

## Chapter - 1

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Brief History

Arunachal Pradesh is situated on the extreme North-East extremity of India in the Trans- Himalayan region between the latitude 26°28` to 29°30` N and longitude 91°30` to 97°30` E with an area of 83,743 sq. km. and has a long international border with Bhutan to the West (160 Kms), China to the North and North-East (1080 Kms) and Myanmar to the East (440 Kms).

This beautiful land of rising sun was popularly known as NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) till January 21, 1972. It was administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam acting as his Agent. NEFA attained the status of Union Territory from 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1972 under the provision of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization Act of 1971) with the new name of ARUNACHAL PRADESH under the charge of a Chief Commissioner with its Headquarters at Shillong, the capital of the State of Meghalaya. From 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1975 this Union Territory was endowed with a Legislative Assembly having Chief Minister with a cabinet of four Ministers to assist the Lieutenant Governor appointed on the same day as the Administrator of the union Territory. The first General Election to the 30 member Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly was held in 1978, constituting a landmark in the political history of the Territory. The Headquarters of this Union Territory was then shifted from Shillong to Itanagar under then Subansiri District in 1978. Arunachal Pradesh had attained the status of a State on 20 February, 1987.

Till May 1980, Arunachal Pradesh consisted of five districts; thereafter numbers of districts were added after passing of the Arunachal Pradesh Reorganization of Districts Acts, 1980, thus there are twenty districts at present in the State, namely, Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Kurung Kumey, Kra Dadi Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Siang, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Namsai, Changlang, Tirap & Longding.

Arunachal Pradesh is the land of down-lit mountains. It is a land of lush green forests, deep river valleys and beautiful plateaus. The land is mostly mountainous with Himalayan ranges along the northern borders criss-cross with mountain ranges running north-south which divide the state into five major river valleys, viz., the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap. The mightiest amongst the rivers is the Siang, known as Tsangpo in Tibet and Brahmaputra after it is joined by the rivers Dibang and the Lohit in the plains of Assam.

The state is situated in the great Himalayan ranges with height ranging from 900 ft to 14000 ft height at Sela Pass. Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with breath takingly beautiful hilly terrains; deep gorges beautiful valleys and plateaus, dense and lush green forests with unique varieties of flora and fauna. It has numerous natural lakes, and rich mineral resources. The climate is highly humid in lower altitude and extremely cold in higher altitude. The annual average rainfall is about 35cms. The landslides and floods are natural phenomena occur in hilly and foothill region during summer monsoons.

Arunachal Pradesh is a thinly populated State in the country. As per 2011 Census, the population of this landlocked State is 1382611, of which males are 720232 and that of females 662379 with density of population of 17 persons per Sq.Km and the sex ratio of 920 and decadal growth rate of 25.92 percent.

Arunachal is a home of 26 major indigenous tribes and 110 sub-tribes and minor tribes each having distinctive tradition and culture, custom and language and thus this hilly State is predominantly inhabited by tribal population belonging to Indo-Mongoloid group.

On the basis of socio-religious affinities, the people inhabiting in the land can be placed under three broad cultural groups. First group consists of Monpas and Sherdukpen. Monpas inhabiting high mountain ranges bordering China and follow the Mahayana sect of Buddhism, whereas, the Khamptis follow the Hinayana sect of Buddhism.

The second group consists of Mijis, Akas, Nyishis, Tagins, Apatanis, Adis, Mishimis etc. believe in Donyi Polo - the Sun and Moon. Their religious worship goes with the phases of agricultural cycles.

The third group consists of Nocktes, Wangchos, Tangsas and Tutsas of Changlang and Tirap district. The Nocktes practices the elementary form of Vaishnavism and Tangas worship their God in Rang Frah Mandir. Now a day, some Arunachalees have also adapted Christianity. The different tribal groups have a rich tradition of their own colorful festivals like Lossar, Nyokum, Dree, Boori-Boot, Si-Donyi, Mopin, Solung, Reh, Tamaaladu, Sangken, Chalo-Loku, Oriah, etc.

The economy of Arunachal Pradesh mainly depends on agriculture and its allied activities. The practice of Jhum cultivation prevalent amongst the tribes of the state and while terrace cultivation predominant in undulating plateaus and wet rice cultivation in the plains of foothills. Rice, maize, finger millets, potatoes, ginger etc. are the major agricultural crops of the state.

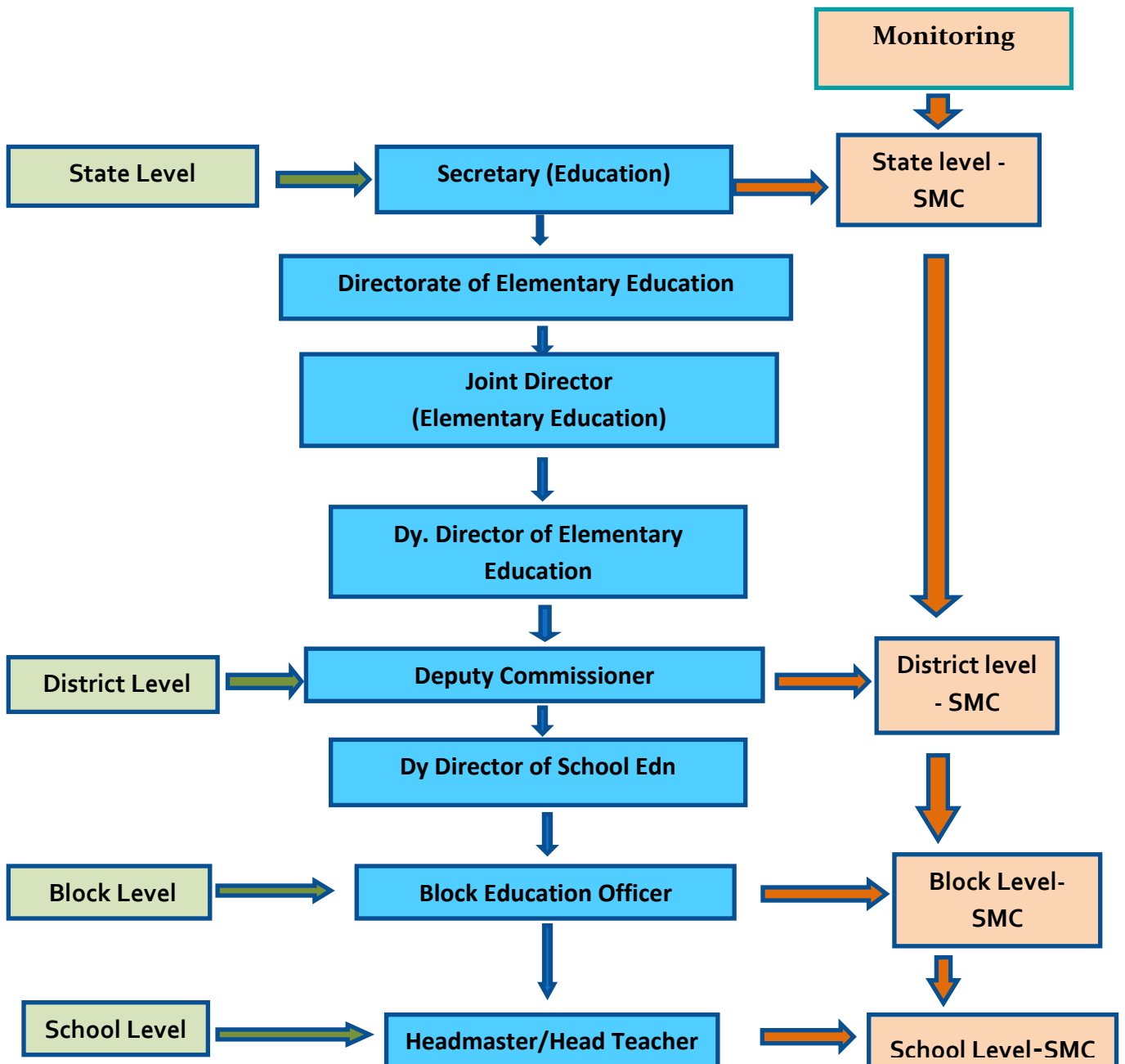
Although Arunachal Pradesh is thinly and sparsely populated state but it is rich in flora and fauna. Vast natural resources are available for generating electricity through hydel-power. The State is also rich in mineral resources which are being extracted now. The entire State is hilly with difficult terrain and number of turbulent rivers and rivulets which pose constant problems for smooth running of surface communication.

