

SIKKIM



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

**National Programme
of
Mid-Day Meal Scheme
[MDMS]**

**Annual Work / Plan & Budget
2018-19**

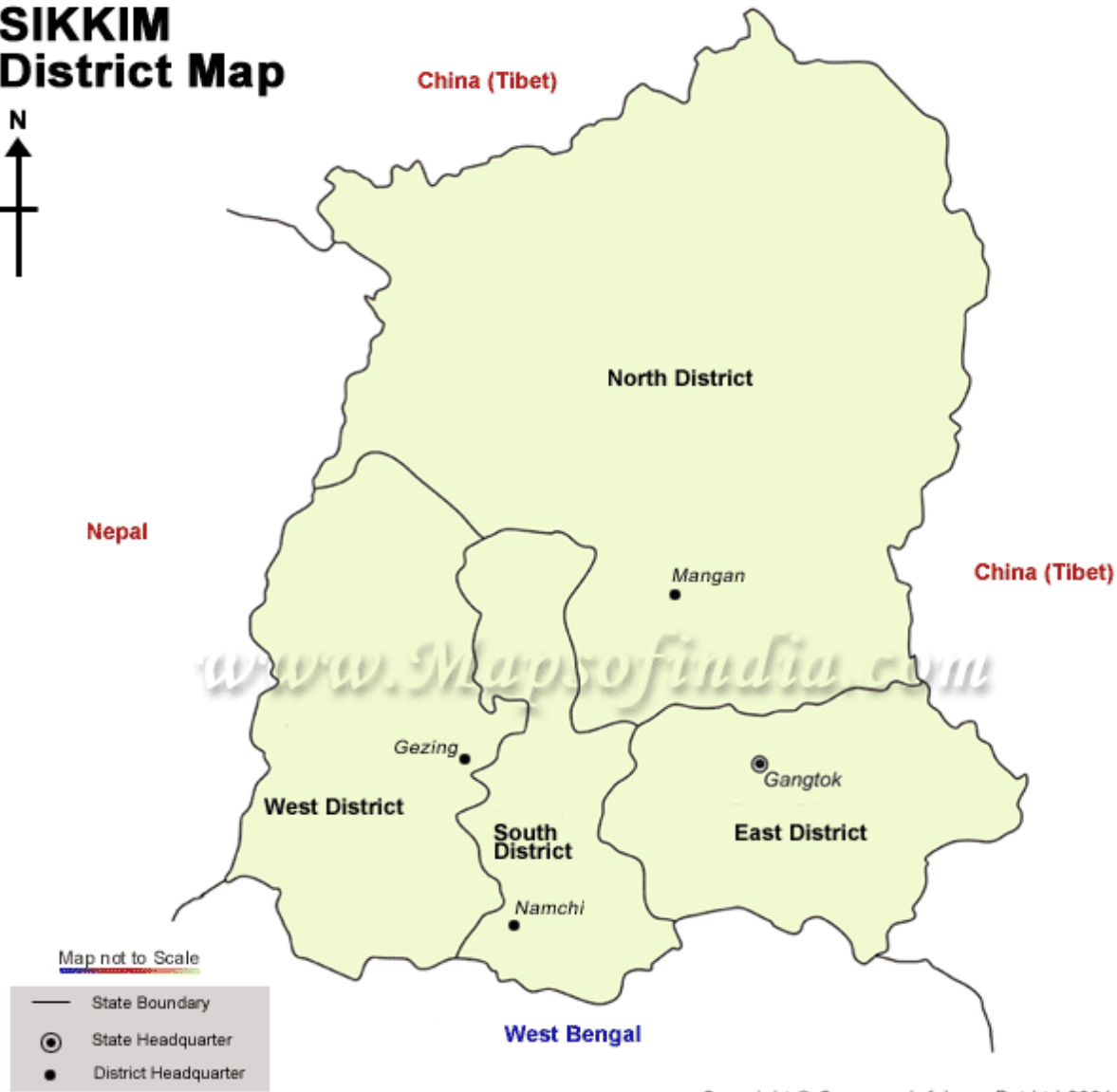
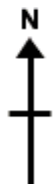


**STATE PROJECT OFFICE
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM
GANGTOK: TASHILING**

MAP (SIKKIM) INDICATING DISTRICTS

SIKKIM District Map



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1. INTRODUCTION

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STATE.

Sikkim – a small Himalayan State became the 22nd state of India in the year 1975. Situated in-between latitudes 27°-28° N and longitudes 88°-89° S, in the North Eastern part of India, the State shares its borders with China in the North, Bhutan in the East, Nepal in the West and West Bengal (Darjeeling District) in the South. Altitude ranging from 300 Meters in the southern parts of the State to 859 meters in the Northern, Western and Eastern parts of the State. It has 453 villages and 9 towns with a population of 607688 (2011 Census). It is obvious that this mountainous state has very less inhabitable land which approximately 13% of the land is habitable.

Table No: 1. District-wise areas and proportion of landmass

Sl.No	District	Capital	Area in Sq. Km	Proportion of landmass	Towns	Villages
1.	East	Gangtok	954	13.44%	4	134
2.	West	Gyalshing	1166	16.43%	2	121
3.	North	Mangan	4226	59.56%	1	53
4.	South	Namchi	750	10.57%	2	145
	Sikkim	Gangtok	7096	-	9	453

There are four districts of Sikkim viz. North District- with 55.56% of the total area of Sikkim which is 7096 square kilometers. 13.44% falls under the East District, 10.57% in the South District and 16.43% in the West District. Most of the 7096 sq km of Sikkim consists of Himalayan glaciers, mountainous terrain that is interspersed with ravines and green valleys.

The State is blessed with rich natural resources like dense forest, variety of flora and fauna, lakes, glaciers and rivers such as *Teesta* and *Rangit* which originating from the serene glaciers of the Himalayas meander through before their confluence at Darjeeling District, West Bengal. Over 4000 species of different plants and shrubs, around 700 species of rare Orchids and rhododendrons have transformed Sikkim into a nature's paradise. The three main communities in Sikkim viz. *Lepchas*, *Bhutias* and *Nepalis* live harmoniously, with Agriculture being their mainstay of livelihood and thus the backbone of the State's economy. The unparalleled beauty of the State and very friendly and hospitable people are its competitive and comparative advantages.

LITERACY:-

Table :3.Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts : 2011

Sl. No	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of literates			Literacy rate		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sikkim	607 688	321 661	286 027	610 77	314 18	296 59	449 294	253 364	195 930	82.20	87.30	76.43
1	North District	433 54	245 13	188 41	447 9	236 1	211 8	300 84	183 92	116 92	77.39	83.03	69.92
2	West District	136 299	702 25	660 74	149 57	766 9	728 8	954 81	530 84	423 97	78.69	84.86	72.12
3	South District	146 742	766 63	700 79	150 70	773 7	733 3	108 054	600 07	480 47	82.07	87.06	76.58
4	East District	281 293	150 260	131 033	265 71	136 51	129 20	215 675	121 881	937 94	84.67	89.22	79.41

Source Census 2011

The literacy rate as per the 2001 census was 69.68%, which was higher than all India average (65.38%).The literacy rate of Sikkim as per census 2011 is 82.20%. The female literacy rate as per census 2001 was 61.46%, which was also higher than corresponding all India figures of

54.38%.the female literacy rate of the state as per census 2011 is 76.43%.

1.1 **BRIEF HISTORY, OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE OF THE MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME**

National Programme for Nutritional support to Primary Education Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August, 1995 in a phased manner all over India. Its objective was to boost “**Universalization of Primary Education**” by increasing enrolment, retention, attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes”. The programme originally covered children of primary level (classes I to V) in government, local body and government aided schools. In October 2002, the programme was extended to cover children studying in Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) & AIE centers and from the same year the hot cooked meal was started in the State of Sikkim. Prior to the year 2001-02 the food grain (Rice) provided by the Government of India @3kgs per child per month for 10 months (Academic) in a year, was distributed as dry rations to the children. However, the Supreme Court in its order dated: 28.11.2001 in WP(C) NO. 196 of 2001- People’s Union for Civil Liberties versus Union of

India and other, directed all the state governments to provide cooked Mid-Day-Meal containing 300 calories and 8 to 10 grams of protein per serving.

Cooked Mid-Day-Meal Scheme was implemented in Sikkim from 2002.

District-wise and Gender-wise disaggregation of Population of Sikkim

Sl. No	District	Male	Female	Total
1	East	150260	131033	281293
2	West	70225	66074	136299
3	North	24513	18841	43354
4	South	76663	70079	146742
	State	321661	286027	607688

Source Census 2011

Child Population (6-16) :

Sl.No	District	6-11 Years			11-14 Years.			6-14 Years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	East	15735	15566	31301	7871	7262	15133	23606	22828	46434
2.	West	10685	10488	21173	3565	3347	6912	14250	13835	28085
3.	North	2804	2819	5623	1361	1235	2596	4165	4054	8219
4.	South	7884	7341	15225	6084	6034	12118	13968	13375	27343
	Total	37108	36214	73322	18881	17878	36759	55989	54092	110081

Source: Household Survey 2007.

