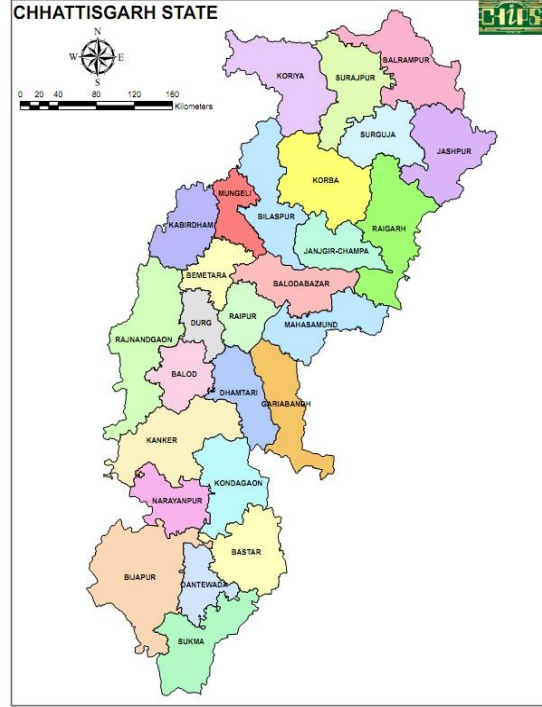


# वार्षिक कार्य योजना एवं बजट 2018&19



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना  
Mid Day Meal Scheme



## मध्याह्न भोजन योजना

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग

# Mid Day Meal Programme

## Annual Work Plan and Budget 2018-19

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### 1. Introduction:

#### 1.1 Brief history

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

- In fact it became a universal truth that “Mid Day Meal Programme” exerts a positive influence on enrolment and attendance in schools. A hungry and deprived child for food is likely to attend

schools irregularly. Chronic hunger can cause or lead to malnutrition and even leading the children to pay less importance to studies as well as diverting attention from the studies and with the view to enhancing enrolment retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional level among children.

- Mid Day Meal programme became an essential part of elementary education and due to the successful outcome of the programme enrolment, retention and attendance has increased phenomenally in Primary and Upper Primary schools.
- Since inception of National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) i.e. way back in 1995, only free food grains of 3 kilograms per child were provided till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002. Chhattisgarh State started serving cooked hot meal in all the Primary Schools from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2002.
- Cooked meal was served in all Primary schools in Chhattisgarh till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003. At that time, free food grain was given by GOI and State Government spent Rs.0.75 per child per school day.
- Later on conversion cost was increased to Rs. 1.00 per school day per meal from 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2004 onwards.
- From September 2004, GOI again raised the cooking cost to Rs. 1.00 per child per school day as conversion cost and State continues to give Rs. 1.00/ per child/ per school day as before. Thus increased the conversion cost to Rs. 2.00 per beneficiary per school day.
- M.H.R.D., New Delhi revised the guidelines as NP-NSPE 2006. Earlier it was known as National Programme for nutritional support to Primary Education but currently known as National Programme for Mid-Day Meal. There was an increase in the conversion cost per child per school day from Rs.1.00 to Rs.1.50, to increase the nutritional level of the students, and Chhattisgarh is the only state in India where state's share remained Rs.1.00 and the conversion

cost in the State 60:40 ratio and the rate of cooking cost was Rs.2.50 per child per school day in the State.

- Since 1<sup>st</sup> October 2007, Mid Day Meal started in all government and government aided Upper Primary schools of 16 districts of the State.
- Since July 2008, GOI increased cooking cost by Rs.0.08 and Rs.0.10 per child per school day for Primary and Upper Primary Schools respectively and cooking cost was Rs. 2.58 for Primary and Rs. 2.60 for Upper Primary level.
- From 1/12/2009 GOI including State Government share increased the cooking cost from Rs. 2.58 per child per working school day to Rs. 3.00 for Primary and Rs. 2.60 per child per working day to Rs. 3.00 for Upper Primary. Revision of cooking cost as per MHRD order from 2010-11 to 2017-18 is given below-

### Year wise Rate of Cooking Cost in Chhattisgarh

(Per Student per meal in Rs)

Year	School	Central Share	State Share	Total
2010-11	PS	2.02	1.28	3.30
	UPS	3.02	0.98	4.00
2011-12	PS	2.17	1.23	3.40
	UPS	3.25	1.15	4.40
2012-13	PS	2.33	1.32	3.65
	UPS	3.49	1.21	4.70
2013-14	PS	2.50	1.42	3.92
	UPS	3.75	1.30	5.05
2014-15	PS	2.69	1.52	4.21
	UPS	4.04	1.40	5.44
2015-16	PS	2.82	1.60	4.42
	UPS	4.23	1.47	5.70
2016-17	PS	2.48	2.30	4.78
	UPS	3.71	2.77	6.48
2017-18	PS	2.48	2.30	4.78
	UPS	3.71	2.77	6.48

## 1.2 Management structure

### State Office

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Designation	Post Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
1. Director	1	1	0
2. Additional Director	1	1	0
3. Deputy Director	1	1	0
4. Assistant Director	1	1	0
5. Programmer	3	3	0
6. Accountant	1	0	1
7. Clerical Staff	3	1	2
8. Computer Operator	3	3	0

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### District Office

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1. DEO	27	27	0
2. Assistant Director	27	27	0
3. Accountant	27	27	0
4. Clerk	27	27	0
5. Computer Operator	54	54	0

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### Block Office

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1. BEO	146	146	0
2. Assistant BEO	292	272	20
3. Accountant /Clerk	146	121	25
4. Computer Operator	292	292	0

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All the above regular employees of the Chhattisgarh Government, except Programmer and Computer Operator, are working under additional charge of MDM along with their Government duties. Hence it is difficult for them to be fully devoted to the Scheme.

### 1.3 Process of Plan Formulation.

Plan preparation activities are the base of the plan. The Department of School Education is committed to develop Mid Day Meal Plan in order to achieve the goal of essential nutritive value and quality of cooked food to the ongoing children of both primary and upper primary schools. However, we received the DO letter from Joint Secretary, Department of School Education, MHRD regarding Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19 we immediately wrote a instructive letter to all the districts officers to complete the work with in specified time limit which was compulsory for Annual Work Plan 2018-19 i.e. upto 5<sup>th</sup> January 2018. The annual and monthly entry should be completed in MDM MIS. We arranged workshops on 16-01-2018 for district officials at state office and trained them "How to make district AWP&B 2018-19". We also instructed the district to submit their workplan 10<sup>th</sup> February 2018. Prior to the preparation of Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19, preliminary implementing agency is supposed to undergo various activities known as "Pre-Plan Activities". It became essential to consider the exact problems and shortcomings of the objective areas especially the focused areas before preparing a plan. Similarly in convergence with Food Department, the exact situation of food grains and buffer stock has also been taken into consideration.

On the basis of district AWP&B and State MIS database state AWP&B 2018-19 is finalized. A meeting of State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Honorable Chief Secretary of Chhattisgarh held on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2018 with the following agenda:

1. Information of receipt and Expenditure during 2016-17 and 20-02-2017.
  2. Information of receipt and Expenditure during 2016-17
  3. Information of receipt and Expenditure in 2017-18.
  4. Approval of AWP&B 2018-19
- Minutes of the said meeting is attached herewith in **Annexure I.**

## **2. Description and assessment of the programmed implemented in the current year (2017-18) and proposal for next year (2018-19) with reference to:**

### **2.1 Regularity and wholesomeness of mid-day meals served to children; reasons of programme interruptions, if any and planning to minimize them.**

Regularity and wholesomeness of Mid Day Meal Programme is very good and the MDM programme is running successfully in the entire State. No information of irregularities and any major programme interruptions have been received from field so far during this year 2017-18.

### **2.2 System for cooking, serving and supervising mid-day meals in schools**

In Chhattisgarh Mid-Day meal is implemented in 95% schools of rural areas by Women's Self Help Group. These groups are formed at the village level locally comprising parents and neighbors of children studying in school at the concerning village. Rest of the 5% schools in urban areas of 5 districts of state Mid-Day-meal Programme is implemented by NGO's.

Serving of cooked food is done by cook-cum- helper and member of implementing agency WSHG's.

Supervision of mid day meal in schools are done by the following authority-

1. Head Master and other school Staff.
2. Members of SMCs.
3. Members of Parent-Teacher Committee.
4. Other government officials from Block, District and State level.

### **2.3 Details about weekly Menu.**

#### **2.3.1 Weekly Menu – Day wise**

Guideline for Weekly menu of Chhattisgarh state is given in Annexure-1. However Chhattisgarh Government has issued a letter to all district collectors that weekly menu of Mid Day Meal is to be prepared

by SMCs of school taking care of availability of vegetables, food habits and prevailing rate of cooking cost.

### **2.3.2 Additional Food items provided (fruits/milk/any other items), if any.**

Though it is not compulsory, but in many schools a day in a week or in certain occasions fruits/milk/sweets are provided occasionally to the children. Nevertheless it is mentioned in the daily menu.

### **2.3.3 Usage of Double Fortified Salt.**

Instruction for use of double fortified salt has been issued to all Mid Day meal serving agencies but due to the non availability in the rural areas and its high cost it is not used in the state.

### **2.3.4 At what level menu is being decided / fixed,**

At the State level a common weekly menu is circulated to all the districts but menu is fixed at district level depending on the availability and area wise food habits of children to ensure the nutritional values of the meal.

However In year 2015-16 on 02-05-2015 the Chhattisgarh Government has issued a letter to all district collectors that weekly menu of Mid Day Meal is to be prepared by SMCs of school taking care of availability of vegetables, norms of nutritional values, food habits, prevailing rate of cooking cost etc.

### **2.3.5 Provision of local variation in the menu,**

It is described on 2.3.4.

