

A Study of Best Practices in the Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Programme in Arunachal Pradesh

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Study on Best practices of Midday Meals in Arunachal Pradesh is an attempt not only the analyzing the Mid Day Meals Programme Implementation procedures at the state level, but also other aspects of Good initiative taken by PRI and community members in better functioning at local level

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Last but not the least; it would be a half way home if we do not commemorate our thanks to the teachers of various primary schools and innumerable general inhabitants of the region for their support and cooperation during the course of our visits.

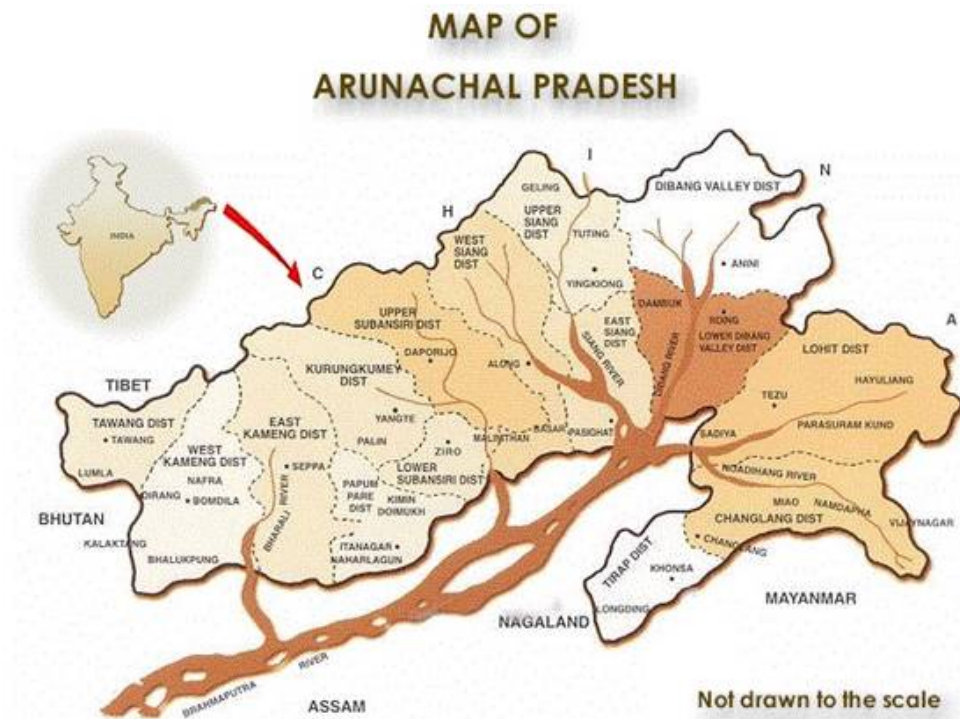
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Section - 1

1.1 GENERAL OUT LINE OF THE STATE

The erstwhile NEFA, now called as Arunachal Pradesh, is a hilly terrain situated in the North Eastern part of this country, having the international border with Myanmar, China and Bhutan with an area of 83,743 sq. km. The density of population is 13 per sq. k.m. It is situated in the latitudes of 26° 28' N to 29° 30' N longitudes 91° 30' E to 97° 30' E. The literacy rate of Arunachal Pradesh is 54.77 as per census 2001. There are 3863 habitations / villages. The population of Arunachal Pradesh is 10,97,968 with a break up of 3,52,017 males and 3,53,141 females. The ST population is 7,05,158 with a break up of 3,72,322 males and 353294 females. Total literate population is 3,40,183 with males 87,771 and females 59842. The sex ratio in the state is 893 females per 1000 males. The percentage of S.C. population is 0.6 percentage males and 0.57% females.

There are 16 districts in Arunachal Pradesh including the recently created district of Anjaw carved out from the existing Lohit district as shown below:-



1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The following table presents district wise demographic scenario of the state as per census provisional figure 2001.

Population Figure

Sl. No.	District	Population			Sex Ratio per 1000 male	Population Density Per Sq.Km	Percentage of ST Population (Approx.)
		Total	Male	Female			
1.	Tawang	39242	22081	17161	777	19	81.89
2.	W/Kameng	74599	42533	32066	0	10	49.53
3.	E/Kameng	57065	28743	28322	0	14	86.89
4.	P/Pare	166799	85493	81306	0	25	84.50
5.	L/Subansiri	62164	32071	30093	0	12	84.86
6.	K/Kumey	42518	21117	21401	1013	3	97.88
7.	U/Subansiri	55346	28240	27106	973	8	89.53
8.	West Siang	29735	16041	13694	853	13	76.00
9.	East Siang	87450	45313	42299	937	22	80.12
10.	Upper Siang	26868	14665	12203	853	126	77.00
11.	Lohit	143478	77252	66226	857	12	34.50
12.	Changlang	124994	65608	59386	0	27	68.60
13.	Tirap	100326	52537	47789	0	0	79.39
14.	L/Dib.Valley	50478	27156	23322	860	13	0
15.	Dib.Valley	7152	4165	2987	756	3	0
Arunachal Pradesh		1068214	563015	505361		66.05	990.69

POPULATION (as per Census 2001):

Total population		10,97,968
Male	5,79,941	52.82 %
Female	5,18,027	47.18 %
Density of population		13.096 or 13.1
Decadal growth rate		26.21 %

1.3 District-wise habitation, villages, blocks, circles and panchayat 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of habitations	No. of villages	No. of blocks	No. of circles	No. of panchayats
1.	Tawang	279	279	3	0	187
2.	West Kameng	541	213	4	12	523
3.	East Kameng	310	310	7	22	119
4.	Papumpare	405	313	4	11	76
5.	Lower Subansiri	220	223	3	6	13
6.	Kurung Kumey	426	426	6	2	106
7.	Upper Subansiri	581	426	8	0	145
8.	West Siang	410	410	8	21	410
9.	East Siang	171	140	4	17	138
10.	Upper Siang	96	76	5	6	76
11.	Lohit	699	478	7	15	174
12.	Changlang	287	168	6	9	Not functional
13.	Tirap	334	334	4	12	Not functional
14.	L/D/ Valley	142	130	3	7	130
15.	Dibang Valley	121	95	3	6	71
	State Total	5022	4021	75	146	2168

Source:

1.4 ECONOMY

The economy of Arunachal Pradesh is mainly dependent on its Agriculture, Horticulture, Live stock rearing etc. Jhuming cultivation is prevalent in the tribal areas of Nyshis, Adis, Akas, Mijis etc. whereas the terrace and shifting cultivation is practiced by Monpas Apatanis etc. Maize, rice, finger millets, potatoes, ginger etc. are the major agricultural crops of the state. Apple, Plum, Pears, Pineapple, orange, Kiwi, Guava are fruits are cultivated in large scale which boost the economy of the state.

