



**II HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF**  
**Institute for Social and Economic Change,**  
**Bangalore**  
**On**  
**Mid Day Meal Scheme for the State of**  
**KARNATAKA**

**Period: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012**

**Districts Covered**

- 1. Bagalkot**
- 2. Bangalore Urban [North]**
- 3. Bangalore Urban [South]**
- 4. Bijapur**
- 5. Gulbarga**
- 6. Yadgir**

## **Acknowledgement**

The present monitoring report relating to five districts of Bagalkot, Bangalore Urban [North], Bangalore Urban [South], Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yadgir of Karnataka is an outcome of the task assigned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, and the task accomplished by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, (ISEC) Bangalore, for monitoring progress and implementation of MDM activities in Karnataka.

The task required visiting all the five districts covering 200 schools to capture activities relating to MDM. The monitoring task has been accomplished satisfactorily with the cooperation extended by the State Project Office, SSA, Office of the Mid-Day-Meal, GoK, the District Project Offices, SSA and the BRCs & CRCs and the project team members. In particular, The Deputy Project Coordinators, SSA and the District Officers of MDM of the six districts who extended excellent support to monitoring work at various stages deserve special word of appreciation and thanks from us. The coordinator is indeed thankful to the MHRD for having given this wonderful opportunity to visit different districts, understand the implementation of MDM across the district to prepare reports based on the analysis of the field data captured. Our thanks are also due to the State Project Director, SSA/GoK, Director (SSA Programmes), Sr. Programme Officer, REMS, and other officers at the State Project Office for providing excellent logistic support to our work. We thank Head Teachers of sample schools and SDMCs who have provided excellent cooperation in data collection.

The coordinator is also thankful to the Director, ISEC for extending full support to carryout the MDM monitoring task. The entire project team deserves the appreciation for the professional support rendered at various stages in this huge monitoring task.

The final report is prepared keeping in view the terms of reference given by the MHRD. It is hoped that the readers of this report would get a picture of how the six districts are performing in the implementation of MDM programme.

M.D.Usha Devi  
Coordinator, MHRD/GoI, SSA Monitoring, Karnataka

**I. II Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Institute for Social and Economic change, Bangalore on SSA/MDM for the State of Karnataka for the period of 1st April, 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2012**

**1. General Information**

Sl. No.	Information	Details																																		
1.	Period of the report	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2012																																		
2.	No. of Districts allotted	Six																																		
3.	Districts' name	Bagalkot, Bangalore Urban [North], Bangalore Urban [South], Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yadgir Districts																																		
4.	<b>Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise:</b>																																			
4.1	District 1. (Name of the District):	Bagalkot																																		
	Date of visit to Schools in the district:	July to August 2012																																		
4.2	District 2. (Name of the District):	Bangalore Urban [North]																																		
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4.6	District 4. (Name of the district)	Yadgor																																		
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5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary existing in the district (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S. No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">Type of Schools</th> </tr> <tr> <th>LPS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bagalkot</td> <td>485</td> <td>798</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Bng Urban [North]</td> <td>253</td> <td>273</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Bng Urban [South]</td> <td>473</td> <td>458</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bijapur</td> <td>864</td> <td>1016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Gulbarga</td> <td>716</td> <td>847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Yadgir</td> <td>606</td> <td>536</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>3397</td> <td>3928</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Government Schools only</p>	S. No.	District	Type of Schools		LPS	UPS	1	Bagalkot	485	798	2	Bng Urban [North]	253	273	3	Bng Urban [South]	473	458	4	Bijapur	864	1016	5	Gulbarga	716	847	6	Yadgir	606	536		Total	3397	3928
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1	Bagalkot	4	32+4 [KGBV]																																	
2	Bng Urban [North]	4	36																																	

		3	Bng Urban [South]	2	38
		4	Bijapur	2	35+3 [KGBV]
		5	Gulbarga	-	35+5 [KGBV]
		6	Yadgir	4	33+3 [KGBV]
			Total	16	224
7.	<b>Types of school visited</b>				
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	18			
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	10			
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	48			
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	87			
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	35			
f)	Schools having CWSN	154			
g)	School covered under CAL programme	SSA=45+ Non-SSA=74=119			
h)	KGBVs	15			
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	62			
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes			
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes			
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes			
12.	Details regarding discussion held with state officials	Annexure-I : Action Points Enclosed			
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	As per the norm given by MHRD. [Enclosed Annexure-II] as per MHRD Norms			
14.	<b>Items to be attached with the report:</b>				
	a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes			
	b) Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	-			
	c) District Summary of the school reports.	-			
	d) Any other relevant documents.	-			

## 2. Executive Summary of all the District Reports

### 1. Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North ]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir																																																																																																																																												
a)	<b>Regularity in Serving MDM</b>																																																																																																																																																		
	i) Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	100	100	100	Difficult to specify	87.5% (35 out of 40 schools) 5 are KGBV schools	100%																																																																																																																																												
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Generally all schools serve hot cooked meal on a regular basis either cooked at the school itself or delivered to the school by another school/agency. In Bijapur some schools do not get food grains in time. Hence, it is difficult to conclude about serving hot cooked food regularly. Further investigation is required about this.																																																																																																																																																			
	ii) If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	NA	NA	NA	Not known	NA	NA																																																																																																																																												
<b>Overall Observation:</b> None																																																																																																																																																			
	iii) Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA																																																																																																																																												
<b>Overall Observation:</b> None																																																																																																																																																			
	iv) Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	<p><b>Quality:</b> Good - 13.5% Satisfactory -86.5%</p> <p><b>Quantity:</b> Sufficient/More/less 86% /13.8% /00</p> <p>-----</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>51.4</td> <td>69.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>55.5</td> <td>19.4</td> <td>22.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>9.72</td> <td>19.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>9.72</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	13.8	51.4	69.4	3	55.5	19.4	22.2	4	5	9.72	19.4	5	15	9.72	25	<p><b>Quality:</b> V.Good - 46.5% good: 26.25% Satisfactory -30% Excellent: 7.5%</p> <p><b>Quantity:</b> Sufficient/More/less 97.5%/2.5%</p> <p>-----</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3.75</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>20</td> <td>43.7</td> <td>52.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>55</td> <td>26.2</td> <td>17.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>21.2</td> <td>18</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	3.75	7.5	7.5	3	20	43.7	52.5	4	55	26.2	17.5	5	21.2	18	22.5	<p><b>Quality:</b> data not available</p> <p><b>Quantity:</b> data not available</p> <p>-----</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td rowspan="5" style="text-align: left; vertical-align: middle;">Data not available.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>30</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>65</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	0	0	Data not available.	2	30	5	3	65	90	4	2.5	2.5	5	2.5	2.5	<p><b>Quality:</b> Good - 75% Satisfactory -25%</p> <p><b>Quantity:</b> Sufficient/More/ Less 88.5% / 11.4% /00</p> <p>-----</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>0</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>24.7</td> <td>13.2</td> <td>29.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>41.09</td> <td>53.0</td> <td>27.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>31.1</td> <td>22.1</td> <td>27.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>10.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	2.7	0	5.4	2	24.7	13.2	29.7	3	41.09	53.0	27.0	4	31.1	22.1	27.0	5	0	11.8	10.8	<p><b>Quality:</b> Good - 73.5% Satisfactory -26.47%</p> <p><b>Quantity:</b> Sufficient/More/ less 85.3% /11.76 /2.85%</p> <p>-----</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2.94</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>16.2</td> <td>32.5</td> <td>50.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>76.5</td> <td>47.5</td> <td>41.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>10.0</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>2.94</td> <td>10.0</td> <td>2.94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	2.94	0	0	2	16.2	32.5	50.0	3	76.5	47.5	41.2	4	1.5	10.0	5.9	5	2.94	10.0	2.94	<p><b>Quality:</b> Good - 72.2% Satisfactory -27.7%</p> <p><b>Quantity:</b> Sufficient/More/ less 94.4% /5.5 %</p> <p>-----</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>28.6</td> <td>28.6</td> <td>31.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>45.7</td> <td>45.7</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	28.6	28.6	31.4	3	45.7	45.7	40	4	20	20	20	5	8.6	8.6	8.6
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<b>Overall Opinion from SDMC/ Parents/ local body members (Quantity)</b>																																																																																																																																																			

	<b>Overall Observation (Details)</b> 1 – Poor; 2 – Satisfactory; 3 – Good; 4 – Very Good; 5 – Excellent I – Parents II- SMC Members III – Panchayat Members						
	In general, there is sufficient quantity of food served in all districts. Quality of food is also good in most of the districts. No district has not reported poor quality of food being served to children. There are few instances when quantity of food is insufficient. It may be because of schools not getting the food grains on time in some schools.						
b)	<b>Trends</b>						
	i) Number of children enrolled in schools	10015	12721	11438	9789	12019	11519
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The above data refers to the number of children enrolled in schools where MDM is served.						
	ii) Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	8427	11362	9622	8143	9442	9317
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> Most of the children belong to low-income/daily wage earning families; the number of children availing MDM is consistently high.						
	iii) Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	7511	10889	9511	6544	9428	9282
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> Variation between number enrolled and the number of children availing MDM is due to local festivals/family celebrations.						
	iv) Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	7941	11197	9680	6718	8843	8991
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The difference between (iii) and (iv) is due to the difference in attendance.						

## 2. Regularity in Supply of Food Grain

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
i)	Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 100% 32 schools	<b>Regularity</b> Yes	<b>Regularity</b> Yes	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 97.1% (34 out of 35 schools). One school is not getting regularly.	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 94.2% (32 schools)	<b>Regularity:</b> Yes:94.12%
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> There are rare cases of delay by a day or two due to unexpected reasons/fulfillment of official procedures.						

ii)	Is the quality of food grain FAQ?	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 100%	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: In 32 schools. No: 3 schools	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 100%	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 100%
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Response from head masters conforming good quality food grains as per the norm. FCI is instructed by the department to maintain Fair Average Quality (FAQ) while food grains to schools. In Bijapur, there is a report of poor quality of food grains from 3 schools.							
iii)	Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: 26 schools No : 6 schools	<b>One month stock</b> NA as food is served by NGOs	<b>One month stock</b> NA as food is served by NGOs	<b>One month stock</b> Yes:- 82.8% (29 schools) No :- 17.2% (6 schools).	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: -73.5% schools (25 schools) No -: 26.5% (9 schools) It has also been found that supply of food grains is not as per allotment in 4 schools.	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: -91.2% schools (31 schools) No -: 8.8% (3 schools)
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Many schools in all districts where schools prepare MDM , one month's buffer stock is not present. It implies that supply of food grains is not regular in all these districts. It also important to note that all these districts are North Karnataka districts where education index is low.							
iv)	Is the food grains delivered at the school?	Yes: 81.25%	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Yes: 82.8%	Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%
<b>Overall Observation:</b> No reasons for non-deliver of food grains is given by these districts.							

### 3. Payment of Cost of Food Grain to FCI

		<b>Bagalkot</b>	<b>Bangalore Urban [North]</b>	<b>Bangalore Urban [South]</b>	<b>Bijapur</b>	<b>Gulbarga</b>	<b>Yadgir</b>
a)	<b>Enabling Conditions</b>						
	i) Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Within the stipulated time?	Yes, in 31 schools. In one school, there is a delay in getting the payments.	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Yes, in 80% schools (28 schools). In 7 schools there s delay.	Yes in 58% schools ( 20 schools). 14 schools are not getting funds regularly.	Yes in 88% schools (30 schools) In 4 schools there is delay.
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Delay is seen in some schools of all North Karnataka districts considered in the study.							
	ii) Has payment of cost of food	Yes.	NA as food is	NA as food is	Yes	Yes.	Yes.

	grain to FCI made for the previous month		served by NGOs	served by NGOs			
<b>Overall Observation:</b>							
	iii) Reasons for irregular payment, if any	NA	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA	NA	NA

#### 4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the School Level

		<b>Bagalkot</b>	<b>Bangalore Urban[North]</b>	<b>Bangalore Urban [South]</b>	<b>Bijapur</b>	<b>Gulbarga</b>	<b>Yadgir</b>
i)	Number of schools/ implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?	<b>Regular</b> Yes: 32 Schools 4 NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	<b>Regular</b> Yes: %	<b>Regular</b> Yes: 35 schools.	<b>Regular:</b> Yes: 31 schools
<b>Overall Observation-All schools receive cooking cost.</b>							
ii)	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?	There is delay in one school. Reasons are not known.	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Month in 7 schools	Yes in 58% schools ( 20 schools). 14 schools are not getting funds. There is a delay of one month.	Delay of 1 month in 3 schools and one week in 1 school.
<b>Overall Observation: In many schools of all the North Karnataka districts there is delay varying from week to month.</b>							
iii)	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?	NA	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	No information available on this.	No information is available.	No information is available.
<b>Overall Observation: In Bijapur, there is a delay in delivering the cooking cost by month ( more than one month?). How do schools manage during these days is not known. This is a cause of concern.</b>							
iv)	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?	Cash: 24 schools Cheque -8	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Cheque –27% % e-transfer- 29.8% cash: 1 school (2.7%) Akshara Dasoha - 35.1%	Cheque-2 e-transfer-32%	Cheque: 22 schools e-transfer – 12 schools
<b>Overall Observation</b>							



### 5. Social Equity

		Bagalkot	Bangalore North (Urban)	Bangalore South (Urban)	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
a)	<b>In the Class Room</b>						
	i) Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM	In rows - 97.2% In groups-0% Boys and girls separately- 2.7%	In rows - 75% In groups-17.5% Boys and girls separately- 7.5%	In rows - 52.5% In groups-42.5% Boys and girls separately- 2.5%	In rows - 73% In groups—8.1% Boys and girls separately- 19%	In rows - 97% In groups- 1 school Boys and girls separately- 1 school	In rows - 94.1% In groups- none Boys and girls separately- 2 school
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> Variation in the pattern of seating is mostly due to functional convenience/availability of space. The “separately” category prevails in select schools for higher primary classes (6th & 7 <sup>th</sup> Standards) and it should not be seen as discrimination. Children of this age group will have reached puberty and hence, segregation is naturally accepted by both teachers and students.						
	ii) Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?	Discrimination does not prevail in all schools.					
	<b>Overall Observation</b>						

### 6.Menu

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
i)	Number of schools where menu is displayed on the wall and noticeable	Menu displayed Yes: 100 %	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Menu displayed Yes: 87.5% No 13.5%	Menu displayed Yes: 19 schools (54.3%) No : 15 schools (46.7%)	Menu displayed Yes: 100% No :
	<b>Overall Observation: - In some districts menu is displayed in all schools.</b>						
ii)	Who decides the menu	In all schools, head master prepares menu in those schools where MDM is prepared in the school. There are instances of consulting teachers/SDMC members.					
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>						
iii)	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable	All schools have the daily menu with rice/ dal/ vegetables.					