### **2.3.6 Timings for serving of Mid Day meal at school level.**

In Chhattisgarh state there are three types of school timings. Mid Day Meal Timings are adjusted according to the school timings which are as under:–

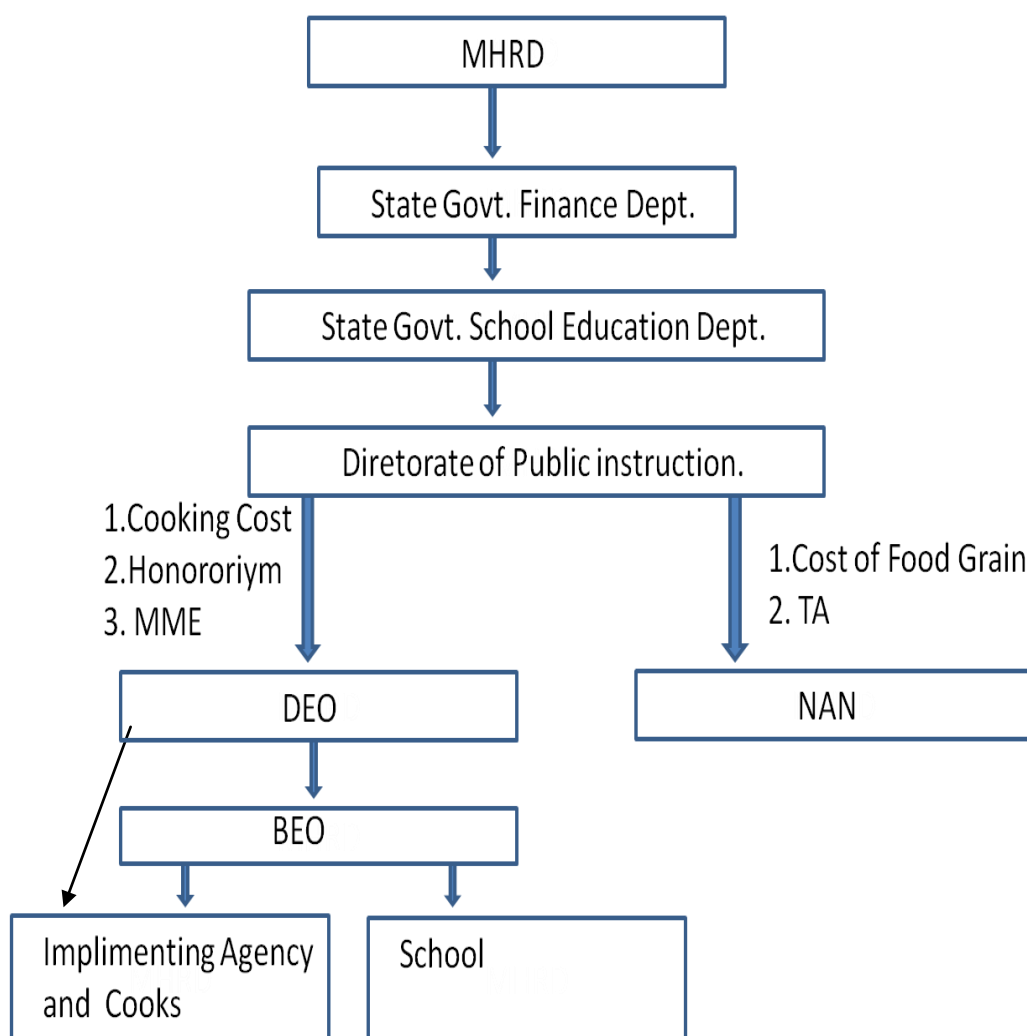


School Timing	Mid-Day Meal Timing	Shift
10.30 Am to 4.30 Pm	1.00 Pm to 1.30 Pm	Single Shift
7.00 Am to 11.30 Am	2.00 Pm to 2.30 Pm	Morning Shift
11.45 Am to 5.30 Pm	2.00 Pm to 2.30 Pm	Day Shift

## 2.4 Fund Flow Mechanism - System for release of funds (Central share and State share).

### 2.4.1 Existing mechanism for release of funds up to school level / implementing agency level.

In Chhattisgarh fund transfer system is made through treasury which is fully online. State also reallocates the fund to district on hard copy. District Education Officer draw fund and disburse payment of cooking cost and honorarium to cook cum helper by e-transfer to their accounts. Chanel for releasing fund is given below -



#### **2.4.2 Mode of release of funds at different levels.**

From MHRD to District/Block fund is transferred in paper form. At District/Block level fund is drawn from treasury and payment is made to cooking agency and cooks by e-payment only.

#### **2.4.3 Dates when the fund released to State Authority/ Directorate/ District/Block /Gram Panchayat and finally to the Cooking Agency/School.**

- 1 Provision of funds in the State budget for cooking cost in ratio of central and state assistance prior to sanction of AWP&B in the State Budget.
- 2 State Government has issued order to all the districts to release the cooking cost in advance of one month to all cooking agencies. All districts officers also submit a certificate to state office every month that one month advance cooking cost is released to cooking agencies.
- 3 During financial year 2014-15 Finance department has circulated order that 45% of total budget is to be reallocated to DEOs/ BEOs in first month of financial year without waiting release of funds by central government. All details regarding release of fund is stated in **Table AT-2 A fund flow**.

Date when the fund released to State Authority/ Directorate/District/ Block /Gram Panchayat and finally to the Cooking Agency/School is given in Table **AT 2A** Fund Flow.

#### **2.4.4 Reasons for delay in release of funds at different levels.**

Up to District and Block level funds are releasing in advance in two Installments. At Dist./Block level cooking cost is releasing in one month advance to cooking agency. Honorarium to cook cum helper is being made in regular basis.

Some times at district levels payment is delayed due to the following reasons –

1. Treasury objections on bill.
2. Bank account provided by SHGs and Cook cum Helper is not correct.

3. SHGs bank account is not updated regularly, because SHGs and Cooks are not aware that cooking cost and honorarium has been transferred to their account.

**2.4.5** In case of delay in release of funds from State/ Districts, how the scheme has been implemented by schools/ implementing agencies.

In case of delay, implement agency make necessary arrangement with the help of Head Master and SMC.

**2.4.6** Initiatives taken by the State for pre-position of funds with the Implementing agencies in the beginning of the year.

The State Govt. released one month requirement of funds for cooking cost to the implementing agencies in the beginning of the year for smooth and uninterrupted implementation of scheme.

## **2.5 Food grains management.**

**2.5.1 Scheduled time for lifting, District wise lifting calendar of food grains.**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Time Limit</b>
1	The daily attendance of Mid Day Meal benefited children are noted in school MDM register. At the end of the month these attendance are entered in the prescribed proforma provided by BEO of concerned block. In the proforma itself the available food grain and unspent of previous month is filled and afterwards the collected information are to be submitted at BEO office with the signature of the concern headmaster & head of cooking agency by cluster coordinator.	1st of month to 5th of month.

2	At BEO office the nodal officer for Mid Day Meal entered the information in on-line monitoring software with the help of computer operator. On the basis of attendance of school and average rate of attendance of children, the distribution of rice is made for forth coming month.	Up to 7 <sup>th</sup> of month
3	After cross check of monthly data of all the blocks are found correct, the data' is forwarded to the DEO's end	Up to 8 <sup>th</sup> of month
4	At district level, on the basis of login provision for DEOs, the on line information is entered at BEO level which is visible. If any t information is found incorrect it is rectified at their end. After wards, the allocation of rice to each school is sent by online to NAN .	Up to 10 <sup>th</sup> of month
5	NAN on the basis of allocation found on line basis, avails the food grain to retail shops (PDS).	Between 11 <sup>th</sup> of month to 25 <sup>th</sup> of month
6	Lifting of food grain from PDS to school premises for next month.	25 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> of month

### **2.5.2 System for ensuring lifting of FAQ food grains (Joint inspections at the time of lifting etc.)**

At the time of lifting from PDS to school stake holders are instructed to lift the food grain only if they find the food grains of FAQ. In some district one teacher is appointed at Nodal, level who ensures the supply of FAQ food grains and accuracy of weight. All officers who are appointed for inspection of Mid – Day Meal scheme are also instructed to check the storage of food grain during their inspection.

### **2.5.3 Is there any incident when FAQ food grain was not provided by FCI. If so, the action taken by the State/District to get such food grain replaced with FAQ food grain. How the food grain of FAQ was provided to implementing agencies till replacement of inferior quality of food grain from FCI was arranged.**

No, there is no any such incident.

### **2.5.4 Transportation and distribution,**

In Chhattisgarh NAN is the agency for transportation of food grain. According to time scheduled in 2.3.1 NAN transport food grain and dump food grain at PDS in advance.

**2.5.5 Whether unspent balance of food grains with the schools is adjusted from the allocation of the respective implementing agencies (Schools/SHGs/Centralized Kitchens) Number of implementing agencies receiving food grains at doorstep level.**

Unspent balance of food grains at school level is adjusted in every month. Online software is programmed in such a way that after feeding monthly entry and tentative number of school days for next month the allocation of food grain is automatically adjusted internally by itself.

NAN supplies Food Grains up to PDS. The cooking agency itself is transporting food grain from PDS to school premises. The State steering committee has decided that either NAN should transport the food grain to the door step of school or provide the transport assistance to the cooking agency who lift the food grain by their own convenience.

**2.5.6 Storage facility at different levels in the State/District/ Blocks/ Implementing agencies after lifting of food grains from FCI depot.,**

At school level food grains are stored either in kitchen cum store room or any class room of the school which is not in use for classes. In some cases Gram Panchayat's room is used as store room.

At block, dist and state level food grains is not stored. By NAN food grain is supplied directly to PDS from their Praday Kendra (distribution centre) which is situated at Block level or district level.

**2.5.7 Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.**

**Challenges faced in management of food grains are –**

1. NAN is not transporting the food grain at doorstep of school. NAN will not make provision of transportation of food grain to the door step of schools. NAN raised proposal in the current F.Y. that they will charge transport assistance Rs 90.00 per quintal.

State steering cum monitoring committee of Chhattisgarh has instructed to NAN that they will transport food grain on rate given by MHRD until MHRD has not increased the rate mean while School Education Department will raise this issue at PAB meeting.

2. In State 2% to 3% schools are situated in remote areas. Those schools are totally cut off from any root in rainy season. In

those schools we have to store food grains for three-four months in advance.

3. All clusters in charge are instructed that Due to any cause, if there are any lack of food grain they have to arrange food grain from near by schools.

## **2.6 Payment of cost of food grains to FCI**

### **2.6.1 System for payment of cost of food grains to FCI/NAN**

As mentioned above in Chhattisgarh State lifting and transportation of rice by NAN is online system. Rice lifted by cooking agency from PDS that data is entered through online system. After verification by district Collector and DEO the lifted quantity figure is being sent to the state office of NAN and Directorate of Public Instruction. After getting the figures of lifted rice from the entire districts quarterly bill is raised by NAN. The payment of cost of food grain and transportation charges is paid at state level.

### **2.6.2 Status of pending bills of the FCI/NAN of the previous year**

There are two pending bills of NAN of the year 2008-09 and 2010-11 which was difference amount of excess lifting food grain between its CPI cost and economic cost. Its CPI cost had been paid to NAN.

### **2.6.3 Timelines for liquidating the pending bills of previous year(s).**

There are no pending bills other than mentioned in point 2.6.2.

### **2.6.4 Whether meetings are held regularly in the last week of the month by the District Nodal Officers with FCI as per guidelines dated 10.02.2010 to resolve the issues relating to lifting, quality of food grains and payment of bills.**

No need of district level meeting because online Bill raised by NAN at State level.

### **2.6.5 Whether the District Nodal Officers are submitting the report of such meeting to State Head quarter by 7<sup>th</sup> of next month.**

No need as per above.

### **2.6.6 The process of reconciliation of payment with the concerned offices of FCI.**

There are rare situation of reconciliation of payments rather state level officers take actual field information. Collectors certify the actual lifting figure of food grains.

### **2.6.7 Relevant issues regarding payment to FCI.**

There was two pending bills of NAN for the year 2008-09 and 2010-11 having differences in the amounts of excess lifting food grains between its CPI cost and economic cost. Its CPI cost had been paid to NAN.

