



## **II<sup>nd</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF**

---

**Giri Institute of Development Studies,  
Lucknow**

**On  
MDM for the State of  
Uttar Pradesh**

**Period: 1st April to 30th September 2012**

### **Districts Covered**

- 1. Ambedkar Nagar**
- 2. Raibareilly**
- 3. Bahraich**
- 4. Gonda**

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## PREFACE

The National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education—NPNSPE i.e. National Mid Day Meal Scheme—(MDMS) was initiated by India in the year 1995. The programme was launched with a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving Nutritional levels among children and to have an important social values and foster equality as children learn to sit together and share a common meal. One can expect some erosion of caste prejudices and class inequality. The National Programme covered all schools of Government, Local bodies, Government Aided, AIE/EGS and Madarasas / Maktabas. Mid-day Meal in Uttar Pradesh is implemented with the joint efforts of the Government of India and state government. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, conducted Monitoring and Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM during April 2012. The survey covered prescribed number of sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts Ambedkar Nagar, Raibareilly, Bahraich and Gonda as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India.

Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was separately monitored and evaluated. The Institute has prepared the present report in Ambedkar Nagar, Raibareilly, Bahraich and Gonda the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in districts of Uttar Pradesh.

We are sincerely thankful to Mrs. Manindar Kaur Dwivedi, IAS, Shri Amarjeet Singh, Joint Secretary, (EE-I), Shri PK Tiwari, IAS, Director SSA, Shri Gaya Prasad Director, MDM, Shri RK Mishra, Chief Consultant, MDM, Shri SK Sharma, Project Manager, TSG, Ed. CIL, and Ms. Mridula Sirkar Senior Consultants, TSG, Ed. CIL, New Delhi for their whole hearted support at every stage in completion of SSA Monitoring and Evaluation assignment.

The credit of successful accomplishment of the task goes to the Director of the Institute Prof. A. K. Singh who has created required research insight and atmosphere in the Institute for the same. Without his academic inputs, which he provided during the study period, it was not possible to complete this study. I express my deep sense of gratitude to him.

I feel obliged to my colleagues Dr. Fahimuddin and Dr. R. C. Tyagi for writing the report for their respective districts and for their continuous support and suggestion while working for the final report. I am also thankful to the members of research team for their hard work in collecting and tabulating the data. My thanks are also due to Mr. Ajay kumar Singh, and Ms. Kavita Bisht, for assisting me in the drafting of the final report.

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**December 2012**

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**District –I - Ambedkar Nagar  
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# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Ambedkar Nagar**

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided Primary Schools from class 1-5 who have 80 percent attendance were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice. However, it is observed that the benefits of scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student focused, the Supreme Court directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in Primary Schools in 2004. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and Upper Primary Schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for Primary Schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in Upper Primary Schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials.



The Food Corporation of India makes the food grain available. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools in the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To foster the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through co-eating and combined food preparation for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Ambedkar Nagar District:

- ❖ Regularity in MDM Supply
- ❖ Use of MDM
- ❖ Supply of food grains
- ❖ Regular payment of food grain cost
- ❖ Social equity in MDM
- ❖ MDM supply as per menu
- ❖ Satisfaction with quantity and quality
- ❖ Status on personal hygiene of cooks
- ❖ MDM infrastructure

- ❖ Safety and hygiene
- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM

## **1.4 Methodology**

A total number of 27 primary schools, 10 Upper Primary Schools and 3 KGBV schools were randomly selected for the study in Ambedkar Nagar district as decided by the Ministry.

## **1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection**

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and Upper Primary Schools in Ambedkar Nagar district:

1. Higher gender gap in enrolment,
2. Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
3. Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
4. Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
5. The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of SC.
6. The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
7. The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
8. The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
9. The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

## **1.6 Sample Design of the Study**

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample from Ambedkar Nagar district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 40 schools, 28 are primary schools, 9 are Upper Primary Schools and 3 are Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Ambedkar Nagar**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Jalalpur	8	2	1	11
2	Akbarpur	8	2	1	11
3	Tanda(city area)	6	2	1	9
4	Jahagirganj	6	3	-	9
	Total	28	9	3	40

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P.

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 40 sample schools selected from Ambedkar Nagar district, out of which 28 are Primary Schools and 9 are Upper Primary Schools and 3 KGBVs. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

**Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Ambedkar Nagar**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Astabad	PS	Gender Gap, Flood area
2	Jalalpur	PS	CWSN and SC
3	Haiderabad	PS	SC and CWSN
4	Aajnpara	PS	Civil Work
5	Shekhpura Rajkumari	PS	Gender Gap, Out of school children
6	Hajpura	PS	Gender Gap and CWSN
7	Pethiya	PS	SC
8	Roudhouli Adai	PS	Gender Gap and Civil Work**
9	Shiv Baba	PS	SC. and CWSN
10	Amartal	PS	Gender Gap and Civil Work**
11	Dhorhra	PS	Out of school children, SC, Gender Gap
12	Kanya Ahlada	PS	Gender Gap and Civil Work
13	Sammoupur	PS	Civil Work and CWSN
14	Sijhouli-II	PS	SC, Gender Gap and Civil Work
15	Ahethiya kishunpur	PS	SC and Civil Work
16	Katat (Majisa)	PS	SC
17	Sharda Trilokpur	PS	Slum Area and CWSN
18	Kasba Balak	PS	SC and CWSN
19	Hayatganj Kanya	PS	Gender Gap
20	Sakrawal Purab	PS	CWSN
21	Chhajjlapur Balak	PS	SC
22	Aliganj Kanya	PS	Gender Gap and CWSN

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
23	Alaouddinpur	PS	Gender Gap and SC
24	Sarvenikasapur	PS	SC
25	Ganpatpur	PS	CWSN
26	Lalmanipur	PS	SC
27	Majha Kamhariya	PS	Urban deprived and Flood Area
28	Chakbhadya	PS	CWSN
29	Jalalpur	UPS	NPGEL, Gender Gap and SC
30	Badepur	UPS	NPGEL and Computer
31	Chandpur Bhatpura	UPS	SC. and NPGEL
32	Sikandarpur	UPS	Dropout, Computer, Gender Gap, NPGEL
33	Hayatganj	UPS	Computer, NPGEL and Out of School children
34	Sakrawal Dakshin	UPS	Computer
35	Jahagirganj	UPS	SC ,NPGEL and Civil work
36	Vishwanathpur	UPS	Gender Gap
37	Rajesultanpur	UPS	Computer
38	Jalalpur	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
39	Akbarpur	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
40	Tanda	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V

\*\* Civil Work- Schools where construction work is going on.

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 1.7 Tools

Well-structured schedule has been prepared to collect primary data from selected schools. Separate schedules have been used for primary and Upper Primary Schools.

## Chapter II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample primary and Upper Primary Schools of Ambedkar Nagar district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident that MDM supply was regular in 21 (75.00) Primary and 8 (88.89) Upper Primary Schools of the district. Table-2.1 shows the regularity in supply of MDM in sample primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM**

Sl.No.	Details	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	21 (75.00)	7 (25.0)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
2	According to Teachers	21 (75.00)	7 (25.0)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
3	According to Parents	21 (75.00)	7 (25.0)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
4	According to MDM Register	21 (75.00)	7 (25.0)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
	Total No. of Schools	28 (100.0)		9 (100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Ambedkar Nagar District.

The reason for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students in 25 percent Primary Schools was explained through teachers, parents and MDM Register. It is reported that out of total PS where hot cooked meal is not served, in 57.14 percent Conversion cost not available, in 14.29 percent water not available and in 28.57 percent fuel not available. In Upper Primary School only reason for not serving the hot meal has been non- availability of conversion cost (Table-2.1.2).( See Annexure-2.1.2)

**Table-2.1.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools (Reason)					
		PS				UPS	
		Conversion cost not available	Water not available	Fuel not available	Total	Conversion cost not available	Total
1	According to Students	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.0)	1 (100)	1 (100)
2	According to Teachers	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.0)	1 (100)	1 (100)
3	According to Parents	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.0)	1 (100)	1 (100)
4	According to MDM Register	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.0)	1 (100)	1 (100)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkaragar, U.P.

## 2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of Primary and Upper Primary Schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 42.88 per cent of students were found present on the day of our visit to sample primary schools. In Upper Primary Schools proportion of such students was 47.02 percent. The percentag of students availing MDM as per schools register was 39.72 percent in Primary Schools while it was 37.57 per cent in Upper Primary Schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 39.53 per cent in Primary Schools and 37.57 per cent in Upper Primary Schools. The MDM register indicated that 45.68 Per cent of students actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample Primary Schools. The proportion of such students was 40.54 per cent in Upper Primary Schools (Table-2.2).

**Table-2.2: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4564(100.0)	1544(100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	1957 (42.88)	726 (47.02)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	1813 (39.72)	580 (37.57)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1804 (39.53)	580 (37.57)
5	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2085 (45.68)	626 (40.54)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Ambedkar Nagar District.

### **2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains**

It was reported that 96.30 percent primary and all sample Upper Primary Schools received food grains regularly. However, 85.71 per cent Primary Schools and 77.78 per cent Upper Primary Schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. 96.43 percent Primary Schools and 100.00 percent Upper Primary Schools quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight also. Around 79 percent of Primary Schools and 89.00 percent of Upper Primary Schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 96.43 per cent of Primary Schools and 100.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools (Table-2.3) (See Annexure-2.3).

**Table-2.3: Regularity in Delivery of Food grains at School Level**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	9 (100.0)	-
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-		-	
		1 Month	-		-	
		2 Months	-		-	
		3 Months	-		-	
		4 Months	1		-	
3	Reasons for delay	1. not provided grant for department	1		-	
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		24 (85.71)	4 (14.29)	7 (77.78)	2 (22.22)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	9 (100.0)	-
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		22 (78.57)	6 (21.43)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	-		-	
		Gram Pradhan Houses	5		1	
		Implementing (NGO)	-		-	
		Store room	1		-	
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27(96.43)		9(100.0)	
		Bad	1(3.57)		-	
	Total No. of schools		28(100.0)		9(100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Ambedkar Nagar District.



## 2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in 67.86 percent Primary Schools and 88.89 percent Upper Primary Schools, cooking cost was received in advance and it was regular. The main reasons of delay was not-receipt of the money but arranged by head master and Gram Pradhan. In this situation village, Pradhan/ Head Teacher managed from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely through banks in Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. (Table-2.4)(See Annexure-2.4)

**Table-2.4: Cost of Cooking received in Advance by Schools/Implementing Agency**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		19(67.86)	8(88.89)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	2(7.14)	-
		Months	7(25.00)	1(11.11)
3	Reasons of delay	1. Not received the money	9(32.14)	1(11.11)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	2(7.14)	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	28(100.0)	9(100.0)
		Total No. of schools	28(100.0)	9(100.0)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P.

## 2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community in sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. It has been observed that in 80.95 percent Primary Schools and in 62.50 percent Upper Primary Schools were having sitting arrangement in Que for taking mid day meal. In 19.05 percent Primary Schools and in 37.50 percent in Upper Primary Schools, students were sitting on tatpatti while eating midday meal. (Table-2.5).

**Table-2.5: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	21 (100.0)	-	8 (100.0)
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Seating arrangement in Que	17(80.95)		5(62.50)	
		Tatpatti	4(19.05)		3(37.50)	
3	Total No. of schools		21(100.0)		8(100.0)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar U.P.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample primary and Upper Primary Schools and weekly menu was adopted in 75.00 percent Primary Schools and 88.89 percent Upper Primary Schools. MDM Authority in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools decided the menu. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 75.00 per cent of Primary Schools and in 88.89 per cent Upper Primary Schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 75.00 per cent Primary Schools and 88.89 per cent Upper Primary Schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6) (See Annexure-2.6).

**Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place	28(100.0)	-	9(100.0)	-	
2	Weakly menu followed	21(75.00)	7(25.00)	8(88.89)	1(11.11)	
3	Who decides the menu	BSA	-	-	-	-
		MDM Authority	28(100.0)	-	9(100.0)	-
		Government	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principle	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
	Cook	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu	21(75.00)	7(25.00)	8(88.89)	1(11.11)	
5	If No, mention reason	seven schools are not made MDM		one schools are not made MDM		
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	21(75.00)	7(25.00)	8(88.89)	1(11.11)	
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables	21(75.00)	7(25.00)	8(88.89)	1(11.11)	
8	Total No. of schools	28(100.0)		9(100.0)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar U.P.

## 2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that children were satisfied with quantity of meal in 90.48 percent Sample Primary Schools and 100.0 per cent Upper Primary Schools, the children were satisfied with quality of meal. It was found that children were satisfied with quality of meal in 85.71 percent Primary Schools and 100.0 percent Upper Primary Schools. The main reason of dissatisfaction was Lack of green vegetable, spice in MDM, Quality of MDM is not better in Primary Schools. The suggestions were given for inspection of Mid Day Meal as shown in Table-2.7. (See Annexure 2.7)

**Table-2.7: Quality of Meal & reasons and suggestions of improving**

Sl. No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		19(90.48)	2(9.52)	8(100.0)	-
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal		18(85.71)	3(14.29)	8(100.0)	-
3	If no satisfied then reason	Menu based food is not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of green vegetable and spice in MDM	1 (4.76)	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM is not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Quality of MDM is not better	2(9.52)	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1) Inspection	3 (14.29)	-	-	-
5	Total No. of School		21(100.0)		8(100.0)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar U.P.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and Upper Primary Schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of primary and Upper Primary Schools. The frequency of health checking was also one time and two times only. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrient- medicines in 85.71 percent primary and 88.89 percent Upper Primary Schools. The department who administered these medicines was ANM, Doctor and PHC As evident in Table-2.8. (See Annexure-2.8)

**Table-2.8: Health Cards, Health Check UP and Supply of Micronutrients**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		3(10.71)	25(89.29)	-	9(100.0)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	3(10.71)	24(85.71)	-	-
		Two time	1(3.57)	-	1(11.11)	8(88.89)
		More than two time	-	-	-	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	4(14.29)	24(85.71)	1(11.11)	8(88.89)

4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	3(10.71)	25(89.29)	1(11.11)	8(88.89)
			2. Doctor, PHC	1(3.57)	27(96.43)	-	-
		How many time	1 time	3(10.71)	-	1(11.11)	8(88.89)
			2 time	1(3.51)	-	-	-
			3 time	-	-	-	-
5	Total no of school		28(100.0)		9(100.0)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar U.P.

