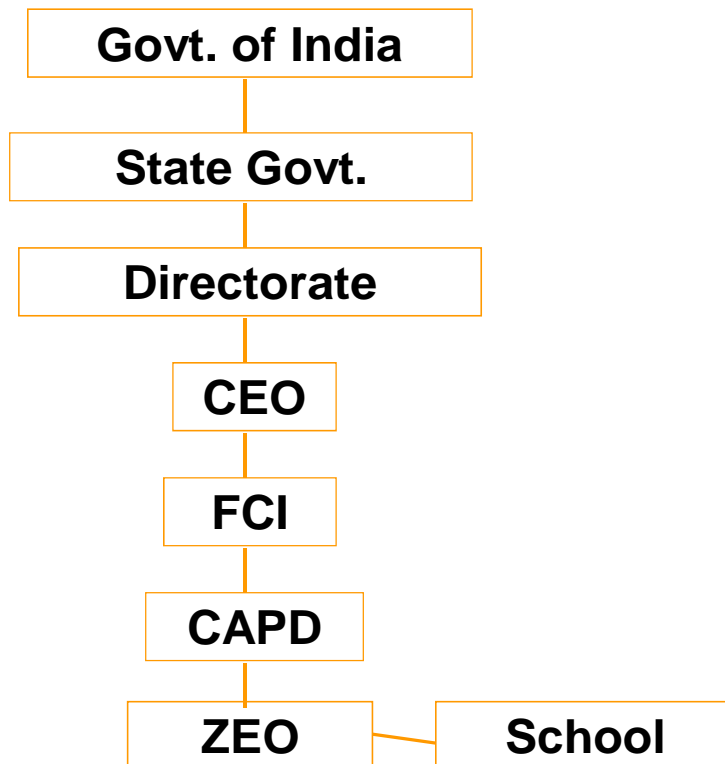
The details of the funds the balance of 1st (Centre's Share) released to the state during 2012-13 is tabulated below

Releases	Release on	Letter no	Amount (In Lakhs)	Status
First Installment				
SC	31 st July 2012	F.No.1-4-B/2012-EE-6(MDM-3-1)	12.49	Not yet released by the State Govt.
ST	31 st July 2012	F.No.1-4-B/2012-EE-6(MDM-3-1)	21.72	
General	31 st July 2012	F.No.1-4-B/2012-EE-6(MDM-3-1)	114.21	
Total			148.21	

II (ii) FOOD GRAINS MANAGEMENT

FCI provides food grains through Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Department to various schools. The Chief Education Officer allots the food grains quota to Zonal Educational Officers (Z.E.O's) on the basis of the student's strength in the Zone, and Z.E.O's concerned authorize the school head masters every month to lift food grains from the depots of the Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Department.

Food grain flow chart



Govt. of India released an Adhoc Recurring Assistance of 25% for food grains for Rs. 2386.64 lakhs vide sanction No. F.No 1-4-B/2012-EE-6 (MDM-3-1) on 10th May 2012. Out of which the cost of food grains was Rs. 357.52 lakh. The state government released the fund to the Education Department on 8th June 2012 and the Education Department released the same in favour of the Directorates on 15th June 2012. Because of the delay of 01 month and 05 days, there was disruption in Mid-Day Meal in Kashmir Division when the Team visited schools in Ganderbal District as per the following details:-

Food Grain Flow at State Level

Components	Date of Allocation released by the Centre to the State	Date of food grains released by the state to District	Gap(No of days) between food grains receiving and releasing	Reason for delay if any
Food grains	16-02-2012 29-08-2012	20-03-2012 20-09-2012	01 months and 04 days gap due to delay in official procedures. 22 days gap due to delay in official procedures.	Procedural delay.

