



**1st HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT of
M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
on
Mid Day Meal Scheme for the State of Madhya
Pradesh**

Period : 1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011

Districts Covered

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>1. Shajapur</i> | <i>8. Shahdol</i> |
| <i>2. Bhopal</i> | <i>9. Sheopur</i> |
| <i>3. Sehore</i> | <i>10. Guna</i> |
| <i>4. Rajgarh</i> | <i>11. Ashok Nagar</i> |
| <i>5. Vidisha</i> | <i>12. Harda</i> |
| <i>6. Damoh</i> | <i>13. Anoopur</i> |
| <i>7. Rewa</i> | <i>14. Umariya</i> |

Submitted by

Dr. Sandeep Joshi

Professor & Director

Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research

6, Bharatpuri Administrative Zone, UJJAIN – 456010, M.P.

Contents

Sl.No.	Title	Page
1	General Information	
2	Executive Summary of all the district reports of MDM	
3	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 1 (Shajapur)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
4	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 2 (Bhopal)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
5	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 3 (Sehore)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
6	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 4 (Rajgarh)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
7	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 5 (Vidisha)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
8	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 6 (Damoh)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
9	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 7 (Rewa)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
10	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8 (Shahdol)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
11	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 9 (Ashok Nagar)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
12	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8 (Anooppur)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
13	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8 (Guna)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
14	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8 (Harda)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
15	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8 (Sheopur)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
16	1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8 (Umariya)	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	
	List of Schools Visited	
17	Annexure	

**1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
on
MDM for the State of Madhya Pradesh for the period of
1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011**

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details															
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research Ujjain (M.P)															
2.	Period of the report	1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011															
3.	Fund Released for the period																
4.	No. of Districts allotted	(14)															
5.	Districts' name	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">District</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Shajapur</td></tr> <tr><td>2 .Bhopal</td></tr> <tr><td>3.Sehore</td></tr> <tr><td>4.Rajgarh</td></tr> <tr><td>5.Vidisha</td></tr> <tr><td>6.Damoh</td></tr> <tr><td>7.Rewa</td></tr> <tr><td>8.Sahdol</td></tr> <tr><td>9.Sheopur</td></tr> <tr><td>10.Guna</td></tr> <tr><td>11.Ashok Nagar</td></tr> <tr><td>12.Harda</td></tr> <tr><td>13.Anooppur</td></tr> <tr><td>14. Umariya</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	District	1. Shajapur	2 .Bhopal	3.Sehore	4.Rajgarh	5.Vidisha	6.Damoh	7.Rewa	8.Sahdol	9.Sheopur	10.Guna	11.Ashok Nagar	12.Harda	13.Anooppur	14. Umariya
District																	
1. Shajapur																	
2 .Bhopal																	
3.Sehore																	
4.Rajgarh																	
5.Vidisha																	
6.Damoh																	
7.Rewa																	
8.Sahdol																	
9.Sheopur																	
10.Guna																	
11.Ashok Nagar																	
12.Harda																	
13.Anooppur																	
14. Umariya																	

6.	Date of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District	Date of visit to
		1.Shajapur	07/03/2011 to 11/03/2011
		2.Bhopal	11/03/2011 to 17/03/2011
		3.Sehore	21/02/2011 to 26/02/2011
		4.Rajgarh	21/02/2011 to 26/02/2011
		5.Vidisha	15/03/2011 to 22/03/2011
		6.Damoh	22/03/2011 to 31/03/2011
		7.Rewa	3/03/2011 to 09/03/2011
		8 .Shahdol	10/03/2011 to 17/03/2011
		9. Sheopur	07/03/2011 to 11/03/2011
		10. Guna	21/02/2011 to 26/02/2011
		11. Ashok Nagar	21/02/2011 to 26/02/2011
		12. Harda	07/03/2011 to 11/03/2011
		13.Anoopur	03/03/2011 to 09/03/2011
14. Umariya	10/03/2011 to 17/03/2011		
7.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	District	
		1. Shajapur	1540+727= 2267
		2.Bhopal	837+370= 1207
		3.Sehore	1440+656= 2096
		4.Rajgarh	1927+712= 2639
		5.Vidisha	1915+664= 2579
		6.Damoh	1468+541= 2009
		7.Rewa	3643+880= 4523
		8.Shahdol	1611+467= 2078
		9. Sheopur	866+262= 1128
		10. Guna	1643+539= 2182
		11. Ashok Nagar	1110+376= 1486
		12. Harda	552+282= 834
		13.Anoopur	1184+365= 1549
14. Umariya	802+371= 1173		
8.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District	
		1. Shajapur	13+27=40
		2.Bhopal	19+21=40
		3.Sehore	19+21=40
		4.Rajgarh	15+25=40
		5.Vidisha	17+23=40
		6.Damoh	15+25 =40
		7.Rewa	21+19=40
		8.Shahdol	19+21=40
		9. Sheopur	20+20=40
		10. Guna	22+18=40
		11. Ashok Nagar	26+14+40
		12. Harda	22+18=40
		13.Anoopur	17+23=40
14. Umariya	23+17=40		

9.	What percentage of schools covered in all the Districts allotted:	District	
		1. Shajapur	1.8%
		2. Bhopal	3.3%
		3. Sehore	1.9%
		4. Rajgarh	1.5%
		5. Vidisha	1.6%
		6. Damoh	2.0%
		7. Rewa	0.9%
		8. Shahdol	1.9%
		9. Sheopur	3.5%
		10. Guna	1.2%
		11. Ashok Nagar	2.7%
		12. Harda	4.8%
		13. Anoopur	2.6%
		14. Umariya	3.4%
10.	Type of schools visited		
A	Schools in Rural Area	District	
		1. Shajapur	34
		2. Bhopal	27
		3. Sehore	33
		4. Rajgarh	30
		5. Vidisha	30
		6. Damoh	34
		7. Rewa	32
		8. Shahdol	30
		9. Sheopur	30
		10. Guna	34
		11. Ashok Nagar	32
		12. Harda	32
		13. Anoopur	31
		14. Umariya	33
a)	Primary School	District	
		1. Shajapur	17
		2. Bhopal	14
		3. Sehore	16
		4. Rajgarh	07
		5. Vidisha	12
		6. Damoh	13
		7. Rewa	18
		8. Shahdol	13
		9. Sheopur	15
		10. Guna	18
		11. Ashok Nagar	21
		12. Harda	17
		13. Anoopur	12
		14. Umariya	20
b)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1. Shajapur	14
		2. Bhopal	13
		3. Sehore	17
		4. Rajgarh	23
		5. Vidisha	18
		6. Damoh	21
		7. Rewa	14
		8. Shahdol	17
		9. Sheopur	15
		10. Guna	16
		11. Ashok Nagar	11
		12. Harda	15
		13. Anoopur	19
		14. Umariya	13

c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1. Shajapur	00
		2.Bhopal	00
		3.Sehore	00
		4.Rajgarh	00
		5.Vidisha	00
		6.Damoh	00
		7.Rewa	00
		8.Shahdol	00
		9. Sheopur	00
		10. Guna	00
		11. Ashok Nagar	00
		12. Harda	00
		13.Anoopur	00
		14. Umariya	00
B	Schools in Urban Areas	District	
		1. Shajapur	06
		2.Bhopal	13
		3.Sehore	07
		4.Rajgarh	10
		5.Vidisha	10
		6.Damoh	06
		7.Rewa	08
		8.Shahdol	10
		9. Sheopur	10
		10. Guna	06
		11. Ashok Nagar	08
		12. Harda	08
		13.Anoopur	09
		14. Umariya	07
d)	Primary School	District	
		1. Shajapur	03
		2.Bhopal	05
		3.Sehore	03
		4.Rajgarh	08
		5.Vidisha	06
		6.Damoh	02
		7.Rewa	03
		8.Shahdol	06
		9. Sheopur	05
		10. Guna	04
		11. Ashok Nagar	05
		12. Harda	05
		13.Anoopur	05
		14. Umariya	03
e)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1. Shajapur	03
		2.Bhopal	08
		3.Sehore	04
		4.Rajgarh	02
		5.Vidisha	04
		6.Damoh	04
		7.Rewa	05
		8.Shahdol	04
		9. Sheopur	05
		10. Guna	02
		11. Ashok Nagar	03
		12. Harda	03
		13.Anoopur	04
		14. Umariya	04

f)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1. Shajapur	00
		2.Bhopal	00
		3.Sehore	00
		4.Rajgarh	00
		5.Vidisha	00
		6.Damoh	00
		7.Rewa	00
		8.Shahdol	00
		9. Sheopur	00
		10. Guna	00
		11. Ashok Nagar	00
		12. Harda	00
		13.Anoopur	00
		14. Umariya	00
C	NCLP Schools	District	
		1. Shajapur	00
		2.Bhopal	00
		3.Sehore	00
		4.Rajgarh	00
		5.Vidisha	00
		6.Damoh	00
		7.Rewa	00
		8.Shahdol	00
		9. Sheopur	00
		10. Guna	00
		11. Ashok Nagar	00
		12. Harda	00
		13.Anoopur	00
		14. Umariya	00
D	School sanctioned with Kitchen cum Stores	District	
		1. Shajapur	30
		2.Bhopal	30
		3.Sehore	29
		4.Rajgarh	31
		5.Vidisha	28
		6.Damoh	34
		7.Rewa	29
		8.Shahdol	35
		9. Sheopur	32
		10. Guna	34
		11. Ashok Nagar	22
		12. Harda	40
		13.Anoopur	36
		14. Umariya	34
E	Schools having Cook cum helpers engaged as per norm	District	
		1. Shajapur	35
		2.Bhopal	35
		3.Sehore	31
		4.Rajgarh	30
		5.Vidisha	35
		6.Damoh	31
		7.Rewa	35
		8.Shahdol	37
		9. Sheopur	34
		10. Guna	29
		11. Ashok Nagar	37
		12. Harda	36
		13.Anoopur	39
		14. Umariya	37

11.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District	
		1. Shajapur	
		2. Bhopal	
		3. Sehore	
		4. Rajgarh	
		5. Vidisha	
		6. Damoh	
		7. Rewa	
		8. Shahdol	
		9. Sheopur	
		10. Guna	
		11. Ashok Nagar	
		12. Harda	
		13. Anoopur	
		14. Umariya	
12.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS : YES / NO	District	
		1. Shajapur	
		2. Bhopal	
		3. Sehore	
		4. Rajgarh	
		5. Vidisha	
		6. Damoh	
		7. Rewa	
		8. Shahdol	
		9. Sheopur	
		10. Guna	
		11. Ashok Nagar	
		12. Harda	
		13. Anoopur	
		14. Umariya	
13.	After submission of the draft report to the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS whether the MI has received any Observations from the Directorate : YES / NO	District	
		1. Shajapur	
		2. Bhopal	
		3. Sehore	
		4. Rajgarh	
		5. Vidisha	
		6. Damoh	
		7. Rewa	
		8. Shahdol	
		9. Sheopur	
		10. Guna	
		11. Ashok Nagar	
		12. Harda	
		13. Anoopur	
		14. Umariya	

Name, Designations & address of persons contacted

S. No	District	Contact Name	Designation	Phone Number	Mobile Number	Email
1	Anooppur	Shri Santosh Pandey	Programmer	7659296280	9425428203	rgsmanuppur@rediffmail.com
			DPC			
2	Ashoknagar	Shri G.S. Narvariya	Programmer	7547224408	9993656213	dpcashoknagar@gmail.com
		Mr. S. Dubey	DPC		9425191526	Zskashmp.nic.in
3	Bhopal	Shri Girish Saxena	Programmer	7552738279	9425457811	zskbpl@yahoo.co.in
		Mr K K Agrawal	DPC		9425083242	
4	Damoh	Shri Pradeep Aharwal	Programmer	7812224598	9826417264	pkumar.scs@gmail.com
		Mr. S K Nema	DPC		9993553406	
5	Guna	Shri Naeem Qureshi	PROGRAMMER	7542252212	9425133541	naeem_qureshi7@rediffmail.com
		Mr. Dinesh Singh	DPC		9893343718	naeem_qureshi7@yahoo.co.in
6	Harda	Shri Dinesh chourasiya	Data Entry Ope.	7577226397	9981390831	dchoursiya@gmail.com
		Mr. S. S. Patel	DPC		9425041462	
7	Rajgarh	Smt. Disha Shrivastava	PROGRAMMER	7372254694	9425422210	dporaj@gmail.com
		Mr. S K. Kanodey	DPC		9425983932	
8	Rewa	Shri Sunil Pathak	Programmer	7662255852	9993827555	zskrewa@rediffmail.com
		Mr. Shyam Narayan Sharma	DPC		9425186408	
9	Sehore	Shri Atul Saxena	Programmer	7562405191	9424580568	zsk_sehore@rediffmail.com
		Smt. Veenam Rawat	DPC		9039990244	
10	Shahdol	Shri M.P.Chourasia	Programmer	7652245004	9424378923	madansdl@gmail.com.
			DPC		9424319519	madansdl@rediffmail.com
11	Shajapur	Manoharlal Raksha	Programmer	9826338451	9826338451	manohar_7653@rediffmail.com
		Mr. Avdresh kumar	DPC		9425381950	
12	Umaria	Shri Yeshram Panche	R.P.D	7653223327	9630177350	rgsm_umr@yahoo.com.
		Mr R K Mishra	DPC		9425184051	
13	Vidisha	Smt Suman Tiwari	Programmer	759225008	9827575962	dpo_vidisha@rediffmail.com
		Mr R Bodkar	DPC		9424678767	
14	Sheopur	Mr. Sunil Gupta	Programmer	7530220035	9826294421	zsksheopurmp@gmail.com
		Mr. Nathuram Ahirwar	DPC		9993268224	

2. *Executive Summary of all the district reports*

1. Access

a. Regularity in Serving MDM		
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.		
1	Shajapur	It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were being served.
2	Bhopal	It was found that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were being served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity.
3	Sehore	In all the visited schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly.
4	Rajgarh	In maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served.
5	Vidisha	It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools except 40 schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity.
6	Damoh	It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were being served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity.
7	Rewa	Very pathetic condition of MDM was observed during visits in Rewa district. MDM was not being made available in majority of visited schools (42.5%).
8	Shahdol	In 80 percent visited schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly.
9	Ashok Nagar	It was found by MI team that in 90 percent of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity.
10	Anoopur	In order to overcome this problem MDM applied in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. In district of Anupur 85 percent of the visited schools meal was served but among 15 percent i.e. in 6 schools meal was not served regularly.
11	Guna	Mid day meal insures distribution of cooked food to students every day. It was interesting to find out that among 95 percent of schools hot cooked food was served but in case of middle schools hot meals were served only in 5.9 percent of schools.
12	Harda	Mid day meal can help to overcome this problem by preventing "classroom hunger" and during the visit, it was found that in all most all the schools hot cooked meal regularly served to the students.
13	Sheopur	It was found by MI team that in 95 percent of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity.
14	Umariya	It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served.
Overall Comment		Hot cooked meals were served in maximum schools of the districts visited. Children were provided dal-sabji and chappati everyday except in Rewa and Shahdol districts where irregular supply of MDM was found.
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.		
1	Shajapur	N.A.
2	Bhopal	5 percent schools complained because in these schools MDM was being served by an NGO "NANDI FOUNDATION". Children were not satisfied with the chapattis being served by the foundation, as when the chapattis loses its warmth it becomes difficult for students to swallow. The process of cooking starts at 4.00 am due to large number of schools. By the time or till 1.00 pm when students take meals the chapattis become very hard making it difficult for the children to chew and swallow.
3	Sehore	N.A.

4	Rajgarh	During investigation it was revealed that SHGs were having political affiliations, therefore no one could dare to question them if they did not provided meals to children regularly. Political affiliation of SHGs with Sarpanch and/or other leaders was a matter of great concern in rural areas.
5	Vidisha	In Vidisha district the reasons behind the irregularity in serving MDM in 4 visited schools was due to: irregularity of cook/helper, SHG/NGO was not found to be working properly and lack of proper monitoring by authorities concerned.
6	Damoh	The problem in serving regular meals in schools was found in those schools which were situated in remote rural areas. Due to lack of transport facilities and other infrastructural facilities the MDM programme suffered.
7	Rewa	Various reasons were discovered for the irregular supply of MDM. One of the most important reason emerged during study was that most of the SHGs were having political affiliations, therefore they had no fear even if they do not provide MDM daily. Secondly, teachers have no control over MDM as the matters/decisions relating to it are done between implementing agency and Janpad CEO.
8	Shahdol	The analysis revealed that in 20 percent visited schools regular meals were not found to be provided to children. In one of the visited schools of the district <i>Halwa</i> was being served to children in place of chappati or rice.
9	Ashok Nagar	The problem of regular serving of meals in schools was found in those schools where there was no regular supervision and monitoring.
10	Anooppur	The major reason for not serving MDM in 15 percent of the schools was that alternative arrangement was not done for cooks in some cases and in one RBC schools MDM was implemented because they were located in very deep forest area, not having any connectivity and surrounded by forest, not inspected and children were enrolled but not want to stay in that RBC school.(RBC of Kutchalabhara of Annuppur.
11	Guna	The main reasons behind not serving hot meals were irregularity by SHGs and in one school MDM was not being provided for the last two months.
12	Harda	Nil.
13	Sheopur	The SHGs complaint that the sufficient quantity of food grains was not provided by PDS to SHG as per prescribed norms.
14	Umariya	Nil.
Overall Comment		Complaints were raised regarding irregular supply of MDM by the implementing agency in all districts except Shajapur, Sehore, Harda and Umariya districts respectively. The problem was acute in remote rural areas where the scope of monitoring was found less. SHGs with political affiliation also skipped the supply of MDM, as found in Rewa district.
iii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.		
1	Shajapur	It has been observed from the study that in about 55 percent schools students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quantity and quality of meals. Students/teachers/parents were not satisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient as per the requirement/norms.
2	Bhopal	Regarding MDM the condition in Berasia block of the district was found to be very pathetic. Both quantity and quality of meals was not found to be good in the visited schools of Berasia block. It was reported in schools of urban areas that none of the child was satisfied with the quality of food being provided by an NGO "Nandi Foundation".

3	Sehore	In about 67 and 62 percent of the visited schools children were satisfied with the quality and quantity of food being served under MDM programme. Despite having complaints on the quality of the meal served children of rural areas and BPL families had no options but to take the meals.
4	Rajgarh	It has been found that in about 47 percent and in about 65 percent schools students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient and was not as per the requirement.
5	Vidisha	Quality of the food: the major problem involved with the programme, as observed by the research team, was the poor, in some cases, unpalatable, quality of the Mid-Day Meal. Often, it was complained that the quality of pulses (dal) served was of utterly inferior quality. The quality of vegetables was also no better.
6	Damoh	Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students were of the view that the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what what large number of poor people have at home. However, it was felt that the quality of meals needs to be improved.
7	Rewa	In one of the visited schools the MI team found stones and worms in the cooked food. During visits it was found in maximum schools that children were being provided only 2 chappatis with either dal or sabji. The size of chapattis was also found to be very small.
8	Shahdol	In the visited schools of Shahdol district the quantity and quality of food was not found to be sufficient and up to a desired level in 30-35 percent schools. Cases were reported regarding poor cooked rice to children and stones in pulses.
9	Ashok Nagar	Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same.
10	Anoopur	In the district of Anuppur 75 percent of the teachers, students and SMC members show their satisfaction regarding the Quality of meal and 80 percent of them satisfied with quantity of meal.
11	Guna	It was found during the survey that students were happy for the quality and quantity of meals served in MDM.
12	Harda	They assured that the food grain provided to them of prescribed quality and quantity but they were not satisfied with prescribed quality.
13	Sheopur	Due to the poor quality of food maximum children brought Tiffins from home. In one of the visited schools the teachers and students reported that inadequate meals are being provided by SHG to the children.
14	Umariya	Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day.
Overall Comment		The quantity and quality of meals served under MDMS is a matter of concern and need a thorough discussion at all level. It was found that the quantity of meals was not found to be sufficient for Middle school children. Differences in quantity of meals also varied between girls and boys, as the requirement of food varies between the two groups. Children whoe totally depend on school meals since whole day, their requirement is more than those students who take breakfast from home. The quality of food cooked under centralized kitchen also need to bethink over, as children were not satisfied with the chappatis prepared in machines, the case is of Bhopal where an NGO nemed "NANDI FOUNDATION" supply MDM in all schools located in urban areas.

b. Trends		
i. Number of children enrolled in schools		
1	Shajapur	In the 40 schools visited in the district the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 4691.
2	Bhopal	The total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 2521.
3	Sehore	In the 40 schools of Sehore district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 4930.
4	Rajgarh	In the schools of Rajgarh district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5747.
5	Vidisha	In the 40 schools of Vidisha district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 8494.
6	Damoh	In the 40 schools of Damoh district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 7871.
7	Rewa	The total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5167.
8	Shahdol	In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5166.
9	Ashok Nagar	In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8360.
10	Anoopur	The total enrollment in the sampled monitored 40 schools was 4991.
11	Guna	In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 7864.
12	Harda	In the 40 schools of Harda district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5436.
13	Sheopur	In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8226.
14	Umariya	In the 40 schools of Umariya district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4348.
Overall Comment		The number of enrolled children was found to be very high in government schools located in rural areas, while in urban areas due to availability of private schools the enrollment was found to be comparatively less. Another important outcome of the study is that the enrollment was found to be high at Primary school level as compared to Middle school level.
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register		
1	Shajapur	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was 68 percent of the total enrolled children.
2	Bhopal	As indicated by MDM register the number of children availing MDM was 69 percent of the total enrolled children.
3	Sehore	Percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal was reported to be 60 percent of the total no. of children enrolled.
4	Rajgarh	According to MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled children.
5	Vidisha	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 64.5 percent of the total enrolled children.
6	Damoh	On the basis of MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 68 percent of the total enrolled children in Damoh district.
7	Rewa	As maintained in MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 65.4 percent of the total enrolled children.
8	Shahdol	The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal was reported to be 62.5 percent of the total no. of children enrolled.

9	Ashok Nagar	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled children in Ashoknagar district
10	Anoopur	As per the MDM register 66 percent of the urban and 68 percent of the rural enrolled children are availed MDM.
11	Guna	The percent of children availing MDM facility as per the MDM register was found to be less than expected. Although in urban areas students were availing MDM facilities comparatively more than rural areas.
12	Harda	As per MDM register, the number of children availing MDM found to be 65 percent of the total enrolled children.
13	Sheopur	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 63 percent of the total enrolled children in Sheopur district.
14	Umariya	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled children.
Overall Comment		One of the weaknesses emerged was that very few schools were found to be maintaining MDM registers specifically for the purpose. The attendance of students was noted down for MDM from school attendance registers. The implementing agency supplying MDM consists of women of unprivileged community who were also illiterate, were unable to maintain MDM registers. Teachers are not involved in MDM process as teaching suffers.

Quality of Access:		
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit		
1	Shajapur	On the day of the visit of MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 57 percent of the total enrolled strength. Not much difference was observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas.
2	Bhopal	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas.
3	Sehore	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas.
4	Rajgarh	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 60 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was even less than rural areas.
5	Vidisha	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas.
6	Damoh	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 62 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was far less than urban areas.
7	Rewa	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 55 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas.
8	Shahdol	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 60 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas.
9	Ashok Nagar	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 34.5 percent of the total enrolled strength.
10	Anoopur	It is observed that on the day of visit 56 percent in urban and 58 percent in rural children availed MDM. The difference of only one percent found between the number of children enrolled and number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit. It means that over estimation of meal was not practiced in the district.

11	Guna	On the day of visit it was found that 61.9 percent of urban students availed MDM facility whereas in rural areas it was only 42.1 percent.
12	Harda	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children, availing MDM found to 54 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that the low attendance was one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM.
13	Sheopur	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 44 percent of the total enrolled strength.
14	Umariya	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 58 percent of the total enrolled strength.
Overall Comment		On an average 50-55 percent children availed MDM on the day of the visit. One need to find out that why the number is so less. It was because during the visits it was the time of harvesting wheat, all the families in rural areas were engaged in harvesting. Children were also found involved in the process either at home or go along with the family. Although the number of students was comparatively high in urban areas
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit		
1	Shajapur	On previous day about 66 percent of enrolled children availed MDM.
2	Bhopal	According to records on previous day about 56 percent children availed MDM.
3	Sehore	According to records on previous day about 55 percent children availed MDM.
4	Rajgarh	According to records on previous day about 65.5 percent children availed MDM.
5	Vidisha	According to records on previous day about 63 percent children availed MDM.
6	Damoh	According to records on previous day about 66 percent children availed MDM.
7	Rewa	According to records on previous day about 64 percent children availed MDM.
8	Shahdol	On the basis of records on previous day about 72.5 percent children availed MDM.
9	Ashok Nagar	According to records on previous day about 48.5 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 14 percent attendance in a day.
10	Anoopur	The number of children availed MDM on the day, before the day of the visit was 65 percent in urban and 56 percent in rural. Which was quite higher in urban and lower in rural i.e., difference of 10 percent in urban and only one percent in rural.
11	Guna	The percent of students availing the facility of MDM one day prior to the visit of MI was also found in the similar fashion as on the day of visit. 65.1 percent of students availed the facility of MDM in urban areas whereas in case of rural areas it was 42.9 percent.
12	Harda	In order to know the reliability of data regarding MDM on the day just before the visit difference of 9 percent found in enrollment of children which was 6 percent in urban and 9 percent in rural area
13	Sheopur	According to records on previous day about 50 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 6 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 75 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 4.5 percent.
14	Umariya	According to records on previous day about 60 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 2 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 3 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase did not varied significantly.
Overall Comment		On previous day it was reported that the number of children availed MDM was significantly more than the day of the visit. It was not clear that how can the number of children increase or decrease in a day. The variations were high in rural areas, as compared to urban areas.

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?		
1	Shajapur	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Shajapur district.
2	Bhopal	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Bhopal district.
3	Sehore	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Sehore district. However, in schools located in remote areas problems were there in getting food grains in time due to lack of transportation facilities.
4	Rajgarh	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Rajgarh district. In some schools it was reported that food grains were not delivered in time due to lack of transport facilities.
5	Vidisha	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district.
6	Damoh	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district.
7	Rewa	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Rewa district.
8	Shahdol	During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Shahdol district.
9	Ashok Nagar	During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the visited district.
10	Anoopur	In most of the school food grain is properly supplied. But in one of the primary and in two Middle schools supply of food grain was not regular supplied because those schools were located in rural area of forest where transportation was a major problem along with this monitoring and investigation was also nil.
11	Guna	Food grains were received in most of the schools on time. In case of all the middle schools food grains was received timely whereas in primary schools only 77 percent of them received food grains on time.
12	Harda	It is one of the important tasks to available the food grains for MDM. It is found that without any exception in all the schools food grains delivered regularly without delay, which appreciable in the district of Harda.
13	Sheopur	During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the visited district. The delay was reported due to lack of transportation facilities in remote rural areas.
14	Umariya	During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Umariya district.

Overall Comment	The implementing agency receives food grains for three months in advance by the district. Only the implementing agency has to collect the food grains from the fair price shops. This process may take time in remote rural areas, where the access to transport facilities is limited.	
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?		
1	Shajapur	It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in 65 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
2	Bhopal	It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in 60 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
3	Sehore	It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in majority of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
4	Rajgarh	It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in 80 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
5	Vidisha	It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in 90 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
6	Damoh	It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in 85 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
7	Rewa	It has been reported that the quality of foodgrains was of FAQ in nearly 30-32 percent of the visited schools, whereas in large number of schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agencies was not of good quality.
8	Shahdol	It has been observed that the quality of food was of FAQ in 100 percent visited schools. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality.
9	Ashok Nagar	It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains.
10	Anoopur	In all the schools where food grains are supplied regularly that is of marked quantity and quality.
11	Guna	The quantity of food supplied was as per the marked weight. In all the schools it was found that distribution was taking place as per the MDM norms.
12	Harda	The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools.
13	Sheopur	It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum number of visited schools.
14	Umariya	It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ).
Overall Comment	It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of food as Fair Average Quality (FAQ). Therefore, except in some schools the quality of food grains was reported to be good enough.	
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?		
1	Shajapur	It is evident from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
2	Bhopal	It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (85%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
3	Sehore	It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.