1.5 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Arunachal Pradesh is a hilly state and most of the villages are in rural areas, which are yet to be included in the road map of this state. The road communication generally remain disrupted during the monsoon months in rain forest areas, and the hilly reaches like Bomdila, Tawang, Tuting, Mechuka and Anini are cut off due to snow during winter months.

The main mode of land transport is bus which connects the state head quarters to the major towns of district headquarters and Tata Sumo services are the lifeline for the rural areas. There is no rail link in the state except Bhalukpong in West Kameng District, which is also defunct at present. The air transport was through Pawan Hans Helicopter Service from Guwahati to Naharlagun/Itanagar, Pasighat, Tezu, Anini etc. Even today, if we want to reach Tali, Huri, Mechuka, Tuting, we have to march on foot for days together to reach there. Like this many places in remote areas of the state are poorly connected and it takes five to ten days to reach on foot.

The Telecommunication is on the developing stage. Most of the district headquarters and block headquarters are provided with Telecom facilities. Mobile Telephone Services also introduced in selected towns of the state, which is also unreliable at time of emergency. There are four numbers of All India Radio Station functioning in the state. The television facilities are available in most of the towns and villages through LP Transmitters or local cable network.

1.6 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The Director of School Education is the head of Elementary and Secondary Education. Under her control, the Deputy Directors of School Education are functioning at the district level. The Assistant District Education Officers and Assistant Project Officer at Block Level are functioning as Block Education Officer under the Control of DDSE's/ADEO's/APO's are the supervisory officers of Primary and Upper Primary School, while the supervision of all the Secondary and Higher Sec. School are under the jurisdiction of DDSE's of the district as well as the Jt. Director/DDSE's the state level.

The higher and Technical Education is controlled by a separate director and all the state owned colleges and technical institutions are under his control.

Arunachal Pradesh is one of the youngest States in the North East, which gained National attention after the Chinese aggression in 1962. Prior to that, the literacy scenario of this state is far behind the rest of the nation. After that state has attained substantial progress in the field of education and enhanced its literacy rate also. Much has to be done to bring it at par with the other states of the North East.

1.7 LITERACY SCENARIO

Literacy Rate		54.74
	Male	64.07
	Female	44.24
	Gender Gap	19.83
Decadal Literacy growth rate		13.15
	Male	12.62
	Female	14.55

The following table presents district wise and sex wise literacy rate of Arunachal Pradesh for the year 2001 (as per census 2001).

As per 2001 census, the difference between literacy rate of male and female population in the state is 50.68 percent. Amongst all the districts the highest male literacy rate is 70.89% in Papum Pare district, and the lowest male literacy rate is 20.21% in Kurung Kumey district.

Female literacy rate is highest in Papum Pare district (61.70 %) whereas it is lowest in Kurung Kumey (13.90%). Seven districts have higher female literacy rate than that of the state, and eight districts have lower female literacy rate.

District wise Literacy figure

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Population	Literacy rate as per 2001 Census		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Tawang	39242	45.50	27.90	37.80
2.	W/Kameng	74599	58.19	41.78	36.47
3.	E/Kameng	57065	51.00	28.00	40.00
4.	P/ Pare	166799	97.10	89.43	94.43
5.	L/Subansiri	62164	58.04	41.95	33.33
6.	K/Kumey	42518	26.40	13.90	20.21
7.	U/ Subansiri	55346	58.81	42.74	50.89
8.	West Siang	29735	51.63	43.75	47.69
9.	East Siang	87450	57.00	44.00	57.00
10.	Upper Siang	26868	26.00	23.20	49.20
11.	Lohit	143478	65.68	44.58	56.05
12.	Changlang	124994	62.35	43.37	51.98
13.	Tirap	100326	64.62	41.90	53.26
14.	L/Dib.Valley	50478	61.80	41.24	53.00
15.	Dib.Valley	7152	37.13	45.74	42.37
	TOTAL	1068214	63.83	43.53	54.34

Source: District Plan 2006-07

1.8 EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

Arunachal Pradesh is having different categories of schools. These schools are catering to the needs of the children in age group 3-6 years and 6-14 years and so on. The break up of different categories of schools, district wise is given below in the following table:

SCHOOL EDUCATION: The following table gives the district wise position of educational institutions available at present

District wise No. of Educational Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the district	EGS/ Comm. Schools	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Sec. School	Hr. Sec. School ***
1	Tawang	66	67	30	5	2
2	West Kameng	79	95	43	10	5
3	East Kameng	101	126	30	6	2
4	Papumpare	192	155	53	7	4
5	L/ Subansiri	114	93	34	10	3
6	Kurung Kumey	193	72	31	6	1
7	U/ Subansiri	130	99	46	7	3
8	West Siang	94	302	86	20	5
9	East Siang	42	110	47	13	7
10	Upper Siang	31	64	20	5	2
11	Lohit	104	145	60	19	7
13	Changlang	100	164	37	16	6
12	Tirap	78	119	39	11	5
14	L/D/ Valley	25	52	27	9	4
15	Dibang Valley	28	13	8	1	1
	TOTAL	1377	1666	591	145	54

Source: District Plan 2006-07

Section – 2

2.1 STATE IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE OF MDM

2.1 Introduction

The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as Mid-day Meal scheme was launched in the state in August 1995 by the Govt. of India for the Children of primary classes I to V .Initially raw rice was provided and ultimately instruction was issued by the Govt. of. India for providing cooked mid-day meals to the children. This scheme was considered as a boost to Universalisation of Elementary Education for increasing enrolment and retention. It also aimed to increase the attendance substantially in schools as well as to supplement the nutritional requirements of children of primary classes (I to V). It also intended to check the hunger inside the class room.