The difficult terrain, communication bottleneck, long distance among small and scattered villages and over and above the unfavorable weather conditions are main handicaps in launching of a large scale gigantic type of scheme like Mid Day Meal in the State.

The road transport is the main mode of transportation in the state. It connects district headquarters with the State Capital of Itanagar. Helicopter service plays important role in the most remote areas where there is no road connectivity between district headquarters and remote administrative circle headquarters. Such places take five to seven days foot march to reach the destinations.

The Secretary (Education) is the Head of Department of Education and Directors are the Heads of Offices of the Elementary Education and Secondary Education and Higher & Technical Education in the State. The Deputy Directors of School Education (DDSE) are the Heads of offices of Education at the district level. The Block Education Officers (BEO) is the supervisory officers at Block Levels.

1.2. Management Structure of MDM – Arunachal Pradesh



## **Rationale of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme**

Mid-Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1995, first Mid-Day Meal programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By mid 1980 three States, viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu had universalized a cooked mid-day meal programme with their own resources for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91, the number of States implementing the MDM programme with their own resources had increased significantly. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15<sup>th</sup> August'1995 in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98, the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2003-04 to cover not only children in class: I-V in Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools but also the children studying in centers run under Education Guarantee Scheme, Alternative Innovative Education and Community Schools. With a view to enhance enrolment, retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the scheme has been extended to cover Upper Primary children studying in class: VI-VIII in Government, Aided and Local Body schools in the year 2007-08.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the MDM Scheme covers 108502 and 59063 children enrolled in Primary and Upper Primary level during 2018-19. The MDM Programme was first launched in the State on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1995 in five districts with the rest of States of Indian Union. Initially only raw rice was provided to the children, but from 2003-04 onwards, in addition to food grains, the Central Government began to provide two other major components, viz. cost of cooking and provision of essential infrastructure in order to serve hot cooked meals to the children as per the Directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

### **Objectives:**

The programme seeks to address two of the most pressing problems for the majority of the school children viz. hungry and education by:

- Improving the nutritional status of children of class I-VIII in Government, Local Body and Government Aided Schools and Special Training Centers (STC) and Community Schools (CS);
- Encouraging poor children belonging to disadvantaged section (ST/SC), to attend school more regularly and help them to concentrate on class-room (activities by eliminating class-room hunger);
- Providing nutritional support to Primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation;
- Fostering equality among the different socio-economical groups and narrow the gender gap.

### **1.3. Process of Plan Formulation**

The success of any social welfare scheme depends upon the proper planning and implementation. Since Mid-Day Meal is a decentralized scheme and therefore the planning process starts at the school level. For effective planning, the core planning team was formed at school to state level for the year 2018-19. Accordingly, the planning teams at different levels consisting of experienced teachers and community leaders including women groups have been formed as follows:

#### **School/Village Level:**

The School Management Committee (SMC), headed by a chairman selected from amongst parents and PRI members of the village and teachers, is formed in all schools/ villages. The SMC meetings are held at every school to review the scheme implementation and also to put forward proposal for the next financial year to the Block Education Office.

#### **Block Level**

At the block level, a committee headed by the Administrative Officer has been constituted at respective block. Under his control the BEO works as members – Secretary for the Planning and Implementation of MDM Programme in the block. The block level members are selected from Panchayati Raj Members, Women, NGO, parents and teachers. The block level core group convenes meeting to review the performance of each school thereafter it compiles and finalizes the block level plan and submits the plan to the district.

#### **District Level**

At district level, a planning committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Dy. Director of School Education is the Nodal Officer of the MDM programme. The members have been selected from heads of Department, Principals, Headmasters Hr Sec/Sec, Block Education Officer, Principal DIET, Zilla Parishad Members, Women activist etc. The district plan is compiled on the basis of block plans after conducting a meeting for finalization of the District Annual Work Plan and Budget (MDM) Scheme, 2019-20 and it was accorded approval by the District Level Committee.

#### **State Level**

At state level, a planning team has been formed under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Education), Director of Elementary Education as Nodal Officer with 23 Dy Directors of School Education & Block Education Officers (BEOs) of 23 districts and Deputy Director of Elementary Education (MDM) SHQ and State Coordinators (MDM) as members. This planning team after careful appraisal and analysis of various aspects of district plans, the State Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2018-19 for MDM Scheme was prepared. The meeting of State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee (Executive Committee) of MDM Programme was convened on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 to review the performance of the districts. The committee also discussed on the issues that are highlighted in the last year PAB meeting of Mid Day Meal held in 2018 and thus it has recommended strategies for effective implementation of the programme. Finally the proposals of the Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2019-20 for Mid Day Meal Scheme accorded approval by the committee.

## Collection of DISE Data

For collection of data at various levels, micro planning process has been taken up in the districts. During the micro planning process, the BEOs and Data Entry were engaged in for collection of data on educational institutions and children (6-14 years) enrolled in eligible schools: Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided and Special Training Centers including community schools availing benefits of MDM. The main source of data on educational indicators is the UDISE, 2018-19 available in the Directorate of School Education, Government of Arunachal Pradesh and Census, 2011.

State level Orientation Training Program for Head Teachers has been conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 at Itanagar. Head Teachers were trained in maintaining academic calendar activities, account maintenance, record keepings, cooking & serving uninterrupted quality MDM, contingency plan of MDM scheme, importance of kitchen garden in schools, MDM entitlement, etc. Funds are being placed to the districts to conduct similar training programs.

For preparation of AWP & B, 2018-19, three days State level Workshop on preparation of AWP&B, 2018-19 was held w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 at State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Itanagar. All the BEOs/District Coordinators including Data Entry Operators attended this workshop. Emphasizes was given on collecting authentic data through UDISE, e-transfer of funds, payment through account deposit of honorarium to cook-cum-helper.

The man power requirements for Management Information System of MDM at the State/District level have been strengthened with the appointment of the following supporting staff as given under:

### At Directorate level

i) Data Entry Operator	:	1
ii) Contingency peon (Grade-IV staff)	:	1

### At District level

i) Data entry Operator	:	23
ii) Contingency peon (Grade-IV staff)	:	Nil

### Manpower Requirements (Proposal):

Sl.No.	No.of District/Block	Data Entry Operator
1	99 Blocks	99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>

The planning process at District and State level has been documented properly in form of booklet (Annual Work Plan and Budget)

In order to ensure the effective implementation, the following Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have been constituted for smooth monitoring of mid day meals in schools in the State to prevent a tragedy like Bihar. Further, the committees will take all possible steps to

prevent any untoward incidents and to strictly monitor distribution of the meals and ensure quality. The chairman of the vigilance committee meetings would be Member of Parliament.

The Monitoring and Vigilance Committees at District, Block and School levels are:

**1. District Monitoring & Vigilance Committee :**

- |       |  |   |              |
|-------|--|---|--------------|
| i.    | Member of Parliament                       | : | Chairman     |
| ii.   | Deputy Commissioner                        | : | Member Secey |
| iii.  | Dy Director of School Education            | : | Member       |
| iv.   | District Medical Officer                   | : | Member       |
| v.    | District Agriculture Officer               | : | Member       |
| vi.   | Child Development Programme Officer        | : | Member       |
| vii.  | Zila Parishad Member Chairperson           | : | Member       |
| viii. | Principal of GHSS to be nominated by DC    | : | Member       |
| ix.   | District Food & Civil Supply Officer       | : | Member       |
| x.    | Representative from Power & PHE Department | : | Member       |

It will conduct meeting quarterly to review the implementation of the scheme. It will also prepare a contingency plan for Health Centers - linkage with School Health Programme to ensure preparedness for any emergency situation.

**2. Block Monitoring & Vigilance Committee :**

- |      |  |   |              |
|------|--|---|--------------|
| i.   | SDO/EAC/CO                                       | : | Chairman     |
| ii.  | Block Education Officer                          | : | Member       |
| iii. | CDPO   | : | Member       |
| iv.  | PRI member to be nominated by Chairman           | : | Member       |
| v.   | Principal/Headmaster to be nominated by chairman | : | Member Secey |

It will conduct meeting monthly to review the implementation of the scheme.