4	Rajgarh	It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (87.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
5	Vidisha	It is disclosed from the analysis that maximum schools (97.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
6	Damoh	It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (87.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
7	Rewa	It is clear from the analysis and as reported by implementing agencies of the district maximum schools (80%) either located in rural or urban area have not maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
8	Shahdol	It is obvious from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
9	Ashok Nagar	However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
10	Anoopur	It is assured that under MDM meal should be served to the children uninterruptedly, for which provision of maintaining buffer stock applied and it is found while monitoring that among all the schools where MDM is served regularly there buffer stock was also maintained by the school.
11	Guna	All the school visited by MI were found maintaining one months buffer stock requirement.
12	Harda	In only one primary school of Harda not maintain such buffer stock of one-month not maintained because storage facility was not available and it was more convenient to school as location in Harda city where food grains easily available to the SHG.
13	Sheopur	However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
14	Umariya	District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies.
Overall Comment		The buffer stock of three months can also be maintained by the implementing agencies, as the paymrent is done for three months in advance to FCI.
i. Is the food grains delivered at the school?		
1	Shajapur	It has been observed that in 75 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
2	Bhopal	It has been observed that in 80 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
3	Sehore	It has been observed that in 70 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
4	Rajgarh	It has been observed that in 75 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
5	Vidisha	It has been observed that in 65 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
6	Damoh	It has been observed that in 70 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
7	Rewa	The implementing agencies of all 40 visited schools ascertained that food grains are kept under their custody as there is fear of theft of food grains form the school premises.
8	Shahdol	It has been observed that in 100 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	It has been observed that in more than 80 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools
10	Anoopur	In the district of Anuppur food grains was supplied at the school.
11	Guna	The delivery of food grains was also given at schools. Almost all of the schools received foodgrains at the schools.

12	Harda	In most of the monitored schools, food grains for MDM delivered at the school, whereas where 22.7 percent of the schools food grain not delivered due to lack of transport facility.
13	Sheopur	It has been observed that in 85 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools.
14	Umariya	It has been observed that in maximum visited primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools.
Overall Comment		The delivery of food grains is not necessarily to be at school, because in some schools the mDM was found to be cooked at homes, or collectively of two to three schools at one place. It depends on the implementing agency to decide the place of delivery, as they are responsible for the place of cooking.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions:		
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?		
1	Shajapur	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
2	Bhopal	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
3	Sehore	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
4	Rajgarh	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
5	Vidisha	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
6	Damoh	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.

7	Rewa	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
8	Shahdol	District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose has been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfers money/deposit the cheque in that account.
9	Ashok Nagar	The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
10	Anoopur	The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
11	Guna	The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
12	Harda	The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
13	Sheopur	The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
14	Umariya	The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
Overall Comment		The payments to FCI are made by state government is made either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month		
1	Shajapur	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
2	Bhopal	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
3	Sehore	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.

4	Rajgarh	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
5	Vidisha	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
6	Damoh	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
7	Rewa	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
8	Shahdol	It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.
9	Ashok Nagar	It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
10	Anoopur	It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
11	Guna	It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
12	Harda	It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
13	Sheopur	It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
14	Umariya	It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
Overall Comment		The payments to FCI is made directly from the state for one month or for three months, which ever is convenient and it was assured that they have made paymentstr to FCI for previous month.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?		
1	Shajapur	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 25 (62.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
2	Bhopal	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 27 (67.5%) out of 40 visited schools.
3	Sehore	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 30 (75%) out of 40 visited schools.
4	Rajgarh	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 24 (60 %) out of 40 visited schools.
5	Vidisha	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 35 (87.5.5%) out of 40 visited schools.
6	Damoh	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 24 (60%) out of 40 visited schools.
7	Rewa	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be only 17 (42.5%) out of 40 visited schools.
8	Shahdol	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 38 (95%) out of 40 visited schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 30 (75%) out of 40 visited schools.
10	Anoopur	In the monitored 40 school of Anuppur ,in 36 schools cooking cost for MDM was received by them in advance regularly but in 4 schools where MDM served regularly cooking cost not received in advance regularly.

11	Guna	The cooking cost by the school was being received in advance. 86.4 and 83.3 percent of schools received cooking cost well in advance.
12	Harda	Most of the schools received cooking cost in advance regularly. However, 18 percent of the schools not received the cooking cost regularly. While discussion it was found that the regular grant was not fixed which de-motivate the cooking staff.
13	Sheopur	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 29 (72.5%) out of 40 visited schools.
14	Umariya	All 100 percent visited schools of the district revealed the fact that the implementing agency is receiving cooking cost in advance regularly in time.
Overall Comment		The cooking costs by the CEO, Zila Panachayat is directly transfered to the accounts of implementing agencies. Still some of the schools in all districts except Umariya reported that they have received cooking cost in advance. One can also see that the central-state share is 75:25. The share of central governemtn reach in the accounts in stipulated time but it sometimes take time to transfer state share. This case was reorted in Rewa district of the state.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?		
1	Shajapur	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay reported was banking processes.
2	Bhopal	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 32 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay reported was banking processes.
3	Sehore	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 25 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay reported was banking processes.
4	Rajgarh	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 60 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of up to 1-3 months in some schools. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes in remote rural areas. It was also found that amount was not deposited at district level by CEO.
5	Vidisha	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 12.5 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be maximum of 6 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes especially in remote rural areas.
6	Damoh	A major hindrance for the implementation of the programme was reported to be the delay in releasing funds. This often makes to buy the required stuff on credit; but sometimes the grocers refuse to give the materials without ready payment.
7	Rewa	On the basis of analysis of data it can be said that there were delays in many schools, the delay was reported up to maximum of 6 months in some schools.
8	Shahdol	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
9	Ashok Nagar	“This often makes to buy the required stuff on credit; but sometimes the grocers refuse to give the materials without ready payment,” said a member of the implementing agency. In fact, this has been one of the major reasons for the irregularity of the programme in some schools. “Carrying it out on credit was taken for granted; but how can such a system sustain?” is a big challenge for implementing agency.
10	Anooppur	The delay in receiving cooking cost was from 1-3 months because of the bank account not opened and located in rural area where transportation was major problem.

11	Guna	The delay of receiving cooking cost was in the range of one month to three months. The main reason for the delay was from the banks of rural areas and by the CEOs at the district level. In some cases it was delayed due to members account not being opened on time.
12	Harda	The delay in receiving cooking cost was from 1-3 months because of the bank account not opened and located in rural area where transportation was major problem.
13	Sheopur	A major hindrance for the implementation of the programme was reported to be the delay in releasing funds. In about 11 schools (27.5%) delay in receipt of cooking cost was reported by implementing agency.
14	Umariya	NIL
Overall Comment		Due to non-opening of bank accounts in time the delay in further transfer of payment occurs. The need is to help illiterate women to open bank accounts, which may be convenient for them and payments could be transferred in time to their accounts.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?		
1	Shajapur	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
2	Bhopal	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.
3	Sehore	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.
4	Rajgarh	The implementing agencies, in some schools, were found to be taking non-institutional loans from moneylenders at very high rate of interest to continue the program. In some schools it was found that the cooking agency purchased the required food items on credit basis from vendors. Teachers/ headmasters were also found to be helping cooking agency to continue the programme without any disruption.
5	Vidisha	The implementing agency has to make several alternate arrangements depending on their need and social capital. They either take non-institutional loans from large farmers or they purchase the food items on credit from the bania. Teachers also support cooking agency with their resources to continue the programme without any disruption.
6	Damoh	During visit in one of the visited school (Government Middle School, Taradehi of Tendukheda Block) due to delay in receipt of cooking cost the SHG was found to be utilizing their own resources to continue MDMS.
7	Rewa	During such period the implementing agency manages to continue MDM by taking money from money lenders at very high rate of interests, purchase food grains on credit basis and in some of the schools it was even observed that the implementing agency stopped serving MDM.
8	Shahdol	The cooking agencies take non-institutional loans from large farmers or they purchase the food items on credit from the bania. Teachers also support cooking agency with their resources to continue the programme without any disruption.
9	Ashok Nagar	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support, brought food items on credit, and took loans from moneylenders (village bania) to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.

10	Anooppur	In case of delay of cooking cost the school manage the fund either by purchase from money lender on high rate of interest or purchase on the basis of credit and without fail served the meal to children.
11	Guna	At the time of delay the school authorities ensures no disruption of MDM. The main steps taken by the school authorities are purchasing form money lender on the higher rate of interest and through credit purchase.
12	Harda	In case of delay of cooking cost the school manage the fund either by purchase from money lender on high rate of interest or purchase on the basis of credit and without fail served the meal to children.
13	Sheopur	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support, brought food items on credit, and took loans from moneylenders (village bania) to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.
14	Umariya	NIL
Overall Comment		To avoid disruption in the feeding programme the implementing agency assigned for serving MDM managed to take debts for non-institutional sources at very high rate of interest. Very few could manage from their own resources as this group of women belonged to very poor families.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?		
1	Shajapur	Empirical observations show that in maximum schools the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
2	Bhopal	The data reveals that in 100 percent visited schools of Bhopal district the cooking cost was paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
3	Sehore	Empirical observations and the data available shows that the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.
4	Rajgarh	Available data shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Rajgarh district the cooking cost was paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
5	Vidisha	Empirical observations and the data available shows that the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.
6	Damoh	Empirical observations and the data available shows that the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.
7	Rewa	Empirical data discloses that in 100 percent visited schools of Rewa district the cooking cost was paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
8	Shahdol	In the district the cooking cost is paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Ashoknagardistrict the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
10	Anooppur	In all the monitored school cooking cost was paid through banking channel in the district of Anuppur.
11	Guna	All the cooking cost are being paid through bank channel. In few of the case it was paid by cash.
12	Harda	It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions. In the visited schools, the monitoring team found that in majority of schools cooking cost paid through banking channel with one exception only.

13	Sheopur	The data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Sheopur district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.
14	Umariya	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Umariya district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
Overall Comment		To maintain trasperency in the overall execution of scheme the cooking cost was paid through banking channels, that is why opening of bank accounts was foremost requirement by the newly registered SHGs.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom:		
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.		
1	Shajapur	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the positive role of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
2	Bhopal	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap. It was reported in many cases that the children defied the mandates of their parents and shared the food together with their friends.
3	Sehore	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
4	Rajgarh	In maximum number of visited schools students take the meal by queuing up themselves in a row depending upon the number of beneficiaries' children. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It was also observed that children of so called upper castes were found to be sitting separately making their own queue.
5	Vidisha	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. Upper caste children were found to be sitting separate in 3 schools, while in one of the visited school children were found to be sitting in a group.
6	Damoh	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
7	Rewa	As one may see in maximum schools the children were found to be sitting together and taking food cooked in the same hearth irrespective of gender, caste and community level variations existing among them.
8	Shahdol	It was observed that children were made to sit on tat-patti in an orderly manner. Girls and boys were sitting separately in all the schools visited by MI.
9	Ashok Nagar	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
10	Anooppur	It was observed that while serving meal to children in school, they sit in separate queues of girls and boys among 95 percent of the school. In ten percent of the schools they sit in small groups.

11	Guna	The sitting arrangement was not uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in queues. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
12	Harda	The sitting arrangement was not uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in queues. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
13	Sheopur	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti in a queue. While in other part of schools children were observed to be sitting in small groups.
14	Umariya	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. Due to the existence of tribal population the sitting arrangements in many schools was not found to be discriminated.
Overall Comment		Children were made to sit in a line (separate line of girls and boys) on tat-patti when MDM is being served in those schools where teachers are present. Otherwise children sit according to their social caste or in a group. This trend was observed in schools where children of many social communities studied viz; Rajgarh, Harda and Sehore, while in tribal districts children sit together in a queue.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?		
1	Shajapur	In many villages MI team has found children of all socio-economic background sharing the food sitting on a single line. As it happened, in these schools the food was found to be of a much better quality with a variation in the menu.
2	Bhopal	It was observed during the visit that a caste based hostility and antagonism rove in some of the villages for no doubt. The fact that there is discrimination in the mid-day meal scheme is really stunning. It was also established that issues of untouchability and casteism had remained in villages where people of all castes reside.
3	Sehore	Mid day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, mid day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school children. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices.
4	Rajgarh	In some schools gender/community discrimination was observed in cooking/serving food. The children of upper castes were not availing MDM facility as they reported that the cook is from unprivileged community. They further reported that if the cook is appointed from their community they will take MDM.
5	Vidisha	During the school visits it was observed by the MI team that social discrimination existed in some of the visited schools. There were no efforts made by community, teacher or PTA members to reduce social discrimination. It was observed that some Upper cast girls were not taking MDM with children of lower caste. In some schools girls were found to be bringing tiffin from home because the cook belonged to underprivileged community.
6	Damoh	Survey findings with reference to dalit community-level access to MDM indicate that caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another do in fact had affected MDMS across schools. Looking first at the aggregate data, in which all forms of caste-based exclusion and discrimination are considered together, 15 per cent of respondents reported that there is a problem of caste discrimination in the MDMS in their village. Nevertheless, in maximum schools MI team did not come across gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving MDM.

7	Rewa	In some of the schools cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM. Where a dalit cook has been hired, dominant caste parents then begin sending their children to school with-lunches packed at home, or require their children to come home for lunch, in any case forbidding their children to eat food prepared by the cook of underprivileged community.
8	Shahdol	Mid day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal Therefore it can be elucidated that in maximum number of visited schools of Shahdol district no visible gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI team.
9	Ashok Nagar	Survey findings with reference to dalit community-level access to MDM indicate that caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another do in fact had affected MDMS across schools. Looking first at the aggregate data, in which all forms of caste-based exclusion and discrimination are considered together, 15 per cent of respondents reported that there is a problem of caste discrimination in the MDMS in their village.
10	Anoopur	In all no prominent discrimination apparently observed regarding gender, caste or community in the cooking, serving or seating arrangement under MDM but in only one primary school of Jharahi located in urban area, where children belongs to general category bring their utensils from their home and sit together separately while MDM served to them.
11	Guna	The community discrimination was found at some places only. The percent of schools having such discrimination was 32.5. 67.5 percent of school had no gender or caste discrimination.
12	Harda	It noticed that discrimination of gender, caste or community practiced some schools while cooking, serving, or seating. It is quite difficult to practice equality while serving equally because some of the children reject to sit together and not prefer to take food in the school.
13	Sheopur	During the school visits it was observed by MI team that social discrimination arising in some of the schools. And there was no efforts undertaken by community, teacher or PTA members to reduce social discrimination.
14	Umariya	In some of the schools cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM where the village had mix population. In these schools children of upper social strata were found to be sitting in separate row.
Overall Comment		As it is necessary as per provision that the cook should be from unprivileged community, this in turn prevented many students of upper caste families to take meals cooked by woman of unprivileged community. Girls brought tiffin from home or they go home during recess. One can see this happening in all non-tribal districts.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable		
1	Shajapur	The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (27.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily.

2	Bhopal	As observed by MI team that in only some schools (37.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week.
3	Sehore	In three-fourth number of schools (75 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic.
4	Rajgarh	In most of the schools the bare menu prescribed by the Government is in practice with slight modifications here and there in majority of schools, the same chapatti and potato, through out the week are being served without any substantial quality additions.
5	Vidisha	In only some schools (35%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic.
6	Damoh	In majority of the visited schools (67.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic.
7	Rewa	As observed by MI team that in maximum visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis as disclosed by teachers, students and PTA members.
8	Shahdol	In about 70 percent schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal and semi cooked chapattis that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic
9	Ashok Nagar	In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic.
10	Anoopur	It was observed that the Menu of the week was displayed on the noticeable place among all the visited 21 middle schools and among 14 out of 17 visited primary schools. In only three of the school where MDM was not regularly served there only menu was also not found on the noticeable placed.
11	Guna	The menu was displayed in 100 percent of middle schools and 86.4 percent of primary schools. The daily menu of rice, wheat, dal and vegetables was being served in 50 percent of primary and middle schools.
12	Harda	Majority of the schools followed daily menu, which includes rice/wheat preparation, Dal and vegetables. Where this menu was not appropriately followed because those items, which were mentioned in the menu, become costly and in place of those no other alternative adopted but the repeat the same menu by which children interest in food decreased as well not get the appropriate nutrition also.
13	Sheopur	As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (75%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week.

14	Umariya	As observed by MI team that in maximum visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis were served as disclosed by teachers, students and PTA members. The central government menu was followed in some of the schools. Students were served green vegetables especially in rural areas.
Overall Comment		The daily menu should include wheat, pulses and vegetables as notified by the government. The follow up is done in all districts except few schools in every district. To fulfill the criteria children were served patato two to three days in a week, as it is cheapest vegetable and also easily available.
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily		
1	Shajapur	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in more than 50 percent of the visited schools in Shajapur district same variety of food was being served.
2	Bhopal	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum number of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
3	Sehore	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in more than 80 percent of the visited schools in Sehore district food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
4	Rajgarh	In about 65 percent of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
5	Vidisha	It was observed that in very few visited schools of the district variety in nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The variety was found in the vegetable and pulses, which was though served as per menu.
6	Damoh	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum number of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
7	Rewa	In only 20 percent of the visited schools it was ascertained that variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
8	Shahdol	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in more than 50 percent of the visited schools in Shahdol district same variety of food was being served.
9	Ashok Nagar	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level.
10	Anooppur	In the district of same food was served in 9 schools and in 31 school different food served daily in the school.

11	Guna	Serving different types of food was found more common by the MI. 82.5 percent of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 17.5 percent of schools same type of food was served.
12	Harda	It is come to know that variety of food served daily in majority of the visited schools. Where such variety of food not served due to the barrier of cost, lack of information and motivation. PAT not takes initiative steps for improving MDM.
13	Sheopur	However, in about 30 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.
14	Umariya	Children were served different types of pulses as well as green leafy vegetables. In rural areas vegetables are easily assessable and are comparatively cheaper. While in urban areas children were not served different types of vegetables as it was found to be very dearer.
Overall Comment		Variety of food can be served if only the implementing agency follow the menu chart displayed in the schools. But the matter of concern is that the implementing agency does not follow the menu given and cook meals according to their convenience and accessibility. Only on tuesdya children were served kheer puri, which was also liked by all children. The attendance on tuesdyas raised significantly than other days.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily		
1	Shajapur	It was observed in 30 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.
2	Bhopal	It was observed in very few visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.
3	Sehore	It was observed in some visited schools of the district very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.
4	Rajgarh	In 35 percent schools the food becomes so monotonous that the rate of children skipping the noon meal is quite in certain areas
5	Vidisha	In maximum number of the visited schools same variety of food was being served to students daily.
6	Damoh	It was observed in very few visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.
7	Rewa	In 80 percent schools teachers, children and PTA members disclosed that everyday children are being served same food.
8	Shahdol	It was observed in very few visited schools of the district different variety food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.
9	Ashok Nagar	It was observed in another large fraction of visited schools (60%) of the district that the very repetitive nature of food supplied in the schools to the children
10	Anoopur	In nine schools of the district same food served in the school because no community kitchen garden was available and initiative not taken by which availability of different options become possible.
11	Guna	The same food is being served in about 1 percent of the visited schools.
12	Harda	The primary objective of the MDMS is to eliminate hunger from the school campuses and thereby increase enrolment, retention and attendance rates. Among the visited 40 schools of Harda district in 82 percent of the schools different food served daily.

13	Sheopur	It was observed in another large fraction of visited schools (70%) of the district that the very repetitive nature of food supplied in the schools to the children.
14	Umariya	Children in many schools were found to be served potato vegetable thrice a week, as it can be stored for many days and is comparatively cheaper. Only on Tuesdays children are served kheer and puri, which is liked by most of the children.
Overall Comment		Same type of food served means indifferent towards green vegetables and pulses. The SHGs in rural areas could provide different variety of vegetables daily due to easy access, rather they reported that they managed to get green vegetables only from weekly haat/market. Due to poor nutrition level of children in rural areas, compulsion should be made to provide green vegetables and protein rich pulses to all children of 6-14 years of age.

a. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.		
1	Shajapur	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
2	Bhopal	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
3	Sehore	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
4	Rajgarh	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
5	Vidisha	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
6	Damoh	With the lower fund allocation and other policy problems, the implementation of the programme was adversely affected by the lack of larger participation and awareness of community members, including the elected representatives, local institutions (clubs), parents and local communities. The level of such participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low in the city. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found.
7	Rewa	Rewa district is predominantly rural district with more than 80 percent rural population mainly dependent on agriculture. Due to their busy schedule and lack of awareness the PTA members as also discusses above take least interest in school activities.
8	Shahdol	Due to high rate of illiteracy and more number of rural populace residing in the district the level of awareness among PTA members regarding their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very low.

9	Ashok Nagar	The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation.
10	Anoopur	The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation.
11	Guna	The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation.
12	Harda	The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation.
13	Sheopur	The level of participation, a feature in the rural as well as urban areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. PTA members were not made aware by the concerned officials regarding eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
14	Umariya	Umariya district is predominantly tribal and rural district with more than 80 percent rural population mainly dependent on agriculture. Due to their busy schedule and high rate of illiteracy the PTA members were not aware of the norms regarding eligibility and entitlement of children.
Overall Comment		PTA members were not even familiar with roles and responsibilities under SSA then how could one expect them to know the eligibility and entitlement per child. Only PTA president and vice-president were upto certain extent found to be familiar with certain norms of MDMS. If PTA members would have been familiar with the entitlements they could manage to provide sufficient quality of food to every child. Taking the advantage of innocence of PTA members the implementing agency try to exploit them in the name of government.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS		
1	Shajapur	Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in less than 50 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.
2	Bhopal	Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in less than 50 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.

3	Sehore	State government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 35 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.
4	Rajgarh	Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in only 20 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.
5	Vidisha	Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 62.5 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.
6	Damoh	Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 52 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.
7	Rewa	In none of the visited schools of Rewa district this provision was observed to be followed. No roster registers were found to be maintained for the purpose nor any mother was found to be called to check MDM.
8	Shahdol	State government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 50 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.
9	Ashok Nagar	But contrary to it in about 62 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM.
10	Anooppur	In 59 percent of the schools Community members supervise the MDM roster. On one side it brings transparency in the functioning and on the other side build effective community support system.
11	Guna	Roaster maintenance is an important activity in MDM. It was found during the survey that only in 30 percent of schools roasters were maintained and a majority of schools had no such arrangements.
12	Harda	It is very clear from the available information the PTA was not playing its effectively because they are not aware about their authority , where they are aware they not take initiative and even when they take initiative, ineffective response of that under the influence of some politically powerful person , discourage them to take initiative.
13	Sheopur	In none of the visited 40 schools of Sheopur district roster of parents was found to be prepared.
14	Umariya	There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in none of the visited schools of Umariya district this provision was observed to be followed.

Overall Comment	Only in some schools where active PTA members including active officials were found the rosters for mother was maintained. It is compulsory to invite mother of any child daily and taste the quality of meals and comment on it. But unfortunately this practice was found to be done in all districts but in very few schools.	
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring		
1	Shajapur	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
2	Bhopal	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
3	Sehore	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
4	Rajgarh	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
5	Vidisha	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
6	Damoh	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
7	Rewa	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
8	Shahdol	It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
9	Ashok Nagar	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even in state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring.
10	Anoopur	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
11	Guna	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring.
12	Harda	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring.
13	Sheopur	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even in state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
14	Umariya	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring.
Overall Comment	The training part was found to be missing under MDMS. Due to lack of training the relevance of MDMS is not given due concern by the stakeholders. Regular monitoring of quality and even quantity of food should also be undertaken not only by block level but also by district and state level officials. Parents should be involved more by making it compulsory for mothers to visit school daily and comment on the quality of food being served to their children.	

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.		
1	Shajapur	During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be active, if unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.
2	Bhopal	There is no specific meeting of SMCs/PTAs reported/observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings.
3	Sehore	During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.
4	Rajgarh	During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals
5	Vidisha	There is no specific meeting of SMCs/PTAs reported/observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in very few schools. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members commented on the quality, quantity and regularity of food being served.
6	Damoh	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
7	Rewa	There is no specific meeting of SMCs/PTAs reported/observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings.
8	Shahdol	There is no specific meeting of SMCs/PTAs reported/observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.
9	Ashok Nagar	During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.
10	Anoopur	The subject on which discussion held in SMC in case of 32 schools was not related to MDM and in 8 schools discussion was regarding quality, quantity and regularity. Issues relating to MDM not found importance in the PTA meetings because they themselves not realize any kind of personal benefit or having any sense of accountability for the MDM.
11	Guna	There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only PTA president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.
12	Harda	There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only PTA president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.

13	Sheopur	There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.
14	Umariya	There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only PTA president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.
Overall Comment		On an overall basis it can be commented that there is no provision to conduct meetings especially for MDM related issues. Organization of PTA meetings in a month for other important issues like preparation of SDP, disbursement of funds is itself a greta task for teachers, it is not possible for them to conduct special meetings for discussion on MDM issues. Once in a while MDM issues are discussed in meetings conduted for other purposes. But it is not in the hands of PTA members to change the implementing agency if complaints arise.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members		
1	Shajapur	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas.
2	Bhopal	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of Barasia block, whereas in other two block of the district President of PTA sometimes come to school and check the quality of MDM. PTA members were found to be least interested in school activities because since last two years PTA has not been constituted in the state
3	Sehore	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. PTA members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM
4	Rajgarh	There is a need for continuous support from the PTA. Mothers who are willing to associate with the programme may be permitted to do so. Or the work can be allocated to all parents who are willing to work for two-three days. In this way the quality can be increased. Public participation as a matter of policy could be promoted. MPTA shall shoulder the responsibility. It is better to have an exclusive person for the programme in each school.
5	Vidisha	The frequency of monitoring ranged between monthly to half yearly depending on the level of awareness and participation of PTA members. In the schools where PTA members were actively involved there the frequency of monitoring was found to be daily. Such type of PTA members were having political affiliation
6	Damoh	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
7	Rewa	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of the district as PTA members had never visited the school.

8	Shahdol	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. PTA members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
9	Ashok Nagar	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
10	Anooppur	In 38 percent of the schools no monitoring by SMC members done for MDM in 3 schools daily SMC visited the kitchen and in 15% monitored monthly.
11	Guna	The monitoring of MDM is an important activity for its smooth functioning. It was found in the field survey that in majority of schools i.e. 40 percent there is no monitoring. In the remaining 40 percent of school it is not certain and only in 5-6 schools it was done weekly and quarterly.
12	Harda	There is a need for continuous support from the PTA. Mothers who are willing to associate with the programme may be permitted to do so. Or the work can be allocated to all parents who are willing to work for two-three days. In this way the quality can be increased. Public participation as a matter of policy could be promoted. MPTA shall shoulder the responsibility. It is better to have an exclusive person for the programme in each school.
13	Sheopur	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
14	Umariya	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of the district as PTA members had never visited the school. Some of the PTA members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools.
Overall Comment		Only literate PTA members that too PTA president or vice-president could manage to monitor MDMS. PTA members were found to be least interested in school activities because since last two years PTA has not been constituted in the state. MPTA shall shoulder the responsibility. It is better to have an exclusive person for the programme in each school.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS		
1	Shajapur	Besides helping the implementation agency in the procurement of food stuff, preparation of menu, and supervising the preparation of the food and distribution, the community, was also found to be contributing in the form of: providing voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, contributing free vegetables, spices etc. from time to time in only 10-15 percent of the visited schools of the district.
2	Bhopal	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also.
3	Sehore	Besides helping the implementation agency in the procurement of food stuff, preparation of menu, and supervising the preparation of the food and distribution, the community, was also found to be contributing in the form of: providing voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, contributing free vegetables, spices etc

4	Rajgarh	In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities.
5	Vidisha	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases PTA members were found to be engaged in monitoring the quality and quantity of MDM.
6	Damoh	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
7	Rewa	Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.
8	Shahdol	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
9	Ashok Nagar	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
10	Anoopur	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
11	Guna	Nil.
12	Harda	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities.
13	Sheopur	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
14	Umariya	The extent of participation of PTA or any other similar association was found to be zero in all the 40 visited schools of the district.
Overall Comment		Community contribution for MDMS is rarely found. In Sehore district community contributed voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, contributing free vegetables, spices etc. Otherwise community was found to be indifferent regarding their participation in the execution of MDMS.
vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies		
1	Shajapur	As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.