In a writ petition filed by PUCL (People's Union for Civil Liberties) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Apex Court vide its order dated 28-11-2001 directed the State Government/Union Territories to implement mid-day meal scheme by providing every child in every government and government aided primary school with a cooked mid-day meal with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days.

Since the scheme was not being implemented as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 28-11-2003 in most of the States and UTs, the PUCL again approached the Apex Court on 20-04-2004 for its implementation. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order of 20/4/2004, directed that all such States and Union Territories who have not fully complied with the order dated 28th November, 2001 shall comply with the said direction fully in respect of the entire State/Union Territory not later than 1st September, 2004.

In compliance with the above order of Hon'ble Supreme Court , the State Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has implemented the cooked mid-day-meal programme for the

children of classes I to V of Govt. and Govt. aided schools of the state from the month of July.2004.

The Govt. of India is providing free rice @ 100g per child per school day for 200 days in a year. The Civil Supply Department is the nodal agency for distribution of rice to each school through the nearest fair price shop.

The State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) for proper implementation of the scheme headed by the Chief Secretary has already been notified. Similarly District and Block Level Monitoring Committees are being finalized in all districts.

To make the mid-day-meal programme effective and successful during 2006-07, the following measures have been taken up based on location of school.

- i) For school located in easy belt @ Rs. 50/- per child per month against previous rate of Rs. 40/- per child per month.
- ii) For school located in difficult belt @ Rs. 65/- per child per month against previous rate of Rs. 60/- per child per month.
- iii) For school located in difficult belt @ Rs.75/- per child per month against previous rate of Rs. 70/- per child per month.
- iv) The cooked mid-day meal programme in schools have been closely monitored and supervised by the Village Education Committees.

2.2 Objectives of the scheme

- i) To enroll and retain the 6-11 age group children in the primary classes.
- ii) To check the drop out rate in the schools.
- iii) To eliminate class room hunger.
- iv) To narrow down the social distance among the different socio-economical groups.
- v) To supplement the nutritional requirements of the primary level children.

1.2.3 Management structure for implementation

For proper implementation of MDM scheme, the management structure has been formed at different levels like State, District, Block, school levels.

1.2.4 State level

At state level, Monitoring cum Steering committees has been formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh with the following members:

1. The Secretary Education,
2. The Secretary Finance,
3. The Secretary Planning,
4. The Secretary Health & Family Welfare,
5. The Secretary Civil Supplies,
6. The Secretary S.W. & W.D.
7. The Secretary R.D./U.D.
8. Director Civil Supplies,

Other members

9. 2 (two) Experts in the area of Nutrition
10. 4 (four) Persons out of them 2 shall be women in the area of nutrition/child welfare/community/women mobilization/school education/child health.
11. Representatives from the districts.
12. One representative from teachers.
13. Director of school education- Member Secretary.

1.2.5 District level

Similarly the District Level steering & monitoring Committee is also formed under the Chairmanship of D.C. of the district with the following numbers:-

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | D.C. | - | Chairman |
| 2. | DDSE | - | Member Secretary |
| 3. | D.S.O. | - | Member |
| 4. | D.M.O. | - | -do- |
| 5. | Dy. Director –ICDS | - | Member. |

Other Members

6. One expert in the area of nutrition & Child development
7. 4 (four) persons of whom two persons are women with significant contribution/achievements in the area of child welfare/Community/women mobilization etc.
8. 1 (one) representative of teacher

1.2.6 Block Level

At block level the SCMC has been formed at all blocks under the Administrative Officer of the block with the following members:

1. SDO/EAC/BDO/CO – Chairman
2. HM of block headquarter school – Member
3. Medical Officer – Member
4. PRI member – Member

Other Members:

5. 1 (one) expert in the area of nutrition.
6. 4 (four) persons in the area of nutrition in state / district level
7. Representative of 3-5 PRI members – Members
8. 1 (one) representative / teacher – Member

1.2.7 School level committee

The school level implementation committee of MDM has been entrusted to the VEC already formed under SSA. The PRI members are entrusted with the function of monitoring / supervision of implementation.

1.2.8. Administrative Costing

The central assistance for Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) cost @ 1.8% of the total assistance of the project will be utilized for the following activities.

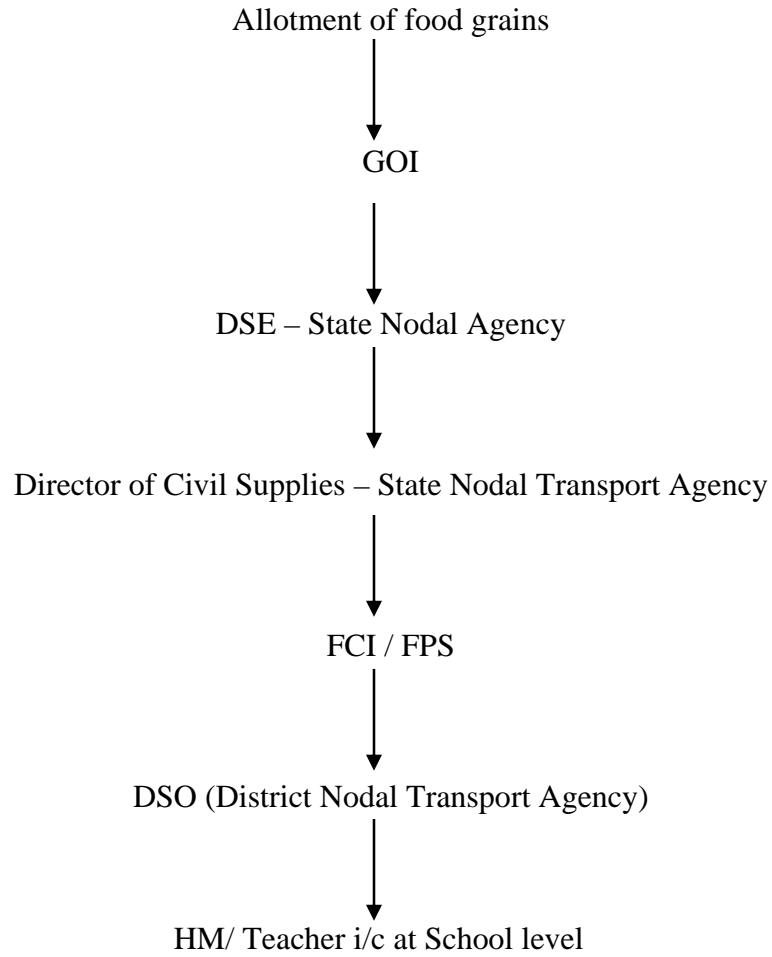
- i) Provision of (one) computer and all peripherals for the MIS unit of MDM.
- ii) Computer furniture and room development all for MDM
- iii) Posting of 1 (one) Computer Operator on contractual basis for 12 (twelve) months @ Rs. 5500 p.m.
- iv) Stationery & consumable items for the MIS unit of MDM cell.
- v) TA/DA component for Management, Monitoring / Evaluation (MME).
- vi) Hire charges of vehicle for monitoring / evaluation activities.
- vii) The expenditure related to documentation of the programme.
- viii) Capacity building of district level functionaries / VEC level cooks / helpers.
- ix) Development and printing of training modules.