1.2. Management Structure:

- State Project Office, MDM headed by the Principal Secretary, HRDD, State Project Director [MDM], Jt. Director, Deputy Director and Asst. Project Coordinator.

- Joint Director at the district level is the overall In-charge with Dy. Director as In-charge MDM and Asst. Dir, AEO at every block level to monitor the MDM at the school level. District Collector is the Chairman of the District MDM.

1.3. Process of Plan Formulation.

Keeping in view of the experiences gained during previous years for implementation of MDM in the schools, basically the short comings of the procedures, mechanisms hitherto adopted are kept in mind in terms of transportation, cooking, preparation of quality meal and hygienic and quality preparation of the meals cooked in schools. These issues have been made as base line of preparation of plan. On top of this, the coverage of school children including all schools under SSA, Monastic Schools and Sanskrit Pathshalas have been thought of and included in the plan for well being of the school children who are being served hot mid day meal. Secondly, procedures of systematic percolation of information to the lowest level of field functionaries and ensuring transparency, quality and accountability by all individual departmental personnel involved in the mid day meal scheme was also the base line of our plan. Further, the new Guidelines of MDM issued by the MHRD, New Delhi for cooking assistances, transportation etc. are kept in mind while preparing the Plan Formulation for making the implementation MDM more effective and worth replicating by others.

From 2013-14 preparation of Plan has been based on the district plan.

2. DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAMME 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, INTERRUPTIONS IF ANY AND THE REASONS THEREOF PROBLEMS AREAS FOR REGULAR SERVING OF MEALS AND ACTION TAKEN TO AVOID INTERRUPTION IN FUTURE.

Sikkim state has not come across any major interruption except a few cases of slight delay in reaching the food grains during monsoon seasons because of blockage of roads, however, with a view to mitigate such problems the Heads of Schools are advised to keep buffer stock of food grains during such period.

2.2. System for cooking, serving and supervising mid-day meals in the schools.

SMC supervises the mid-day meal programme daily with the help of mothers committee.

2.3: DETAILS ABOUT WEEKLY MENU

2.3.1: Weekly menu –Day wise;

Week	Items
Monday	Green Vegetable, Dal and rice.
Tuesday	Chana/Nutrila gravy and rice.
Wednesday	Fried rice with pickle
Thursday	Potato, Dal and rice.
Friday	Beans/cabbage/squash and rice.
Saturday	Kheer

2.3.2: Additional food items provided (fruits/milk/any other items), if any from State/UT resources. Frequency of their serving alongwith per unit cost per day.

Fruits, milks, eggs and meat are provided once in a month to the children by the schools having high enrolment.

2.3.3: Usage of double fortified salt.

Almost all the schools are using double fortified salt as per the direction and its consumption prevents the children from anemia, iron deficiency and supplement the iodine.

2.3.4: At what level menu is being decided/fixed.

The menu is being decided at the school level only.

2.3.5: Provision of local variation in the menu, inclusion of locally available ingredient/items in the menu as per the liking/taste of children.

The local variation of food items in the menu of mid-day meal of schools which are especially located in the rural areas are Gundruk [dry green vegetable], Sinki [dry reddish], squash and spinach which are easily available and good to taste with nutritional value.

2.3.6: Timing of serving of Mid-Day Meal at school level.

Hot cooked mid-day meal is being served to all the children upto class-VII during the lunch break time i.e. [12pm to 1.30pm]

2.4: Fund flow mechanism/system for release of funds (central share and state share).

The system of release of central and the state funds under MDM Scheme are being routed through DPER & NECAD, Finance Deptt and Pay & Account Office.

2.4.1: Existing mechanism for release of funds upto school/implementing levels.

Cooking cost and honorarium to cook cum helpers are generating through state web portal. The district further submit that bills in compiled form to MDM HQ for final payment with

The MDM, HQ can transfer the funds directly to the respective joint accounts of schools directly from the state HQ as per the details provided by the district

2.4.2: Mode of release of funds at different levels.

The MDM, HQ is transferring the funds directly to the school's joint account (MDM) through RTGS as per the Sikkim Gazette Notification [enclosed]

2.4.3: Dates when the fund release to state authority/directorate/district/block/gram Panchayat and finally to cooking agency/school.

	Sanction letter, date	Amount	Received by Finance Deptt. Govt. of Sikkim	To Distt	To school
Adhoc	18 th April 2016	211.44	June, 16		
1 st Installment	17 th June, 2016	270.78	Aug, 16		438.52 [Sept,16]
2 nd Installment	20 th Oct.2016	416.91	Dec, 2016		496.70 [Dec,16]
		899.33			

2.4.4: Reasons for delay in release of fund at different levels.

Government of India transfers the fund in three installments to the State Government against the budget provision provided in the Annual Plan. Separate heads of accounts are maintained for the Central and the State funds. The MDM Cell, HRDD has adopted the direct payment to schools joint Account (MDM) through RTGS.

However, the obtaining of the enbloc sanction takes quite some time because as per the financial procedure/norms, the file has to be processed through proper channel (Planning Deptt, Finance Deptt) and thereafter approval of the government is accorded. Further, on the basis of availability of funds and sanctioned accorded, again the procedure for obtaining resource from Finance takes another time. As soon as the approval, sanctioned and

resource is obtained, only then the funds can be withdrawn from Pay & Account Office to make the payment as per the norms.

At district level: The District Collector of the respective district is the Chairman, Joint Director as Vice Chairmen, CDPO as member and Dy. Director as member secretary/nodal officer. Schools heads/SMC submit their bills in a form of statement which is duly certified by the heads of the Institution, cooking agencies, area Panchayat and SMCs supported by the bills of [vegetables, condiments, pulses, dal, LPG gas etc]. The district officials/MDM incharge generate e-bills of cooking cost and honorarium to cook cum helpers under MDM scheme of their respective district and after thorough checking of e-bills, the district incharge forward the compiled bills to the MDM, HQ duly certified by the district authority for payment to respective MDM account of schools by keeping one copy at district office for audit purpose.

2.4.5: In case of delay in release of funds from state/districts, how the scheme has been implemented by schools/implementing agencies.

Due to the financial procedure the payments are not made on monthly basis. However, the implementing agencies are providing the mid-day meal without any interruption from the own budget and later reimbursed as soon as section get resources.

2.4.6: Initiative taken by the state for pre-positioning of funds with the implementing agencies in the beginning of the year.

The implementing agencies have been sensitized to manage mid-day meal to the children without interruption from the beginning of the session. The school Management Committees, thus, ensures that the fund is procured for the same.

2.5. FOOD GRAINS MANAGEMENT,

2.5.1: Time lines or lifting of food-grains from FCI Depot/ District wise lifting calendar of food-grains.

After receiving Food-grains allocation from the MHRD, MDM Cell, HRDD allocates food-grains district-wise with a copy to Area Manager, Food Corporation of India [FCI], Gangtok. The allocation of food-grains in our state is on Quarterly basis, as such, the Food Corporation of India [FCI] allocates or issue Release Order for lifting of foodgrains a month in advance before every quarter of a year to cater foodgrains in every school with the periodicity of two months.

2.5.2: System for ensuring lifting of FAQ food-grains [joint inspections at the time of lifting etc.]

The MDM In-charge, after collecting Release Order [RO] of food-grains from the office of the Food Corporation of India [FCI] and as per the enrolment duly approved by the District Collector, [Chairman] of District MDM

Committee, further coordinates transporters for lifting of food-grains from respective FCI go-downs, ensuring that the schools are getting exact quantity of food-grains allocated to them.

2.5.3: Is there any incidents when FAQ foodgrains was not provided by FCI. If so, the action taken by the state/district to get such foodgrains replaced with FAQ foodgrain. How the foodgrains of FAQ was provided to implementing agencies till replacement of inferior quality of foodgrains from FCI was arranged.

There is no such report or incidents of low quality of food-grains under MDM scheme received from districts so far.

2.5.4: System for Transportation and distribution of food-grains:

The food-grain is delivered to the respective schools by the suppliers / transporters from FCI go-down accompanied by the MDM in-charge, who obtains receipt from the schools concerned.

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/schools receiving food-grains at doorstep of school.

It is ensured that the schools get only allocated /entitled food-grains, as a result school doesn't have surplus food-grains. However, schools having unspent balance of food-grains are being used as stock to provide

uninterrupted mid-day meal during delay in supply of food-grains due to natural calamities. All the schools are provided food-grains at their doorstep.

2.5.6: Storage facility at different levels in the state/district/blocks/implementing agencies after lifting of foodgrains from FCI depot.

Barring few schools which are located in remote areas, most of the schools have storage facilities.

2.5.7: Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.

As per the directives of the Govt. of India, the payment of cost of food-grains to Food Corporation of India has been decentralized to the district level from 2010-11 and complied accordingly. The costs of food-grains are being borne by the Govt. of India.