## 2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed all of the cooks for MDM in primary and Upper Primary Schools of Ambedkar Nagar district. Cooks served the MDM food in all Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. Numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks and was regular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of OBC as evident from Table-2.9.

**Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	28(100.0)	9(100.0)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	28(100.0)	9(100.0)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms	28(100.0)	9(100.0)	
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	4(4.60)	3(10.35)
		Female	83(95.40)	26(89.66)
5	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	28(100.0)	9(100.0)
		2. 2000/-	-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	28(100.0)	9(100.0)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	28(100.0)	9(100.0)
		No	-	-
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	29(33.33)	5(17.24)
		2 ST	-	-
		3 OBC	54(62.07)	23(97.31)
		4 Minority	2(2.20)	-
		5 Others(GEN)	2(2.20)	1(3.44)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

### 2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in 96.43 percent Primary Schools and 88.89 percent in Upper Primary Schools. It has been found that 85.19 percent Primary Schools and 75.00 percent Upper Primary Schools were having pucca kitchen-cum-store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under MDM and SSA schmes (Table 2.10). (See Annexure-2.10)

**Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Kitchens are available		27(96.43)	8(88.89)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	23(85.19)	6(75.00)
		Only kitchen	4(14.82)	2(25.00)
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	23(85.19)	6(75.00)
		Only kitchen	4(14.82)	2(25.00)
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	-	1(12.50)
		SSA	27(100.0)	7(87.50)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-
		2	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		1(3.70)	1(11.11)
10	Kitchen not constructed		-	-
11	Any other specify		-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. It has been found that in 96.43 percent sample Primary Schools and 88.89 percent in Upper Primary Schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen. In only one Primary and Upper Primary Schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the resident of village pradhan/ Sabhasad 64.29 percent, and Storeroom 17.86 percent in Primary schools. In Upper Primary Schools Storeroom, 11.11 percent, Village Pradhan 55.56 percent and in the schools 22.22 percent. The potable water was available in 89.29 percent sample Primary Schools and all sample Upper Primary Schools. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though LPG was also used in number of schools.

**Table-2.11: Place and Fuel used of Cooking of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	27(96.43)	8(88.89)
		Additional classrooms	1(3.57)	1(11.11)
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Outside the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS/PS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	5(17.86)	1(11.11)
		2Sabhasad/ pradhan home	18(64.29)	5(55.56)
		3)Classroom	3(10.71)	1(11.11)
		4)School	2(7.14)	2(22.22)
		5)Principle room	-	-
		6)NGO	-	-
		7) kitchen	-	-
		8) Other room	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose	25(89.29)	9(100.0)	
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	27(96.43)	8(88.89)
		Insufficient	1(3.57)	-
		Nothing	-	1(11.11)
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	7(25.00)	1(11.11)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	18(64.29)	8(88.89)
		LPG & firewood	3(10.71)	-
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School	28(100.0)	9(100.0)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be satisfactory in majority of the Primary and Upper Primary Schools. The environment was good in 53.37 per cent of primary and 55.56 percent in Upper Primary Schools. Safety was good in 42.86 per cent in Primary and 44.44 percent in Upper Primary Schools. The hygiene was observed to be good in 39.29 per cent Primary and 33.33 percent in Upper Primary Schools. Safety was unsatisfactory in 4 (14.29 percent) PS and hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 3 (10.71 percent) PS (See Annexure-2.11).

**Table-2.12: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory
1	Environment	15(53.57)	13(46.43)	-	5(55.56)	4(44.44)	-
2	Safety	12(42.86)	12(42.86)	4(14.29)	4(44.44)	5(55.56)	-
3	Hygiene	11(39.29)	14(50.00)	3(10.71)	3(33.33)	6(66.67)	-
4	Total No. of School	28(100.0)			9(100.0)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and Upper Primary Schools as is evident from following Table-2.12. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in all sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard in all sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. (See Annexure-2.12)

**Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	21(100.00)	8(100.0)
2	Children received MDM in Queue	21(100.0)	8(100.0)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	21(100.00)	8(100.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	21(100.00)	8(100.0)
5	Total No. of School	21(100.0)	8 (100.0)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P



## 2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers was observed to be good in 57.14 percent Primary and 66.67 percent Upper Primary Schools while the participation of parents, VECs and panchayat/urban bodies was satisfactory Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools in the supervision of mid-day meal as following Table-2.14 shows.

**Table-2.14: Participation of Parents / VECs/ Panchayat / Urban bodies in Supervision of MDM**

S.I No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	16(57.14)	2(7.14)	1(3.57)	1(3.57)	6(66.67)	-	-	-
2	Satisfactory	7(25.00)	15(53.57)	17(60.71)	14(50.00)	3(33.33)	5(55.56)	7(77.78)	5(55.56)
3	Unsatisfactory	5(17.86)	11(39.29)	10(35.71)	13(46.43)	-	4(44.44)	2(22.22)	4(44.44)
4	Total No. of Schools	28(100.0)				9(100.0)			

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Panchayat/ Urban bodies was generally found to be satisfactory and unsatisfactory in majority of Primary and Upper Primary Schools but there were 3.57 to 66.67 percent of schools where participation in MDM monitoring was found to be good Table-2.15.

**Table-2.15: Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM**

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	13(46.43)	1(3.57)	1(3.57)	1(3.57)	6(66.67)	2(22.22)	1(11.11)	1(11.11)
2	Satisfactory	15(53.57)	116(57.14)	19(67.86)	17(60.71)	3(33.33)	5(55.56)	6(66.67)	6(66.67)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	1(39.29)	8(28.57)	10(35.71)	-	2(22.22)	2(22.22)	2(22.22)
4	Total No. of school	28(100.0)				9(100.0)			

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had good awareness regarding the MDM. In 78.57 percent Primary and 66.67 percent Upper Primary Schools roster was maintained and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district. Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child in 17.86 percent Primary Schools and 11.11 percent in Upper Primary School were unsatisfactory. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM scheme was found to be satisfactory (Table-2.16)( See Annexure-2.16).

**Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	22(78.57)	6(66.67)	
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	4(14.29)	1 (11.11)
		Satisfactory	22(78.57)	6(66.67)
		Good	1(3.57)	2(22.22)
		Very good	1(3.57)	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Unsatisfactory	5(17.86)	1 (11.11)
		Satisfactory	21(75.00)	5(55.56)
		Good	1(3.57)	3(33.33)
		Very good	1(3.57)	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	-	1(11.11)
		Satisfactory	24(85.71)	5(55.56)
		Good	3(10.71)	3(33.33)
		Average	1(3.57)	-
5	Total No. of Schools	28(100.0)	9(100.0)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the Newspaper/ Magazine, Teacher, Radio and television, where the children were studying in primary and Upper Primary Schools. Newspaper, teachers, Radio and Television was the main source of information to parents (Table2.17).

**Table-2.17: Different Sources of Awareness of MDM Scheme to Parents**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	27(96.43)	9(100.0)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	18(64.29)	7(77.78)
3	Teacher	27(96.43)	9(100.0)
4	School (where children studying)	21(75.00)	7(77.78)
5	Radio	24(85.71)	8(88.89)
6	Television	19(67.86)	6(66.67)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
9	Total No. of schools	28(100.0)	9(100.0)

Source: Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 60.71 percent Primary Schools and in 55.56 percent Upper Primary Schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu-based food and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.18). Regular inspection of MDM is not done in 11 PS and 4UPS (See annexure 2.18).

**Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		17(60.71)	5(55.56)
2	Inspection by	NPRCC	-	-
		ABRCC	-	-
		BRCC	-	-
		ABSA	10(35.71)	3(33.33)
		BSA	2(7.14)	1(11.11)
		BRC	1(3.57)	-
		MDM	1(3.57)	-
		SDI	2(7.14)	1(11.11)
		NPRC	7(25.00)	1(11.11)
		BRI	-	-
		URC	3(10.71)	-
		ABRC	5(17.86)	2(22.22)
		DC	4(14.29)	2(22.22)
		BEO	-	-
		BDO	-	-
URC	1(3.57)	1(11.11)		
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	6(21.43)	3(33.33)
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/ABRC	15(53.57)	6(66.67)
		NPRC	7(25.00)	1(11.11)
		Other	8(28.57)	1(11.11)
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	3(10.71)	1(11.11)
		Fortnightly	5(17.87)	3(33.33)
		Monthly	7(25.00)	2(22.22)
		Often	21(75.00)	5(55.56)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & tells about cleanness.	4(14.29)	2(22.22)
		2) Good Quality of MDM food should be provided.	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## **2.18 Impact of MDM**

The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students 89.29 percent, attendance of students 96.43 percent and improvement in general health of students in 89.29 percent Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools enrollment of students 88.89 percent, attendance of students 88.89 percent and

improvement in general health of students in 88.89 percent of the district (Table-2.19).( See annexure-2.19)

**Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	25(89.29)	8(88.89)
		Attendance of student	27(96.43)	8(88.89)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	25(89.29)	8(88.89)
		Any other (specify)	-	-
2	Total No. of School		28(100.0)	9(100.0)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## 2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team, which conducted the fieldwork in sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools of Ambedkar Nagar district, were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 42.86 percent of the Primary Schools and 44.44 percent Upper Primary Schools of the district. The other parameters of MDM implementations in the district were found to be more or less ranging from 1.11 percent to 88.89 percent as evident from their observations presented in this table.

**Table-2.20: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	12(42.86)	4(44.44)
2	No effort is taken by Panchayati Raj in increasing the quality of food	-	-
3	MDM co-ordinators do not come to school	7(25.00)	-
4	Lack of nutrition	8(25.57)	-
5	Lack of sitting arrangement	-	-
6	Inspection of Good Quality of MDM food provided to child.	4(14.29)	8(88.89)
7	Good Quality of MDM food not provided to child	7(25.00)	8(88.89)
8	If Good Quality of MDM food provided to child then they interested in education.	-	-
9	Reduction in type of menu	21(75.00)	9(100.0)
10	Cooks should be given training once in a year	-	-
11	Money related to MDM is credited to account but not withdrawn by Sabhasad.	-	-
12	Food should be provided in sufficient amount	2(7.14)	1(11.11)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Ambedkar Nagar, U.P

## CHAPTER III

### Conclusion

Monitoring and evaluation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during **6 august to 30 august 2012**. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 Upper Primary Schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and Upper Primary Schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 1- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in all the sample primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.
- 2- It was found that 70.84 percent enrolled children in Primary Schools and 70.67 percent children in Upper Primary Schools availed MDM as per MDM register. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 3- It was reported that all the primary and Upper Primary Schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in Upper Primary Schools for one month was found to be in 77.77 percent of primary school and 60.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools.
- 4- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.

- 5- It was found that in most of the primary and Upper Primary Schools cost of cooking was received in advanced and it was regular also.
- 6- No discrimination on the basis of caste and community was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM except in 7.40 percent primary and 10 percent Upper Primary Schools.
- 7- Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in almost all the primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district but the food was not served according to menu in 37.03 per cent of Primary Schools and 40.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools in the district.
- 8- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in 37.03 per cent of Primary Schools and 40.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools.
- 9- In most of the primary and Upper Primary Schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of meal while in per cent of primary and 50 per cent of Upper Primary Schools children were dissatisfied with the quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was the lack of nutrition in MDM. Health cards were not maintained in large number of primary and Upper Primary Schools. The children were given micronutrients only in few primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- 10- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to SC group.
- 11- Around 50 per cent of Upper Primary Schools of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of primary and Upper Primary Schools still need the kitchens.
- 12- Environment, safety and hygiene were not up to the mark in large number of primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- 13- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.

- 14- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.
- 15- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
- 16- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
- 17- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.