**3. School Level Committee :**

- |      |                                 |   |          |
|------|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| i.   | Headmaster/Principal            | : | Chairman |
| ii.  | A teacher to be nominated by HM | : | Member   |
| iii. | A member of SMC                 | : | Member   |
| iv.  | A Cook                          | : | Member   |

The members must taste the food/meals before serving it to the students every meal day and reports on tasting of meals are recorded in the school meal register. It will conduct meeting monthly to review the implementation aspects.

**4. Storage Verification Committee :**

- i. School Management Committee will thoroughly verify the storage of foodgrains and other items monthly and submit its report to the Block Education Officer for follow up action at the Block and District level committee meetings.
- ii. The District/Block level Committee will initiate verification of foodgrains (rice) stock at FCI godowns at District/Block HQs before lifting or delivery to the implementing levels. Rice must be of Fair Average Quality as per MDM Guidelines.
- iii. Making ISI- certified oil and salt must be used for cooking.

The Education Department is initiating the Testing of nutrition value of food /food items being served to the students with the help of Government appointed Nutritional Experts and Dieticians.

**2. Description and assessment of the programme implemented in the year 2018-19 and proposal for Financial 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; problem areas for regular serving of meals and action taken to avoid interruption in future.**

The Mid-Day Meal Programme was implemented smoothly in all 23 districts across the State of Arunachal Pradesh during the academic session 2018-19. Cooked meals were served to all eligible students studying in 3182 Primary and Upper Primary schools for 220 working days till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. Difficult terrain and absence of road connectivity in remote locations are the major challenging factors contributing to irregularity in serving mid day meals in hard to reach schools. Despite these adverse conditions, the mid day meals are served to children by joint efforts of local administration and school management committees. Sometime, the regularity of programme implementation might have been interrupted by natural calamity like floods, landslides, snowfall, etc affecting transportation of food grains. Similarly, many schools situated in far flung areas bordering international borders remain cut off from districts headquarters because of landslides during monsoon and snowfall during winter seasons. Above all, the implementation of the scheme becomes difficult in the remote schools having low enrolment as transportation cost of commodities is more than the resource allocation to a school. This, in fact, is due to cost disability of head load system of transportation of commodities to the remote areas.

**2.2. System of cooking, serving and supervising mid day meals in the schools.**

The mid day meals are cooked in kitchen sheds by cook-cum-helpers under the supervision of Teacher in charge, senior most Teacher and Headmaster/Principal. Occasionally the members of SMC/ PRI / MTA also visit the school during mid day meal serving hours. Mostly the meals are cooked by using fire wood which is locally available. In few schools located in District Headquarters LPG gas is used. Due to absence of dining hall, mid day meal is served in class rooms or in veranda. In some schools, extra class rooms are used for serving mid day meals. Before serving the meals to the children teacher in charge/headmaster test the food. Children are made to wash their hand and sit in line. Cook-cum-helpers serve the food to children under the supervision of teacher in charge/headmaster.

**2.3. Details about weekly Menu.**

**2.3.1 Weekly Menu – Day wise (Suggestive)**

Sl.No	Day	Menu
1	Monday	Rice,Dal, Green vegetables
2	Tuesday	Khichri with green leafy vegetables
3	Wednesday	Rice, Dal, Green vegetables, fruit
4	Thursday	Khichri with green leafy vegetables
5	Friday	Rice,Dal, Green vegetables, fruit
6	Saturday	Khichri with green leafy vegetables

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

Fruits such as orange, apple, banana, pineapple etc are provided occasionally as these are seasonal. Milk is costly as well as not available in rural areas. Eggs are very costly and not available in remote and far flung areas in the state. It was decided in the state level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meeting held from time to time that there should be minimum food items



in the menu so that it can be manageable/affordable and attracted to children; superfluous menu should be discouraged.

### 2.3.3 Usage of Double Fortified Salt:

Unavailability of Double Fortified Salt in the market is the main reason for less usage of this item. However, instructions have been issued to schools from time to time for use of double fortified salt in mid day meal preparation as per availability in the local market.

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

Menu is decided at school level according to availability of items at local level as per availability of cooking ingredients.

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

There is a clear provision for local variation in the menu of Mid Day Meal Scheme. Green leafy vegetables and fruits are available in rural areas with minimum prices and these are important items included in the menu, but eggs are not available and unaffordable.

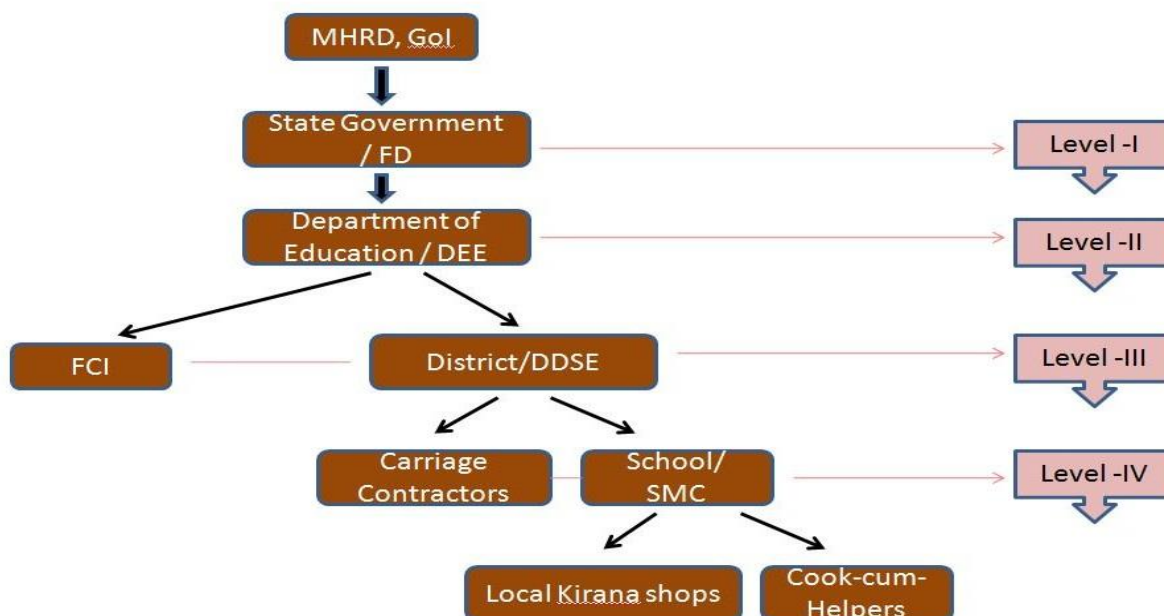
### 2.3.6 Timings for serving of mid - day meal at school level:

The timings for serving of mid- day meals in Primary and Upper Primary Schools is between 12:30 pm to 1:30 pm. However, in the schools having two shifts (morning & day), the timings for morning shift (primary section) is 10:00 am to 11:00 am and day shift (upper primary section) is 1:30 pm to 2:00 pm. Few two shifts schools are located in urban centre where there is large number children in secondary and higher secondary schools with elementary sections.

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

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

The existing mechanism for release of funds upto school/implementing agency level is shown below.



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

Till 2016-17, the mode of release of fund under Mid Day Meal Scheme was through Government Treasury mode. From 2018-19, the mode of release of fund is through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The remuneration of Data Entry Operator and honorarium to Cook cum Helper are transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under PFMS platform. With the introduction of this system, transfer of funds at all level is made through e-transfer through PFMS system. Further all payments are made through account payment. It is expected that in coming years the fund flow to the schools will be smoother and less time consuming.

#### 2.4.3. Dates when the fund released to State Authority / Directorate / District / Block / Gram Panchayat and finally to the Cooking Agency / School. [Rs. in lakh]

Sl. No	Installment /Component	Amount	Date of receiving funds by the State	Status of Releasing of funds by the State				Date on which Block/School received funds	
				Directorate Authority		District		School	
				Amount	Date	Amount	Date	Amount	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>(A) Recurring Assistance</b>									
1	Adhoc Grant (25%)	644.68	5/5/18	644.68	12/12/18	644.68	20/12/19	695.80	20/12/19
2	Balance of 1st Installment	756.35	15/9/18	756.35	11/02/19	756.35	15/02/19	773.33	15/02/19
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment.	1082.62	11/02/19	1082.62	25/03/19	1082.62	15/02/19	1082.62	15/02/19
<b>(B) Non-Recurring Assistance</b>									
4	Kitchen-cum-store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	R/Kitchen Devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

This year the main reason for delay in release of fund was due to various hurdles in registration of agencies, like, districts, schools & cook-cum-helper in the PFMS system. The problem was more severe in schools located in remote areas where there is no banking services.