State norms

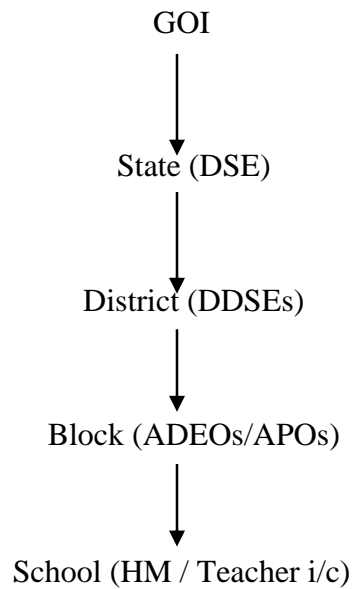
S.No.	Item	State Norms	Cost Norms
1.	Implementation of MDM	Shall be implemented in all schools EGS/ AIE centres having classes (I-V)	As per central approved pattern
2.	Beneficiaries	i) The children pursuing studies in classes I-V in normal blocks ii) The children studying upto elementary level in EBB	i) Food grains @ 100 gm per child per day. ii) Transportation cost @ Rs. 100/- per quintal from FCI/FPS/school iii) Cooking/conversion cost @ Rs. 2/- per child per day
3.	Construction of kitchen shed	i) Priority will be given to the schools having no kitchen shed with higher enrolment. ii) In a phased manner all the schools will be provided the kitchen cum store within 2-3 years	i) @ Rs. 0.60 lakh per school.

S.No.	Item	State Norms	Cost Norms
4.	Cooks / helpers	i) To be selected preferably a woman from the same village in consultation with the Head of the institution having cooking abilities. ii) Cooks will be engaged as per the no. of children. – Upto 50 children – 1 Cook – Upto 100 children – 2 cooks – Upto 200 children – 3 cooks. – Upto 300 children – 4 cooks. – Upto 500 children & above – 5 cooks	Per cook @ Rs. 5000/- per
5.	Cooking equipments	The schools which do not have the cooking utensils will be given priority	Rs. 5000/- per school
6.	Drinking water facility	i) To be extended through convergence from PHE for drinking water connection. ii) For storage facility stainless steel container & glasses	To be provided from the utensil grant @ Rs. 1000/-
7.	Gas conversion	i) Schools having gas filling facility at the urban area/district headquarter will be given preference.	To be procured under the kitchen devices cost or school grant under SSA.
8.	Hire charge of vehicle	To be hired from the open market/ agency on tender basis	i) @ Rs. 1000/- per day per 6-8 persons capacity vehicle. ii) @ Rs. 800/- per day for small vehicle of 3-5 persons.
9.	TA /DA for MME	As per state norms	As per state norms
10.	Training of field functionaries of MDM	As per SSA norms	@ Rs. 70/- per day per member.
11.	Printing of training materials	On limited tender basis	As per lowest rate of tender.
12.	Preparation of training modules	To be developed on the basis of MDM guideline by an expert	L.S. Rs. 10, 000/-

1.2.10 Food Grain Flow Chart



1.2.11. Fund Flow Chart



When the funds are received from GOI, the State Nodal Officer i.e. DSE will further allocate the money to the concerned districts based on the enrolment of the children to the concerned DDSEs of the district. The DDSEs further allocate the funds to the HMs of the schools through the block level education officers (ADEOs/ APOs). The ADEOs /APOs further disburse the fund to the H.Ms/ Teacher i/cs of the school under their jurisdiction. The HMs will deposit the money to the SB account of Mid Day Meal. He will draw the money on every day requirement of this programme. The funds from state to block level will be made on Bank drafts. From Block level to the schools will be made on A/C payee cheque.

1.2.13. Implementation model at school

- The following stake holders play a vital role in implementation of the scheme. They are PRI, VEC/SMC, HM, Teachers, Cooks and helpers.

Headmaster

- The HM of the institution receives the allotment of grains from FPS/CPOs for each month from the block and keeps it store in safe custody. He also procures all other items required for this programme with the approval of VEC/SMC.
- He issues the food grains and other items to the cook on the basis of daily attendance of students.
- He also maintains the accounts of food grains, conversion costs and other expenditure related with the scheme.
- He also appoints a cook and helpers from the locality with the approval of VEC/ORI institution.
- He also supervises the cooking process as well as serving of meals to the students.
- He also submits the progress report for each month about the implementation and utilization of fund etc to higher authorities.

Teachers:

- They assist the HM on rotational basis in procurement of materials, issue of items, maintaining accounts and supervision during the serving process.
- They also supervise the hygienic condition of cooking and serving process.
- Maintain discipline and health habits of eating among students.