With regard to food grains management:- after having received the Release Order from FCI (Gangtok), the District Collector authorizes an officer/Incharge Mid-Day-Meal of the district to lift food-grains from the FCI Godown. The District In-charge shall lift the food grains from FCI Jorethang and Rangpo (Sikkim). The food grain is lifted and restored to certain main Distribution Centers or Godowns earmarked by the Human Resource Development Department. FCI Jorethang center caters for South & West districts whereas; Rangpo center caters East & North districts.

From the academic session 2010, the transportation of food grain has been assigned to private transporter and food grain is being reached to all complex organizers without delay.

The district has not prepared any calendar for the lifting of food-grains from the FCI go-down. Because, the lifting so far done is on the basis of Release Order issued by FCI. No any such complaints about the inadequacy of food-grains at the school level have been raised so far.

2.6: PAYMENT OF COST OF FOOD-GRAINS TO FCI.

The payment of cost of food-grains has made up-to 2nd Quarter, July-Sept, 2015.

2.6.1: System of payment of cost of food-grains to FCI. Whether payments made at district level or state level.

Earlier, fund used to transfer to districts and thereafter, having examined by the pay and accounts office, the payment was released to FCI, as a result, there was delay in payment to FCI..

Keeping this problem in view, the state authority decided to make payment from the Head Quarter (Gangtok) from the year 2014, to ensure timely payment and clear all the pending bills of FCI, with proper authentication and confirmation from respective districts. Thereafter, the

payment procedure has become effective and smooth and no delay complaints are received.

2.6.2: Status of pending bills of FCI of the previous year.

There is no pending bill of FCI till December, 2016 pertaining to MDM Scheme.

2.6.3: Time lines for liquidating the pending bills of previous years.

There is no any pending bills.

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.1.2.2010 to resolve the issues relating to lifting quality of foodgrains and payments of bills.

So far there has not been any issues with FCI on any of the above matters.

2.6.5: Whether the district nodal officers are submitting the reports of such meeting to state HQ by 7th of next month.

No.

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

As stated above, the bill submitted by the FCI is tallied with the lifting confirmation of food-grains from the districts, with all relevant details and then prepare A/C payee cheque in favour of Area Manager, FCI, Gangtok and MDM, HQ obtain receipt from FCI office, Gangtok.

2.6.7: Relevant issues regarding payment to FCI.

Earlier, there was issue of delay in payment to FCI which has been resolved with the system of centralized payment.

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 delay in payment to FCI after the adoption of Green Channel Scheme.

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.

The state follows the prescribed norms.

2.7.2: In case the state follows different norms the details of norms followed may be indicated.

NA.

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

No.

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

System of payment of honorarium to cook cum helpers and implementing agencies is similar as mentioned above in 2.5.1.

2.7.5: Whether the cooks cum helpers were paid on monthly basis?

Yes, they are being paid on quarterly 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.

No.

2.7.7: Rate of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers,

Earlier honorariums to cook-cum-helpers were being paid within the cooking cost. But from 2010-11 GOI had introduced Rs.1000/- per cook-cum-helpers with prescribed guidelines of 90:10 sharing pattern between centre and the state.

27.8: Number of cook-cum-helpers having bank accounts.

No cook-cum-helpers are having separate bank accounts. Because, schools located in rural areas are far away from the banks and also the most of the cooks being traditional, they are not comfortable transacting with Banks.

2.7.9: Number of cook-cum-helpers receiving honorarium through their bank accounts,

Payment of honorarium to cook cum helpers is done through school MDM account, which is in the name of school head and school SMC member.

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

So far there is no such specific provision for health check-ups of cook cum helpers. But, realizing the grave importance of the health and hygiene of cook cum helpers, the MDM cell, HRDD, conducts training for CCH at district levels to make them aware about the health and hygiene by the help of nutritionists and doctors.

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

Cook cum helpers in urban areas is wearing head gears and gloves.

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,

There is no such system of centralized kitchen shed in our state.

2.7.13: Mechanisms adopted for the training of cook cum helpers. Total number of trained cook cum helpers engaged in the cooking of MDMs. Details of the training modules; Number of Master Trainers available in the State; Number of trainings organized by the Master Trainers for training cook-cum-helpers.

2.7.14: Whether any steps have been taken to enroll cook cum helpers under any social security scheme which is Pradhanmantri Jandhan Yojna, P Pradhanmantri Surakcha Bema Yozna, Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Bema Yozna etc. and number of cooks benefited through the same.

No.

2.8: PROCUREMENT AND STORAGE OF COOKING INGREDIENTS AND CONDIMENTS.

2.8.1: System for procuring (good quality Agmark / FPO) pulses, vegetables including leafy green vegetables, salt, condiments, etc. and other commodities.

The responsibility of procurement of ingredients viz: pulses, vegetables, leafy ones, salt condiments, oil and fuel etc along with the engagement of cook-cum-helpers are given to SMDC/cooking agencies. The SMDC procures all cooking ingredients at their school level in due consultation with the school head.

2.8.2: Whether FIFO method has been adopted in MDM ingredients such as pulses, oil fats and condiments etc. or not.

The FIFO method has been adopted not only in pulses and condiments but also for food-grains stored.

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

Arrangement for safe storage of ingredients and condiments in kitchen are made by the schools under the supervision of school heads and local Panchayats.

2.8.4: Steps taken to ensure implementation of guidelines dated 13.2.2015 on food safety and hygienic in school level kitchen under MDM scheme.

Sensitization programmes at district level are being conducted in collaboration with line departments like health and family welfare department, Nutrition and Health Education and also Fire department to ensure food safety, hygiene and general safety in MDM Kitchens.

2.8.5: Information regarding dissemination of the guidelines up-to school level.

2.9: Fuel used for cooking of mid-day meal LPG, smokeless Chula, firewood and others.

In some remote areas of the state, the LPG stoves are not used because of the cylinder procurement problem and also because fire-woods are easily available there.

2.9.1 Number of schools using LPG for cooking MDM

2.9.2 Steps taken by State to provide LPG as fuel in MDM in all schools.

Steps taken by state to increase use of LPG as mode fuel in MDM.

The schools have been sensitized to use LPG for cooking meals.

2.9.3 Expected date by which LPG would be provided in all schools.

2.10: Kitchen cum Stores.

2.10.1: Procedure and status of construction of kitchen-cum-store,

Kitchen shed are constructed from funds released from the centre under MDM Programme. Fund for kitchen shed for 245 schools amounting to Rs.

147.00 lakhs has been released during 2006-07 and utilized. Against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 333.00 lakhs for 555 schools during 2007-08 by the GOI, 518 kitchen sheds have been constructed with the amount of Rs.310.80 lakh. GCI and the roof truss and its peripherals are being supplied to schools through SIMFED [Sikkim Marketing Federation Deptt], Govt. of Sikkim and 50% of the remaining amount are made as advance payment to SMCs to execute the work and the final payment are made on the basis of the Completion Report by the Heads of the institution, Panchayats, Asst. Directors of the concerned BAC (Block Administrative Centre), report is compulsorily supported by the Photographs and other relevant documents while submitting the bills. GOI sanctioned Rs.60000/- per unit of kitchen shed but in the hilly terrain like Sikkim, lands are very sloppy, uneven and it is very difficult to construct kitchen sheds. As such, state government sanctioned Rs.145.04 lakh for 518 kitchen sheds in addition to Rs.333.00 lakh released by the GOI. GOI released Rs.35.40 during 2008-09 for construction of 59 kitchens cum store @ Rs.60000/- per unit. The construction work of 96 kitchens cum store complete in addition to provided state share @28000/- per unit.

Govt. of India released Rs.168.39 vide. F.No.5-9-A/2010-EE-6(MDM-3-1). Dt: 23rd July, 13 for construction of 77 units of kitchen cum store under MDM [72 reconstruction with 5 new kitchen sheds] as 90% sharing which has been completed during 2015-16

Status of kitchen cum stores under MDM at district level.

Category of School	East	West	North	South	TOTAL
Sr. Sec. School	24	18	05	17	64
Secondary School	37	34	11	36	118
Junior Secondary School	63	44	17	55	179
Primary Schools	110	132	43	119	404
Lower Pry School	21	33	11	29	94
TOTAL	270	242	99	248	859
Reconstruction	29	25	0	23	77

2.10.2: Whether any standardized model of kitchen cum stores is used for construction.

State Engineering Cell of HRDD under SSA has prepared the standard model of kitchen cum store.

2.10.3: Details of the construction agency and role of community in this work.

The constructions of kitchen cum store are executed by the SMC of respective schools under the guidance of the school head who is the chairman, further it mobilizes the resources, if at all necessary from the local resources.

2.10.4: Kitchen cum stores constructed through convergence, if any.

Not so far.

2.10.5: Progress of construction of kitchen-cum-stores during this year and target for the next year.

77 units of reconstructions of kitchen cum stores are in completion stages.

2.10.6: The reasons for slow pace construction of kitchen cum stores, if applicable.

All kitchen cum store sanctioned under MDM has been completed.