### **2.6.8 Whether there is any delay in payment of cost of food grains to FCI and steps taken to rectify the same.**

There is no any delay in payment of cost of Food Grains to NAN.

## **2.7 Cook - cum – helpers**

**2.7.1 Whether the State follows the norms prescribed by MHRD for the engagement of cook-cum-helpers or it has its own norms.**

Yes state follows the norms prescribed by MHRD for the engagement of cook-cum-helpers. For cooks cum helper working in centralized kitchen state has made their own norms to apportion ate cooks cum helper between Centralized Kitchen and schools.

**2.7.2 In case, the State follows different norms, the details of norms followed may be indicated.**

S.N.	Schools where meals served from Centralized Kitchen	At Centralized Kitchen
	On First 150 Student 1 helper and for another per 200 additional students 1 more cooks cum helpers is engaged.	On First 500 Student 3 cook cum helper and for another per 400 additional students 1 more cooks cum helpers is engaged.

**2.7.3 Is there any difference in the number of cook-cum-helpers eligible for engagement as per norms and the CCH actually engaged.**

No, there is no any difference in the number of cook-cum-helpers eligible for engagement as per norms and the CCH actually engaged. In some schools where number of students are more in previous year CCH was engaged according to that but decreasing of enrollment some CCH are detached from the scheme. In some cases such excess CCH are still working.

**2.7.4 System and mode of payment of honorarium, to cook-cum-helpers and implementing agencies viz. NGOs/ SHGs/Trust/Centralized kitchens etc.**

In the Chhattisgarh State payment given to any agency or stakeholders compulsory through bank either e-transfer or RTGS under Mid-Day Meal Scheme. All Cook cum helpers and SHGs have their own bank account. They are being paid regularly by DEO /BEO.

**2.7.5 Whether the CCH were paid on monthly basis.**

Yes the CCH are paid on monthly basis.

**2.7.6 Whether there was any instance regarding irregular payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and reason thereof. Measures taken to rectify the problem.**

Due to treasury objection some where cooks get late honorarium. This is to be rectified immediate on priority.

**2.7.7 Rate of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers.**

The honorarium to cook-cum-helpers, in Chhattisgarh is Rs1200 per month. State has approved Rs 200 to each cook per month in addition to the central norms of Rs.1000 per month.

**2.7.8 Number of cook-cum-helpers, having bank accounts**

All Cook cum helpers and SHGs have their own bank account.

**2.7.9 Payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers through their bank accounts**

Payment of honorarium to cook cum helpers is prevalent to their bank accounts either by e-payment or account payee Cheques.

**2.7.10 Provisions for health check-ups of Cook-cum-Helpers,**

Till now there is no any separate provision for health check-ups of cook cum helpers in Chhattisgarh. But during training they have been instructed that during sleekness they should take proper treatment and come to school only after getting fully cured. During this seek period other cooks in school do all works.

**2.7.11 whether cook-cum-helpers are wearing head gears and gloves at the time of cooking of meals.**

During Cooks Training they have been instructed to wear head gears and gloves at the time of cooking. For this they have been trained that how they can use clean cloths as apron and head gears. In few schools this is strictly followed but most of the cooks are not following.

Cooks demanded apron and other uniforms from govt. but lack of MME fund it is not possible to provide all cooks.

Some districts aprons are provided to CCH by the Interest of fund of CCH honorarium.

State Government requests MHRD to grant separately for the following:-.



No. Cooks in State	Kit required in year per cook	Average price of Kit	Total fund required in Rs
93420	2	550/-	10,27,62,000

**2.7.12 Modalities for apportionment of cook-cum-helpers engaged at school level and working at centralized kitchens, in case of schools being served through centralized kitchens.**

**In the state there are three types of norms followed for apportionment of cook-cum-helpers engaged-**

- 1. For Schools where Mid-Day Meals is prepared in school premises by SHGs.**

S.N.	Enrollment	Maximum no of cooks cum helper
1	1 to 25	1
2	26 to 100	2
3	101 to 200	3

1 more cook for every additional 100 student

- 2. For Schools where Mid Day Meal is served by NGO from centralized kitchen.**

S.N.	Enrollment	Maximum no of cooks cum helper
1	1 to 150	1
2	151 to 350	2
3	351 to 550	3

1 more cooks for every additional 200 students.

### 3. for Centralized Kitchen.

S.N	Enrollment	Maximum no of cooks cum helper
1	1 to 500	3
2	501 to 900	4
3	901 to 1300	5

1 more cooks for additional 400 students.

**2.7.13 whether any steps have been taken to enroll cook-cum-helpers under any social security schemes i.e. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana etc. and number of cooks benefitted through the same.**

Yes, All DEO's and BEO's have been instructed to motivate cooks and all SHG's member to be take benefit social security scheme.

## 2.8 Procurement and storage of cooking in gradients and condiments

**2.8.1 System for procuring good quality pulses, vegetables (including leafy ones), salt, condiments, oil etc. and other commodities.**

In Chhattisgarh system of procuring cooking in gradients commodities (fuel, condiments, oils, etc.) are locally purchased by cooking agency because cooking cost amount are transferred to their account. In some tribal and interior districts viz. Dantewada, Sukma, Jashpur etc. where cooking items are normally not available in all villages, district monitoring cum steering committee nominate the shop by open tender.

Shop will provide the good quality cooking items to cooking agencies as per their requirements.

Throughout the State no central purchase is in practice, only cooking agency at school level are arranging ingredients for cooks.

**2.8.2 Whether First In and First Out (FIFO) method has been adopted for using MDM ingredients such as pulses, oils/fats, condiments, salt etc. or not ?**

Yes it is adopted in all schools of Chhattisgarh.

**2.8.3 Arrangements for safe storage of ingredients and condiments in kitchens.**

All cooking agency are using air tight boxes for storage of ingredients and condiments in kitchen.

**2.8.4 Steps taken to ensure implementation of guidelines dated 13.02.2015 on food safety and hygiene in school level kitchens under Mid Day Meal Scheme.**

Number of Instruction have been issued to all stake holders regarding guideline dated 13-02-2015 on food safety and hygiene in school level kitchens under Mid Day Meal Scheme. Its Hindi translation is also provided to all DEO's and BEO's. In our state web portal for Mid –Day- Meal guideline is uploaded for ready reference.

**2.9 Fuel used for cooking of Mid Day Meals – LPG, smokeless chulha, firewood & others.**

In Chhattisgarh state due to unavailability of gas connection and Chulha, cost of refilling and its availability, transportation of LPG almost all schools are using firewood. Detail of this is given in Table AT 13.

In very few districts where District Monitoring Funds are enough Gas Chulha and LPG cylinders are provided. Only in these few districts LPG are used for cooking.

If funds are provided by MHRD/Central Government for first time investment for LPG Bhatta/Chulha and Cylinder, use of LPG gas will be started in state

**2.10 Steps taken by State to increase use of LPG as mode of fuel in MDM.**

State Government has taken number of steps to increase use of LPG as mode of fuel in MDM. Following Steps are taken by State Government –

1. To encourage the use of LPG in cooking Mid Day Meal 'provision of incentive fund' has been made. Additional funds in the form of

Rs 0.20 for primary school and Rs 0.30 for upper primary schools would be given to those implementing agencies who use LPG while cooking Mid Day Meal. This additional fund is given by state. This additional provision has been communicated by an order dated 22/09/2016. The additional fund would deem to be available from 01/07/2016.

2. Number of instructions has been issued to District Collector and District Education Officer to encourage Women's Self Help Groups for use of LPG gas and to make proper supply of refilling cylinder.

However despite making such provision, there has been no increase in use of LPG for cooking Mid Day Meal. It is clear that to shift mode of cooking from firewood to LPG gas we have to provide schools adequate number of gas cylinder and Chulha/Bhatta as one time investment.

For this state need Rs 3628.59 Lakh (Approx.) from MHRD. District wise proposal for this is given in table At 32.

## **2.11 Kitchen-cum-stores.**

### **2.11.1 Procedure and status of construction of kitchen-cum-store,**

Under Panchayati Raj Institution, the task of constructing kitchen shed are given to Sarpanch of village panchayat and from the state level the amount of kitchen shed i.e. in the form of paper allotment releasing to CEO Zila Panchayat and then CEO ZP reallocates fund to CEO Janpad Panchayat and from their according requisite number of kitchen shed the amount deposited to bank in the concerned account of Sarpanch with clear cut instruction for the construction of kitchen shed. Since beginning, the status of kitchen shed in the state is as follows:-

- 1 Total Number of Primary & Upper Primary Schools availing Mid Day Meal – 44833
- 2 No of constructed kitchen shed in Primary & Upper Primary schools –44277

### **2.11.2 Whether any standardized model of kitchen cum stores is used for construction.**

The estimated amount for construction of Kitchen cum Store falls short of present/prevaling cost. The agency make their design with the help of Head Master and Cooking Agency. In some districts different designs and estimates are made with the help of RES/PHE.

### **2.11.3 Details of the construction agency and role of community in this work**

In Chhattisgarh any one of the following construction agency may be entrusted for construction of kitchen cum store is one of the following –

1. Gram Panchayat
2. Municipal Corporation
3. SMDC

### **2.11.4 Kitchen cum stores constructed through convergence, if any**

In Chhattisgarh 5 Centralized kitchens are in function. Out of these Akshya Patra's Centralized Kitchen are developed by BSP, and Reward's centralized kitchens at Ambikapur is established by Vedanta Group BALCO Korba.

### **2.11.5 Progress of construction of kitchen-cum-stores and target for the next year.**

Total Number of Primary & Upper Primary Schools availing Mid Day Meal are 44833 and 47266 schools have been sanctioned fund for Kitchen cum Store. Out of 47266 schools 44277 kitchen cum store has been constructed till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018. The rest 2989 kitchen cum stores are expected to be completed by the end of coming summer vacation

### **2.11.6 The reasons for slow pace construction of kitchen cum stores if applicable**

- In the Left Wing Extremist affected districts Viz. Bastar, Bijapur, Sukma, Kanker construction of school building including Kitchen cum Store is the biggest challenge.
- The negligence of construction agency and fund releasing system of Jila panchayat and Janpad Panchayat account for slow pace construction.
- Now Chhattisgarh Government has decided that construction agency should be School Management and Development Committee (SMDC).

### **2.11.7 How much interest has been earned on the unutilized central assistance lying in the bank account of the State/implementing agencies.**

An amount of Rs. 233.31 Lakh has been earned by deposited fund of Mid Day Meal including Kitchen cum Store fund interest on the unutilized central assistance lying in the bank accounts of the District/Block level implementing agencies.

The Chhattisgarh State Government has issued an order that interest money can be utilized only in same component on which interest amount is earned.

## **2.12 Kitchen Devices**

### **2.12.1. Procedure of procurement kitchen devices from funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme**

The same procedure, as mentioned above in the construction of kitchen shed is applicable to the Kitchen Device.