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

Food grains are lifted in time. So the schools/implementing agencies are implementing Mid Day Meal schemes by procuring food materials from local suppliers on billing basis. Sometimes, school contingency funds like, Pupils fund also help the schools in uninterrupted implementation of MDM scheme.

#### 2.4.6. Initiatives taken by the State for pre-positioning of funds with the implementing agencies in the beginning of the year.

PFMS system of fund transfer to schools has been introduced. After clear cut mapping of schools and in due time, funds will be pre-positioned with the implementing agencies in the beginning of the year.

## 2.5. Food grains management:

### 2.5.1. Timeframe for lifting, District wise lifting calendar of foodgrains:

Tentative Schedule for Drawing & Lifting of Foodgrains (Rice) under MDM from FCI base depots during 2018-19 is as under:

Sl.No.	Activity	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter
1	Drawing & Lifting of foodgrains	1-25 <sup>th</sup> of June,2018*	1-25 <sup>th</sup> of July,2018	1-25 <sup>th</sup> of October,2018	1-25 <sup>th</sup> of January,2019
2	Submission Bills	15 <sup>th</sup> of July,2018	15 <sup>th</sup> of August,2018	15 <sup>th</sup> of November,2018	15 <sup>th</sup> of February,2019

\* 45 days summer vacation from 17.04.2017 to 31.05.2017.

However, the lifting of foodgrains is subject to availability of foodgrain stock at FCI depots; non-availability of foodgrain stock in FCI depot, natural calamity like floods, landslides, blockade of road, etc disrupt the timely lifting of food grains during monsoon period.

### 2.5.2. System for ensuring lifting of FAQ foodgrains (Joint inspections at the time of lifting etc.):

The District Administration/Deputy Commissioner constitutes joint inspection team comprising representatives from district education department, district civil supply department, FCI to carry out joint inspections for ensuring lifting of FAQ foodgrains under Mid Day Meal in respective district.

### 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 foodgrain 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 such case has been reported from the districts.

### 2.5.4. System for Transportation and distribution of food grains:

The District Administration/Deputy Commissioner floats quotation for nomination of a carriage contractor/transporter for lifting, transportation and delivery of foodgrains (rice) from FCI designated depot to schools under proper monitoring and supervision of the Deputy Director of School Education and Block Education Officer at district and block level. cost of transportation of commodities by means of head load is relatively very high because of difficult terrain and backward connectivity in remote interior areas such as areas near the international borders. This, in fact, is due to cost disability of head load system of transportation of commodities to the remote areas. The current rate of transport assistance at the flat rate Rs.260 per quintal from FCI godown to schools is not adequate to meet the cost disability of manual carrying charges of foodgrain under MDM programme in Arunachal Pradesh.

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

Normally the quantity of unspent balance of foodgrains with the schools is a meager quantity. However, when the quantity is of good deal then the same is kept as buffer stock to meet the challenges of unprecedented incidents of delay in supply of food grains due to natural calamities.

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

There is acute shortage of storage facility at district, block and school levels for proper storage of materials. Foodgrains are stored in rented house at district/block headquarters before delivery to respective schools. Because of dilapidated conditions of kitchen-cum-store foodgrains/ food items are stored in office room of the school. Theft of food items from schools are also reported by the school authorities. The carriage contractors have to manage their own storage facilities and expenses for this are borne from existing Transportation cost of food grains.

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

The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh will initiate construction of kitchen – cum – store including other infrastructural facilities in phase manner. Proposal in this regard has already been submitted through BADP programme.

**2.6. Payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI.**

**2.6.1. System for payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI; whether payments made at district level or State level**

The Food Corporation of India is appreciated for providing uninterrupted food grains under Mid Day Meal every quarter during the year. This has, in fact, helped the district administration to implement the scheme smoothly and effectively.

**Payment of cost of foodgrains towards FCI bills up to 31.03.2018:**

Stage	Bill raised by FCI		Payment to FCI	
	Quantity (in MTs)	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Quantity (in MTs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Primary	3952.55	118.42	3952.55	118.42
Upper Primary				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3952.55</b>	<b>118.42</b>	<b>3952.55</b>	<b>118.42</b>

The payment of cost of food grains towards FCI bills is made at State level instead of payment at district level. This helps the department to make uniform payment of cost of food grains in time. There is no pending bills of food grains for the year 2018-19.

**2.6.2. Status of pending bills of FCI of the previous year and the reasons for pendency:**

There are no any pending liabilities/bills of the previous years with FCI.

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

If there are any pending bills of previous year, it is cleared immediately on receipt of fund from the Centre and on release from State Government.

**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:**

There is regular meeting between the District Nodal Officers and FCI for lifting of food grains in time.

**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.**

District Nodal Officers are submitting reports on regular basis after lifting of food grains from FCI godown.

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

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) normally submits bills against foodgrains lifted from the FCI depots by the respective district administration quarterly to the State Nodal Department (Education) to make payment at the state level instead at district level to avoid delay in payment. However, sometimes there is delay in payment to FCI due to lengthy procedure of release of fund from the state finance department.

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

The problem may likely to arise when pre-payment system is strictly adopted by the FCI, otherwise the state nodal department doesn't have any issue regarding payment to FCI.

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

Usually the delay in payment of cost of food grains to FCI occurs in 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the year when the release of adhoc installment is delayed. Thereafter, there is no such delay in payment of cost of food grains.

**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 is following the norms prescribed by MHRD while engaging cook-cum-helpers.

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

The State does not have different norms for engagement of cook-cum-helpers.

**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.**

As the norms prescribed by MHRD is being followed while engaging cook-cum-helpers, there is almost no difference in the number of cook-cum-helpers eligible for engagement as per norms and the CCH actually engaged.

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

Payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and implementing agencies are made through e-transfer into their accounts. With the introduction of PFMS system, there is no provision for cash payment to cook-cum-helper.

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

Cook-cum-helpers are paid on monthly basis as per availability of fund at school level.

**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 such case reported from districts/schools.

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

The rate of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers is Rs.1000 per month for 10 (ten) months in a year.

**2.7.8. Number of cook-cum-helpers having bank accounts:**

Number of cook-cum-helper having bank accounts are 6525.

Frequent change of cook-cum-helpers is experienced by the school authority as the daily wages of laborers is more than the monthly honorarium paid to a cook-cum-helper under Mid Day Meal Scheme.

**2.7.9. Number of cook-cum-helpers receiving honorarium through their bank accounts.**

Number of cook-cum-helper receiving honorarium through bank accounts are 6525.

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

Health check – ups of cook - cum - helpers is possible only in district headquarters where health check – ups /medical facilities are available. In remote rural areas these facilities are absent. Instructions are given to district education authorities to coordinate with the health department to conduct check-up of cook cum helpers.

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

Most of the cooks-cum- helpers do not wear head gears and gloves due to non-availability of fund under MME for procurement of such safety items at school level. So, instructions are issues to all school head teachers to impart basic training on safety and hygiene aspects to the cook- cum - helpers.

**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 are no centralized kitchens in any of the school in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

**2.7.13. Mechanism adopted for the training of cook cum helpers. Total numbers 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 of cook-cum-helpers.**

The Block Education Officers and District Programme Coordinators are given training as resource persons to train Cooks-cum-Helpers on good practice of hygienic cooking. These trained BEOs & Coordinators (MDM) impart the basic trainings on good practice of cooking to the CcH in the school itself. No professional training course has been imparted to Cook-cum-Helper as on date.

**2.7.14. 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.**

Number of cook-cum-helper benefitting from social security schemes are 5166.

**2.8. Procurement and storage of cooking ingredients and condiments:**

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

Cooking ingredients such as pulses, vegetables, salt, condiments, etc are procured at school level as per guidelines of the government. The school authorities decide system for procuring good quality cooking ingredients and these are stored in well covered containers in the school.

**2.8.2. Whether FIFO method has been adopted in usage of pulses and condiments etc. or not.**

The FIFO method has been adopted in usage of pulses and condiments at school level so that coking ingredients are utilized economically.

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

Ingredients and condiments are stored in well covered containers to prevent contamination from pest and rodents. All schools don't have a kitchen - cum - store ; so a room in the school is arranged for safe storage of cooking ingredients of mid day meals.