2.10.7: How much interest has been earned on the unutilized central assistance lying in the bank accounts of the state/implementing agencies?

The interest earned on the above mentioned components is very meager and are utilized judiciously.

2.10.8. Details of the kitchen cum stores constructed in convergence. Details of the agency engaged for the construction of these kitchen cum stores.

NA

2.11: Kitchen Devices

2.11.1: Procedure of procurement of kitchen devices from funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme.

Procedure of procurement of kitchen device from the fund released under MDM is as per the state norms i.e, through SIMFED [Sikkim Marketing Federation Deptt], Govt. of Sikkim.

2.11.2: Status of procurement of kitchen devices.

The procurement of kitchen devices are made from the funds provided by the Govt. of India.

2.11.3: Procurement of kitchen devices through convergence or community or CSR.

Nil.

2.11.4: Availability of eating plates in the schools. Source of procurement of eating plates.

In most of the schools, the school management committee with the help of local panchayats has managed to procure eating plates and other required utensils from the local community. whereas in remaining schools the children bring their plates themselves from their homes.

2.12: MEASURES TAKEN TO RECTIFY:

2.12.1: Inter-district low and uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

Food grains are distributed to the schools as per the allocation, however, the Schools being located inaccessible areas and because of non availability of internet connection schools are directed not to distribute the balanced food grains during winter vacation so that the same remaining

balanced stock could be used as buffer stock, which helps during the monsoon season, when roads are blocked due to landslides in hilly mountainous terrain like Sikkim.

2.12.2: Intra-district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

Food grains are distributed to the schools as per the allocation and utilization of food-grains is made judiciously by the Schools. However, because of administrative inaccessibility, Schools fail to furnish the necessary in-formations in time and such inadvertent delay creates mismatch of in-formations like cooking cost, stock of food-grains etc.

Secondly, some time mismatch of in-formations is also caused because of administrative mismanagement in the School level. For example, balance available food-grains in the schools is distributed to the students during winter vacation to avoid wastage and rotting of the grains whereas, the remaining balance is also accountable as per the calculation and kept for buffer stock in Schools.

2.12.3: Mismatch of data reported through various sources [QPR, AWP&B, MIS etc.

Slight mismatch of data is caused, due to non availability of internet as well as computer facilities in the remote areas, however, the problems could be resolved in course of time.

2.13: Quality of food.

2.13.1: System of tasting of food by teachers/community members.

Maintenance of tasting register at school level.

Yes, system of tasting of food by the teacher/MDM in-charge, members of the SMC, in regular basis are prevalent in the schools. But, maintenance of tasting register at schools is not being done so far. Mothers committee is also encouraged to taste the meals in turns.

2.13.2: Maintenance of roaster of parents, community for the presence of atleast 2 parents in the school on each day at the time of serving and tasting of mid-day meal.

The district nodal officers and the SMCs and local Panchayats have been sensitized on the above matter and as per the report from the districts, mothers committee has been formed in most of the schools where mothers of the children studying in the schools take turns to oversee the preparation and tasting of meals.

2.13.3: Testing of food sample by any reputed labs for prescribed nutrients and presence of contaminants such as microbes, coli.

Mechanism to check the temperature of cooked mdm.

There is no such reputed lab for testing of food sample in our state so far.

2.13.4: Engagement of recognized lab for the tasting of meals.

No such recognized labs exist in our state till date.

2.13.5: Details of protocol for testing of Meals, frequency of lifting and testing of samples.

Testing of meals is being done by the SMC members/school teacher/MTA every day at every school, whereas, there is no accredited testing lab in our state to do the testing of food-grain samples. But, there has not been any such serious report so far.

2.13.6: Details of samples taken for tasting and result thereof.

NA.

2.13.7: Steps taken to ensure implementation of guidelines issued with regard to quality of food.

The sensitization programmes for all the stakeholders of MDM like cook cum helpers, parents, local panchayats, teachers are being conducted in the grassroot level periodically by BRC officials where awareness on quality, nutritional and hygienic aspects of the MDM is being given. besides this, regular inspection of MDM in schools by Nodal Officers and other officials also ensures the quality preparation of the meals.

2.14: Involvement of NGOs/Trusts:

2.14.1: Modalities for engagement of NGOs/Trusts for serving of MDM through centralized kitchen.

There is no centralized kitchen in our state.

2.14.2: Whether NGOs/Trusts are serving meal in rural areas.

There are some NGOs serving meal in the particular school only.

2.14.3: Maximum distance and time taken for delivery of food from centralized kitchen and school.

Not applicable as there is no centralized kitchen.

2.14.4: Measures taken to ensure delivery of hot cooked meals to schools.

Not applicable

2.14.5: Responsibility of receiving cooked meals at the schools from the centralized kitchen.

There is no centralized kitchen in our state.

2.14.6: Whether sealed/insulated containers are use for supply of meals to schools.

Not applicable

2.14.7: Tentative time of delivery of meals at schools from centralized kitchen.

Not applicable

2.14.8: Availability of weighing machines for weighing the cooked MDM at school level prepared at centralized kitchen.

2.14.9: Testing of food samples at centralized kitchens.

Not applicable

2.14.10: Whether NGO is receiving grant from other organization for the mid-day meal. If so, the detail thereof.

Not reported so far.

2.15: Systems to ensure transparency, accountability and openness in all aspects of programme implementation.

2.15.1: Display of logo, entitlement of children and other related information are placed at prominent visible places in schools.

As per the guidelines, every schools display the MDM logo, daily menu etc on the prominent visible place of the school. The schools are also instructed to maintain attendance and corresponding issue registers of foodgrains.

2.15.2: Dissemination of information through MDM website.

All the information pertaining to MDM obtained from the website are further percolated or disseminated to all the schools and field functionaries through letters, emails and coordination meetings.

2.15.3: Provisions for community monitoring at school level i.e. Mother Roaster, Inspection register,

Provisions for community monitoring at school i.e. Mother Roaster, Inspection register are being maintained in schools.

2.15.4: Tasting of meals by community members,

Tasting of meals by the community members in the schools are encouraged and practiced on regular basis. Recently, SMC's have started constituting mothers group to taste the food on daily basis.

2.15.5: Conducting Social Audit.

Till date no specific social audit has been conducted but SMC members are acting as auditing members to ensure social audit in their respective Schools.

2.16: Capacity building and training for different stakeholders

2.16.1: Details of the training programme conducted for cook-cum-helpers, State level officials, SMC members, school teachers and others stakeholders.

The MDM Cell, HRDD had conducted training and awareness programme of web portal to all heads of the institution, training to cook cum helpers, stake holders and SMDC under mid-day meal scheme in all four districts during 2013. All the heads of the institutions and SMC had attended the training cum awareness programme of MDM Section held at various district levels in presence of district officials, MDM in-charge, Assistant Directors and Asst. Education Officers of the Block Administrative Centre BAC. Series of interaction between SMDC and Head of schools were held. Apart from this, School heads are being sensitized by the officers at the BAC level during coordination meetings.



[Cooking agencies/School Heads of MDM are being sensitized about web portal]

2.16.2: Details about Modules used for training, Master Trainers, Venues etc.

Modules used for the training were about cleanliness of the kitchen, personal hygiene of CCH, pure drinking water, hand washing before

serving of MDM, nutritional value, safety measures etc.. Resource persons conducted training of CCH as well.

2.16.3: Targets for the next year.

More sensitization programmes / workshops would be conducted at the block level and district level including training of CCH, Stake holders, School heads within the available fund.

2.17: Management Information System at School, Block, District and State level and its details.

2.17.1: Procedure followed for data entry into MDM-MIS Web portal.

MIS Coordinators cum Computer Operators at the district level had been engaged, all orders, instructions, directives received from the GOI are forthwith passed on to Joint Directors of the Districts who are the district heads for implementation of all Centrally Sponsored Programme of Human Resource Development Department. This office further communicates to Complex Organizers to individual school and SMC through Asst. Directors who are the In-charge of respective Block Administrative Centres. The similar upward flow of information from the school level follows the similar pattern. All the information are being received from the single point [Single Window System] existing in the H.R.D. Deptt.

2.17.2: Level (State/ District/ Block/ School) at which data entry is made.

The data entries are made in district and state level only.

2.17.3: Availability of manpower for web based MIS.

Five (5) computer operators have been engaged for web based MIS.

2.17.4: Mechanism for ensuring timely data entry and quality of data.

Relevant circulars have been issued to all concerned for timely entry of data and further, all field functionaries are kept in close contact with Head Quarter.

2.17.5: Whether MIS data is being used for monitoring purpose and details thereof.

The MIS data is being used efficiently for monitoring purpose for the smooth functioning of the scheme.

2.18: Automated Monitoring System (AMS) at school/block./district and state level and its details.

The State has devised an AMS module through which the schools, through SMS/web portal can send the daily report to the Central Agency, however, since the schools of Sikkim are winter bound and hence closed from mid December to mid February, the system will be operational from the new session only.

2.18.1: Status of implementation of AMS.