In PAB 2012-13, 22420 unit of kitchen device is sanctioned for replacement of kitchen device which was provided in the year 2006-07. At the end of financial year 2012-13 fund for replacement of 16800 unit kitchen device i.e. 840 Lakh was released. Procurement of kitchen device is a little bit different from kitchen shed cum store. Fund for replacement is given directly to schools. By the coordination of School Management Committee, head master and cooking agency utensil for kitchen is procured as per their requirement.

In PAB 2014-15 30774 unit of kitchen device sanctioned including 6016 unit kitchen devices sanctioned in PAB 2013-14 for replacement which are distributed in year 2007-08 and onward. Total Rs 1538.70 Lakh has been released by MHRD. Its procurement is in progress. According to availability budget Rs 600.00 Lakh had been released to 27 districts for procurement of kitchen device in the financial year 2014-15 and rest of the fund was released in the financial year 2015-16. Procurement of Kitchen Device replacement is completed at district level as per the requirements of schools under the guidelines laid down in the “**Bhandaar Kray Niyam**”.

### **2.12.2. Status of procurement of kitchen devices.**

Procurement of kitchen devices has been completed in state. In PAB 2012-13, 22420 units of kitchen devices were sanctioned for replacement of kitchen devices which were provided in year 2012-13. Similarly in 2013-14, 25174 units of Kitchen devices replacement are sanctioned. As per the guidelines of MHRD schools are eligible to replace the kitchen devices after 5 years. Proposal for these schools are given in Table AT-29.

### **2.12.3 Procurement of kitchen devices through convergence or community/CSR.**

kitchen devices like LPG gas Cylinder and Gas Chulha/ Batta are provided by District Mining fund In Koriya district and in Jagdalpur (Bastar district) NMDC has provided LPG gas Cylinder and Gas Chulha/ Batta.

#### **2.12.4 Availability of eating plates. Source of funding of eating plates.**

In 30% to 35% of schools eating plates are available. These are made available through SMC's fund and other donations. In Chhattisgarh an order had been circulated to sold-out the empty gunny bags of food grains at district or block level. Fund received from this source are to be used for purchase of eating plates in a phased manner.

### **2.13 Measures taken to rectify**

#### **2.13.1 Inter-district low and uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost.**

Food Grains are released through software from state level as per their monthly requirement, so there is no any chance to uneven utilization of food grain.

In Chhattisgarh State Cooking Cost and Cooks cum helper honorarium are released through treasury. NIC Chhattisgarh State has developed software for withdrawal system by DDO. All DDO has issued a circular that as per expenditure they have to withdraw the funds from treasury and do not block the funds in Banks as advance drawl.

#### **2.13.2 Intra-district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.**

In case of mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost Audit section of finance and School Education department has taken action against responsible person under Civil Conduct Rule.

#### **2.13.3 Mismatch of data reported through various sources (QPR, AWP&B, MIS etc)**

In case of mismatch of data reported through various sources (QPR,AWP&B, MIS etc.) source of data from software is taken finally because this is entered at the BEO's end, which is taken from school level.

### **2.14 Quality of food**

#### **2.14.1 System of Tasting of food by teachers/community. Maintenance of tasting register at school level.**

In all the schools of the state Mid-Day Meal is tasted by teachers/ community members/ cook cum helpers before serving to the children including parents. Register of records for such taste is maintained in all the schools with name, signature and time of the Teachers and parents are tasting meal turn by turn in a rotation manner.

दिनांक	विद्यालय का नाम	प्राथमिक	मध्यम	उच्च	कुल	प्राथमिक	मध्यम	उच्च	कुल
1. 1.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. 2.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. 3.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. 4.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. 5.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. 6.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. 7.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. 8.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. 9.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. 10.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. 11.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. 12.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. 13.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. 14.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. 15.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16. 16.12.14	श्री. के. शर्मा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**2.14.2 Maintenance of roster of parents, community for the presence of at least two parents in the school on each day at the time of serving and tasting of mid day meal.**

Circular has been issued to all districts as per **MDM RULE 2015**, that Maintenance of roster of parents, community for the presence of at least two parents in the school on each day at the time of serving and tasting of mid day meal must be followed. Roster has been prepared by schools but it has been observed that parents and community members are not being present at the serving time of Mid Day Meal.

**2.14.3 Testing of food sample by any recognized labs for prescribed nutrition and presence of contaminants such as microbes, e-coli.**

Testing of food sample by recognized lab Mitra S K Lab Kolkata for prescribed nutrition is being done during session 2017-18. 58 samples from school base cooking and 8 from Centralized kitchens are taken randomly for testing. Summary reports are given below :-

**Upper Primary (40 Schools)**

1. The average calorie for the Upper Primary is 594 Kcal out of the required 700 K Cal.
2. 11 schools have crossed 630 Kcal (giving 90% and more of the required energy).
3. 19 schools have crossed 560 K Cal but is less than 630 Kcal giving 80% and more of the required energy and 10 schools are below 560 K Cal giving less than 80% of the requirement.
4. Average Protein availability in the Upper Primary is 15.4 Gms (required is 20 Gms).
5. Only 8 schools have crossed 85% or more (17 gm or more of protein against the required value of 20 gm) of the protein requirement. Few schools and canteen include pickles, fryums, papad etc. instead of dal or vegetables. However, these have high calorific value because of high oil content and is not nutritious. Also, fryums, papad and pickle can be served around 10 gms and not 50 gms or more hence the energy from these things will be less, once calculated for 10 gms.
6. AJKB Purba Madhyamiksala – Baikona, Govt. Boys school Sonhat etc have better sample food as the protein and the energy content both are more than the average value of the group.



7. Govt. Middle School- Kathoutiya not reaching even 60% of the required value.

### **Primary (18 Schools)**

1. The average calorie for the Primary is 392 K Cal out of the required 450 K Cal. (The school with papad in the meal was giving extremely high value of energy, hence the energy of that school is taken after normalizing the value, to calculate the average)
2. 17 schools have crossed 360 K Cal (giving around 80% of the required energy) and only one school (Raghuraj Govt. School Kabirdham) is below 360 K Cal.
3. All schools are meeting more than 70% of the required value needed. Protein requirement of Primary school is better served than upper primary.
4. All schools are giving more than 85% of the required Protein. Average Protein for the Primary group is 10.6 Gms (required is 12 Gms).

### **Centralized Kitchen (Canteen)**

1. One canteen which has served papad is also crossing the protein value requirement because papad is more of dal.
2. Canteens crossing the desired value of energy is by serving fried food or pickles which has high oil content.
3. Canteens and it is calculated against 50 gm basis which is supposed to be the amount of vegetable. Papad is being served Adding oil in dal increases the calorific value as the fat content is increased by oil.
4. Instead of vegetable, but papad cannot be consumed as 50 gms but 1 or 2 in numbers. Protein value of schools which is higher among the lot is one with better quality of rice and dal and with protein

### **Other Observations and Recommendations**

1. Rice with high water content has less carbohydrate. The normal moisture content should be around 70%.
2. Avoid High water content in any food item reduces the calorific value and other nutritive values.
3. Substitute in the vegetable like soya bean and peas. One egg has around 5-6 gm of protein and gives 70 calories of energy. Giving one boiled egg along with the other.
4. Adding soya bean in the diet increases protein content and the calorific value of the food.
5. Dal with thicker consistency i.e. with less water have more protein value and the higher calorific value.
6. Overcooking of rice.
7. Adding one fruit like Guava or Banana to the meal will increase the nutrient quality.
8. Dal quantity can be increased to increase the protein requirement or supplemented with other protein rich food.
9. Giving fried item increases the calorific value but has no nutritive value hence should be avoided.

10. Food item will take care of both protein and energy requirement.

Presence of contaminants such as microbes, e-coli is being done by State Laboratory of Food and Drug Administration Department.

All schools and Centralized kitchen's implementing agency found less protein and Calorie has been issued warning letter.

#### **Engagement of / recognized labs for the testing of Meals.**

State Laboratory of Food and Drug Administration Department is authorized for testing of Meals.

#### **2.14.4 Details of protocol for testing of Meals, frequency of lifting and testing of samples.**

After the implementation/ execution of Mid Day Meal Rule 2015 Orders by the Director, Food and Drug Controller was issued to all the district Food and Drug controller officers for random testing of Mid Day Meal.

#### **2.14.5 Details of samples taken for testing and the results thereof.**

All Details are given in table AT 14 A

#### **2.14.6 Steps taken to ensure implementation of guidelines issued with regard to quality of food.**

All collectors are given instructions to follow the roster issued by state government to take cooked random samples from the schools for testing of mid day meal.

### **2.15 Involvement of NGOs / Trusts.**

#### **2.15.1 Modalities for engagement of NGOs/ Trusts for serving of MDM through centralized kitchen.**

District collectors are authorized to verify the need of involvement of NGOs/ Trusts in Mid Day Meal Scheme. All District collectors are instructed that they will make proposal as per revised guideline of MDM Rule 2015 and send it to state level committee for approval. State level committee has been formed to engage NGO's for centralized kitchen.

In our state only in five districts, four NGOs are working. All details about NGOs are given in Table **AT 22**.

#### **2.15.2 Whether NGOs/ Trusts are serving meal in rural areas**

No. Proposals from districts are invited as per guideline issued by MHRD and Revised MDM Rule 2015.

#### **2.15.3 Maximum distance and time taken for delivery of food from centralized kitchen and school**

Maximum distance is 20 KM and time taken is 1 and half an hour.

### **2.16 Systems to ensure transparency, accountability and openness in all aspects of programme implementation**

#### **2.16.1. Display of logo, entitlement of children and other information at a prominent visible place in school**

In the state of Chhattisgarh it became mandatory that all schools have to display the daily menu under Mid Day Meal.



- The daily utilization of food grains and cooking cost.
- Register are maintained for keeping an account of food grains, cooking cost, cooking devices funds under MME, etc. are open to public scrutiny.

### 2.16.2 Dissemination of information through MDM website

We have more than 50 reports in State website for public scrutiny. We have also uploaded our all circulars and guidelines regarding scheme.

**2.16.3 Provisions for community monitoring at school level i.e. Mother Roster, Inspection register,**

Any member of SMC's, parent, guardian or any community member can monitor school and also make note on register about what they found in school. They can also taste the cooked food. Mother also can watch the preparation of meal and check the condiments used.

**2.16.4 Tasting of meals by community members,**

Tasting of meals is undertaken by community members, teachers and cooks before serving cooked food to children. A register is maintained in school in which names of the persons are entered who taste the meal before serving with time and date. In compliance of the order issued by MHRD that one parent is to be taken for food tasting before serving to children each and every school have been instructed to make roster for parents one month ahead in advance

**2.16.5. Conducting Social Audit**

In financial year two dates are recognized by state i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> of October and 14<sup>th</sup> of April for social audit of school including Mid Day Meal Scheme but Gram Sabhas have not been trained for Proper Social Audit.