Food Grain Flow at District Level (Ganderbal District)

Components	Date of Allocation released by the State to the District	Date of food grains released by the District to ZEO's	Gap (No of days) between food grains receiving and releasing	Reason for delay if any
Food grains	15-03-2012 14-09-2012	18-04-2012 In process	1 Month and 03 days gap	Procedural delay.

Food Grain Flow at District Level (Udhampur District)

Components	Date of Allocation released by the State to the District	Date of food grains released by the District to ZEO's	Gap(No of days) between food grains receiving and releasing	Reason for delay if any
Food grains	20-03-2012	05-05-2012	01 month and 15 days	Late receipt of release order from FCI

Food grains utilization

(QTY. MTs.)

Components	Allocation from GOI	Food grains lifted till June 2012	Food grains Utilized till June 2012	Percentage Utilization	Reasons for low utilization if any
J&K State	24677.16	6639.91	6591.66	26.71%	-
Ganderbal	675.00	194.50	194.50	28.81%	-
Udhampur	1186.42	389.63	384.59	32.42%	-

Payment of cost of food grains to FCI by the districts

State	Food Grains Lifted	Bills Submitted by FCI (till August 2012)		Payment made to FCI (till August 2012)	
		Quantity (in MTs)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity (in MTs)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu Division	4242.34	4496.52	254.05	2057.52	116.25
Udhampur	563.61	448.08	25.31	292.92	16.55
Kashmir Division	Details not provided by Kashmir Division.				
Ganderbal					

Observation: There has been a tremendous delay in transferring funds for food grains to the schools. Since only FCI food grains could be obtained food grains were totally missing from the schools and the above chart will show that the programme couldn't work for so many days in Ganderbal district. A meal lost is lost for ever.

II (iii) Management of Programme at School Level

For each school, a Cook has been engaged at an Honorarium of Rs. 1000.00 P.M. for cooking and serving Mid-Day Meal to the students. For supervision of the said scheme, Village Education Committee helps to implement the Scheme. For proper monitoring and over see implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme the following Committees are also constituted and monitoring needs to be emphasized:

- i. At State level the committees headed by Chief Secretary.
- ii. At Divisional level the committees headed by Div. Commissioner.
- iii. At District level the committees headed by DDC concerned.

II (iv) INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

Construction of Kitchen Sheds and Mode of cooking: from the year 2006 funds were released for the construction of kitchen sheds for cooking MDM at a unit cost of Rs. 60000/-. In the year 2009, the scheme was revised and norms were laid down for construction of kitchen sheds. As per the norms for 100 children a kitchen shed covering an area of 20 square meters is to be constructed at State Schedule of Rates. For every addition of 100 children an addition of four square meters is to be added to twenty square meters. An amount of 3052.20 lakhs was released by Government of India during 2006-07 for construction of 5087 kitchen-cum-stores. Further an amount of Rs.436.80 lakhs was released by GOI during 2007-08 for construction of 728 kitchen-cum-stores. These kitchen sheds were prepared at a cost of Rs. 60,000 per unit. An amount of Rs 4904.63 has been released for the construction of 6000 kitchen cum stores for the year 2011-12 at State Schedule of Rates. The table given below indicates the progress of construction of kitchen sheds in the state as well as in the two districts which the Review Mission visited.

	Non-Recurring Assistance- Kitchen shed					
	No. of units sanctioned and funds released during 2006-07 to 2012-13					
	Physical progress				Financial Progress	
	No. of units sanctioned	Constructed	In Progress	Yet to start	Amount received	Expenditure
J&K	11815	4775	06	7034	8393.63	3546.49
Ganderbal	301	301	0	155	140.32	Nil
Udhampur	1010	965	0	289	279.04	Nil

The Review Mission found kitchen cum stores in all the visited schools. It has been noticed that in most schools cooking is done by LPG. The team observed that most of the kitchen sheds have been nicely constructed and they are well-ventilated and equipped with fire extinguishers. All the schools were worried about the facts that following the rationing of Gas cylinder how will they manage the cooking. In this context it is proposed that in the rural areas action may be initiated to provide environment eco-friendly chullas/smokeless chullas in convergence with the concerned department in the State.