It will be implemented from the new academic session.

2.18.2: Mode of collection under AMS (SMS/IVRS/Mobile apps/web enable).

Through, SMS/web portal by schools on daily basis.

2.18.3: Tentative unit cost for collection of data.

The tentative unit cost for collection of data is Rs.2/- approx.

2.18.4: Mechanism for ensuring timely submission of information by schools.

Through SMS.

2.18.5: Whether the information under AMS is got validated.

Yes.

2.18.6: Whether AMS data is being used for monitoring purpose and details thereof.

Due to winter vacation in the state, AMS data collection has not been initiated.

2.18.7: Incase, AMS has not been rolled out, the reasons therefore may be indicated along-with the timelines by which it would be rolled out.

As stated above in 2.18.

2.19: Details of Evaluation studies conducted by state/UT and summary of its findings.

The state of Sikkim, MDM Cell has been putting relentless effort to implement MDM with utmost satisfaction of the government. Accordingly, the state level committees have been constituted for detail evaluation and study of implementation. The State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee was held on Feb, 2017 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Sikkim with many heads of the department who were the members of SLSMC.

The findings of the said committees are being recorded and accordingly the short-comings are noted for corrective measures in the subsequent years. Nevertheless, the state of Sikkim has not so far come across with any major difficulties and failures in implementing MDM, there are some negligible issues which are seriously taken care of by the concerned cell for smooth implementation.

2.20: Write up on best/innovative practices followed in the State alongwith some high resolution photographs of these best/innovative practices

Sikkim, being a organic state, every School going child is served with fresh and locally available organic vegetables like potatoes, black dal, cabbage, green saag, cauliflower, Broccoli, radish, carrot, beans, peas in Mid-Day Meals from where adequate nutrients and proteins are expected for the

children. This would enable to realize the dreams and expectations of the GOI through implementing the Scheme of MDM. Besides that 81 Monastic Schools and 12 Sanskrit Pathshalas are being covered under MDM Programme and also provided with utensils and kitchen sheds. Children of every community caste, creed, gender, sit together and enjoy MDM, there is no distinction of any Caste/class/ creed. Some of the schools have started their own kitchen garden for growing local fresh organic vegetables and this practice will be replicated in other schools also.

2.21: Untoward incidents:

2.21.1: Instances of unhygienic food served, children falling ill.

No such instances have been reported so far.

2.21.2: Sub-standard supplies.

No such reports received so far.

2.21.3: Diversion/misuse of resources.

Not so far.

2.21.4: Social discrimination:

No such cases of report received so far.

2.21.5: Action taken and safety measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Whether emergency plan exist to tackle any untowards incidents.

For the general safety of the children helpline numbers of concerned departments like health and fire has been provided in every school.

2.22: Status of Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram [School Health Programme]

The **RBSK [School Health Programme]** are being conducted by State Health Department as per the schedule.

2.22.1: Provision of micro-nutrients, Vitamin-A, De-worming medicine, Iron and Folic acid [WIFS], Zinc.

These are being done by the School Health Programme or Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram under the NRHM once in a year in the schools where the provision of micronutrients, vitamins, de-worming medicine, iron, folic, zinc etc are made available. The records are being kept in the schools and the health deptt. Only.

2.22.2: Distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error.

The students having eyesight problem are distributed spectacles.

2.22.3: Recording of height, weight etc.

Records of height and weight are maintained in every school by class teachers and which reflects in cumulative report cards of the children.

2.22.4: Number of visits made by the RBSK team for the health check up of the children.

Visit is made once in a year.

2.23: 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 monitoring structure at various level are shown below:

STATE LEVEL:-

Chairman	: Chief Secretary, Govt. of Sikkim.
Vice Chairman	: Principal Secretary, HRDD.
Nodal Officer	: Director, MDM, HRDD.
Member	: Joint Director/Dy. Director, MDM, HRDD.

DISTRICT LEVEL

The management structure of MDM at district level is very simple.

1.	Chairman	District Collector
2.	Vice Chairman	JD/HRDD/South
3.	Member	CDPO
4.	Member Secretary	Deputy Director as District Nodal officer MDM Scheme

BLOCK LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Chairman | Block Development Officer. |
| 2. | Vice Chairman | Assistant Director/AEO, HRDD |
| 3. | Members | All Principals and heads of schools |

SCHOOL LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Chairman | Principals /Heads of schools |
| 2. | Vice Chairman | Panchayats/Local elected bodies |
| 3. | Members | SMC/SMDC |
| 4. | Member | Teachers |

2.24: Meeting of Steering cum Monitoring Committees at the Block, District and State level.

The meeting of the State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee was held **on 2nd Feb, 2017** chaired by Chairman of the SLSMC “Chief Secretary”. The district level meeting was held 3rd quarter.

2.24.1. Number of meetings held at various level and gist of the issues discussed in the meeting,

Meeting are being held at various level and went successfully with no serious issues except late release of funds to the school level and few grievances from Cook cum Helpers engaged under MDM Scheme pertaining to low honorarium paid to them.

2.24.2. Action taken on the decisions taken during these meetings.

Accounts authority of the department has been requested to settle the issues related to release of funds under MDM scheme at the earliest possible. The matter related to HCCH has been brought to the notice of the higher authorities.

2.25. 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.

District level committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble MP of the state are being held under DISHA.

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

The school inspectors posted at block level and also at the districts regularly inspects the schools under their jurisdiction and monitors mdm scheme in schools. There has not been any adverse report from the districts so far.

2.27. Details of the Contingency Plan to avoid any untoward incident. Printing of important phone numbers (eg. Primary health center, Hospital, Fire brigade etc) on the walls of school building.

Attached herewith.

2.28. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

2.28.1. Details regarding Grievance Redressal at all levels,

Complaints box at all district offices and block level offices have been mandatorily installed. All schools have been provided the important help line numbers for emergency.

2.28.2. Details of complaints received i.e. Nature of complaints etc.

No complaints received so far.

2.28.3. Time schedule for disposal of complaints,

NA

2.28.4. Details of action taken on the complaints.

NA

2.29. Details regarding Awareness Generation & Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and Media campaign, carried out at State/district/block/school level.

The awareness regarding midday meal and IEC has been held at every programme at block/district and state level meetings.

2.30. 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.

Mid Day Meal programme in the state has really made a positive impact in respect of enrolment, attendance and also has greatly contributed towards providing nutrition.

2.31. Action Plan for ensuring enrolment of all school children under Aadhaar before the stipulated date.

Districts as well as schools have been sensitized about the importance of Aadhar and letter has been sent to Aadhar Office [DESME] regarding the speed coverage of all the children under the scheme.

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

The community in and around the schools served additional [special meals] to the school children during certain festive/social occasions.

2.33. Availability of kitchen gardens in the schools. Details of the mechanisms adopted for the setting up and Maintenance of kitchen gardens.

School located in rural areas with availability of land are encouraged to maintain the kitchen gardens for fresh organic vegetables.

2.34. Details of action taken to operationalize the MDM Rules, 2015.

Awareness regarding the Rules has been generated to the grass root level.

2.35. Details of payment of Food Security Allowances and its mechanism.

There is no report of Food security Allowances received so far.

2.36. Any other issues and Suggestions.

- Delay in central funds transfer.
- CCH: Honorarium to CCH is very meagre as such, cooks engaged under the scheme are requesting for the enhancement.
- Kitchen cum dinning: Senior Secondary schools with high enrolment are in need of kitchen cum dining.

MEETING OF THE SLSCMC CHAIRED BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT. OF SIKKIM



[HAND WASH BEFORE MID-DAY MEAL]



ORGANIC KITCHEN GARDEN AT GOVT. SCHOOL FOR MDM



PREPARING FIELD FOR KITCHEN GARDEN AT SCHOOL.



GREEN VEGETABLE [RAI SAAG] AT SCHOOL



STUDENTS COLLECTING [COCUMBER & SQUASH]



[RADDISH]

SCHOOL KITCHEN GARDEN GROWING BROCCOLI



LPG GAS AND UTENSILS IN THE SCHOOL KITCHEN



KITCHEN CUM DINING SPONSORED AT SCHOOL





SIKKIM

GOVERNMENT  **GAZETTE**

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Gangtok Wednesday 29th January, 2014 No. 28

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM,
TASHILING – GANGTOK.

No: HRDD/MDMGC/213

Date: 23/01/2014

NOTIFICATION

With a view to streamline and ensure timely release of fund under Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the State Govt. of Sikkim is pleased to notify the "**Green Channel**" fund flow scheme with immediate effect;

- 1) The main objective behind adaptation of "**Green Channel**" is to facilitate the Schools for timely flow of fund. The Scheme being a largest flagship program implemented throughout the Country, needs utmost care and attention for its smooth and effective implementation.
- 2) While adapting "**Green Channel**" Scheme, the following procedure shall come in to force with immediate effect;
 - (a) To ensure accountability, transparency and effective utilization of fund, the mechanism for online entry of actual MDM availing children (www.sikkimhrdd.org) Roles & Responsibilities of different level of Officers / field functionaries as per **annexure I**,
 - (b) To ensure timely billing and transparency, the pre-check procedure mentioned under **Annexure II** and
 - (c) The procedures for Maintenance of Accounts in different levels, the **Annexure III** shall come in to force with immediate effect.
- 3) All Institutions covered under MDM Scheme shall have to open a joint account in favour of Head of Institution and Cooking Agencies mandatorily. Further, all Heads of Institutions and field level of Officers are directed to visit www.trgmmdm.nic.in for monthly / annual data entry.