**2.17 Capacity building and training for different stake holders.**

**2.17.1 Details of the training programme conducted for Cook-cum-helpers, State level officials, SMC members, School teachers and other stake holders**

Since the handing over of Mid Day Meal Programme to the School Education Department, Mid Day Meal Cell is established at Directorate of Public Instruction, and regular training programmes have been started at all levels of the programme including stake holders. These training programmes are being imparted to sensitize District Education Officers, Block Education Officers, teachers, women SHGs and even Sarpanchs involved in the programme by means of wide publicity, distributing printing materials in the form of books, brochures and pamphlets in order to make them more aware of the programme.

Training programmes for cook cum helper are organized in all the districts of the State. Training programmes for cook cum helper are held at Sankul level.

Training for Cooks-cum-helpers is organized at Sankul level by the 155 resource master trainers. These master trainers are trained by AKSHYA PATRA FOUNDATIONS with collaboration with MHRD. These trainings are mostly focused on preparation of Mid day Meal covering hygienic, nutritional and safety aspects.



Department of School Education has also prepared a documentary drama video film of 30 minutes for cooks' training purpose.

SMC members and school teachers have been given training in other SSA training programme. There are separate topics of Mid Day Meal in training programmes of school teachers.

On 13<sup>th</sup> of January 2015 a one day state level consultation was organized on “**Status of implementation & possibilities for improvement under Mid-Day Meal Scheme**” by the Department of School Education, Government of Chhattisgarh in collaboration with UNICEF. This consultation was organized as a result of long felt need, to review the status of implementation of the MDM scheme, for improving its effectiveness to contribute towards child nutrition, hygiene, health and thereby the quality of education.



The guidelines for construction of mid-day meal kitchen sheds were revised in 2013 by the MHRD, based on experiences across India that a single design may not be suitable to varied needs and contexts of the schools across India, given the diversity in the country. The revised guidelines are based on three key issues which include: Safe Storage, Hygienic cooking and comfortable serving, safe water for drinking and cooking and hand wash before eating.

#### **2.17.2 Details about Modules used for training, Master Trainers, Venues etc.**

1. All cooks cum helper training programmes held at Sankul level and module used by trainers are what the Akshya Patra Trainers provide. A documentary film has also been prepared by the state government to train the cooks.

#### **2. State Level Consultation on Mid-Day meal in Chhattisgarh**

(Status of implementation & Possibility for improvement)  
13<sup>th</sup> January 2015

Venue: Hotel Babylon International, VIP Road, Raipur



**Key participants who attend the workshop included the following:**

- Secretary, Department of School Education,
- Officials from concerned departments: School Education (SSA-RGSM/ RMSA, DPI), PHE, Panchayati Raj, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, CREDA, Tribal Development, Food, Labour etc.
- UNICEF.
- Nodal/ Representative from each district on MDM,

**Key issues discussed during the workshop:**

1. Director Public Instruction, Mr. Mayank Warwade, mentioned that scheme has positively contributed towards children’s health, attendance, physical stamina, learning and reduction of drop outs in the schools.
2. As reported by the district level officials, some of the key issues and challenges identified were: completion of half constructed kitchen sheds in the state (about 10,000 in numbers), Ensuring-adherence to building norms, storage shed, integration of hand washing units in the MDM kitchen sheds, usage of better cooking fuel, safe drinking water and dedicated place for cleaning utensils and washing hands (as per new guideline), community and panchayat ownership & Food quality, safety and hygiene aspect.
3. Secretary, Department of School Education, Government of Chhattisgarh, Mr. Subrata Sahoo displayed photos of an alternative low cost model of hand washing (assembled using local items such as bamboo poles, rope, jerry can and a soap for washing hands) with tippy tap. While explaining the approach used in this model, he explained some of the advantages of such low / no cost model of with hygienic hand wash with less water consumption.

4. Secretary, Department of School Education, Government of Chhattisgarh, enquired the latest updates from the districts on the following key aspects of the MDM:

**1.Revised guidelines of MDM inclusive of hand washing before mid- day meals:**

Districts were asked to take appropriate steps, at their level to address the issues, at the time of construction (for example chimney can be constructed to get rid of smoke along with proper ventilation). In line with the revised guideline, districts were asked to look for local innovative solutions to include need based modification in the kitchen shed design.

**2.Implementation of Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Scheme (WIFS):**

**Key issues reported:**

Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets were also distributed in general, though some availability and side effects related issues have been reported at some places, so there was a felt need of orientation in coordination with health department.

- It was felt that teachers' training/ orientation on key issues of IFA is most critical, so mechanism of MDM should integrate WIFS programme, for improved adolescent health. The local inter-departmental coordination and information sharing is a key issue to be ensured locally.

**3.MIS in Mid-day meal scheme: Ensuring regular monitoring of hand washing with soap:**

**Key issues reported:**

- Overcrowding near the hand wash point results in water logging.
- Lack of hand wash points in ratio to student enrolment in schools, that leads to peak hour rush, water logging at the water points whereby children find it difficult to wash their hands.
- Some of the schools were using a solution made with detergent powder.
- Lack of availability of the soaps in schools (due to poor local interest/ priority)
- Inclusion of Panchayat health, nutrition and social welfare committee for active monitoring.

The participants expressed the need to strengthen the MDM Scheme at different levels and also hand washing with soap in schools on a regular basis in the state. Districts may need to look into the various low cost alternate local hand wash points to effectively ensure the regular hand washing with soap. In schools where no soap was provided by SHG or the school headmaster the ash left after cooking may be used for washing hands, but use



of detergent powder to wash hands should be strictly prohibited in all schools.

#### **4.Nutritional Quality of Mid-day meals in State**

##### **Key issues reported:**

- Proper storage of food.
- Poor monitoring of the quality of food by the SMC and the community.
- Lack of availability of fuel wood in nearby areas in some parts.
- Quality of the drinking water in few schools (as is observed in Sukma district).
- Need of addressing MDM needs for the children with motor disability.

The districts were asked to strengthen the quality of the mid-day meal through various local measures. All the districts were instructed to ensure that all schools must maintain the register for tasting of food by teacher in each school. For fuel wood availability it was said that the revised cooking cost rates are now effective in the state, so this can be managed well. The district level officials were instructed to seek support of the forest department in the case of issues in fuel wood availability. It was stressed that inter departmental coordination at different level was crucial to ensure effective delivery of Mid- day Meals to the students.

5. Mr. S.M. Deshpande, Chief Engineer, Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA), made a brief presentation on the energy options that may be used in context to the MDM.
6. Mr. N. R. Beck, Nodal Rastriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Health Dept, highlighted various aspects of RBSK, which includes a holistic approach for overall development of children under 18 years.
7. Mr. Sanjiv Shanker, consultant from MDM, Bihar shared the MIS and IVRS system based monitoring initiative taken by Bihar State along with its various advantages for the state. There was a greater scope of its adaptation in the state of Chhattisgarh.

#### **2.17.3 Targets for Next Year**

1. We have targeted SMC's member to strengthen for monitoring of the Mid Day Meal Scheme on a regular basis.
2. *Data entry Operators engaged on Block and districts level are to be strengthened.*

## **2.18 Management Information System at School, Block, District and State level and its details.**

**2.18.1. Procedure followed for data entry into MDM-MIS Web portal**

In Chhattisgarh total 348 data entry operators are engaged. Every month a monthly data entry form is submitted to the block level office from schools. Block level data entry operators enter data in the MDM-MIS Web portal.

**2.18.2. Level (State/ District/ Block/ School) at which data entry is made**

Data entry is made at Block level..

**2.18.3. Availability of manpower for web based MIS**

In Chhattisgarh a total of 348 data entry operators and 3 programmers are engaged.

**2.18.4. Mechanism for ensuring timely data entry and quality of data**

There are 54 data entry operators at the district level who monitor and ensure their block level data entry on time.

**2.18.5. Whether MIS data is being used for monitoring purpose and details thereof.**

In Chhattisgarh there is software developed by the state with the help of NIC. So we are using online software simultaneously. In Chhattisgarh we use software not only for monitoring purpose but also for food grain allocation in schools.

**2.19 Automated Monitoring System (AMS) at School, Block, District and State level and its details.**

**2.19.1 Status of implementation of AMS**

At present only mobile App is being used in state for daily data collection and monitoring. In the future Department of School Education, Government of Chhattisgarh is going to monitor daily attendance of Students and a teacher through Tablets under a scheme. The name of that scheme is SHALAKOSH.

At present In Chhattisgarh state HP Module of SMS system is being used. In this system we are getting approximate 30% of school data daily.

**2.19.2 Mode of collection of data under AMS (SMS/IVRS/Mobile App/Web enabled)**

At present only mobile App is in use and in the future Tablets will be used.

**2.19.3 Tentative unit cost for collection of data.**

At present an expenditure of zero cost is being observed for collocation of data because department is not providing funding to the teachers /Head Masters for their Internet data pack.

**2.19.4 Mechanism for ensuring timely submission of information by schools**

At present monthly data submission of information by schools is being done. Without this information schools are not able to get food grains. This information is being provided in a prescribed format with signature of implementing agency and of School Head Master.

**2.19.5 Whether the information under AMS is got validated.**

Yes, it is validated by monthly format provided at the end of the month and also by the students attendance register.

**2.19.6 Whether AMS data is being used for monitoring purpose and details thereof.**

Yes, AMS and Monthly data is being used for monitoring purpose. A Number of reports are generated by this data to monitor the scheme. The same is also available in State's MDM Web portal.

**2.19.7 In case, AMS has not been rolled out, the reasons thereof may be indicated alongwith the time lines by which it would be rolled out.**

Not applicable.

**2.20 Details of Evaluation studies conducted by State/UTs and summary of its findings.**

State Council for Educational Research & Training (SCERT), Chhattisgarh has done a study on Impact of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme on School Enrolment & Retention. Its findings and suggestions are given separately.

The MDM programme in Chhattisgarh is having a positive impact on education through increasing retention and also improving equity and reducing the gender gap. The meal is drawing children to school, particularly to those who are from poor families. Enrolment has not increased to a large extent but one of the important contributions of MDM, as envisaged, is the reduction in drop outs. Teachers and parents indicate that attendance of children is much better and that the cooked meal is one of the major reasons amongst other. Our visits to the schools revealed that the meal is a great highlight of the school day and children genuinely welcome it. The programme is important in terms of its potential for substantially improving the health of the younger generation of the country.

Based on our interactions with various stakeholders at various levels some gaps have been identified which are listed below:

1. Monitoring & Evaluation of Scheme
2. Delay in release of Funds
3. Delay in Flow of Information to Nodal Office at Block Level

4. Delay in serving of Mid-Day Meal in schools.
5. Absence of Internal Grievance Redressal Systems.
6. Absence of Health Check-ups.
7. Lack of adequate staff for MDM at the state, district and block level.
8. Inadequate Infrastructure at School Level.
9. Weak School Management Committees (SMCs)

**Recommendations:**

1. Introduction of Indicator Based Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM Scheme.
2. Timely release of Funds.
3. Timely serving of Mid-Day Meal in schools.
4. Guidelines for Women SHG workers.
5. Menu of the Mid-Day Meal to be followed.
6. Timely Flow of Information to Nodal Office at Block Level.
7. Mandatory Health Check-up at School Level.
8. Strengthen staff availability for MDM at the state, district and block levels
9. Strengthening Infrastructure at School Level.
10. Strengthening and Training of SMC members.
11. Building & Strengthening Internal Grievance Redressal System.
12. Some Innovations for Better Implementation and its Scalability.