II (v) Procurement of Kitchen Devices: In the year 2006 the concept of kitchen devices was introduced under the scheme for serving hot cooked Mid Day Meal. An amount of Rs. 5,000 is being provided to each school for purchase of kitchen devices which primarily include cooking devices, containers and cook stoves. An amount of Rs. 559.95 lakhs have been released by Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India for procurement/replacement of Kitchen devices in 11199 schools during 2006-07. An amount of Rs. 557.63 lakhs stands incurred ending March 2008 and 11165 schools have been covered. 728 Units were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 36.40 lakhs during 2007-08 out of which 689 units at a cost of Rs. 34.45 lakhs purchased for the schools. An amount of Rs 386.95 lakhs was sanctioned during 2009-10 for 7739 units out of which an amount of Rs 348.18 lakhs was utilized during 2009-10. With this assistance, 5545 Primary Schools and 1419 Upper Primary Schools were benefitted. 11126 Schools have been proposed for providing/replacement Kitchen devices during 2012-13.

	Non-Recurring Assistance- Kitchen Devices					
	No. of units sanctioned and funds released during 2006-07 to 2012-13					
	Physical progress				Financial Progress	
	No. of units sanctioned	Procured	In Progress	Yet to start 2012-13	Amount received	Expenditure
J&K	21504	18818	847	1265	63.25	0.00
Ganderbal	542	542	0	60	3.00 lakhs	0.00
Udhampur	1264	1214	0	99	4.95	0.00

Details of Infrastructure Facilities

S.No	Name of District	Name of School	Infrastructure Facilities							Fire Extinguisher
			Cooking Gas		Toilet Facilities			Drinking Water Facility		
			LPG	Firewood	Yes/No	Boys and Girls				
						Girls	Boys	Common	For all Purposes	
1	Ganderbal	MS Darind	Yes	Backup	Yes			Common	Yes	Yes
2	Ganderbal	GMS Nunner	Yes	Backup	Yes			Common	Yes	Yes
3	Ganderbal	MS Wayil Wodder	Yes	Backup	Yes			Common	Yes	Yes
4	Ganderbal	BMS Harran	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
5	Ganderbal	BMS Wahidpura	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
6	Ganderbal	MS B.R.Pora	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
7	Ganderbal	BMMS Duderhama	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
8	Ganderbal	GMS Gund	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
9	Ganderbal	GMS Haknar	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
10	Ganderbal	GMS hariganiwan	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
11	Ganderbal	BMS Praeng	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
12	Ganderbal	GMS Prang	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
13	Ganderbal	GMS kangan	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
14	Ganderbal	GPS Pakhtoonpati Mammu	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	NO
15	Udhampur	MS Tikri	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
16	Udhampur	Govt. MS Basani	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No
17	Udhampur	Govt. MS Mand	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
18	Udhampur	Govt. Girls High School	Yes	Backup	Yes	NA	Yes		Yes	Yes
19	Udhampur	Govt. MS Sansoo	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
20	Udhampur	GMS Manthal	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
21	Udhampur	GMS Sundrani	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

22	Udhampur	GMS Sunar	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
23	Udhampur	MS Patli		Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
24	Udhampur	BMS Juganoo		Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
25	Udhampur	M.S Baisthy	Yes	Backup	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
26	Udhampur	Girls High School, Chenani	Yes	Backup	Yes	NA			Yes	Yes
27	Udhampur	NCLP School, Marothi	No	Yes	NA	NA	NA		Yes	No
28	Srinagar	NCLP School, Fruit Mandy	Yes	Backup	NA	NA	NA		Yes	No