VEC/SMC

- Supervise and monitor the Mid Day Meal scheme at school level regularly on rotational basis.
- Make surprise checks of store and verify the items of Mid Day Meal.
- Approve the expenditures related to Mid Day Meal.
- Appoint Cooks / Helpers from the local.

Gram Panchayat:

- Supervise and monitor the activities.
- Make surprise checks at schools.

Cooks:

- Receive the items of Mid Day Meal from the HM and prepare hygienically.
- Keeps the kitchen shed / utensils neat and clean.
- Serving of Mid Day Meals to the students.

Helpers

- Assist the cook in preparing meals.

- Sweeps the kitchen shed every day.
- Clean the utensils of Mid Day Meal every day after the serving of Mid Day Meal.

Weekly menu & its Nutritional assessment: -

- The schools are given freedom to prepare the weekly menu based on the local availability of vegetables.
- In state the schools are serving cooked Mid Day Meals like khichedi, Dal, Bhat & vegetable on alternate days.
- Sufficient quantities of leafy vegetable, oil, spices & salt etc are used daily to meet the nutritional requirements of the children.
- The schools are using the iodized salt in the preparation of Mid Day Meal.
- The minimum nutritional requirements @ 450 to 480 calories and 12 to 13 protein content in grams are maintained in the meals.

1.3. Costing:

Based on the nutritional requirement per child has been worked out and presented below.

Sl. No.	Items	Qty in gram	Cost	Calories	Protein content in grams
1.	Food grains (Rice)	100	Free	340	8
2.	Pulses	20	0.75	70	5
3.	Vegetables (including leafy)	50	0.50	25	0
4.	Oil and fats	5	0.25	45	0
5.	Salt & Condiments	-	0.10	-	-
6.	Fuel	-	0.10	-	-
7.	Labour and administrative cost	-	0.30	-	-
Total			2.00	480	13

1.2.14 Public Private Partnership:

a) Role of NGOs, PRIs, MTAs & SHG

- In the state, the role of NGOs in MDM at present is nil. The state will explore the possibilities in the coming years for involving them in this process.
- The PRI member are entrusted the role of monitoring and supervision of this scheme at different levels.
- MTAs / SHG are not actively involved in this process so far.
- Community mobilization programme are not yet organized to sensitize the MTAs and SHG to participate actively in this programme.

b) Highlights of MoU with NGOs

No MoU with any NGOs in the past, there is nothing to mention at present. However we are exploring the possibilities for taking the NGO partnership in this programme. Till date no NGOs have come forward to take part in this programme. Therefore we need to sensitize them in this regard.

1.2.15 Monitoring Mechanism:

a) Steering cum Monitoring Committees:

As per the guidelines of NP-NSPE-2004, the steering cum monitoring committees are already established and functioning at different levels like state, district, block and VEC levels.

b) Supervision and Joint inspection of food grains:

- A team has been formed for supervision and joint inspection of food grains at each district with the following members: -
 - a) F.C.I – Nominee of base godown of FCI.

b) Dy. Commissioners nominee – The person authorized by the D. C. to receive the Mid Day Meal i.e. District Supply Officer.

- They jointly supervise / inspect and certify the quality of Mid Day Meal rice not less than the FAQ quality, which will be counter signed by the Dy. Commissioners of the district.
- The sealed samples also kept for inspection / verification at later period if necessary.

c) *Transparency and Accounting at School level: -*

- The HM or the teacher entrusted with the duty maintains all the accounts related to receipt and issue of food grains and the MDM grants received from the district level.
- The daily stock position of food grains, the no. of children benefiting Mid Day Meal and expenditure statements are placed on the notice board regularly.

d) *Mobilization of Mothers:*

- MTA has been formed in most of the schools to involve the mothers in the Mid Day Meal programme.
- Being a backward state with low female literacy, the mothers are not willing to come forward to participate in the programme.
- Sensitization programmes were undertaken earlier in SSA to create awareness and motivate them to join the programme.

e) *Quarterly assessment of the programme through DIETs.*

- The principals of the DIETs are entrusted with the duty of assessment of the MDM scheme on quarterly basis.

f) External Evaluation of the Programme: -

- The Education Department of Rajiv Gandhi University formerly known as Arunachal University is monitoring agency of MDM scheme in Arunachal Pradesh.
- While monitoring the SSA programme, the monitoring institute also monitor the MDM scheme simultaneously on regular intervals in different districts.
- The internal monitoring is being carried out by the VEC/SMC at the school level on a weekly basis.

g) MIS and data synchronization with SSA:

- Due to lack of sufficient manpower and equipment at the state level it is very much difficult to maintain data related to MDM.
- However with limited staff the MDM cell is striking close coordination with SSA for synchronizing the MDM data.
- The proposals are being prepared on the basis of synchronized data.

1.2.16 Grievances& Redressal Systems:-

- The MDM cells at different levels are instructed to keep a locked box for dropping the grievances of the public with respect of implementation/suggestion for improvement of MDM scheme.
- The complaint received from the individuals or from any association will be taken serious note for verification and appropriate action from the authorities of various levels.

Section – 3

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

3.1 Coverage:

MDM coverage as shown below:

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions (Pry. Level)	Total		Eligible but not covered under MDM		% of (4) in (2)
		No. of Institutions	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Enrolment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Govt.	2417	208000	-	-	0
2.	Local Body	-	-	-	-	0
3.	Govt. Aided	53	10905	-	-	0
4.	Sub – Total	2470	218905	-	-	0
5.	EGS centres	1377	15573	-	-	0
6.	AIE centres	15	600	15	600	100
7.	Sub – Total (5+6)	1377	15573	15	600	0
8.	Grand Total (4+7)	3862	235078	15	600	0.38

3.2 Logistics for supply chain:

3.2.1 Lifting of food grains / transportation / delivery:

- The food grains were lifted from the FCI godown to the F. P. S. by the transporting agency.
- The schools have lifted their quota of rice on monthly basis from the F. P. S to the school point.