2	Bhopal	Being closely transaction-intensive in nature the success of the programme depends upon the local community, particularly upon the parents. The stories of successful implementation of the programme from some schools are at the same time suggestive of the active participation of the local communities. Not involving the communities has proved to be a great barrier for the execution of the scheme.
3	Sehore	As far as participation in monitoring activities the literate group of PTA members believed that even if they monitor MDMS and suggest some reformative measures nobody would implement or follow it. That is why they took least interest or bothered about the current status of MDMS implementation.
4	Rajgarh	As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.
5	Vidisha	In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities.
6	Damoh	The extent of participation of PTA or any other similar association was found to be zero in all the 40 visited schools of the district.
7	Rewa	In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities.
8	Shahdol	Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The visited schools covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	Nil
10	Anoopur	Besides it will also help in providing alternate livelihood opportunities to rural poor by linking them with allied activities of revised Mid Day Meal Scheme such as vegetable production, flour mill, production of spices etc .But no such efforts seen in the district of Anuppur.
11	Guna	Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.
12	Harda	The scope for involving PTA/MTA/PRI in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.
13	Sheopur	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even in state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
14	Umariya	Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.
Overall Comment		in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.

b. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained		
1	Shajapur	It is revealed that in 70 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 40 percent of the visited schools.
2	Bhopal	It is revealed that in 75 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent of the visited schools.
3	Sehore	It is revealed that in 50 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 30 percent of the visited schools.
4	Rajgarh	It is disclosed that in about 60 percent schools MDM registers were in place, the names of enrolled children availing MDM was entered in the registers, but in 40 percent schools the registers were found to be updated daily.
5	Vidisha	It is revealed that in about 75 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 60 percent of the visited schools.
6	Damoh	It is revealed that in 75 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 60 percent of the visited schools.
7	Rewa	It is revealed that in less than 20 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 10 percent of the visited schools.
8	Shahdol	It is revealed that in 70 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent of the visited schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
10	Anoopur	15 out of 40 schools means 37.5 Percentage found MDM registers.
11	Guna	The MDM registers were found to be maintained by only 8 out of 40 visited schools.
12	Harda	In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
13	Sheopur	In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
14	Umariya	It is revealed that in less than 50 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 20 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
Overall Comment		Due to wide illiteracy among the SHGs and lack of training they were not able to maintain MDM registers, which is though very useful. They manage to work with records or attendance registers. It should be compulsory for the implementing agency to maintain MDM registers with the help of CACs.

ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?		
1	Shajapur	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
2	Bhopal	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
3	Sehore	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was imparted in any of the visited schools by MI.
4	Rajgarh	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was imparted in any of the visited schools by MI.
5	Vidisha	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was imparted in any of the visited schools by MI.
6	Damoh	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was imparted in any of the visited schools by MI.
7	Rewa	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was imparted in any of the visited schools by MI.
8	Shahdol	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was imparted in any of the visited schools by MI.
9	Ashok Nagar	The district level officials confirmed that there is no provision to provide any training either to implementing agency or to teachers for maintaining MDM.
10	Anooppur	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
11	Guna	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
12	Harda	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
13	Sheopur	The district level officials confirmed that there is no provision to provide any training either to implementing agency or to teachers for maintaining MDM.

14	Umariya	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
Overall Comment		The training part for the execution of MDMS was totally absent, which in turn resulted in mis-management of records and information. The training at cluster level should be provided to the presidents of all registered SHGs for successful implementation of scheme. .
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards		
1	Shajapur	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
2	Bhopal	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
3	Sehore	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
4	Rajgarh	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
5	Vidisha	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
6	Damoh	It can be concluded on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.

7	Rewa	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
8	Shahdol	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
10	Anoopur	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
11	Guna	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
12	Harda	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
13	Sheopur	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information form district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.

14	Umariya	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
Overall Comment		The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ CRCs take the information to BRCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials. Thus the link and process of information sent to state level is very big.
iv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards ?		
1	Shajapur	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
2	Bhopal	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
3	Sehore	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
4	Rajgarh	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
5	Vidisha	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
6	Damoh	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
7	Rewa	It was ascertained that monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
8	Shahdol	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9	Ashok Nagar	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
10	Anoopur	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
11	Guna	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
12	Harda	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
13	Sheopur	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
14	Umariya	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
Overall Comment		It is expected from the state to districts to furnish monthly information regarding MDMS, but this it not followed by all the districts of the state.

c. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.		
1	Shajapur	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (10 % of the visited schools).
2	Bhopal	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (20 % of the visited schools).
3	Sehore	The implementing agency agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (25 % of the visited schools).
4	Rajgarh	Although the foodgrain stock register was found to be maintained by 80 percent visited schools, while the details of cooks and helpers engaged in MDM programme was found to be maintained in 100 percent visited schools.

5	Vidisha	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, accounts of cooks and helpers engaged in cooking etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools. While the bank pass book was found to be available with 65 percent schools.
6	Damoh	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (15 % of the visited schools).
7	Rewa	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book was found to be maintained with only 15 out of 40 schools. Accounts of cooks and helpers were maintained by 10 out of 25 implementing agencies.
8	Shahdol	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (25 % of the visited schools).
9	Ashok Nagar	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc.
10	Anoopur	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc.
11	Guna	Financial records were kept in the form of cash book, pass book, MDM registers, Food grain stock register, cooking material stock register and account of cooks and helpers. The field stats reveals that 75 percent records were in the form of accounts of cooks and helpers, 50 percent in the form of pass books, 40 percent cash books and rest of the records were in the form of foodgrain stock registers (22.5 percent), MDM register (20 percent) and cooking material stock register (15 percent)
12	Harda	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc.
13	Sheopur	But contrary to it in 60 percent schools bank pass book was available, in some schools (15%) MDM registers was found to be in place and in many schools (70%) accounts of cooks and helpers was found to be maintained in the district.
14	Umariya	The bank pass book, cash books, MDM registers were found to be available with maximum visited schools. But as far as the updation and maintenance of these records is concerned only 15 out of 40 schools were found to be doing it. No other records were found physically with the implementing agency.
Overall Comment		The implementing agencies were found to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc but they were not found to be maintained in each and every schools of the visited districts. Proper training needs to be given to the implementing agency for maintaining all financial records.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.		
1	Shajapur	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.

2	Bhopal	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
3	Sehore	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
4	Rajgarh	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
5	Vidisha	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
6	Damoh	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
7	Rewa	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
8	Shahdol	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
9	Ashok Nagar	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
10	Anoopur	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
11	Guna	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.

12	Harda	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
13	Sheopur	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
14	Umariya	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
Overall Comment		A separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.		
1	Shajapur	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
2	Bhopal	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
3	Sehore	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
4	Rajgarh	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
5	Vidisha	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
6	Damoh	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
7	Rewa	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
8	Shahdol	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
9	Ashok Nagar	The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks or directly from the district.

10	Anoopur	The existing fund transfer process is indeed cumbersome and it has affected the management of the programme. There are too many actors and far many steps in the financial administration. MI team found that large number of schools had not received the fund in time due to reasons beyond their control. Many schools have big liabilities and in some schools the money sanctioned by the Government is inadequate and therefore running it with resources from out side.
11	Guna	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
12	Harda	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
13	Sheopur	The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks or directly from the district.
14	Umariya	Separate accounts of cooks and helpers are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
Overall Comment		Separate accounts of cooks and helpers are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?		
1	Shajapur	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
2	Bhopal	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
3	Sehore	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
4	Rajgarh	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
5	Vidisha	It can be advocated on the basis of observation that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
6	Damoh	It can be submitted that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
7	Rewa	In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the PTA members, the community members revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that "the teachers do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure".
8	Shahdol	It can be brought forward on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

9	Ashok Nagar	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
10	Anoopur	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
11	Guna	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
12	Harda	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
13	Sheopur	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.
14	Umariya	In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the PTA members, the community members revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that “the teachers do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure”.
Overall Comment		In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the PTA members, the community members revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that “the teachers do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure”.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained		
1	Shajapur	It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 27.5 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.
2	Bhopal	It was revealed that children of 40 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.
3	Sehore	It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 35 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.
4	Rajgarh	It was revealed that children of only 10 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.
5	Vidisha	It was revealed that in only 5 percent schools health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.
6	Damoh	. It was revealed that children of only 12 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.
7	Rewa	The condition of Rewa district founds to be very pathetic in what ever aspect we deal. That is why the literacy rate is so low in the district.

8	Shahdol	It was evident from the analysis of data that children of about 50 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department
9	Ashok Nagar	It was revealed that children of 50 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department
10	Anoopur	In 65 per cent of the schools health card maintained for each child. It is also observed that among 36 percent of the school no health card maintained. The health card was not maintained regularly in many of the schools and data was also missing.
11	Guna	The awareness regarding school health cards was found only in 36.4 percent of primary schools and 44.4 percent in middle schools. It was found that in middle schools awareness of students regarding the maintenance of health cards was greater than their primary counterparts.
12	Harda	In majority of the schools school health card maintained for each child. Still 20 percent of the schools had not maintained any health card for the children.
13	Sheopur	Health camps are supposed to be held at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of 10 percent schools were checked and health cards were made.
14	Umariya	Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of 65 percent schools were checked and health cards were made.
Overall Comment		The health programme of the state need to be more strengthen, as not all schools were found to be participating in it. Parents were not aware before hand about any such type of health programme. They should be informed many days before to prepare their schedule accordingly. The need was observed to be more in tribal dominated blocks. On an average in less than 50 percent schools only health cards were maintained due to less number of participation of children in such types of camps.
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?		
1	Shajapur	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited health check-up of students was done annually.
2	Bhopal	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (32 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.
3	Sehore	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done annually.
4	Rajgarh	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows different types of answers regarding frequency of health check-up. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually.
5	Vidisha	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by some schools (15 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.
6	Damoh	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 50 percent visited schools health check-up of students was done annually.

7	Rewa	Majority of the visited schools (75%) reported that health check-up of students is done on annually basis.
8	Shahdol	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done annually.
9	Ashok Nagar	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 40 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually.
10	Anooppur	Healths check up and health card might be the instruments through which health status of the children can be monitored and nutritional level of the children determined. In 60 percent of the schools yearly health check-up conducted. In nine schools monthly check up conducted ad in 7 schools half yearly check up conducted. The data clearly shows that in all the schools health check up conducted.
11	Guna	Health check ups in the school were mostly restricted to yearly check ups only. Only in two school it was done monthly and half yearly in three schools. The remaining 40 percent of the school official had no idea about health check up camps in their schools.
12	Harda	In most of the schools, yearly of half-yearly Health Check-up organized. In very few schools either it was monthly or not having any information about the Health camp. Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children.
13	Sheopur	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 40 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually.
14	Umariya	Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (15 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.
Overall Comment		The frequency of health checkups was not found to be certain as was not regular. Therefore no one was able to confirm the frequency of health check ups. Nevertheless, it was found to be annual but the month and perid is not certain. That is why many children are deprived of it.
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A, IFA Tablets and de-warming tablets		
1	Shajapur	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 77 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
2	Bhopal	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in 70 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
3	Sehore	The MDMS is also being used to support administration of six monthly doses of de-worming medication and Vitamin A supplementation, weekly doses of iron and folic acid supplements, and other micronutrients depending on common deficiencies found in the local area. However, in 62.5 percent schools children were provided micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, and vitamin) regularly.

4	Rajgarh	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 11 out of 40 visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically. De-worming tablets should be compulsorily made available to students belonging to areas with health related problems.
5	Vidisha	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in 35 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools of Vidisha district micro-nutrients and de-worming tablets were provided to children periodically.
6	Damoh	The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. However in about 57 percent schools micronutrients were found to been provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received sufficient doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.
7	Rewa	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 37.5 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
8	Shahdol	The MDMS is also being used to support administration of six monthly doses of de-worming medication and Vitamin A supplementation, weekly doses of iron and folic acid supplements, and other micronutrients depending on common deficiencies found in the local area. However, in 67.5 percent schools children were provided micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, and vitamin) regularly.
9	Ashok Nagar	Adding a health component in MDM scheme deworming, regular check-ups, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of all schools.
10	Anoopur	In order to assure better nutritional status of the children provision of micronutrients stapled with the MDM and it was found that in all the monitored school micronutrients given to the children except one school.
11	Guna	Micro nutrients and de-worming medicines are prescribed under the MDM norms to deliver in the schools through teachers. In the field it was found that only in 45.5 percent of primary schools and 44.4 percent of middle schools these tablets were being given
12	Harda	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. In most of the schools, children had given Vitamin A. In 20 percent no such practice followed, in the same schools where no health card was maintained.
13	Sheopur	However in about 52 percent schools micronutrients were found to been provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received sufficient doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.
14	Umariya	It has been revealed that in more than 70 percent visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically. De-worming tablets should be compulsorily made available to students belonging to areas with health related problems.
Overall Comment		Those children received Vitamin A, Iron Folic Acid and deworming tablets who attended the health camps. Not all children may be in need did not received the tablets. Therefore it should be ascertained by the school authorities that all children irrespective of any age, community or gender should get supplementary nutrition in the form of Vitamin and Iron tablets.

iv. Who administers these medicines.		
1	Shajapur	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools of both rural and urban areas.
2	Bhopal	In the 70 percent schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
3	Sehore	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
4	Rajgarh	In 11 schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
5	Vidisha	In 35 percent schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
6	Damoh	In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
7	Rewa	In all the schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
8	Shahdol	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
9	Ashok Nagar	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
10	Anooppur	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
11	Guna	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
12	Harda	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
13	Sheopur	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
14	Umariya	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
Overall Comment		The administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used		
1	Shajapur	It can be figured out on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
2	Bhopal	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
3	Sehore	It can be said on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
4	Rajgarh	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
5	Vidisha	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
6	Damoh	It can be understood on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
7	Rewa	On the basis of observation it is ascertained that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
8	Shahdol	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
9	Ashok Nagar	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
10	Anooppur	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.

11	Guna	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
12	Harda	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
13	Sheopur	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
14	Umariya	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
Overall Comment		Iodized salts is been used by all implementing agencies, as it is easily available in all stores and also very cheap to afford. But even though they do not use iodized salts no action is taken against it, as nobody cares which ever salt is used.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating		
1	Shajapur	To sustain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 67 percent schools.
2	Bhopal	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed ion the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 77.5 percent visited schools.
3	Sehore	To nourish hygienic qualities among students, they are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in more than 80 percent schools.
4	Rajgarh	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed ion the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 77.5 percent visited schools.
5	Vidisha	To maintain the habit of cleanliness students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed ion the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 75 percent visited schools.
6	Damoh	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed ion the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in maximum visited schools.
7	Rewa	It has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in less than 30 percent visited schools.
8	Shahdol	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in more than 70 percent schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	In maximum visited schools the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was found to be good. In about 10 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.
10	Anoopur	For developing healthy and hygienic habits school considered as the best teaching place and it was found that among 38 percent of the schools children was good and in 55 percent hand was practiced in a general manner without any supervision and practice of hand wash was very poorly practiced.
11	Guna	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in about 75 percent visited schools.

12	Harda	It was observed that in 2.5 percent i.e. only in one school such habit practiced regularly otherwise in rest of the schools it was generally practiced without supervision. It is recommended on one day PTA should join with the children and follow all the norms and dine together.
13	Sheopur	In maximum visited schools the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was found to be good. In about 10 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.
14	Umariya	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed on the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 80 percent visited schools.
Overall Comment		The practice of washing hands before and after taking meals is done by teachers. Teachers who are more concerned with the health of children and who are really dedicated towards their profession were found to be insisting children to wash hands. Teachers concern towards hygiene is must. Therefore, this trend should be first incorporated in teachers first.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.		
1	Shajapur	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (82.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.
2	Bhopal	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compare to primary level.
3	Sehore	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 77 percent schools However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.
4	Rajgarh	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (75 %). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compare to primary level.
5	Vidisha	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle school level.
6	Damoh	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (77.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compared to primary level.
7	Rewa	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%).
8	Shahdol	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum visited schools.
9	Ashok Nagar	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (92.5%).
10	Anoopur	In all the monitored school cook cum helpers was engaged as per the norm of GOI.

11	Guna	The percent of schools where cooks and helpers engaged in MDM activity as per the GOI norms are 68.2 percent in primary and 77.8 percent in middle schools. In other schools it was found that local arrangements were made to engage cooks and helpers.
12	Harda	In 20 percent of the schools appropriate number of cooks and helpers were not engaged under MDM as per the GOI norms
13	Sheopur	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (85%).
14	Umariya	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (92.5 %).
Overall Comment		It is a provision from central government to appoint cook cum helpers from unprivileged community. Therefore it was found to be practiced in all districts except in that case where sufficient cook cum helpers were not available. The case may be taken of remote rural areas where cooks are not easily found throughout for complete academic year. Due to trend of seasonal migration.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools		
1	Shajapur	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
2	Bhopal	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
3	Sehore	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
4	Rajgarh	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
5	Vidisha	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
6	Damoh	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
7	Rewa	The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals.

8	Shahdol	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
9	Ashok Nagar	The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas.
10	Anooppur	Regular payment to cook cum helper is one of the motivational factor by which they regularly cook food and in 37 of the schools they receive their remuneration regularly.
11	Guna	Remuneration to cooks and helper was being paid regularly in 68.2 and 88.9 percent of primary and middle schools.
12	Harda	Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices. In most of the schools remuneration paid to the cooks cum helper regularly who belongs to weaker section. Among 20 percent of the schools remuneration paid to the cooks cum helper not regularly, this irregularity influences the working of cooking staff.
13	Sheopur	It has been disclosed that in 85 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In the district cook cum helpers were also found to be paid 800/- rupees monthly which was less than the norms.
14	Umariya	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
Overall Comment		Cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen		
1	Shajapur	In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency whereas in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in 7.5 percent of the visited schools cooked meals are served by centralized kitchen of nagar palikas and NGOs.
2	Bhopal	In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency. While, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in all visited schools of urban areas (8 schools) the "NANDI FOUNDATION", a Hyderabad-based corporation, is providing meals as it has been engaged by the city to provide the mid-day meal for all the schools in the city.
3	Sehore	In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency. While, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in 15 percent of the visited schools meals are served by centralized kitchen of nagar palikas and NGOs
4	Rajgarh	NIL
5	Vidisha	In urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in 10 percent visited schools of urban areas NGOs are found to be providing the MDM to the schools.
6	Damoh	In 3 schools (7.5%) of urban areas nagar palika and cook appointed by the departments are engaged as implementing agency.
7	Rewa	In none of the visited schools of the district food was being found to be served by centralized kitchen. In urban areas PTA were found to be serving MDM.

8	Shahdol	In none of the visited schools located in either of the region food was being served by centralized kitchen. PTA members engaged by education department were found to be serving MDM in schools located in Urban areas.
9	Ashok Nagar	Nil.
10	Anooppur	Nil.
11	Guna	Nil.
12	Harda	Nil.
13	Sheopur	Nil.
14	Umariya	Nil.
Overall Comment		Centralized kitchen was only found in one of the 14 districts visited of the state. In Bhopal NANDI FOUNDATION", a Hyderabad-based corporation, has been contracted by the city to provide the mid-day meal for all the schools in the city.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved		
1	Shajapur	In 35 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation.
2	Bhopal	In 65 percent of the visited schools of rural areas SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools.
3	Sehore	In 33 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation.
4	Rajgarh	In maximum schools SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. An NGO named "Geetanjali Memorial Sewa Samiti" is found to be serving MDM in KGBV hostel. In some schools MDM scheme was even found to be managed by PTA members.
5	Vidisha	In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are occupied for implementing MDM. In remaining 90 percent of the visited schools of rural areas SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools.
6	Damoh	In 92.5 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools.
7	Rewa	Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. In all schools located in rural areas (87.5 %) SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools.
8	Shahdol	In 32 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by HGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation.
9	Ashok Nagar	In 95 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools, while in remaining 5 percent schools PTA members were engaged as implementing agency for cooking and serving MDM to children.
10	Anooppur	In school of Anuppur district, MDM served through SHGs.
11	Guna	MDM activity is mostly done by SHGs. 90 percent of the schools had SHGs for MDM activities. In few schools it was implemented through Panchayat/NagarPalika and through cook cum helper appointed by the department.
12	Harda	Mid Day Meal Scheme also provide a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate workingwomen from the burden of cooking at home during the day. In these and other ways, women and girl children have a special stake in Mid Day Meal Scheme. In majority of the visited schools, SHG served the MDM through centralized kitchen.

13	Sheopur	In 75 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools, while in remaining 25 percent schools PTA members were engaged as implementing agency for cooking and serving MDM to children.
14	Umariya	In maximum schools SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. While in one of the visited school NGO was found to be serving MDM. In one school MDM scheme was even found to be managed by PTA members.
Overall Comment		SHGs are formed for the execution of MDMS in rural areas. Therefore in all schools located in rural areas either Primary or at Middle level, MDM was being served by SHGs which was formed of women of unprivileged community.
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?		
1	Shajapur	As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 27 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 32.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM.
2	Bhopal	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (70 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. As revealed above "NANDI FOUNDATION" is serving MDM in all middle and primary schools of urban Bhopal
3	Sehore	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular maximum visited schools. The mode of payments was in the form of cheques in maximum schools,
4	Rajgarh	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (52 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis through Cheque, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash.
5	Vidisha	Empirical observations and the data available illustrate that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. Though, the mode of payments either cash payment or through banks was found to be different depending upon the implementing agency i.e. by SHG or NGO.
6	Damoh	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in less than 50 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In the district cook cum helpers were also found to be paid 750/- rupees monthly. The center state proportion is 75:25. Therefore, through available data it can be comprehended that the state share has not been released in the accounts of cooks cum helpers. That is why they are being provided 750 rupees which is central eshare.
7	Rewa	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (80 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government
8	Shahdol	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in majority of schools visited. The mode of payments was in the form of Cheque in maximum schools.

9	Ashok Nagar	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 85 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In the district cook cum helpers were also found to be paid 1100/- rupees monthly which was more than the norms.
10	Anoopur	In Annupur, 12 cook cum helper received their remuneration in cash and 28 receive in cheque
11	Guna	One thousand rupees is being paid to the cook and helpers engaged in MDM activity. The mode of payment in 75 percent of schools is cheque and cash is given in rest of the cases.
12	Harda	In most of the schools payment made through cheque of Rs 1000to cook cum helper. It is observed that cooking itself is a skill and should be appreciated if some type of award given to the best performed school in term of following all the MDM norms.
13	Sheopur	The main mode of payment was found to be through banking channel, while in some schools cash payments were also made to cooks.
14	Umariya	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (52 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis through Cheque, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash.
Overall Comment		The payment fixed by central government of rupees 1000 monthly si being paid in maximum schools. The central government provides rupees 750, while state government share is of 250 rupees monthly.
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)		
1	Shajapur	It has been found that in Shajapur district OBCs constitute a large proportion of population. Hence in 23 out of 40 visited schools women of OBC community was found to be implementing MDM scheme. Second major social community serving MDM was women of SC, followed by ST and others.
2	Bhopal	In maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by SC, ST and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly, in maximum schools women of OBC community were found to be engaged as helpers followed by SC community. Women of other castes were found in 5 out of 40 schools.
3	Sehore	In maximum number of visited schools of Sehore district women of minority followed by OBC, S.C. and S.T. and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly the group of helpers belonged to general community followed by ST, SC and OBC community.
4	Rajgarh	In most of the visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. In Rajgarh district in maximum schools women of SC community were found to be engaged as cooks followed by ST and OBC community. Women of other castes were found in 4 out of 40 schools.
5	Vidisha	In majority of visited schools women of OBC community followed by SC, general and minority community were found to be forming SHGs and taking care of the MDM.
6	Damoh	In nearly all visited schools women of OBC community followed by ST, SC and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly, in maximum schools women of OBC community were found to be engaged as helpers followed by SC community.
7	Rewa	In maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by ST, minority, general and SC community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly, in maximum schools women of SC community were found to be engaged as helpers followed by OBC community. Women of other caste were found in 6 out of 40 schools.

8	Shahdol	In majority of visited schools of Shahdol district women of SC community followed by ST and OBC community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly the group of helpers belonged to OBC followed by ST and SC community.
9	Ashok Nagar	The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of minority and general community followed by ST and were found to be forming SHGs.
10	Anooppur	It was found that in Annupur cook belong to OBC (22), SC (9) and ST (6).
11	Guna	The cooks and helpers involved in MDM activity came from OBCs., STs and SCs. None of their members were from minority group or any other group.
12	Harda	In the district of Harda it was found that highest numbers of ST then OBC were working as cook cum helper under MDM. Less number of Sc and people belonging to minority were doing the work of cook.
13	Sheopur	The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of minority community followed by ST , SC, OBC and general were found to be forming SHGs
14	Umariya	Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. In Umariya district in maximum schools women of SC community were found to be engaged as cooks followed by ST and OBC community. Women of other caste were found in 5 out of 40 schools.
Overall Comment		The social composition of cooks cum helpers was found to be based on the proportion of population resides in a particular habitation. For example Rewwa, Umariya and Shahdol districts consisted of higher proportion of tribal population, therefore the cooks cum helpers in these districts belonged to tribal community. Similarly in Shajapur district women of OBC community contributed to major proportion of cooks cum helpers. In Rajgarh district SC women were found to be involved in the execution of MDMS. In Sheopur district in maximum schools wwomen from minority community formed their own SHG for serving MDM.

13. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use		
1	Shajapur	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving hot cooked meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 50 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency.
2	Bhopal	In good number of schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 62 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency.
3	Sehore	Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage.
4	Rajgarh	Unfortunately, of all the school surveyed, in 50 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals was not available as per the norms. In most of the schools an abandoned room in the school building itself was being used for preparing the meals.

5	Vidisha	The teachers highlighted the constraints such as inadequate cooking and dining space, insufficient utensils and storage facility and limited time allocated for serving the food. Most of the schools visited had no permanent kitchen shed. Nearly half had no kitchen shed at all.
6	Damoh	In nearly 65 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (17.5 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds.
7	Rewa	In more than half (52.5%) of the schools visited by MI team, the pucca kitchen was to be found constructed and in use. In nearly 12 percent of the visited schools kitchen sheds were not available.
8	Shahdol	Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage.
9	Ashok Nagar	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be inadequate. In nearly 47 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency.
10	Anooppur	In majority of the schools cooked in pucca kitchen i.e., 85 percent and in case of one school meal was cooked in the school kitchen.
11	Guna	In more than 70 percent of school food was being served in the constructed place which was in use.
12	Harda	In most of the schools of Harda pucca constructed kitchen are available and that is used also for the purpose of MDM. In three of the visited schools kitchen were constructed not taken use because meal was cooked by SHG in more than one school therefore they cook meal of all the school together and distribute it and not use the constructed kitchen of that particular school.
13	Sheopur	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be inadequate. In nearly 55 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency.
14	Umariya	The long term viability and success of this program must be linked to the provision of basic infrastructure required for efficient implementation of the program such that there is minimum distraction to the teachers as well as the students due to the program. Hence of all the school surveyed, in more than 80 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals. Was found to be in use.
Overall Comment		Due to government efforts in strengthening infrastructural facilities in school, maximum schools have the availability of kitchen sheds cum stores for cooking meals under MDMS. The construction of kitchen sheds was also found in process in many schools which do not have kitchen sheds.
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available		
1	Shajapur	About one-fourth proportion of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either in open place or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.
2	Bhopal	In about 7.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.
3	Sehore	In majority of schools the kitchen sheds were available barring a few visited schools where pucca Kitchen-cum-store was not available for cooking.

4	Rajgarh	It was found that majority of schools do not possess the required facilities to run the scheme in a satisfactory manner. It shows that adequate physical facilities for the management of MDMS are available only in 50% schools, which is not a satisfactory situation for Rajgarh district.
5	Vidisha	It was revealed that in 23 out of 40 visited schools kitchen sheds were not available for cooking MDM. In the schools where Mid-Day Meal was served did not have any dining space and the food was served either in the veranda or in an abandoned classroom
6	Damoh	About 17.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either in open space or in their own space/home.
7	Rewa	About 27.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned. Food was being prepared either in open space or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.
8	Shahdol	About 17.5percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in their own space/home.
9	Ashok Nagar	In another 45 percent schools where kitchen sheds were not constructed the MDM was found to be cooked in very unsafe and unhygienic place. During rainy seasons the problem becomes severe.
10	Anoopur	In few schools, pacca kitchen not sanctioned.
11	Guna	In about 15 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.
12	Harda	In few schools, pacca kitchen not sanctioned.
13	Sheopur	In 5 percent schools kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by SHG, in another 5 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. In 20 percent schools kitchen sheds for cooking MDM was not yet sanctioned by the government
14	Umariya	It was found that only 5 percent schools could not possess the required facilities to run the scheme in a satisfactory manner.
Overall Comment		Except some schools, in all schools government has successfully provided kitchen sheds in all schools. But inspite of that in some schools the kitchen sheds were not used, as it was not found to be safe for cooking. The SHGs cooked food at their homes and distributed in schools where there was no kitchen sheds cum stores. The quality of kitchen sheds was not found to be good of those schools which were situated in remote rural areas.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year		
1	Shajapur	As confirmed by district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.
2	Bhopal	As confirmed by district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.