**2.21 Write up on best practices followed in the State.**

Best Practices followed in the State are the following:-

- 1) State Government has taken a decision that for Mid Day Meal funds are released to DEOs/BEOs in the first month of the financial year without waiting release of funds by Central Government. All details regarding release of fund is stated in **Table AT-2A: fund flow**.
- 2) State Government has issued order to all the districts to release the cooking cost in advance of one month to all the cooking agencies.
- 3) State Government has involved the Female Self Help Group in distribution of mid day meal in rural areas.  
In this way the government has generated employment for the women of the state thus strengthening the women power.
- 4) For online Management and Monitoring State Govt. has developed a online software for food grain management, payment of cooking cost and honorarium of cooks cum helper. For transparency any people can see the report of any district, block or any school of the state concerning Mid Day Meal.
- 5) The responsibility of headmasters and teachers has been reduced to only monitor the conduction of programme and taste the cooked hot meal before serving.
- 6) Toll free number 18002331152 is established in State for grievance redressal system. This number is written on wall of all schools in state.

After getting any complaint on Toll free number the complaints transferred to concerning districts by On line Monitoring System.

- 7) 21 points instruction has been written in wall of the school at a visible place. It includes important telephone and mobile number for contact incase of happening of incident casual.
- 8) Funds are electronically transferred to cooking agencies in order to stop the unnecessary delay.
- 9) Special care is being taken while preparation of meals in hygienic conditions. Cooks used to wash their hand before preparing meal. Before preparation of food they usually sweep the room. School children also wash their hand before taking meals.
- 10) For better performance and attention of cook state government has given Rs 200 as additional honorarium from its own resources.
- 11) To improve the quality of Mid Day Meal state government also give extra share in cooking cost.
- 12) Promotion of kitchen garden in schools.



In this regard State Steering cum Monitoring Committee has given instructions to Agriculture and Horticulture Departments that they will provide the seed of vegetables to implementing agency.

- 13) To promote LPG in Mid Day Meal scheme additional cooking cost is given to that schools where LPG is used. It is Rs 0.20 for Primary schools and Rs 0.30 for Upper Primary schools. This contribution is given from state fund.

## **2.22 Untoward incidents**

### **2.22.1 Instances of unhygienic food served, children falling ill**

During 2017-18 in few districts of the state, incident occurred.

1. On 07-12-2017 in Primary School Jamgaon Block Deobhog of Gariyaband district 14 student were vomiting and feeling uneasy

out of 32 students after getting mid day meal. All 14 children were admitted to Primary health centre Deobhog. After primary check-up all children were found healthy. In same day all children were discharged.

2. On 26-03-2018 in Govt. Primary School Taulipali Block Malkharoda Dist Janjgir Chapa 12 student were vomiting and feeling uneasy out of 20 children who had taken mid Day Meal. All 12 children were hospitalized. In next day all children were discharged.

#### **2.22.2 Sub-standard supplies,**

No any complain of sub standard supplies of food grains received so far neither from district nor at state level.

#### **2.22.3 Diversion/ misuse of resources,**

No any complain received so far at any level.

#### **2.22.4 Social discrimination**

No any complain received so far regarding social discrimination.

#### **2.22.5 Action taken and safety measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents.**

WSHG has been given warning and they were instructed to carefully and thoroughly wash all vegetables and other food items before cooking. Also they were strictly instructed to take proper care and maintain hygienic condition while preparing mid day meal.

### **2.23 Status of Rastriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram (School Health Programme)**

#### **2.23.1 Provision of micro- nutrients, Vitamin-A, de-worming medicine, Iron and Folic acid (WIFS), Zinc.**

Micro- nutrients, Vitamin-A, de-worming medicine, Iron and Folic acid (WIFS), Zinc are distributed in schools as per requirement in all school across the State.

#### **2.23.2 Distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error,**

Distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error is being done under RBSK details are given in table AT 17.

#### **2.23.3 Recording of height, weight etc.**

Recording of height and weight of school children is being done under RBSK.

#### **2.23.4 Number of visits made by the RBSK team for the health check- up of the children.**

Target to visit made by the RBSK is two times in session but the target is achieved in few districts. RBSK team visit at least one time in a session in schools of state.

All details about RBSK is given in Table AT\_17\_Coverage-RBSK.

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

The State Government on behalf of its Nodal Department for MDM releases orders/ circulars to strengthen the monitoring mechanism at district, block and centre level. S.M.Cs has been constituted at school level and they time to time monitor and appraise regularity of MDM at school level. Standing committees have been formed at village and school level.

## **2.25 Meetings of Steering cum Monitoring Committees at the Block, District and State level**

#### **2.25.1 Number of meetings held at various level and gist of the issues discussed in the meeting.**

State level 1 meeting held in the year.

District level 1 meeting approx. held in quarterly basis.

Block level All block level officers attend district level meeting.

**State level meeting held on 20-03-2018 Annexure –1**

**Minutes of Dist level meeting held is given as an example of few district in annexure - 2**

#### **2.25.2 Action taken on the decisions taken during these meetings.**

Action taken on the decision taken during **10-02-2017** meeting is given in Annexure - 3

**2.26 Frequency of meeting of District Level Committee held under the chairmanship of senior most MP of the District to monitor the scheme. Gist of the issues discussed and action taken thereon.**

Most of the districts, having meetings under the Chairperson of Mp. In these meetings including other schemes SSA, RMSA and MDM were also discussed.

**2.27 Arrangement for official inspections to MDM centers/schools and percentage of schools inspected and summary of findings and remedial measures taken.**

State officials are assigned one or two districts to compulsorily inspect all the MDM schools.

Chhattisgarh government has decided to run a special campaign – “Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Shiksha Gunavatta Abhiyan”. The school education department will appoint an officer to guide the Gram Sabhas. Special Gram Sabhas will be conducted in villages to evaluate the quality of educational standards. In this Abhiyan all Primary and Upper Primary schools are categorized in 4 categories i.e. A, B, C and D according to its performance based on 100 different fields.

Out of total schools of all the districts about 33 percent schools were found in C and D category. All these C and D category Schools have been assigned one officials of district or state level. All these officials have visited these schools twice in the year. All officers including Chief Secretary of the State have visited the assigned school, first time in August 2016 and second in January 2017, to monitor these schools.

Order copy of that is given in Annexure - 4

**2.28 Details of the Contingency Plan to avoid any untoward incident. Printing of important phone numbers e.g., Primary health centre, Hospital, Fire brigade etc., on the walls of school building.**



The preventive and precautionary instructions have been issued to the district officers. The instructions are that telephone and mobile numbers of Doctors and other respective departmental officers are to be written on the walls or such places from where it could be easily visible to all and in case of emergency the concerning doctor/officials could be called on for rescue immediately. State government has facilitated 108 number vehicles for emergency service.

## **2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

### **2.29.1 Details regarding Grievance Redressal at all levels.**

State have its Toll Free number on which anybody can register complain regarding Mid Day Meal Scheme. Toll Free Numbers for Mid Day Meal is 18002331152. District wise details of complains received Grievance Redressal Mechanism and their action taken is given in table AT 25.

### **2.29.2 Details of complaints received i.e. Nature of complaints etc.**

The complaints are of SHGs of not receiving honorarium, honorarium is not sufficient to support their family, food poisoning, inadequate meal, not according to the menu, vegetable is not given, below standard, delay in payment of honorarium, etc.

### **2.29.3 Time schedule for disposal of complaints**

There is no hard and fast scheduled time. It all depends upon the nature of complaint. Instructions are given to solve the cases of complaints immediately but complaints of serious nature take time to resolve such as food poisoning-it passes through medical officers, police officers etc.

### **2.29.4 Details of action taken on the complaints.**

Precautionary instructions are issued by the nodal department. Such as on being aware of the incident of Bihar State nodal officer issued preventive measures to the district immediately.

## **2.30 Details regarding Awareness Generation & IEC activities and Media campaign carried out at State/ district/ block/ school level.**

A tally film is made to instruct the cook cum helpers. An advertisement was telecasted regarding MDM.

**2.31 Overall assessment of the manner in which implementation of the programme is contributing to the programme objectives and an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the programme implementation.**

Geographically situated villages do differ from the villages having all facilities yet the implementation of the programme is proportionately 90% successful, in the state, to the objectives of the programme. Nevertheless, the simplicity, sincerity, philanthropic attitude and dedication of the villagers are the strength of running of the programme uninterrupted whereas undesired situational disadvantage of the villagers and prejudicial attitudes of implementing persons are the weaknesses of the programme.

**2.32 Contribution by community in the form of Tithi Bhojan or any other practices in the State/UTs etc.**

It has not yet come into practice in the State.

**2.33 Details of action taken to operationalize the MDM Rule 2015**

Number of letters issued to districts collectors regarding MDM Rule 2015. Also the letters have been written to all stakeholders to aware about MDM Rule 2015 and to implement the rule.

**2.34 Details of Payment of Food Security Allowances and its mechanism**

Only in Durg District Food Security allowance has been given. In Govt Primary School Godbahal Block Dhamdha Mid Day Meal scheme was not implemented. After getting complaints an enquiry had been done. Head Master of that school who is also CAC of that school was found guilty. Head Master is an assistance teacher Panchayat so for taking action against him letter has been sent to CEO Janpad Panchayat Dhamdha. According to Mid Day Meal Rule 2015, food security allowance is given to children. On the basis of attendance of that 16 days food grain and cost of cooking cost is given to children in presence of their parents.

### **2.35 Any other issues and suggestions**

Infrastructure and manpower is lacking in Chhattisgarh which needs to be strengthened for the objective of the programme.

MME funds should be increased. Food Testing from (NABL lab) is not available in Chhattisgarh. Department of food and Drug Control, Chhattisgarh does not have enough man power to check cooked food in lab.