Toilet at GHS Garhi, Udhampur



NCLP School at Chenani, Udhampur



II (vi) Menu and Quality of Meals

As per mid day meal guidelines every state will have its own menu according to local taste. The guidelines also state that apart from Dal, vegetables worth 50 grams in primary and 75 grams in upper primary is to be served. In Jammu the menu is decided by the ZEO. In Kashmir division the same is decided in the school itself as per the locally available ingredients. In Kashmir division it was found that very less vegetable are used in cooking MDM. Only potato and onions are used as vegetables. However, soya-badi is also served at least once a week which is very popular among the students. In Jammu Division sufficient quantity of vegetables were found to be used in preparation of the meals. However common menu adopted by the Udhampur and Ganderbal districts are as under:

District: Udhampur

S.No	Days	Menu
1	Monday	Paneer/Rajmah with white rice
2	Tuesday	Sweet-rice / Kheer
3	Wednesday	Local vegetable with white rice
4	Thursday	Dal with white rice
5	Friday	Green leafy vegetable with white rice
6	Saturday	Khichdi/Dal mixed rice

District: Ganderbal

S.No	Days	Menu
1	Monday	Potato and Nutri with white rice
2	Tuesday	Potato and Nutri with white rice
3	Wednesday	Pumpkin/Pulses with white rice
4	Thursday	Nutri and Tomato with white rice
5	Friday	Egg Zakni with white rice
6	Saturday	Potato and Onion with white rice

The team feels that the quality and quantity of Mid Day Meal is very satisfactory. On enquiring from the children whether they like the food, they all unanimously said that they relish the food. In district Udhampur the children enjoy kheer/sweet rice on Tuesday very much.

II (vii) Appointment of cooks:

The Village Education Committee advertise the vacancy position locally and call for application for appointment of, Cook cum helpers. The person to be selected should be from the locality in which the centre is located. Preference is given to widows, deserted and destitute widows and also to the person who has donated the land to the school.

Pay received by Cook cum Helper

Cook cum helper	No. of cook cum helpers sanctioned by GOI	No. of cooks engaged by the state/District.	Total emoluments (Rs.)
J & K	29663	25016	Rs. 1000 per month Per cook cum helper for 10 months
Ganderbal	--	625	
Udhampur	1900	1374	

The MDM guidelines were revised in 2009 by which a new element of fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000/- was introduced for each cook cum and helper. Norm for engagement of cooks have also been prescribed. For 1 to 25 children one cook will be employed, for 26 to 100 children second cook is to be employed. For every addition of 100 children an additional cook is to be employed. In the visited schools in Udhampur district it was observed that the schools were engaging only one cook irrespective of number of children. This is in gross violation of MDM norms and amounts to exploitation of cooks who come from poor families. It was observed by the Review Mission that the cooks are not being paid honorarium in time. In several schools they are paid after a delay of three months to one year. The statement given below reveals the actual position of regularity in payment of honorarium to cook cum helper in the state:-

S.no	Name of the Block	Name of the School	Enrolment	Cook-cum-Helper		Sufficient as per Children		Regularity of Payment
				Cook	Helper	Yes	No	Yes/No
1	Ganderbal	MS Darind	35	1	None	Yes		No
2	Ganderbal	GMS Nunner	66	2	None		No	No
3	Ganderbal	MS Wayil Wodder	166	2	None		No	No
4	Ganderbal	BMS Harran	159	2	None		No	No
5	Ganderbal	BMS Wahidpura	49	2	None		No	No
6	Ganderbal	MS B.R.Pora	72	1	None		No	No
7	Ganderbal	BMMS Duderhama	101	2	None		No	No
8	Ganderbal	GMS Gond	139	2	None		No	No
9	Ganderbal	GMS Haknar	146	2	None		No	No
10	Ganderbal	GMS hariganiwan	152	2	None		No	No
11	Ganderbal	BMS Praeng	34	1	None		No	No
12	Ganderbal	GMS Prang	61	1	None		No	No
13	Ganderbal	GMS kangan	82	1	None		No	No
14	Ganderbal	GPS Pakhtoonpati Mammu	44	1	None		No	No
15	Udhampur	MS Tikri	97	1	None		No	No
16	Udhampur	Govt. MS Basani	65	1	None		No	No
17	Udhampur	Govt. MS Mand	88	1	None		No	No
18	Udhampur	Govt. Girls High School	97	1	None		No	No
19	Udhampur	Govt. MS Sansoo	82	1	None		No	No
20	Udhampur	GMS Manthal	51	1	None		No	No
21	Udhampur	GMS Sundrani	54	1	None		No	No
22	Udhampur	GMS Sunar	68	1	None		No	No
23	Udhampur	MS Patli	59	1	None		No	No