3	Sehore	As confirmed by district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.
4	Rajgarh	As confirmed by district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.
5	Vidisha	As confirmed by district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.
6	Damoh	As ascertained by district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.
7	Rewa	Monitoring and evaluation tasks are scarcely performed due to insufficient staff. It is next to impossible for a Non Feeding Officer to monitor and evaluate all the schools in a district. M&E is a management task and only skilled professional can effectively perform the same. It is learned that NMS is one of the sectors in the Government wing in which training is almost non-existent.
8	Shahdol	As per the information furnished by the district level officials a monitoring meeting is organized under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat in the first week of month in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all blocks and MDM officers concerned participate and review the working of MDMS.
9	Ashok Nagar	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
10	Anoopur	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
11	Guna	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
12	Harda	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
13	Sheopur	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
14	Umariya	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
Overall Comment		As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.

ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year		
1	Shajapur	As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
2	Bhopal	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
3	Sehore	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
4	Rajgarh	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
5	Vidisha	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
6	Damoh	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
7	Rewa	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
8	Shahdol	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
9	Ashok Nagar	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
10	Anoopur	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
11	Guna	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
12	Harda	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
13	Sheopur	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
14	Umariya	The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.
Overall Comment		The state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

MDM_SHAJAPUR

3. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
In pursuance of the efforts towards the attainment of the objectives of universalisation of Primary Education & improvement in the nutritional health standard of the growing children, the district has revamped the mid day meal scheme, with guidelines from the GOMP, to replace 'Dalya' with nutritious cooked meal in the form of Dal-Roti-Sabji. This has helped in improving universalisation of primary education, by increasing Enrollment, retention rate and attendance and simultaneously improving the nutritional status of students in primary classes. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
NIL
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been from the study that in less than 55 percent and in about 55 percent schools only students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quantity and quality of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient as per their requirement. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of Shajapur district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4691. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 117 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools as well as Primary schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 68 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 81 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 65 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 57 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 66 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 10 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 7 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 16 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

4. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Shajapur district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 65 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 75 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools. In the remaining 25 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains. (Table 3.1)

5. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

b. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.

6. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 25 (62.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

7. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of food distribution under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of untouchability even within the school premises during the mid-day meal distribution in 25 percent of the visited schools especially, where students of all castes study. It was noticeable that children of upper castes were not found to be taking MDM, as it had been cooked by cook from unprivileged community. The caste or religious bias also has a very strong class nature. The resistance to the programme by some parents was not only originated from feudal social relations but also from the existing class relations. As many of the caste Hindu parents reasoned their animosity towards the programme: However, as mentioned above, this was not the case everywhere. In many villages MI team has found children of all socio-economic background sharing the food sitting on a single line. As it happened, in these schools the food was found to be of a much better quality with a variation in the menu.

8. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (27.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 70 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 30 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

9. Community Mobilization

i.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
	The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
ii.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
	Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in less than 50 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. (Table 5.1)
iii.	Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv.	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
	There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.
v.	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. PTA members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
vi.	Contribution made by the community for MDM
	Besides helping the implementation agency in the procurement of food stuff, preparation of menu, and supervising the preparation of the food and distribution, the community, was also found to be contributing in the form of: providing voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, contributing free vegetables, spices etc. from time to time in only 10-15 percent of the visited schools of the district.
vii.	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
	As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.

10. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 70 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 40 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

11. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (10 % of the visited schools).
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
Central Government ↓ State Government ↓ CEO Zilla Panchayat ↓ CEO Block Panchayat ↓ SHG/NGO Account

iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

12. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 27.5 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that that in 100 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 77 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eatin.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 67 percent schools.

13. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (82.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.

iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency. While, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in 7.5 percent of the visited schools are served by centralized kitchen of nagar palikas and NGOs.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 35 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools , except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 27 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 32.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others).
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. It has been found that in Shajapur district OBCs constitute a large proportion of population. Hence in 23 out of 40 visited schools women of OBC community was found to be implementing MDM scheme. Second major social community serving MDM was women of SC, followed by ST and others. (Table 7.3)

14. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 50 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (15% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in 5 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
About one-fourth proportion of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school. (Table 8.1)

15. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
At block level the BRCCs of all development blocks, CEO-Janpad Panchayat of the district are assigned the work for management and monitoring of MDMS
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

16. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

SHAJAPUR MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S. Shajapur	Shajapur	2322-0605847	Middle
2	M.S. Makodi	Shajapur	2322-0605004	Middle
3	P.S. Makodi	Shajapur	2322-0605002	Primary
4	P.S. Bikla Khedi	Shajapur	2322-0616901	Primary
5	M.S. Bikla Khedi	Shajapur	2322-0616902	Middle
6	M.S. Toda	Shajapur	2322-0605848	Middle
7	P.S. Talabdera	Shajapur	2322-0611704	Primary
8	M.S. Susner	Shajapur	2322-0608106	Middle
9	M.S.Boys, Itwariya Susner	Susner	2322-0300109	Middle
10	M.S. Girls Susner	Susner	2322-0300110	Middle
11	P.S. Girls. Susner	Susner	2322-0300103	Primary
12	M.S.Boys. Susner	Susner	2322-0300101	Middle
13	M.S. Gelana	Susner	2322-0301203	Middle
14	P.S. Badiya	Susner	2322-0304601	Primary
15	M.S. Badiya	Susner	2322-0304602	Middle
16	P.S. Sarsi	Susner	2322-0305001	Primary
17	M.S. Boys. Modi	Susner	2322-0300405	Middle
18	P.S. Girls. Modi	Susner	2322-0300404	Primary
19	P.S. Girls. Modi	Susner	2322-0300406	Primary
20	M.S. Borkhedi kanval	Susner	2322-0301302	Middle
21	M.S. Meana	Susner	2322-0302002	Middle
22	M.S. Girls. Badnod	Barod	2322-0110809	Middle
23	M.S. Rozhani	Barod	2322-0100502	Middle
24	P.S. Rozhani	Barod	2322-0100501	Primary
25	P.S. Jahangirpur	Barod	2322-0110601	Primary
26	M.S. Badnod	Barod	2322-0109602	Middle
27	M.S. Jahangirpur	Barod	2322-0110604	Middle
28	M.S. Barkheda	Barod	2322-0104703	Middle
29	P.S.Rughana	M.Barodia	2322-0406701	Primary
30	M.S. Boys. Badodiya	M.Barodia	2322-0406104	Middle
31	P.S. Gudhravan	Nalkheda	2322-0202201	Primary
32	M.S. Boys. Nal kheda	Nalkheda	2322-0202114	Middle
33	M.S. Gudhravan	Nalkheda	2322-0202203	Middle
34	P.S. Girls. Nal kheda	Nalkheda	2322-0202107	Primary
35	P.S. Bhyana	Shujalpur	2322-0700803	Primary
36	M.S. Shujalpur mandi	Shujalpur	2322-0709020	Middle
37	M.S. Shujalpur mandi(BTI)	Shujalpur	2322-0709018	Middle
38	M.S.Boys. Tanodiya	Agar- Malwa	2322-0803106	Middle
39	M.S. Girls. Tanodiya	Agar- Malwa	2322-0803107	Middle
40	M.S. Nipaniya bejnath	Agar- Malwa	2322-0800303	Middle

SHAJAPUR_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	84.6	02	15.4	13	100.0
Middle Schools	24	88.9	03	11.1	27	100.0
Total	35	87.5	05	12.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	538	131	100.0	973	108	100.0	1511	116	100.0
Middle	246	123	100.0	2934	117	100.0	3180	118	100.0
Total	784	131	100.0	3907	115	100.0	4691	117	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	454	114	84.4	664	74	68.2	1118	86	74.0
Middle	183	92	74.4	1897	76	65.0	2080	77	65.4
Total	637	106	81.3	2561	75	65.5	3198	80	68.2

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	305	76	56.7	644	27	66.2	949	42	62.8
Middle	149	25	60.1	1586	63	54.1	2135	61	67.0
Total	444	59	56.6	2230	54	57.1	2674	55	57.0

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	392	98	93.0	609	76	61.8	993	53	65.7
Middle	183	92	74.4	1906	65	65.0	2089	77	65.7
Total	575	96	73.3	2507	53	64.2	3082	70	65.7

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	92.3	01	7.7	13	100.0
Middle	26	96.3	01	3.7	27	100.0
Total	38	95.0	02	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	76.9	03	23.1	13	100.0
Middle	22	81.5	05	18.5	27	100.0
Total	32	80.0	08	20.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	08	61.5	05	38.5	13	100.0
Middle	17	63.0	10	37.0	27	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	03	23.1	10	76.9	13	100.0
Middle	08	29.6	19	70.4	27	100.0
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	06	46.2	07	53.8	13	100.0
Middle Schools	12	44.4	15	55.6	27	100.0
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	04	30.8	09	69.2	13	100.0
Middle Schools	07	25.9	20	74.1	27	100.0
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	02	5.0
SHG	35	87.5
NGO	02	5.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	01	2.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	9	69.0	4	30.0	13	100.0
Middle Schools	18	66.7	9	33.3	27	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	10	25.0	7	17.5
ST	5	12.5	6	15.0
OBC	23	57.5	21	52.5
Minority	1	2.5	1	2.5
Any Others	5	12.5	3	11.1

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	21	52.5
Constructed and not in use	9	15.0
Under Constriction	2	5.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

BHOPAL_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a) Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
To increase enrolment, retention, attendance and reduce drop-out rate of children in all government aided and unaided schools MDM scheme was initiated in including madarsas of the country. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
It is evident from the data above that in 95 percent of the visited schools hot cooked MDM is been served regularly. The remaining 5 percent schools complaint because in these schools MDM was been served by an NGO "NANDI FOUNDATION". Children were not satisfied with the chapattis being served by the foundation, as when the chapattis loses its warmth it becomes difficult for students to swallow. The process of cooking starts at 4.00 am in due to large number of schools. By the time or till 1.00 pm when students take meals the problem occurs.
iii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
Regarding MDM the condition of Barasia block of the district was found to be very pathetic. Both quantity and quality of meals was not found to be good in the visited schools of Barasia block. It was reported in schools of urban areas that none of the child was satisfied with the quality of food being provided by an NGO "Nandi Foundation". The chapattis being served by the NGO was machine made hence, children did not like it. A teacher revealed that "about half the children like the food at home better, and half the children like the food at school better." The PTA members had mixed views on the quality of the meal in the local school where Nandi Foundation has a contract from the city to provide meals. The general opinion was that poorer slum dwellers thought it was better food or the same as what they received at home, while those who were better off often complained. As far as quantity of food is concerned many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. However, others complained that the scheme left many of the students hungry. (Table 1.2)
b) Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of Bhopal district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 2521. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 194 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 69 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 70 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 69 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 56 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 10 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 13 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of only 1 percent which can be considered. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Bhopal district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 60 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (85%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 80 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 20 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains (Table 3.1)

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 27 (67.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of Bhopal district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 32 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Bhopal district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap. It was reported in many cases that the children defied the mandates of their parents and shared the food together with their friends.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
It was observed during the visit that a caste based hostility and antagonism rove in some of the entire villages for no doubt. The fact that there is discrimination in the mid-day meal scheme is really stunning. In fact this is against the Supreme Court order. In other words it is a contempt of court. It was also established that issues of untouchability and casteism had remained in villages where people of all castes reside. The extents of humiliation and dishonour faced by the Dalit children are unexplainable. However when they say that they have a dislike for going to school the certain degree of mental trauma could be understood.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.
As observed by MI team that in only some schools (37.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum number of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily.
It was observed in very few visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in less than 50 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of Barasia block, whereas in other two block of the district President of PTA sometimes come to school and check the quality of MDM. PTA members were found to be least interested in school activities because since last two years PTA has not been constituted in the state.. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The upper primary schools visited covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools. Nevertheless, involvement of the communities on a periodic basis could be a possibility.
vii. vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. Being closely transaction-intensive in nature the success of the programme depends upon the local community, particularly upon the parents. The stories of successful implementation of the programme from some schools are at the same time suggestive of the active participation of the local communities. Not involving the communities has proved to be a great barrier for the execution of the scheme.

8. MIS: -

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 75 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management: -

i.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (20 % of the visited schools).
ii.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i.	Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
	Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of 40 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department (Table 6.1)
ii.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (32 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.
iii.	Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in 70 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
iv.	Who administers these medicines?
	In all the 70 percent schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v.	Number of school where iodized salt is used
	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 77.5 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compare to primary level.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency. While, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in all visited schools of urban areas (8 schools of the total) an In Bhopal, the "NANDI FOUNDATION", a Hyderabad-based corporation, has been contracted by the city to provide the mid-day meal for all the schools in the city. (Table 7.1)
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. Payment of the conversion cost and wages for cooking was made directly to the groups through cheque. In 65 percent of the visited schools of rural areas SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools.
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (70 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. As revealed above "NANDI FOUNDATION" is serving MDM in all middle and primary schools of urban Bhopal. They had employed 4 head cooks to prepare chapattis and <i>dal</i> . They are being paid rupees 6000 monthly, whereas the cooks are paid rupees 4000 monthly. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through cheque as well as cash. . As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 25 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 37.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by SC, ST and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly, in maximum schools women of OBC community were found to be engaged as helpers followed by SC community. Women of other caste were found in 5 out of 40 schools. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 62 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (7.5 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in 10 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In about 7.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
As per information furnished by state level officials there are two task managers and two quality monitors are recruited in Bhopal district to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As per information furnished by district level concerned officials district level officials, in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO-Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information provided by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

BHOPAL MDM**1. Access:**

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S. Kalapani	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0211101	Middle
2	P.S. Kalapani	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0217712	Primary
3	M.S. Saleaya	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0216602	Middle
4	M.S. Ratanpur	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0217902	Middle
5	P.S. Ratanpur	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0217901	Primary
6	P.S. Amravd kala	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0210602	Primary
7	M.S. Amravd kala	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0210601	Middle
8	P.S. Damkhedi	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0217101	Primary
9	M.S. Damkhedi	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0207303	Middle
10	M.S. Girls. Jaslok	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0305603	Middle
11	M.S. Barkheda bhel	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0304704	Middle
12	M.S. Deepshikha	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0303801	Middle
13	M.S. Bhopal	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0303806	Middle
14	P.S. Deepshikha	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0303802	Primary
15	M.S. Surjnagar	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0303602	Middle
16	P.S. Surjnagar	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0303601	Primary
17	P.S. Bhopal	Fanda (Urban)	2332-0303805	Primary
18	M.S. Kekaria	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0204701	Middle
19	P.S. Ratibad	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0203501	Primary
20	P.S. Sikndrabad	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0203802	Primary
21	M.S. Tilakhedi	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0203602	Middle
22	M.S. Neelbad	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0213102	Middle
23	P.S. Neelbad	Fanda(Rural)	2332-0213101	Primary
24	M.S. Malikhedi	Fanda(Rural)	2332-	Middle
25	M.S. Berasiya	Berasiya	2332-0135702	Middle
26	M.S. Gunga	Berasiya	2332-0102508	Middle
27	P.S. Berasiya	Berasiya	2332-0135711	Primary
28	M.S. Bhojpura	Berasiya	2332-0124102	Middle
29	P.S. Bhojpura	Berasiya	2332-0124101	Primary
30	P.S. Khatakhedi	Berasiya	2332-0101702	Primary
31	P.S. Girls. Berasiya	Berasiya	2332-0134004	Primary
32	M.S. Girls. Berasiya	Berasiya	2332-0134020	Middle
33	P.S. Girls Bsai	Berasiya	2332-0105701	Primary
34	P.S.Boys. Bsai	Berasiya	2332-0105705	Primary
35	P.S.Jajnkhedhi	Berasiya	2332-013301	Primary
36	M.S.Najirabad	Berasiya	2332-	Middle
37	M.S. Khatakhedi	Berasiya	2332-	Middle
38	M.S. Kutkipur	Berasiya	2332-	Middle
39	P.S. Nadagaovn	Berasiya	2332-	Primary
40	P.S. Girls Harra kheda	Berasiya	2332-0118803	Primary

BHOPAL_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1131	226	100.0	2339	167	100.0	3470	183	100.0
Middle	1390	174	100.0	2627	202	100.0	4017	191	100.0
Total	2521	194	100.0	4966	184	100.0	7487	187	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	752	150	66.4	1560	111	66.6	2312	121	66.6
Middle	1005	126	72.3	1860	143	70.8	2865	136	71.3
Total	1757	135	69.6	3420	126	68.8	5177	129	69.1

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	666	133	58.9	992	71	42.4	1658	87	47.8
Middle	696	87	50.1	1202	92	45.8	1898	90	47.2
Total	1362	105	53.9	2194	81	44.2	3556	89	47.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	678	136	60.0	1417	101	60.6	2095	110	60.4
Middle	707	88	51.0	1419	109	54.0	2126	101	52.9
Total	1385	107	54.9	2836	105	57.2	4221	105	56.4

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100.0
Middle Schools	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	buffer stock					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100.0
Middle Schools	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100.0
Middle Schools	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	31.6	13	68.4	19	100.0
Middle Schools	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	100.0
Total	15	37.5	25	62.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	42.1	11	57.9	19	100.0
Middle Schools	8	38.1	13	61.9	21	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	9	47.4	10	52.6	19	100.0
Middle Schools	7	33.3	14	66.7	21	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	6	15.0
SHG	26	65.0
NGO	8	20.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	52.6	9	47.4	19	100.0
Middle Schools	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100.0
ST	6	75.0	2	25.0	8	100.0
OBC	22	56.4	17	43.6	39	100.0
Minority	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	0.0
Any Others	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	25	62.5
Constructed and not in use	3	7.5
Under Constriction	4	10
Sanctioned but constriction not started	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_SEHORE

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM
I. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
The National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is under implementation in the State. Cooked, complete & nutritious Mid Day Meal is served to all the children of Government primary schools. This not only helps in increased enrolment & attendance but also helps in improving the nutritional status of the growing children. However, in all the visited schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly. (Table 1.1)
II. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Not Applicable
III. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.
IV. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
Empirical observations show that children who support the family in earning daily bread are the ones with low health and nutritional levels and whose participation in school processes tends to be conspicuously inhibited and slow. In about 67 and 62 percent of the visited schools only children were satisfied with the quality and quantity of food being served under MDM programme. Despite having complaints on the quality of the meal served children of rural areas and BPL families had the meals. However, a section of the children, belonging to the relatively affluent section, were inclined to skip the meal, mainly because of the poor quality in urban areas of the district. It was found that some such children who used to share the Mid-Day Meal had now stopped doing so as the quality had deteriorated. However, they appeared keen to share the meal if the quality was improved. Most of the parents had a lot of complaints about the quality of the meal. While a majority of them had a relatively affluent background, the poor also grumbled against the poor quality of the food. Many of the parents demanded that the Mid-Day Meal be continued in the schools with improved quality. As far as quantity of meal is concerned many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. The community even complained that the scheme left many of the students hungry. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of Sehore district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4930. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 123 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located in urban areas was found to be less than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in the visited schools of Sehore district was 2944. The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal was reported to be 60 percent of the total enrolled. As was reported by the teachers, poor children, especially girls, majority of whom belonged to the SC, ST and Muslim communities, were the greatest beneficiaries. Nevertheless, there were some sections, mainly belonging to upper classes, who expressed their reservation on the Mid-Day Meal at the upper primary level. Notwithstanding the reservations, the wider public in the rural areas seemed to have accepted the programme as a relevant intervention. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. However, the number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit was far less than MDM register. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be significantly more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 55 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 5 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 8 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 10 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
The FCI is responsible for the continuous availability of adequate food grains in its Depots [and in Principal Distribution Centers in the case of North East Region]. It allows lifting of food grains for any month/quarter up to one month in advance so that supply chain of food grains remains uninterrupted. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Sehore district. While in schools situated in remote areas were not able to get food grains in time due to lack of transportation problem. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum visited schools. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the MDM Programme. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 70 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools. In the remaining 25 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains. (Table 3.1)

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 30 (75%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 25 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Mid day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, mid day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school children. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices. Therefore it can be elucidated that in maximum number of visited schools of Sehore district no visible gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI team.

6. Menu: -

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.
As observed by MI team that in only some schools (75 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in more than 80 percent of the visited schools in Sehore district food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in some visited schools of the district very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.

Community Mobilization:

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS.
State government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 35 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Due to lack of concern mothers did not come to schools, leaving their home work or other work. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. PTA members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
Besides helping the implementation agency in the procurement of food stuff, preparation of menu, and supervising the preparation of the food and distribution, the community, was also found to be contributing in the form of: providing voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, contributing free vegetables, spices etc. from time to time in only 10-15 percent of the visited schools of the district.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
As far as participation in monitoring activities the literate group of PTA members believed that even if they monitor MDMS and suggest some reformative measures nobody would implement or follow it. That is why they took least interest or bothered about the current status of MDMS implementation.

7. MIS:

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 50 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 30 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

8. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (25 % of the visited schools).

ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: Central Government ↓ State Government ↓ CEO Zilla Pnachayat ↓ CEO Block Panchayat ↓ SHG/NGO Account
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

9. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children at block level. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 35 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done annually.
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A
The MDMS is also being used to support administration of six monthly doses of de-worming medication and Vitamin A supplementation, weekly doses of iron and folic acid supplements, and other micronutrients depending on common deficiencies found in the local area. However, in 62.5 percent schools children were provided micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, and vitamin) regularly.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in more than 80 percent schools.

10. Status of Cook cum Helpers

<p>i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.</p>
<p>Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 77 percent schools. However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.</p>
<p>ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools .</p>
<p>The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.</p>
<p>iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen.</p>
<p>In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency. While, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in 15 percent of the visited schools are served by centralized kitchen of nagar palikas and NGOs.</p>
<p>iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved.</p>
<p>In 33 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. (Table 7.1)</p>
<p>v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?</p>
<p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular maximum visited schools. The mode of payments was in the form of cheques in maximum schools, while in some schools where MDMS was managed by NGOs payments were made in cash. (Table 7.2)</p>
<p>vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p>
<p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools of Sehore district women of minority followed by OBC, S.C. and S.T. and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly the group of helpers belonged to be from general community followed by ST, SC and OBC community. (Table 7.3)</p>

11. Infrastructure

<p>i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p>
<p>Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage. On no account should kitchen-cum-stores have thatched roofs or other inflammables, like straw, bamboo and synthetic material, whereas, in maximum visited schools of Sehore district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. (Table 8.1)</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p>
<p>Kitchen-cum-store is a vital part of the mid day meal scheme. Absence of kitchen-cum-store or inadequate facilities would expose children to food poisoning and other health hazards as well as fire accidents. Therefore it can be comprehended that in few visited schools only pucca Kitchen-cum-store was not available for cooking.</p>

12. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

13. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
In the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

SEHORE_SSA**1. Access:**

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S.N.	Name of School	Block	Dise Code	Category
1	P.S. Chinotha	Ashta	2333-0103301	Primary
2	M.S. Alipur	Ashta	2333-0127943	Middle
3	P.S. Shyampura	Ashta	2333-0117101	Primary
4	M.S. Kila Ashta	Ashta	2333-0127942	Middle
5	P.S. Kila Ashta	Ashta	2333-0127901	Primary
6	M.S. Girls Kotri	Ashta	2333-0108720	Middle
7	P.S.Nangipura	Ashta	2333-0116501	Primary
8	M.S. Ashta	Ashta	2333-0127946	Middle
9	M.S. Bedakhedi	Ashta	2333-0108803	Middle
10	M.S. Pagariya hat	Ashta	2333-0119902	Middle
11	P.S. Pagariya hat	Ashta	2333-0119901	Primary
12	P.S. Rampur kala	Ashta	2333-0121101	Primary
13	P.S. Sigar chori	Ashta	2333-0126301	Primary
14	M.S. Rampur kala	Ashta	2333-0121104	Middle
15	P.S. Kilerma	Ashta	2333-0106601	Primary
16	M.S. Channotha	Ashta	2333-0103302	Middle
17	M.S. Sidhikgang	Ashta	2333-0120507	Middle
18	M.S Amlaha	Ichchawar	2333-0304501	Middle
19	M.S. Semli	Ichchawar	2333-0302201	Middle
20	P.S. Smapura	Ichchawar	2333-0303301	Primary
21	M.S. Boys. Banya	Bhudani	2333-0207101	Middle
22	M.S. Pilikrar	Bhudani	2333-0205802	Middle
23	P.S. Pandado	Bhudani	2333-0206201	Primary
24	M.S. Sehore	Sehore	2333-0500120	Middle
25	P.S. Neelkchhar	Bhudani	2333-0207501	Primary
26	M.S. Neelkchhar	Bhudani	2333-0207502	Middle
27	M.S. No.2 Sehore	Sehore	2333-0500115	Middle
28	P.S. Napla Khedi	Sehore	2333-0513701	Primary
29	P.S. Sehore	Sehore	2333-0533807	Primary
30	P.S. Jamuniya tenk	Sehore	2333-0506101	Primary
31	M.S. Uanchakhedi	Sehore	2333-0206302	Middle
32	P.S. Nas-ganj	Nas-ganj	2333-0400104	Primary
33	M.S. Nas-ganj	Nas-ganj	2333-0400126	Middle
34	M.S. Balagaovn	Nas-ganj	2333-0404301	Middle
35	P.S. Balagaovn	Nas-ganj	2333-0404304	Primary
36	P.S. Akablya	Nas-ganj	2333-0417501	Primary
37	P.S. Chinch	Nas-ganj	2333-0415303	Primary
38	P.S. Neelkanth	Nas-ganj	2333-0415002	Primary
39	M.S. Girls. Ladkui	Nas-ganj	2333-0406707	Middle
40	M.S.Chhidgavn Moji	Nas-ganj	2333-0406103	Middle

SEHORE_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	100.0	00	0.0	19	100.0
Middle Schools	21	100.0	00	0.0	21	100.0
Total	40	100.0	00	0.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	491	163	100.0	1912	119	100.0	2403	126	100.0
Middle	435	108	100.0	2092	123	100.0	2527	120	100.0
Total	926	132	100.0	4004	121	100.0	4930	123	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	443	147	90.0	1035	64	54.1	1478	77	61.5
Middle	265	66	60.0	1201	70	57.4	1466	69	58.0
Total	708	101	76.0	2236	67	55.8	2944	44	59.7

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	422	140	85.9	905	56	47.3	1327	69	55.2
Middle	248	62	57.0	931	54	44.5	1179	56	46.6
Total	670	95	72.3	1836	55	45.8	2506	62	50.8

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	374	124	76.1	1103	68	57.6	1477	77	61.4
Middle	203	50	46.6	1052	61	52.0	1255	59	49.6
Total	577	82	62.3	2155	65	53.8	2732	68	55.4

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	68.5	6	31.5	19	100.0
Middle Schools	17	81.0	4	19.0	21	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100.0
Middle Schools	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100.0
Middle Schools	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100.0
Middle Schools	7	33.3	14	66.7	21	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	00
SHG	33	82.5
NGO	7	15.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Monthly	Payment of remuneration	
	No.	%
1000	40	100.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	15	53.5	13	46.5	28	100.0
ST	9	45.0	11	55.0	20	100.0
OBC	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100.0
Minority	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0
Any Others	5	31.5	11	68.5	16	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	29	72.5
Constructed but not in use	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM_RAJGARH

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	To boost Universalisation of education by improving enrolment, attendance, retention and learning levels of students, especially those belonging to disadvantaged sections MDM scheme was initiated in all government aided and unaided schools including madarasas of the country. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	It is evident from the analysis that in 3 out of 40 visited schools the hot cooked was not found to be served regularly by SHGs. During investigation it was revealed that these SHGs were having political affiliation, therefore no one could dare to question them if they did not provided meals to children regularly. Political affiliation of SHGs with sarpanch or any other leader was matter of great concern in rural areas.
iii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been from the study that in about 47 percent and in about 65 percent schools only students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient as per their requirement. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools.	In the 40 schools of Rajgarh district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5747. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 144 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 65 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled children. The percentage of children availing MDM in rural areas was less than urban areas, as the attendance ratio in rural areas was found to be comparatively less than urban areas. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visi.	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 59.5 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was even less than rural areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that during the time of visit by MI team children were absent on visit day due to holi festival. Children in urban areas take more interest in festivals as compared to children in rural areas. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or visit relatives and enjoy the festival. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. The data were copied from the MDM register and tallied with the teachers. According to records on previous day about 65.5 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 6 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 5 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase 10 percent which cannot be ignored as well. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same.
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Rajgarh district. In some schools it was reported that food grains were not delivered in time due to lack of transport facilities. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 80 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (87.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 75 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 25 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains (Table 3.1)

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 24 (60 %) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of Rajgarh district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 60 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of up to 1-3 months in some schools. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes in remote rural areas. It was also found that amount was not deposited at district level by CEO.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be taking non-institutional loans from moneylenders at very high rate of interest to continue the program. In some schools it was found that the cooking agency purchased the required food items on credit basis from vendors. Teachers/ headmasters were also found to be helping cooking agency to continue the feeding programme without any disruption.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Rajgarh district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM
In maximum number of visited schools students take the meal by queuing up themselves in a row depending upon the number of beneficiaries' children. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It was also observed that children of so called upper castes were found to be sitting separately making their own queue. The main venue is the verandah but in some schools classrooms, open courtyard or the kitchen hall (class rooms are converted into kitchen cum dining hall in some schools) was found to be used.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In some schools gender/community discrimination was observed in cooking/serving food. The children of upper castes were not availing MDM facility as they reported that the cook is from unprivileged community. They further reported that if the cook is appointed from their community they will take MDM.