	<b>Overall Observation:</b>						
iv)	Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily	Yes:22 No : 12 schools	NA as food is served by NGOs.	NA as food is served by NGOs	Yes: 23 No : 14	Yes: 31 No :3	Yes: 22 No:12
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The kind of response such as no variety is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible.						
v)	Number of schools where same food is served daily	The data given in (iv), partially answers this item (question not needed).					
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> -						

## 7. Community Mobilization

		Bagalkot			Bangalore North (Urban)			Bangalore South (Urban)			Bijapur			Gulbarga			Yadgir		
		I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
i)	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities & eligibility & entitlement of children as notified by the State Government (in %)	1	-		1	-	-	1	0	27	1.4	1	3.3	-	5.0	1	-	1.5	
		2	30.5		2	32.5	7.5	2	20	50	47.1	2	21.6	26.1	38.3	2	35	35	35
		3	55.5		3	20	43.75	3	75	21.4	50	3	51.6	53.3	48.3	3	45	40	52.5
		4	13.8		4	31.25	26.75	4	5	1.4	1.4	4	21.6	1.6	8.3	4	17.5	20	12.5
		5	-		5	16.25	22.5	5	0	-	-	5	1.6	-	-	5	2.5	5	
	<b>Overall Observation (Details)</b>	1 – Poor; 2 – Satisfactory; 3 – Good; 4 – Very Good; 5 – Excellent I - Awareness; II- Role and Responsibility; III - Educational Rights																	
ii)	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS	In 22 out of 32 schools where mid-day meal is served, the list of roster of parents prevails as per the documents. No other data available on parents' participation.			NA as food is served by NGOs			NA as food is served by NGOs			In 26 schools, list of roster of parents prevails as per the documents. No other data available on parents' participation.			In 17 schools (48.6%) where mid-day meal is served, the roster of parents is followed.			In 17 schools there is roster of parents.		
	<b>Overall Observation -</b> Generally, parents and SMC members are involved in management and supervision of MDMS. Although some schools do not have roster of parents, it does not indicate the absence of supervision. There may not exist a formal list of roster but supervision would invariably be prevails in all schools.																		

iii)	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	The cooks and the SDMC members are given training at the cluster level with regard to various aspects of MDM schemes.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
iv)	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed	Monthly – 100%	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Monthly - 100% ( In 7 schools SDMC is not formed as per the RTE act. In 30 schools it has been formed according to RTE act).	Monthly - 37.1% 913 schools) Quarterly-2.9% (1 school) Occasionally – 5 schools (14.3%)	Monthly: 13 schools Quarterly: 1 school Yearly: 1 school Sometimes – 5 schools
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
v)	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	There is no specific schedule, but it is being done occasionally by the active members.					
<b>Overall Observation: SDMC members visit school during school hours and monitored. But, there is no definite schedule.</b>							
vi)	Contribution made by the community for MDMS	Contribution is in the form of donating Plates, tumblers, water filters and other material.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
vii)	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies	Participation by these members ranges from satisfactory to Very Good with an extent of participation 6-30% in MDM arrangements and supervision.	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Participation by these members ranges from Satisfactory to Good with an extent of participation of 80% in MDM arrangements and supervision.	Participation by these members ranges from Satisfactory to Very Good with an extent of participation more than 95% in MDM arrangements and supervision.	Participation by these members ranges from Satisfactory to excel entwith an extent of participation more than 95% in MDM arrangements and supervision.
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							

## 8. MIS

		<b>Bagalkot</b>	<b>Bangalore Urban [North]</b>	<b>Bangalore Urban [South]</b>	<b>Bijapur</b>	<b>Gulbarga</b>	<b>Yadgir</b>
i)	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	32 (4KGBV)	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Yes in 35 schools and 3 KGBV schools.	In 34 schools it is maintained.	In 34 schools register is available. In 1 school it is not available.
<b>Overall Observation - Most of the schools maintain the MDM registers. It is rare to find schools not maintaining MDM register.</b>							

ii)	Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	NA as food is served by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.
<b>Overall Observation - All schools in all districts have received the training in MDM.</b>							
iii)	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards?	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.					
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Documentation of the reports especially data reported through on-line is generally not done at the school level.							
iv)	What is the prevalent MIS System?	Manual system of reporting.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
v)	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	The system of monthly reporting prevails at the School, Cluster, Block and District level. The district reports are followed by Quarterly Report to be sent to the State Office.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							

### 9. Financial Management

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
i)	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	There are specified Registers giving the details about the number of students availing Mid Day Meal at the school, Cluster and Block level. There are registers for the upkeep of stock all the material. The financial transaction of funds received and the expenditure is maintained through registers beginning from the school level.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
ii)	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels	Through Cheque or E-transfer.	NA as food is supplied by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Through cheque, e-transfer and cash.	Through cheque and e-transfer and bank hundi.	Through cheque and e-transfer and bank hundi.
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
iii)	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account	S.B. Joint account in the name of SDMC President & Head Master.	NA as food is supplied by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	S.B. Joint account in the name of SDMC President & Head Master.	S.B. Joint account in the name of SDMC President & Head Master.	S.B. Joint account in the name of SDMC President & Head Master.

	<b>Overall Observation:</b> Sometimes the cheques are signed by the Head Master instead of a SDMC member along with the President.						
iv)	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	Generally discussion with regard to proposed expenses is made during SDMC meetings.	NA as food is supplied by NGOs	NA as food is served by NGOs	Generally discussion with regard to proposed expenses is made during SDMC meetings.	Generally discussion with regard to proposed expenses is made during SDMC meetings.	Generally discussion with regard to proposed expenses is made during SDMC meetings.
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> It is largely conducted by all schools in all districts as these are mandatory for schools to do as a part of social audit.						

### 10. School Health Programme

		Bagalkot	Bangalore North (Urban)	Bangalore South (Urban)	Bijapur	Gulberga	Yadgir
i)	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained	All Schools  <b>In Bangalore South (Urban) 16 schools, it is found that there is severe illness of students – an alarming situation which needs immediate attention.</b>					
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The Primary Health Centre and the Health Workers are actively involved in conducting health check-up. There is also the involvement of local voluntary bodies in the conduct of health check-up in schools.						
ii)	What is the frequency of health check-up?	Annually – 0% Bi-annually-100%	Annually – 0% Bi-annually-100%	Annually – 100% Bi-annually- 0%	Annually – 0% Bi-annually-100%	Annually – 0 Bi-annually- 100%	Bi-annually- 100%
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>						
iii)	Number of children given Vitamin “A”	All the children attending classes regularly					
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>						
iv)	Number of children given IFA Tablets	All the children attending classes regularly.					
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>						

v)	Number of children given de-worming tablets	All the children get de-worming tablets once in a year					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
vi)	Who administers these medicines?	Teacher, mostly the class teacher. In some schools, cooks have shared this task with teachers.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
vii)	Number of school where iodized salt is used	All the schools have been supplied “Double Fortified Salt” which contents both Iodine and Iron.					
<b>Overall Observation -</b>							
viii)	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	Yes -100%	Yes - 100% No - 0%	Yes - 100% No - 0%	Yes - 100% No - 0%	Yes - 100% No -	Information not available
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Some times, teachers might not have prompted students to wash their hands on the day of the visit by the MI representatives to the school.							

### 11. Status of Cook-cum Helpers

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
i)	Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.	All Schools (except in Bangalore North and Bangalore South as food is served by NGOs)					
<b>Overall Observation:</b> In some schools, variations are found due to the social composition of the population in the village/ habitation.							
ii)	Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools	Head Master in consultation with SDMC.					
<b>Overall Observation</b>							
iii)	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen	There are no schools with centralized kitchen. In some taluks where NGOs are involved in supplying Mid Day Meal, there is the practice of supplying Mid Day Meal to schools in a common place.					
<b>Overall Observation:</b>							

iv)	Number of schools where SHG is involved	No data available.	NA as food is served by NGOs.	NA as food is served by NGOs	Data not available.	There are 8 SHG cooks & 19 SHG helpers in 35schools	There are 2 SHG cooks & 8 SHG helpers in 33schools																																																																																																												
<b>Overall Observation:</b> The Self-Help Group (SHG) is Sthree Shakthi Sangha members (women) in all the districts. The variation in number could be explained in terms of their willingness and availability to accept the role of cook and helpers.																																																																																																																			
v)	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?	Cook - Rs. 1100 per month Helpers-Rs.1000 per month. Payment through cheque or cash																																																																																																																	
<b>Overall Observations</b>																																																																																																																			
vi)	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Cate gory</th><th>Coo ks</th><th>Help ers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>SC</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td>--</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>OB C</td><td>12</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Min ority</td><td>1</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Othe rs</td><td>9</td><td>15</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Help ers	SC	10	20	ST	--	5	OB C	12	20	Min ority	1	12	Othe rs	9	15	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Cate gory</th><th>Coo ks</th><th>Help ers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>SC</td><td>NA as food is supplied by NGOs.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OB C</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Min ority</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Othe rs</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Help ers	SC	NA as food is supplied by NGOs.		ST			OB C			Min ority			Othe rs			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Cate gory</th><th>Coo ks</th><th>Help ers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>SC</td><td>NA as food is served by NGOs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OB C</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Min ority</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Othe rs</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Help ers	SC	NA as food is served by NGOs		ST			OB C			Min ority			Othe rs			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Cate gory</th><th>Coo ks</th><th>Help ers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>SC</td><td>9</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>OB C</td><td>10</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>Min ority</td><td>8</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>Othe rs</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Help ers	SC	9	34	ST	1	6	OB C	10	18	Min ority	8	18	Othe rs	7	7	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Cate gory</th><th>Coo ks</th><th>Help ers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>SC</td><td>11</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>OB C</td><td>11</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Min ority</td><td>3</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Othe rs</td><td>3</td><td>6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Help ers	SC	11	22	ST	6	10	OB C	11	15	Min ority	3	17	Othe rs	3	6	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Cate gory</th><th>Coo ks</th><th>Help ers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>SC</td><td>11</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td>7</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>OB C</td><td>8</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>Min ority</td><td>2</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Othe rs</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Help ers	SC	11	14	ST	7	16	OB C	8	27	Min ority	2	17	Othe rs	7	7
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<b>Overall Observations</b> The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. If the designated caste members fail to come forward to accept the role, SDMC will make an all-out effort to adhere to the norms prescribed by the MDM guidelines.																																																																																																																			

## 12. Infrastructure

		Bagalkot		Bangalore North (Urban)		Bangalore South (Urban)		Bijapur		Gulbarga		Yadgir	
i)	Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use	Separate kitchen	26	Separate kitchen	NA as food is	Separate kitchen	NA as food is served by	Separate kitchen	34	Separate kitchen	28	Separate kitchen	26
		Store-kitchen	2	Store-kitchen	is	Store-kitchen		Store-kitchen	-	Store-kitchen	-	Store-kitchen	-
								Class room	1				

ii)	Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available	Class room	3	Class room served by NGOs	Class room	NGOs	Unspecified place	-	Class room	4	Class room	9
		Unspecified place	1		Unspecified place					Unspecified place	-	
		From other schools	---		From other schools					From other schools	0	
<b>Overall Observation:</b> The responses from head masters have revealed that schools without separate kitchen are formulating proposals to seek budget allotment to construct separate kitchen in the school. It is being considered as one of the priority items.												

### 13. Staffing

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
i)	Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS	The MDMS is being monitored by a number of staff from different wings of Education Department and Officials from Zilla Panchayat. The prominent officials include Education Officer (ZP), DDPI, Deputy Project Coordinator and Assistant Project Coordinator (SSA).					
<b>Overall Observation</b>							
ii)	Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS	The Assistant Director (MDM) of Taluk Panchayat, BRC, BEO, BRP and CRCs.					
iii)	Is there any district level task force constituted	Yes					
<b>Overall Observation</b>							

### 14. Monitoring

		Bagalkot	Bangalore Urban [North]	Bangalore Urban [South]	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Yadgir
i)	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	No data available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available



<b>Overall Observations</b>							
ii)	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	No data available	Data not available	Data not available	No data available	Data not available	No data available

- Positive points
- Area of concerns
- Suggestions for improvement of the Scheme

## **SSA & MDM Monitoring Action Points-Phase 4**

The following issues need to be addressed by the DPO/SPO, SSA.