24	Udhampur	BMS Juganoo	79	1	None		No	No
25	Udhampur	M.S Baisthy	113	1	None		No	No
26	Udhampur	Girls High School, Chenani	143	1	None		No	No
27	Udhampur	NCLP School, Marothi	48	1	None		No	No
28	Srinagar	NCLP School, Fruit Mandy	45	2	None		No	No

II (viii) Role of Teachers

Role of teachers is very crucial in the implementation of proper MDM at the school level. Teacher's role becomes all the more important as he/she is the only official who is physically present to monitor the entire process of MDM – procurement of food grains and other material required, quality of the stuff, regularity in serving hot cooked meal, issues relating to hygiene and sanitation and so on.

The Ministry of HRD guidelines of 2006 for MDM (p. 24) specifically mention that teachers should be involved in ensuring that (a) good quality, wholesome food is served to children, and (b) the actual serving and eating is undertaken in a spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions, and in an orderly manner so that the entire process is completed in 30-40 minutes. It should however, be ensured that the food prepared is tasted by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before it is served to children.

The State Government has initiated several steps for the monitoring of MDM programme which include tasting of food by teachers before it is served to the children; inviting mothers of the students by rotation and to maintain a roster of such mothers and get their comments/observations on the quality and quantity of the food being served to the children. However, mission during the school visits has observed that the instructions are not being followed in letter and spirit at the grassroots level.

In the state of J & K the teachers are bearing the brunt of running the scheme. Apart from taking classes and other academic activities they have to bear the responsibility of lifting food-grains from Zonal Head quarters stores. The Monitoring Institutes of both the Divisions have stated that the teachers have to close the schools and collect food grains. The saddest part of the duty is that when the cooking cost is not delivered to the schools either they have to spend their own money and purchase ingredients of cooking, take a loan from nearby grocery store. At times they have also to divert school funds from other heads and purchase these ingredients.

II (ix) School Health programme: The field visits to Ganderbal and Udhampur revealed that School Health programme is not implemented properly in the state. In Ganderbal, only the schools near to urban centres had any health checkups and schools located in interior areas and far-off areas are not visited by any health team. For example, no health checkup was

made in Govt GMS Haran. The PHC visited by MHRD team as well as the CMO office didn't provide any information about the number of health visits made by them and schools covered under School Health programme in this year. However, in Udhampur many of the schools had records of visits by Health Officer.

However, in Udhampur, many of the schools had records of visits by health officers. In Udhampur no visits were made by any health team to GMS Bassani and GMS Sunal, which were located in interior areas (the other schools visited by MHRD team were located on road sides), and may indicate that schools located in interior and far-off areas are excluded from the school health programme.