By order

Thomas Chandy (IFS)
Pr.Secretary [HRDD]
Govt. of Sikkim

"Annexure-I"



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM,
TASHILING - GANGTOK.

Ref. No: HRDD/MDM/GC/214

Date: 23.01.2014

Procedure for on line entry of actual MDM availing enrollment (www.sikkimhrdd.org):

1. On the basis of Mid-day Meal attendance the In-charge (MDM) of the School shall submit the number of actual availing children and subject to approval of the respective Head of Institution, entry in the web-site shall be made before 3.30 pm everyday or within 48 hours.
2. Head of the School shall ensure that actual number of MDM availing figure is submitted by the In-charge and entered in the web-site for necessary records. The attendance register of actual MDM availing children is safely kept in the School for audit purpose.
3. In case of non-availability of network of internet, the number of actual MDM availing children shall be transmitted to concerned Asst.Edu Officer/ Asst. Director of respective BACs or Dy. Director of Sub-division or Head Quarter.
4. Asst.Edu Officer / Asst. Director / Dy. Director of respective areas shall in-turn transmit the same figure to MDM computer operator cum Coordinator of respective Subdivision and the district.
5. In case of non-receipt of figure daily or within stipulated time as above Sl no 1, the entry shall be made nil, no payment shall be made for particular day.
6. In case of absence of Computer Operator cum Coordinator, entry of the figure has to be made by the concerned Asst.Edu Officer/Asst. Director/Dy. Director whosoever is given the figure of actual availing MDM.
7. The figure shall also be recorded in Head Quarter and this figure shall be deemed as final (actual MDM availing children) and no additional number shall be entertained when payment is made.
8. District In-charges of the MDM and the respective Joint Directors shall ensure submission of daily attendance (figure) by the Schools under their respective jurisdiction.
9. Non-Serving of MDM during any exam days / half holidays/ etc shall be treated as nil and this will be strictly monitored through field Officers.
10. Joint Director of the district shall monitor the submission of actual MDM availing and in the event of any lapses for non-submission, discrepancies of figure, Joint Director as implementing authority shall take full accountability.
11. Asst. Project Coordinator (MDM) and Computer Operator cum Coordinator MDM (Head Quarter) shall monitor the daily attendance in the web and HO's or any field Officers can any time contact Head Quarter for further clarification.
12. To ensure authenticity of the MDM actual availing children, any field Officers right from Asst.Edu Officer can any time check the attendance or monitor on the spot and in case of any discrepancies, the officer can directly submit written report to H.O. of Director concerned for appropriate action.



By order

Sd/-
Thomas Chandy (IFS)
Pr. Secretary [HRDD]

Copy to:

1. Director Accounts (HQ).
2. District collector (S/W/N/E)
3. Joint Directors(S/W/N/E).
4. Drawing & Disbursing Officers (S/W/N/E).
5. All Principals.
6. All Headmasters/ Mistresses.
7. All Assistant Directors / AEOs.

M.P. Subba
23/1/14
(M.P. Subba)
Director (MDM/Languages)
M.P. Subba
.../MDM

ANNEXURE-II



**HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM,
TASHILING - GANGTOK.**

Ref. No: **HRDD/MDM./GC/215**

Date: **23:01:2014**

Billing procedure;

- I. Monthly bill of cooking cost and Honorarium shall be made computer generated bills with immediate effects.
- II. In every 2nd and 3rd day of the next month, the bills shall be printed out by the MDM In-charges of the districts and after having checked, the bills shall be forwarded to concerned Drawing & Disbursing Officer.
- III. The bills shall be certified by the concerned Drawing & Disbursing Officer and the certification is deemed as pre-checked procedure of pay and accounts.
- IV. The Joint Director concerned thereafter, shall further countersign / endorse the bill earlier checked by Drawing & Disbursing Officers, (Which becomes a voucher and same has to be numbered chronologically duly maintaining separate accounts register).
- V. Thereafter, the certified bill is deemed to have been passed and sanction intimation of each School indicating the amount shall be forwarded to Bank for payment.
- VI. The bank shall release payments to separate account holders i.e. Head of Institution / School Management Committee (HOI/SMC) of schools on the basis of the sanction intimation.
- VII. The Head of Institution / School Management Committee (HOI/SMC) shall draw the amount and make payment to cooking agencies & cooks and maintained records of the receipt for audit purpose.



By order

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Thomas Chandy (IFS)
Pr. Secretary [HRDD]
Govt. of Sikkim**

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3. Joint Directors(S/W/N/E).
4. Drawing & Disbursing Officers (S/W/N/E).
5. All Principals.
6. All Headmasters/ Mistresses.
7. All Assistant Directors / AEOs.

(Signature)
23/1
**(M.P. Subba)
Director [MDM/Languages]
M.P. Subba
Director Language/MDM
H.R.D.D**

ANNEXURE- III



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM,
TASHILING - GANGTOK.

Ref. No: HRDD/MDMGC/216

Date: 23/01/2014

Record maintenance procedures:

- I. The paid vouchers shall be kept in the district offices for audit purposes.
- II. The copy of bills and sanction intimation shall be forwarded to schools.
- III. District In-charge shall prepare all necessary procedure (financial) in consultation with concerned Drawing & Disbursing Officers as per SFR.
- IV. Monthly bank statement has to be drawn and updated by district In-charge and copy be sent to head-quarter for information.
- V. Head of Institution (HOI) has to maintain the records of the acknowledgment of the payment made to cooking agencies and cooks in the paid voucher duly signed in a revenue stamp.
- VI. All funds transferred to districts shall be auditable in the district office and amount received by schools shall be reported to the school level.



By order

Sd/-
Thomas Chandy (IFS)
Pr. Secretary, HRDD

Copy to:

1. Director Accounts (HQ).
2. District collector (S/W/N/E)
3. Joint Directors (S/W/N/E).
4. Drawing & Disbursing Officers (S/W/N/E).
5. All Principals.
6. All Headmasters/ Mistresses.
7. All Assistant Directors / AEOs.

M.P. Subba
23/1/14
(M.P. Subba)
Director [MDM/Languages]
M.P. Subba
Director Language/MDM
H.R.D.D



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM,
TASHILING – GANGTOK.

Ref. No: HRDD/MDMGC/213

Date: 23:01:2014

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 - b) To ensure timely billing and transparency, the pre-check procedure mentioned under **Annexure II** and
 - c) The procedures for Maintenance of Accounts in different levels, the **Annexure III** shall come in to force with immediate effect.
3. All Institutions covered under MDM Scheme shall have to open a joint account in favour of Head of Institution and Cooking Agencies mandatorily. Further, all Heads of Institutions and field level of Officers are directed to visit www.trgmmdm.nic.in for (Monthly and Annual) data entry.



By order

Sd/-
Thomas Chandy (IFS)
Pr. Secretary, HRDD

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7. All Assistant Directors / AEOs.

(Signature)
23/1/14
(M.P. Subba)
Director [MDM/Languages]
M.P. Subba
Director Language/MDM
H.R.D.D

LEARN IT from Sikkim

Schools in the state are successfully providing nutritious and locally-flavoured diet to children at the primary and upper primary levels, fulfilling the goals of the food-at-school scheme

BY SHALINTA RAI

On a lonely hill far from the bustle of the city stands Gangtok's Enchey Senior Secondary School. Come noon, the hill reverberates with the happy chatter of excited children — all clad in brown *Bakkhus* — as they rush out of their classes and make their way toward the “kitchen window”. Here, they queue up with steel bowls in their hands, waiting for their daily meal. On a meat-serving day, the excitement levels are a notch or two higher.

Enchey Senior Secondary School, and many more in and around Gangtok and across the state, became part of the ambitious Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1995, when the country realised the need to feed its schoolchildren — in order to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among them.

Eighteen years down the line, Sikkim has become a role model in implementing this scheme. Every school-going child in the state gets his or her mid-day meal — even children in schools in far-flung areas close to the Indo-China border.

The Enchey Senior Secondary School is as good an example as any of the way the scheme is implemented on the ground.

A small, unpainted kitchen serves as the hub of the operation to serve the children wholesome meals. Today, it is the turn of potato curry and steaming hot rice. The

quality of the food is controlled and strict guidelines are followed to maintain its nutritious value. As a routine exercise, before the food is served, staff boy Gyan Bahadur takes the cooked food to the principal for a personal quality check. Once the students from lower classes are done with the meal, upper primary students and the rest take over, and the exercise is repeated.