Break up of nutrition content and cost of meal per child per day as per State Nutrition/Expenditure norm including Central Assistance and Sate contribution (unit cost) for Primary and Upper Primary stage as under MDM proposed for 2018-19 as under:

**A: Primary (for 2018-19)**

Sl. No.	Food Item	Quantity (in grams)	Cost of quantity recommended (in Rs)	Calories	Protein content (in grams)
1	Food grains (Rice)	100	free of cost	310	6
2	Pulses	20	1.68	70	6

3	Vegetables ( in leafy	50	1.23	25	0
4	Oil & fat	5	0.58	45	0
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	0.22	0	0
6	Fuel	As per need	0.64	0	0
7	Any other item	0		0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>12</b>

**B: Upper Primary**

Sl. No.	Food Item	Quantity (in grams)	Cost of quantity recommended (in Rs)	Calories	Protein content (in grams)
1	Food grains (Rice)	150	free of cost	535	8
2	Pulses	30	2.75	105	12
3	Vegetables ( in leafy	75	1.81	43	0
4	Oil & fat	7.5	0.90	67	0
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	0.23	0	0
6	Fuel	As per need	0.82	0	0
7	Any other item	0		0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6.51</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>20</b>

Procurement of cooking ingredients like pulses, vegetables, oil, salt & condiments are done locally by school authority in consultation with SMC members and as per rate prescribed for cooking cost per child per day under MDM Guidelines. Many far flung schools have to purchase cooking ingredient items like pulses, oil, salt and condiments from local shops costlier than market prices at district headquarters. So, schools in far flung areas purchase local produce like green vegetables. Eggs are not available and affordable.

**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.**

Guidelines dated 13.02.2015 on food safety and hygiene in school level kitchens under Mid Day Meal Scheme was widely circulated to the schools. Districts are also conducting workshop for cook-cum-helpers on food safety and hygiene.

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

Guidelines dated 13.02.2015 on food safety and hygiene in school level kitchens under Mid Day Meal Scheme was widely circulated to the schools. Districts are also conducting workshop for cook-cum-helpers on food safety and hygiene.

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

**2.9.1 Number of schools using LPG for cooking MDM.**

Number of schools using LPG for cooking MDM are 64 schools.

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

LPG gas is not available at door step in rural areas. However, schools located in District Headquarters are encouraged to use LPG as mode of fuel in MDM. This expenses has to borne from existing Cooking cost rate. Planning process under Education Department has been decentralized through Chief Minister's Samast Shiksha Yojana. Under this Yojana, there are provisions for the districts to submit their proposal for LPG connection in the schools, procurement of eating plates, tumbler & spoon and drinking water supply in schools.



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

It is not finalized yet.

## **2.10. Kitchen-cum-stores:**

### **2.10.1. Procedure and status of construction of kitchen-cum-store:**

Construction of kitchen - cum - stores is carried by the school management committee under the supervision and monitoring of the district educational administration. So fund is devolved to the school management committee for execution of the civil works through community participation. Total 4084 numbers of kitchen sheds were constructed under Mid Day Meal Scheme at the flat rate of Rs.0.60 lakh per unit during the financial years 2006-07 to 2008-09.

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

Kitchen sheds whatever sanctioned during 2006-07 at flat rate of Rs.0.60 lakh per unit could hardly mitigate the actual requirements of standardized model of kitchen-cum-stores. So, kitchen sheds were constructed with locally available materials with CGI sheets roofing. Durability of this kitchen sheds last not more than 2 or 3 years. This, in fact, is the main reason for poor conditions of the existing kitchen sheds in schools.

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

The School Management Committee under the supervision and monitoring of the head teachers, block and district educational functionaries undertook responsibility for carrying out construction work through local community. The Junior Engineer under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the State SSA Rajya Mission extends technical support to civil works.

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

No kitchen-cum-stores are constructed through convergence so far. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh is taking initiatives to construct kitchen-cum-stores under state plan and border area development programme in phase manner from the next financial years.

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

No fresh sanction for construction of kitchen-cum-stores has been accorded to the State of Arunachal Pradesh by Govt of India till date. Renovation/maintenance of kitchen sheds shall be taken up with the financial assistance from the State Government during the next fiscal year as it was suggested in the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in February,2016.

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

Out of 4085 sanctioned, 4084 kitchen sheds, during the period from 2006-07 to 2008-09 have already been completed. One kitchen shed was not completed because of shortfall of fund. No fresh sanction of kitchen-cum-stores has been accorded to the State of Arunachal Pradesh till now.

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

The unutilized balance was almost Nil.

**2.10.8. Details of the kitchen cum stores constructed in convergence. Details of the agency engaged for the construction of this kitchen-cum- stores.**

No kitchen cum stores constructed in convergence.

**2.11. Kitchen Devices:**

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

Fund for procurement of kitchen devices @ Rs.5000/- per school is released to the disposal of district administration district to procure at district level as per convenience by observing all codal formalities; thereafter devices are provided to schools. Fund for replacement of kitchen devices is released to schools and replacement is made as per need base of each school. The school management committee decides the system of procurement of devices.

**2.11.2. Status of procurement of kitchen devices.**

Status of procurement of kitchen devices is 100%.

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

Supply of food containers to centralized kitchen in 19 clusters from ONGC have been reported from Namsai District.

**2.11.4. Availability of eating plates. Source of funding of eating plates.**

Eating plates are made available to all eligible schools with the funds allocated under Mid Day Meal Scheme. Under State Government scheme - Chief Minister's Samast Shiksha Yojana, there are provision for procurement of eating plates where ever required.

**2.12. Measures taken to rectify:**

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

Stringent instructions are issued to the districts to lift the food grains in the first half of the first month of each quarter so that a uniform utilization of food grains and cooking cost system is maintained through districts. Monthly lifting of food grains is not viable in Arunachal Pradesh as FCI issues food grains quarterly. Lifting and distribution of food grains sometimes interrupted owing to floods in plain areas and landslides in hilly and mountainous areas caused disruption to road communication.

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

The State Government issued instructions/guidelines to the Deputy Director of School Education/Block Education Officers to supervise and monitor the head teachers/teacher in-charge (MDM) as to how optimum utilization of foodgrains and cooking cost is managed. Maintenance of up to date records is made mandatory at school level.

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

Instructions/guidelines are issued to all District Coordinators (MDM) and Data Entry Operators to take precautionary measures to do away mismatch of data reported through MPRs, QPRs, AWP&B, MDM-MIS so that the data/information reported are reliable and scientific usable for all purposes. Hence, every step is being taken to make data entry into MDM web portal is accurate and authentic.

### **2.13. Quality of food:**

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

A committee is constituted with the Head of the school as chairman, a teacher, a SMC member and cooks to undertake the tasting of food/meals before serving it to the children on daily basis:

The members must taste the food/meals before serving it to the students every meal day and reports on tasting of meals are recorded in the school meal register. It will conduct meeting monthly to review the implementation aspects.

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

Maintenance of roaster of parents, community for presence in the school on each day is not reported by the districts/schools. However, every schools have tasting register where there is a separate column for parents and community members who taste the food on randomly on working days.

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

There is no any reputed /accredited laboratory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh to carry out the testing of food samples served under Mid Day Meals. So the state health department has been requested to initiate collection of food samples from schools; but till now the results of testing food samples is not received.

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

There is no any reputed /accredited laboratory in the State.

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

Due to absence of recognized lab, testing of food samples was not done.

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

No sample has been tested till date.

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

Guidelines were widely circulated to the schools. Districts are also conducting workshop for cook-cum-helpers with regard to quality of food.

### **2.14. Involvement of NGOs / Trusts:**

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

The State Government has not yet initiated engagement of NGOs/Trusts for serving Mid Day Meals and there is no provision of centralized kitchen in schools in the state. However, after completion of construction of Centralized Kitchen in Itanagar and Namsai, the State Government may engaged qualified NGOs for serving MDM through centralized kitchen.

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

No NGOs/Trusts are serving meal in rural areas in Arunachal Pradesh.

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

Doesn't arise

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

Doesn't arise.

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

Doesn't arise.

**2.14.6. Whether sealed/insulated containers are used for supply of meals to schools.**

Doesn't arise.

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

Doesn't arise.

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

Doesn't arise

**2.14.9. Testing of food samples at centralized kitchens.**

Doesn't arise

**2.14.10. Whether NGO is receiving grant from other organizations for the mid day meal. If so, the details thereof.**

No.