1. Barriers (both natural & artificially created) enroute schools need to be taken care of by concerned schools to ensure safety and security of children attending schools
2. Toilets in schools require proper maintenance to enhance access and better utilisation by children in schools
3. Schools having open access and located in busy market area lack security and proper educational environment. Schools need to enhance safety measures to prevent trespass, encroachment of school assets and improving educational climate
4. Schools revealing large scale absenteeism (more than 100) need immediate and proper monitoring to identify reasons and strategies for improving attendance
5. Proper monitoring by technical supervisors are found to be lacking in civil works in Gulbarga & Yadgir districts, as considerable number of schools reveal unsatisfactory quality and progress. The role of SDMC needs to be stepped up and the department's interface demand closer scrutiny
6. Gender sensitisation activities and interventions in schools require fresh look to break typecasting as well as reactivating gender coordinators' role at sub-district levels to focus on educational outcomes rather than targeting activities and numbers
7. Improving overall productivity of schools with respect to better deployment of resources for deriving maximum educational benefits needs to be a priority concern for individual school. The role of head teachers in this endeavour requires proper orientation for strengthening leadership capacities
8. Strengthening training design and strategies for enhancing capacities of teachers in RTE, NCF-2005 & CCE and intensifying follow up strategies to derive more benefits in classrooms appears to be a critical area of concern. Additionally, professional mentoring support on-site needs attention. The role of DIET/BRC/CRC requires better coordination and management to plan, design and implement teacher training programmes
9. The CAL programme requires proper orientation for school heads and individual teachers to properly integrate this technology driven intervention into the school curriculum so as to improve quality of educational outcomes
10. More than half the schools in every district lack proper play ground facility and sports materials. The district needs to ensure play space for children to keep them physically & mentally fit to participation in all educational activities
11. MDM coverage in the district needs enhancement as both choice of taking free meal in school and student absenteeism in schools seem to affect its utilisation
12. Ensuring proper hygiene, cleanliness, spilling of food need proper monitoring in schools
13. School leadership appears to be an important aspect in promoting enabling environment for implementation of child-centric pedagogic approach to teaching

# **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore**

## **District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)**

### **Bagalkot District**

Bagalkote District had a sample of 40 schools with 4 Lower Primary Schools and 32 Upper Primary Schools and 4 KGBVs. The selection of sample schools has been done in consultation with the District SSA office and as per the criteria outlined by the MHRD/GoI. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012.

#### **A. At the School Level**

##### **1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

36 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. 32 schools serve mid-day meal cooked in their premises by appointed cooks and 4 schools get the food supplied by the NGO (Sri Hole Huchcheshwara Shikshana Hagu Graameena Samsthe Guledagudda and Poornima Grammena Abhivrudhdhi Samsthe, Veluru).

##### **2. Trends**

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	10015
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	8427 (84.14%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	7569 (75.57%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	7511 (74.99%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	7941 (79.29%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. About 15% per cent of children have opted out of this scheme. Considering the attendance, it may be noticed that about 25% of children are absent to schools on any given day. This figure may include both categories of children opted to avail MDM facility and those not opting to avail the MDM facility. Further considering the percentage of children actually consuming MDM, it is seen that about 75% of the students eat in the schools while close to 25% do not eat either because they are absent on the day or have decided to opt out of the scheme. Even on the previous day of the school visit by MI, about 78% of children only found to have taken MDM suggesting that 22% remained out of the scheme coverage. There is a large gap between those who opted for the food and those who actually utilize the benefit and this is not an encouraging trend.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated all 32 schools have been getting the supply of food grains in time except in case of one school. Schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found that 81.25% per cent (26 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas remaining 6 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. In all schools it is according to prescribed norm. No reasons for this have been recorded.

All 32 schools have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. All schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay excepting one school where there is a delay of one month. Reasons are not known. 24 schools get the funds directly by cash, 8 schools through cheque.

## **5. Social Equity**

There is no visible social discrimination in serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not influenced MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It is observed that in 94.4% of the schools children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. In 2 schools, boys and girls sit separately to eat MDM. Generally in higher primary schools, as girls belong to higher age cohorts and are in the pre-adolescent stage, most parents would expect schools to maintain some sort of segregation between boys and girls. *Because of this, girls and boys sit separately and definitely this does not amount to discrimination.*

In all schools, children mostly sit on the clean floor to eat. 97.2% (35 schools) and in one school, children sit on the mud floor. In all schools children sit in the corridors to eat the food.

## **6. Menu**

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) In 32 schools, weekly menu is displayed in the school. The responses from the head teachers confirm that schools should have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. On the contrary, 15 schools have not displayed the menu on the notice board.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 32 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## **7. Variety of Menu**

12 schools report that there is no variety in the menu whereas in 24 schools there is variety in the menu. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools

have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. A description of the same is given in Table 1.

**Table-1 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice / Thrice a Week	Weekly Once	Total
1	Rice / Dal	36	-	-	36
Vegetables					
2	Tomato	13[52.0%]	6[24.0%]	6[24.0%]	25[69.44%]
3	Onion	10[41.66%]	4[16.66%]	10[41.66%]	24[66.66%]
4	Pumpkin	03[15.0%]	07[35.0%]	10[50.0%]	20[55.55%]
5	Drumstick	03[13.63%]	09[40.90%]	10[45.45%]	22[61.11%]
6	Potato	05[21.73%]	03[13.04%]	15[65.21%]	23[63.88%]
7	Cabbage	-	03[23.07%]	10[76.92%]	13[36.11%]
8	Carrot	12[60.0%]	04[20.0%]	04[20.0%]	20[55.55%]
9	Beans	15[62.5%]	-	09[37.5%]	24[66.66%]
10	Beetroot	-	04[33.33%]	08[66.66%]	12[33.33%]
11	Greens	05[33.33%]	05[33.33%]	05[33.33%]	15[41.66%]
12	Cereals	-	-	15[100.0%]	15[41.66%]
13	Other items only on Saturday	-	-	-	36[100.0%]

(The use of these vegetables by 36 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school).

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

### **8. Quality and Quantity of Meal**

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 86% per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 13.8 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. In none of the school lesser quantity of food supplied is reported. It has also been stated that in 13.5 % of the schools, the quality of the meal is “good” and “satisfactory” in the remaining 86.5% schools. It is important to note that no school gives poor quality food to children.

## 9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 36 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied once in 15 days and de-worming is given once in six month.

## 10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 34 schools:

**Table-2: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	10	20
2	ST	-	05
3	OBC	12	20
4	Minority	01	12
5	Others	09	15
Total		35*	32

\* The total includes 7cooks and 14 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

### 11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table 3.

**Table-3: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	26	72.22
2	Store-kitchen	02	5.55
3	Class room	03	8.33
4	Unspecified place	01	2.77
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	04	11.11
6	Total	36	100.0

### 12. Safety and Hygiene:

All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch (Table 4).

**Table 4: Safety and Hygiene:**

% of schools	Moderate	Satisfactory	Good
Hygiene	27.7%	27.7%	44.44%
Safety	36.1%	22.2%	41.6%



However, In all schools, children washing their hands before eating the food, to arrange the washed plates and tumblers, to monitor the behavior of the students while eating, and usage of water without wasting.

All the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container filter.

**13.** 72.2% of the schools have separate kitchen. In 3 schools, mid day meal is prepared in classroom. 2 schools food is prepared in store cum kitchen room and in one school it is prepared in the house of the cook appointed for the purpose.

**14.** The availability of water has been confirmed in all schools (100 percent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

**15.** The responses from the schools indicate that all schools preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food.

**16.** It has been found that all, excepting 1school, have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking. In one school where LPG is not available, fire wood is being used.

**17. Participation of parents, local body members and community in MDM:**

(i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicate that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there is informal arrangement with parents to oversee MDM supply in 70% of schools.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) **Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have either satisfactory or good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to excellent levels. Majority of the responses (35 per cent) have “good” level of awareness and participation (see Table-5 for details).

**Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	5[6.94%]	25[34.72%]	35[48.61%]	5[6.94%]	2[2.77%]	72
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	29[40.27%]	31[43.05%]	7[9.72%]	5[6.94%]	72
3	Supervision	0	33[45.83%]	35[48.61%]	4[5.55%]	0	72
4	Quantity available for students	0	12[13.88%]	40[55.55%]	5[6.94%]	15[20.83%]	72
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	23[31.94%]	29[40.27%]	20[27.77%]	0	72

The response of parents about mid-day meal arrangement is “good” to the extent of 31% and supervision (35 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students. 15% of parents have expressed that it is excellent and 40 percent have expressed that it is good. Nutrition level is around 23 percent satisfactory to 20 percent very good.

b) **SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (47 %) and also excellent among 10% . The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “satisfactory” (35%) to “excellent” (5%) among SMC members (see Table-6 for details). The supervision level has been “satisfactory” among 43 per cent and “excellent” among 4 percent and “good” among 5% of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them expressed that it is “satisfactory” (37 %) and “excellent” (7%). However, with regard

to nutrition level of MDM 5% of SMC members said that it is poor, 28% said it is satisfactory, 37% expressed that it is good and 2% expressed that it is good.

**Table-6: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	5[6.94%]	47[65.27%]	10[13.88%]	10[13.88%]	72
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	35[48.61%]	22[30.55%]	10[13.88%]	5[6.94%]	72
3	Supervision	0	43[59.72]	20[27.77%]	5[6.94%]	4[5.55%]	72
4	Quantity available for students	0	37[51.38%]	14[19.44%]	14[19.44%]	7[9.72%]	72
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	5[6.94%]	28[38.88%]	37[51.38]	2[2.77%]	0	72

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively high Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (55.55 %) and “very good” among 14%. The level of participation has been found to be “Good” (52.5%) in relation to mid-day meal arrangement. 16.6% of panchayat members said that supervision is excellent whereas a majority of 38% said that it is “good”. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level does not differ significantly (see Table-7 for details).

**Table-7: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	11[30.55%]	20[55.55%]	5[13.88%]	0	36
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	10[27.77%]	19[52.77%]	7[19.44%]	0	36
3	Supervision	0	10[27.77%]	14[38.88%]	6[16.66%]	6[16.66%]	36
4	Quantity available for students	0	25[69.44%]	6[16.66%]	5[13.88%]	0	36
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	12[33.33%]	8[22.22%]	7[19.44%]	9[25.0%]	36

## 18. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. From most of the sources identified, SDMC awareness about MDM is gathered more or less on equally from all sources. Comparatively, teachers and students are the main source, though they are not significantly high. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-8.

**Table-8: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	54	12.85
2	Radio	46	10.95
3	Television	44	10.47
4	Teacher	68	16.19
5	Students	68	16.19
6	SMC members	52	10.95
7	Panchayat members	46	12.38
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	42	10.00
	Total	420	100.0

\*Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

## 19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC, BEO/BRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and

monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-9.

**Table-9: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	03	05	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	05	01	05	02	01	-
3	Block Level Officers	03	06	03	05	02	03
4	Other Educational Officers	02	04	02	03	-	02
5	BRC/BEO	02	08	01	07	03	06
6	CRC/ others	01	04	04	05	07	06

All officials from state level to CRC level visit the schools frequently for inspection and supervision of MDM. Despite this supervision and inspection, there are instances of delay in supply of food grains as well as allotment of funds in the district which is a cause of concern.

## 20. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways as reported by different stakeholders (Table 10). Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools.

**Table-10: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	36 (100%)	-	36 (100%)	-	32 (88.88%)	-	30 (83.3%)	-
Improved Attendance	36 (100%)	-	36 (100%)	-	32 (88.88%)	-	30 (83.3%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	36 (100%)	-	36 (100%)	-	32 (88.88%)	-	30 (83.3%)	-

Teachers and SMC claim 100% impact on student enrolment, attendance, and nutritional status. On the contrary, panchayat and parents claim upto about 88% improvement in enrolment, attendance and nutritional status. Notwithstanding this, some positive changes the MDM has brought about in schools is that it has been able to eliminate classroom hunger, improve general health conditions of students as reflected in their liveliness and also promoting certain good habits of discipline, orderliness, physical cleanliness & hygiene and socialization.

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# **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore**

## **District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)**

### **Bangalore Urban [North] District**

Bangalore North District had a sample of 40 schools with 5 Lower Primary Schools and 35 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of sample schools has been done in consultation with the District SSA office and as per the criteria outlined by the MHRD/GoI. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012.

#### **1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. These schools serve mid-day meal cooked and supplied by the NGOs (ISKCON, Adanya Chetana & Mohisin Sheriff). The mid-day meal is brought to school in hot containers around noon time and served to students during lunch break on all working days.

#### **2. Trends**

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	12721
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	11362 (89.31%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	11831 (93.00%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	10889 (85.59%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit -		11197 (88.01%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. About 11.0 per cent of children do not avail as they opt out of this scheme. Considering the attendance, it may be noticed that about 7% of children are absent to schools on any given day. This figure may include both categories of children opted to avail MDM facility and those not opting to avail the MDM facility. Further considering the

percentage of children actually consuming MDM, it is seen that about 85.6% of the students eat in the schools while close to 15% do not eat either because they are absent on the day or have decided to opt out of the scheme. Even on the previous day of the school visit by MI, about 88% of children only is found to have taken MDM suggesting that 12% remained out of the scheme coverage.