## **ANNEXURE**

**Table:-2.1**

<b>No MDM cooked in this school</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Aajnpara(PS)
3	Kasba balak(PS)
4	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
5	Majha kamhriya(PS)
6	Sarvenikaspur(PS)
7	Katat(PS)
1	Badepur(UPS)

**Table:-2.1.2**

<b>Conversion cost not available</b>	
1	Aajnpara(PS)
2	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
3	Majha kamhriya(PS)
4	Katat(PS)
1	Badepur(UPS)
<b>Water not available</b>	
1	Kasba balak(PS)
<b>Fuel not available</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Sarvenikaspur(PS)

**Table:-2.3**

<b>No received food grains regularly</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
<b>Buffer stock no maintained of the one month</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Katat(PS)
3	Haiderabad(PS)
4	Astabad(PS)
1	Vishnathapur(UPS)
2	Jahagirganj(UPS)
<b>NoSupplied the food quantity as per marked weight</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)

<b>Delivered the food not grain in the school</b>	
1	Ahethiya kishanpur(PS)
2	Katat(PS)
3	Aajnpara(PS)
4	Amartal(PS)
5	Hajpura(PS)
6	Roudholi adai(PS)
1	Jalalpur(UPS)
<b>Quality of food not good</b>	
1	Dhorhra(PS)

**Table:-2.4**

<b>Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance</b>	
1	Shekhpura Rajkumari(PS)
2	Aajnpara(PS)
3	Lalmanipur(PS)
4	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
5	Majha kamhriya(PS)
6	Alaouddinpur(PS)
7	Sakrawal purab(PS)
8	Katat(PS)
9	Sarvenikaspur(PS)
1	Badepur(UPS)

**Table:-2.6**

<b>Weakly menu not followed</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Aajnpara(PS)
3	Kasba balak(PS)
4	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
5	Majha kamhriya(PS)
6	Sarvenikaspur(PS)
7	Katat(PS)
1	Badepur(UPS)

**Table:-2.7**

<b>Schools where children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Dhorhra(PS)
<b>Schools where children were not satisfied with the quality of meal</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Dhorhra(PS)
3	Sammopur(PS)

**Table:-2.8**

<b>Health card not maintained for each child in school</b>	
1	Astabad(PS)
2	Jalalpur(PS)
3	Haiderabad(PS)
4	Aajnpara(PS)
5	Shekhpura Rajkumari(PS)
6	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
7	Pethiya(PS)
8	Roudholi adai(PS)
9	Shivbaba(PS)
10	Amartal(PS)
11	Dhorhra(PS)
12	Kanya ahlda(PS)
13	Sammopur(PS)
14	Sijhouli-II(PS)
15	Ahethiya kishanpur(PS)
16	Katat(Majisa) (PS)
17	ShardaTrilokpur(PS)
18	Kasba balak(PS)
19	Hayatganj kanya(PS)
20	Sakrawal purab(PS)
21	Chhajjapur(PS)
22	Aliganj kanya(PS)
23	Alaouddinpur(PS)
24	Majha kamhriya(PS)
25	Ganpatpur(PS)
1	Jalalpur(UPS)
2	Badepur(UPS)
3	Chandpur bhatpura(UPS)
4	Sikandarpur(UPS)
5	Hayatganj(UPS)
6	Sakrawal dakshin(UPS)
7	Rajesultanpur(UPS)
8	Jahagirganj(UPS)
9	Vishwnathapur(UPS)

**Table:-2.10**

<b>Kitchens are not available</b>	
1	Aliganj kanya(PS)
1	Sakrawal dakshin(UPS)

**Table:-2.11**

<b>Schools where potable water was not available for cooking and drinking purpose</b>	
1	Dhorhra(PS)
2	Hayatganj kanya(PS)
3	Kasba balak(PS)
<b>Schools where utensils were insufficient</b>	
1	Sijhouli-II(PS)
1	Sakrawal dakshin(UPS)

**Table:-2.12**

<b>School where level of safety is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Majha kamhriya(PS)
3	Katat(Majisa) (PS)
4	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
<b>School where level of hygiene is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Ganpatpur(PS)
2	Majha kamhriya(PS)
3	Chakabhdaiya(PS)

**Table:-2.13**

<b>No cocked MDM in day of visit</b>	
1	Roudholi adai(PS)
2	Aajnpara(PS)
3	Kasba balak(PS)
4	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
5	Majha kamhriya(PS)
6	Sarvenikaspur(PS)
7	Katat(PS)
1	Badepur(UPS)

**Table:-2.16**

<b>Roster being not maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM</b>	
1	Shekhpura Rajkumari(PS)
2	Amartal(PS)
3	Kasba balak(PS)
4	Dhorhra(PS)
5	Sakrawal purab(PS)
6	Ganpatpur(PS)
1	Vishwnathapur(UPS)
2	Sakrawal dakshin(UPS)
3	Sikandarpur(UPS)
<b>Parents/community member aware Unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Sarvenikaspur(PS)
2	Roudholi adai(PS)
3	Kasba balak(PS)
4	Haiderabad(PS)
1	Vishwnathapur(UPS)
<b>Nutrients in MDM per child as not supplied in the menu</b>	
1	Amartal(PS)
2	Sarvenikaspur(PS)
3	Roudholi adai(PS)
4	Kasba balak(PS)
5	Haiderabad(PS)
1	Vishwnathapur(UPS)

**Table:-2.18**

<b>School where regular inspection of MDM is not done</b>	
1	Ganpatpur(PS)
2	Katat(Majisa) (PS)
3	ShardaTrilokpur(PS)
4	Hayatganj kanya(PS)
5	Kasba balak(PS)
6	Sakrawal purab(PS)
7	Haiderabad(PS)
8	Kanya ahlda(PS)
9	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
10	Majha kamhriya(PS)
11	Roudholi adai(PS)
1	Vishwnathapur(UPS)
2	Sakrawal dakshin(UPS)
3	Chandpur bhatpura(UPS)
4	Rajesultanpur(UPS)

**Table:-2.19**

<b>MDM is not improved enrollment of student in this school</b>	
1	Chakabhdaiya(PS)
2	Roudholi adai(PS)
3	Majha kamhriya(PS)
1	Badepur(UPS)

**District –II – Raibareilly**  
**(Dr. B.K.Bajpai)**

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# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Raibareilly**

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided Primary Schools from class 1-5 who have 80 percent attendance were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice. However, it is observed that the benefits of scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student focused, the Supreme Court directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in Primary Schools in 2004. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper Primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper Primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for Primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper Primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for Primary Schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in Upper Primary Schools in the form of conversation

cost and for arrange of other materials. The Food Corporation of India makes the food grain available. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools in the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To foster the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through co-eating and combined food preparation for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Raibareilly District:

- ❖ Regularity in MDM Supply
- ❖ Use of MDM
- ❖ Supply of food grains
- ❖ Regular payment of food grain cost
- ❖ Social equity in MDM
- ❖ MDM supply as per menu
- ❖ Satisfaction with quantity and quality
- ❖ Status on personal hygiene of cooks
- ❖ MDM infrastructure
- ❖ Safety and hygiene

- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM

#### 1.4 Methodology

A total number of 27 Primary schools, 10 Upper Primary Schools and 3 KGBV schools were randomly selected for the study in Raibareilly district as decided by the Ministry.

#### 1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Raibareilly district:

10. Higher gender gap in enrolment,
11. Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
12. Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
13. Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
14. The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of SC.
15. The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
16. The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
17. The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
18. The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

#### 1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample from Raibareilly district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 40 schools, 27 are Primary schools, 10 are Upper Primary Schools and 3 are Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Raibareilly**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Dalmau	7	3	1	11
2	Harchandpur	7	2	1	10
3	Rohaniya	7	3	1	11
4	Nagar Khestra	6	2	-	8
Total		27	10	3	40

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Raibareilly, U.P

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 40 sample schools selected from Raibareilly district, out of which 28 are Primary Schools and 9 are Upper Primary Schools and 3 KGBVs. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

**Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Raibareilly**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Katghar	PS	Civil work
2	Bheera govindpur	PS	Out of School Children
3	Chandrabhushanganj	PS	S.C.
4	Pakhrauli	PS	S.C. and Seasonal Migration
5	Lodipur utrawan	PS	S.C. and Gender Gap
6	Udhanpur	PS	Forest area, Urban deprived Children and CWSN
7	Purerehti singh	PS	Flood area
8	Pyarepur	PS	S.C. and Gender Gap
9	Pehra khera	PS	Gender Gap
10	Johwasharki	PS	CWSN and S.C
11	Madantoosi	PS	S.C
12	Bala	PS	CWSN
13	Harchandpur-I	PS	S.C. and CWSN
14	Gulloopur	PS	S.C.
15	Mawai	PS	S.C.
16	Umran	PS	S.C., Gender Gap and CWSN
17	Dhamauli	PS	CWSN and Gender Gap
18	Rohaniya	PS	Droup -out and Forest area
19	Gangehra Gulal ganj	PS	Urban deprived Children and Gender Gap
20	Chatauna mariyani	PS	S.C. and Gender Gap
21	Itaili	PS	S.C.
22	Chakahmadpur	PS	Civil work**
23	Campozitkhor	PS	CWSN
24	Chajlapur	PS	CWSN
25	Purekallu	PS	Slum area, S.C and civil work**
26	Balapur	PS	Drop-out, CWSN and civil work
27	Chaturbhujpur	PS	Civil work ,CWSN and S.C
28	Chandrabhooshanganj	UPS	Computer and S.C.
29	Sohwal	UPS	NPEGL, civil work and Gender Gap
30	Bheera govindpur	UPS	Computer, NPEGL and Gender Gap
31	Madantoosi	UPS	S.C
32	Saleempur	UPS	NPEGL, CWSN and

			Gender Gap
33	Parsipur	UPS	S.C. and Gender Gap
34	Dhaurhara	UPS	Computer
35	Matrampur	UPS	NPEGL. S.C. and Gender Gap
36	Chakahmadpur	UPS	Computer
37	Beliganj	UPS	Gender Gap and Civil work
38	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya(Dalmau)	K.G.B.V.	K.G.B.V.
39	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya(Harchandpur)	K.G.B.V.	K.G.B.V.
40	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya(Rohaniya)	K.G.B.V.	K.G.B.V.

\*\* Civil Work- Schools where construction work is going on.

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Raibareilly

## 1.7 Tools

Well-structured schedule has been prepared to collect Primary data from selected schools. Separate schedules have been used for Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

## Chapter II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools of Raibareilly district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident that MDM supply was regular in 27 (100 percent) Primary and 7 (70 percent) Upper Primary Schools of the district. Table-2.1 shows the regularity in supply of MDM in sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM**

Sl.No.	Details	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	27(100.0)	-	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
2	According to Teachers	27(100.0)	-	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
3	According to Parents	27(100.0)	-	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
4	According to MDM Register	27(100.0)	-	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
	Total No. of Schools	27(100.0)		10(100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District.

In Upper Primary School only 3 reasons for not serving the hot meal has been non-availability of conversion cost (Table-2.1.2). List of school where Lacking of the conversion cost are presented in **Annexure-2.1.2**

**Table-2.1.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools (Reason)					
		PS				UPS	
		Conversion cost not available	Water not available	Fuel not available	Total	Conversion cost not available	Total
1	According to Students	-	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)
2	According to Teachers	-	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)
3	According to Parents	-	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)
4	According to MDM Register	-	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District.

## 2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of Primary and Upper Primary Schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 57.98 per cent of students were found present on the day of our visit to sample Primary schools. In Upper Primary Schools proportion of such students was 52.35 percent. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 57.08 percent in Primary Schools while it was 49 per cent in Upper Primary Schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 57.08 per cent in Primary Schools and 49 per cent in Upper Primary Schools. The MDM register indicated that 59.12 Per cent of students actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample Primary Schools. The proportion of such students was 39.05 per cent in Upper Primary Schools (Table-2.2)

**Table-2.2: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4888 (100.0)	1918 (100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2834 (57.98)	1004 (52.35)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2790 (57.08)	940 (49.00)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2790 (57.08)	940 (49.00)
5	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2890 (59.12)	749 (39.05)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District.

## 2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that all sample Primary and 70 percent Upper Primary Schools received food grains regularly. In delivering food grains not provided grant from department in 1 month 30 percent, however 77.78 per cent Primary Schools and 60 per cent Upper Primary Schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. 85.19 percent Primary Schools and 70 percent Upper Primary Schools quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight also. 81.48 percent of Primary Schools and 60 percent of Upper Primary Schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 100 per cent of Primary Schools and 70 per cent of Upper Primary Schools (Table-2.3) List of school where No received food grains

regularly , Buffer stock no maintained of the one month , No Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight , Delivered the food not grain in the school , Quality of food not grain are presented in **Annexure-2.3**

**Table-2.3: Regularity in Delivery of Food grains at School Level**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (100.0)	-	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-		-	
		1 Month	-		3 (30.00)	
		2 Months	-		-	
		3 Months	-		-	
		4 Months	-		-	
3	Reasons for delay	1. not provided grant from department	-		3 (30.00)	
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		21 (77.78)	6 (22.22)	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		22 (81.48)	5 (18.52)	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	2 (7.41)	-	2 (20.00)	-
		Gram Pradhan Houses	3 (11.11)	-	2 (20.00)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27(100.0)		7(70.00)	
		Bad	-		3(30.00)	
	Total No. of schools		27(100.0)		10(100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in 59.26 percent Primary Schools and 50 percent Upper Primary Schools, cooking cost was received in advance and it was regular. The main reasons of delay was not-receipt of the money but arranged by head master and Gram Pradhan. In this situation village, Pradhan/ Head Teacher managed from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely through banks in Primary Schools and



Upper Primary Schools. List of school where in which cooking cost is not received in advance are presented in **Annexure-2.4**

**Table-2.4: Cost of Cooking received in Advance by Schools/Implementing Agency**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		16(59.26)	5(50.00)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	11(40.74)	5(50.00)
3	Reasons of delay	1.Not received the money	11(40.74)	5(50.00)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	11(40.74)	2(20.00)
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Total No. of schools	27(100.0)	10(100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District.