Further, most of schools in Ganderbal and Udhampur indicated that even in schools visited by any health team, medicines were not provided to children. There were no health cards provided to children in any of the districts visited by this team. Besides, in Ganderbal, no arrangements are made to record the weight and heights of the children regularly. However, in Udhampur, the team found weight measurement register was maintained but not in all schools, leaving far-off and interior schools like GMS Bassani and GMS Sunal. In some schools in Udhampur, the team observed that height scales were painted on the walls and that is appreciable, and was making school look beautiful, other than serving the purpose of weighing tool. However, such efforts have to be put in all schools. Importantly, weights were recorded first time, and in few schools weights were recorded on last Monday only (the first day of MHRD team's visit to J&K). Further, the teachers didn't have any idea about the standard weights/heights to make any identification of the children malnourished. Visit to the NCLP School at Chenani Zone of Udhampur was very encouraging as the children were seen by the Doctors/ Specialists from Primary Health Centers and health cards were found to be maintained. Medicines were also administered by these doctors.

Further, not in any school, there was any record about the visit of health team. Therefore, any follow-up required for any children would be very difficult to realise in absence of any record in the school. In general, the impression was that school health programme in J&K hasn't taken off well and there is lack of coordination between the health and education departments.

II (x) Monitoring Mechanism:

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

The Scheme is being implemented in right perspective. To ensure proper implementation and transparency Director School Education, Chief Education Officer, Dy. C.E.O, Z.E.O's, Z.E.P.O's and In-charge MDM of the School are supposed to monitor the scheme with full zeal.

Besides this, Village Education Committees in each school play role in the proper implementation of the scheme.

Committees have been constituted by the State Government for monitoring purposes:

- Divisional Level Committee headed by one Joint Director from the respective Directorate of School Education.
- District Level Committee headed by Principal DIET of the respective District.
- Zonal Level Committee headed by one Principal of +2 institution of the respective zone to be nominated by the Chief Education Officer of the concerned District

II (xi) Inspection – It is appreciated that the schools are inspected by Principals of schools of one higher level. Mid-Day-Meal Programme should be supervised more vigorously and proper record should be maintained in a inspection register on MDM. Otherwise it appears that the scheme is hardly supervised by any State, District or Zonal Level officers. Supervision of Village Education Committees is not regular in the District. Thus the loopholes/shortcomings in the implementation of MDM never come to fore for the timely remedial measures.

II (xii) Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Government of India issued guidelines in June 2010 for redressing grievances relating to Mid Day Meal scheme. As per these guidelines a call centre can be set-up, a grievance cell can also be set-up. It is felt that a designated grievance redressal mechanism cell relating to MDM is required to be established to ascertain regularity in serving MDM, availability of food grains, cooking cost etc.

II (xiii) MIS SYSTEM

The data entry status of Management Information System is really appreciable. As on date 29-09-2012 Annual data entry and monthly data entry status has been completed for 77.44% of the schools. The status of Annual Data Entry status is shown in the following table

Status of Annual Data Entry into the MIS web portal

S No.	District	Total School	Completed	Pending	% of completion
1	ANANTNAG	1456	1105	351	75.89
2	BADGAM	1247	1167	80	93.58
3	BANDIPORA	720	156	564	21.67
4	BARAMULA	1797	1220	577	67.89
5	DODA	1253	1070	183	85.40
6	GANDERBAL	537	535	2	99.63
7	JAMMU	1561	1421	140	91.03
8	KARGIL	524	524	0	100.00

9	KATHUA	1396	1026	370	73.50
10	KISHTWAR	777	665	112	85.59
11	KULGAM	720	512	208	71.11
12	KUPWARA	1699	571	1128	33.61
13	LEH (LADAKH)	318	227	91	71.38
14	PULWAMA	826	826	0	100.00
15	PUNCH	1390	813	577	58.49
16	RAJAURI	1688	1657	31	98.16
17	RAMBAN	741	465	276	62.75
18	REASI	1066	1054	12	98.87
19	SAMBA	478	474	4	99.16
20	SHOPIAN	466	435	31	93.35
21	SRINAGAR	489	189	300	38.65
22	UDHAMPUR	1374	1330	44	96.80
	Total	22523	17442	5081	77.44

Annual data entry status (Zone wise)