It is interesting to note that even the percentage of children taking MDM out of those who are present in schools is not complete coverage as there is a gap of 8%. This could perhaps be due to the already mentioned fact of some children opting out of the scheme.

As the food is supplied by NGOs regularly to the schools in Bangalore North, information related to food grains, costs of cooking, details about Menu, status of cooks, infrastructure, social composition of cooks are not applicable ( Table 1). However, Fire extinguishers, which are given as a part of the MDM cooking in schools, are present in 90% of the schools, although none of the schools cook MDM in the schools.

Table-1: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	-	-
2	Store-kitchen	-	-
3	Class room	-	-
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	40	100
	Total	40	100.0

### 3. Social Equity

There is no visible social discrimination in serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not influenced MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It is observed that in most of the schools (75 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (17.50 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. In 3 schools, boys and girls sit separately to eat MDM. Generally in higher primary schools, as girls belong to higher age cohorts and are in the pre-adolescent stage, most parents would expect schools to maintain some sort of segregation between boys and



girls. Because of this, girls and boys sit separately and definitely this does not amount to discrimination.

#### 4 Variety of Menu

In the cooked food delivered to schools by NGOs, variety is observed in the menu as well as in the vegetables used. A description of the same is given in Table 2.

**Table-2 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice / Thrice a Week	Weekly Once	Total
1	Rice / Dal	40	-	-	40
Vegetables					
2	Tomato	12[46.15%]	11[42.30%]	03[11.53%]	26[65.0%]
3	Onion	14[60.86%]	06[26.08%]	03[13.04%]	23[57.5%]
4	Pumpkin	-	11[78.57%]	03[21.42%]	14[35.0%]
5	Drumstick	-	02[50.0%]	02[50.0%]	04[10.0%]
6	Potato	10[66.66%]	-	05[33.33%]	15[37.5%]
7	Cabbage	-	16[100.0%]	-	16[40.0%]
8	Carrot	14[35.89%]	22[56.41%]	03[7.69%]	39[97.5%]
9	Beans	14[37.83%]	20[54.05%]	03[8.10%]	37[92.5%]
10	Cereals	04[21.05%]	-	15[78.94%]	19[47.5%]
11	Heerekai	01[12.5%]	04[50.0%]	03[37.5%]	08[20.0%]
12	Raddish	01[20.0%]	04[80.0%]	-	05[12.5%]
13	Cucumber	-	-	01[100.0%]	01[2.5%]
14	Brinjal	01[10.0%]	08[80.0%]	01[10.0%]	10[25.0%]
15	Thonde	-	02[100.0]	-	02[5.0%]
16	Bhende	-	02[33.33%]	04[66.66%]	06[15.0%]
17	Sorekai	-	02[100.0%]	-	02[5.0%]
18	Other items only on Saturday	-	-	-	40[100.0%]

(The use of these vegetables by 40 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school).

#### 5. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 97.5 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 2.5 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (77.5 per cent), the quality of the meal as reported by parents is “very

good” in 46.25% of schools, “good” in 26.25% and “satisfactory” in 30% schools and excellent in 7.5% of schools. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

## 6. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 40 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied once in 15 days and de-worming is given once in six month.

## 7. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch. Table 3 gives the details.

**Table 3: Safety and Hygiene**

% schools	Moderate	Satisfactory	Good
Safety	3 (7.5%)	35 (87.5%)	2 (5%)
Hygiene	6 (15%)	32 (80%)	2 (5%)

(ii) In almost all schools (100 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before and after taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor judicious use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (87.5 per cent schools). There are 10 per

cent schools where students are served meal in groups. In three schools, boys and girls sit separately for reasons mentioned earlier to receive MDM.

(iv) Most of the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

### **8. Participation of parents, local body members and community in MDM:**

(i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicate that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there is informal arrangement with parents to oversee MDM supply in 70% of schools.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

- a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (40 per cent) have “satisfactory” level of awareness and participation (see Table-4).

**Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	40 (50%)	25 (31.25%)	15 (18.75%)	-	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	08 (10%)	59 (73.75%)	13 (16.25%)	-	80
3	Supervision	-	30 (37.5)	40 (50%)	08 (10%)	2 (2.5%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	12 (15%)	31 (77.5%)	37 (46.25%)	2 (2.5%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	24 (30%)	21 (26.25%)	29 (36.24%)	6 (7.5%)	80

The response of parents about mid-day meal arrangement is “good” to the extent of 73.75% and supervision (50 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students (77.5%) and nutrition level is stated to be v. good by 36.24% of parents and excellent by 7.5% of parents.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (53.75 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” for majority of SMC members (81.25%) (see Table-5). The supervision level has been “Good” among 68.75 per cent and “Very Good” and “excellent among 6.5% of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them expressed that it is “Good” (72.75 per cent) and “excellent” (7.5%). An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

**Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	25 (31.25%)	43 (53.75%)	09 (11.25%)	03 (3.75%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	06 (7.5%)	65 (81.25%)	02 (2.5%)	07 (8.75%)	80
3	Supervision	-	15 (18.75%)	55 (68.75%)	05 (6.25%)	05 (6.25%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	08 (10%)	58 (72.5)	08 (10%)	06 (7.5%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	20 (25%)	34 (42.5%)	18 (22.5%)	08 (10%)	80

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (72.5 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” (72.5%) in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-6 for details).

**Table-6: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	11 (27.5%)	29 (72.5%)	-	-	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	10 (25%)	29 (72.5%)	01 (2.5%)	-	40
3	Supervision	-	11 (27.5%)	29 (72.5%)	-	-	40
4	Quantity available for students	-	10 (25%)	29 (72.5%)	-	-	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	10 (25%)	21 (52.5%)	09 (22.5%)	-	40

### **9. Source of Awareness**

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (49 per cent) and television (32 per cent). There are other sources like news paper (16.32 per cent); students (15.51per cent) and others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

**Table-7: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	80	16.32
2	Radio	67	13.67
3	Television	52	32.70
4	Teacher	78	49.05
5	Students	76	15.51
6	SMC members	72	14.69
7	Panchayat members	34	6.93
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	31	6.32
	Total	490	100.0

\*Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

## **10. Inspection and Supervision**

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC, BEO/BRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

**Table-8: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	01	-	-	-	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	01	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other Educational Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	BRC/BEO	06	03	03	01	-	-
6	CRC/ others	06	02	04	-	-	-

Except for CRC and BRC/BEO it is rare to find other officials visiting the schools for inspection of MDM.

### 11. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways as reported by different stakeholders (Table 8). Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools.

**Table-9: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	35 (87.5%)	-	40 (100%)	-

However, looking at the differences between enrolment and attendance and enrolment and number of children taking MDM in schools (as reflected in the MDM register & head count), the Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that

MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools. There are concerns about lack of full coverage (13%) as well as prevalence of absenteeism in schools (7%). The absenteeism is found to be rather on the higher side in some of the schools ranging from 15% to 25%. For instance in 7 schools, more than 30 to 50 + students were absent on the day of visit; in the remaining 3 schools each, 63, 81 and 185 students were absent. Notwithstanding this, some positive changes the MDM has brought about in schools is that it has been able to eliminate classroom hunger, improve general health conditions of students as reflected in their liveliness and also promoting certain good habits of discipline, orderliness, physical cleanliness & hygiene and socialization.

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# **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore**

## **District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)**

### **Bangalore Urban [South] District**

Bangalore North District had a sample of 40 schools with 2 Lower Primary Schools and 38 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of sample schools has been done in consultation with the District SSA office and as per the criteria outlined by the MHRD/GoI. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012.

#### **1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. These schools serve mid-day meal cooked and supplied by the NGOs (ISKCON, Adanya Chetana & Mohisin Sheriff). The mid-day meal is brought to school in hot containers around noon time and served to students during lunch break on all working days.

#### **2. Trends**

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	11438
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	9622 (84.12%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	10109 (88.38%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	9511 (83.15%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	9680 (84.63%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. About 15.0 per cent of children do not avail as they opt out of this scheme. Considering the attendance, it may be noticed that about 12% of children are absent to schools on any given day. This figure may include both categories of children opted to avail MDM facility and those not opting to avail the MDM facility. Further considering the

percentage of children actually consuming MDM, it is seen that about 83.15% of the students eat in the schools while close to 16% do not eat either because they are absent on the day or have decided to opt out of the scheme. Even on the previous day of the school visit by MI, about 84.6% of children only is found to have taken MDM suggesting that 15% remained out of the scheme coverage.

It is interesting to note that even the percentage of children taking MDM out of those who are present in schools is not complete coverage as there is a gap of 5%. This could perhaps be due to the already mentioned fact of some children opting out of the scheme.

As the food is supplied by NGOs regularly to the schools in Bangalore North, information related to food grains, costs of cooking, details about Menu, status of cooks, infrastructure, social composition of cooks are not applicable to most of the schools excepting 4 schools where food is prepared ( Table 1). However, Fire extinguishers, which are given as a part of the MDM cooking in schools, are present in 16 schools, although these schools do not cook MDM.

Table-1: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	2	5%
2	Store-kitchen	-	-
3	Class room	1	2.5%
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	37	92.5%
	Total	40	100.0

### 3. Social Equity

There is visible social discrimination in serving mid-day meal in 3 schools. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community may have influenced MDM at some stage in the process of its implementation. It is observed that in most of the schools (52.5 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (42.50 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. In 1 schools, boys and girls sit separately to eat MDM. Generally in higher primary schools, as girls belong to higher age cohorts and are in the pre-adolescent stage, most parents would expect schools to maintain some sort of segregation

between boys and girls. *Because of this, girls and boys sit separately and definitely this does not amount to discrimination.*

#### 4 Variety of Menu

In the cooked food delivered to schools by NGOs, variety is observed in the menu as well as in the vegetables used. A description of the same is given in Table 2.

**Table-2 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice / Thrice a Week	Weekly Once	Total
1	Rice / Dal	40	-	-	40
Vegetables					
2	Tomato	04[26.66%]	08[53.33%]	03[20.0%]	15[37.5%]
3	Onion	02[33.33%]	04[66.66%]	-	06[15.0%]
4	Pumpkin	-	01[33.33%]	02[66.66%]	03[7.5%]
5	Potato	04[21.05%]	11[57.89%]	04[21.05%]	19[47.5%]
6	Cabbage	01[25.0%]	03[75.0%]	-	04[10.0%]
7	Carrot	01[5.88%]	14[82.35%]	02[11.76%]	17[42.5%]
8	Beans	03[23.07%]	08[61.53%]	02[15.38%]	13[32.5%]
9	Greens	01[14.28%]	06[85.71%]	-	07[17.5%]
10	Cereals	-	-	08[100.0%]	08[20.0%]
11	Heerekai	01[10.0%]	09[90.0%]	-	10[25.0%]
12	Brinjal	04[18.18%]	14[63.63%]	04[18.18%]	22[55.0%]
13	Nool-kol	-	01[33.33%]	02[66.66%]	03[7.5%]
14	Raddish	04[15.38%]	14[53.84%]	08[30.76%]	26[65.0%]
15	Bhende	01[25.0%]	03[75.0%]	-	04[10.0%]
16	Sorekai	-	02[100.0%]	-	02[5.0%]
17	Cucumber	02[16.66%]	10[83.33%]	-	12[30.0%]
19	Other items only on Saturday	-	-	-	40[100.0%]

(The use of these vegetables by 40 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school).

#### 5. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The data is not collected on this.

## 6. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in 39 schools (97.5 per cent) and in one school it is not conducted. In 95% of the schools (38 schools) it is conducted once a year and in two schools it is conducted twice a year. **In 16 schools, it is found that there is severe illness of students – an alarming situation which needs immediate attention.** In all schools, children are given vitamin tablets. ANM and doctors come to the school to diagnose the ailments that children are suffering from. The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers.

## 7. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are also cases where things could be improved. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch.

Table 3: Safety and Hygiene

% schools	moderate	Satisfactory	Good
Safety	50%	33.3%	13.8 % (NA- 13.8%)
Hygiene	63.8%	19.4%	13.8%

(ii) In all schools, the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before and after taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor judicious use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (58.33 per cent schools). There are 47.2 per cent schools where students are served meal in groups. In one school, boys and girls sit separately. In three schools, boys and girls sit separately for reasons mentioned earlier to receive MDM.

In 87.5% of the schools, children sit on clean floor, in 2 schools they sit on mud floor and in one school children sit on other types of arrangements.

In 26 schools, children sit in the corridor, in 2 schools they sit in the classroom, and in 12 schools, they sit in other places.

(iv) Most of the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

### **8. Participation of parents, local body members and community in MDM:**

(i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicate that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there is informal arrangement with parents to oversee MDM supply in 70% of schools.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

- a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (40 per cent) have “satisfactory” level of awareness and participation (see Table-4).

**Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	8 [20.0%]	30 [75.0%]	2 [5.0%].	0	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	3 [7.5%]	37 [92.5%]	0	0	40
3	Supervision	1 [2.5%]	4 [10.0%]	35 [87.5%]	0	0	40
4	Quantity available for students	0	12 [30.0%]	26 [65.0%]	1 [2.5%]	1 [2.5%]	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	9 [22.5%]	31 [77.5%]	0	1 [2.5%]	40

The response of parents about mid-day meal arrangement is “good” to the extent of 75% and supervision (87.5 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. The arrangements is found to be good for 92.5%. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students (65.5%) and nutrition level is stated to be v. good by 77.5% of parents.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (52.5 per cent) and excellent for 12.5%. It is very good for another 12.5% of SMC members. The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal is “Good” for majority of SMC members (82.5%) (See Table-5). The supervision level has been “Good” among 87.75 per cent and “Very Good” and “excellent among 6.5% of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them expressed that it is “Good” (90 per cent) and “ very good and excellent” (2.5% each). An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

**Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	9 [22.5%]	21 [52.5%]	5 [12.5%]	5 [12.5%]	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	2 [5.0%]	33 [82.5%]	3 [7.5%]	2 [5.0%]	40
3	Supervision	0	5 [12.5%]	34 [87.5%]	1 [2.5%]	0	40
4	Quantity available for students	0	2 [5.0%]	36 [90.0]	1 [2.5%]	1 [2.5%]	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	6 [15.0%]	23 [57.5%]	1 [2.5%]	10 [25.0%]	40

c) **Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** There is no information available on this aspect.

## 9. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (24 per cent) and students (22 per cent). There are other sources such as SMC members as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

**Table-6: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	34	8.54
2	Radio	20	6.71
3	Television	22	7.38
4	Teacher	74	24.8
5	Students	67	22.48
6	SMC members	37	12.41
7	Panchayat members	26	8.72
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	18	6.04
	Total	298	100.0

\*Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

## 10. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC, BEO/BRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is

the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

**Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	01	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	03	06	01	-	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	01	05	06	01	-	-
4	Other Educational Officers	01	01	02	08	01	-
5	BRC/BEO	02	-	01	04	07	01
6	CRC/ others	02	-	-	01	04	10

Except for CRC and BRC/BEO it is rare to find other officials visiting the schools for inspection of MDM.

## 11. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways as reported by different stakeholders (Table 8). Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools.

**Table-8: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	37 (92.5%)	-	38 (95%)	-	-	-	38 (95%)	-
Improved Attendance	37 (92.5%)	-	38 (95%)	-	-	-	38 (95%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	38 (95%)	-	38 (95%)	-	-	-	38 (95%)	-

However, looking at the differences between enrolment and attendance and enrolment and number of children taking MDM in schools (as reflected in the MDM register & head count),



the Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools. There are concerns about lack of full coverage (7%) as well as prevalence of absenteeism in schools (5%). The absenteeism is found to be rather on the higher side in some of the schools is at 12% to 5%. Notwithstanding this, some positive changes the MDM has brought about in schools is that it has been able to eliminate classroom hunger, improve general health conditions of students as reflected in their liveliness and also promoting certain good habits of discipline, orderliness, physical cleanliness & hygiene and socialization.

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# **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore**

## **District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)**

### **Bijapur District**

Bijapur District had a sample of 40 schools with 37 Upper Primary Schools 3 KGBVs. The selection of sample schools has been done in consultation with the District SSA office and as per the criteria outlined by the MHRD/GoI. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31st October 2012.

#### **A. At the School Level**

##### **1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All 37 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. 35schools serve mid-day meal cooked in their premises by appointed cooks. Two schools supply food to two other schools.

##### **2. Trends**

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	9789
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	8143 (83.19%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	7384 (75.43%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	6544 (66.85%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	6718 (68.62%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As high as 17.0 per cent of children have opted out of this scheme. Considering the attendance, it may be noticed that about 25% of children are absent to schools on any given day. This figure may include both categories of children opted to avail MDM facility and those not opting to avail the MDM facility. Further considering the percentage of children actually consuming MDM, it is seen that about 66% of the students eat

in the schools while close to 12% do not eat either because they are absent on the day or have decided to opt out of the scheme. Even on the previous day of the school visit by MI, about 68% of children only found to have taken MDM suggesting that 7% remained out of the scheme coverage. There is a large gap between those who opted for the food and those who actually utilize the benefit and this is not an encouraging trend.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 97.1 per cent of the (34 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. One school is not getting the food grains supply in time. All schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 82.8% per cent (29 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 6 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has not been as per the prescribed allotment in 3 schools out of 35 schools. Only in 32 schools it is according to prescribed norm. No reasons for this have been recorded.

According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'. *3 schools also report that quality of food grains supplied is not good. This is a cause of real concern which needs to be probed further.*

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. Only 80% of schools (28 schools) which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay and the remaining 7 schools are not getting funds regularly with a delay of one month. Reasons are not known. One school gets cash (2.7%) , 10 schools get funds through cheque (27%), 11 schools get funds through e-transfer (29.8%), and 13 get through Akashara Dasoha (35.1%).

## **5. Social Equity**

There is no visible social discrimination in serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not influenced MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It is observed that in 27 schools (73%) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. In 7 schools (19%), boys and girls sit separately to eat MDM and in 3 school they sit in groups to eat (8.1%). Generally in higher primary schools, as girls belong to higher age cohorts and are in the pre-adolescent stage, most parents would expect schools to maintain some sort of segregation between boys and girls. *Because of this, girls and boys sit separately and definitely this does not amount to discrimination.*

In 34 schools, children sit on the clean floor to eat. In 1 school, they sit on mud floor, and in 2 schools on other platforms. In 27 schools, children sit in the corridors and in 3 schools they sit inside the classrooms and in 7 schools they sit in other places.

## **6. Menu**

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) Only in 17 schools (49%) , weekly menu is displayed in the school. The responses from the head teachers confirm that schools should have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. On the contrary, 18 schools (51%) have not displayed the menu on the notice board.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 35 schools, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## 7. Variety of Menu

23 schools report that there is no variety in the menu whereas in 14 schools there is variety in the menu. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. A description of the same is given in Table 1.

**Table-1 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice / Thrice a Week	Weekly Once	Total
1	Rice / Dal	37	-	-	37
Vegetables					
2	Tomato	13[46.42%]	12[42.85%]	03[10.71%]	28[75.67%]
3	Onion	13[68.42%]	03[15.78%]	03[15.78%]	19[51.35%]
4	Potato	06[54.54%]	04[36.36%]	01[9.09%]	11[29.72%]
5	Raddish	09[32.14%]	16[57.14%]	03[10.71%]	28[75.67%]
6	Carrot	10[34.48%]	16[55.17%]	03[10.34%]	29[78.39%]
7	Beans	10[37.03%]	14[51.85%]	03[11.11%]	27[72.97%]
8	Bhende	-	11[73.33%]	04[26.66%]	15[40.54%]
9	Greens	-	06[60.0%]	04[40.0%]	10[27.02%]
10	Cereals	04[21.05%]	-	15[78.94%]	19[51.35%]
11	Sorekai	-	11[64.70%]	06[35.29%]	17[45.94%]
12	Brinjal	05[55.55%]	04[44.44%]	-	09[24.32%]
13	Other items only on Saturday	-	-	37[100.0%]	37[100.0%]

(Sweets are distributed occasionally in 4 schools)

(The use of these vegetables by 37 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school).

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

## 8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 88.5% per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 11.4 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. It has also been stated that in 75

% of the schools, the quality of the meal is “good” and “satisfactory” in 25% schools. It is important to note that no school gives poor quality food to children.

### 9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 37 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied once in a week and de-worming is given once in six month.

### 10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 34 schools:

**Table-2: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	09	34
2	ST	01	06
3	OBC	10	18
4	Minority	08	18
5	Others	07	07
Total		35	35

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

### 11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table 3.

**Table-3: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	34	91.89
2	Store-kitchen	01	2.70
3	Class room	-	-
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	02	5.40
6	Total	37	100.0

### 12. Safety and Hygiene:

All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. (Table 4)

**Table 4: Safety and Hygiene:**

% of schools	Moderate	Satisfactory	Good
Hygiene	45.9%	27%	27%
Safety	37.8 %	37.8%	24.3%

However, in all schools, children washing their hands before eating the food, most of them arrange the washed plates and tumblers neatly wherever applicable. It seems that plates are

brought by the children and tumblers are given by the school to drink water. All children maintain discipline while eating, and use water without wasting.

All the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container filter.

**13.** 92% of the schools have separate kitchen. In 1 school, mid day meal is prepared in classroom.

**14.** The availability of water has been confirmed in all schools (100 percent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

**15.** The responses from the schools indicate that all schools preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food.

**16.** It has been found that all, excepting 2school, have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking. In these two schools, fire wood is being used.

**17. Participation of parents, local body members and community in MDM:**

(i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicate that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there is informal arrangement with parents to oversee MDM supply in 70% of schools.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

**a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both



awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (34 per cent) have “good” level of awareness and participation (see Table-5 for details).

**Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	2 [2.73]	26 [35.61%]	34 [46.57%]	10 [13.69%]	1 [1.36%]	73
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	27 [36.98%]	37 [50.68%]	9 [12.32%]	0	73
3	Supervision	2 [2.73%]	25 [34.24%]	38 [52.05%]	8 [10.95%]	0	73
4	Quantity available for students	2 [2.73%]	18 [24.65%]	30 [41.09%]	23 [31.50%]	0	73
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	4 [5.47%]	33 [45.20%]	20 [27.39%]	4 [5.47%]	11 [15.06%]	73

The response of parents about mid-day meal arrangement is “good” to the extent of 50.68% and supervision (52.05 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. Parents have also expressed that these two aspects are very good (14% and 12% respectively). There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students and it is very good as (31.5%) and nutrition level is stated to be satisfactory by 45.20% of parents and excellent by 15% of parents.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (58.82 per cent). It is “very good” and “excellent” among 8.82%. The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal is “Good” for majority of SMC members (81.25%) (Table-6). The supervision level has been “Good” among 63.23 per cent and “Very Good” and “excellent” among 7% and 3% of the SMC members respectively. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them expressed that it is “Good” (52.94 per cent) and “excellent” (11.76%). An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal. It is rated to be excellent by 16.17% of people.

**Table-6: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	2 [2.94%]	14 [20.58%]	40 [58.82%]	6 [8.82%]	6 [8.82%]	68
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	19 [27.94%]	42 [61.76%]	6 [8.82%]	1 [1.47%]	68
3	Supervision	0	16 [23.52%]	43 [63.23%]	7 [10.29%]	2 [2.94%]	68
4	Quantity available for students	0	9 [13.23%]	36 [52.94%]	15 [22.05%]	8 [11.76%]	68
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	23 [33.82]	30 [44.11]	4 [5.88]	11 [16.17%]	68

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (51.35 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” (48.64%) in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision (45%). Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level shows a trend ranging from “poor” to “excellent” (see Table-7 for details).

**Table-7: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	9 [22.32]	19 [51.35%]	9 [22.32]	3 [8.10%]	37
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	12 [32.43%]	18 [48.64%]	7 [18.91%]	0	37
3	Supervision	0	12[32.43%]	17 [45.94%]	6 [16.21%]	2 [5.40%]	37
4	Quantity available for students	2 [5.40%]	11 [29.72%]	10 [27.02%]	10 [27.02%]	4 [10.81%]	37
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	3 [8.10%]	15 [40.54%]	13 [35.13%]	9 [24.32%]	6 [16.21%]	37

## 18. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. Teachers, panchayat members and students are the main source, awareness creation. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-8.

**Table-8: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	10	7.04
2	Radio	10	7.04
3	Television	08	5.63
4	Teacher	32	22.54
5	Students	28	19.72
6	SMC members	12	8.45
7	Panchayat members	21	14.79
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	12	8.45
	Total	01	0.70

\*Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

## 19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC, BEO/BRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that Block Level and Cluster Level officials visit more frequently for supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-9.

**Table-9: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	2	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	15	6	2	-	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	17	5	2	3	1	1
4	Other Educational Officers	04	10	3	1	2	2
5	BRC/BEO	11	6	8	2	-	2
6	CRC/ others	05	1	1	2	3	23

All officials from state level to CRC level visit the schools frequently for inspection and supervision of MDM. Despite this supervision and inspection, there are instances of lack of one month stock as well as supply of poor quality grains in the district which is a cause of concern.

## 20. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways as reported by different stakeholders (Table 10). Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools.

**Table-10: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	35 (94.5%)	02 (5.4%)	32 (86.5%)	05 (13.5%)	32 (86.5%)	05 (13.5%)	33 (89.18%)	04 (10.8%)
Improved Attendance	33 (89.18%)	04 (10.8%)	30 (81.1%)	07 (18.9%)	31 (83.7%)	06 (16.2%)	32 (86.5%)	05 (13.5%)
Improved Nutritional Status	33 (89.18%)	04 (10.8%)	30 (81.1%)	07 (18.9%)	32 (86.5%)	05 (13.5%)	32 (86.5%)	05 (13.5%)

All stakeholders and functionaries claim that there is impact on student enrolment, attendance, and nutritional status varying between 94% and 86%. Notwithstanding this, some positive changes the MDM has brought about in schools is that it has been able to eliminate classroom hunger, improve general health conditions of students as reflected in their liveliness and also promoting certain good habits of discipline, orderliness, physical cleanliness & hygiene and socialization.

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# **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore**

## **District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)**

### **Gulbarga District**

Gulbarga District had a sample of 40 schools with 5 Lower Primary Schools and 35 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of sample schools has been done in consultation with the District SSA office and as per the criteria outlined by the MHRD/GoI. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012.

#### **A. At the School Level**

##### **1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

35 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. 34 schools serve mid-day meal cooked in their premises by appointed cooks and 1 schools get the food supplied by the NGO (Sri Raghavendra Vividdhodedha samsthe).