**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 information at a prominent visible place in school:**

Display of Logo, entitlement of children in terms of foodgrains, cooking cost, and other information relevant to the Mid Day Meal Scheme at prominent place in the school is made mandatory. A good deal of fund is required under MME component for developing / printing logo and mandatory display boards as suggested by the school authorities. It is to mention that primary and upper primary schools are facing paucity of fund as these schools don't collect fees under the provision of RTE Act, 2009.

#### **2.15.2. Dissemination of information through MDM website:**

Separate website for dissemination of information on Mid Day Meal Scheme is not yet developed so far. The website of the Directorate of Elementary Education, Government of Arunachal Pradesh is [www.arpedu.nic.in](http://www.arpedu.nic.in). It will help in dissemination of information on educational programmes and policies of the department in future.

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

Community monitoring of the scheme at school level is normally carried out by the members of the school management committee and Gram Panchayats. Sometimes the Mothers' Groups do visit school to see the performance of school activities; however, many schools don't have maintained Mother Roaster. Inspection register is properly maintained at the school level by the head teacher.

#### **2.15.4. Tasting of meals by community members:**

A committee is constituted with the following members at school level to undertake the tasting of food/meals before serving it to the children on daily basis:

i.	Headmaster/Principal	:	Chairman
ii.	A teacher to be nominated by HM	:	Member
iii.	A member of SMC	:	Member
iv.	A Cook	:	Member

The members must taste the food/meals before serving it to the students every meal day and reports on tasting of meals are recorded in the school meal register. It will conduct meeting monthly to review the implementation aspects.

#### **2.15.5. Conducting Social Audit:**

Conducting of Social Audit by reputed NGOs has not been undertaken. However, School Management Committee(SMC) in some of the schools are undertaking social audit of MDM scheme in their respective locality.

##### **2.15.5.1 Whether Social Audit has been carried out or not**

No.

##### **2.15.5.2 If no, in 2.15.5.1, reasons thereof.**

Absence of reputed NGOs in the State.

##### **2.15.5.3 Details of action taken by the State on the findings of Social Audit.**

DNA.

##### **2.15.5.4 Impact of Social Audit in the schools.**

DNA

##### **2.15.5.5 Action Plan for Social Audit during 2019-20**

State shall invite reputed NGOs to conduct Social Audit.

#### **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:**

State level Orientation Training Program for 80 Head Teachers has been conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 at Itanagar. Head Teachers were trained in maintaining academic

calendar activities, account maintenance, record keepings, cooking & serving uninterrupted quality MDM, contingency plan of MDM scheme, importance of kitchen garden in schools, MDM entitlement, etc. Funds are being placed to the districts to conduct similar training programs.

Training of cooks-cum-helpers in Personal Hygiene, Basig Hygiene, washing & cleaning, garbage disposal, etc. were conducted in 04 districts covering 618 cooks-cum-helpers. Moreover, CcH were imparted basic training on cooking procedures/ health & hygiene and safety measures at block/cluster levels by the educational functionaries of during field visit & inspection.

04- days State level workshop on preparation of Annual Work Plan & Budget (MDM), 2019-20 was held w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 at State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT) at Itanagar in which District Coordinators and Data Entry Operators of 23 districts attended the workshop.

The district educational functionaries are required to conduct trainings of the community leaders, members of school management committees on community participation in the implementation of the scheme in order to create awareness among common people of villages to involve in activities under mid day meal scheme.

There are no any reputed NGOs like Akshay Pathra in Arunachal Pradesh to be invited for imparting training of the cooks-cum-helpers of the state.

It is proposed to invite reputed NGOs from outside of the state to impart training /capacity building of cooks-cum-helpers from FY 2019-20.

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

Standardized modules for training of master trainers haven't yet been developed. The state seeks help from the State Tourism Department and the Ministry of HRD in developing training modules.

#### **2.16.3. Targets for the next year.**

Orientation programme/workshop on capacity building of 99 block educational functionaries will be oriented/trained as Key Resource Persons/Master Trainers to impart training of cooks-cum-helpers and community leaders/SMCs members of about 2934 schools in phase manner at state/district/block level during the next year.

### **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:**

First the raw data is collected from all schools covered under MDM Scheme monthly/quarterly. The data collection is done by block education officer and data entry operator and compilation of data is done at respective block thereafter submitted to the district education office. Data so received from all blocks are entered on the district MDM web portal.

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

Since there is acute shortage of manpower at block education office the data entry on the MDM web portal is made at the district level. The school based data are, however, compiled at the block level thereafter the compiled data are sent to the district for entry on the web portal. So, the flow of data is from school to block to district. Same applies for District and State User.

#### **2.17.3. Availability of manpower for web based MIS:**

Category	Coordinator (MDM)	Programmer	Data Entry Operator
State	2	-	1
Districts	23	-	23

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

For ensuring in-time completion of data entry into the web portal the block level functionaries and data entry operators are oriented from time to time. Stringent instructions are issued to the district educational functionaries to maintain transparency and accountability in data generation and updating of data regularly. To ensure timely entry of data each of the 23 districts has been provided with data entry operator personnel for entry of data into the web portal.

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

Data entered into the MIS is well cross-checked with the hard copy data of MPR, QPR and AWP&B submitted by the districts. Facts and figures of districts are thoroughly checked and analyzed by the State Resource Group and thus mismatch is rectified. MIS data is being used for the following monitoring purposes:

- Effective and de-centralized planning process based on relevant and useful data.
- Smooth and timely flow of food grains and cooking assistance.
- Prompt information about food grain and fund utilization.
- Timely and automatic report generation.
- Transparency and wider dissemination of information on implementation of MDMS.
- Better Inventory control.
- Provision for display of information under RTI Act on daily menu and others.

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

**2.18.1 Status of implementation of AMS**

Daily reporting of data remained poor due to poor mobile network coverage in the Districts & Blocks. Moreover, maximum number of mobile number registered were BSNL mobile numbers which are no more being used by the teachers concerned.

From 2019-20 onwards, SIM card will be ensured in school name from MME component to revamp Automated Monitoring System (AMS).

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

Preferred mode will be SMS.

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

Not yet analyzed.

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

Yet to be developed.

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

Doesn't arise.

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

When AMS will be introduced in the State, data collected will be used for monitoring purpose.

**2.18.7 In case, AMS has not been rolled out, the reasons therefore may be indicated along with the time lines by which it would be rolled out.**

Not applicable.

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

The State has yet to conduct or engaged independent institute or NGO for carrying out evaluation studies on the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme so far. It is proposed to engage reputed institute/NGO to conduct assessment studies of the scheme in the next year.

**2.20. Case Studies/Write up on best/ innovative practices followed in the State along with some high resolution photographs of these best/innovative practices:**

The MDM programme has reached out to most remote areas even near international borders with a significant scale of community participation in the programme implementation. Even community of the villages rich in horticultural products especially, in West Kameng, West Siang, Upper Siang, Siang, East Siang and Lohit districts used to supply fresh fruits like apples, oranges, bananas in nominal cost to schools where production of such items are available seasonally to add delicacy to school's MDM menu. School authorities have taken up to kitchen garden to grow vegetables in the school premises. This practice is being emphasized to be followed in every schools where ever land is available. Washing hands before taking meals is mandatory. The food is tasted before serving. Food is served to each and every child without any social discrimination. Children sit and eat together in orderly manner.

**2.21. Untoward incidents:**

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

No such instances of unhygienic food served or children falling ill have been reported in any of the school across the State of Arunachal Pradesh so far.

**2.21.2. Sub-standard supplies:**

Foodgrains and other cooking ingredients supplies for the Mid Day Meal in all schools are of good quality. It is because of the good efforts and closed monitoring of the scheme implementation by the district administration

**2.21.3. Diversion/ misuse of resources:**

The State Government has issued stringent instructions to all concerned to be vigil and guard off misuse/mismanagement of resources or diversion of funds under the scheme of MDM. So funds under the MDM Scheme is properly utilized under the monitoring of the Deputy Commissioner of the respective districts.

**2.21.4. Social discrimination:**



The State of Arunachal Pradesh is a tribal dominated State wherein social discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, region, religion, etc. is completely absent. Cases of social discrimination are not at all prevalent in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

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

Discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, region or religion is an act of anti-social and thus is punishable under law. Every teacher in school is aware of it; nobody violates the constitutional provisions. The Government issued directives to all concerned to abide by the law of the country.