## 2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community in sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. It has been observed that in 85.19 percent Primary Schools and in 57.14 percent Upper Primary Schools were having sitting arrangement in Que for taking mid day meal. In 14.81 percent Primary Schools and in 42.86 percent in Upper Primary Schools, students were sitting on tatpatti while eating midday meal (Table-2.5)

**Table-2.5: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27 (100.0)	-	7 (100.0)
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Seating arrangement in Que	23 (85.19)		4 (57.14)	
		Tatpatti	4 (14.81)		3 (42.86)	
3	Total No. of schools		27 (100.0)		7 (100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools and weekly menu was adopted in 92.59 percent Primary Schools and 70 percent Upper Primary Schools. MDM Authority in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools decided the menu. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 92.59 per cent of Primary Schools and in 70 per cent Upper Primary Schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 85.19 per cent Primary Schools and 40 per cent Upper Primary Schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6). List of school where weakly menu not followed, Daily menu was not includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables are presented in **Annexure-2.6**.

**Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
2	Weakly menu followed		25 (92.59)	2 (7.41)	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)
3	Who decides the menu	BSA	-	-	-	-
		MDM Authority	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
		Government	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan / Principle	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook	-	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		25 (92.59)	2 (7.41)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
5	If No, mention reason		-		Three schools are not made MDM	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		25 (92.59)	2 (7.41)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables		23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	4 (40.00)	3 (30.00)
8	Total No. of schools		27 (100.0)		10 (100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that children were satisfied with quantity of meal in all Sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary School. It was found that children were satisfied with quality of meal in 77.76 percent Primary Schools and 100.0 percent Upper Primary Schools. The main reason of dissatisfaction was Quality of MDM is not better, Lack of green vegetable and Menu based food is not provided in Primary Schools. The suggestions were given for inspection of Mid Day Meal as shown in Table-2.7. List of school where children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal **Annexure 2.7**

**Table-2.7: Quality of Meal & reasons and suggestions of improving**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		27 (100.0)	-	7 (100.0)	-
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal		21 (77.76)	6 (22.22)	7 (100.0)	-
3	If no satisfied then reason	Menu based food is not provided	1 (16.67)	-	-	-
		Lack of green vegetable and spice in MDM	2 (33.33)	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM is not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Quality of MDM is not better	3 (50.00)	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	Regular inspection by VEC member	6 (100.0)	-	-	-
5	Total No. of School		27 (100.0)		7 (100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in Primary and Upper Primary Schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools. The frequency of health checking was also one time and two times only. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrient- medicines in 77.78 percent Primary and 60 percent Upper Primary Schools. The department who administered these medicines was ANM, Doctor and PHC As evident in Table-2.8. List of school where Health card not maintained for each child in school **Annexure-2.8**

**Table-2.8: Health Cards, Health Check UP and Supply of Micronutrients**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		3 (11.11)	24 (88.89)	2 (20.00)	8 (80.00)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	4 (14.81)	13 (48.15)	2 (20.00)	6 (60.00)	
		Two time	10 (37.04)	-	2 (20.00)	-	
		More than two time	-	-	-	-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	6 (22.22)	21 (77.78)	4 (40.00)	6 (60.00)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	5 (83.33)	-	4 (40.00)	-
			2. Health department	-	-	-	-
			3. Doctor, PHC	1 (16.67)	-	-	-
	How many time	1 time	4 (66.67)	-	3 (75.00)	-	
		2 time	2 (33.33)	-	1 (25.00)	-	
		3 time	-	-	-	-	
5	Total no of school		27 (100.00)		10 (100.00)		

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed all of the cooks for MDM in Primary and Upper Primary Schools of Raibareilly district. Cooks served the MDM food in all sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. Numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks. Majority of cooks were of OBC as evident from Table-2.9. List of school Payment is not regular in cook are presented in **Annexure 2.9**

**Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27 (100.0)	10(100.0)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms		27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	3 (3.61)	1(3.03)
		Female	80 (96.39)	32 (96.97)
5	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	27 (100.0)	10(100.0)
		2. 2000/-	-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27 (100.0)	10(100.0)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	25 (100.0)	10(100.0)
		No	2(7.41)	-
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	21 (25.30)	8 (24.24)
		2 ST	-	-
		3 OBC	49 (59.04)	17 (51.52)
		4 Minority	9 (10.84)	3 (9.09)
		5 Others(GEN)	4 (4.82)	5 (6.02)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly Distric

### 2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in 96.30 percent Primary Schools and 90 percent in Upper Primary Schools. It has been found that 96.30 percent Primary Schools and 90 percent Upper Primary Schools were having pucca kitchen-cum-store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under MDM and SSA schemes. Kitchen not constructed in 10 percent sample Upper Primary school (Table 2.10). List of School where Kitchens are not available in **Annexure-2.10**

**Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Kitchens are available	26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)	
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)
		Only kitchen	-	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)
		Only kitchen	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	5 (18.52)	1 (10.00)
		SSA	21 (77.78)	8 (80.00)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-
		2	-	-
7	Under Construction	-	-	
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started	1 (3.70)	-	
9	Not Sanctioned	-	-	
10	Kitchen not constructed	-	1(10.00)	
11	Any other specify	-	-	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

### 2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of Fuel used of Cooking of MDM used has been shown Table-2.11. It has been found that in 96.30 percent sample Primary Schools and 90 percent in Upper Primary Schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen. In only one Primary Schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms. Open place within the campus of schools in 1 Upper Primary School. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the resident of village pradhan/ Sabhasad 55.56 percent, in school 22.22 percent and Storeroom 22.22 percent in Primary schools. In Upper Primary Schools Storeroom 40 percent, Village Pradhan 50 percent and in the schools 10 percent. The potable water was available in 96.30 percent sample Primary Schools and in 90 percent Upper Primary Schools. The utensils were adequately sufficient in 88.89 percent schools and Insufficient in 11.11 percent upper Primary school. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of Upper Primary schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though only LPG was also used in number of schools. List of

schools where potable water was not available for cooking and drinking purpose,  
Schools where utensils were insufficient are presented in **Annexure 2.11**

**Table-2.11: Place and Fuel used of Cooking of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)
		Additional classrooms	1 (3.70)	-
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	1(10.00)
		Outside the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS/PS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	6 (22.22)	4 (40.00)
		2Sabhasad/ pradhan home	15 (55.56)	5 (50.00)
		3)Classroom	-	-
		4)School	6 (22.22)	1(10.00)
		5)Principle room	-	-
		6)NGO	-	-
		7) kitchen	-	-
		8) Other room	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	24 (88.89)	9 (90.00)
		Insufficient	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	-	2 (20.00)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	22 (81.48)	8 (80.00)
		LPG & firewood	5 (18.52)	-
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School		27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

The environment was good in 48.05 per cent of Primary and 20 percent in Upper Primary Schools. Safety was good in 44.44 per cent in Primary and 20 percent in Upper Primary Schools. The hygiene was observed to be good in 37.04 per cent Primary and 30 percent in Upper Primary Schools. The environment was Satisfactory in 40.74 per cent of Primary and 70 percent in Upper Primary Schools. Safety was satisfactory in 33.33 per cent in Primary and 60 percent in Upper Primary Schools. The hygiene was observed to be satisfactory in 51.85 per cent Primary and 50 percent in Upper Primary Schools. Environment was unsatisfactory in 3 (11.11 percent) PS. Safety was unsatisfactory in 6 (22.22 percent) PS and hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 3 (11.11 percent) PS. Environment was unsatisfactory in 1 (10 percent) UPS. Safety was unsatisfactory in 2 (20 percent) UPS and hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 2 (20 percent) UPS in

### Annexure-2.12

**Table-2.12: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

SI No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory
1	Environment	13 (48.05)	11 (40.74)	3 (11.11)	2 (20.00)	7 (70.00)	1 (10.00)
2	Safety	12 (44.44)	9 (33.33)	6 (22.22)	2 (20.00)	6 (60.00)	2 (20.00)
3	Hygiene	10 (37.04)	14 (51.85)	3 (11.11)	3 (30.00)	5 (50.00)	2 (20.00)
4	Total No. of School	27 (100.0)			10 (100.0)		

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that Children encouraged washing hands before and after meal in 96.30 percent Primary school and in 100 percent Upper Primary school. Children received MDM in Queue in 92.59 percent Primary School and 100 percent Upper Primary school. Conservation of water to clean utensils in 74.07 percent Primary school and in 71.43 percent Upper Primary school. Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard in all sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools. List of school where Children not encouraged to wash hands before and after meal, Children not



received MDM in Queue, School where Conservation is not water to clean utensils are presented in **Annexure-2.13**

**Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	26 (96.30)	7 (100.0)
2	Children received MDM in Queue	25 (92.59)	7 (100.0)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	20 (74.07)	5 (71.43)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	27 (100.0)	7 (100.0)
5	Total No. of School	27 (100.0)	7 (100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

### 2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers was observed to be good in 81.41 percent Primary and 70 percent Upper Primary Schools while the participation of parents, VECs and panchayat/urban bodies was satisfactory Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools in the supervision of mid-day meal as following Table-2.14 shows.

**Table-2.14: Participation of Parents / VECs/ Panchayats/ Urban bodies in Supervision of MDM**

S.I No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	22 (81.41)	5 (18.52)	1 (3.70)	-	7 (70.00)	-	1 (10.00)	-
2	Satisfactory	5 (18.52)	18 (66.67)	23 (85.19)	15 (55.56)	2 (20.00)	9 (90.00)	7 (70.00)	5 (50.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	4 (14.81)	3 (11.11)	12 (44.44)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)	5 (50.00)
4	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.0)				10 (100.0)			

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

### 2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Panchyat / Urban bodies was generally found to be good and satisfactory in majority of Primary and Upper Primary schools but there were 7 to 50 percent of schools where participation in MDM monitoring was found to be unsatisfactory Table-2.15.

**Table-2.15: Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM**

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	23 (85.19)	2 (7.41)	5 (18.52)	-	7 (70.00)	-	1 (10.00)	-
2	Satisfactory	4 (14.81)	23 (85.19)	20 (74.07)	17 (62.96)	2 (20.00)	9 (90.00)	7 (70.00)	5 (50.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	2 (7.41)	2 (7.41)	10 (37.04)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)	5 (50.00)
4	Total No. of school	27(100.0)				10(100.0)			

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had good awareness regarding the MDM. In all Primary and Upper Primary Schools roster was maintained and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district. Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child in 7.41 percent Primary Schools and 10 percent in Upper Primary School were unsatisfactory. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programmes Satisfactory in 70.37 percent and in 40 percent Upper Primary school (Table-2.16). List of school where Parents/community member aware Unsatisfactory, Nutrients in MDM per child as not supplied in the menu are presented in **Annexure-2.6**

**Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	27(100.0)	10(10.00)
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	3(11.11)
		Satisfactory	17(62.96)
		Good	7(25.93)
		Very good	-
		Excellent	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Unsatisfactory	2(7.41)
		Satisfactory	24(88.89)
		Good	1(3.70)
		Very good	-
		Excellent	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	-
		Satisfactory	19(70.37)
		Good	-
		Average	8(29.63)
5	Total No. of Schools	27(100.0)	10(100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the Newspaper/ Magazine, Villagers / friends / Relatives, Teacher, School (where children studying), Radio and television, where the children were studying in Primary and Upper Primary Schools. Newspaper, teachers, Radio and Television was the main source of information to parents (Table-2.17)

**Table-2.17: Different Sources of Awareness of MDM Scheme to Parents**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	15 (55.56)	8 (80.00)
3	Teacher	27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
4	School (where children studying)	14 (51.85)	7 (70.00)
5	Radio	27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
6	Television	26 (96.30)	10 (100.0)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
9	Total No. of schools	27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## 2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all Primary Schools and all Upper Primary Schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from BSA, NPRC, UERC, ABRC, BEO and URC. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the Menu based food & tells about cleanness and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.18)

**Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
		ABSA	-	-
		BSA	4	1
		BRC	-	-
		NPRC	25	4
		BRI	-	-
		UERC	6	2
		ABRC	18	3
		DC	-	-
		BEO	10	2
		URC	3	1
3	Inspecting authority	State level	3	1
		District	4	1
		Tahsil	10	2
		Block/ABRC	18	3
		NPRC	25	4
		Other	6	2
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	1
		Fortnightly	5	3
		Monthly	8	6
		Often	20	3
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & tells about cleanness.	2	1
		2) Good Quality of MDM food should be provided.	4	2

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

### 2.18 Impact of the MDM

The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students 88.89 percent, attendance of students 92.59 percent and improvement in general health of students in 74.07 percent Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools enrollment of students 90 percent, attendance of students 100 percent and improvement in general

health of students in 40 percent of the district (Table-2.19). List of school where MDM is not improved enrollment of student in this school, MDM is not improved attendance of student in this school, MDM is not improved general well (Health) of student in this school are presented in **Annexure-2.19**

**Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	24 (88.89)	9 (90.00)
		Attendance of student	25 (92.59)	10 (100.0)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	20 (74.07)	4 (40.00)
		Any other (specify)	-	-
2	Total No. of School		27 (100.0)	10 (100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## **2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM**

The members of the research team, which conducted the fieldwork in sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools of Raibareilly district, were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 59.26 percent of the Primary Schools and 40 percent Upper Primary Schools of the district. Food should be provided in sufficient amount in 11.11 percent Primary school and in 20 Upper Primary school as evident from their observations presented in this Table 2.20.