##### **2. Trends**

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	12019
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	9442 (78.56%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	9735 (81.00%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	9428 (78.44%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	8843 (73.58%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As high as 22.0 per cent of children have opted out of this scheme. Considering the attendance, it may be noticed that about 19% of children are absent to schools on any given day. This figure may include both categories of children opted to avail MDM facility and those not opting to avail the MDM facility. Further considering the

percentage of children actually consuming MDM, it is seen that about 78.4% of the students eat in the schools while close to 22% do not eat either because they are absent on the day or have decided to opt out of the scheme. Even on the previous day of the school visit by MI, about 73.6% of children only found to have taken MDM suggesting that 22% remained out of the scheme coverage. There is a large gap between those who opted for the food and those who actually utilize the benefit and this is not an encouraging trend.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 94.2 per cent of the (32 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. Schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 73.5% per cent (25 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 9 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has not been as per the prescribed allotment. Only in 30 schools it is according to prescribed norm and 4 schools do not get the prescribed allotment. No reasons for this have been recorded.

All 34 schools have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. Only 58% of schools (20 schools) which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay and the remaining 14 schools are not getting funds regularly with a delay of one month. Reasons are not known. 2 schools get the funds through cheque whereas remaining 32 schools get through e-transfer.

## **5. Social Equity**

There is no visible social discrimination in serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not influenced MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It is observed that in 97% of the schools children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. In 1 schools, boys and girls sit separately to eat MDM and in 1 school they sit in groups to eat. Generally in higher primary schools, as girls belong to higher age cohorts and are in the pre-adolescent stage, most parents would expect schools to maintain some sort of segregation between boys and girls. *Because of this, girls and boys sit separately and definitely this does not amount to discrimination.*

In all schools, children mostly sit on the clean floor to eat. 61% (23 schools) sit in the corridors and 11 % (4 schools) in classrooms and in 8 schools (i.e.) 22% in other places.

## **6. Menu**

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) Only in 19 schools , weekly menu is displayed in the school. The responses from the head teachers confirm that schools should have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. On the contrary, 15 schools have not displayed the menu on the notice board.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalize the menu. In all 19 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## **7. Variety of Menu**

31 schools report that there is no variety in the menu whereas in 3 schools there is variety in the menu. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. A description of the same is given in Table 1.

**Table-1 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice / Thrice a Week	Weekly Once	Total
1	Rice / Dal	35	-	-	35
Vegetables					
2	Tomato	17 [77.27%]	5 [22.72%]	-	22 [62.85%]
3	Raddish	4 [40%]	2 [20%]	4 [40%]	10 [28.57%]
4	Pumpkin	7 [41.17%]	4 [23.52%]	6 [35.29%]	17 [48.57%]
5	Drumstick	2 [40%]	2 [40%]	1 [20%]	5 [14.28%]
6	Potato	6 [22.22%]	10 [37.03%]	11 40.74%	27 [[77.14%]
7	Heerekai	1 [10%]	4 [40%]	5 [50%]	10 [28.57%]
8	Carrot	3 [25%]	3 [25%]	6 [50%]	12 [34.28%]
9	Beans	4 [40%]	3 [30%]	3 [30%]	10 28.57%
10	Cucumber	1 [25%]	-	3 [75%]	4 [11.42%]
11	Greens	6 [22.22%]	10 [37.03%]	11 [40.74%]	27 [77.14%]
12	Cereals	-	-	15 [100.0]	15 [42.85%]
13	Brinjal	6 [42.85%]	3 [21.42%]	5 [35.71%]	14 [40%]
14	Ladies Finger	3 [50%]	1 [16.66%]	2 [33.33%]	6 [17.14%]
15	Other items only on Saturday			35 [100.0]	35 [100.0%]

(The use of these vegetables by 34 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school).

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

## 8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 85.3% per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 11.76 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. In 1 school less quantity of food



supplied is reported. It has also been stated that in 73.5 % of the schools, the quality of the meal is “good” and “satisfactory” in 26.47% schools. It is important to note that no school gives poor quality food to children.

### 9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 35 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied once in 15 days and de-worming is given once in six month.

### 10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 34 schools:

**Table-2: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	11	22
2	ST	06	10
3	OBC	11	15
4	Minority	03	17
5	Others	03	06
Total		35*	34

\* The total includes 8cooks and 19 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

### 11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table 3.

**Table-3: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	28	80.00
2	Store-kitchen	-	-
3	Class room	04	11.43
4	Unspecified place	02	5.71
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	01	2.86
	Total	35	100.00

### 12. Safety and Hygiene:

All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch. (table 4)

**Table 4: Safety and Hygiene**

% of schools	Moderate	Satisfactory	Good
Hygiene	28.57%	71.5%	28.57%
Safety	31.4%	37.14%	31.4%

However, In all schools, children washing their hands before eating the food, to arrange the washed plates and tumblers, to monitor the behavior of the students while eating, and usage of water without wasting.

All the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container filter.

13. 80% of the schools have separate kitchen. In 4 (11.4%) schools, Mid day meal is prepared in classroom. 2 schools prepare food in unspecified places.

14. The availability of water has been confirmed in all 34 schools (100 percent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

15. The responses from the schools indicate that all schools preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food.

16. It has been found that all, excepting 1 school, have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking. In two schools, fire wood is being used.

17. Participation of parents, local body members and community in MDM:

(i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicate that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there is informal arrangement with parents to oversee MDM supply in 70% of schools.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) Parents: The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme (79%). Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation (79%). The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quantity of mid-day meal (76%). Supervision is found to be good in 70% of cases. However, 3% of the responses also indicate that quantity supplied is “poor” as well as excellent (3%). Nutrition levels have been found to be good in majority of cases (73.52%). Also, nearly 6% of the responses show that it is excellent.

**Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	2 [2.94%]	11 [16.17%]	54 [79.41%]	1 [1.47%]	0	68
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	1 [1.47%]	12 [17.64%]	54 [79.41%]	1 [1.47%]	0	68
3	Supervision	0	17 [25.0%]	48 [70.58%]	3[4.41%]	0	68
4	Quantity available for students	2 [2.94%]	11 [16.17%]	52[76.47%]	1 [1.47%]	2 [2.94%]	68
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	11 [16.17%]	50 [73.52%]	3[4.41%]	4 [5.88%]	68

b) SMC Members: The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (52.5 per cent). It is also satisfactory for 35% of SMC members. The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” for majority of SMC members (52.5%) (see Table-6). The supervision level has been “Good” among 47.5 per cent and “Very Good” among 7.5% of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them expressed that it is “Good” (47.5 per cent) and “excellent” (10%) and satisfactory by 32.5% of people. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

**Table-6: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	11[27.5%]	14[35.0%]	21[52.5%]	3[7.5%]	0	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	16[40.0%]	21[52.5%]	3[7.5%]	0	40
3	Supervision	0	18[45.0%]	19[47.5%]	3[7.5%]	0	40
4	Quantity available for students	0	13[32.5%]	19[47.5%]	4[10.0%]	4[10.0%]	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	15[37.5%]	19[47.5%]	5[12.5%]	1[2.5%]	40

c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members: The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” as well as “satisfactory” (together it is 97%) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “satisfactory” to “Good” (together it is 97%) in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision (see Table-5 for details).

**Table-7: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	1 [2.94%]	19 [55.88%]	14 [41.17%]	0	0	34
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	1 [2.94%]	21 [61.76%]	12 [35.29%]	0	0	34
3	Supervision	0	19 [55.88%]	15 [44.11%]	0	0	34
4	Quantity available for students	0	17[50.0%]	14[41.17%]	2[5.88%]	1 [2.94%]	34
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	19 [55.88%]	12 [35.29%]	1 [2.94%]	2[5.88%]	34

Quantity of food is found to be good among 41% and satisfactory among 50% who together form the majority. It is very good for 5.8% and excellent for 2.94%. The nutrition levels

according to panchayat members ranges from satisfactory to good among 91% together, and even excellent among 5.88% of panchayat members.

### 18. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. From most of the sources identified, SDMC awareness about MDM is gathered more or less on equally. Comparatively, teachers and students are the main source, though they are not significantly high. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-8.

**Table-8: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	26	12.38
2	Radio	27	12.86
3	Television	25	11.90
4	Teacher	32	15.24
5	Students	32	15.24
6	SMC members	27	12.86
7	Panchayat members	19	9.05
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	22	10.48
	Total	210	100.00

\*Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

### 19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC, BEO/BRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is

the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-9.

Table-9: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		07	02	-	-	-	-
1	State Level MDM Officers	10	07	02	01	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	15	06	07	02	-	01
3	Block Level Officers	07	04	08	02	01	-
4	Other Educational Officers	09	10	04	04	05	01
5	BRC/BEO	08	03	05	04	04	12
6	CRC/ others	07	02	-	-	-	-

All officials from state level to CRC level visit the schools frequently for inspection and supervision of MDM. Despite this supervision and inspection, there are instances of delay in supply of food grains as well as allotment of funds in the district which is a cause of concern.

## 20. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways as reported by different stakeholders (Table 10). Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools.

Table-10: Impact of MDM

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	35 (100%)	-	16 (45.7%)	-	35 (100%)	-	35 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	35 (100%)	-	16 (45.7%)	-	35 (100%)	-	35 (100%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	35 (100%)	-	16 (45.7%)	-	35 (100%)	-	35 (100%)	-

Teachers and panchayat as well as parents claim 100% impact on student enrolment, attendance, and nutritional status. On the contrary, SMC claim upto about 45% improvement

in enrolment, attendance and nutritional status. Notwithstanding this, some positive changes the MDM has brought about in schools is that it has been able to eliminate classroom hunger, improve general health conditions of students as reflected in their liveliness and also promoting certain good habits of discipline, orderliness, physical cleanliness & hygiene and socialization.

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# **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore**

## **District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)**

### **Yadgir District**

Yadgir District had a sample of 40 schools with 4 Lower Primary Schools and 36 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of sample schools has been done in consultation with the District SSA office and as per the criteria outlined by the MHRD/GoI. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012.

#### **A. At the School Level**

##### **1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

36 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. 34 schools serve mid-day meal cooked in their premises by appointed cooks and 2 schools get the food supplied by the NGOs.

##### **2. Trends**

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	11519
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	9317 (80.88%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	9967 (86.53%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	9282 (80.58%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	8991 (78.05%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. About 20.0 per cent of children do not avail as they opt out of this scheme. Considering the attendance, it may be noticed that about 14% of children are absent to schools on any given day. This figure may include both categories of children opted to

avail MDM facility and those not opting to avail the MDM facility. Further considering the percentage of children actually consuming MDM, it is seen that about 80.58% of the students eat in the schools while close to 20% do not eat either because they are absent on the day or have decided to opt out of the scheme. Even on the previous day of the school visit by MI, about 78% of children only found to have taken MDM suggesting that 22% remained out of the scheme coverage.

It is interesting to note that even the percentage of children taking MDM out of those who are present in schools is complete coverage as there is no gap.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 94.12 per cent of the (32 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 91.2 per cent (31 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 3 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. There are 2 schools getting mid-day meal served by NGO (names? -----). Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. All 34 schools have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. Only 88% of schools (30 schools) which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay and 4 schools are not getting funds regularly. In 3 schools there is a delay of one month where in one school there is a delay of one week. Reasons are not known. 22 schools get the funds through cheque whereas remaining 12 schools get through e-transfer. For about 8 schools permission has been granted for constructing Kitchen.

## **5. Social Equity**

There is no visible social discrimination in serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not influenced MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It is observed that in 91.4% of the schools children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. In 2 schools, boys and girls sit separately to eat MDM. Generally in higher primary schools, as girls belong to higher age cohorts and are in the pre-adolescent stage, most parents would expect schools to maintain some sort of segregation between boys and girls. *Because of this, girls and boys sit separately and definitely this does not amount to discrimination.*

In 88.6% of the schools, children mostly sit on the clean floor to eat and mostly i.e, 91% is in the corridors or classrooms. Only in one school children were seen to be sitting on the mud floor, and 2 other schools have other arrangements ( details not mentioned).

## **6. Menu**

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. All schools have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 32 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in all 32 schools. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## **7. Variety of Menu**

12 schools report that there is no variety in the menu whereas in 22 schools there is variety in the menu. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools

have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. A description of the same is given in Table 1.

**Table-1 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice / Thrice a Week	Weekly Once	Total
1	Rice / Dal	37	-	-	37
Vegetables					
2	Tomato	27 [100.0]	-	-	27 [72.97%]
3	Onion	12 [100%]	-	-	12 [32.43%]
4	Brinjal	6 [46.15%]	4 [30.76%]	3 [23.07%]	13 [35.13%]
5	Cucumber	18 [75%]	4 [16.66%]	2 [8.33%]	24 [64.86%]
6	Potato	16 [69.56%]	7 [30.43%]	-	23 [62.16%]
7	Heerekai	1 [50%]	-	1 [50%]	2 [5.40%]
8	Carrot	3 [75%]	-	1 [25%]	4 [10.81%]
9	Beans	1 [100%]	-	-	1 [2.70%]
10	Drumstick	1 [100%]	-	-	1 [2.70%]
11	Greens	14 [93.33%]	-	1 [6.66%]	15 [40.54%]
12	Cereals	-	-	10 [100%]	10 [27.02%]
13	Cabbage	2 [50%]	2 [50%]	-	4 [10.81%]
14	Ladies Finger	1 [33.33%]	2 [66.66%]	-	3 [8.10%]
15	Beetroot	-	-	2 [100%]	2 [5.40%]
16	Other items only on Saturday	-	-	37 [100%]	37 [100%]

(The use of these vegetables by 34 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school).