District GANDERBAL

S No.	Block	Total School	Completed	Pending	% completed
1	GANDERBAL	130	130	0	100
2	HARIGANWAN	126	126	0	100
3	KANGAN	156	156	0	100
4	TULMULLA	125	123	2	98
	Total	537	535	2	100

District UDHAMPUR

S No.	Block	Total School	Completed	Pending	% completed
1	BABEY	69	69	0	100
2	CHENANI	187	183	4	98
3	DUDU	133	109	24	82
4	GHORDI	179	170	9	95
5	JIB	114	111	3	97
6	KULWANTA	103	103	0	100
7	MAJALTA	58	58	0	100
8	PANCHARI	177	177	0	100
9	RAMNAGAR	140	140	0	100
10	TIKRI	83	83	0	100
11	UDHAMPUR	131	127	4	97
	Total	1374	1330	44	97

The monthly data entry status of all the districts is shown below:

S No.	District	Total School	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
1	ANANTNAG	1456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	BADGAM	1247	1141	361	171	169	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	BANDIPORA	720	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BARAMULA	1797	30	28	28	28	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	DODA	1253	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GANDERBAL	537	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	JAMMU	1561	1409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	KARGIL	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	KATHUA	1396	77	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	KISHTWAR	777	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	KULGAM	720	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KUPWARA	1699	352	9	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	LEH (LADAKH)	318	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	PULWAMA	826	230	100	99	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	PUNCH	1390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	RAJOURI	1688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	RAMBAN	741	370	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	REASI	1066	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	SAMBA	478	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	SHOPIAN	466	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	SRINAGAR	489	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	UDHAMPUR	1374	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22523	4910	505	309	300	199	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

II (iv) NCLP Schools: There are 11 NCLP schools in Udhampur district. The team visited one school in Udhampur and one in Srinagar. The team found that the scheme is being run extremely well in these schools. However, the team was shocked to see that in Udhampur the teacher of NCLP school was not paid cooking cost after March 2011. In the NCLP school at Srinagar also funds was not released for the last six months.

CHAPTER -III

Recommendations and Suggestions

1. Since there has been disruption of MDM due to lack of food grains therefore, it is important that State Government should maintain a buffer stock of food grains for almost two months in each school to ensure that MDM is provided smoothly in all schools throughout the year, without any disruption. For this, the schools would be required to be provided with storage bins that can reserve food grains for almost three months, as were being provided in most of the schools in Ganderbal.
2. Further as there was a system failure in making available food grains in the schools due to handling by too many agencies, it is recommended that the channel of supply of food gains needs to be reduced. Secondly teachers have to spare their time in lifting food grains which interferes with teaching learning process. It is felt that one alternative could be supply of food grains by CAPD directly to the schools as is done in Tamil Nadu. Other alternative could be to engage contractors through tender systems for lifting food gains from CAPD and delivering to the school as is done in West Bengal.
3. Teachers should not be involved in lifting of food grains as it hampers teaching learning process severely. This is particularly important for Jammu Division considering the hilly terrain in many of it's areas and involving CAPD in supplying food grains to ensure that it reaches to the school directly. As teachers are running the schemes with their own salary, or on loan basis from the local shops as well as diverting school local funds it is important that teacher s should be provided cooking cost in advance which will be settled against the utilization. The team appreciate that the teachers have not allowed any disruption any MDM by putting an extra effort and resources.