**Table-2.20: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	16 (59.26)	4 (40.00)
2	No effort is taken by Panchayati Raj in increasing the quality of food	-	-
3	MDM co-ordinators do not come to school	-	-
4	Lack of nutrition	1 (3.70)	-
5	Lack of sitting arrangement	-	-
6	Inspection of Good Quality of MDM food provided to child.	1 (3.70)	-
7	Good Quality of MDM food not provided to child	1 (3.70)	-
8	If Good Quality of MDM food provided to child then they interested in education.	2 (7.41)	3 (30.00)
9	Reduction in type of menu	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)
10	Cooks should be given training once in a year	-	-
11	Money related to MDM is credited to account but not withdrawn by Sabhasad.	-	-
12	Food should be provided in sufficient amount	3 (11.11)	2 (20.00)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Raibareilly District

## CHAPTER III

### Conclusion

Monitoring and evaluation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during **6 august to 30 august 2012**. The survey covered 27 Primary and 10 Upper Primary Schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of Primary and Upper Primary Schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 18- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in the entire sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.
- 19- It was found that 57.08 percent enrolled children in Primary Schools and 49 percent children in Upper Primary Schools availed MDM as per MDM register. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 20- It was reported that all the Primary and Upper Primary Schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in Upper Primary Schools for one month was found to be in 77.78 percent of Primary school and 60.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools.
- 21- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.

- 22- It was found that in most of the Primary and Upper Primary Schools cost of cooking was received in advanced and it was regular also.
- 23- No discrimination on the basis of caste and community was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM except in 7.40 percent Primary and 10 percent Upper Primary Schools.
- 24- Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in almost all the Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district but the MDM was not served according to menu in 7.41 per cent of Primary Schools and 30.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools in the district.
- 25- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in 14.81 per cent of Primary Schools and 30.00 per cent of Upper Primary Schools.
- 26- In most of the Primary and Upper Primary Schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of meal while in 22.22 per cent of Primary Schools children were dissatisfied with the quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was Quality of MDM is not better. Health cards were not maintained in large number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools. The children were given micronutrients only in few Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- 27- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to OBC group.
- 28- 1 Primary Schools and 1 Upper primary school of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools still need the kitchens.
- 29- Environment, safety and hygiene were not up to the mark in large number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- 30- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the district.
- 31- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.



- 32- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
- 33- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
- 34- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

## **ANNEXURE**

**Table:-2.1.2**

<b>Lacking of the converser cost</b>	
1	Parsipur(UPS)
2	Matrampur(UPS)
3	Ghourhra(UPS)

**Table:-2.3**

<b>No received food grains regularly</b>	
1	Parsipur(UPS)
2	Matrampur(UPS)
3	Ghourhra(UPS)
<b>Buffer stock no maintained of the one month</b>	
1	Katghar (PS)
2	Pahra khera (PS)
3	Bheera Govindpu (PS)
4	Pyarepur (PS)
5	Itaili(PS)
6	Johwasharki(PS)
1	Parsipur(UPS)
2	Beliganj(UPS)
3	Bheeragovindpur(UPS)
4	Ghaurhara(UPS)
<b>No Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight</b>	
1	Mowai(PS)
2	Umran(PS)
3	Lodhipur utrawa(PS)
4	Kampositkhor(PS)
1	Parsipur(UPS)
2	Beliganj(UPS)
3	Bheeragovindpur(UPS)

<b>Delivered the food not grain in the school</b>	
1	Gullupur(PS)
2	Chandrabhushan ganj(PS)
3	Purerewati singh(PS)
4	Chajlалpur(PS)
5	Lodhipur utrawa(PS)
1	Madantusi(UPS)
2	Salaimpur(UPS)
3	Ghourhara(UPS)
4	Chakahmadpur(UPS)
<b>Quality of food not grain</b>	
1	Parsipur(UPS)
2	Matrampur(UPS)
3	Ghourhra(UPS)

**Table:-2.4**

<b>Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance</b>	
1	Rohanya(PS)
2	Johwasharki(PS)
3	Bheera Govindpu(PS)
4	Kampositkhor(PS)
5	Gullupur(PS)
6	Lodhipur utrawa(PS)
7	Katghar(PS)
8	Umran(PS)
9	Pyarepur(PS)
10	Pure Rewatisingh(PS)
11	Pahrakhera(PS)
1	Ghourhara(UPS)
2	Parsipur(UPS)
3	Bheeragovindpur(UPS)
4	Matrampur(UPS)
5	Beliganj(UPS)

**Table:-2.6**

<b>Weakly menu not followed</b>	
1	Pakhrouli(PS)
2	Johwasharki(PS)
<b>Daily menu was not includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables</b>	
1	Pakhrouli(PS)
2	Pure kallu(PS)
3	Gangehra gulal ganj(PS)
4	Johwasharki(PS)
1	Chakahmadpur(UPS)
2	Chandrabhushan ganj(UPS)
3	Sohawal(UPS)

**Table:-2.7**

<b>Schools where children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal</b>	
1	Gangehra gulalganj(PS)
2	Pakhrouli(PS)
3	Pure kallu(PS)
4	Johwasharki(PS)
5	Chakahmadpur(PS)
6	Mowai(PS)
1	Chandrabhushan ganj(UPS)
2	Beliganj(UPS)
3	Sohawal(UPS)

**Table:-2.8**

<b>Health card not maintained for each child in school</b>	
1	Gangehra gulalganj(PS)
2	Pakhrouli(PS)
3	Pure kallu(PS)
4	Pakhrouli(PS)
5	Chakahmadpur(PS)
6	Mowai(PS)
7	Balpur(PS)
8	Itaili(PS)
9	Chatauna mariyani(PS)
10	Rohaniya(PS)
11	Dhamouli(PS)
12	Harchandpur(PS)
13	Bala(PS)
14	Purerewati singh(PS)
15	Chaturbhujpur(PS)
16	Udanpur(PS)
17	Umran(PS)
18	Lodipur utarwa(PS)
19	Gullupur(PS)
20	Chandrabhushan ganj(PS)
21	Composit khor(PS)
22	Madantusi(PS)
23	Purekhera(PS)
24	Bheera Govindpur(PS)
1	Sohawal(UPS)
2	Salaimpur(UPS)
3	Ghaurhara(UPS)
4	Matrampur(UPS)
5	Beliganj(UPS)
6	Bheera Govindpur(UPS)
7	Parsipur(UPS)
8	Chakahmadpur(UPS)

**Table:-2.9**

<b>Payment is not regular in cook</b>	
1	Chatauna mariyani(PS)
2	Rohaniya(PS)

**Table:-2.10**

<b>Kitchens are not available</b>	
1	Johwasharki(PS)
1	Sohawal(UPS)

**Table:-2.11**

<b>Schools where potable water was not available for cooking and drinking purpose</b>	
1	Composit khor(PS)
1	Matrampur(UPS)
<b>Schools where utensils were insufficient</b>	
1	Chajlajpur(PS)
2	Purerewati singh(PS)
3	Gullupur(PS)
1	Sohawal(UPS)

**Table:-2.12**

<b>School where level of safety is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Pyarepur(PS)
2	Pure kallu(PS)
3	Pakhrouli(PS)
4	Harchandpur(PS)
5	Chandrabhushan ganj(PS)
6	Chakahmadpur(PS)
1	Ghaurhara(UPS)
2	Matrampur(UPS)
<b>School where level of hygiene is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Pure kallu(PS)
2	Purekhera(PS)
3	Lodipur utarwa(PS)
1	Salaimpur(UPS)
2	Ghaurhara(UPS)
<b>School where level of environment is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Itaili(PS)
2	Purekhera(PS)
3	Udanpur(PS)
1	Beliganj(UPS)

**Table:-2.13**

<b>Children not encouraged to wash hands before and after meal</b>	
1	Pakhrouli(PS)
<b>Children not received MDM in Queue</b>	
1	Madantusi(PS)
2	Pahra khera(PS)
<b>School where Conservation is not water to clean utensils</b>	
1	Chajlалpur(PS)
2	Chaturbhujpur(PS)
3	Udanpur(PS)
4	Balpur(PS)
5	Rohaniya(PS)
6	Dhamouli(PS)
7	Pyarepur(PS)
1	Salaimpur(UPS)
2	Parsipur(UPS)
3	Beliganj(UPS)
4	Sohawal(UPS)
5	Matrampur(UPS)

**Table:-2.16**

<b>Parents/community member aware Unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Dhamouli(PS)
2	Itaili(PS)
3	Balpur(PS)
1	Matrampur(UPS)
<b>Nutrients in MDM per child as not supplied in the menu</b>	
1	Mowai(PS)
2	Umran(PS)
3	Chakahmadpur(PS)

**Table:-2.19**

<b>MDM is not improved enrollment of student in this school</b>	
1	Itaili(PS)
2	Purerewati singh(PS)
3	Chakahmadpur(PS)
1	Ghaurhara(UPS)
<b>MDM is not improved attendance of student in this school</b>	
1	Harchandpur(PS)
2	Purerewati singh(PS)
<b>MDM is not improved general well(Health) of student in this school</b>	
1	Dhamouli(PS)
2	Chandrabhushan ganj(PS)
3	Gullupur(PS)
4	Composit khor(PS)
5	Lodipur utarwa(PS)
6	Pyarepur(PS)
7	Gangehra gulalganj(PS)
1	Chandrabhushanganj(UPS)
2	Chakahmadpur(UPS)
3	Ghaurhara(UPS)
4	Beliganj(UPS)
5	Matrampur(UPS)
6	Salaimpur(UPS)

**District –III- Bahraich**  
**(Dr Fahimuddin)**



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# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District - Bahraich**

## **Chapter-I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools of class 1-5 were provided 3 Kgs. of wheat or rice to those students whose attendance was 80 per cent. But the benefit of scheme did not wholly go to the students but was distributed among their family members. Therefore, to make MDM student focused, the honorable Supreme Court of India, directed the state to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in the primary schools of the state on 1 September, 2004. Keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary schools in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to all blocks and upper primary schools.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and hundred grams (100) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the

preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanism have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

### **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving their nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools among the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To develop the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined food for the children, belonging to different religions and castes.

### **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Bahraich District:

- Regularity in MDM Supply
- Use of MDM
- Supply of food grains
- Payment of food grain cost
- Social equity in MDM
- MDM supply as per menu
- Satisfaction with quantity and quality
- Status of cooks
- MDM infrastructure
- Safety and hygiene
- Community participation

- Inspection and supervision
- Impact of MDM

#### **1.4 Methodology**

The total number of 27 primary schools and 10 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Bahraich district as decided by the Ministry.

#### **1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection**

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Bahraich district:

- Higher gender gap in enrolment,
- Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
- Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
- Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
- The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.
- The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
- The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
- The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
- The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

## 1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample from Bahraich district as shown in Table-1.1.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools of District Bahraich in U.P.**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Balha	7	3	1	11
2	Mhipurwa	7	2	1	10
3	Rishiya	7	3	1	11
4	Urban Area	6	2	-	8
Total		27	10	3	40

Source: Office of BSA, District Bahraich, U.P.

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 40 sample schools selected from Bahraich district, out of which 27 are Primary Schools and 10 are Upper Primary Schools and 3 KGBVs. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

**Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Bahraich**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Bhoukhara	PS	Civil Work
2	Charshanda Mafi	PS	Dropout and Gender Gap
3	Goura Dhanooli	PS	Migration
4	Rishiya I	PS	Slum Area
5	Bulbul	PS	CWSN
6	Goura	PS	Dropout and Civil Work
7	Neebiya Husainpur	PS	Special Training
8	Matera	UPS	NPEGEL and Gender Gap
9	Bhawaniyapur Ram Garhi	UPS	CWSN
10	Bhupatipur Chooki	UPS	Computer, and NPEGEL
11	Gujrahna	PS	CWSN and Forest
12	Bhinkunth Nagar	PS	Forest
13	Prathvipurwa	PS	Gender Gap
14	Mhipurwa II	PS	Gender Gap
15	Bakhadiya	PS	Forest
16	Kandawai I	PS	Drop Out
17	Bardiya	PS	ST
18	Kurwa	UPS	NPEGEL and GenderGap
19	Sehriya	UPS	Forest

20	Kajeepura II	PS	Drop Out
21	Poolic Line	PS	Civil Work
22	Digha	PS	GenderGap
23	Bakshipura I	PS	Seasonal Migration
24	Humjapur	PS	Slum Area
25	Dhaplipurwa	PS	Slum Area
26	Gulam Alipura I	UPS	Computer and GenderGap
27	Dargah Shareef	UPS	Computer NPEGEL
28	Bhulhiya Hulash	PS	Gender Gap
29	Girdharpur	PS	Gender Gap
30	Gaighat II	PS	Special Training
31	Pandohiya	PS	CWSN
32	Bankatwa	PS	Flood Area
33	Parsa Agaiya	PS	Gender Gap
34	Darjinpurwa	PS	Flood Area
35	Mannipurwa	UPS	NPEGEL
36	Kakraha Bodhwa	UPS	Flood Area
37	Gurghutta	UPS	Flood Area and Dropout
38	KGBV Balha	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
39	KGBV Mihipurwa	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
40	KGBV Rishiya	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V

Source: Office of BSA, District Bahraich, U.P.

## **1.7 Tools**

Well structured schedule has been prepared to collect primary data from selected schools. Separate schedule has been used for primary and upper Primary schools.

## Chapter-II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

All the sample primary and upper primary schools are providing mid-day-meal to their students in Bahraich district. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM register. It has been found that in all 27 sample primary schools and 10 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school (Table-2.1).