3.2.2 Supervision, Joint inspection and quality of food grains: -

- The District Supply Officer was designated as a member for supervision and joint inspection of quality of food grains to be lifted from every month.
- The DSO is authorized to lift full quantity of rice for every month as per allotment. The DSO then places the stock of FPS of respective block/circle has from where the rice is to be issued to the school concerned. The block level

steering and monitoring committee (SMC) check & verify the quantity and quality of rice transported for the block/circle. The block level committee then issue the rice to the schools concerned through the FPS.

- c. The Nodal Transport Officer of the district i.e. DSO meets the FCI base godown i/c every month before drawal of rice.
- d. Issues of food grains related to quantity and quality of food grains:
 - i) Due to non availability of rice at the FCI god own the designated office has to visit the i/c 2-3 times in a month.
 - ii) Sometimes these happens the transportation loss in lifting of food grains.
 - iii) Sometimes the FAQ rice is not available for lifting.
- e. Mechanism for verification of food grains: -

Since the MDM is to be lifted at the FCI and distributed at the FPS, the quality checking has been undertaken at both the levels by the designated officers. At FCI the DSO checks and verifies the quantity of food grains lifted. At the FPS the block level committees verifies the quantity of food grains lifted by each school as per allotment and quality.



3.2.3 Transparency and Accountability at school level: -

a) The VEC with the help of village educated youths and children are lifting the food grains on head loads from the FPS, the school point every month. The lifted food grains are safely stored in storage containers and kept under lock and key by the HM / Teacher i/c. the other ingredients required for the MDM scheme is also stored in the same way for future use. The HM keeps the cash at the nearest Bank / Post Office.

b) Mode and basis for issue of food grains:

The HM/Teacher i/c issues the food grains to the cook on the basis of the daily attendance after the roll call. The cooking ingredients are procured on monthly basis and issued to the cook on as per the requirement based on No. of children present that day. The vegetables and other continents are also purchased in daily basis.

c) Accountability and Transparency:

- i) The stock & position of food grains is to be reflected on the notice board.
- ii) The quality of cooked meal is being verified every day by the PRI / VEC / MTA members on rotational basis.
- iii) A committee formed at VEC level for procurement of item for MDM scheme ensures the expenditure of cooking cost.

3.3 Infrastructure:

A) Kitchen Shed: -

- i) Nos of schools are sanctioned for c/o kitchen shed cum store.

B) Drinking water facility: -

The drinking water facilities in schools will be made available through PHE Department by convergence.

C) *Kitchen Devices & Utensils:*

- i) During 2003-04 kitchen utensils like cooking vessels, serving spoons are provided to all the schools. Some of the supplied items were damaged which needs to be replaced.
- ii) Eating plates and drinking water glasses were not supplied to the children earlier.

D) *Fuel:*

- i) In most of the schools the traditional type chullahs using fire wood as a fuel is being practiced. This method is to be changed and in a phased manner the gas chullahs is to be provided to the schools at road head where filling facility is available.
- ii) Gas cylinders are available in selected places in urban areas. Due to non-availability of gas agency in rural areas, the traditional system of cooking is adopted.

E) *Capacity Building: -*

- i) In order to sensitize and create awareness regarding the hygiene habits, nutrition and safety measures are to be adopted by the teachers, cooks / helpers in the MDM programme. The teachers are also to be imparted training during the 20 days in-service training programmes.
- ii) The cooks and helpers need to be oriented about cleanliness, hygiene and good practices of cooking. For this purpose the orientation to be undertaken at block level of each district.
- iii) The VEC / SMC / MTAs are also to be oriented for effective implementation under their close supervision and monitoring. One day training programme is to be organized at each block for this purpose.

F) Role of Teachers:

- i) Teachers in the MDM implemented schools are thoroughly being oriented to ensure safety, accountability, hygiene habits etc.
- ii) Training modules are being undertaken by the DIETs to sensitize the functionaries of MDM and they are to be oriented during 20 days in-service training.
- iii) To ensure the children in discipline, social equality, conservation 20 days in-service training of teachers and also implementation MDM programme.

3.4 Cooks:

- a) Total No. of organizers, cooks & helpers: -

i) No. of men	-	Nil
ii) No. of women	-	3376
iii) No. of SCs	-	
iv) No. of STs	-	3034
v) Others	-	342

- b) Remuneration being given: -

- i) Organizers: - Not existing
- ii) Head cook: - Not existing
- iii) Cook / Helper: -

Upto 50 Nos children	-	1 cook & 1 helper
Upto 100 Nos. children	-	2 cook & 2 helpers
Upto 101 to 200 children	-	3 cook & 2 helpers
Upto 201 to 300 children	-	4 cook & 3 helpers
Upto 301 above	-	5 cook & 3 helpers

- b) Cooks are engaged by the HM/Teacher i/c of respective school with the approval of VEC / SMC.

- c) Cooks are engaged from the available women in that locality belonging to S. T. category.
- d) Self Help groups are not engaged in cooking activities so far. But processes are on to mobilize them to undertake the cooking activity of MDM on rotational basis.

3.5 Cooking of Meal:

- i) The minimum calorific value of 300 calories 8-12 gms of protein is being ensured by providing food chart to all schools for maintaining specific calorific value and protein content in the MDM.
- ii) With the help of food value chart the schools are assessing the nutritional value of the meal under MDM scheme.
- iii) As there is no expert available at various levels of implementation the evaluation of menu and quality of food served under the programme is being evaluated with the help of food value chart.
- iv) The weekly menu is being planned / prepared by the MDM committee of the schools concerned.
- v) It is being displayed in the respective school notice board / wall.
- vi) As per the food value chart, the minimum quantity of vegetable, dal and lentils is being ensured by multiplying the unit value with the attendance of that day.
- vii) The MDM committee of the VEC is procuring the ingredients required for the menu of that school.
- viii) At present the eggs and fruits are not served in MDM but proposals are there to include in coming years.

3.6 Public-Private Partnership: -

- i) The cooks and helpers engaged by the VEC are engaged for cooking in all the schools as 100%.
 - ii) Self Help Group : - Nil
 - iii) NGO : - Nil
 - iv) Mothers Group : - Nil
 - v) Any other : - Nil
- a) Till date no NGO is involved in MDM process
 - b) Details of coverage by private parties / NGOs are nil.