4. Since Head Masters, Teachers and members of VEC are spending from their own pocket for serving MDM the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has introduced a "Green Channel Scheme" for smooth flow of funds not only for MDMS but also for other programmes benefitting poorer section of the society. Under the "Green Channel Scheme" funds are made available without any interruption through out the year for the above mentioned programmes. The procedure adopted for payment of bills are that the Finance Department will release the Budget Release Order (BRO)for Balanced Budget provision for the above schemes without any formal request from the concerned department. The Administrative Department will issue required approvals based on the BROs issued by Finance Department. The head of the Department will give Distribution Statement for the entire year based on the periodicity of the release for the programme. The Director of Treasury Authority will give single authorization for the scheme as per BRO release by Finance Department.
5. The State Government revise their norms along the lines of MHRD for appointing cooks, and secondly, the zonal level and district level offices should be directed to make estimates of number of extra cooks based on MHRD norms, and immediate steps must be taken to appoint extra cooks as per these estimates throughout the state. This would lessen the burden of managing MDM on teachers and will enable the school to ensure smooth preparation of meals in hygienic manner.
6. The Review Mission found kitchen cum stores in all the visited schools. It has been noticed that in most schools cooking is done by LPG. All the schools were worried about the facts that following the rationing of Gas cylinder how will they manage the cooking. Instructions have already been issued by Petroleum Ministry that gas cylinders will be issued at domestic rate in hospitals, hostels and MDM centres. It is also proposed that in the rural areas action may be initiated to provide environment eco-friendly chullas/smokeless chullas in convergence with the concerned department in the State.

7. It is important that all schools are instructed to display menu and MDM logo on outside walls of kitchen premises as well on any other prominent place in school so that general public is aware of the MDM scheme being implemented in the school. Further, the menu prepared in Kashmir doesn't provide a variety of dishes and sufficient quantity of vegetables as prescribed in the scheme to the children. It is recommended that Menu should have more vegetables as per the MDM Guidelines specially in Ganderbal district.

8. It is recommended that a Health calendar is prepared for each school, and each concerned PHC be provided a list of schools in its area with Health Calenders to ensure that they cover their schools within stipulated time, and are made accountable for follow-up and/ or other gaps in the target. Health cards are provided to all children and a record is maintained in all schools about the visit of health team and information about the children for follow-up and referrals. Medicines, iron tablets, calcium and other tonics are made available to children, if required, during health visits.

Weights and Heights of all children are taken regularly and recorded, and the staff should be given orientation by the Health department to enable staff to identify students who are malnourished, and are provided adequate support by the health department. The growth of the children is conveyed to the parents as well, especially if any referral or follow-up is to be made.

9. It is recommended that per child per day entitlement are written on school on outside walls to update the information of community members and enable their capacity to monitor the scheme properly.

10. It is recommended that an Inspection Register should be maintained separately specially in Udhampur District. The PRIs or V.E.C member or any government official

can write their remarks/comments about their observations of MDM in school. Further, provisions of Social Audits should be made by the government to evaluate the implementation of programme and to identify gaps, with the involvement of PRIs and V.E.C members.

11. An orientation trainings should be organised for all MDM in-charge teachers to make them understand the vision and outlook of MDM programme; standard heights and weights and how to identify malnourished children; and on preparing records.
12. Setting up of State Project Management Unit (SPMU): There is shortage of staff for implementing the scheme at all levels. It is recommended that designated staff strictly for the scheme should be engaged to relieve the teacher from the burden of running of scheme. These could be in the like MBAs, Nutritionist, Accountants, Data entry operators at the appropriate levels from the MME funds.
13. State Review Mission: The State Govt. should also constitute Review Mission at the State level and send them to various districts of the State for every six months to review the implementation of the programme.
14. Regularity of State Steering and Monitoring Committee (SSMC) Meeting: The last State level meeting was held in June 2010. As per the guidelines these meetings should be held in every quarter to sort out various problems in implementation of the programme in consultation with other concerned departments. Had these meetings been held in the last two years, the disruptions in the implementations of the programme could have been avoided and the performance of the scheme would have been smoother.
15. A call centre or a grievance cell with a Grievance Officer is required to be set-up as per the guideline of Govt. of India in the interest of the scheme of the State.

Tanveer Alam Dar
Representative of Supreme Court
Commissionerate

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Rita Chatterjee ,
Joint Secretary,
MHRD,GOI

Date: 30th Sept. 2012

Place: Srinagar