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM Scheme**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
2	According to Teachers	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
3	According to Parents	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
4	According to MDM Register	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
	Total No. of MDM	27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

#### 2.2 Distribution of MDM

The distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and 10 upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 4952 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1211 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Bahraich district. Out of these enrolled children 56.81 per cent students of primary schools and 57.64 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per



MDM register, all the students took the MDM for whom the MDM was prepared. The head count also revealed no discrepancy. Thus, no discrepancy was found in terms of MDM cooked for the number of students and those actually availing it through the MDM register and the head count on the day of visit of MI team to sample schools.

**Table-2.2: Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	4952 (100.00)	1211 (100.00)
2	No. of students attending schools on the day of visit	2813 (56.81)	698 (57.64)
3	MDM was cooked for the Students	2813 (100.00)	698 (57.64)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2813 (100.00)	698 (57.64)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2813 (100.00)	698 (57.64)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	3311 (66.86)	808 (66.72)
7	Total No. of Sampled Schools	27	10

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: Sample Schools.

### **2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food Grains**

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been examined. It was found that all the sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grains regularly. It was also found that buffer stock was maintained in all primary schools and upper primary schools. It has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in 100 per cent primary schools and as well as in all upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was made available at the school gate in all primary schools and upper primary schools. The quality of food grains was found good in 100 per cent primary and in upper primary schools of district Bahraich (Table-2.3).

**Table-2.3: Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Delay in delivering food grains	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
6	Food grains made available at the school		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
7	If no then where food grain placed	At School	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan's Houses	-	-	-	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27	-	10	-
		Bad	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## **2.4 Cost of Cooking Received**

It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. (Table-2.4). It was also found that in all schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank

**Table-2.4: Cost of Cooking Received by Schools**

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regularly		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	If no, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. Not sent by department in Time.	-	-
		2. Withdrawing money with in 30 days	-	-
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure MDM	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	-	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
		Head Teacher Invest their own money	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## 2.5 Social Equity

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement of students was not found all sample primary and upper primary schools of Bahraich district. It was found that in all primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal was served either by cooks or by helpers. The seating arrangement for serving the MDM was in Queue in all primary and upper primary schools while in remaining schools (Table-2.5).

**Table-2.5: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	27(100.0)	-	10(10.00)	-
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Queue	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Tat patti	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It was observed that 100 per cent primary and 100 percent upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place in the schools. 100 per cent sample primary schools were found to be following weekly menu. As far as the decision of menu was concerned, the teachers decided in 100 per cent upper primary and in 100 per cent primary schools it. It was found that 100 per cent primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these schools, it was found that in 27 (100 per cent) primary schools and 10 (100 per cent) MDM was being served according to the menu. The menu included rice, wheat, dal and

green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM in all primary and upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.6).

**Table-2.6: Variety in Menu of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Weekly menu followed		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers state govt	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principal	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook	-	-	-	-
		DUDA	-	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		-	-	-	-
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## **2.7 Quality and Variety of Menu**

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored by making a field visit to sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that all 27 primary schools and 10 upper primary schools were providing prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been confirmed by making inquiry directly from the children. It was also found that around 100 per cent primary schools and upper primary were providing good quality of mid day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestion for improving the quality of meal (Table-2.7).

**Table-2.7: Quality of Meal**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	If not satisfied with MDM then reason	Meal was not tasty	-	-	-	-
		Repetition of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food was not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	-	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM was not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan is not providing full quantity of food	-	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1)	-	-	-	-
		2)	-	-	-	-
		3)	-	-	-	-
		4)	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that in all schools, health card was maintained. Frequency of health check up was found to be improper. In around 51.85 percent primary and 40 per cent upper primary schools only iron was given periodically to all students (Table-2.8).

**Table-2.8: Number of schools in which child health was checked**

Sl.No.	Particulars		PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		27		10	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	-		-	
		Two time	-		-	
		More than two time	-		-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	15 (51.85)		4 (40.00)	
		Folic acid	-		-	
		Vitamin A dosage	-		-	
		De-worming	-		-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-		-	
		How many time	10 (37.03)		6 (60.00)	
		ANM/CHC	9 (33.33)		4 (40.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## 2.9 Information Regarding Cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Bahraich district. It was found that in sample primary schools and upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the VEC appointed cooks. In all sample primary and upper primary schools, Cooks served MDM to students. All the Cooks in sample schools were female. They were paid monthly salary of Rs. 1000 /- and payment was regularly and through the banks. Majority of Cooks was OBC caste.

**Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	-	-
		VEC	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cooks	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
		NGO	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per Govt. norms			
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	-	-
		Female	89	26
5	Monthly salary of cook		1000	1000
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		No	-	-
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	23(25.84)	6 (23.07)
		ST	1(1.12)	-
		OBC	53(59.55)	13(50.00)
		Minority	1(1.12)	4 (15.38)
		Others(GEN)	11(12.36)	3(11.54)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## 2.10 Infrastructure

Information related to kitchen in sample primary and upper primary schools in Bahraich district was analyzed. It was found that all sample primary and 90 percent upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. All the primary schools were having kitchen with store while in 9 out of 10 upper primary schools kitchen with stores were available.

The pucca kitchen were constructed in 7.41 per cent primary schools and 10 per cent upper primary schools under the MDM scheme while most of pucca kitchens were constructed under the SSA programme (Table-2.10).

**Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available		27 (100.0)	-	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
2	No. of schools in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	27 100.00)	-	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and in use	Kitchen-cum-store	27 100.00)	-	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	2 (7.41)	-	1(10.00)	-
		SSA	25 (92.59)	-	8 (80.00)	1 (10.00)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1Lack of Funds	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

### **2.11 Place of Cooking**

It was found that in all primary schools and in 90 per cent upper primary schools, place of MDM cooking was within kitchen. The food grain for MDM was msot stored in the store room of the kitchen. The availibility of potable awter and utensils for MDM cooking was sufficient in all sample schools. The fuel of cooking was fire wood in 51.85 per cent primary schools and 70 per cent of upper primary schools though LPG was also used in large number of schools (Table-2.11).

**Table-2.11: Place of Cooking of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	27(100.00)	9(90.00)
		Additional classrooms	-	1(10.00)
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
2	Place of food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	15(55.56)	4(40.00)
		2)Kotedar home	4(14.81)	2(20.00)
		3)Pradhan home	8(29.63)	2(20.00)
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	-	-
		6)Principle room	-	-
		7)NGO	-	-
		8)DUDA	-	-
		9)Kitchen	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		Insufficient	-	-
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	11(40.74)	3(30.00)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	14(51.85)	7(70.00)
		LPG and firewood	2(7.41)	-
		Others	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: Sample Schools.

### **2.12 Safety and Hygiene**

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene was observed and enquired from teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.12).



**Table-2.12: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		Primary School			Upper Primary School		
		Good	Satis-Factory	Unsatis Factory	Good	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
1	Environment	10 (37.03)	17 (62.96)	-	2 (20.00)	8 (80.00)	-
2	Safety	10(37.03)	17 (62.96)	-	3 (30.00)	7(70.00)	-
3	Hygiene	10 (37.03)	17 (62.96)	-	2 (20.00)	8(80.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: Sample Schools.

In all primary and upper primary schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meal as well as while receiving the mid-day meal in queue. Conservation of water to clean utensils was not found in 18.52 per cent primary schools and in 20 per cent upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all schools (Table-2.13).

**Table-2.13: Children Encouraged for Manners**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Children received MDM in Que	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	22(81.48)	5(18.52)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: Sample Schools.

### **2.13 Community Participation and Awareness**

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayat members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness about mid-day-meal programme in primary and upper primary schools was observed. It was found that the principal /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level (Table-2.14).

**Table-2.14: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat /Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	6(22.22)	3(11.11)	2(7.41)	-	4(40.00)	3(30.00)	1(10.00)	2(20.00)
2	Satisfactory	21(77.78)	24(88.89)	25(92.59)	27(100.00)	6(60.00)	7(70.00)	9(90.00)	8(80.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

### 2.14 Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in all primary and upper primary schools. The awareness of parents/community members about MDM was satisfactory in most of the schools. The quantity and type of nutrients were found to be satisfactory and overall awareness of the community about the MDM was satisfactory in most of the schools (Table-2.15).

**Table-2.15: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	27(100.00)	10 (100.00)
2	Parents/community member's awareness	Poor	-
		Satisfactory	22 (81.48)
		Good	5 (18.52)
		Very good	-
		Excellent	-
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Poor	
		Satisfactory	25 (92.59)
		Good	2 (7.41)
		Very good	
		Excellent	
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	
		Satisfactory	23 (85.19)
		Good	3 (11.11)
		Average	1 (3.70)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## **2.15 Source of Awareness of Community about the MDM Scheme**

Different sources of awareness of community about MDM were inquired. It was observed that the teachers, school children, villagers, friends and relatives were the major sources of community awareness followed by the Newspapers. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were from media like television and radio etc. (Table-2.16).

**Table-2.16: Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme**

Sl.No.	Source of Community Awareness	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	25(92.59)	10(100.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	23(85.19)	7(70.00)
3	Teacher	21(77.78)	9(90.00)
4	School (where children studying)	21(77.78)	8(80.00)
5	Radio	3(11.11)	2(20.00)
6	Television	4(14.82)	2(20.00)
	Total No. of Schools	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## **2.16 Inspection & Supervision**

The inspection and supervision of MDM by educational authorities was found to be in all primary and upper primary schools in the district. The maximum inspection was done by Assistant Basic Shiksha Adhikari (ABSA) (37.03 per cent) in primary schools while in upper primary schools the maximum supervision (40 per cent) was done by the Block Resource Centre Coordinator (BRCC). The inspecting authority was from the district and block levels. Mostly of visits were monthly (Table2.17).

**Table-2.17: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Designation of Inspector	Nayay panchayat resource centre coordinator (NPRCC)	3(11.11)	1(10.00)
		Assistant Block resource centre coordinator (ABRCC)	4(14.81)	2(20.00)
		Block Resource center coordinator(BRCC)	9(33.33)	4(40.00)
		Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari (ABSA)	10(37.03)	2(20.00)
		Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA)	1(3.70)	1(10.00)
		Other(Village)	-	-

3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	7(25.93)	-
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/NRC	14(51.85)	10(100.00)
		NPRC	6(22.22)	-
		Other	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	-
		Fortnightly	-	-
		Monthly	12(44.44)	7(70.00)
		Often	15(55.56)	3(30.00)
5	If any remark, made by the visiting officers then mentioned	1) Menu based food	8(29.63)	5(50.00)
		2) Good quality of MDM	7 (29.93)	2 (20.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

### 2.17 Impact of MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that due to MDM scheme, enrollment, attendance and general being of students were improved in all sample primary and upper primary schools (Table-2.18).

**Table-2.18 Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Improvement due to MDM	Enrollment of student	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Attendance of student	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	27(100.00)	-	27(100.00)	-
		Any other (specify)	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

## **2.18 Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation**

The view of investigators was positive about various aspects of MDM in Bahraich district as shown in (Table-2.19).

**Table-2.19: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM	27 (100.00)	10(100.0)
2	Menu based food provided to children	27 (100.00)	10(100.00)
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	-	-
4	Tasty food provided in MDM	27 (100.00)	10 (100.0)
5	Good Behaviors with each other	27 (100.00)	10 (100.0)
6	Seating arrangement in class was in 'Q'	-	-
7	No Discrimination with any student	-	-
8	Good facility serve by cook	27 (100.00)	10(100.0)
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	-	-
10	Lack of Nutrients	-	-
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides One time meal to poor students	-	-
12	Good Tarning	27 (100.00)	10 (100.0)
13	Others	-	-
14	MDM quality of medium	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: Sample Schools.

## Chapter-III

### Conclusions

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 6-30 August, 2012. The survey covered 27 primary, 10 upper primary schools and 3 KGBVs of district Bahraich as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented following facts have merged which have been summarized as under:

- It has been found that in all 27 sample primary schools and 10 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning schools.
- The distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and 10 upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children on the day of our visit to schools. It reflected that 4952 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1211 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Bahraich district.
- It has been observed that the supply of quantity was as per marked weight in 100 per cent primary schools and as well as in all upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was made available at the schools gate in all primary schools and upper primary schools.

- It was also found that in all schools mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank.
- It was found that in all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal was served either by cooks or by helpers. The seating arrangement for serving the MDM was in queue in all primary and upper primary schools.
- It was found that 100 per cent primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these schools, it was verified also. The menu included rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in all primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- It was also found that around 100 per cent primary schools and upper primary were providing good quality of mid day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestion for improving the quality of meal.
- It was found that in all schools, health card was maintained. Frequency of health check up was found to be improper. In around 51.85 per cent primary and 40 per cent upper primary schools only iron was given periodically to all students.
- It was found that in sample primary and upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the VEC appointed cooks. In all sample primary and upper primary schools cooks served MDM to students. All the Cooks in sample schools were female.
- The pucca kitchen were constructed in 7.41 per cent primary schools and 10 per cent upper primary schools under the MDM scheme while most of pucca kitchens were constructed under the SSA programme.

- The fuel of cooking was fire wood in 51.85 per cent primary schools and 70 per cent of upper primary schools though LPG was also used in large number of schools.
- Conservation of water to clean utensils was not found in 18.52 per cent primary schools and in 20 per cent upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all schools.
- It was found that the principal /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level.
- The quantity and type of nutrients were found to be satisfactory and overall awareness of the community about the MDM was satisfactory in most of the schools.
- It was observed that the teachers, school children, villagers, friends and relatives were the major sources of community awareness followed by the newspapers. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were from media like television and radio etc.
- The maximum inspection was done by Assistant Basic Shiksha Adhikari (ABSA) (37.03 per cent) in primary schools while in upper primary schools the maximum supervision (40 per cent) was done by the Block Resource Centre Coordinator (BRCC). The inspecting authority was from the district and block levels.
- It was found that due to MDM scheme, enrolment, attendance and general being of students were improved in all sample primary and upper primary schools.
- The views of investigators were positive about various aspects of MDM in Bahraich district.