“We serve a different menu each day that includes various kinds of lentils (pulses) and vegetables; Saturday is the day for chicken or eggs, prepared in a proper Sikkimese way,” say the cooks, Suren Manger and his wife Dawa Doma, while serving the hot food to children.

“Children like our preparations as they are done in the local way, keeping the indigenous taste and flavour. For the record, the attendance at the kitchen window is maximum on the meat days,” says Suren with a broad smile.

And how has the response of the parents, who sometimes escort their children to the food serving outlet, been? “So far, no complaints,” says the cook, with considerable pride.

There are, however, problems that the duo face.

“During winters, there is scarcity of water, which makes things difficult at times. As far as stocks are concerned, the vegetable contractor brings it every Sunday. The rest of the items, including LPG cylinders, are



SIKKIM'S OWN KITCHEN GARDEN

At the Government Secondary School in Namcheybong, Pakyong, mothers of the students have a larger role to play as far as the quality of mid-day meal is concerned. The school has made a committee of mothers that ensures the proper serving of the meal to children.

What's more, seasonal vegetables are procured directly from the school's own kitchen garden — thus fulfilling the motive of serving healthy and nutritious food to the children.

According to school in-charge Ratan Gurung, the number of children provided with meals at the Primary level is 88, and for the Upper Primary level it is 167.

"Here, people don't send their wards to school for free meals; education is the top-most priority for them," says Gurung.

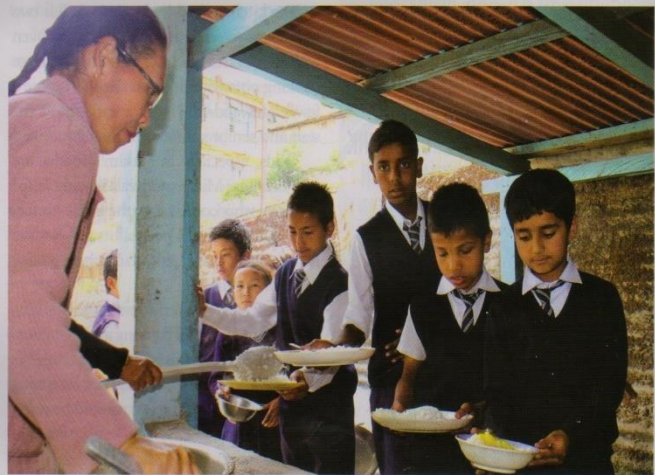
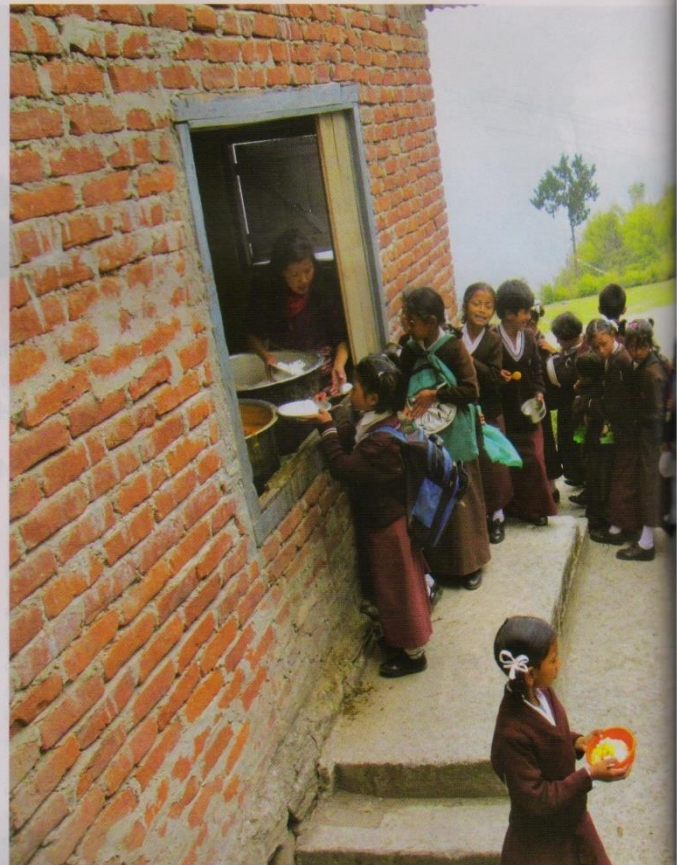
A suggestion box hanging by the kitchen draws one's attention. "This box is for students and parents to share what they feel about the meal being served, on how to make it more tasty and appealing," says Gurung.

The school authorities try their best to manage and serve better quality of food everyday. And this is well appreciated by children who feel the meal quality is good. There are two main centres for the distribution of foodgrain in Sikkim — Jorethang and Rangpo. While Rangpo caters to schools in the East and North districts, Jorethang caters to schools in the South and West districts.

Foodgrains are supplied free of cost by the central government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) at the rate of 100 grams per child to Primary School children and 150 grams to Upper Primary children.

However, there are certain observations which can be considered to make the MDM Scheme more successful. For instance, the cook's stipend is just Rs.1,000 a month, which is negligible. Keeping this in mind, the school contributes an extra Rs.2,000 a month.

There are also problems with maintaining budgets of the MDM Scheme. To remove such bottlenecks, we need to understand the whole concept. The states need to pitch in to make this a great success. —Shalinta Rai



Of one square meal in Dzongu

Wangchuk Bhutia reports on the status of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme being run in several schools in Dzongu, north Sikkim

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme has been quite a success in Dzongu where, apart from providing school-going children at least one nutritious meal a day, it has also ensured an improved attendance record. That's what several school principals and management committees have got to say.

Most of the mid-day meal programmes in Dzongu are being run by Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the local youth appointed by the School Management Committees (SMC) and heads of the schools. Dzongu has 37 schools now. This number was 40 till the last academic session before three schools — Leek Primary School, Sakyong Primary School and Kusong Primary School — were shut down by the Human Resource Development Department.

"The menu of the meals varies in different schools. We provide rice, *daal* and *sabzi* as children are fond of *daal* and potatoes," informed Bhaichung Lepcha, one of the cooks who prepares mid-day meals at Pheedang Primary School in Lower Dzongu. "Sometimes we offer them *khichri* (rice, dal and vegetables cooked together), at other times we add eggs to the menu," he added.

The headmaster of the school, Nima Tshering Lepcha, said the mid-day meal programme has helped in improving daily attendance. Samten Lepcha, the headmaster of Sangdong Secondary School agreed, "An increased number of students attend school daily now." He added: "As the head of the school I make it a point

to check the meals before they are served to children in order to ensure that the food is prepared well in clean and hygienic conditions."

The parents too find the mid-day meal programme a big help as, apart from providing a nutritious meal to their children, the scheme also often spares them a long walk to the school to bring their children their tiffin.

Although the schools in Dzongu had to discontinue the preparation of mid-day meals in the beginning of this session

owing to a failure of supply of rice by the department — the vehicle supplying rice to the schools suffered a breakdown — the meals were resumed a month ago after the schools got their quota of rice.

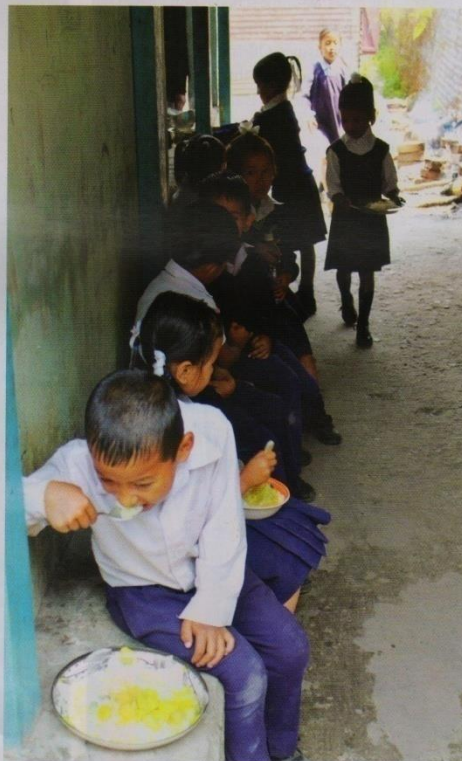
At Mangshila Senior Secondary School — that has 367 students — the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is run by a local women's SHG. Dilli Ram Limbu, panchayat president, Mangshila-Tibuk GPU, who is also an SMC member of Tibuk Junior High School, said that the SMC and the panchayats concerned also monitor the mid-day meals served in the schools.

While the rice is supplied by the department, the SMC and headmasters manage to buy other items from the nearby town of Mangan. "Sometimes we face difficulties when the supply is deficient," teachers said.

"Though children enjoy the food, it is a huge responsibility for us to ensure that the food is cooked on time, the vegetables are bought, cleaned and stored and that the utensils are washed," said Sonam Rongkup, headmaster, 4th Mile Primary School, Upper Dzongu.

The meals are mostly cooked on firewood. The two-room kitchen shed constructed through an SSA grant doubles up as the store and dining room.