**प्रस्तावित एम0 एम0 ई0 कार्ययोजना वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**

**प्राथमिक शालाओं हेतु**

क.	घटकवार विवरण	इकाई दर	जिला, विकासखंड, शाला / छात्र/कर्मचारी की संख्या	कुल राशि रु में
1	2	3	4	5
1	डाटा एन्ट्री आपरेटर मानदेय	10500 रु प्रति माह 12 माह के लिये	175	22050000
2	1 प्रोग्रामर एवं 1 सहायक प्रोग्रामर मानदेय	एक वर्ष के लिये एन. आई. सी. से नियुक्त अनुमानित 800000/-	2	1600000
3	शालेय स्तर पर व्यय (फार्म एवं स्टेशनरी)	50 रु - प्रति शाला की दर से	प्राथमिक शालाओं की संख्या 31278	1563900
4	शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन के पूर्व हाथ धोने हेतु साबुन एवं शौचालयों तथा किचन की साफ सफाई हेतु	प्रति छात्र 4 रु की दर से राशि	कुल छात्र 1894494	7577976
5	रसोईयों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु	100 रु प्रति रसोईया	30000 रसोईया दो वर्ष में एक बार	3000000
6	राज्य स्तर पर कार्यालय में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना प्रकोष्ठ हेतु वाहन, एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था हेतु	2 वाहन एवं 3 चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी कार्यालय हेतु	प्रति वाहन औसतन 40000 रु प्रति माह एवं 8000रु प्रति माह चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी हेतु	1248000
7	डाटा एन्ट्री आपरेटर प्रशिक्षण	500 रु प्रति आपरेटर	वर्ष में तीन बार	262500
8	यात्रा एवं अन्य आकस्मिक व्यय (विभिन्न स्तर के प्रशिक्षण एवं बैठक हेतु)	2000000 राज्य के लिए	1 राज्य	2000000
		40,000 जिले के लिए	28 जिले	1120000
		15,000 विकासखण्ड के लिए	146 विकासखण्ड हेतु	2190000
9	पके हुये भोजन के नमूने की जांच NABL लैब से कराने हेतु	20000 रु प्रति शाला (अनुमानित)	सभी जिलों से यादृच्छिक चयन से 150 शाला	3050000
			<b>योग प्राथमिक</b>	<b>45662376</b>

**प्रस्तावित एम0एम00ई0 कार्ययोजना वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**

**अपर प्राथमिक शालाओं हेतु**

क.	घटकवार विवरण	इकाई दर	जिला, विकासखंड, शाला / छात्र/कर्मचारी की संख्या	कुल राशि रु में
1	2	3	4	5
1	डाटा एन्ट्री आपरेटर मानदेय	10500 रु प्रति माह 12 माह के लिये	175	22050000
2	1 प्रोग्रामर एवं 1 सहायक प्रोग्रामर का मानदेय	एक वर्ष के लिये एन. आई. सी. से नियुक्त अनुमानित 800000/-	2	1400000
3	शालेय स्तर पर व्यय (फार्म एवं स्टेशनरी)	50 रु - प्रति शाला की दर से	अपर प्राथमिक शालाओं की संख्या 13555	677750
4	शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन के पूर्व हाथ धोने हेतु साबुन एवं शौचालयों तथा किचन की साफ सफाई हेतु	प्रति छात्र 5 रु की दर से	कुल छात्र 1235786	6178930
5	रसोईयों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु	100 रु प्रति रसोईया	16000 रसोईया दो वर्ष में एक बार	1600000
6	राज्य स्तर पर कार्यालय में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना प्रकोष्ठ हेतु वाहन, एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था हेतु	1वाहन एवं 2 चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी कार्यालय हेतु	प्रति वाहन औसतन 40000 रु प्रति माह एवं 8000रु प्रति माह चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी हेतु	672000
7	डाटा एन्ट्री आपरेटर प्रशिक्षण	500 रु प्रति आपरेटर	वर्ष में तीन बार	262500
8	यात्रा एवं अन्य आकस्मिक व्यय (विभिन्न स्तर के प्रशिक्षण एवं बैठक हेतु)	1000000 राज्य के लिए	1 राज्य	1000000
		40,000 जिले के लिए	28 जिले	1120000
		10,000 विकासखण्ड के लिए	146 विकासखण्ड हेतु	1460000
9	पके हुये भोजन के नमूने की जांच NABL लैब से कराने हेतु	20000 रु प्रति शाला (अनुमानित)	सभी जिलों से यादृच्छिक चयन से 50 शाला	1000000
		<b>योग अपर प्राथमिक</b>		<b>37421180</b>

पी. ए. बी. 2017-18 का कार्यवाही विवरण  
 एवं राज्य द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

क्रमांक	बिंदु	की गई कार्यवाही
1	राज्य में शेष 4630 किचन सह भण्डार का निर्माण कार्य अगस्त 2017 तक पूर्ण कर लेने का निर्देश दिया गया था।	4630 शालाओं में से 1641 शालाओं के किचन सह भण्डार का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। शेष 2989 शालाओं में किचन सह भण्डार का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। इसमें अधिकांश शाला एल0डब्ल्यू0 ए0 क्षेत्र में स्थित है। जिसके कारण इसके निर्माण कार्य में देरी हो रही है।
2	राज्य में एल0पी0जी0 गैस का उपयोग मात्र 4 प्रतिशत शालाओं में ही किया जा रहा है। इसका उपयोग योजना में बढ़ाने के निर्देश दिये गये थे। इसके लिये किचन डिवाइस रिप्लेसमेंट की राशि से गैस सिलेण्डर एवं चूल्हा क्रय किये जाने संबंधी सहमति दी गई थी।	इस वर्ष राज्य में कुल 7 प्रतिशत शालाओं में ही एल0पी0जी0 गैस का उपयोग किया जा रहा है जो गत वर्ष से मात्र 3 प्रतिशत अधिक है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में 22400 शालाओं में किचन डिवाइस रिप्लेसमेंट हेतु स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी किंतु राशि जारी नहीं की गई जिसके कारण शालाओं में गैस सिलेण्डर एवं चूल्हा का वितरण नहीं किया जा सका है। आगामी वर्ष में राज्य की सभी शालाओं में किचन डिवाइस रिप्लेसमेंट की पात्रता है। अतः आगामी वर्ष में भारत सरकार द्वारा राशि जारी किये जाने पर शालाओं के लिये एल0पी0जी0 सिलेण्डर एवं चूल्हा प्रदान किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।
3	भोजन परोसने के पूर्व केवल 3 प्रतिशत शालाओं में पालकों के द्वारा ही मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का चखकर परीक्षण किया जाता है। इसमें पालकों को अधिक संख्या में संलग्न किया जाना चाहिये।	जिलों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में शालाओं में 17 प्रतिशत हुआ है। इस प्रकार मध्याह्न भोजन चखने में पालकों के सहयोग में वृद्धि हुई है। आगामी वर्षों में इसमें वृद्धि की सम्भावना है।
4	राज्य से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के पोर्टल में प्रविष्ट डाटा तथा राज्य के साफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से प्रेषित त्रैमासिक डाटा में अंतर	वर्तमान में राज्य में <b>शालाकोष</b> में कार्य किया जा रहा है। शालाकोष के माध्यम से प्राप्त डाटा को ही मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के पोर्टल तथा राज्य के मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के साफ्टवेयर में वेब सर्विस के

	पाया गया है। इसे दूर किया जाना चाहिये।	माध्यम से एक्सपोर्ट किया जाकर इस प्रकार की त्रुटि को दूर कर लिया जायेगा।
5	राज्य में आटोमेटेड मानिट्रिंग सिस्टम में केवल 20 प्रतिशत डाटा ही एन आई सी द्वारा संचालित मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के सेंट्रल डेटा केंद्र में अपलोड किया जा रहा है। इसके पूर्ण होने पर राज्य के 100 प्रतिशत शालाओं को दैनिक डाटा प्रेषित किया जा सकेगा। यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।	वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.आई.सी. के हिमाचल प्रदेश मॉडल के माध्यम से राज्य की लगभग 33 प्रतिशत शालाओं का दैनिक डाटा प्रेषित किया जा रहा है। राज्य में शालाकोष का कार्य पूर्णता की ओर है। इसके पूर्ण होने पर राज्य के 100 प्रतिशत शालाओं को दैनिक डाटा प्रेषित किया जा सकेगा। यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

**छत्तीसगढ़ शासन  
स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग  
मंत्रालय,  
महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर**

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**:: कार्यवाही विवरण ::**

विषय – मध्याह्न भोजन योजना राज्य स्तरीय संचालन सह मॉनिटरिंग समिति की बैठक दिनांक 20-03-2018 का कार्यवाही विवरण

- 1/ दिनांक 20-03-2018 को अपराह्न 3:00 बजे माननीय श्री अजय सिंह, मुख्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन की अध्यक्षता में उनके प्रतिकक्ष में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के राज्य स्तरीय संचालन सह मॉनिटरिंग समिति की बैठक आयोजित हुई। जिसमें संलग्न परिशिष्ट अनुसार सदस्यगण उपस्थित रहे।
- 2/ सर्वप्रथम संचालक लोक शिक्षण द्वारा बैठक में उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत किया गया। तत्पश्चात बिंदुवार एजेण्डानुसार चर्चा कर निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया –

**एजेण्डा बिंदु क्रमांक 1**

राज्य स्तरीय मॉनिटरिंग सह संचालन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 10-02-2017 के कार्यवाही विवरण के पालन प्रतिवेदन की पुष्टि –

चर्चा उपरांत पालन प्रतिवेदन की पुष्टि की गयी।

**एजेण्डा बिंदु क्रमांक 2**

**दाल का केन्द्रीकृत वितरण**

संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग के पत्रों तथा वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से दिये गये निर्देश के आधार पर बताया गया कि कैबिनेट स्तर पर यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि नाफेड के माध्यम से संग्रहित दाल का उपयोग सरकार की सभी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं में किया जाना है जिसमें पोषण आहार के रूप में दाल का उपयोग किया जाता है। मध्याह्न भोजन योजना में भी दाल का उपयोग किया जाता है अतः इस योजना में प्रदाय की जाने वाली दाल भी नाफेड के माध्यम से की जाए।



अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह जानना चाहा कि यदि यह केबिनेट स्तर पर लिया गया निर्णय है तो अन्य विभागों जैसे महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग, खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग आदि में भी जहाँ हितग्राहियों को दाल प्रदाय किया जाता है में भी यह निर्देश केन्द्र शासन से जारी किया गया होगा। इस पर महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि इस संबंध में केन्द्र से कोई निर्देश प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग के प्रमुख सचिव के द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि नाफेड के अधिकारियों के साथ एक दिन पूर्व इस संबंध में बैठक हुई है जिसमें उनके द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग में समिति का गठन किया गया है जिसके द्वारा पूरे देश के लिये दाल की कीमत तय की जायेगी। इसी आधार पर नाफेड के माध्यम से राज्यों को दाल प्रदाय की जायेगी तथा उसके देयक का भुगतान राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले कुकिंग कार्ट की राशि से कटौती करते हुये की जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा दाल के केन्द्रीकृत वितरण के लिये राज्य में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम को नोडल एजेंसी बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सहमति प्रदान करते हुये, भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग के निर्देशानुसार कार्यवाही का निर्देश दिया गया।

(कार्यवाही स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग एवं खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग)

### **एजेण्डा बिंदु क्रमांक 3**

वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 के लिये योजना हेतु स्वीकृत राशि एवं व्यय की जानकारी।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के लिये कुल स्वीकृत राशि एवं व्यय की जानकारी से समिति अवगत हुई।