**2.22. Status of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (School Health Programme):**

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

As per record available about 104757 children (62.52%) covered health check-ups, 42650 children (25.45%) were distributed Iron & Folic Acid, 102727 children (61.31%) administered de-worming tablets up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 in convergence through Department of Health Services of the State.

**2.22.2. Distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error:**

Spectacles were not distributed as per record submitted by the district. The main reason for non-coverage may be lack of screening facilities or eye specialist at district or block level health centers.

**2.22.3. Recording of height, weight etc.**

Height and weight measurement instruments supplied during 2006-07 are almost worn out and thus schools don't have the instruments for recording the height and weight of the children in the schools. However, during health checkup, heights & weights of the children are recorded. Funds for procurement of weight and height measurement instruments are essentially required.

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

The RBSK team for health check-up of the children in schools visits from time to time and it also orients the nodal teachers how to administer supplementary nutrients to children. The numbers of visits made by the RBSK to schools are 2260.

**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 Secretary (Education) is the Head of Department of Education and Directors are the Heads of Offices of the Elementary Education and Secondary Education and Higher & Technical Education in the State. The Deputy Directors of School Education (DDSE) are the Heads of offices of Education at the district level. The Block Education Officers (BEO) is the supervisory officers at Block Levels.

**i. At Block Level:**

Under the administrative supervision of Additional Deputy Commissioner/Extra Assistant Commissioner/Circle Officer, the Block Education Officer, Block Resource Centre Coordinator/ Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator work together in the inspections, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of the centrally sponsored schemes like Mid Day Meal at the

block level. There is acute shortage of manpower under the establishment of Block Education Officer. In order to equip the establishment of block education office with manpower and infrastructures we require 99 personnel of Data Entry Operators one each against 99 CD Blocks which is co-terminus with education block in the State in the next year. The support staff will be helpful in data collection, compilation and entry into MDM-MIS web portal in timeframe. Meetings are convened to review the implementation of the scheme on quarterly basis.

**ii. At District Level:**

The District level monitoring structure comprises the Deputy Commissioner as chairman, Deputy Director of School Education as member secretary with the other lower layer officers/officials like District Coordinator, Data Entry Operator and Principal/ lecturers of DIET of the district carried out inspections and monitoring of the scheme at district. A data entry operator is engaged to carry out the task of generation of data under MDM Scheme at district. Districts are also poorly equipped with required manpower. Staffs engaged in Mid Day Meal Cell in districts are regular employees of the school education department. The Monitoring Cell is set up in all the districts with District Education Officer as nodal officer. Meetings are conducted quarterly to review the performance of the schools and strategies chalked out to rectify weaknesses.

**iii. At State Level:**

The State level monitoring structure at state level comprises the following:

- Secretary (Education) HoD
- Deputy /Under Secretary (Education)
- Director of Elementary Education
- Jt Director of Elementary Education
- Deputy Director of Elementary Education
- State Coordinator (MDM)
- Programmer (Contractual) MIS
- Date Entry Operators-MIS

Under the active guidance of the Chief Secretary and Secretary (Education) the state monitoring cell undertakes various initiatives for effective monitoring of the mid day meal scheme across the State. Inspections of the schools are carried out by the officers of the Directorates from time to time. Review meetings of the officers of the department are being convened from time to time at stat level.

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

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

Number of meetings of the Steering cum Monitoring Committee convened at various levels during 2018-19 is as under:

- State level : 01
- District level : 72
- Block level : 61

**Gist:**

- To review the performance of the scheme and chalk out remedial measures and strategies for effective monitoring of the scheme implementation at all levels.
- To evolve suitable mechanism to redress delay in release of funds.

- Strict adherence to the guidelines of the Govt of India in the matter of financial management and strict maintenance of accountability and transparency.
- Evolving effective mechanism/strategies of school inspections.
- Emphasis on community participation in the monitoring/social audit of the scheme.

**Strategy:**

The Monitoring Committee will carry out inspection of at least 30- 40 schools in every quarter and submit report on the implementation of the scheme at school level. It will also hold interaction meetings with community viz. teachers/SMC members, parents, PRI members, etc in order to evolve suitable measures for effective implementation of the MDM Scheme

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

- Fund Transfer and payments are being made through PFMS mode.
- All district level functionaries to carry out inspections rigorously to ensuring regularity in serving meals on all working days in all eligible schools across the state.
- Redressal of public grievances at all levels
- Strict maintenance of transparency and accountability at all levels.
- Timely submission of reports and returns.
- Active participation of community/SMC members

**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:**

Arunachal Pradesh has only 03 (three) MPs: 02 in Lok Sabha and 01 in Rajya Sabha. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament are said to be pre-occupied and time framed meetings with the members in each district is also an area of concern.

At least 04 districts have reportedly conducted District Level Vigilance Committee meeting under the chairmanship of MP. Most of the other district reports stated that the meeting of the DLMVC is held under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of concerned district. The issues discussed are same as clause 2.22.2 above.

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

The district reports revealed that 2934 (100%) have been inspected by the officials of the district and block and state up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019. Poor condition of kitchen-cum-stores, erratic water supply, delay in release of cooking cost, honorarium of CChs are some of the problems faced by the school authority that hinder smooth implementation. The problems have been brought to the notice of the government/ appropriate departments for remedial measures.

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

A contingency plan has been put in place to prevent happenings of untoward incidents like food poisoning, emergency medical case, etc. with convergence with the health department.

Instructions have been issued from time to time to all Deputy Commissioners/ District Education Officers to ensure compliance with guidelines on dos and don'ts to avoid mid-day meal mishap at any time across the district.

### **Monitoring**

- More pro-active in monitoring and supervision, holding of quarterly District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee meeting, monthly review meeting, regular school visits and checking of the mid day meals by authorities will ensure quality of mid day meal as well as enabled everybody aware and awake.
- More active community participation of parents, PRI members, etc through School Management Committee will ensure safety, quality and regularity aspects.

### **Health and Hygiene**

- Maintaining individual hygiene and cleanliness and practices of hand wash by children; and
- Supplementation of Iron Folic Acid for anemia control measures will ensure to safeguard children's health and life.

### **Emergency Help Lines**

It is mandatory to display the telephone numbers of important officers in every school visible to all to use at emergency situations at all levels:

- The important contact/telephone numbers of Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Director of School Education, District Medical Officer, District Civil Hospital, Ambulance Services and Director of Elementary Education are to be reflected in the wall of the District Education Offices/Deputy Director of School Education office.
- The important contact/telephone numbers of Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Director of School Education, District Medical Officer, District Civil Hospital, Ambulance Services, Sub-Divisional Office, Block Education office, Public Health Centers are to be reflected in the wall of the Block Education Office.
- The important contact/telephone numbers of Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Director of School Education, District Medical Officer, District Civil Hospital, Ambulance Services, Sub-Divisional Office, Circle Officer, Block Education office, Public Health Centers, Headmaster, and Chairman School Management Committee are to be reflected in the wall of concerned school.

### **Precautions:**

Despite of pre-caution, if any untoward incident happens immediately the following steps are to be taken by the District Authority/School Authority to save the health and the lives of the children.

- If cooked food found to be contaminated, poisoned or stale shall not be given to the children but it shall be buried underground.
- Unusable ingredients/rice that have caused food poisoning may be destroyed in presence of district administration/competent authority.
- Sample of the food may be sent to the health department for laboratory testing.

- Always use edge - marked oil, turmeric, etc in cooking food.
- Cooked food must be tasted by the headmaster, SMC member/ cook cum helpers before 30 minutes ahead of serving to the children.
- Any student complaining nausea/vomiting after consuming meal shall immediately be taken to the nearest hospital for treatment.
- Fire extinguisher shall be installed preferably near the kitchen.
- The telephone numbers of nearest Primary Health Center, Hospital, Police Station, Fire Station, Ambulance, Deputy Commissioner /Dy. Director of School Education are to be written in the wall of the school prominently for emergency help.
- First-Aid training needs to be imparted to the teachers, students and cooks and a First-aid kit is to be always available in the school for emergency use.
- Mid day meals shall be served to the children under the supervision of the teachers.
- Water used for cooking and drinking shall be potable .
- Students practise hand wash before and after eating meals.
- Kitchen cum stores need to be kept hygienic and food items stored in a covered container.