Meanwhile, many schools in Dzongu have not yet received their miscellaneous funds and are finding it difficult to continue with the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Clearly, there remain gaps that need to be filled to ensure that the scheme achieves all that it is meant to.



from Anne Frank diary

experiences of her life during hiding during the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War II in a diary.

The diary later became the best-selling book "The Diary of A Young Girl".

The book, published posthumously, is a first person account of her life from June 1942 (the year her family went into hiding) to August 1944, a year before her death from typhoid fever in a concentration camp.

Through an exhibition on Anne Frank, a peer

guide training module (where students learn about Frank and act as guides to the exhibit) and putting together video clips on human rights issues pertaining to current scenario, the project will attempt to drive home the importance of human rights for school-goers.

A workshop for teachers on innovative training ideas to teach students about Anne Frank, the Holocaust and human rights is also a part of the project that will conclude Dec 13.

Bichitra Club spread awareness on AIDS

SE Report

GANGTOK, December 2: The World AIDS Day was observed at PAG officers' quarter complex at Syari by members of Bichitra Club in association with Sikkim State AIDS Control Society.

The members of

Bichitra club marched along the road from PAG colony to Hotel Royal Plaza and spread awareness on HIV/AIDS among the shopkeepers and local residents. Pamphlets supplied by the State AIDS Society were also distributed among the public.

BSF to take four-five years to take over Myanmar frontier

KOLKATA, December 2 (IANS): The BSF will take four to five years to fully take over its new responsibility of protecting the highly porous India-Myanmar border, a senior officer of the paramilitary force said Monday.

"The central government has already taken the decision that the BSF will guard the India-Myanmar border. We are working out the modalities of a smooth takeover of the border from

Additional Director General B.D. Sharma told media persons here.

The Assam Rifles, positioned around 70-80 km within the border, presently has the responsibility to man the 1,643 km long India-Myanmar frontier.

Sharma said a minimum of 41 battalions (approximately 41,000 troops) supervised by at least 12 deputy inspector generals and four inspector general rank officers headed by an

Orientation programme for MDM cooks, helpers



O.P. CHETTRI

NAMCHI, December 2: An orientation programme for cooks cum helpers was organized by the Mid Day Meal Cell of HRD department today here in the presence of HRD joint director M.K. Rai, deputy director D.K. Rai, assistant project coordinator Pema Thinley Bhutia and other officials.

The resource persons of the orientation programme were Nutrition Cell director

Bharati Basnett and Sanitation assistant director Sandhya Rai.

Welcoming the participants, D.K. Rai said the objectives of this training programme was to sensitize the participants to the hygiene, nutritional values and safe cooking of the mid day meal. M.K. Rai also mentioned that the cooks and helpers should be careful while cooking meal for the students. Similarly, Pema Thinley Bhutia while presenting the overview of the

MDM scheme, also made the participants aware of their role, aims of the scheme and possible enhancement of honorarium form the next financial year. Bharati Basnett presented the importance of the nutritional values of the food grains, vegetables to be cooked and also touched about the importance of cleanliness while cooking.

Sandhya Rai made the participants aware of personal hygiene, domestic hygiene and safe storages of rice and safe cooking.

Black Cat troops hold picnic for destitute home children



Children of Kingston destitute home take part in painting competition

2009, 91 people including 55 Bangladeshis were killed, while in 2010 the number was 56, which included 32 Bangladeshis.

On the flip side, the force has been sustaining a large number of injuries. Till November this year, 167 BSF troopers were injured and three of its men killed.

The BSF so far in the year has seized over one lakh cattle, fake India currency with face value of nearly Rs.80 lakh, 6,330 kg of

NEWS

Participatory training for west district MDM cooks, helpers

SE Report

MANGTOK, January 23: State Mid Day Meal (MDM) cell's district-wise participatory training on quality, safety and hygiene for cooks-cum-helpers of MDM theme of west district was held today in Gyalshing.

A total of 45 cooks from different schools of west district attended the training programme.

Human Resource Development (west) deputy directors J.K. Basnett and C.D. Bhutia, assistant education officer Raju Chandari, ASFO G.R. Sharma, HRD west coordinator Palzor Wangdi Bhutia and coordinator (HQ) Sonam Palzor Bhutia were present.

Director Bharati



MDM cooks from different schools of west district at the training.

Ghanashayam, trainer Ujjawala Jankar and executive Suresh M. - all from Akshaya Patra Foundation, Bangalore - were the resource persons for the training.

The cooks were trained on safety measures, quality of food, hygiene and others by the resource persons. They were also briefed on the basic safety measures in school kitchens

while using LPG and fire woods by the ASFO.

Upon completion of training, the participants received cooking kits and certificates.

Don't get misguided

DEEPAK SHARMA

MANGAN, January 23: The ruling Sikkim Democratic Party's women wing today convened a meeting at Lingdok-Namphing GPU of Kabi-Lungtsok constituency to discuss how women members can support the party in the upcoming general election.

The meeting was conducted under the aegis of cheli morcha vice convener Dawa Phuti Lepcha along with district convener Khimoo Lepcha, secretary Pintso Doma Bhutia, zilla member Devi Khatiwara, central executive member Sumitra Subba, other members of cheli morcha and party workers.

Addressing the gathering, Devi Khatiwara stated that the present government has accorded high status to the women. Seconding her view, Dawa Phuti Lepcha said that there is no substitute for SDF government in Sikkim as it has not only brought about huge



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Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Sikkim: A smooth ride to

by ASHLEY D.*

Providing nutritious food to children in school helps address two key problems: hunger and education. Sikkim has found the answer to this call.

The hot cooked mid-day meals served to school children of Sikkim up to primary level (class I-V) from 2002 and from class VI-VIII since 2008 has had an affirmative effect not only on the retention of dropout rate, enhanced enrolment of children, particularly of girl child at the elementary level, but has also helped improve the health of students, besides helping the families to tide over the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

As per data available with the department, there is improvement of enrolment especially of the girl child from class six to eight. In 2008 – when the cooked meal started – the enrolment was 11,178 boys and 14,285 girls. The figure jumped to 17,559 boys and 18,151 girls in 2013 academic session. However, enrolment in primary education decreased slightly. It was 30,941 boys and 31,524 girls in 2008, but decreased to 23,593 boys and 23,785 girls in 2013. This decrease in the primary level, the Director (MDM), HRD department, Sikkim, Mr. M.P. Subba points out is due to people's desire to send their children to private schools.

Overall, the above figures paint a rosy picture, but the MDM Cell in Sikkim doesn't

south districts of Sikkim, found the quality of the food served in the schools to the liking of the students as over 95 percent of the students and even the teachers who don't bring lunch ate at schools. The survey report presented to the department also revealed that the food was cooked in hygienic conditions, though there were complaints of delay in supply of food grains to remote schools.

Not just this, the MDM Cell, following guidelines of the Supreme Court has also ensured change in menu, and on a weekly basis in Sikkim. The State had initially started with rice and lentils. The new menu features rice, khichdi, dal, leafy (organic) vegetables, khir, achar, etc – all cooked in a style (local style) liked by the children. "I have strictly told all schools to serve eggs or meat to children once a month," said the director, adding "these tend to be feasible in secondary and senior secondary schools is more".

The North Bengal University – Monitoring Institution on MDM Scheme for Sikkim – during its second half yearly (April 1, 2012 to 30th September, 2012) survey conducted in north district – after the devastating earthquake of September 18, 2011 – discovered a novel practice: Voong Primary School and Namok Junior High School finalise menu in consultation with students.



ing per child per day is Rs. 3.45 in primary and Rs. 4.65 in upper primary (till June 2013, but the rate to the delight of the cooks has been enhanced to Rs. 5.00 for upper primary and Rs. 3.66 to primary from July 2013. The Govt enhances 7.5% of cooking cost every year.

However, on the flip side is the delay in regular payment to cooks / cooking agencies.

The same drawback was pointed out by Himalayan Educational Society in its survey report also highlighting the absence of a systematic bill processing.

MDM operations are complicated. Money comes from the Centre, it then reaches districts and individual schools based on enrolment, off-take and spending. But with the Sikkim MDM Cell's

plans to launch its website, and e-billing system by end of August 2013, this problem, the director feels, may also go away.

In yet another achievement, Sikkim in 2011 also became the first State in the country to introduce PDS wherein grain is procured from the storehouse of the Food Corporation of India, transported to districts and then to schools.

No doubt the implementation of the scheme is a big and complex affair. In Sikkim, it is estimated that some 85,300 children studying up to standard eight are fed cooked meals every day in some 879 government schools, including 85 monastic and 12 San-skrit pathshalas.

Earlier, though the Government of India norms don't cover the children of the pre-primary classes for hot cooked meal but Sikkim had unique system of such pre-primary classes in all the schools, these children were given hot cooked meal till the end of academic session of 2009. The pre-primary classes are now attached to Aaganwadi centers under Social Welfare department from the academic session 2010.

Overall the MDM journey in Sikkim has been smooth "The State has not come across