### **एजेण्डा बिंदु क्रमांक 4**

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के संचालन की विस्तार से समीक्षा की गई।

1. पदमश्री श्रीमती शनशाद बेगम ने सुझाव दिया कि महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों को गहाना, अचार आदि बनाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण देते हुये उनके द्वारा निर्मित सामग्रियों का मध्याह्न भोजन योजना में उपयोग में लिया जाना चाहिये इससे महिलाओं को रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा। इस पर समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों को समय-समय पर इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग द्वारा दिया जाता

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है। महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों द्वारा निर्मित गुणवत्तायुक्त मसालों, खाद्य सामग्रियों को जिले में ही संचालित मध्याह्न भोजन योजना में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रदाय किये जाने हेतु राज्य स्तर से निर्देश जारी किया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि इस माध्यम से जो भी खाद्य सामग्री प्रदाय की जाये वह निर्धारित मेन्यू एवं कुकिंग कास्ट के भीतर हो।

2. समिति की सदस्या श्रीमती कमला विनय नाग द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि दत्तेवाड़ा जिला कटेकल्याण विकासखण्ड में महिला स्व-समूहों द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के संचालनकर्ता के रूप में नियुक्ति की मांग की जाती है। इस पर संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि राज्य में 44,832 मध्याह्न भोजन संचालित शालाओं में से 42,404 शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का संचालन, स्थानीय महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के संचालनकर्ता की नियुक्ति जिला स्तर पर जिला/विकासखण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी के प्रस्ताव के आधार पर एसडीओ एमओ के द्वारा की जाती है। अतः यदि किसी जिले में महिला स्व-सहायता समूह के द्वारा किसी शाला में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के संचालनकर्ता के रूप में नियुक्ति की मांग की जाती है तो उसका आवेदन जिला प्रशासन में प्रस्तुत किया जाये जिससे आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा सके।
3. खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग के प्रमुख सचिव द्वारा खाद्यान्न का परिवहन व्यय 75रु प्रति क्विंटल को कम बताते हुये इसमें वृद्धि किये जाने का सुझाव दिया। इस पर संचालक लोक शिक्षण द्वारा यह जानकारी दी गई कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम के गत वर्ष के प्रस्ताव के आधार पर निम्नानुसार परिवहन व्यय की मांग भारत सरकार से की गई है -

1. द्वार प्रदाय परिवहन में औसत खर्च	34 रु प्रति क्विंटल
2. उचित मूल्य दुकान का कमीशन	45 रु प्रति क्विंटल
3. दो ग्राहक का गण्डार शुल्क	11 रु प्रति क्विंटल
4. उचित मूल्य की दुकान से शाला परिसर तक औसत परिवहन व्यय	17 रु प्रति क्विंटल

योग राशि

107 रु प्रति क्विंटल

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अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा निर्देश दिया गया कि पूर्व में प्रेषित परिवहन व्यय के उक्त प्रस्ताव को भारत सरकार को पुनः प्रेषित किया जाये।

(कार्यवाही, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग)

4. समिति के सदस्य श्री ओंकार सिंह द्वारा कुकिंग कार्ट में वृद्धि किये जाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया। इस पर संचालक महोदय द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 में कुकिंग कार्ट में 7.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया जा रहा है।

### एजेण्डा बिंदु क्रमांक 5

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 के लिये प्रस्तावित कार्ययोजना।

संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा 2018-19 हेतु वार्षिक कार्ययोजना एवं बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया। इसके साथ ही 2017-18 में सूखा घोषित 96 तहसीलों के लिये प्रीम्पावकाश में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना संचालित किये जाने हेतु कार्य योजना एवं बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 के लिये निम्नानुसार वार्षिक कार्ययोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया -

विवरण	2018-19 हेतु प्रस्ताव	
	प्राथमिक	अपर प्राथमिक शाला
शाला संख्या	31,278	13,555
दर्ज	18,94,494	12,35,786
औसत लाभावित	17,00,000	11,00,000
शाला दिवस	240	240
कुकिंग कार्ट प्रति मध्याह्न भोजन दिवस रु में	5.13	6.95
रसोईया संख्या	62,056	31,364
रसोईया मानदेय 10 माह हेतु	7446.72 लाख	3763.68 लाख
किचन रिवाइस	4482.70 लाख	1948.15 लाख

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जिला प्रशासन के द्वारा जिले में उपलब्ध विभिन्न मर्दानों से 1980 प्राथमिक तथा 851 अपर प्राथमिक शालाओं में गैस सिलेण्डर एवं चूल्हा उपलब्ध करा दी गई है। अतः इन शालाओं में किचन डिवाइस हेतु केवल 5000 रु प्रति शाला तथा शेष शालाओं में गैस सिलेण्डर एवं चूल्हा के लिये आवश्यक राशि रु 10,000 को सम्मिलित करते हुये कुल 15,000 रु0 प्रति शाला, किचन डिवाइस की मांग की गई है।

प्रमुख सचिव वित्त ने गैस सिलेण्डर की रिफिलिंग हेतु आवश्यक राशि की पूर्ति के संबंध में जानकारी चाही जिस पर संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा स्पष्ट किया गया कि एलपीजी गैस का उपयोग करने वाली प्राथमिक शाला को कुकिंग कास्ट में रु 0.20 तथा अपर प्राथमिक शाला में रु 0.30 प्रति छात्र प्रति धाली अतिरिक्त दिया जाता है इसी राशि से संचालनकर्ता द्वारा सिलेण्डर का रिफिलिंग कराया जायेगा।

### सुखा प्रभावित 96 तहसीलों हेतु ग्रीष्मावकाश में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के संचालन हेतु

विवरण	ग्रीष्मावकाश 2018-19 में मध्याह्न भोजनयोजना हेतु प्रस्ताव	
	प्राथमिक शाला	अपर प्राथमिक शाला
शाला संख्या	19,944	9,048
दर्ज	13,54,738	9,04,505
शाला दिवस	46	46
कुकिंग कास्ट प्रति मध्याह्न भोजन दिवस रु में	5.13	6.95
रसोईया संख्या	39,923	21,323
रसोईया मानदेय 2 माह हेतु	968.15 लाख	511.752 लाख

### एजेण्डा बिंदु क्रमांक 6

#### अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु

1. संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा राज्य के दो जिलों बस्तर एवं कबीरघाम में मुख्यमंत्री अमृत योजना अन्तर्गत बच्चों को सप्ताह में एक दिन फ्लेवर्ड सोया दूध दिये जाने की जानकारी दी गई। बच्चों द्वारा इसकी स्वीकार्यता से समिति को अवगत कराया गया। इसके साथ ही इस योजना के अन्य जिलों में विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया। इस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा इसके लिये पृथक से प्रस्ताव वित्त विभाग के अभिमत के साथ प्रेषित किये जाने का निर्देश दिया गया।

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2. संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा योजना में संलग्न कम्प्यूटर आपरेटरों का मानदेय रु 9,000 से बढ़ाते हुये कलेक्टर दर किये जाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया। समिति द्वारा कम्प्यूटर आपरेटरों का मानदेय रु 9,000 प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर रु 10,500 प्रति माह किये जाने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई।

(कार्यवाही, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग एवं वित्त विभाग)

3. अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना में संलग्न रसोईयों के मानदेय में वृद्धि संबंधी अर्थात् 1,500 रु प्रति माह मानदेय का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार द्वारा आयोजित वार्षिक कार्य योजना एवं बजट की बैठक में राज्य की ओर से रखे जाने का निर्देश दिया गया।

(कार्यवाही, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग)

4. खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग के प्रमुख सचिव द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि वर्ष 2008-09 एवं 2010-11 में भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत आबंटन से अधिक का खाद्यान्न आबंटन स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग को किया था। इसके लिये तात्कालीन विभागीय सचिव द्वारा इस बात की सहमति दी गई थी कि यदि भारत सरकार इस राशि का भुगतान नहीं करती है तो इसका भुगतान स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा किया जायेगा। इस अतिरिक्त उठाव की दावा राशि रु 9,62,28,357 एवं इस पर ब्याज की राशि रु 7,32,32,604 कुल रु 16,94,60,961 का भुगतान लंबित है। संचालक, लोक शिक्षण द्वारा जानकारी दी गई की इस पर कार्यवाही प्रचलन में है तथा इसे वित्त विभाग को शीघ्र प्रेषित किया जायेगा।

इस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा प्रमुख सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन वित्त को आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर भुगतान करने का निर्देश दिया गया।

(कार्यवाही, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग एवं वित्त विभाग)

(मुख्य सचिव महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित)

सचिव 28/3/18  
छत्तीसगढ़ शासन  
स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग  
महानदी मवन नया रायपुर

## परिशिष्ट-एक

दिनांक 20-03-2018 को अपरान्ह 3.00 बजे माननीय श्री अजय सिंह, मुख्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन की अध्यक्षता में उनके प्रतिकक्ष में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के राज्य स्तरीय संचालन सह मानिट्रिंग समिति की बैठक आयोजित हुई। जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्यगण उपस्थित रहे :-

1. श्री आर. पी. मंडल, अपर मुख्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग मंत्रालय, नया रायपुर।
2. श्री अमिताभ जैन, प्रमुख सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, वित्त विभाग मंत्रालय नया रायपुर।
3. श्रीमती ऋचा शर्मा, प्रमुख सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग मंत्रालय नया रायपुर।
4. श्री अनिल कुमार साहू, सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, लोक स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण एवं विकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग नया रायपुर।
5. डॉ० रोहित यादव, सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, नया रायपुर।
6. श्री हेमंत पट्टार, सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग मंत्रालय, नया रायपुर।
7. ✓ श्री एस. प्रकाश, संचालक, लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय।
8. श्री ओम प्रकाश चौधरी, कलेक्टर रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़।
9. श्री नीलकंठ टीकाम, कलेक्टर कोण्डागांव छत्तीसगढ़।
10. श्री सुनील जैन, प्रबंध संचालक, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम हितवाद परिसर, अवंति विहार तेलीबांधा रायपुर।
11. प्रियंका केशर, उप संचालक, महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग नया रायपुर।
12. डॉ० स्मृति बाजपेयी सलाहकार (पोषण)
13. श्रीमती कमला विनय नाग, अध्यक्ष, जिला पंचायत दण्तेवाड़ा।
14. पदमेश्री श्रीमती शमशाद बेगम, अध्यक्ष, सहयोगी जन कल्याण समिति बालोद।
15. श्रीमती योगेश्वरी तम्बोली, सहायक शिक्षक पंचायत, प्राथमिक शाला निजगाणारा पुटपुरा निकसखण्ड ननागढ़ जिला जांजगीर-नागा।
16. श्री ओंकार सिंह ठाकुर, प्रधान पाठक, शासकीय पूर्व माध्यमिक शाला, परसागुड़ी (प्रांताध्यक्ष छत्तीसगढ़ शिक्षक संघ) जिला बलरामपुर।