## **2.28. Grievance Redressal Mechanism:**

### **2.28.1. Details regarding Grievance Redressal at all levels:**

- Grievance Redressal Cell is set up in every office of the district education officer and Dy Director of School Education (DDSE) is nominated as District Grievance Redressal Officer and District Coordinator (MDM) as Coordinator of GR.
- Jt Director of Elementary Education (MDM) is nodal officer for GR at state level who will be assisted by State Coordinator.
- Dedicated Number: 0360 - 2290492

### **2.28.2. Details of complaints received i.e. Nature of complaints etc:**

No complaints received during 2018-19.

### **2.28.3. Time schedule for disposal of complaints:**

Time schedule for disposal of complaints is one month.

### **2.28.4. Details of action taken on the complaints:**

Does not arise.

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

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is the largest school feeding programme in the world. The principal objective of the scheme is to remove classroom hunger and provide nutritional support to the children at elementary school level that encourage the children especially of disadvantaged groups to attend school regularly. It is, therefore, necessary to generate awareness among the

stakeholders about the rights of every child and objectives of the scheme through Information Education and Communication activities and Media campaign. At the State and District levels the objectives and benefits of the programme are highlighted through local dailies during celebrations of importance days like Independence Day, Republic Day and Statehood Day. The gist of the review meetings on the scheme is also highlighted through press releases in local dailies.

The department is contemplating to organize literary activities and Children's Mela in all district headquarters in the next year to create awareness to the community at large.

**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:**

- Overall implementation of MDM programme in the State during 2016-17 is quite satisfactory in all the districts except in few pockets where geographical situation poses challenge.
- Support of the Central Government in form of food grains costs, transportation costs, cooking costs, Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers and MME funds are sources of strengths to the implementation of the programme. Also all sorts of supports extended by the State Government are also strengthening the Department of School Education to implement the programme in order to achieve goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education in the country.
- Difficult terrains, backwardness of road connectivity in far flung areas and unsound state's fiscal position leading to inability of making state matching share available are some of the weaknesses in the implementation of the programme.
- Monitoring, supervision and inspection become more difficult when one proceeds towards inaccessible remote area to the extreme northern, eastern and western region of the State. To reach the remote part of this State, it takes several days. For instance, to go to Tali Circle of Kurung Kumey district, Wallong in Anjaw district, Taksin in Upper Subansiri district, Monigong in West Siang district, Gelling in Upper Siang district and entire Dibang Valley district takes more than 4 - 5 days on foot march to reach the schools; Vijaynagar in Changlang District takes few hours by Pawan Hans Helicopter service but takes more than one week to return to Changlang the District H.Q; are some examples of most difficult areas. Similarly many places of the State are located at the most remotest part as such there is no any conveyance other than foot march. This is, in fact, the main reason for poor coverage of monitoring and supervision of schools in remote areas.
- The amount earmark for MME is not at all adequate for meeting expenses of TA/DA of field functionaries. The traveling in hilly and mountainous area is very costly affair. So, fund under MME component is insufficient for each district to carry out inspection of schools in remote locations. Besides, the state has employed 24 supporting staff on contractual basis and 163 regular employees to oversee activities of the MDM Scheme and thus sufficient amount of fund is required for payment of the salary and allowances of the staff.
- As of now, however, the school feeding programme has become a people's programme that has boost up morale of the stakeholders to do more meaningful and innovative activities so as to achieve the goals/objectives of National Programme of Nutritional Support to Elementary Education [Mid Day Meal Scheme].

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

S.No.	MAIN ACTION POINTS IN STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING 100% AADHAAR ENROLLMENT	TIME LINES	NOTE ON ACTION TAKEN TILL DATE	Remarks PROPOSED STRATEGY/ACTION PLAN
1	i) Setting up of Aadhar enrolment facility in District Education Office	1st - 15th June, 19	i) The District Education Officer are also directed to set up Aadhaar enrolment facility with consultation with District Administration.	i) Aadhaar enrolment facility to be set up in schools where ever there is network coverage ii) Mobile Aadhar Unit has also been rolled to cover schools located in interior areas.
	ii) Aadhaar enrolment drive at District	15th - 31st July, 19		
	iii) Aadhaar enrolment drive in Blocks	1st - 31st August, 19		
	iv) Aadhaar enrolment drive in schools	1st September - 30th November, 19		
	v) Special Drive for left out children	1st - 15th December, 19		
	vi) Final Drive for 100% enrolment drive	15th - 31st December, 19		

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

The concept of Tithi Bhojan is new for state like, Arunachal Pradesh. Although the Department has disseminated the idea of Tithi Bhojan to all districts through community awareness campaign, however, contribution by community in the form of Tithi Bhojan is barely seen in any area of the State.

As per SSMC meeting held on 30.04.2019, it was resolved by the Committee that on 1<sup>st</sup> working day of each month : Tithi Bhojan to be conducted wherein all Administrative Officers/Line Department officers would visit one school at 11.00 Hrs. to taste the MDM with students.

**2.33. Kitchen Gardens**

**2.33.1. Status of availability of kitchen gardens in the schools. (Please furnish school wise details for all districts in the table given at Annexure – W 1.)**

Total number of schools already having kitchen gardens is 221 schools. Another 116 schools are in progress for setting up kitchen garden.

**2.33.2. Mapping of schools with the corresponding Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK).**

No mapping done yet. Schools will be mapped from 2019-20 onwards.

**2.33.3. Details of the mechanisms adopted for the setting up and Maintenance of kitchen gardens.**

Orientation Training to Head Teachers on need for kitchen garden and importance of kitchen garden are being imparted.

**2.33.4. Whether the produce of these kitchen gardens is used in MDM.**

Yes, the purpose of setting up kitchen garden is purely to supplement the MDM scheme.

**2.33.5. Action plan for setting up of kitchen gardens in all schools.**

DDSE of the Districts have been directed to set up kitchen garden in at least those schools where school boundary fencings or walls are in proper shape with sufficient areas to supplement MDM scheme.

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

The MDM rules, 2015 has been widely circulated to the Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Directors of School Education in the Districts for strict compliance while implementing the MDM scheme in the schools.

**2.35. Details of payment of Food Security Allowance and its mechanism .**

During 2018-19 no such case of interruption of Mid Day Meal in the schools due to non-availability of food grains, cooking cost, fuel or absence of cook-cum-helper has been reported. Food grains are being lifted on time.

Mechanism for payment of Food Security Allowance: There won't be any problem in giving the quantity of Food grains as per entitlement of the child if Mid-Day Meal is not provided as the food grains are lifted from FCI and dropped at school. However, the payment of cooking cost are made through Government Treasury mode of payment, hence, the mechanism for payment of cooking cost to the children is under process of development with consultation from the State Finance Department.

**2.36. Cooking Competition**

**2.36.1.** Whether cooking competitions have been organized at different levels in 2018-19,

No such competitions have been organized during 2018-19. However, cooking competition will be organized through out the districts during 2019-20.

**2.36.2.** if yes in 2.36.1,

2.36.2.1. the number of participants in these competitions

2.36.2.2. Details of judges

2.36.2.3. How many participants were awarded

2.36.2.4. Was the awarded participants given any cash prizes

2.36.2.5. Whether the awarded recipes have been shared with schools

**2.36.3.** Details of action plan for year 2019-20

Department of Education has committed to conduct cooking competition during 2019-20 in the SSMC meeting held on 30.04.2019. Action Plan will be finalized before opening of schools after summer vacation on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2019.

**2.37. Details of minor modifications from the existing guidelines carried out by District Level Committee chaired by the District Magistrate.**

No such modification of existing guidelines have been reported from District.



**2.38.** Details of new interventions envisaged under 5% flexi funds – For each intervention, please provide detailed information in the below template

**2.38.1.** Background Note

**2.38.2.** Objectives

**2.38.3.** Rationale for the intervention

**2.38.4.** Time lines

**2.38.5.** Coverage

2.38.5.1. Number of Districts

2.38.5.2. Number of schools

2.38.5.3. Number of children

2.38.5.4. Number of working days

**2.38.6.** Requirement of Funds

**2.38.7.** Monitoring

**2.38.8.** Outcome measurement

**2.38.9.** Impact assessment

**2.39. Any other issues and Suggestions:**

**Problems:**

- Transportation and communication bottleneck to reach the remote schools is a big hindrance towards monitoring of MDM implementation.
- Precarious to nil mobile network connectivity is the main hindrance in implementation of Automated Monitoring System in the State.
- Testing of food samples served under Mid Day Meal scheme has not been conducted due to absence of reputed /accredited laboratory in the State.

**Secretary (Education)  
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh  
Itanagar**