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

## **8. Quality and Quantity of Meal**

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 94.4 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 5.5 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity and in one school less quantity of food supplied is reported. It has also been stated that in 72.22% of the schools, the quality of the meal is “good” and “satisfactory” in 27.7% schools. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

## **9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)**

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 40 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied once in 15 days and de-worming is given once in six month.

## **10. Status of Cooks**

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 34 schools:

**Table-2: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	11	14
2	ST	7	16
3	OBC	8	27
4	Minority	2	17
5	Others	7	7
Total		35*	81*

\* The total includes 2cooks and 8 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

## **11. Infrastructure**

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table 3.

**Table-3: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	26	74.29
2	Store-kitchen	-	-
3	Class room	9	25.71
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies		
6	Total	35	100.0

## 12. Safety and Hygiene:

All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch. (see the table below)

**Table 4: Safety and Hygiene**

% of schools	Moderate	Satisfactory	Good
Hygiene	16.66%	33.33%	50%
Safety	25%	36.11%	38.88%

However, there is no information available or collected on children washing their hands before eating the food, to arrange the washed plates and tumblers, to monitor the behavior of the students while eating, and usage of water without wasting.

All the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container filter.

**13.** 76.5% of the schools have separate kitchen. In two schools, Mid day meal is prepared in store-kitchen. 2 schools get supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

**14.** The availability of water has been confirmed in all 34 schools (100 percent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

**15.** The responses from the schools indicate that all schools preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food except in one school.

**16.** It has been found that all excepting 2 schools have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking. In two schools, kerosene is being used.

### 17. Participation of parents, local body members and community in MDM:

(i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicate that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there is informal arrangement with parents to oversee MDM supply in 70% of schools.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) **Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence (see Table-5).

Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	18 [25.71%]	33 [47.14%]	16 [22.85%]	3 [4.28%]	70
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	19 [27.14%]	32 [45.71%]	16 [22.85%]	3 [4.28%]	70
3	Supervision	-	20 [28.57%]	32 [45.71%]	15 [21.42%]	3 [4.28%]	70
4	Quantity available for students	-	20 [28.57%]	32 [45.71%]	14 [20%]	6 [8.57%]	70
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	20 [28.57%]	32 [45.71%]	15 [21.42%]	3 [4.28%]	70



The response of parents about mid-day meal arrangement is “good” to the extent of 47.14% and ranges between 25.71% (satisfactory) to 4.3% (excellent). A similar trend is observed even in case of supervision, quantity as well as nutrition level of MDM.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (47.14 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “satisfactory” to “good” for majority of SMC members (see Table-6). A similar trend is observed for supervision and quantity supplied. 8.5% of responses also indicate that quantity is excellent. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

**Table-6: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	18 [25.71%	33 [47.14%	16 [22.85%	3 [4.28%	70
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	19 [27.14%	32 [45.71%	16 [22.85%	3 [4.28%	70
3	Supervision	-	20 [28.57%	32 [45.71%	15 [21.42%	3 [4.28%	70
4	Quantity available for students	-	20 [28.57%	32 [45.71%	14 [20%]	6 [8.57%	70
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	20 [28.57%	32 [45.71%	15 [21.42%	3 [4.28%	70

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness among panchayat members has been “Good” among majority (42.85 per cent). The participation of the panchayat members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “satisfactory” to “very good” for majority of SMC members (see Table-6). A similar trend is observed for supervision and quantity supplied. 8.5% of responses also indicate that quantity is excellent. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

**Table-7: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	12 [34.28%]	15 [42.85%]	8 [22.85%]	-	35
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	12 [34.28%]	16 [45.71%]	7 [20%]	-	35
3	Supervision	-	12 [34.28%]	16 [45.71%]	7 [20%]	-	35
4	Quantity available for students	-	11 [31.42%]	14 [40%]	7 [20%]	3 [8.57%]	35
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	13 [37.14%]	13 [37.14%]	8 [22.85%]	1 [2.85%]	35

### 18. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. From most of the sources identified, SDMC awareness about MDM is gathered more or less on equally. Comparately, teacher becomes the main source, though it is not significantly high. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-8.

**Table-8: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	40	12.66
2	Radio	38	12.03
3	Television	34	10.76
4	Teacher	62	19.62
5	Students	34	10.76
6	SMC members	38	12.03
7	Panchayat members	36	11.39
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	34	10.76
	Total	316	100.0

\*Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

### 19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC

members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC, BEO/BRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-9.

**Table-9: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	01	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	17	01	-	-	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	09	05	07	04	03	01
4	Other Educational Officers	04	03	02	01	-	01
5	BRC/BEO	10	07	06	02	01	02
6	CRC/ others	03	-	02	03	04	05

Except for state level MDM officers, all other officials visit the schools frequently for inspection and supervision of MDM.

## 20. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways as reported by different stakeholders (Table 10). Teachers, SMC members, Parents & GP members have uniformly expressed the view that MDM has improved attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in schools.

**Table-10: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	37 (100%)	-	37 (100%)	-	30 (81.1%)	-	37 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	37 (100%)	-	37 (100%)	-	30 (81.1%)	-	30 (81.1%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	37 (100%)	-	37 (100%)	-	28 (75.7%)	-	30 (81.1%)	-

Teachers and SMC representing the systemic side of education claim 100% impact on student enrolment, attendance, and nutritional status. On the contrary, parents and the panchayat claim upto about 80% improvement in enrolment, attendance and nutritional status. Notwithstanding this, some positive changes the MDM has brought about in schools is that it has been able to eliminate classroom hunger, improve general health conditions of students as reflected in their liveliness and also promoting certain good habits of discipline, orderliness, physical cleanliness & hygiene and socialization.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE-II

### BAGALAKOTE DISTRICT

**List of Schools :**

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	GKHS, No.3, Bagalakot [CWSN]	29,020,211,102
2	KBMPS, No.7, Navanagar [CALC/CWSN]	29,020,212,501
3	GCMPS, No.41, Navanagar [CALC/CWSN]	29,020,212,702
4	GRHPS, No.6, Jamakhandi [CW]	29,020,910,401
5	KBHPS, No.9, Ilakal [CWSN/CW/NPEGEL]	29,020,716,302
6	Gmps, Beelagi [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,020,608,301
7	GUBHPS, Ilakal [CALC/CWSN]	29,020,718,401
8	GHPS, Hunagund [CALC/CW]	29,020,719,402
II. Special Training Centre		
9	GUMHPS, No.1, Sector No.13, Navnagar [STC(Res)/CWSN]	29,020,200,605
10	KGS, Katageri [STC(Res)/CALC/NPEGEL/CWSN/CW]	29,020,107,802
III. Civil Works		
11	GKHPS, Linganuru [CWSN/CW]	29,020,904,701
12	GHPS, Thodalabhagi [CWSN/CW/CALC]	29,020,906,701
IV. NPEGEL		
13	GHPS, Bhagavathi [NPEGEL/CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,020,201,201
14	GMHPS Anganawadi [NPEGEL/CW]	29,020,600,301
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
15	GHPS, Budhni [CWSN]	29,021,101,401
16	GMPS, Ameenghad [CWSN]	29,020,700,601
17	MPS, Galagali [CWSN]	29,020,601,901
18	GHPS, Hebballi [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,020,104,901
19	GKBMS, Ramapura [CALC/CWSN]	29,020,912,201
20	GMPS, Mudhol [CALC/CWSN]	29,021,113,803
VII. K.G.B.V.		
21	KGBV, Mudhol [KGBV/CALC/CWSN]	29,021,110,901
22	KGBV, Koodalasangama [KGBV/CALC/CWSN]	29,020,713,813
VIII. Others		
23	KG BV Yunkana, Maninagar	29,020,204,607
24	KGBV, Kundapura [KGBV, CALC]	29,020,204,607
25	GLPS, Honninala L T	29,020,603,802
26	GLPS, Korthished	29,020,604,202
27	GHPS, Kundapura [STC (Res)/CWSN,CW/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,020,460,2
28	GMLAMS, Badami [CALC/NPEGEL/STC (Non-Res)]	29,020,115,801
29	GHPS, Haladhoora [NPEGEL/CWSN/STC (Non-Res)]	29,020,103,701
30	GPS, Hebbal Cross	
31	GLPS, Krishna Ballur	29,020,600,802
32	GUHPS, No.4, Banahatti	29,020,900,632
33	GMPS, Jamakhandi (Girinagara) [NPEGEL/CALC]	29,020,908,501
34	GUMPS, Mudhol [CALC/CWSN]	29,021,105,803
35	GHPS, Kuradagi [CWSN]	29,020,714,901
36	GKHPS, Halingala Thota [CWSN]	29,202,901,703
37	GHPS, Kodagali L T [CWSN]	29,020,707,103
38	GHPS, Balakundhi L T [CWSN]	29,020,700,802
39	MLAMPS No.1Guledagudda[NPEGEL/CWSN/CALC(N-SSA)]	29,020,117,601
40	GHPS, Kadapatti [NPEGEL/CWSN/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,020,903,301

### BANGALORE [NORTH] DISTRICT

**List of Schools :**

S No	School Details	Dise Code
<b>I. Urban [Deprived]</b>		
1	O.P.H. Road, Shivajinagar	29,280,601,301
2	GHPS, Nagavara [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,280,719,833
3	G.K.M.P.S., D J Halli, [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,280
4	G.K.M.P.S., Yashawanthapura, Santhebeedhi [More no.of Minority Stuentis]	29,280,502,415
5	G.K.H.P.S., Benniganahalli, [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN]	29,280,602,008
6	G.H.P.S., Manorayanapalya, [CWSN]	29,280,500,373
7	KSGMS, Ullalu (Upanagara), [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,231,801
8	GMPS, Hesaraghata, [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN]	29,280,709,614
<b>II. Special Training Centre</b>		
9	Govt. Telugu H.P.S., Murphy Town [Res/CALC]	29,280,601,202
10	GHPS, Hebbala Kempapura [Non-Res]/CWSN/CW]	29,280,707,,112
<b>III. Civil Works</b>		
11	GHPS, Sonnappana Halli, [CW]	29,280,707,101
12	GHPS, Singanayakanahalli [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,280,702,202
<b>IV. NPEGEL</b>		
-NIL-		
<b>V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]</b>		
13	GMHPS, Kodigehalli [CWSN]	29,280,707,124
14	GMPS,Sanjivni Nagara[CALC(Non-SSA)/CWSN]Kodigehalli	N4 Block
15	GMPS, Mallasandra [CWSN]	29,280,207,601
<b>VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]</b>		
16	GBHPS, Srirampura [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,502,301
17	GHPS, Hunasamaranahalli [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,708,811
18	GMPS, Hebbal [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,500,310
<b>VII. K.G.B.V.</b>		
-NIL-		
<b>VIII. Others</b>		
19	GHPS, Madanayakanahalli [CALC/CWSN/CW]	Madnayakanahalli Cluster
20	GHPS, Thiruvallavarapuram, Malleshwaram [CW]	29,280,500,201
21	GUMPS, Zia Street, Devarajeevanahalli, [CWSN]	29,280,600,403
22	GHPS, Laggere [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,202,804
23	GHPS, Cholanayakanahalli [CWSN/CW]	29,280,500,340
24	GMPS, Agrahara Dasarahalli [CALC/Non-SSA]	29,280,208,401
25	GKHPS, Kamalanagara [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,280,203,309
26	GKMPS, K G Halli [CWSN/CALC]	29,280,600,309
27	GKHPS, Murphy Town [CALC/(Non-SSA)]	29,280,601,204
28	GLPS, Hanumanthapuram [More number of SC students]	29,180,501,302
29	GHPS, Yelahanka [More number of SC students]	29,280,700,108
30	GLPS, Lingarajapura [More number of SC students]	29,280,600,107
31	GLPS, Sushruthi Nagara [More number of SC students]	29,280,208,601
32	GKGMPS, Srirampura [CALC]	29,280,502,302
33	GMPS, Jalahalli [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,280,500,421
34	GHPS, Machohalli [CALC/(Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,280,203,901
35	GKHPS, Rajanukunte [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,703,901
36	GHPS, Mulagal Valley, Kantiravanagara [CALC/CWSN]	Krishnanandanagar Cl
37	GMPS, Herohalli [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN]	29,280,701,203
38	GKMPS, Lingarajapura [CALC/CWSN]	29,280,600,105
39	GMPS, Hegganahalli [CWSN]	29,280,708,607
40	GHPS, Madhavara [CW]	29,280,206,301