3.7 Monitoring:

a) Steering cum Monitoring Committee:

- i) Steering cum monitoring committee is constituted at all levels.
- ii) Regular meeting is held at all levels.
- iii) The reports of regular meetings held at all levels and highlights of proceedings are awaited from the district implementation authorities.

b) Mobilization of Mothers:

- i) Women members of MTA are already engaged to supervise the preparation of MDM and to ensure the hygiene at handing / serving the food to children in the school.
- ii) The system of preparation, serving and supervision is found satisfactory and upgraded at every level.

- iii) The mothers of the MTA shall make on the spot supervision and monitoring of the MDM scheme.
- iv) Efforts are being made for assessment of MDM on quarterly basis by engaging the DIET functionaries wherever available.
- c) The MIS cell has been set up for the Deptt. of School Education with insufficient work force. The manualised data is being synchronized with the SSA data.
- d) Till date the website for MDM at state level has not yet set up. When the development “Website” will be completed districts will be linked up with it.

3.8 Grievance / Redressal:

- a) The grievances and redressal mechanism exists at various levels.
- b) We have not received any incidence of children falling sick after having MDM.
- c) Till date no any adverse press reports on implementation of MDM programme has been reported.
- d) Due to lack of ‘Website’ the information are shared with the stakeholders through direct contact, discussion and official correspondence

3.9 Status of school health programme:

- a) The school health check ups are organized at school level on regular basis.
- b) After health check up through the Deptt. of Health, the micro-nutrient tablets are issued to the children to the deficient one.
- c) Similarly de-worming measures also being administered to the children who are affected by worms.

3.10 Mechanism for obtaining preference of food items served in MDM:

The privilege of framing the weekly menu and process of obtaining preference of food items etc. are being entrusted to the MDM committee of the VEC / SMC. They discuss and take decision during weekly / monthly meetings.

3.11 Specific Good Practices:

As the MDM programme is new the state, there is no any specific good practices available ,rather they need lot of exposure/ help, guidance from nearby states.

3.12 General level satisfaction of stakeholders:

Since MDM scheme is a boost to primary education especially to eliminate the classroom hunger which is appreciated by one and all.

3.13 Contribution being made by the community: -

- i) Providing cook by the community.
- ii) Providing kitchen shed on self help basis.
- iii) Providing firewood by the community.
- iv) Providing their valuable service for supervision of the MDM programme etc. and enhancement of quantity and quality checking of the food grains being provided to MDM.

3.14 State Plan:

- a) Increase Community participation:
 - i) Organizing of community awareness programme for PRI, VEC, MTA, NGO members.

- ii) Conduct of training programme for the stake holders on hygienic way of preparation / serving of food, health and sanitation. Perfect way to cooking meals with required nutrients with moderate cost.
- b) Improve / quality of the meal:
- i) Selection and procurement of good quality food items like ingredients, continents etc.
 - ii) Procurement of fresh leafy vegetables on daily basis.
 - iii) Addition of eggs / seasonal fruits on rotational basis.
- c) Increase / Transparency:
- i) Publishing the figures and facts of state level MDM data and its achievements by erecting hoardings and publishing / broadcasting as news item for clear awareness and to improve the system.
 - ii) Creating website for MDM at state level.
- d) Improve Public Satisfaction: -
- i) Requesting the PRI / VEC / MTA members for active participation in the MDM process.
 - ii) Maintaining transparency in procurement of MDM items.
 - iii) Inviting atleast one parent everyday to be at the kitchen shed to supervise the MDM process and also share the meal with the children.
 - iv) Inviting group of village elders during serving of meals for inspection and asking their suggestions for improvement.

- e) Strengthen Monitoring, Assessment and Evaluation:
- i) The block level educational functionaries like ADEO / APO / BRC/ CRC members to visit atleast 2 (two) schools in a week.
 - ii) The DIET faculty members can be asked to assess and evaluate the impact of the programme on quarterly basis at least one block in a quarter.

Section – 4

Papumpare district specific-The best identified practice-*Contribution being made by the Community*

Papumpare district specific- The Papum Pare District the capital district of Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the North–Eastern part of India. It is located in between latitude 26 55’N and 28 40’ and longitude between 92 40’ and 94 21’. The district headquarter is located at Yupia, which is situated about 20 kms from Itanagar. It is a land of lush green forests, deep river valleys and beautiful plateau. The land is mostly mountainous with Himalayan ranges. Trees of great size, plentiful of climbers, hundreds of variety of orchids, cane and bamboo are found in the district.





Papumpare district

The district occupies an area of approximately 2875 sq km inhabited by a population of 121750. There are 274 villages and 2 towns in the district. Itanagar, the capital of the state is situated in this district.

The district is divided into two administrative subdivisions – Sagalee Sub-Division and Itanagar Capital Complex Sub-division. There are nine administrative circles- Sagalee, Mengio, Toru, Laiporiang, Kimin, Balijan, Doimukh, Itanagar and Naharlagun.

Kurung Kumey District bound Papum Pare district in the north, Lower Subansiri District in the East, East Kameng District in the west and Assam in the south.

It is the abode of the energetic Nishis who are known in history for their valour. The Mikir, migrants from Assam, also form a part of the local population. The Nishis belong to the Indo-Mongoloid group of people and their language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family. The ‘NYOKUM’ the festival of the Nishi is celebrated during the first week of the month of February.

Population Figure

Sl. No.	District	Population			Sex Ratio per 1000 male	Population Density Per Sq.Km	Percentage of ST Population (Approx.)
		Total	Male	Female			
4	P/Pare	166799	85493	81306	0	25	84.50

Itafort- A 13th century ruins of a brick fort, Ganga Lake (Gekar Sinyi), Jawaharlal Nehru State Museum, Zoological Park (Chimpu) and Buddhist Gompa and Theravada Buddhist Temple Arunachal University, Rono Hills are place of interest at Itanagar.

As per 2001 census, the difference between literacy rate of male and female population in the state is 50.68 percent. Amongst all the districts the highest male literacy rate is 70.89% in Papum Pare district and in Female literacy rate also highest is in Papum Pare district (61.70 %).