# **District –IV- Gonda**

**(Dr R.C. Tyagi)**

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# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Gonda**

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools from class 1-5 who have 80 percent attendance were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice. However, it is observed that the benefits of scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student focused, the Supreme Court directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in primary schools in 2004. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The Food Corporation of India makes the food grain available. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen

shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools in the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To foster the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through co-eating and combined food preparation for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Gonda District:

- ❖ Regularity in MDM Supply
- ❖ Use of MDM
- ❖ Supply of food grains
- ❖ Regular payment of food grain cost
- ❖ Social equity in MDM
- ❖ MDM supply as per menu
- ❖ Satisfaction with quantity and quality
- ❖ Status on personal hygiene of cooks

- ❖ MDM infrastructure
- ❖ Safety and hygiene
- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM

## **1.4 Methodology**

A total number of 27 primary schools, 10 upper primary schools and 3 KGBV schools were randomly selected for the study in Gonda district as decided by the Ministry.

## **1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection**

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Gonda district:

19. Higher gender gap in enrolment,
20. Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
21. Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
22. Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
23. The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of SC.
24. The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
25. The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
26. The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
27. The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

## **1.6 Sample Design of the Study**

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample from Gonda district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 40 schools, 27 are primary schools, 10 are upper primary schools and three are Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Gonda**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Itiya Thoka	7	2	1	10
2	Mujhana	7	3	1	11
3	Colonelganj	7	3	1	11
4	Town Area	6	2	-	8
	Total	27	10	3	40

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Gonda

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 40 sample schools selected from Gonda district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets representation in the sample.

**Table-1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Gonda**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Aayaha-II	PS	SC
2	Allipur Gukula	PS	Gender Gap
3	Badagaon	PS	SC
4	Benduli	PS	Flood Effectuated area
5	Churiharapur	PS	SC
6	Dhanepur-I	PS	Gender Gap
7	Gausendra Pur	PS	Gender Gap
8	Itiyathok-II	PS	SC/OoSC.
9	Jahagirwa	PS	CWSN
10	Jigarganj	PS	Gender Gap
11	Kanya Colonelganj	PS	Civil work, CWSN Drop-out
12	Kanya Rajendra Nagar	PS	OoSC Gender Gap, Dropout
13	Khauza Jot	PS	OoSC., Gender Gap
14	Khiri Bhari	PS	Drop-out
15	Kurwa	PS	SC
16	Lala Lajpat Rai	PS	Gender Gap
17	Meghwa	PS	Gender Gap
18	Mohanpur Asadha	PS	Drop-Out, Flood
19	Pande Chaura	PS	SC
20	Parasrai	PS	SC
21	Pune Jagonath Purwa	PS	Gender Gap
22	Ranijota	PS	SC
23	Sakraura	PS	Drop-Out, Flood Effectuated

24	Semra Damman	PS	SC
25	Shahapur-I	PS	Gender Gap
26	Shastri Nagar	PS	Drop-Out, OoSC.
27	Trilokpur	PS	Civil Work, C.W.S.N.
28	Bahlolpur	UPS	Gender Gap
29	Bankati Surya Bali Singh	UPS	NPEGEL
30	Cornal Ganj	UPS	Gender Gap, Computer, Drop-out
31	Kanya Dhanepur	UPS	Computer, NPEGEL
32	Kendriya Vidhyala Dhanepur	UPS	Computer
33	Itiya thok I	UPS	Computer
34	Kanya Malviya Nagar	UPS	NPEGEL, Drop-out
35	Kutubpur	UPS	Flood Effectted area
36	Mohammadpur Gatvar	UPS	Flood Effectted area, Forest area
37	Rajendra Nagar	UPS	Computer, NPEGEL, OoSC
38	Colonelganj	KGBV	KGBV
39	Itiya thok	KGBV	KGBV
40	Mujhena	KGBV	KGBV

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Gonda

## 1.7 Tools

Well-structured schedule has been prepared to collect primary data from selected schools. Separate schedules have been used for primary and upper Primary schools.



## Chapter II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample primary and upper primary schools of Gonda district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident from students, teachers, parents and school register that MDM supply was regular in 85.19 percent Primary and 90.00 percent Upper Primary Schools of the district. Table-2.1 shows the supply of MDM in sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. The name of four primaries and one upper primary school where hot cooked meal was not supplied regularly is given in Annexure-2.1.

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM**

Sl.No.	Details	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
2	According to Teachers	23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
3	According to Parents	23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
4	According to MDM Register	23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.0)		10 (100.0)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Gonda District.

#### 2.2 Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly

The reason for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students is food grain was not available. This has been confirmed by the students, teachers and parents as-well-as from MDM register (Table-2.1.2). The name of schools where food-grain was not available is given in Annexure-2.1.

**Table-2.1.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
	Reasons	Food grain was not available			Food grain was not available		
1	According to Students	4(14.81)	-	-	1(10.00)	-	-
2	According to Teachers	4(14.81)	-	-	1(10.00)	-	-
3	According to Parents	4(14.81)	-	-	1(10.00)	-	-
4	According to MDM Register	4(14.81)	-	-	1(10.00)	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

The number of students of Primary and Upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 42.71 per cent student of primary schools and 44.03 per cent students of upper primary schools were found present on the day of our visit to these sample schools. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 42.71 per cent in primary schools while it was 44.03 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were same as mentioned in school register. The MDM register indicated that 50.05 Per cent of primary and in 59.95 per cent in upper primary school students actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to these schools (Table-2.2).

**Table-2.2: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4538(100.00)	1256(100.00)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	1938(42.71)	553(44.03)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	1938(42.71)	553(44.03)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1938(42.71)	553(44.03)
5	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2362(50.05)	753(59.95)
6	Total No. of Sample School	27	10

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Gonda District.

### 2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that 85.19 percent primary and 90.00 percent upper primary schools received food grains regularly. However, 70.37 per cent primary schools and 60.00 per cent upper primary schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. 96.30 percent Primary Schools and 100.0 per cent Upper Primary Schools quantity of food were supplied as per marked weight also. Around 89 percent of primary schools and 70.00 percent of upper primary schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 81.48 per cent of primary schools and 80.00 per cent of upper primary schools (Table-2.3).

**Table-2.3: Regularity in Delivery of Food grains at School Level**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		23(85.19)	4(14.81)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-	1	-	-
		Month	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		19(70.37)	8(29.63)	6(60.00)	4(40.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		26(96.30)	1(3.70)	10(100.00)	-
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		24(88.89)	3(11.11)	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan Houses	2(7.41)	-	2(20.00)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	1	-	1(10.00)	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	22(81.48)		8(80.00)	
		Bad	5(18.52)		2(20.00)	
	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Gonda District.

### 2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that 92.59 percent of primary and 90.00 percent upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It was also found that in all

primary and in all upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank. (Table-2.4)

**Table-2.4: Cost of Cooking received in Advance by Schools/Implementing Agency**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		25(92.59)	9(90.00)
2	If No, how much delay		Days	-
			Months	2(7.41)
3	Reasons of delay	1. Not send by department in Time	2(7.41)	1(10.00)
		2. Withdrawing money within 30 days		
4	In case of delay, how school/ implementing agency manages to ensure MDM	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	1(3.70)	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
		Head Teacher Invest their own money	1(3.70)	1(10.00)
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P.

## 2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community in sample primary and upper primary schools. It has been observed that in all Primary Schools and in all Upper primary Schools meal has been served either by cook or by helper. The sitting arrangement was good and in Que for taking mid day meal.. (Table-2.5)

**Table-2.5: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students**

Sl. No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)
2	System of serving & seating arrangement for eating	By Teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/ helpers	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Que	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Tatpatti	-	-	-	-
3	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda U.P.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample primary and upper primary schools and weekly menu was adopted in 85.19 per cent primary and in 90.00 per cent upper primary schools. MDM authority in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools decided the menu. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 85.19 per cent of primary school and in 90.00 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 96.30 per cent primary schools and 80.00 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6).

**Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Weakly menu followed		23(85.19)	4(14.81)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	-	-	-	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principle	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook	-	-	-	-
		MDM Authority	27(100.0)	-	10(100.00)	-
	DUDA	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu		23(85.19)	4(14.81)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		-		-	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		23(85.19)	4(14.81)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables		26(96.30)	1(3.70)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)
8	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10 (100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda U.P.

## 2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that children were satisfied with quantity and quality of meal in 85.19 percent Primary and in 90.00 per cent Upper Primary Schools. Around 14.81 percent primary schools and 10.00 per cent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quantity and quality of food. The main reason of dissatisfaction was Menu based food is not provided, Lack of green vegetable, spice in MDM, Quality of MDM is not good enough in primary schools while non-availability of food according to the menu of MDM was the main reason of dissatisfaction of MDM food in primary and upper primary schools both. Suggestions for improving the quality of Mid Day Meal are given in Table-2.7.

(See Annexure 2.7)

**Table-2.7: Quality of MDM & Reasons and suggestions for improvement**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	23(85.19)	4(14.81)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)	
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	23(85.19)	4(14.81)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)	
3	If no satisfied then reason	Meal was not tasty	-	4(14.81)	-	1(10.00)
		Repetition of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food is not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	-	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM is not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan is not providing full quantity of food	-	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1) Improve spices				
		2) Use of veg.				
		3)use diff. Daals				
		4) Use of good qua. Of rice				
5	Total No. of School	27(100.00)		10(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda U.P.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that not in any primary and upper primary schools health cards was maintained. The frequency of health checking was also not started up to the time of our field survey. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrient-medicines in 85.19 percent primary and 90.00 percent upper primary schools. The department who administered these medicines was ANM, Health Department, Doctor and PHC as evident from Table-2.8.

**Table-2.8: Health Cards, Health Check UP and Supply of Micronutrients**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		--	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	-	-	-	-
		Two time	-	-	-	-
		More than two time	-	-	-	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron,	4(14.81)	23(85.19)	1(10.00)	9(90.00)
		Folic acid,	4(14.81)	23(85.19)	1(10.00)	9(90.00)
		Vitamin A dosage,	4(14.81)	23(85.19)	1(10.00)	9(90.00)
		De-worming	-	-	-	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-	-	-	-
		How many times	2	-	1	-
		ANM	3(11.11)	-	1(10.00)	9(90.00)
5	Total no of school		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda U.P.

## 2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed all of the cooks for the preparation of MDM in primary and upper primary schools of Gonda district. Cooks served the MDM food in all primary schools and upper primary schools. Numbers of cooks were sufficient

as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/= per month and the payment was mainly through banks and was regular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of OBC as evident from Table-2.9.

**Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		DUDA		
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms		27(100.0)	10(100.0)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	6(7.50)	
		Female	74(92.5)	26(100.0)
5	Monthly salary of cook		-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		No	-	-
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	17(21.25)	6(23.08)
		2 ST	-	-
		3 OBC	44(55.00)	15(57.69)
		4 Minority	6(7.50)	1(3.85)
		5 Others(GEN)	13(16.25)	4(15.38)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

### 2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in 85.19 percent Primary schools and 70.00 percent Upper primary schools. It has been found that 82.61 percent Primary schools and 85.71 percent Upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen-cum-store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under MDM and SSA scheme (Table 2.10).



**Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchens is available or not		23 (85.19)	4 (14.81)	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	19 (82.61)		6 (85.71)	
		Only kitchen	4 (17.39)		1 (14.29)	
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	17 (73.91)	-	6 (85.71)	-
		Only kitchen	3 (13.04)	-	1 (14.29)	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	2 (8.70)	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	1 (4.35)	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	13 (56.52)	-	2 (28.57)	-
		SSA	10 (43.48)	-	5 (71.43)	-
		Others(DUDA)	-	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		4 (14.81)	-	3 (70.00)	-
11	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

### 2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. It has been found that in all 74.07 percent primary schools and 70.00 percent in upper primary schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen. More than 14.00 percent primary and 30.00 percent of Upper primary schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms. Only few school of primary school food cooks in open place within the campus

of schools. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the Store room, Kotedar and Pradhan home and Classroom in Primary school and upper primary school. The potable water was available in all sample Primary schools and Upper primary schools. The utensils were adequately available in more than 66 percent of the primary and all upper primary schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though LPG was also used in number of schools.

**Table-2.11: Place and Fuel used of Cooking of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	20(74.07)	7(70.00)
		Additional classrooms	4(14.81)	3(30.00)
		Open place within the campus of schools	2(7.41)	-
		Outside the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS/PS	1(3.71)	-
		DUDA	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	14(51.85)	3(30.00)
		2) Kotedar home	3(11.11)	2(20.00)
		3) Pradhan home	2(7.41)	1(10.00)
		4)Classroom	8(29.63)	4(40.00)
		5)School	-	-
		6)Principle room	-	-
		7)NGO	-	-
		8) DUDA	-	-
		9) Kitchen	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		27	10(10.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	18(66.67)	10(10.00)
		Insufficient	9(33.33)	-
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	10(37.04)	1(10.00)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	15(55.55)	6(60.00)
		LPG & firewood	2(7.41)	3(30.00)
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

## 2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be good in majority of the Primary and Upper primary schools. The environment was good in 40.74 per cent of

primary and 80 percent in Upper Primary schools. Safety was good in 29.63 per cent in primary and 60 percent in Upper Primary schools. The hygiene was observed to be good in 33.33 per cent primary and 60 percent in Upper Primary schools. Safety was unsatisfactory 7.41percent in primary, and 10.00 percent upper primary school. (See Annexure).