6. Menu: -

<p>i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable</p>
<p>The primary objective of the MDMS is to eliminate hunger from the school campuses and thereby increase enrolment, retention and attendance rates. In Rajgarh, except a few areas these are not the primary aims in practice. For achieving quality, learning is a core aim and MDMS is viewed as an effort to provide nutritious food to school children but whether the same is in practice is a point of debate because the MDM menu does not reflect its aim. In most of the schools the bare menu prescribed by the Government is in practice with slight modifications here and therein majority of schools, the same chapatti and potato, through out the week are being served without any substantial quality additions. (Table 4.1)</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily</p>
<p>Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in about 65 percent of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.</p>
<p>iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily</p>
<p>In 35 percent schools the food becomes so monotonous that the rate of children skipping the noon meal is quite in certain areas. In almost all schools chappati with potato, potato is one of the cheapest and easily available vegetable in rural areas prepared in a most discouraging manner, continues to rule the roost. In some schools, however, teachers in association with local communities have effected modification to the menu. The monotony has de-motivated the student to a large extent even though they continue to take the meal due to their weak economic condition. Almost all respondents agreed that a modified menu would certainly make the programme more attractive</p>

7. Community Mobilization: -

<p>i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in only 20 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.</p>

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality, quantity and regularity of food being served. At the same time in large number of schools it was even reported that issues related to MDM is not been discussed.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
There is a need for continuous monitoring which is not there now. PTA/SMC must monitor the regularity and quality of the food supplied while PRIs, PTA e should evaluate. All officials in the field may be motivated and trained. Commitment is essential and must be ensured through proper mechanism. The GP ward members can take more initiatives as they are known to the locality and will be a more competent and reliable persons to guide them in that capacity. Responsibilities shall define and assigned to local teachers with permission for innovations wherever possible in a healthy competitive mood, which will benefit the student. There is a need for continuous support from the PTA. Mothers who are willing to associate with the programme may be permitted to do so. Or the work can be allocated to all parents who are willing to work for two-three days. In this way the quality can be increased. Public participation as a matter of policy could be promoted. MPTA shall shoulder the responsibility. It is better to have an exclusive person for the programme in each school.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The upper primary schools visited covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.
vii. vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.

8. MIS: -

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is disclosed that in about 60 percent schools MDM registers were in place, the names of enrolled children availing MDM was entered in the registers, but in 40 percent schools the registers were found to be updated daily.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.

iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management: -

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools. Although the foodgrain stock register was found to be maintained by 80 percent visited schools, while the details of cooks and helpers engaged in MDM programme was found to be maintained in 100 percent visited schools.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
The existing fund transfer process is indeed cumbersome and it has affected the management of the programme. There are too many actors and far many steps in the financial administration. MI team found that large number of schools had not received the fund in time due to reasons beyond their control. Many schools have big liabilities and in some schools the money sanctioned by the Government is inadequate and therefore running it with resources from out side.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

<p>i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of only 10 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)</p>
<p>ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?</p>
<p>Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows different types of answers regarding frequency of health check-up. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (7.5 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.</p>
<p>iii. Number of children given Vitamin A</p>
<p>Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 11 out of 40 visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically. De-worming tablets should be compulsorily made available to students belonging to areas with health related problems.</p>
<p>iv. Who administers these medicines?</p>
<p>In all schools (11 schools) the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.</p>
<p>v. Number of school where iodized salt is used</p>
<p>It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.</p>
<p>vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.</p>
<p>To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed ion the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 77.5 percent visited schools.</p>

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

<p>i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.</p>
<p>Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (75 %). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compare to primary level.</p>
<p>ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p>
<p>The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.</p>
<p>iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p>
<p>NIL</p>

iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In maximum schools SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. A NGO named "Getangali Memorial Sewa Samiti" is found to be serving MDM in KGBV hostel. In some schools MDM scheme was even found to be managed by PTA members. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (52 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis through Cheque, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash. . As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 25 out of 40 visited schools. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. In Rajgarh district in maximum schools women of SC community were found to be engaged as cooks followed by ST and OBC community. Women of other caste were found in 4 out of 40 schools. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
The long term viability and success of this program must be linked to the provision of basic infrastructure required for efficient implementation of the program such that there is minimum distraction to the teachers as well as the students due to the program. Unfortunately, of all the school surveyed, in 50 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals. In most of the schools an abandoned room in the school building itself was being used for preparing the meals. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
It was found that majority of schools does not possess the required facilities to run the scheme in a satisfactory manner. It shows that adequate physical facilities for the management of MDMS are available only in 50% schools, which is not a satisfactory situation for Rajgarh district. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

RAJGARH_SSA**1. Access:**

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	MS Girls Rajgarh (Ganj)	Rajgarh	23300137802	MS
2	MS Jaitpurakala	Rajgarh	23300513901	MS
3	PS Navin Diyodi	Rajgarh	23300137805	PS
4	PS Pura Rajgarh	Rajgarh	23300137833	PS
5	MS Limboda	Rajgarh	23300122701	MS
6	PS Banjarakapura	Rajgarh	23300105203	PS
7	MS Karedi	Rajgarh	23300121403	MS
8	PS Police line	Rajgarh	23300137810	PS
9	MS Girls Diyodi	Rajgarh	23300137801	MS
10	MS Girls Khujner	Rajgarh	23300137906	MS
11	MS Kila Aamargarh	Rajgarh	23300120301	MS
12	MS Bhimjpura	Rajgarh	23300106301	MS
13	PS Kila Amargarh	Rajgarh	23300120302	PS
14	PS Girls Pachhor	Sarangpur	23300419107	PS
15	PS Lalpura	Sarangpur	23300411202	PS
16	MS Girls Pachhor	Sarangpur	23300419101	MS
17	PS Khariya	Sarangpur	23300419206	PS
18	MS Adarsh group Sarangpur	Sarangpur	23300449202	MS
19	MS Biyavara, Mandu	Sarangpur	23300403201	MS
20	MS Najeemabad	Sarangpur	23300419224	MS
21	MS Dhakni	Sarangpur	23304050602	MS
22	MS Girls Udankhedi	Sarangpur	23300418910	MS
23	MS Boys Udankhedi	Sarangpur	23300418902	MS
24	MS Polkhedi	Jeerapur	23300617201	MS
25	MS Girls Pipliya Kulmi	Jeerapur	23300616904	MS
26	PS Jaitpura Kala	Khilchipur	23300513902	PS
27	PS Girls Chhapiheda	Khilchipur	23300531703	PS
28	PS No.1 Chhapiheda	Khilchipur	23300531704	PS
29	MS Boys Chhapiheda	Chhapiheda	23300531701	MS
30	PS Navin Khilchipur	Khilchipur	23300531606	PS
31	MS Girls Chhapiheda	Khilchipur	23300531702	MS
32	MS Khilchipur	Khilchipur	23300531601	MS
33	PS Gurada	Biyawara	23300606503	PS
34	MS Gidorhat	Biyawara	23300209006	MS
35	MS Barkhedi	Biyawara	23300203501	MS
36	PS Baliyapura	Biyawara	23300202801	PS
37	MS Gandhi Gram	Narsingarh	23300310301	MS
38	MS Kanchi pura (Bihar)	Narsingarh	23300305906	MS
39	PS Kotara	Narsingarh	23300317102	PS
40	MS Sankha Jahnagir	Narsingarh	23300327101	MS

RAJGARH_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	24	96.0	1	4.0	25	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1251	156	100	966	138	100	2217	147	100
Middle	467	234	100	3063	133	100	3530	141	100
Total	1718	172	100	4029	134	100	5747	144	100

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	731	91	58.5	644	92	66.7	1375	92	62.9
Middle	328	164	70.2	1859	81	60.7	2187	87	59.1
Total	1059	106	64.6	2503	83	62.1	3562	89	62.0

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	682	85	54.5	644	92	66.7	1326	88	59.8
Middle	263	131	56.3	1830	80	63.0	2093	84	59.3
Total	945	95	55.0	2474	82	61.4	3419	85	59.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	827	103	66.1	704	101	72.9	1531	102	69.1
Middle	284	142	60.8	1948	85	63.6	2232	89	63.2
Total	1111	111	64.7	2652	88	65.8	3763	94	65.5

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	71.4	5	3.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	19	76.0	6	24.0	25	100.0
Total	29	74.4	11	27.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	17	68.0	8	32.0	25	100.0
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100.0
Middle Schools	13	52.0	12	48.0	25	100.0
Total	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	20.0	12	80.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	5	20.0	20	80.0	25	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	6.7	14	93.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	3	12.0	22	88.0	25	100.0
Total	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
PTA	8	20.0
SHG	31	77.5
NGO/ Other	1	2.5
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	40.0	9	60.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	13	52.0	12	48.0	25	100.0
Total	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	9	60.0	6	40.0	15	100.0
ST	5	45.5	6	54.5	11	100.0
OBC	20	58.8	14	41.2	34	100.0
Minority	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
Any Others	4	40.0	6	60.0	10	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	20	50.0
Constructed but not in use	7	17.5
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	4	10.0
Not Sanctioned	9	22.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM_VIDISHA

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	To boost Universalisation of education by improving enrolment, attendance, retention and learning levels of students, especially those belonging to disadvantaged sections MDM scheme was initiated in all government aided and unaided schools including madarasas of the country. It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools except 40 schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	In Vidisha district the reasons found behind the irregularity in serving MDM in 4 visited schools was due to various reasons viz; irregularity of cook/helper, . SHG/NGO was not found to be working properly and lack of proper monitoring by concerned authorities. The schools where MDM was not found to be provided regularly were- Government Middle School, Mahalua Chouraha, of Block Kurwai the implementing agency was SHG. In Government Middle as well as Primary School Binchha, Block-Nterrian SHG was not providing MDM regularly and in government Primary School Haripura of Vidisha Block the MDM provided by NGO named “Yashvant” also irregularly supplied MDM in the school.
iii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	In Upgraded Primary School Ganeshpur, Block- Gayaraspur of Vidisha district one parent complained that, “All the students are given the same amount of food although the students vary in how much food they need. The children say they are still hungry after the meal. Sometimes students are provided two chapattis, sometimes only one. This is not enough. Theoretically it is a good scheme, but in practice it is distracting both teachers and students. Students are distracted because they do not get enough food and are still hungry. If they got the food from home they would not be hungry. Teachers are distracted because they have to spend their time organizing the program and not teaching even though SHGs are involved. . If the government is only giving half a meal then they shouldn't give it at all. The food was found to be so little in quantity that it can have no effect to assuage hunger. The little amount of food served actually increases the hunger. Quality of the food: the major problem involved with the programme, as observed by the research team, was the poor, in some cases, unpalatable, quality of the Mid-Day Meal. Often, it was complained that the quality of pulses (dal) served was of utterly inferior quality. The quality of vegetables was also no better. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
v. Number of children enrolled in schools.	In the 40 schools of Vidisha district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8494. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 212 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
vi. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 64.5 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 78 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be approximately 59 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)

vii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit.
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)
viii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be much more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 63 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 14 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 12 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 17 percent in just one day. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same.
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 90 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (97.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 65 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 35 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains. (Table 3.1)

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions:
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.

ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
As per the information provided by district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 35 (87.5.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of the district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 12.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be maximum of 6 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes especially in remote rural areas. Delay in amount being deposited was also observed by district level authorities (CEO).
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency has to make several alternate arrangements depending on their need and social capital. They either taken non-institutional debts from large farmers or they purchase the food items on credit from the bania. Teachers also support cooking agency with they resources to continue the feeding problem without any disruption.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Vidisha district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. Upper caste children were found to be sitting separate in 3 schools, while in one of the visited school children were found to be sitting in a group.
ii. Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
During the school visits it was observed by the MI team that social discrimination existed in some of the visited schools. There were no efforts made by community, teacher or PTA members to reduce social discrimination. It was observed that some Upper cast girls were not taking MDM with children of lower caste. In some schools girls were found to be bringing tiffin from home) because the cook i belonged to unprivileged community. Some children revealed that t family members do not allow to him/her for taking meals with lower cast children.

6. Menu: -

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in only some schools (35%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily.
It was observed in very few visited schools of the district variety in nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The variety was found in the vegetable and pulses, which was though served as per menu.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum number of the visited schools same variety of food was being served to students daily. On Tuesdays only children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children and increased the attendance significantly.

7. Community Mobilization: -

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be in very less number of schools. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS.
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 62.5 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in very few schools. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members commented on the quality, quantity and regularity of food being served.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
It can be propounded on the basis of analysis that in more than 60 percent schools monitoring of MDM was not undertaken by SMC/PTA members. The frequency of monitoring ranged between monthly to half yearly depending on the level of awareness and participation of PTA members. In the schools where PTA members were actively involved there the frequency of monitoring was found to be daily. Such type of PTA members were having political affiliation.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS.
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases PTA members were found to be engaged in monitoring the quality and quantity of MDM.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The visited schools covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.

8. MIS: -

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in about 75 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 60 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management: -

i.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, accounts of cooks and helpers engaged in cooking etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools. While the bank pass book was found to be available with 65 percent schools.	
ii.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.	
iii.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.	
iv.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.	

10. School Health Programme

i.	Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that in only 5 percent schools health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)	
ii.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by some schools (15 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.	
iii.	Number of children given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in 35 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools of Vidisha district micro-nutrients and de-worming tablets were provided to children periodically.	
iv.	Who administers these medicines?
In all the 35 percent schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.	

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
To maintain the habit of cleanliness students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 75 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle school level.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools ?
The overall execution of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in 10 percent visited schools of urban areas NGOs are found to be providing the MDM to the schools.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are occupied for implementing MDM. In remaining 90 percent of the visited schools of rural areas SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
Empirical observations and the data available illustrate that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. Though, the mode of payments either cash payment or through banks was found to be different depending upon the implementing agency i.e. by SHG or NGO. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by SC, general and minority community were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
The teachers highlighted the constraints such as inadequate cooking and dining space, insufficient utensils and storage facility and limited time allocated for serving the food. Most of the schools visited had no permanent kitchen shed. Nearly half had no kitchen shed at all. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
It was revealed that in 23 out of 40 visited schools kitchen sheds were not available for cooking MDM. In the schools where Mid-Day Meal was served did not have any dining space and the food was served either in the veranda or in an abandoned classroom. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
At block level the BRCCs of all development blocks, CEO-Janpad Panchayat of the district are assigned the work for management and monitoring of MDMS
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

VIDISHA_SSA

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	MS Station area, Vidisha	Vidisha	23310722520	MS
2	PS Girls Station Area, Vidisha	Vidisha	23310722516	PS
3	PS Girls Haripura, Vidisha	Vidisha	23310722506	PS
4	PS Club Line, Vidisha	Vidisha	23310722503	PS
5	PS Luhandi	Vidisha	23310722515	PS
6	MS Luhandi	Vidisha	23310722513	MS
7	MS Bagri	Vidisha	23310701702	MS
8	MS Madhav ganj	Vidisha	23310722502	MS
9	MS Emaliya Jhahagir	Vidisha	23310513202	MS
10	PS Emaliya Jhahagir	Vidisha	23310513201	PS
11	PS Ganeshpur	Gyaraspur	23310211203	PS
12	MS Gulabganj	Gyaraspur	23310205004	MS
13	PS Atari	Gyaraspur	23310200702	PS
14	PS Girls Gulabganj	Gyaraspur	23310205002	PS
15	MS Nenwaskala	Lateri	23310409102	MS
16	MS Boys Lateri	Lateri	23310418102	MS
17	PS Amrai	Lateri	23310409201	PS
18	PS Girls, Latateri	Lateri	23310410108	PS
19	MS Zumar Jogee	Lateri	23110407103	MS
20	MS Girls Bareth	Ganj Basoda	23310103308	MS
21	MS Udaypur	Ganj Basoda	23310126803	MS
22	MS Girls, Mandi Ganj Basoda	Ganj Basoda	23310128317	MS
23	MS Girls Ganj Basoda	Ganj Basoda	23310128312	MS
24	PS Girls, Mandi Ganj Basoda	Ganj Basoda	23310128316	PS
25	PS Emalani	Sironj	23310612801	PS
26	MS Murada bagal	Sironj	23310624102	MS
27	PS Murada Bagal	Sironj	23310624101	PS
28	PS Tori, Sironj	Sironj	23310625011	PS
29	MS Emalani	Sironj	23310612802	MS
30	MS Pamariya	Nateran	23310512202	MS
31	PS Pamariya	Nateran	23310512201	PS
32	MS Binz	Nateran	23310512702	MS
33	MS Paldhara	Nateran	23310513502	MS
34	PS Binz	Nateran	23310512701	PS
35	PS Pipaldhara	Nateran	23310513501	PS
36	MS Girls, Baretha	Kurwai	23310320205	MS
37	MS Bishanpur	Kurwai	23310306703	MS
38	MS Girls Kurwai	Kurwai	23310320204	MS
39	MS Dhuwa	Kurwai	23310308402	MS
40	MS Mahlua Chouraha	Kurwai	23310312002	MS

VIDISHA_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Middle Schools	21	91.3	2	8.7	23	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Quality and quantity of meal	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	15	37.5	25	62.5	40	100
Quantity of meal	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100

Table 1.13
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1335	223	100	2341	195	100	3676	204	100
Middle	1297	324	100	3521	196	100	4818	219	100
Total	2632	263	100	5862	195	100	8494	212	100

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1236	206	92.6	1367	114	58.4	2603	145	70.8
Middle	810	203	62.5	2069	115	58.8	2879	131	60.0
Total	2046	205	78.0	3436	114	58.6	5482	137	64.5

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	827	138	62.0	782	65	31.0	1609	89	44.0
Middle	728	182	56.0	1850	103	52.5	2578	117	53.5
Total	1555	156	59.0	2632	87	45.0	4187	105	49.3

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1194	199	89.4	1349	112	58.0	2543	141	69.2
Middle	798	199	61.5	1983	110	56.0	2781	126	57.7
Total	1992	199	75.7	3332	111	56.8	5324	133	62.7

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Middle Schools	21	91.0	2	9.0	23	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Middle Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	100.0
Middle Schools	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	35.3	11	64.7	17	100.0
Middle Schools	8	34.8	15	65.2	23	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100.0
Middle Schools	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	5.9	16	94.1	17	100.0
Middle Schools	1	4.3	22	95.7	23	100.0
Total	2	5.0	38	95.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	0.0
SHG	36	90.0
NGO/ Other	4	10.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Monthly	Payment of remuneration	
	No.	%
1000	40	100.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	10	20.8	7	25.0	17	22.4
ST	4	8.3	3	10.8	7	9.2
OBC	25	52.1	14	50.0	39	51.3
Minority	2	4.2	2	7.1	4	5.3
Others	7	14.6	2	7.1	9	11.8
Total	48	100.0	28	100.0	76	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	17	42.5
Constructed but not in use	5	12.5
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	12	30.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_DAMOH

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly	The Government of India launched in 1995 a programme called the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme), in which free cooked meal was to be provided to all the children studying in government, local body and government-aided primary schools during all school days. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	The problem of regular serving of meals in schools was found in those schools which were situated in remote rural areas. Due to lack of transport facilities and other infrastructural facilities the MDM programme suffered. During visit it was observed that lack of monitoring and community participation, further deteriorated the condition of MDM.
iii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. However, others complained that the scheme left many of the students hungry. It is unclear if this discrepancy is because of different perceptions of how much food should be given or whether different amounts of food are actually being given due to different prices for foodstuffs throughout the state or corruption. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools	In the 40 schools of Damoh district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 7871. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 196 children. The mean enrollment in schools of rural areas was more than from urban areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 68 percent of the total enrolled children in Damoh district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 75 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 67 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be less than 62 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was far less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 66 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 3 percent attendance. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 3 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 5 percent. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Damoh district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 85 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (87.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 70 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 30 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains (Table 3.1)

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 24 (60%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of Damoh district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
A major hindrance for the implementation of the programme was reported to be the delay in releasing funds. "This often makes to buy the required stuff on credit; but sometimes the grocers refuse to give the materials without ready payment," said a member of the implementing agency. In fact, this has been one of the major reasons for the irregularity of the programme in some schools. "Carrying it out on credit was taken for granted; but how can such a system sustain?" is a big challenge for implementing agency.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support, brought food items on credit, and took loans from moneylenders (village bania) to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. During visit in one of the visited school (Government Middle School, Taradehi of Tendukheda Block) due to delay in receipt of cooking cost the SHG was found to be utilizing their own resources to continue MDMS.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Damoh district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap. It was reported in many cases that the children defied the mandates of their parents and shared the food together with their friends.
ii. Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
The findings of a survey in selected schools of the district exposed the patterns of exclusion and caste discrimination that afflict the government's mid-day meal scheme. Survey findings with reference to dalit community-level access to MDM indicate that caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another do in fact had affected MDMS across schools. Looking first at the aggregate data, in which all forms of caste-based exclusion and discrimination are considered together, 15 per cent of respondents reported that there is a problem of caste discrimination in the MDMS in their village. Nevertheless, in maximum schools MI team did not come across gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving MDM.

6. Menu: -

i.	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in majority of the visited schools (67.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)	
ii.	Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum number of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.	
iii.	Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in very few visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.	

7. Community Mobilization: -

i.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
With the lower fund allocation and other policy problems, the implementation of the programme was adversely affected by the lack of larger participation and awareness of community members, including the elected representatives, local institutions (clubs), parents and local communities. The level of such participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low in the city. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.	
ii.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 52 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. (Table 5.1)	
iii.	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.	
iv.	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.	

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The visited schools covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.

8. MIS: -

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 75 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 60 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management: -

i.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (15 % of the visited schools).
ii.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
	As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i.	Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Health camps are supposed to be held at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of only 12 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 50 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (25 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. In some of the schools teachers reported that no health checks-up of students is done since last many years. It was revealed by teachers of Government Middle School, BamhoriMall of Tendukheda block that no health check up of students was done since last 10 years. Similarly in Government Girls Middle School, Anu of Damoh block it was revealed that no doctor has come for medical check-up of students neither they have been provided micro nutrients since last 2 years.
iii.	Number of children given Vitamin A .
	Adding a health component in MDM scheme deworming, regular check-ups, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of all schools. The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. However in about 57 percent schools micronutrients were found to been provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received sufficient doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.

iv.	Who administers these medicines?
	In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v.	Number of school where iodized salt is used
	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi.	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in maximum visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i.	Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (77.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compared to primary level.
ii.	Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
	The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii.	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
	In 3 schools (7.5%) of urban areas nagar palika and cook appointed by the departments are engaged as implementing agency.
iv.	Number of schools where SHG is involved
	The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. Payment of the conversion cost and wages for cooking was made directly to the groups through Cheque. In 92.5 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. . (Table 7.1)
v.	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in less than 50 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In the district cook cum helpers were also found to be paid 750/- rupees monthly. The center state proportion is 75:25. Therefore, through available data it can be comprehended that the state share has not been released in the accounts of cooks cum helpers. That is why they are being provided 750 rupees which is centre share. This type of situation was observed in schools visited of Tendukheda, Patharia, Patera and Batiagarh blocks of the district. (Table 7.2)
vi.	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
	The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by ST, SC and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly, in maximum schools women of OBC community were found to be engaged as helpers followed by SC community. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?	
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite adequate. In nearly 65 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (17.5 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available	In about 17.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in their own space/home. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS	The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS	At block level the BRCCs of all development blocks, CEO-Janpad Panchayat of the district are assigned the work for management and monitoring of MDMS
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted	There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

DAMOH_SSA**1. Access:**

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S.N.	Name of School	Block	Dise Code	Category
1	M.S Girls. Patharia	Patharia	2312-0200110	Middle
2	M.S. Girls. Sukha	Patharia	2312-0205602	Middle
3	M.S. Girls. Patharia	Patharia	2312-0200108	Middle
4	M.S. Uamraho	Patharia	2312-0204701	Middle
5	P.S. Sujnipur	Patharia	2312-0205201	Primary
6	M.S. Belkhedi	Patharia	2312-0200402	Middle
7	M.S. Girls.Nohta	Jabara	2312-0600506	Middle
8	M.S. Bichhhiya	Jabara	2312-0612901	Middle
9	P.S. Koda Kala	Jabara	2312-0606901	Primary
10	M.S. Girls Koda Kala	Jabara	2312-0606904	Middle
11	M.S. Dugani	Jabara	2312-0611802	Middle
12	P.S. Boys Nohta	Jabara	2312-0600507	Primary
13	M.S.Girls. Harduaa	Jabara	2312-0608203	Middle
14	M.S. Kusmi	Jabara	2312-0607102	Middle
15	M.S.Hatta	Hatta	2312-0410604	Middle
16	P.S. Hatta	Hatta	2312-0413001	Primary
17	P.S.Nivas	Hatta	2312-0400401	Primary
18	M.S. Vardha	Hatta	2312-0400302	Middle
19	M.S. Benti	Hatta	2312-0407902	Middle
20	M.S. Madiyado	Hatta	2312-0402002	Middle
21	P.S. Devdongra	Patera	2312-0104001	Primary
22	M.S. Bhartla	Patera	2312-0103902	Primary
23	M.S.Mjhguva	Patera	2312-0105402	Middle
24	P.S. Chepura	Batiagarh	2312-0705602	Primary
25	M.S.Girls. Fhotera Kala	Batiagarh	2312-0709405	Middle
26	M.S. Aamakheda	Damoh	2312-0306403	Middle
27	M.S. Aanu	Damoh	2312-0306203	Middle
28	P.S.Boys. Aanu	Damoh	2312-0306201	Primary
29	P.S. Girls. Damoh	Damoh	2312-0318203	Primary
30	M.S. Damoh	Damoh	2312-0318205	Middle
31	P.S. Girls. Aanu	Damoh	2312-0306202	Primary
32	P.S. Pateriya	Damoh	2312-0317609	Primary
33	M.S. Hinoti	Tendukheda	2312-0502102	Middle
34	P.S. Hinoti	Tendukheda	2312-0502101	Primary
35	P.S. Bamhori	Tendukheda	2312-0505601	Primary
36	M.S. Bamhori Mal	Tendukheda	2312-0505602	Middle
37	M.S. Dhangor	Tendukheda	2312-0508504	Middle
38	M.S. Boys. Tendukheda	Tendukheda	2312-0500108	Middle
39	P.S. Boys. Taradehi	Tendukheda	2312-0506101	Primary
40	M.S. Taradehi	Tendukheda	2312-0506104	Middle