District Literacy figure

Name of the district	Population	Literacy rate as per 2001 Census		
		Male	Female	Total
P/ Pare	166799	97.10	89.43	94.43
TOTAL	1068214	63.83	43.53	54.34

Source: District Plan 2006-07

Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh, is about 300 kms from Guwahati and connected by Pawan Hans helicopter service and luxury bus services.

It was found from the documents that, 6 community schools have been upgraded to primary school and 80 % of MDM Sheds have been constructed in different EGS/Primary and Middle school of the District. Under SSA Schemes 10 EGS centres will be upgraded to primary school from June 2009 in the District. Three Residential school will be established in the existing Middle school. Two more residential girls school will be established at Nampong and Vijoyanagar circle from June 2009. To reduce the drop out rate of student the District SSA Rajya Mission Changlang has opened 40 NRBC centers

to enroll 652 students in the formal schools. Four Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya are also running smoothly in the District with an enrollment of 300 girls from Class III to VIII.

Educational Institutions

Name of the district	EGS/ Comm. Schools	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Sec. School	Hr. Sec. School ***
Papumpare	192	155	53	7	4
TOTAL	1377	1666	591	145	54

DM Implementation in the District

District level:

The District Level steering & monitoring Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of D.C of the district with the following numbers:-

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | D.C. | - | Chairman |
| 2. | DDSE | - | Member Secretary |
| 3. | D.S.O. | - | Member |
| 4. | D.M.O. | - | -do- |
| 5. | Dy. Director –ICDS | - | Member. |

Other Members:-

- One expert in the area of intuition & Child development
- 4 (four) persons of whom two persons of women with significant contribution / achievements in the area of child welfare / Community / women mobilization etc.
- 1 (one) representative of teacher

Block Level

At block level the SCMC has been formed at all blocks under the Administrative Officer of the block with the following members:

9. SDO/EAC/BDO/CO – Chairman
10. HM of block headquarter school – Member
11. Medical Officer – Member
12. PRI member – Member

Other Members:

13. 1 (one) expert in the area of nutrition.
14. 4 (four) persons in the area of nutrition in state / district level
15. Representative of 3-5 PRI members – Members
16. 1 (one) representative / teacher – Member

School level committee:

The school level implementation committee of MDM has been entrusted to the VEC already formed under SSA. The PRI members are entrusted with the function of monitoring / supervision of implementation.

School Visits

Out of 208 Primary and upper primary schools in the district we have visited 4 schools representing rural ,urban forest and semi urban

Name of Districts	Total No. of Primary & Upper Primary Schools	Schools Visited
Papum Pare	208	4

Names of Schools visited are given below:

Name of District	Name of Schools Visited
Papum Pare	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Govt. Middle School, Mani2. Govt. Middle School, Naharlagun (Urban)3. Govt. Primary School, Amba4. Govt. Middle School Baderdeva (Forest school)

The main Objectives of MDM programme in the district is:

1. Enhancement of enrolment
2. Improvement in the attendance
3. Retention of children in the school

The main menu served in the schools is:

1. Rice
2. Pulsesvegetables
3. Oil/ghee
4. Salt
5. Haldi
6. Chilly and onion

The Good Practice in the District

The concept of VEC was found very popular in all the visited schools. All schools have the VEC and are holding VEC meetings time to time for the improvement of school environment. Each school possesses Village Education Committee. VEC meetings are taking place regularly for discussing the various issues pertaining to civil works, drinking water, and smooth running of schools. The VEC members have shown their positive attitude towards. Below picture is showing the Panchayta president taking interest in MDM programme .It is one of the villages we have visited in the District. Yet there is no role of the private sector.



Cooks are engaged by the HM/Teacher i/c of respective school with the approval of VEC / SMC.

Cooks are engaged from the available women in that locality belonging to S. T. category.

Self Help groups are not engaged in cooking activities so far. But processes are on to mobilize them to undertake the cooking activity of MDM on rotational basis.

Attendance of the learners has been improved and found satisfactory .At present Mid-Day Meal will not being provided because of some policy decision. Heads of the schools informed that earlier it was being provided regularly and for the 4/5 months will be stopped because of insufficient food grains..

Cooking procedure: the head of the institution engage the cook and ration will be given as per enrollment. Many of the schools were having Gas facilities and Cooks hired by the Head masters.



Construction of kitchen sheds: phase wise sanction was done by the govt and it is executed by the V.E.C. Some of the schools has already constructed the kitchen sheds. Below picture is showing one of the schools kitchen shed.



Impact: The impact on attendance is positive; Retention is around 80% in the sample schools we visited



Problems: delay n release of conversion cost by the govt. which causes problems to the institutional head

The foodgrains allocated and actual enrollment is quite different. Therefore, the allotted food grains are sufficient only for six months. The rest of the period children will not have MDM supply of food grains are based on 2001 population figures. However, because of some migrations and because of implementation of SSA programme, enrolment has increased and the supplied food grains are found insufficient.

Discrepancies in no. of children availing MDM: The population (age group 6-10 years) in the State has fallen **by 4.23%** from 2006-07 to 2007-08 as per Census-2001 projections. However, for 2007-08, the State Govt. has claimed enrollment in primary stage as 2,39,596 children in MDM Schools . This is 99% higher than the projected child population (1,20,699) in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Similarly, in 2007-08, State Govt. claimed that all the 2,39,596 children are availing mid day meals. This is again 99%

more than the child population. It is observed that this is a very serious issue because children availing MDM cannot be more than the child population. the State Govt. to re-examine this issue. The number of children availing mid day meal as claimed by the State Govt. should strictly be based on the school level MDM register maintained and responsibility for correctness of this figure is categorically fixed at District, Block and School levels. Accordingly, it was decided, after due deliberation, to take the number of children availing mid day meal at the level of 100% of child population for primary and upper primary stage to quantify the central assistance for 2008-09 under MDM Scheme.

Conclusion: The Mid Day Meal scheme has been implemented in the **Papum Pare** district is successful. The quality of MDM needs to be improved. There is need to have some matching between the supply of food grains and demand for the food grains and conversion money. The regularity in providing Mid Day Meal is required to be maintained.