**Table-2.12: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

SI No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-Satisfactory
1	Environment	11(40.74)	16(59.26)		8(80.00)	2(20.00)	-
2	Safety	8(29.63)	17(62.96)	2(7.41)	6(60.00)	3(30.00)	1(10.00)
3	Hygiene	9(33.33)	18(66.67)		6(60.00)	4(40.00)	-
4	Total No. of School	27(100.00)			10(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

## 2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools as is evident from following Table-2.13. All primary and all upper primary schools children were found encouraged for hand wash before and after meals. All Primary school and upper primary children do make queue to receive the meal. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 100.00 percent primary schools and 100.00 percent in upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard 100.00 percent of primary schools and 100 percent in upper primary schools.

**Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	27(100.0)	10(100.00)
2	Children received MDM in Queue	27(100.0)	10(100.00)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	27(100.0)	10(100.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	27(100.0)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

## 2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers, parents/VECs was observed to be good in more than half of the primary and upper primary schools while the participation of panchayat/urban bodies was satisfactory in 100 percent primary and 100 percent upper school. Table-2.14 shows.

**Table-2.14: Participation of Parents / VECs/ Panchayats/ Urban bodies in Supervision of MDM**

S.I No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	20(74.07)	2(7.41)	-	-	8(80.00)	1(10.00)	-	-
2	Satisfactory	7(25.93)	24(88.88)	26(96.29)	27(100.00)	2(20.00)	9(90.00)	10(100.0)	10(100.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	1(3.71)	1(3.71)	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.00)				10 (100.00)			

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

## 2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Panchyat/ Urban bodies was generally found to be good and satisfactory in majority of Primary and Upper primary schools but there were 3.17 to 10.00 percent of schools where participation in MDM monitoring by parents and VECs was found to be unsatisfactory Table-2.15.

**Table-2.15: Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM**

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	13 (48.15)	2 (7.41)	-	-	7 (70.00)	2 (20.00)	-	-
2	Satisfactory	14 (51.85)	24 (88.88)	26 (96.29)	27 (100.00)	2 (20.00)	7 (70.00)	9 (90.00)	9 (90.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	1 (3.71)	1(3.71)	-	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)
4	Total No. of school	27 (100.00)				10 (100.00)			

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

## 2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had satisfactory awareness regarding the MDM. In all sample Primary and Upper primary schools and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory. Roster was maintained in 51.85 per cent of the Primary and in 10.00 per cent Upper primary schools of the district. Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child in 3.71 percent primary schools and 10.00 percent in upper primary school were unsatisfactory. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM scheme was found to be satisfactory (Table-2.16).

**Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	14(51.85)	1(10.00)	
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	1(3.71)	1(10.00)
		Satisfactory	24(88.88)	6(60.00)
		Good	2(7.41)	3(30.00)
		Very good		
		Excellent		
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Unsatisfactory	1(3.71)	1(10.00)
		Satisfactory	21(77.77)	7(70.00)
		Good	2(7.41)	2(20.00)
		Very good	3(11.11)	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	2(7.41)	1(10.00)
		Satisfactory	22(88.48)	6(60.00)
		Good	3(11.11)	3(30.00)
		Average	-	-
5	Total No. of Schools		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

## 2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the Newspaper/ Magazine, Villagers/ Friends/ Relatives, Schools Teacher, where the children were studying in primary and upper primary schools and Radio and television.

Website and NGOs were not the source of information to the parents in the district (Table 2.17).

**Table-2.17: Different Sources of Awareness of MDM Scheme to Parents**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	17(62.76)	9(90.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
3	Teacher	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
5	Radio	16(59.26)	6(60.00)
6	Television	14(51.85)	6(60.00)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
9	Total No. of schools	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

### 2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 92.59 percent primary schools and in 90.00 percent upper primary schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu-based food and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.18). Regular inspection of MDM is not done in 2 PS and 1UPS (See annexure 2.18)

**Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food	25(92.59)	9(90.00)	
2	Inspection by	NPRCC	4(14.81)	
		ABRCC	10(37.04)	
		BRCC		4(40.00)
		ABSA	23(85.19)	8(80.00)
		BSA	1(3.71)	1(10.00)
		Other (village)	1(3.71)	-
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	1(3.71)	1(10.00)
		District	1(3.71)	3(30.00)
		Tahsil		
		Block/ABRC	23(85.19)	8(80.00)
		NPRC	2(7.41)	-
		Other	-	1(10.00)

4	Frequency of inspections	Daily		
		Weekly		
		Fortnightly	2(7.41)	-
		Monthly	6(22.22)	3(30.00)
		Often	18(66.66)	6(60.00)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food		
		2) Good Quality of MDM		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

### 2.18 Impact of MDM

The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students 100 percent, attendance of students 100 percent and improvement in general health of students in 100 percent primary schools and 100 percent upper primary schools enrollment of students 100.00 percent, attendance of students 100.00 percent and improvement in general health of students in 100.00 percent of the district (Table-2.19).

**Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Attendance of student	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Any other (specify)	-	-
2	Total No. of School		27(100.0)	10(100.0)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P

### 2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team, which conducted the fieldwork in sample primary and upper primary schools of Gonda district, were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 29.62 percent of the primary schools and 50.00 percent upper primary schools of the district.

**Table-2.20: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	8(29.62)	5(50.00)
2	Menu based food provided to children	3(11.11)	2(20.00)
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	4(14.81)	-
4	Testy food provided in MDM	4(14.81)	5(540.00)
5	Good Behaviors with each other	2(7.40)	-
6	Seating arrangement in class was in 'O'	5(18.51)	3(30.00)
7	No Discrimination with any student	5(18.51)	-
8	Good facility serve by cook	3(11.11)	2(20.00)
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	6(22.22)	-
10	Lack of Nutrients	3(11.11)	-
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides one time meal to poor students	1(3.70)	-
12	Increases Hygiene sense	4(14.81)	4(40.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Gonda, U.P



## CHAPTER III

### Conclusion

Monitoring and evaluation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during **6 August, 2012 to 30 August, 2012**. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 35- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was irregularity in serving of MDM in four sample primary and in one upper primary school of the district. The name of these schools has been given in Annexure.
- 36- It was found that 42.71 percent enrolled children in primary schools and 44.03 percent children in upper primary schools availed MDM as per MDM register. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 37- It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in upper primary schools for one month was found to be in 70.37 percent of primary school and 60.00 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 38- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.

- 39- It was found that in two sample primaries and in one upper primary school, cost of cooking was not received in advanced. Teacher of the concerning schools told us that the reason of delay of this grant was that department is not sending grant in Time.
- 40- No discrimination on the basis of caste, community and gender was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM.
- 41- Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in almost all the primary and upper primary schools of the district but the food was not served according to menu in 14.81 per cent of primary schools and 10.00 per cent of upper primary schools in the district.
- 42- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in 3.70 per cent of primary schools and 20.00 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 43- In 14.81 primaries and in 10.00 per cent upper primary schools, children were dissatisfied with the quantity and quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was that the food was not testy. Health cards were not maintained in any primary and upper primary school. The children were given micronutrients only in few primary and upper primary schools.
- 44- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to OBC group.
- 45- Around 30 per cent of upper primary schools of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of primary and upper primary schools still need the kitchens.
- 46- Safety measures were not up to the mark in around 8 per cent primary and in 10.00 per cent upper primary schools.
- 47- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 48- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be adequate in most of the cases.

- 49- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
- 50- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
- 51- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

## ANNEXURE

**Table 2.1**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme	Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly
<b>Primary School</b>			
1.	Kurwa	✓	✓
2.	Gausendra Pur	✓	✓
3.	Shahapur-I	✓	✓
4.	Pure Jagonath Purwa	✓	✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>			
1.	Mohammadpur Gatvar	✓	✓

**Table 2.3**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Buffer stock maintained of the one months	Food grains makes available at the school	Quality food is not maintained
<b>Primary School</b>				
1.	Sakraura	✓		
2.	Parasrai	✓		
3.	Pande Chaura	✓		
4.	Shastri Nagar	✓		
5.	Pune Jagonath Purwa	✓		✓
6.	Shahapur-I	✓		✓
7.	Gausendra Pur	✓		✓
8.	Kurwa	✓	✓	✓
9.	Kanya Colonelganj		✓	
10.	Allipur Gukula		✓	
11.	Aayaha-II			✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>				
1.	Kutubpur	✓		
2.	Mohammadpur Gatvar	✓		✓
3.	Bankati Surya Bali Singh	✓		
4.	Bahlolpur	✓	✓	
5.	Kanya Malviya Nagar		✓	
6.	Colonelganj		✓	✓

**Table 2.4**

<b>Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance</b>	
<b>Primary School</b>	
1.	Sakraura
2.	Shastri Nagar
<b>Upper Primary School</b>	
1.	Colonelganj

**Table 2.6**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Weekly menu followed	MDM was served according to menu	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/green vegetables
<b>Primary School</b>					
1.	Pune Jagonath Purwa	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Kurwa	✓	✓	✓	
3.	Shahapur-I	✓	✓	✓	
4.	Gausendra Pur	✓	✓		
5.	Aayaha-II			✓	✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>					
1.	Mohammadpur Gatvar	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Rajendra Nagar				✓

**Table 2.7**

<b>Schools where children were not satisfied with quantity of food</b>	
<b>Primary School</b>	
1.	Shahapur-I
2.	Kurwa
3.	Pune Jagonath Purwa
4.	Gausendra Pur
<b>Upper Primary School</b>	
1.	Mohammadpur Gatvar

**Table 2.10**

<b>Kitchen are not available</b>	
<b>Primary School</b>	
1	Badagaon
2	Lala Lajpat Rai
3	Jigarganj
4	Kanya Rajendra Nagar
<b>Upper Primary School</b>	
1	Rajendra Nagar
2	Kanya Malviya Nagar
3	Mohammadpur Gatvar

**Table 2.10.1 No. of School in which Pacca kitchen available (Only kitchen)**

Sl.No.	Name of School	PS	UPS
1	Aayaha-II	✓	
2	Sakraura	✓	
3	Itiyathok-II	✓	
4	Shastri Nagar	✓	
5	Itiyathok-I		✓

**Table 2.11 Place of Cooking in school**

Sl.No.	Name of School	Additional Class Room	Open place within the campus of schools
<b>Primary School</b>			
1.	Ranijota	✓	
2.	Jigarganj	✓	
3.	Lala Lajpat Rai	✓	
4.	Badagaon	✓	
5.	Kanya Rajendra Nagar		✓
6.	Jahagirwa		✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>			
1.	Rajendra Nagar	✓	
2.	Mohammadpur Gatvar	✓	
3.	Kanya Malviya Nagar	✓	

**Table 2.11.1 Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Classroom	Kotedar Home	Pradhan Home
<b>Primary School</b>				
1.	Allipur Gukula	✓		
2.	Trilokpur	✓		
3.	Itiyathok-II	✓		
4.	Jahagirwa	✓		
5.	Jigarganj	✓		
6.	Lala Lajpat Rai	✓		
7.	Badagaon	✓		
8.	Aayaha-II	✓		
9.	Parasrai		✓	
10.	Sakraura		✓	
11.	Gausendra Pur		✓	
12.	Pande Chaura			✓
13.	Pune Jagonath Purwa			✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>				
1.	Rajendra Nagar	✓		
2.	Kanya Malviya Nagar	✓		
3.	Mohammadpur Gatvar	✓		
4.	Kendriya Vidhyala Dhanepur	✓		
5.	Kutubpur		✓	
6.	Bahlolpur		✓	
7.	Bankati Surya Bali Singh			✓

**Table 2.12**

<b>Schools where level of safety is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	Parasaraya (PS)
2	Shastri Nagar (PS)
3	Bahlolpur (UPS)

**Table 2.14 & 2.15**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Participation of Parents/VECs/ Panchayats/Urban bodies in Supervision of MDM	Participation of Parents/VECs/ Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM
<b>Primary School</b>			
1.	Jigarganj	✓	✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>			
2.	Rajendra Nagar		✓

**Table 2.16 Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	Parents/ community member's awareness	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme
<b>Primary School</b>					
1.	Jahagirwa	✓			
2.	Itiyathok-II	✓			
3.	Allipur Gukula	✓			✓
4.	Meghwa	✓			
5.	Semra Damman	✓			
6.	Jigarganj	✓			
7.	Benduli	✓			
8.	Trilokpur	✓			
9.	Aayaha-II	✓			
10.	Ranijota	✓			
11.	Shahapur-I	✓			
12.	Sakraura	✓			✓
13.	Kanya Colonelganj	✓	✓	✓	



<b>Upper Primary School</b>					
1.	Colonelganj	✓			
2.	Bahlolpur	✓			
3.	Mohammadpur Gatvar	✓			
4.	Bankati Surya Bali Singh	✓			
5.	Kutubpur	✓			
6.	Rajendra Nagar	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	Kendriya Vidhyala Dhanepur	✓			
8.	Itiya thok I	✓			
9.	Kanya Malviya Nagar	✓			

**Table 2.18 Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of School</b>	<b>Regular inspection of the MDM food</b>
<b>Primary School</b>		
1.	Meghwa	✓
2.	Allipur Gukula	✓
<b>Upper Primary School</b>		
1.	Rajendra Nagar	✓