DAMOH_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100.0
Middle Schools	25	100.0	0	0.0	25	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Number of children enrolled in schools								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	300	150	100.0	2191	168	100.0	2491	166	100.0
Middle	823	205	100.0	4557	217	100.0	5380	215	100.0
Total	1123	187	100.0	6748	198	100.0	7871	196	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	265	132	88.3	1735	133	79.1	2000	133	80.2
Middle	580	145	70.4	2770	131	60.7	3350	134	62.2
Total	845	140	75.2	4505	132	66.7	5350	133	67.9

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	256	128	85.3	1539	118	70.2	1795	119	72.0
Middle	533	133	64.7	2597	123	56.9	3130	125	58.1
Total	789	131	70.0	4136	121	61.2	4925	123	62.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	265	132	88.3	1730	133	78.9	1995	133	80.0
Middle	580	145	70.4	2619	124	57.4	3199	127	59.4
Total	845	140	75.2	4349	127	64.4	5194	129	65.9

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	100.0	0	0.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	23	92.0	2	8.0	25	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100.0
Middle Schools	16	64.0	9	36.0	25	100.0
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	66.7	5	33.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	17	68.0	8	32.0	25	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	14	56.0	11	44.0	25	100.0
Total	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	26.7	11	73.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	1	4.0	24	96.0	25	100.0
Total	5	12.5	35	87.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	1	2.5
SHG	37	92.5
NGO/ Other	0	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Payment of remuneration	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	9		10		19	
ST	11		11		22	
OBC	14		13		27	
Minority	0		0		0	
Any Others	2		2		4	

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	9	2.5	10	27.8	19	36.4
ST	11	30.6	11	30.6	22	30.6
OBC	14	38.9	13	36.1	27	37.5
Minority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any Others	2	5.5	2	5.5	4	5.5
Total	36	100	36	100.0	72	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	26	65.0
Constructed but not in use	7	17.5
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_REWA

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	For the purpose of attainment of objective of universalisation of primary Education and improvement of health standards of growing children, Mid-Day-meals is provided to all the students of primary level schools. Previously 'Dalia' was being provided to children but now 'Dalia' was being provided to children but now 'Daliya' has been replaced by Dal-Roti/Sabji-roti or Dal-Rice/Dal-Rice-Sabji. Very pathetic condition of MDM has been revealed during visits in Rewa district. MDM has not been regularly delivered in large proportion of visited schools (42.5%). (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	Various reasons were discovered for the irregular supply of MDM. On of the most important reason emerged during study was that most of the SHGs were having political affiliation, therefore they had no fear even if they do not provide MDM daily. Secondly, teachers have no control over MDM as the deal is directly been done between implementing agency and Janpad CEO. Therefore, teachers cannot raise objection in the working of SHGs or any other implementing agency. Lastly, some schools reported problems in retaining a cook that resulted in the stoppage of the meal until they could find a new cook.
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	No there is no prescribed norm for the consideration for irregularity in serving MDM, as the irregularity was observed every now and then.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	The PTA members and community revealed that lower allocation of fund, irregularity in supply and similar other causes led to serving of poor quality food. In most cases there were complaints by almost all the concerned on the quality of food. The main reason for the poor quality reported was the inadequacy of fund. Given the tremendous increase in the prices of commodities, the conversion cost (Rs 2.69 and 4.03 per child) paid was reported to be too insufficient. In one of the visited schools the MI team found stones and worms in the cooked food. During visits it was found in maximum schools that children were being provided only 2 chappatis with either dal or sabji. The size of chapattis was also found to be very small. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools	In the 40 visited schools of Rewa district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5167. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 129 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located in urban areas was also found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 65.4 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be more than 70 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be nearly 62 percent of the total enrolled children. The data were extracted from the attendance registers, as in many schools MDM registers were not found to be maintained. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 55 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. Less number of children availing MDM was due to the fact that these children are required periodically, for example, during the busy agricultural season, and this hampers their education. In the poor family the child not only looks after the younger child but also escorts the animals for grazing. While doing this he also takes some animals from others for grazing and earns money. The families are so poor that even the food for the whole day is not available, which is the case for a large number of families in this country, that family will never send the child to the school, because everybody gets involved in the income generation activities. Even if the project is implemented properly, students will get only one meal for 20 days or so. In that situation the child will prefer to do other remunerative things. And if a family is capable of sending the child to the school the food the child is getting at home is always superior to that of the mid-day meal food. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be significantly more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 64 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 10 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 10 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 8 percent which also cannot be considered. In spite of all these reasons listed above for less number of children availing MDM, the reduction in numbers cannot be of 10-15 percent in just one day. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
As per reported by the member of SHG who is cook, most of the time the food grains are received in time in maximum visited schools. It is to be noted that according to school authorities and cooks the food grains are delivered to the implementing agency in time. But according to the President of SHG the food grains are not supplied to them in sufficient time and in time. In case of delay the implementing agency reported that they continue by utilizing their own resources. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in nearly 30-32 percent of the visited schools, whereas in large number of schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis and as reported by implementing agencies of the district maximum schools (80%) either located in rural or urban area have not maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
The implementing agencies of all 40 visited schools ascertained that food grains are kept under their custody, as there is fear of theft of food grains from the school premises. The further declared that the kitchen sheds of schools were not in good condition to keep the buffer stock in that kitchen sheds cum store rooms. The fear is also during rainy seasons as the water enters in the rooms. (Table 3.1)

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions:
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly. Which the stipulated time ?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be only 17 (42.5%) out of 40 visited schools. The implementing agencies of Rewa district reported that there is always a delay in receiving cooking costs which results in misinterpretation of MDM.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
From the above analysis it has been ascertained that they was found to be delay in many schools, the delay was reported up to maximum of 6 months in some schools. The reasons of delay as per cooking agency was due to opening of bank accounts, amount is not deposited by CEO in time i.e. the state share, whereas the central share is received in time and lastly the problem is more acute in remote rural areas.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
Large number of schools reported delay in receiving cooking costs. During that period the implementing agency manages to continue MDM by taking money from money lenders at very high rate of interests, purchase food grains on credit basis and in some of the schools it was even observed that the implementing agency stopped serving MDM, if there ids delay.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Rewa district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. As one may see in maximum schools the children were found to be sitting together and taking food cooked in the same hearth irrespective of gender, caste and community level variations existing among them.

ii. Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In some of the schools cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM. Where a dalit cook has been hired, dominant caste parents then begin sending their children to school with-lunches packed at home, or require their children to come home for lunch, in any case forbidding their children to eat food prepared by the cook of unprivileged community. Secondly, dominant caste parents or community members pressure the local administration to dismiss the cook, on any pretext, and forced to hire a dominant caste cook instead. Where this is ineffective, or sometimes without the intervening step, the dominant caste parents campaign to shut down the MDMS in the village school altogether. Finally, some upper caste parents react to the hiring and keeping of a SC cook by withdrawing their children from the school, and sometimes admitting them in a different school where the cook is not from unprivileged community.

6. Menu: -

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in maximum visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis as disclosed by teachers, students and PTA members. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in only 20 percent of the visited schools it was ascertained that variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
On the other hand in remaining 80 percent schools teachers, children and PTA members disclosed that everyday children are being served same food. Students are given potato sabji and Tuar dal regularly. Because potato is one of the cheapest available vegetable in the region either rural or urban areas.

7. Community Mobilization: -

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
Rewa district is predominantly rural district with more than 80 percent rural population mainly dependent on agriculture. Due to their busy schedule and lack of awareness the PTA members as also discusses above take least interest in school activities. None of the PTA members in any of the visited schools were found to be familiar with the roles and responsibilities neither the eligibility nor entitlement per child as per state government for MDM. This is the main reasons why the implementing agency exploit children by giving false answers whenever enquired by parents. .
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in none of the visited schools of Rewa district this provision was observed to be followed. No roster registers were found to be maintained for the purpose nor any mother was found to be called to check MDM. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only PTA president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of the district as PTA members had never visited the school. Some of the PTA members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools. The irregular supply of MDM is also one of the main reasons parents have lost interest in it.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
The extent of participation of PTA or any other similar association was found to be zero in all the 40 visited schools of the district.

8. MIS: -

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in less than 20 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 10 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management: -

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book was found to be maintained with only 15 out of 40 schools. Accounts of cooks and helpers were maintained by 10 out of 25 implementing agencies. The cash books were available with only one visited schools. While none of the visited school maintained foodgrain stock registers, mother rosters, cooking material stock registers, etc
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
Separate accounts of cooks and helpers are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the PTA members, the community members revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that “the teachers do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure”.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency ?
The condition of Rewa district founds to be very pathetic in what ever aspect we deal. That is why the literacy rate is so low in the district. However, in none of the visited schools either in rural or located in urban areas health cards of children were found to be maintained (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Majority of the visited schools (75%) reported that health check-up of students is done on annually basis. While the other proportion of schools i.e. 25 percent reported that they don't have any information about the frequency of health check-ups.
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 37.5 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
In all the schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in less than 30 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compare to primary level.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In none of the visited schools of the district food was being found to be served by centralized kitchen. In urban areas PTA were found to be serving MDM.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. In all schools located in rural areas (87.5 %) SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (80 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. While in some of the schools cooks were even found to be paid rupees 600 to 800 in a month. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 25 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 37.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. The mode of payments apart from banks was also found to be cash in some of the visited schools. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by ST, minority, general and SC community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly, in maximum schools women of SC community were found to be engaged as helpers followed by OBC community. Women of other caste were found in 6 out of 40 schools. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?	
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use	Kitchen sheds are being constructed through funds available under SSA and various rural Development programs such as SGRY & RSVY. In most (52.5%) of the schools visited by MI team, the pucca kitchen was to be found constructed and in use. In nearly 12 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed but were not in use by the cooking agency.. However, in 3 schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available	In about 27.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS	The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS	At block level the BRCCs of all development blocks, CEO-Janpad Panchayat of the district are assigned the work for management and monitoring of MDMS
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted	There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	Monitoring and evaluation tasks are scarcely performed due to insufficient staff. It is next to impossible for a Noon Feeding Officer to monitor and evaluate all the schools in a district. M&E is a management task and only skilled professional can effectively perform the same. It is learned that NMS is one of the sectors in the Government wing in which training is almost non-existent. The monitoring mechanism is in adequate or insufficient. This is one of the reasons for the failure of the programme at certain level
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

REWA_SSA

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Girls Bichhiya	Rewa	2314-0100215	Middle
2	M.S. Boys. Bichhiya	Rewa	2314-0100216	Middle
3	M.S. Godhar	Rewa	2314-0120910	Middle
4	P.S. Rewa	Rewa	2314-0110401	Primary
5	P.S. Hari Mudhan	Mahuganj	2314-0313301	Primary
6	P.S. Nagar	Mahuganj	2314-0308104	Primary
7	P.S.Girls. Sugi	Mahuganj	2314-0310502	Primary
8	P.S. Umari	Mahuganj	2314-0314801	Primary
9	M.S. Dagdowa	Mahuganj	2314-0310902	Middle
10	M.S. Chhuhiya	Mahuganj	2314-0306302	Middle
11	P.S. Sareha	Mahuganj	2314-0305501	Primary
12	M.S. Padar	Mahuganj	2314-0305604	Middle
13	P.S.Girls.Hanumna	Hanumna	2314-0707901	Primary
14	P.S. Hanumna	Hanumna	2314-0707905	Primary
15	P.S.Pthroda	Jawa	2314-0910601	Primary
16	M.S. Niva	Jawa	2314-0916503	Middle
17	P.S.Girls.Sitlah	Jawa	2314-0910902	Primary
18	M.S.Uchadiha	Jawa	2314-0912002	Middle
19	M.S.Jawa	Jawa	2314-0910310	Middle
20	P.S.Jawa	Jawa	2314-0900701	Primary
21	M.S. Dabhora Basti	Jawa	2314-0900716	Middle
22	M.S.Girls. Dabhora	Jawa	2314-0900717	Middle
23	M.S. Majholi	Tyothar	2314-0604206	Middle
24	P.S. Risda	Tyothar	2314-0604001	Primary
25	M.S.Gusrum	Tyothar	2314-0603601	Middle
26	M.S.Girls. Naigadi`	Nai Gadi	2314-0510010	Middle
27	M.S.Judmaniya	Nai Gadi	2314-0509202	Middle
28	M.S.Fhol	Nai Gadi	2314-0500103	Middle
29	P.S.Sumeda Kala	Nai Gadi	2314-0502302	Primary
30	P.S.Jorot	Nai Gadi	2314-0504301	Primary
31	P.S. Senua	Nai Gadi	2314-0504802	Primary
32	M.S. Korigama	Nai Gadi	2314-0502008	Middle
33	P.S. Senua	Nai Gadi	2314-0504501	Primary
34	P.S. Shahpur	Nai Gadi	2314-0508301	Primary
35	P.S. Pipra	Nai Gadi	2314-0509001	Primary
36	M.S. Tivni	Gangeo	2314-0814602	Middle
37	P.S. Tivni	Gangeo	2314-0814601	Primary
38	M.S. Bela	Gangeo	2314-0808104	Middle
39	P.S. Girls. Gangeo	Gangeo	2314-0809808	Primary
40	P.S. Mathi Kala	Gangeo	2314-0800105	Primary

REWA_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	52.4	10	47.6	21	100.0
Middle Schools	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100.0
Total	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	9	22.5	31	77.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	6	15.0	34	85.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	446	148	100.0	1771	98	100.0	2217	105	100.0
Middle	1020	204	100.0	1930	137	100.0	2950	155	100.0
Total	1466	183	100.0	3701	115	100.0	5167	129	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	272	90	60.9	1171	65	66.1	1443	68	65.0
Middle	795	159	77.9	1142	81	59.1	1937	101	65.6
Total	1067	133	72.7	2313	72	62.4	3380	84	65.4

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	259	86	58.0	985	54	55.6	1244	59	56.1
Middle	619	123	60.6	1006	71	52.1	1625	85	55.0
Total	878	109	59.8	1991	62	53.7	2869	71	55.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	272	90	60.0	1180	65	66.6	1452	69	65.4
Middle	732	146	71.7	1142	81	59.1	1874	98	63.5
Total	1004	125	68.4	2322	72	62.7	3326	83	64.3

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	95.0	1	5.0	21	100.0
Middle Schools	18	95.0	1	5.0	19	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	23.8	16	76.2	21	100.0
Middle Schools	3	15.8	16	84.2	19	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	38.1	13	61.9	21	100.0
Middle Schools	9	47.4	10	52.6	19	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100.0
Middle Schools	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	21	100.0	21	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	19	100.0	19	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	19	100.0	19	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	21	100.0	21	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	5	12.5
SHG	35	87.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Monthly	Payment of remuneration	
	No.	%
600	1	2.5
700	3	7.5
800	4	10.0
1000	32	80.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	9	64.2	5	35.7	14	100.0
ST	10	71.4	4	28.6	14	100.0
OBC	23	74.1	9	28.9	32	100.0
Minority	3	66.7	2	33.3	5	100.0
Any Others	4	66.7	2	33.3	6	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	21	52.5
Constructed but not in use	5	12.5
Under Construction	3	7.5
Not Sanctioned	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM_SHAHDOL

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	The National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is under implementation in all the districts of the State. Cooked, complete & nutritious Mid Day Meal is served to all the children of Government aided and primary and middle schools. This not only helps in increased enrolment & attendance but also helps in improving the nutritional status of the growing children. However, in 80 percent visited schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	The analysis revealed that in 20 percent visited schools regular meals were not found to be provided to children. In one of the visited schools of the district <i>Halwa</i> was being served to children in place of chappati or rice.
iii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	With adequate resources and quality safeguards, mid-day meals can play a major role in improving school attendance, eliminating classroom hunger and fostering social equity. Mid-day meals may be expected to enhance pupil attendance on a daily basis. School meals may also enhance learning achievements, in so far as 'classroom hunger' undermines the ability of pupils to concentrate and perhaps even affects their learning skills. That is why the quantity and quality of food should be given utmost importance. However, in the visited schools of Shahdol district the quantity and quality of food was not found to be sufficient and up to a desired level in 30-35 percent schools. Cases were reported regarding poor cooked rice to children and stones in pulses. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools	In the 40 schools of Shahdol district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5166. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 129 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in the visited schools of Shahdol district was 3229. The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal was reported to be 62.5 percent of the total enrolled. As was reported by the teachers, poor children, especially girls, majority of whom belonged to the SC, ST and Muslim communities, were the greatest beneficiaries. Nevertheless, there were some sections, mainly belonging to upper classes, who expressed their reservation on the Mid-Day Meal at the upper primary level. Notwithstanding the reservations, the wider public in the rural areas seemed to have accepted the programme as a relevant intervention. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 60 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. However, the number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit was far less than MDM register. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be significantly more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 72.5 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 15 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 13 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 14 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
It is to be noted that FCI is responsible for the continuous availability of adequate food grains in its Depots [and in Principal Distribution Centers in the case of North East Region]. It allows lifting of food grains for any month/quarter up to one month in advance so that supply chain of food grains remains uninterrupted. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 100 percent visited schools. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the MDM Programme.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 100 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month directly by the state government. The payment is done either monthly or even quarterly
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 38 (95%) out of 40 visited schools.
ii. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
Mid-day meals help to undermine caste prejudices, by teaching children to sit together and share a common meal. They also foster gender equity, by reducing the gender gap in school participation. To some extent, mid-day meals also reduce class inequalities. This is likely to reduce future class inequalities, since lack of education is a major source of economic disadvantages and social marginalization. However, it was observed that children were made to sit on tat-patti in a queue. Girls sitting separately in a queue, while boys' row was separate.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Mid day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal Therefore it can be elucidated that in maximum number of visited schools of Shahdol district no visible gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI team.

6. Menu: -

i. Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable?
As observed by MI team that in only some schools (72.5 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal and semi cooked chapattis that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in more than 50 percent of the visited schools in Shahdol district same variety of food was being served.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in very few visited schools of the district different variety food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school.

7. Community Mobilization: -

i.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
	Due to high rate of illiteracy and more number of rural populace residing in the district the level of awareness among PTA members regarding their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very low. Only some of the influential community members came to know through some sources about the entitlement of children.
ii.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
	State government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 50 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Due to lack of concern mothers did not come to schools, leaving their home work or other work. (Table 5.1)
iii.	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
	It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv.	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
	There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.
v.	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
	The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. PTA members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
vi.	Contribution made by the community for MDMS
	It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
vii.	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
	In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The visited schools covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.

8. MIS: -

i.	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
	It is revealed that in 70 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.

ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.
v. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
vi. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management: -

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (25 % of the visited schools).
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: <div style="text-align: center;"> Central Government ↓ State Government ↓ CEO Zilla Pnachayat ↓ CEO Block Panchayat ↓ SHG/NGO Account </div>
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.

iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children at block level. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of more or less 50 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done annually.
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A
The MDMS is also being used to support administration of six monthly doses of de-worming medication and Vitamin A supplementation, weekly doses of iron and folic acid supplements, and other micronutrients depending on common deficiencies found in the local area. However, in 67.5 percent schools children were provided micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, and vitamin) regularly.
iv. Who administers these medicines.
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in more than 70 percent schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum visited schools
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and PTAs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In none of the visited schools located in either of the region food was being served by centralized kitchen. PTA members engaged by education department were found to be serving MDM in schools located in Urban areas.

iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 32 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by HGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular maximum visited schools. The mode of payments was in the form of Cheque in maximum schools. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools of Shahdol district women of SC community followed by ST and OBC community were found to be forming SHGs. Similarly the group of helpers belonged to be from OBC followed by ST and SC. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage. On no account should kitchen-cum-stores have thatched roofs or other inflammables, like straw, bamboo and synthetic material, whereas, in maximum visited schools of Shahdol district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In about 17.5percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in their own space/home. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
At block level the BRCCs of all development blocks, CEO-Janpad Panchayat of the district are assigned the work for management and monitoring of MDMS
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

SHAHDOL_SSA

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Jhapi Tola	Gohparu	2316-0408903	Primary
2	P.S. Bansagar	Byohari	2316-0215407	Primary
3	P.S. Bhamra Pratham	Byohari	2316-0203907	Primary
4	P.S. Amjhuri	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0503509	Primary
5	P.S. Bartola	Buthar	2316-0306202	Primary
6	M.S. Girls. Amjhuri	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0503502	Middle
7	M.S. Girls. Keshwahi	Budhar	2316-0308603	Middle
8	P.S. Bhogiya	Byohari	2316-0200402	Primary
9	M.S. Pathar	Gohparu	2316-0405401	Middle
10	M.S. Khand	Gohparu	2316-0400801	Middle
11	P.S. Bansukhti	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0501006	Primary
12	M.S. Bhodiya	Byohari	2316-0200401	Middle
13	M.S. Kudra tola	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0501807	Middle
14	M.S. Boys. Amjor	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0503501	Middle
15	M.S. Asvari	Gohparu	2316-0407001	Middle
16	M.S. Byohari	Byohari	2316-0201101	Middle
17	M.S. Girls. Jaysing	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0500102	Middle
18	P.S. Kathi tola	Suhagpur	2316-1217201	Primary
19	P.S. Nogai	Budhar	2316-0300703	Primary
20	P.S. Devri	Budhar	2316-0301404	Primary
21	M.S. Fhatepur	Suhagpur	2316-1207902	Middle
22	P.S. Fhatepur	Suhagpur	2316-1207901	Primary
23	P.S. Kudratola	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0501802	Primary
24	M.S. Semra	Gohparu	2316-0405701	Middle
25	M.S. Khamdand	Budhar	2316-0206904	Middle
26	P.S. Tohri	Gohparu	2316-0405001	Primary
27	P.S. Kuvasrai	Jaysingh Nagar	2316-0501601	Primary
28	M.S. Bhomrah pratham	Byohari	2316-0203906	Middle
29	P.S. Byohari	Byohari	2316-0201105	Primary
30	M.S. Kulwa	Budhar	2316-0311802	Middle
31	M.S. Maow	Byohari	2316-0207001	Middle
32	M.S. Barkoda	Gohparu	2316-0402601	Middle
33	M.S. Diyapipar	Gohparu	2316-0408902	Middle
34	P.S. Tetki	Gohparu	2316-0404701	Primary
35	P.S. Barhjatola	Buthar	2316-0300104	Primary
36	P.S. Girls. Biruhli	Budhar	2316-0300103	Primary
37	M.S. Devri	Budhar	2316-0301405	Middle
38	M.S. Sakra	Budhar	2316-0320101	Middle
39	M.S. Girls. Suhagpur	Suhagpur	2316-1215804	Middle
40	P.S. Ganeshgang	Suhagpur	2316-1217101	Primary

SHAHDOL_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	79.0	4	21.0	19	100.0
Middle Schools	17	81.0	4	19.0	21	100.0
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	25	65.5	15	37.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	522	87	100.0	1084	83	100.0	1606	84	100.0
Middle	802	200	100.0	2758	162	100.0	3560	169	100.0
Total	1324	132	100.0	3842	128	100.0	5166	129	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	313	52	59.9	660	50	60.0	973	51	60.0
Middle	681	170	84.9	1575	92	57.1	2256	107	63.7
Total	994	99	75.0	2235	74	58.1	3229	80	62.5

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	289	48	55.3	553	42	51.0	842	44	52.4
Middle	663	165	82.6	1610	94	58.3	2273	108	63.8
Total	952	95	71.9	2163	72	56.2	3115	77	60.2

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	395	66	75.7	721	55	66.5	1116	58.7	58.7
Middle	710	176	88.5	1920	113	69.6	2630	125	125
Total	1105	111	83.5	2641	88	68.7	3746	160	72.5

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100.0
Middle Schools	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	9	47.4	10	52.6	19	100.0
Middle Schools	11	52.4	10	47.6	21	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
Primary Schools	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100.0
Middle Schools	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0
Total	10	52.6	9	47.4	19	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	8	20.0
SHG	32	80.0
NGO/ Other	0	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Monthly	Payment of remuneration	
	No.	%
1000	40	100.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	9	56.3	7	43.7	16	100.0
ST	15	50.0	15	50.0	30	100.0
OBC	14	48.2	15	51.8	29	100.0
Minority	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
Any Others	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	31	77.5
Under Construction	2	5.0
Constructed but not in use	0	0.0
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM_ASHOK NAGAR

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	
Mid-day meals may be expected to enhance pupil attendance on a daily basis. School meals may also enhance learning achievements, in so far as 'classroom hunger' undermines the ability of pupils to concentrate and perhaps even affects their learning skills. However, It was found by MI team that in 90 percent of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1)	
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof	
The problem of regular serving of meals in schools was found in those schools where there was no regular supervision and monitoring. In Government Primary School, Khanpur of Ashoknagar block the SHG was not functioning well, which resulted in irregularity of meals frequently. In another visited Government Primary school, Bharoly of Ishagarh block MDM was not found to be served since last 20 days by the implementing agency. No one in the school complaint regarding the irregularity.	
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.	
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	
Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. (Table 1.2)	
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools	
In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8360. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 209 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was found significantly more than from rural areas. Similarly the mean enrollment in Primary schools was just double of Middle schools. (Table 1.3)	
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled children in Ashoknagar district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 60 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 63 percent of the total enrolled children which is more as compared to urban areas. (Table 1.4)	
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 34.5 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was far less than rural areas. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)	

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 48.5 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 14 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 15 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 11 percent. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the visited district. The delay was reported due to lack of transportation facilities in remote rural areas. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum number of visited schools.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in more than 80 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
Nil.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 30 (75%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of the district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
A major hindrance for the implementation of the programme was reported to be the delay in releasing funds. "This often makes to buy the required stuff on credit; but sometimes the grocers refuse to give the materials without ready payment," said a member of the implementing agency. In fact, this has been one of the major reasons for the irregularity of the programme in some schools. "Carrying it out on credit was taken for granted; but how can such a system sustain?" is a big challenge for implementing agency.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support, brought food items on credit, and took loans from moneylenders (village bania) to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Ashoknagar district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
ii. Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
The findings of a survey in selected schools of the district exposed the patterns of exclusion and caste discrimination that afflict the government's mid-day meal scheme. Survey findings with reference to dalit community-level access to MDM indicate that caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another do in fact had affected MDMS across schools. Looking first at the aggregate data, in which all forms of caste-based exclusion and discrimination are considered together, 15 per cent of respondents reported that there is a problem of caste discrimination in the MDMS in their village. Nevertheless, in maximum schools MI team did not come across gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving MDM.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (77.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in about 40 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in another large fraction of visited schools (60%) of the district that the very repetitive nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food created disinterest among children to take meals daily. The needs and taste of children was not kept in mind while cooking meals by the implementing agency.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
The state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 62 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even in state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
vii. vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
Nil

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 4 out of 40 visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained by schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
The district level officials confirmed that there is no provision to provide any training either to implementing agency or to teachers for maintaining MDM.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ CRCs take the information to BRCs, the BRCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
The state transfers the funds to all the districts. The districts in turn directly transfer the funds to the accounts of implementing agency either on quarterly or monthly basis.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks or directly from the district.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
Health camps are supposed to be held at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of 50 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 50 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (10 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. In some of the schools teachers reported that no health checks-up of students is done since last many years.
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A
Adding a health component in MDM scheme deworming, regular check-ups, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of all schools. The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. However in about 70 percent schools micronutrients were found to be provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received sufficient doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
In maximum visited schools the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was found to be good. In about 10 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (92.5%).
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL

iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. Payment of the conversion cost and wages for cooking was made directly to the groups through Cheque. In 95 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools, while in remaining 5 percent schools PTA members were engaged as implementing agency for cooking and serving MDM to children. . (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 85 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In the district cook cum helpers were also found to be paid 1100/- rupees monthly which was more than the norms. While in some schools cooks cum helpers were also been provided 800 and 900 rupees monthly. The main mode of payment was found to be through banking channel, while in some schools cash payments were also made to cooks. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of minority and general community followed by ST and were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be inadequate. In nearly 47 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In another 45 percent schools where kitchen sheds were not constructed the MDM was found to be cooked in very unsafe and unhygienic place. During rainy seasons the problem becomes severe. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
In the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