**BANGALORE [SOUTH] DISTRICT**

**List of Schools :**

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	GLPS, Girinagara Gutte	29,200,110,276
2	GHP, Raagi Halli [CALC(Non-SSA)/CW]	29,200,408,001
3	GKMPS, Vijinapura[CALC(Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,200,308,103
4	GULPS, Ashwath Nagara [CW]	29,200,304,401
5	GHPS, Thanisandra [CWSN/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,200,319,901
6	GHPS, K R Puram [CALC/CWSN]	29,200,300,101
7	GMPS, Chamarajapet [CW]	29,200,800,805
8	GHPS, Jeevan Bheema Nagar Block-4 [CWSN/CW]	J B Nagar Cluster
II. Special Training Centres		
9	RKSHPS, Aralepete [STC (Res)/CWSN]	29,040,802,802
III. Civil Works		
10	GHPS, Halage Vaderahalli [CW]	29,200,111,604
11	GHPS, Gubbalala [CALC/(Non-SSA)]	29,206,108,501
IV. NPEGEL		
12	GHPS, Bangarappa Nagara [NPEGEL/CWSN/CW]	29,200,109,908
13	GHPS, Virabhadranagara [NPEGEL/CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN]	29,002,110,274
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
14	GHPS, New Anekal [CWSN] Dakshina Valaya-3	Anekal Block
15	GHPS, Begur [CWSN]	29,200,901,702
16	GHPS, Kadugodi [CWSN]	29,020,310,509
VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]		
17	GHPS, Katruguppe [CALC/CWSN]	29,200,110,275
18	GHPS, Mallatha Hally [CALC/CWCN/CW]	29,200,111,848
19	GHPS, Kaveri Nagara [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,200,310,201
VII. K.G.B.V.		
	- NIL -	
VIII. Others		
20	GMPS, Gori Palya [CALC/CWSN]	29,200,801,931
21	GHPS, Papareddy Palya [CALC (Non-SSA) Dakshin Valay Blk	Sunkadkatte Clu
22	GHPS, Gottigere, [CWSN/CW/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,200,902,915
23	GHPS, Banjara Palya [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,200,135,301
24	GUHPS, Bommanahalli [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,200,901,641
25	GMPS, Hebbagodi [CWSN/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,200,406,401
26	HGPS, ATTIBELE [CWSN/CW/CALC (NON-SSA)]	29,200,417,902
27	GHPS, Aralepete	29,200,802,806
28	GKBMS, [CALC/CW]	29,200,800,806
29	GMPS, Domlur [CALC/CWSN]	29,200,902,304
30	GMPS, Yediyuru [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,200,905,501
31	GHPS, Moodalapalya [CWSN] Block : Dakshin Valay 2	Clus:Arundatinagar
32	GUHPS, Gangodanahalli [CWSN/CW]	29,200,800,906
33	GHPS, Pantharapalya, B M Road [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN]	29,200,109,910
34	GMHPS, Sultanpet	29,040,802,827
35	GHPS, Chikkalasangra	29,041,012,106
36	GHPS, Chandapura [CWSN]	29,004,007,401
37	GHPS, Yadavanahalli, Block Anekal [CWSN/CW]	Cluster: Neraluru
38	GHPS, Ramasandra [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,200,107,301
39	GHPS, Hoskerehalli [CWSN/CW]	29,200,124,307
40	GMHPS, Wilson Garden [CALC/CWSN (Non-SSA)]	29,200,904,943

## BIJAPUR DISTRICT

### List of Schools :

S No	School Details	Dise Code
<b>I. Urban [Deprived]</b>		
1	GKBS, No.24, Vijapura [CWSN/CALC]	29,000,218,015
2	GKGS, No.7, Bijapur [CALC (Non-SSA)/NPEGEL]	29,031,400,144
3	GMKGS No.4, Vijapura [CWSN]	29,031,402,613
4	GKBMS No.1, Vijapur [CWSN]	29,031,402,617
5	Gubs No.14, Bijapur	29,031,401,115
6	KGHPS, Babaleshwar Extension [CWSN/CW]	29,030,500,904
7	GKHPS, No.14, Vijapur [NPEGEL]	29,031,402,616
8	GUBS, No. 11, Vijapur [CWSN]	29,031,401,818
<b>II. Special Training Centres</b>		
9	MPS, Aski [STC (Res)/CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,031,201,101
10	GKBMS, Alamela [STC (Res)/CALC/CWSN]	29,031,200,501
<b>III. Civil Works</b>		
11	GKBS, Othihala [CW/CWSN]	29,031,211,301
12	GHPS No.15, Indiranagar [CW/NPEGEL/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,031,402,005
<b>IV. NPEGEL</b>		
13	GKGMS, Thangadagi [NPEGEL/CWSN]	29,031,014,102
14		29,030,811,6024
<b>V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]</b>		
15	GKHPS, Ambalanuru L.T. [CWSN]	29,030,300,502
16	GLNS. Ghani [CWSN]	29,030,303,201
17	KBHPS, Hosnagara, Devara Hipparagi [CWSN]	29,031,204,206
<b>VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]</b>		
18	KBS No.51, Boothanala [CALC/CW/CWSN]	29,031,400,140
19	GKHPS, Hanchinala [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,030,503,401
20	GKGHPS, Managooli [CALC/CWSN]	29,030,307,502
<b>VII. K.G.B.V.</b>		
21	KGBV, Indi [KGBV/CALC/CW]	29,030,822,619
22	KGBV, Muddebihala [KGBV/CALC/CWSN]	29,031,015,804
<b>VIII. Others</b>		
23	KGBV, Agakeri [KGBV/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,030,500,623
24	GKGMS, No.9 [CWSN/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,031,402,615
25	GUMBPS, Indi [CALC/CWSN]	29,030,805,247
26	GLPS [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,030,502,302
27	HPS, Hadagali L.T.3 [CALC]	29,030,503,205
28	GHPS, Shivanagi L T	29,030,509,308
29	GKGS, Mutthagi [CALC/NPEGEL/CWSN]	29,030,308,602
30	LPS, Kadambavadi, Mavinahalli	29,030,808,103
31	GKGS, Thikota [NPEGEL]	29,030,510,102
32	GKBMPS, Mamadapura [STC (Res)]	29,030,507,901
33	GKBMMS [ STC(Res)/CWSN]	29,001,015,302
34	GMPS, Horti [STS (Res)/CWSN]	29,031,302,701
35	GMUBS No.1, Vijapura [NPEGEL/CWSN]	29,031,401,816
36	GHPS, Anjutagi, [CWSN/CW]	29,030,800,601
37	GHPS, Balaganur [CWSN/CW]	29,031,001,501
38	GHPS, Bhalabatti [CALC/CWSN]	29,031,001,301
39	GHPS, Alamatti Railway Station [CALC]	29,030,300,402
40	GMPS, Atharga [CALC]	29,030,800,001



## GULBARGA DISTRICT

### List of Schools :

S No	School Details	Dise Code
<b>I. Urban [Deprived]</b>		
1	GUHPS, Tajnagar, Gulbarga [CALC]	29,041,107,928
2	MahatmaBasaveshwar School,MBNagar[CALC/CWSN/NPEGEL]	29,041,108,602
3	GMHPS, Sanjeevnagar [NPEGEL]	29,041,107,707
4	MHUPS, Phirozabad [CWSN]	29,040,503,002
5	GMHPS, Police Colony, Gulbarga [CALC/CWSN/CW]	
6	GHPS, Vidyanagar, Sedam [CWSN/NPEGEL]	29,040,909,223
7	GHPS, Vidyanagar Colony, Jevargi [CALC/CWSN]	29,040,614,104
8	ZP SMHPS, Alanda	29,040,117,301
<b>II. Special Training Centres [STC]</b>		
9	GHPS, KSRP Colony, Tajsultanpur [STC(Res)/CWSN/CW]	29,041,105,905
10	GHPS, Afzalpur, M G Nagar [STC (Res)]	29,040,211,801
<b>III. Civil Works [CW]</b>		
11	GHPS, Yaripalli [SCW/STC (Res)/CWSN]	29,040,312,401
12	GHPS, Neemahosalli, Chincholi [CW/CWSN]	29,040,308,401
<b>IV. NPEGEL</b>		
13	GMHPS,Nidagundhe[STC(Non-es)/NPEGEL/CWSN/CW/CALC]	29,040,308,501
14	GHPS, Gobbura [NPEGEL/CALC/CW]	29,040,203,801
<b>V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]</b>		
15	GHPS, Chandapura [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,040,304,216
16	GMHPS, Munnahalli [CWSN/CALC/CW]	29,040,108,801
17	GMHPS, Inoli [CALC/NPEGEL/CWSN/STC (Non-Res)]	29,040,300,201
<b>VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]</b>		
18	GHPS, Miriyana [CALC/NPEGEL/CWSN/CW/STC (non-res)]	29,040,307,601
19	GHPS, Kunchavara [CALC/NPEGEL/CWSN/CW]	29,040,306,603
20	GMHPS, Malakheda [CALC/NPEGEL]	29,040,906,711
<b>VII. K.G.B.V</b>		
21	KGBV, Chincholi [KGBV/CALC (Non-SSA)/CW]	29,040,302227
22	KGBV, Gulbarga [KGBV/CALC]	29,041,109,109
<b>VIII. Others</b>		
23	KGBV, Karadal [KGBV/CAL/NPEGEL/CW]	29,040,302,227
24	KGBV, Chinmayagiri [KGBV/CALC]	29,040,211,602
25	KGBV, Sarasamba [KGB/CWSN]	29,040,110,906
26	GKMHS Chitapura STC(Res)/CALC/CWSN/SW/NPEGEL/STC®	Blk & lus:Chitapur
27	GMHPS, Tengali [CALC/NPEEL/CWSN/CW/STC (Res)]	29,040,411,201
28	GHPS, D. Ganagapura [CALC/NPEGEL/CWSN]	29,040,203,201
29	GHPS, Jedasurga [STC (Non-Res)/CWSN/CW]	29,040,401,301
30	GHPS, Karadal [CWSN/CW]	29,040,140,022
31	GHPS, Hodura [CWSN]	29,040,404,102
32	GHPS, Yedrami [CALC/CWSN/CW/STC (Non-Res)]	29,040,614,101
33	GHPS, Nelogi [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,040,611,501
34	GHPS, Gobburawadi	29,040,203,804
35	GJ[S, Ambaliga	29,040,100,606
36	GHPS, Salagara, Block : Alanda	Clust:MK Salagara
37	GHPS, Phirozabad	29,040,203,803
38	GMHPS, Devura [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,040,207,501
39	GHPS, Rajapura, Block : Dakshin	Cluster: Jayanagar
40	GHPS, New Ansari Mohalla, Alanda	29,180,116,301

**YADGIR DISTRICT**

**List of Schools :**

<b>S No</b>	<b>School Details</b>	<b>Dise Code</b>
<b>I. Urban [Deprived]</b>		
1	GHPS, Maranala [CALC/CWSN/STC (Res)]	29,330,815,701
2	GHPS, Sagara	29,330,711,802
3	GKMPS, Surapura [CWSN/CW]	29,330,819,424
4	GMHPS, Station Bazar, Yadgir [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,331,026,408
5	GMHPS, Station Saidapura [NPEGEL/CALC/CWSN]	29,331,011,001
6	GHPS, Harijanwada, Gurumitcal [CWSN/CW]	29,331,014,114
7	GHPS, Ambedkarnagar, Yadgir [CALC]	29,331,026,304
8	GUMPS, Kavasapura [STC (Non-Res)/CALC/CWSN]	29,
<b>II. Special Training Centres</b>		
9	HPS, Karadakalla [STC (Non-Res)/CWSN/CW]	29,330,811,301
10	HPS, Joladhedigi[STC (Non-Res)/CWSN/CW]	29,330,706,901
<b>III. Civil Works</b>		
11	GHPS, Baadathipura [CW/CWSN]	29,330,801,601
12	GHPS, Theggelli [CW]	29,330,820,301
<b>IV. NPEGEL</b>		
13	GHPS, Gundalli [NPEGEL/CWSN]	29,330,704,701
14	GHPS, Chinchigaddi [NPEGEL/CW/STC (Res)]	29,330,802,901
<b>V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]</b>		
15	GHPS, Suthara Hosahalli, [CWSN]	29,331,012,101
16	GLPS, Rangapeta, [CWSN]	29,330,818,301
17	GLPS, Ajeejaya Colony [CWSN]	29,331,026,406
<b>VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]</b>		
18	GMPS, Doranahalli [STC (Res)/CALC/CWSN]	29,330,709,601
19	GHPS, Rajana Koluru [CALC/CWSN]	29,330,817,801
20	GHPS, Devapura [CALC/CWSN]	29,330,805,101
<b>VII. K.G.B.V.</b>		
21	KGBV, Chamanala [KGBV]	29,330,702,701
22	KGBV, Kodekal, 2 Block : Gorapura	Clust: Kodekal
<b>VIII. Others</b>		
23	KGBV, Elleri, Block : Yadgir	Clust : Elleri
24	GHPS, Kanaigogi [STC (Non-Res)]	29,330,704,003
25	GHPS, Kurukundha [STC (Non-Res)/CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,330,709,102
26	GMPS, Vadagera [CALC/CWSN]	29,330,714,201
27	GHPS, Dhiggi [CW]	29,330,703,401
28	GHPS, Thadabidi [NPEGEL/CALC/CWSN]	29,330,708,801
29	GHPS, Honighera [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,331,005,101
30	GHPS, Halighera [NPEGEL/CW]	29,331,004,501
31	GHPS, Yeragola [STC (Res)/CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,331,013,901
32	GHPS, Kotagarawada	29,331,026,105
33	GHPS, Yelheri, [CALC/CW]	29,331,013,601
34	GHPS, Anapura [STC (Non-Res)/CWSN/CW]	29,331,000,301
35	GMHPS, Kodekal [CWSN]	29,330,812,301
36	GMHPS, Gajarakota, Yadgir [STC (Res)/CALC/CWSN/CW]	Clu :Gajarkota
37	GHPS, Maddarati [CALC/NPEGEL]	29,330,709,601
38	GHPS, Darshanapura [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,330,709,601
39	GLPS, Bandoli	29,330,802,101
40	GLPS, Neelakantarayanagaddi	29,330,810,826