ASHOK NAGAR _MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Kadvaya	Isagarh	2346-0701	Primary
2	P.S. Shankrpur	Isagarh	2346-0709701	Primary
3	P.S. Sidkho	Isagarh	2346-0704502	Primary
4	P.S. Ghosipur	Isagarh	2346-0714301	Primary
5	M.S. Bhroli	Isagarh	2346-0714402	Middle
6	P.S. Bhroli	Isagarh	2346-0714401	Primary
7	P.S. Bamnavr	Isagarh	2346-0706401	Primary
8	M.S.Girls. Chanderi	Chanderi	2346-0510424	Middle
9	P.S. Koshak Mahal	Chanderi	2346-0510414	Primary
10	P.S. Harkund	Chanderi	2346-0510407	Primary
11	M.S. Bankalpur	Chanderi	2346-0508903	Middle
12	M.S. Fatehabad	Chanderi	2346-0510429	Middle
13	P.S. Ravt Thana	Chanderi	2346-0504203	Primary
14	M.S. Tagari	Chanderi	2346-0510702	Middle
15	P.S. Chanderi	Chanderi	2346-0510411	Primary
16	P.S. Duder	Mungavli	2346-0811001	Primary
17	M.S. Vammnkhiriya	Mungavli	2346-0805402	Middle
18	P.S.Banskhedi	Mungavli	2346-0817301	Primary
19	P.S. Parkna	Mungavli	2346-0805201	Primary
20	M.S. Mungavli	Mungavli	2346-0818424	Middle
21	P.S.Mungavli	Mungavli	2346-0827201	Primary
22	M.S.Malhargarh	Mungavli	2346-0800103	Middle
23	P.S. Devkhedi	Ashok Nagar	2346-0213901	Primary
24	P.S. Muhal	Ashok Nagar	2346-0217101	Primary
25	P.S. Ashok Nagar	Ashok Nagar	2346-0707203	Primary
26	M.S. Bhadon	Ashok Nagar	2346-0213702	Middle
27	P.S. Girls. Ashok Nagar	Ashok Nagar	2346-0207266	Primary
28	M.S. Ashok Nagar	Ashok Nagar	2346-0207202	Middle
29	P.S. Khanpur	Ashok Nagar	2346-0230201	Primary
30	M.S. Ashok Nagar	Ashok Nagar	2346-0207201	Middle
31	P.S. Sapera Dera	Ashok Nagar	2346-0207002	Primary
32	M.S. Kudai Tumen	Ashok Nagar	2346-0203802	Middle
33	M.S. Khajuriya Kala	Ashok Nagar	2346-0204002	Middle
34	P.S.Mandi Mugor	Ashok Nagar	2346-0207901	Primary
35	P.S. Shadora	Ashok Nagar	2346-0209403	Primary
36	P.S. Fatiyabad	Chanderi	2346-	Primary
37	P.S. Kutiya	Chanderi	2346-0507604	Primary
38	P.S. Kachnar	Ashok Nagar	2346-0218601	Primary
39	M.S. Kadvaya	Isagarh	2346-	Middle
40	P.S. Girls. Rajpur	Ashok Nagar	2346-0209302	Primary

ASHOK NAGAR_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	100.0
Middle Schools	13	92.9	1	7.1	14	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1985	397	100.0	3566	169	100.0	5551	213	100.0
Middle	1218	406	100.0	1591	144	100.0	2809	200	100.0
Total	3203	400	100.0	5157	161	100.0	8360	209	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1296	241	65.2	2201	104	61.7	3497	134	62.9
Middle	639	213	52.4	1063	96	66.8	1702	121	60.5
Total	1935	241	60.4	3264	102	63.2	5199	129	62.1

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	701	140	35.3	1505	71	42.2	2206	84	39.7
Middle	139	46	11.4	543	49	34.1	682	48	24.2
Total	840	105	26.2	2048	64	39.7	2888	72	34.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1060	212	53.4	1899	90	53.2	2959	113	53.3
Middle	133	44	10.9	967	87	60.0	1100	78	39.1
Total	1193	149	37.2	2866	89	55.5	4059	101	48.5

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	25	96.2	1	3.8	26	100.0
Middle Schools	12	85.7	2	14.3	14	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	24	92.3	2	7.7	26	100.0
Middle Schools	12	85.7	2	14.3	14	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	76.9	6	23.1	26	100.0
Middle Schools	10	71.4	4	28.6	14	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	100.0
Middle Schools	13	92.9	1	7.1	14	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	57.7	11	42.3	26	100.0
Middle Schools	10	71.4	4	28.6	14	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	50.0	13	50.0	26	100.0
Middle Schools	7	50.0	7	50.0	14	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	2	5.0
SHG	38	95.0
NGO/ Other	0	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Payment of remuneration	No.	%
800	1	2.5
900	1	2.5
1100	4	10.0
1000	34	85.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	7	58.3	5	41.7	12	100.0
ST	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100.0
OBC	24	57.2	18	42.8	42	100.0
Minority	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0
Any Others	3	66.7	1	33.3	4	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	19	47.5
Constructed but not in use	3	7.5
Under Constration	0	0.0
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	18	45.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_Anooppur

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i.	Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
	Poor children face many problems in their childhood years, such as lack of nutrition, stunted mental development and reluctance to study. These attributes later lead to low achievement, high dropout rates and functional illiteracy. In order to overcome this problem MDM applied in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. In district of Anupur 85 percent of the visited schools meal was served but among 15 percent i.e. in 6 schools meal was not served regularly. (Table 1.1)
ii.	If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
	The major reason for not serving MDM in 15 percent of the schools was that alternative arrangement was not done for cooks in some cases and in one RBC schools MDM was implemented because they were located in very deep forest area, not having any connectivity and surrounded by forest, not inspected and children were enrolled but not want to stay in that RBC school.(RBC of Kutchalabhara of Annuppur0
iii.	Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
	Nil.
iv.	Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
	In the district of Anuppur 75 percent of the teachers, students and SMC members show their satisfaction regarding the Quality of meal and 80 percent of them satisfied with quantity of meal. The dissatisfaction was more for quality than quantity. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i.	Number of children enrolled in schools
	Enrollment of children is taken as one of the indicator for measuring success of MD. In the district of Anuppur, it was found on the day of visit was 124 per school, which was 136 in urban and 121 in rural per school. The total enrollment in the sampled monitored 40 schools was 4991. (Table 1.3)
ii.	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
	As per the MDM register 66 percent of the urban and 68 percent of the rural enrolled children are availed MDM. In the district of Annupur only 59 percent of the enrolled children were covered under MDM. In the district of Anuppur, six school not regularly serving MDM to children. (Table 1.4)
iii.	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
	It is observed that on the day of visit 56 percent in urban and 58 percent in rural children availed MDM. The difference of only one percent found between the number of children enrolled and number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit. It means that over estimation of meal was not practiced in the district. (Table 1.5)
iv.	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
	The number of children availed MDM on the day, before the day of the visit was 65 percent in urban and 56 percent in rural. Which was quite higher in urban and lower in rural i.e., difference of 10 percent in urban and only one percent in rural. The reason for higher difference in attendance was on the day of visit many children were absent as went to Amarkantak for celebration of Narmada Jayanti Utsav of Mahashivratri. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

i. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
In most of the school food grain is properly supplied. But in one of the primary and in two Middle schools supply of food grain was not regular supplied because those schools were located in rural area of forest where transportation was a major problem along with this monitoring and investigation was also nil. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
In all the schools where food grains are supplied regularly that is of marked quantity and quality.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
It is assured that under MDM meal should be served to the children uninterruptedly, for which provision of maintaining buffer stock applied and it is found while monitoring that among all the schools where MDM is served regularly there buffer stock was also maintained by the school. In those schools where buffer stock was not maintained as appropriate storage facility was not available with the school. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
In the district of Anuppur food grains was supplied at the school.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a) Enabling conditions
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly. Which the stipulated time ?
The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
Nil.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
In the monitored 40 school of Anuppur ,in 36 schools cooking cost for MDM was received by them in advance regularly but in 4 schools where MDM served regularly cooking cost not received in advance regularly. (Table 3.1)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
The delay in receiving cooking cost was from 1-3 months because of the bank account not opened and located in rural area where transportation was major problem.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay of cooking cost the school manage the fund either by purchase from money lender on high rate of interest or purchase on the basis of credit and without fail served the meal to children.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
In all the monitored school cooking cost was paid through banking channel in the district of Anuppur.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
It was observed that while serving meal to children in school, they sit in separate queues of girls and boys among 95 percent of the school. In ten percent of the schools they sit in small groups.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In all no prominent discrimination apparently observed regarding gender, caste or community in the cooking, serving or seating arrangement under MDM but in only one primary school of Jharahi located in urban area, where children belongs to general category bring their utensils from their home and sit together separately while MDM served to them.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
It was observed that the Menu of the week was displayed on the noticeable place among all the visited 21 middle schools and among 14 out of 17 visited primary schools. In only three of the school where MDM was not regularly served there only menu was also not found on the noticeable placed. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
In the district of same food was served in 9 schools and in 31 school different food served daily in the school.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
In nine schools of the district same food served in the school because no community kitchen garden was available and initiative not taken by which availability of different options become possible.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
In 59 percent of the schools Community members supervise the MDM roster. On one side it brings transparency in the functioning and on the other side build effective community support system. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
The subject on which discussion held in SMC in case of 32 schools was not related to MDM and in 8 schools discussion was regarding quality, quantity and regularity. Issues relating to MDM not found importance in the PTA meetings because they themselves not realize any kind of personal benefit or having any sense of accountability for the MDM.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
In 38 percent of the schools no monitoring by SMC members done for MDM in 3 schools daily SMC visited the kitchen and in 15% monitored monthly.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of the district as PTA members had never visited the school. Some of the PTA members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools.
vii. vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
Besides it will also help in providing alternate livelihood opportunities to rural poor by linking them with allied activities of revised Mid Day Meal Scheme such as vegetable production, flour mill, production of spices etc .But no such efforts seen in the district of Anuppur.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
15 out of 40 schools means 37.5 Percentage found MDM registers.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
The existing fund transfer process is indeed cumbersome and it has affected the management of the programme. There are too many actors and far many steps in the financial administration. MI team found that large number of schools had not received the fund in time due to reasons beyond their control. Many schools have big liabilities and in some schools the money sanctioned by the Government is inadequate and therefore running it with resources from out side.

iv.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i.	Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
	In 65 per cent of the schools health card maintained for each child. It is also observed that among 36 percent of the school no health card maintained. The health card was not maintained regularly in many of the schools and data was also missing. (Table 6.1)
ii.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
	Health checks up and health card might be the instruments through which health status of the children can be monitored and nutritional level of the children determined. In 60 percent of the schools yearly health check-up conducted. In nine schools monthly check up conducted and in 7 schools half yearly check up conducted. The data clearly shows that in all the schools health check up conducted. .
iii.	Number of children given Vitamin A, IFA tablets and de-Worming tablets.
	In order to assure better nutritional status of the children provision of micronutrients stapled with the MDM and it was found that in all the monitored school micronutrients given to the children except one school.
iv.	Who administers these medicines.
	In all the school health department administered.
v.	Number of school where iodized salt is used
	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi.	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eatin
	For developing healthy and hygienic habits school considered as the best teaching place and it was found that among 38 percent of the schools children was good and in 55 percent hand was practiced in a general manner without any supervision and practice of hand wash was very poorly practiced.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i.	Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt. Table 1.19
	In all the monitored school cook cum helpers was engaged as per the norm of GOI.
ii.	Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
	Regular payment to cook cum helper is one of the motivational factor by which they regularly cook food and in 37 of the schools they receive their remuneration regularly.
iii.	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
	Nil.
iv.	Number of schools where SHG is involved
	In school of Anuppur district, MDM served through SHGs. . (Table 7.1)
v.	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
	In Anuppur, 12 cook cum helper received their remuneration in cash and 28 receive in cheque. (Table 7.2)
vi.	Social Composition of cooks cum
	It was found that in Anuppur cook belong to OBC (22), SC (9) and ST (6). (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In majority of the schools cooked in pucca kitchen i.e., 85 percent and in case of one school meal was cooked in the school kitchen because of seepage problem and in 4 schools construction of Kitchen was not sanctioned. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In few schools, pucca kitchen not sanctioned. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitorin committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

Anooppur_SSA

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Girls.Jethari	Jethari	2347-0609406	Primary
2	M.S. Samtpur	Jethari	2347-0611601	Middle
3	P.S. Umariya	Jethari	2347-0611601	Primary
4	M.S.Boys.Jethari	Jethari	2347-0609414	Middle
5	M.S. Khada	Jethari	2347-0611801	Middle
6	P.S. Boys. Kotma	Kotma	2347-0806302	Primary
7	P.S. Boys.Kotma	Kotma	2347-0806301	Primary
8	M.S. Samtpur	Jethari	2347-0611602	Middle
9	M.S. Anooppur	Anooppur	2347-0110904	Middle
10	P.S. ShamtiNagar	Anooppur	2347-0112105	Primary
11	M.S. Bhalumada	Anooppur	2347-0108001	Middle
12	M.S. Jhriyatola	Anooppur	2347-0100202	Middle
13	M.S.Bhejri	Pushaprajgarh	2347-1111107	Middle
14	P.S. Thangovn	Kotma	2347-0806401	Primary
15	M.S. Thangaw	Kotma	2347-0806405	Middle
16	M.S. Pthrodi	Kotma	2347-0804604	Middle
17	P.S. Basti Jethari	Jethari	2347-0609401	Primary
18	P.S.Sorhatota	Jethari	2347-0612102	Primary
19	M.S.Boys. Nigvani	Kotma	2347-0806604	Middle
20	M.S. Bangwa	Anooppur	2347-0108606	Middle
21	P.S.Boys. Nigvani	Kotma	2347-0806601	Primary
22	M.S.Dola	Anooppur	2347-0103820	Middle
23	M.S.Bhada	Anooppur	2347-0104403	Middle
24	M.S.Kurvan	Kotma	2347-0807401	Middle
25	M.S. Barbspur	Jethari	2347-0612101	Middle
26	M.S.Ptheti	Pushaprajgarh	2347-1108201	Middle
27	P.S. Prem Nagar	Anooppur	2347-0103819	Primary
28	M.S.Chorbhati	Jethari	2347-0600901	Middle
29	P.S. Barbspur	Jethari	2347-0612103	Primary
30	M.S. Vitha Gadi	Kotma	2347-0801402	Middle
31	P.S. Podki	Pushaprajgarh	2347-1109501	Primary
32	P.S. Ghiru Tola	Pushaprajgarh	2347-1119908	Primary
33	P.S. Jhiriya Tola	Anooppur	2347-0100201	Primary
34	P.S. Mjholi	Anooppur	2347-0102701	Primary
35	M.S. Kotma	Kotma	2347-0806320	Middle
36	M.S. Reusa	Kotma	2347-0807302	Middle
37	M.S. Podki	Pushaprajgarh	2347-1109502	Middle
38	P.S. Jethari	Jethari	2347-0609404	Primary
39	M.S. Ghiru Tola	Pushaprajgarh	2347-1119909	Middle
40	P.S.Boys. Bhada	Anooppur	2347-	Primary

Anooppur_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Middle Schools	23	100.0	0	0.0	23	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	541	108	100.0	1040	86	100.0	1581	93	100.0
Middle	684	171	100.0	2726	143	100.0	3410	148	100.0
Total	1225	136	100.0	3766	121	100.0	4991	124	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	360	72	66.5	662	55	63.6	1022	60	64.6
Middle	447	111	65.3	1448	76	53.1	1895	82	55.5
Total	807	89	65.8	2110	68	56.0	2917	72	58.4

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	327	65	60.4	674	56	64.8	1001	58	63.3
Middle	357	89	52.1	1519	79	55.7	1876	81	55.0
Total	684	76	55.8	2193	70	58.2	2877	71	57.6

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	360	72	66.5	662	55	63.6	1022	60	64.6
Middle	441	110	64.4	1439	75	52.7	1880	81	55.1
Total	801	89	65.3	2101	67	55.7	2902	72	58.1

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100.0
Middle Schools	21	91.3	2	8.7	23	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100.0
Middle Schools	21	91.3	2	8.7	23	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Middle Schools	20	91.0	2	9.0	23	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100.0
Middle Schools	23	100.0	0	0.0	23	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100.0
Middle Schools	13	60.0	10	40.0	23	100.0
Total	23	59.0	17	41.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	100.0
Middle Schools	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	0.0
SHG	40	100.0
NGO	0	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Middle Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	100.0
ST	6	37.5	10	62.5	16	100.0
OBC	22	51.1	21	48.8	43	100.0
Minority	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
Any Others	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	34	85.0
Constructed but not in use	1	2.5
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_GUNA

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

a. Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
Mid day meal insures distribution of cooked food to students every day. It was interesting to find out that among 95 percent of schools hot cooked food was served but in case of middle schools hot meals were served only in 5.9 percent of schools. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
The main reasons behind not serving hot meals were irregularity by SHGs and in one school MDM was not being provided for the last two months.
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
It was found during the survey that students were happy for the quality and quantity of meals served in MDM. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 7864. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 196 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was found significantly more than from rural areas. Similarly the mean enrollment in Primary schools was more than Middle schools. It clearly reflects the importance of providing MDM facility at school level. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
The percent of children availing MDM facility as per the MDM register was found to be less than expected. Although in urban areas students were availing MDM facility comparatively more that rural areas. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of visit it was found that 61.9 percent of urban students availed MDM facility whereas in rural areas it was only 42.1 percent. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The percent of students availing the facility of MDM one day prior to the visit of MI was also found in the similar fashion as on the day of visit. 65.1 percent of students availed the facility of MDM in urban areas whereas in case of rural areas it was 42.9 percent. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

i. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same
Food grains were received in most of the schools on time. In case of all the middle schools food grains was received timely whereas in primary schools only 77 percent of them received food grains on time. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
The quantity of food supplied was as per the marked weight. In all the schools it was found that distribution was taking place as per the MDM norms.

iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
All the school visited by MI were found maintaining one months buffer stock requirement. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
The delivery of food grains was also given at schools. Almost all of the schools received foodgrains at the schools.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
NIL

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The cooking cost by the school was being received in advance. 86.4 and 83.3 percent of schools received cooking cost well in advance. (Table 3.1)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
The delay of receiving cooking cost was in the range of one month to three months. The main reason for the delay was from the banks of rural areas and by the CEOs at the district level. In some cases it was delayed due to members account not being opened on time.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
At the time of delay the school authorities ensures no disruption of MDM. The main steps taken by the school authorities are purchasing form money lender on the higher rate of interest and through credit purchase.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
All the cooking cost are being paid through bank channel. In few of the case it was paid by cash.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
The sitting arrangement was not uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in queues. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
The community discrimination was found at some places only. The percent of schools having such discrimination was 32.5. 67.5 percent of school had no gender or caste discrimination.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The menu was displayed in 100 percent of middle schools and 86.4 percent of primary schools. The daily menu of rice, wheat, dal and vegetables was being served in 50 percent of primary and middle schools. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Serving different types of food was found more common by the MI. 82.5 percent of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 17.5 percent of schools same type of food was served.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
The same food is being served in about 1 percent of the visited schools.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Roaster maintenance is an important activity in MDM. It was found during the survey that only in 30 percent of schools roasters were maintained and a majority of schools had no such arrangements. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only PTA president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The monitoring of MDM is an important activity for its smooth functioning. It was found in the field survey that in majority of schools i.e. 40 percent there is no monitoring. In the remaining 40 percent of school it is not certain and only in 5-6 schools it was done weekly and quarterly.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
NIL
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
The MDM registers were found to be maintained by only 8 out of 40 visited schools.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
NIL
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
Financial records were kept in the form of cash book, pass book, MDM registers, Food grain stock register, cooking material stock register and account of cooks and helpers. The field stats reveals that 75 percent records were in the form of accounts of cooks and helpers, 50 percent in the form of pass books, 40 percent cash books and rest of the records were in the form of foodgrain stock registers (22.5 percent), MDM register (20 percent) and cooking material stock register (15 percent)
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD. <div style="text-align: center;"> Central Government ↓ State Government ↓ CEO Zilla Panchayat ↓ CEO Block Panchayat ↓ SHG/NGO Account </div>
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
The awareness regarding school health cards was found only in 36.4 percent of primary schools and 44.4 percent in middle schools. It was found that in middle schools awareness of students regarding the maintenance of health cards was greater than their primary counterparts. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Health check ups in the school were mostly restricted to yearly check ups only. Only in two school it was done monthly and half yearly in three schools. The remaining 40 percent of the school official had no idea about health check up camps in their schools.
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets.
Micro nutrients and de-worming medicines are prescribed under the MDM norms to deliver in the schools through teachers. In the field it was found that only in 45.5 percent of primary schools and 44.4 percent of middle schools these tablets were being given
iv. Who administers these medicines?
Apart from health department officials no agency is involved in the administration of medicines.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in about 75 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
The percent of schools where cooks and helpers engaged in MDM activity as per the GOI norms are 68.2 percent in primary and 77.8 percent in middle schools. In other schools it was found that local arrangements were made to engage cooks and helpers.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
Remuneration to cooks and helper was being paid regularly in 68.2 and 88.9 percent of primary and middle schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
MDM activity is mostly done by SHGs. 90 percent of the schools had SHGs for MDM activities. In few schools it was implemented through Panchayat/NagarPalika and through cook cum helper appointed by the department. . (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
One thousand rupees is being paid to the cook and helpers engaged in MDM activity. The mode of payment in 75 percent of schools is cheque and cash is given in rest of the cases. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The cooks and helpers involved in MDM activity came from OBCs, STs and SCs. None of their members were from minority group or any other group. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In more than 70 percent of school food was being served in the constructed place which was in use. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In about 15 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitorin committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

Guna_SSA

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S. Girls. Aron	Aron	2307-0119701	Middle
2	P.S. Ramgir Kala	Aron	2307-1060001	Primary
3	M.S. Barod	Aron	2307-0102202	Middle
4	P.S. Panvadiya Hat	Aron	2307-0101801	Primary
5	P.S. Barod	Aron	2307-0102201	Primary
6	M.S. Panvadigar	Aron	2307-0101803	Middle
7	P.S. Kherikhata	Guna	2307-0601501	Primary
8	M.S. Girls.Guna	Guna	2307-0618545	Middle
9	P.S. Marki Mahu	Guna	2307-0630901	Primary
10	P.S. Chakdevpur	Guna	2307-0618101	Primary
11	M.S. Kherikhata	Guna	2307-0601502	Middle
12	P.S. Tarapur	Guna	2307-0600301	Primary
13	M.S. Jalmpur	Guna	2307-0612402	Middle
14	P.S. Khedikhata	Guna	2307-0630701	Primary
15	P.S. Jalmpur	Guna	2307-0612401	Primary
16	P.S. Purani Chhavni	Guna	2307-0618514	Primary
17	P.S. Girls. Ruthiyai	Raghogarh	2307-0903902	Primary
18	P.S. Morvas	Raghogarh	2307-0909501	Primary
19	M.S Dongar	Raghogarh	2307-0901803	Middle
20	P.S. Giliya	Raghogarh	2307-0902803	Primary
21	M.S. Morvas	Raghogarh	2307-0909502	Middle
22	M.S. Barkheda	Raghogarh	2307-	Middle
23	M.S. Vijaypur	Raghogarh	2307-0904804	Middle
24	P.S. Barkheda	Raghogarh	2307-0917401	Primary
25	M.S Berkhedi	Bamori	2307-0313303	Middle
26	P.S. Borkheda Dag	Bamori	2307-0323002	Primary
27	M.S. Samr Singa	Bamori	2307-0310303	Middle
28	P.S. Berkhedi Bamori	Bamori	2307-0313301	Primary
29	P.S. Chilka	Bamori	2307-0313304	Primary
30	M.S. Meriya Khedi	Chanchoda	2307-0417302	Middle
31	M.S. Panchi	Chanchoda	2307-0419904	Middle
32	P.S. Amaser	Chanchoda	2307-0417101	Primary
33	M.S. Kala Pipal	Chanchoda	2307-0417602	Middle
34	P.S. Kala Pipal	Chanchoda	2307-0417608	Primary
35	M.S. Amaser	Chanchoda	2307-0417102	Middle
36	P.S. Panchi	Chanchoda	2307-0419902	
37	M.S. Raghogarh	Raghogarh	2307-0942902	Middle
38	P.S. Banjarapura	Raghogarh	2307-	Primary
39	M.S. Ruthiyai	Raghogarh	2307-0903906	Middle
40	P.S. Barsula	Raghogarh	2307-0902101	Primary

GUNA_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0
Middle Schools	17	5.9	1	94.1	18	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1983	495	100.0	2741	152	100.0	4724	214	100.0
Middle	186	93	100.0	2954	184	100.0	3140	174	100.0
Total	2169	361	100.0	5695	167	100.0	7864	196	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1288	322	64.9	1080	60	39.4	2368	107	50.0
Middle	126	63	67.7	1724	107	58.3	1850	102	58.9
Total	1414	235	65.1	2804	82	49.2	4218	105	53.6

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1229	307	61.9	882	49	32.1	2111	95	44.6
Middle	115	57	61.8	1518	94	51.3	1633	90	52.0
Total	1344	224	61.9	2400	70	42.1	3744	93	47.6

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1288	322	64.9	1080	60	39.4	2368	107	50.0
Middle	126	63	67.7	1724	107	58.3	1850	102	58.9
Total	1414	235	65.1	2804	82	49.2	4218	105	53.6

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100.0
Middle Schools	18	100.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100.0
Middle Schools	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	86.4	3	13.6	22	100.0
Middle Schools	15	83.3	3	16.7	18	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	50.0	11	50.0	22	100.0
Middle Schools	9	50.0	9	50.0	18	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	27.3	16	72.7	22	100.0
Middle Schools	6	33.3	12	66.7	18	100.0
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	36.4	14	63.6	22	100.0
Middle Schools	8	44.4	10	55.6	18	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	2	5.0
SHG	36	90.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Monthly	Payment of remuneration regularly	
	No.	%
Not received up to till	4	10.0
1000	36	90.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	4	50.0	4	50.0	8	100.0
ST	11	45.8	13	54.1	24	100.0
OBC	20	54.0	17	56.0	37	100.0
Minority	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
Any Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	29	72.5
Constructed but not in use	4	10.0
Under Constration	0	0.0
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_HARDA

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	It is assumed under SSA that food can be one of the attractions, which can bring children to schools, Many children reach school on an empty stomach. Even children who have a meal before they leave for school get hungry by the afternoon and are not able to concentrate - especially children from families who cannot give them a lunch box or are staying a long distance away from the school. Mid day meal can help to overcome this problem by preventing “classroom hunger” and during the visit, it was found that in all most all the schools hot cooked meal regularly served to the students. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	Nil.
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	Nil.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	It is not only food that should be supplied but it should be of appropriate quantity and quality is tries to assured under MDM. In response to the question regarding quantity and quality served under MDM most of people are quite satisfied for quantity in comparison to quality. They assured that the food grain provided to them of prescribed quality and quantity but they were not satisfied with prescribed quality. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools	In the 40 schools of Harda district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5436. The mean enrollment per school observed to be 135 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located in rural areas found to be more than schools located in urban areas. Because private schools are available in urban areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registe	As per MDM register, the number of children availing MDM found to be 65 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 68 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 63 percent of the total enrolled children. The percentage of children availing MDM in urban areas was less than rural areas. (Table 1.4)
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children, availing MDM found to 54 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that the low attendance was one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)	
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	In order to know the reliability of data regarding MDM on the day just before the visit difference of 9 percent found in enrollment of children which was 6 percent in urban and 9 percent in rural area. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

ii. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
To boost Universalization of education by improving enrolment, attendance, retention and learning levels of students, especially those belonging to disadvantaged sections MDM scheme was initiated in all government aided and unaided schools including madarsa's of the country. It is one of the important tasks to available the food grains for MDM. It is found that without any exception in all the schools food grains delivered regularly without delay, which appreciable in the district of Harda. (Table 2.1)
iii. ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. It is reported that in the district of Harda in all the schools the quality of food grains was of the quality as marked on it and was of the quantity, which was mentioned.
iv. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
With few exceptions buffer stock of one-month food grain for MDM maintained in all the visited schools. In only one primary school of Harda not maintain such buffer stock of one-month not maintained because storage facility was not available and it was more convenient to school as location in Harda city where food grains easily available to the SHG. (Table 2.2)
v. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. In most of the monitored schools, food grains for MDM delivered at the school, whereas where 22.7 percent of the schools food grain not delivered due to lack of transport facility.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a) Enabling conditions
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly. Which the stipulated time ?
The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
Nil.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
Most of the schools received cooking cost in advance regularly. However, 18 percent of the schools not received the cooking cost regularly. While discussion it was found that the regular grant was not fixed which de-motivate the cooking staff. (Table 3.1)

ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
The delay in receiving cooking cost was from 1-3 months because of the bank account not opened and located in rural area where transportation was major problem.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay of cooking cost the school manage the fund either by purchase from money lender on high rate of interest or purchase on the basis of credit and without fail served the meal to children.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions. In the visited schools, the monitoring team found that in majority of schools cooking cost paid through banking channel with one exception only.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
The sitting arrangement was not uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in queues. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Mid day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common Meal. In particular, mid day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school. It noticed that discrimination of gender, caste or community practiced some schools while cooking, serving, or seating. It is quite difficult to practice equality while serving equally because some of the children reject to sit together and not prefer to take food in the school.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
Majority of the schools followed daily menu, which includes rice/wheat preparation, Dal and vegetables. Where this menu was not appropriately followed because those items, which were mentioned in the menu, become costly and in place of those no other alternative adopted but the repeat the same menu by which children interest in food decreased as well not get the appropriate nutrition also. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
It is come to know that variety of food served daily in majority of the visited schools. Where such variety of food not served due to the barrier of cost, lack of information and motivation. PAT not takes initiative steps for improving MDM.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
The primary objective of the MDMS is to eliminate hunger from the school campuses and thereby increase enrolment, retention and attendance rates. Among the visited 40 schools of Harda district in 82 percent of the schools different food served daily.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

<p>The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation.</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>In very small number of visited schools any roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS kept. It is very clear from the available information the PTA was not playing its effectively because they are not aware about their authority, where they are aware they not take initiative and even when they take initiative, ineffective response of that under the influence of some politically powerful person, discourage them to take initiative. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.</p>
<p>iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.</p>
<p>There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality, quantity and regularity of food being served. At the same time in large number of schools it was even reported that issues related to MDM is not been discussed.</p>
<p>v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members</p>
<p>There is a need for continuous monitoring which is not there now. PTA/SMC must monitor the regularity and quality of the food supplied while PRIs, PTA should evaluate. All officials in the field may be motivated and trained. Commitment is essential and must be ensured through proper mechanism. The GP ward members can take more initiatives as they are known to the locality and will be a more competent and reliable persons to guide them in that capacity. Responsibilities shall define and assigned to local teachers with permission for innovations wherever possible in a healthy competitive mood, which will benefit the student.</p> <p>There is a need for continuous support from the PTA. Mothers who are willing to associate with the programme may be permitted to do so. Or the work can be allocated to all parents who are willing to work for two-three days. In this way the quality can be increased. Public participation as a matter of policy could be promoted. MPTA shall shoulder the responsibility. It is better to have an exclusive person for the programme in each school.</p>
<p>vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS</p>
<p>It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The upper primary schools visited covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.</p>
<p>vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.</p>

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
In majority of the schools school health card maintained for each child. Still 20 percent of the schools had not maintained any health card for the children. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
In most of the schools, yearly or half-yearly Health Check-up organized. In very few schools either it was monthly or not having any information about the Health camp. Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department
iii. Number of children given Vitamin A
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. In most of the schools, children had given Vitamin A. In 20 percent no such practice followed, in the same schools where no health card was maintained.
iv. Number of children given IFA Tablets
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. In most of the schools, children had given Vitamin A. In 20 percent no such practice followed, in the same schools where no health card was maintained.
v. Number of children given de-worming tablets.
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. In most of the schools, children had given Vitamin A. In 20 percent no such practice followed, in the same schools where no health card was maintained.
vi. Who administers these medicines.
The Health department maintains these medicines.
vii. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
viii. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
A well-organized mid day meal can be used as an opportunity to impart various good habits to children (such as washing one's hands Before and after eating), and to educate them about the importance of clean water, good hygiene and other related matters. Hand cleaning before and after is one of the practices, which reduces diseases and helps in practice hygienic behavior. It was observed that in 2.5 percent i.e. only in one school such habit practiced regularly otherwise in rest of the schools it was generally practiced without supervision. It is recommended on one day PTA should join with the children and follow all the norms and dine together.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. In most of the schools, appropriate number of cooks and helpers engaged as per the GOI norms. In 20 percent of the schools appropriate number of cooks and helpers were not engaged under MDM as per the GOI norms
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices. In most of the schools remuneration paid to the cooks cum helper regularly who belongs to weaker section. Among 20 percent of the schools remuneration paid to the cooks cum helper not regularly, this irregularity influences the working of cooking staff.

iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
Nil.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Mid Day Meal Scheme also provide a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate workingwomen from the burden of cooking at home during the day. In these and other ways, women and girl children have a special stake in Mid Day Meal Scheme. In majority of the visited schools, SHG served the MDM through centralized kitchen. . (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
In most of the schools payment made through cheque of Rs 1000to cook cum helper. It is observed that cooking itself is a skill and should be appreciated if some type of award given to the best performed school in term of following all the MDM norms. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
In the district of Harda it was found that highest numbers of ST then OBC were working as cook cum helper under MDM. Less number of Sc and people belonging to minority were doing the work of cook. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools of Harda pacca constructed kitchen are available and that is used also for the purpose of MDM. In three of the visited schools kitchen were constructed not taken use because meal was cooked by SHG in more than one school therefore they cook meal of all the school together and distribute it and not use the constructed kitchen of that particular school. . (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In few schools, pacca kitchen not sanctioned. . (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
In the district of Harda regular meeting held in the first week of the month in which Jila panchayat CEO was the head and janpad CEO, BRC,MDM in charge participate.	
ii.	How many state level steering cum monitorin committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.	

Harda_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S.N.	Name of School	Block	Dise Code	Ctegrory
1	M.S. Masngaw	Harda	2336-0111802	Middle
2	P.S. Undal	Harda	2336-0100601	Primary
3	P.S. Manpur	Harda	2336-0116904	Primary
4	M.S. Bhatprethiya	Harda	2336-0111102	Middle
5	P.S Chhipawada	Harda	2336-0316502	Primary
6	M.S. Girls. Chhipawada	Harda	2336-0316503	Middle
7	P.S..S. Kakdiya	Harda	2336-0112003	Primary
8	M.S. Harda	Harda	2336-0118001	Middle
9	M.S. Navin. Hard	Harda	2336-0117402	Middle
10	P.S. Siraliya	Harda	2336-0107402	Primary
11	P.S. Rupi prethiya	Harda	2336-0111201	Primary
12	P.S. Kulhrda	Harda	2336-0117601	Primary
13	P.S. Jogakala	Harda	2336-0100402	Primary
14	M.S. Jogakala	Harda	2336-0100401	Middle
15	P.S. Rahtakhurd	Harda	2336-0113401	Primary
16	M.S. Navin. Banspani	Timarni	2336-0212802	Middle
17	P.S. Banspani	Timarni	2336-0212801	Primary
18	P.S. Boys. Nasrpur	Timarni	2336-0209101	Primary
19	P.S. Junapani	Timarni	2336-0210116	Primary
20	M.S. Unchabrari	Timarni	2336-0216202	Middle
21	P.S. Unchabrari	Timarni	2336-0216201	Primary
22	P.S. Indrpura	Timarni	2336-0212501	Primary
23	M.S. Bori	Timarni	2336-0025302	Middle
24	M.S. Sotada	Timarni	2336-0200702	Middle
25	P.S. Sotada	Timarni	2336-0200701	Primary
26	P.S. Pipliya	Khirkhya	2336-0312001	Primary
27	M.S. Pipliya	Khirkhya	2336-0312002	Middle
28	P.S. Sonpura	Khirkhya	2336-0306902	Primary
29	P.S. Sonpura	Khirkhya	2336-0306901	Primary
30	M.S. Mandla	Khirkhya	2336-0301702	Middle
31	M.S. Charua	Khirkhya	2336-0305103	Middle
32	M.S. Muhlkla	Khirkhya	2336-0300602	Middle
33	P.S. Muhlkla	Khirkhya	2336-0300601	Primary
34	M.S. Rupi pretiya	Khirkhya	2336-0111202	Middle
35	M.S. Knarda	Harda	2336-0113103	Middle
36	M.S. Timarni	Timarni	2336-0217101	Middle
37	P.S. Boys. Timarni	Timarni	2336-0216701	Primary
38	P.S. Girls. Timarni	Timarni	2336-0217003	Primary
39	M.S. Indrpura	Timarni	2336-0212502	Middle
40	P.S. Piplpani	Khirkhya	2336-0312605	Primary

Harda_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0
Middle Schools	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	18	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1065	213	100	2240	131	100	3305	150	100
Middle	320	106	100	1811	120	100	2131	141	100
Total	1385	173	100	4051	126	100	5436	135	100

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	642	128	60.2	1434	84	64.0	2076	94	62.8
Middle	296	98	92.5	1162	77	64.1	1458	81	68.4
Total	938	117	67.7	2596	81	64.0	3534	88	65.0

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children

Primary	567	113	53.2	1083	63	48.3	1605	94	48.5
Middle	237	79	74.0	1068	71	59.0	1305	81	61.2
Total	804	100	58.0	2151	67	53.1	2955	88	54.3

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	642	128	60.0	1334	78	59.5	1976	89	59.7
Middle	244	81	76.2	1179	78	65.1	1423	79	66.7
Total	886	110	64.0	2513	78	62.0	3399	84	62.5

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	22	100.0
Middle Schools	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	18	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0
Middle Schools	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100.0
Middle Schools	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100.0
Middle Schools	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	22.7	17	77.3	22	100.0
Middle Schools	5	27.7	13	72.3	18	100.0
Total	10	25.0	30	75.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	2	9.1	20	90.9	22	100.0
Middle Schools	3	16.7	15	83.3	18	100.0
Total	5	12.5	35	87.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	3	7.5
SHG	37	92.5
NGO	0	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	00	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100.0
Middle Schools	15	83.3	3	16.7	18	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	6	46.1	7	53.9	13	100.0
ST	22	64.7	12	35.3	34	100.0
OBC	13	56.5	10	43.5	23	100.0
Minority	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Any Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	33	82.5
Constructed but not in use	3	7.5
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_ SHEOPUR

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a) Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
School meals may also enhance learning achievements, in so far as 'classroom hunger' undermines the ability of pupils to concentrate and perhaps even affects their learning skills. However, It was found by MI team that in 95 percent of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
The reasons found behind irregular supply of hot cooked meals is as follows: 1. The SHGs complaint that the sufficient quantity of food grains was not provided by PDS to SHG as per prescribed norms. 2. The cooks complaint that food grain and other material was not provided to them by SHGs. Because of this reason kheer and puri was not served regularly. (PS Maknapura, Block- Vijaypur-). 3. Only 60 to 70 Percent amount (on the basis of attendance) was being provided to SHGs by Higher authorities. (RBC-, Baditoli Badoda, Block- Sheopur)
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
In many schools the quality of MDM was found to be very poor and there was no proper monitoring being done by higher authorities (BRCC, DPC, etc). SHGs in many schools were not found to be functioning properly. In some places the quality of food grain was also found to be poor. The quantity of food grains was not being provided on the basis of student ratio. (GPS Badoda, Block- Sheopur) Due to the poor quality of food maximum children brought Tiffins from home. In one of the visited schools the teachers and students reported that inadequate meals are being provided by SHG to the children. . (Table 1.2)
b) Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8226. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 201 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was found significantly more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 63 percent of the total enrolled children in Sheopur district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 71 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 59 percent of the total enrolled children which is less as compared to urban areas. In maximum schools MI team found the number of children on the basis of attendance register because the MDM register was not available in schools. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 44 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was more than rural areas. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 50 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 6 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 75 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 4.5 percent. . (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the visited district. The delay was reported due to lack of transportation facilities in remote rural areas. . (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum number of visited schools.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 85 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a) Enabling conditions
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
Nil.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 29 (72.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of the district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
A major hindrance for the implementation of the programme was reported to be the delay in releasing funds. In about 11 schools (27.5%) delay in receipt of cooking cost was reported by implementing agency. The delay was observed to be of from two to six months. The problem of delay in funds was more acute in rural areas. While in few schools it was reported that funds were deposited in time by district level officials.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support, brought food items on credit, and took loans from moneylenders (village bania) to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
The data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Sheopur district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti in a queue. While in other part of schools children were observed to be sitting in small groups.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
During the school visits it was observed by MI team that social discrimination arising in some of the schools. And there was no efforts undertaken by community, teacher or PTA members to reduce social discrimination. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Girl children brought meals from home as the cook belonged from unprivileged community. 2. In some schools children said that family members do not allow to them for taking meals with lower caste children. 3. In some schools children were taking meals prepared by lower caste cooks due to this reason cooks and helpers were appointed from so called upper caste community (MS Benipura, Block – Vijaypur)

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (75%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in about 30 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in another large fraction of visited schools (70%) of the district that the very repetitive nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food created disinterest among children to take meals daily. The needs and taste of children was not kept in mind while cooking meals by the implementing agency.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The level of participation, a feature in the rural as well as urban areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. PTA members were not made aware by the concerned officials regarding eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
In none of the visited 40 schools of Sheopur district roster of parents was found to be prepared. It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even in state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality. (Table 5.1)
iii. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.
iv. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
v. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
It was found through analysis that there is no provision in the district or even in state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.

8. MIS: -

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 6 out of 40 visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained by schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.

ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
The district level officials confirmed that there is no provision to provide any training either to implementing agency or to teachers for maintaining MDM.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ CRCs take the information to BRCs, the BRCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it in 60 percent schools bank pass book was available, in some schools (15%) MDM registers was found to be in place and in many schools (70%) accounts of cooks and helpers was found to be maintained in the district.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
The state transfers the funds to all the districts. The districts in turn directly transfer the funds to the accounts of implementing agency either on quarterly or monthly basis.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks or directly from the district.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequencywhere
Health camps are supposed to be held at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of 10 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 40 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by a school that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. In large number of schools teachers reported that they don't know the duration of health check up of students.

iii. Number of children given Vitamin A, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablet
Mid-day meals "makes it possible not only to raise their (children) intake of calories and proteins, but also to provide nutritional supplements such as iron and iodine, which need to be ingested in small doses over a period of time. However in about 52 percent schools micronutrients were found to be provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received sufficient doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.
iv. Who administers these medicines.
In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
In maximum visited schools the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was found to be good. In about 10 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (85%).
ii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
iii. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 75 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools, while in remaining 25 percent schools PTA members were engaged as implementing agency for cooking and serving MDM to children. . (Table 7.1)
iv. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
It has been disclosed that in 85 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In the district cook cum helpers were also found to be paid 800/- rupees monthly which was less than the norms. The main mode of payment was found to be through banking channel, while in some schools cash payments were also made to cooks. (Table 7.2)
v. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of minority community followed by ST , SC, OBC and general were found to be forming SHGs (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be inadequate. In nearly 55 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In 5 percent schools kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by SHG, in another 5 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. In 20 percent schools kitchen sheds for cooking MDM was not yet sanctioned by the government. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
In the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

SHEOPUR_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.No.2 Sheopur	Sheopur	2301-0926305	Middle
2	P.S. Hajarkher	Sheopur	2301-0926309	Primary
3	P.S. Boys. Raypura	Sheopur	2301-0909801	Primary
4	P.S. Girls. Pandola	Sheopur	2301-0917202	Primary
5	P.S. Urdu.Sheopur	Sheopur	2301-0926315	Primary
6	P.S. Bagdua	Sheopur	2301-0906601	Primary
7	P.S. Chandrpura	Sheopur	2301-0916801	Primary
8	P.S. Kila	Sheopur	2301-0926317	Primary
9	P.S.Girls.Badoda	Sheopur	2301-0924803	Primary
10	M.S.Girls.Badoda	Sheopur	2301-0924807	Middle
11	M.S. Sheopur	Sheopur	2301-0926301	Middle
12	M.S.Girls.Sheopur	Sheopur	2301-0926316	Middle
13	KGBV Model 1 Sheopur	Sheopur	2301-926358	Middle
14	RBC, Baditoli Badoda	Sheopur	NA	Primary
15	M.S. Raypura	Sheopur	2301-0909803	Middle
16	M.S. Soikala	Sheopur	2301-0907803	Middle
17	M.S. Ajapura	Sheopur	2301-0916002	Middle
18	P.S. Ajapura	Sheopur	2301-0916001	Primary
19	P.S. Sheopur	Sheopur	2301-0926310	Primary
20	P.S. Maknapur	Vijaypur	2301-0817601	Primary
21	P.S. Boys. Vijaypur	Vijaypur	2301-0822901	Primary
22	M.S. Girls. Vijaypur	Vijaypur	2301-0822905	Middle
23	M.S. Girls. Birpur	Vijaypur	2301-0808003	Middle
24	M.S. Prahladpur	Vijaypur	2301-0823102	Middle
25	M.S. Uapcha	Vijaypur	2301-0821801	Middle
26	M.S. Beanipur	Vijaypur	2301-0817903	Middle
27	M.S. Girls. Pirpur	Vijaypur	2301-0808004	Middle
28	PS, Bhotupura	Karahal	2301-1005601	Primary
29	M.S. Khirkiya	Karahal	2301-1008203	Middle
30	P.S.Girls.Karhal	Karahal	2301-1010704	Primary
31	M.S. Kalmi	Karahal	2301-1009021	Middle
32	M.S. Gors	Karahal	2301-1004705	Middle
33	P.S.Ptonda	Karahal	2301-1006401	Primary
34	M.S. Girls. Karhal	Karahal	2301-1010717	Middle
35	M.S. Boys. Karhal	Karahal	2301-1010734	Middle
36	P.S. Parond	Karahal	2301-1601602	Primary
37	M.S.Girls Based	Karahal	2301-1010001	Middle
38	P.S. Bhimpur	Karahal	2301-1010719	Primary
39	P.S. Bansed	Karahal	2301-1005701	Primary
40	P.S. Bhotupura	Karahal	2301-1005601	Primary

SHEOPUR_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	95.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	19	95.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Total	36	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1301	260	100	2729	181	100	4030	201	100
Middle	999	199	100	3197	213	100	4196	209	100
Total	2300	230	100	5926	197	100	8226	201	100

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	896	179	68.9	1546	103	56.7	2442	122	60.6
Middle	736	147	73.7	1972	132	61.7	2708	135	64.5
Total	1632	163	71.0	3518	117	59.4	5150	129	62.6

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	586	117	45.0	1018	67	37.3	1604	80	39.8
Middle	548	109	54.8	1493	99	46.7	2041	102	48.6
Total	1134	113	49.3	2511	83	42.3	3645	91	44.3

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	695	139	53.4	1246	83	45.6	1941	97	48.1
Middle	536	107	53.6	1672	111	52.2	2208	110	52.6
Total	1231	123	53.5	2918	97	49.2	4149	103	50.4

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	14	70.0	6	30.0	20	100.0
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	60.0	8	40.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	10	50.0	10	50.0	20	100.0
Total	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	20	100.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	20	100.0	20	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	15.0	17	85.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	1	5.0	19	95.0	20	100.0
Total	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department (PTA)	10	25.0
SHG	30	75.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

Monthly	Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers	
	No.	%
800	1	2.5
1000	38	95.0
2000	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	5	55.5	4	44.5	9	100.0
ST	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	100.0
OBC	30	53.3	26	46.7	56	100.0
Minority	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Any Others	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	22	55.0
Constructed but not in use	2	5.0
Under Constriction	2	5.0
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	6	15.0
Not Sanctioned	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_UMARIYA

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked mea

a) Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
In pursuance of the efforts towards the attainment of the objectives of universalisation of Primary Education & improvement in the nutritional health standard of the growing children, the district has revamped the mid day meal scheme, with guidelines from the GOMP, to replace 'Dalya' with nutritious cooked meal in the form of Dal-Roti-Sabji. This has helped in improving universalisation of primary education, by increasing Enrollment, retention rate and attendance and simultaneously improving the nutritional status of students in primary classes. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
NIL
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. (Table 1.2)
b) Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of Umariya district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4348. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 108 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 54 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visi
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 58 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 60 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 2 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 3 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase did not varied significantly. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Umariya district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of foodgrain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in all visited schools of the district.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that only 25 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in maximum visited primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools. In some schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a) Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.
iii. Reasons for irregular payment, if any
Nil.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
All 100 percent visited schools of the district revealed the fact that the implementing agency is receiving cooking cost in advance regularly in time. (Table 3.1)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it
NIL

iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
NIL
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Umariya district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. Due to the existence of tribal population the sitting arrangements in many schools was not found to be discriminated.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In some of the schools cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM where the village had mix population. In these schools children of upper social strata were found to be sitting in separate row. Children of these communities either go home during recess or bring tiffens along with them. .

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in maximum visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis were served as disclosed by teachers, students and PTA members. The central government menu was followed in some of the schools. Students were served green vegetables especially in rural areas. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Different variety of food was found to be served in many visited schools. Children were served different types of pulses as well as green leafy vegetables. In rural areas vegetables are easily assessable and are comparatively cheaper. While in urban areas children were not served different types of vegetables as it was found to be very dearer.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It is clear that same variety of food was found to be served by those schools located in urban areas, as they get very expensive vegetables, which according to them exceeds the level which government has decided. Children in many schools were found to be served potato vegetable thrice a week, as it can be stored for many days and is comparatively cheaper. Only on Tuesdays children are served kheer and puri, which is liked by most of the children.

7. Community Mobilization

<p>i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>Umariya district is predominantly tribal and rural district with more than 80 percent rural population mainly dependent on agriculture. Due to their busy schedule and high rate of illiteracy the PTA members were not aware of the norms regarding eligibility and entitlement of children. None of the PTA members in any of the visited schools were found to be familiar with the roles and responsibilities neither the eligibility nor entitlement per child as per state government for MDM. This is the main reasons why the implementing agency exploit children by giving false answers whenever enquired by parents. .</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in none of the visited schools of Umariya district this provision was observed to be followed. No roster registers were found to be maintained for the purpose nor was any mother found to be called to check MDM. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>iii. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring.</p>
<p>iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.</p>
<p>There is no specific meetings of SMCs/PTAs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only PTA president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.</p>
<p>v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members</p>
<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas of the district as PTA members had never visited the school. Some of the PTA members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools. Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.</p>
<p>vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>The extent of participation of PTA or any other similar association was found to be zero in all the 40 visited schools of the district. Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in none of the visited schools either located in rural or urban areas community contributed for anything.</p>

8. MIS

<p>i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>It is revealed that in less than 50 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 20 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.</p>
<p>ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p>
<p>There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.</p>

iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book, cash books, MDM registers were found to be available with maximum visited schools. But as far as the updation and maintenance of these records is concerned only 15 out of 40 schools were found to be doing it. No other records were found physically with the implementing agency.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
Separate accounts of cooks and helpers are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the PTA members, the community members revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that “the teachers do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure”.

10. School Health Programme

i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was revealed that children of 65 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows different types of answers regarding frequency of health check-up. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (15 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.

iii. Number of children given Vitamin A
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in more than 70 percent visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically. De-worming tablets should be compulsorily made available to students belonging to areas with health related problems.
iv. Who administers these medicines.
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 80 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (92.5 %).
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In none of the visited schools of the district food was being found to be served by centralized kitchen. In urban areas PTA were found to be serving MDM.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In maximum schools SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. While in one of the visited school NGO was found to be serving MDM. In one school MDM scheme was even found to be managed by PTA members. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (52 %) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis through Cheque, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. In Umariya district in maximum schools women of SC community were found to be engaged as cooks followed by ST and OBC community. Women of other caste were found in 5 out of 40 schools. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked?
i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
The long term viability and success of this program must be linked to the provision of basic infrastructure required for efficient implementation of the program such that there is minimum distraction to the teachers as well as the students due to the program. Hence of all the school surveyed, in more than 80 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals. Was found to be in use. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
It was found that only 5 percent schools could not possess the required facilities to run the scheme in a satisfactory manner. (Table 8.1)

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager and two quality monitors are recruited in each district of the state to monitor MDMS in their respective district by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As confirmed by district level officials in the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat a monitoring meeting is organized in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per the information furnished by State level officials the state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting is yet to be held for the current financial year. It is proposed to be conducted in the month of June-July 2011.

Umariya_MDM

1. Access

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Lanka Tola	Manpur	2315-0911602	Primary
2	M.S. Navgaja	Umariya	2315-0713302	Middle
3	P.S. Mohara Tola	Umariya	2315-0712629	Primary
4	M.S. Manthar	Pali	2315-1009602	Middle
5	P.S. Maliya Guda	Pali	2315-1012802	Primary
6	P.S. Ganthigram	Pali	2315-1008702	Primary
7	M.S. Hathpura	Pali	2315-1006104	Middle
8	M.S. Gunguti	Pali	2315-1008903	Middle
9	P.S. Bhadra	Pali	2315-1001501	Primary
10	M.S. Pahadiya	Pali	2315-1001404	Middle
11	P.S. Chandaniya	Pali	2315-1002701	Primary
12	P.S. Banghva Khurd	Pali	2315-1003102	Primary
13	M.S. Kholkhmhara	Pali	2315-1012703	Middle
14	P.S. Girls. Pali	Pali	2315-1004902	Primary
15	M.S. Girls. Pali	Pali	2315-1004924	Middle
16	M.S. Pali Project	Pali	2315-1004805	Middle
17	P.S. Harintal	Pali	2315-1002203	Primary
18	M.S. Gijri	Pali	2315-1002102	Middle
19	P.S. Barbspur	Pali	2315-1002201	Primary
20	M.S. Saleya	Pali	2315-1001702	Middle
21	P.S. Began Tola	Pali	2315-1008906	Primary
22	P.S. Githori	Pali	2315-1008802	Primary
23	P.S. Marva Tola	Pali	2315-1001101	Primary
24	P.S. Koluha Tola	Pali	2315-1013004	Primary
25	P.S. Bichhua	Karkeli	2315-0729601	Primary
26	P.S. Thanhri	Karkeli	2315-0729701	Primary
27	M.S. Girls. Kodiya	Karkeli	2315-0731609	Middle
28	M.S. Lalpur	Karkeli	2315-0715881	Middle
29	P.S. Kachharvar	Karkeli	2315-0716815	Primary
30	P.S. Singnal Tola	Karkeli	2315-0720101	Primary
31	P.S. Umariya	Karkeli	2315-0715806	Primary
32	P.S. Manpur	Manpur	2315-0912403	Primary
33	P.S. Girls. Jobi	Manpur	2315-0904702	Primary
34	P.S. Jobi	Manpur	2315-0904701	Primary
35	M.S. Mala	Manpur	2315-0913006	Middle
36	M.S. Kuchvahi	Manpur	2315-0913502	Middle
37	M.S. Govarde	Manpur	2315-0918008	Middle
38	P.S. Sarmniya	Manpur	2315-0913005	Primary
39	M.S. Girls. Balhod	Manpur	2315-0911208	Middle
40	M.S. Manpur	Manpur	2315-0912427	Middle

Umariya_MDM

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Middle Schools	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	403	134	100.0	1571	78	100.0	1974	85	100.0
Middle	705	176	100.0	1669	128	100.0	2374	139	100.0
Total	1108	158	100.0	3240	98	100.0	4348	108	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	214	71	53.1	969	48	61.6	1183	51	59.9
Middle	387	96	54.8	1028	79	61.5	1415	83	59.6
Total	601	85	54.2	1997	60	61.6	2598	64	59.7

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	210	70	52.1	899	44	57.2	1109	48	56.1
Middle	395	98	56.0	1026	78	61.4	1421	83	59.8
Total	605	86	54.6	1925	58	59.4	2530	63	58.1

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	214	71	53.1	969	48	61.6	1183	51	59.9
Middle	387	96	54.8	1028	79	61.5	1415	83	59.6
Total	601	85	54.2	1997	60	61.6	2598	64	59.7

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Middle Schools	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	14.7	19	82.6	23	100.0
Middle Schools	6	35.3	11	64.7	17	100.0
Total	10	25.0	30	75.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	23	100.0	0	0.0	23	100.0
Middle Schools	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	23	100.0	0	0.0	23	100.0
Middle Schools	16	94.1	1	5.6	17	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Middle Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	69.6	7	30.4	23	100.0
Middle Schools	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	1	2.5
SHG	38	95.0
NGO/ Other	1	2.5
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	78.3	5	21.7	23	100.0
Middle Schools	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100.0
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
ST	16	55.1	13	44.8	29	100.0
OBC	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0
Minority	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
Any Others	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	100.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	No.	%
Constructed and use	33	82.5
Constructed but not in use	0	0.0
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but Contraction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0