



1st HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT

OF

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, PUNE

ON

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

FOR STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

PERIOD: 1st OCTOBER, 2010 TO 31st MARCH, 2011

DISTRICTS COVERED

- 1. LATUR**
- 2. PARBHANI**
- 3. OSMANABAD**
- 4. BEED**
- 5. AURANGABAD**

Contents

Sr.No	Title	Page no
	Acknowledgement	3
1	Chapter 1: General Information	4
2	Chapter 2: District Summary of all the District Reports of MDM.	9
3	Chapter 3: Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for District 1. Latur	26
4	Chapter 4: Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for District 2. Parbhani	37
5	Chapter 5: Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for District 3. Osmanabad	48
6	Chapter 6: Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for District 4. Beed	60
7	Chapter 7: Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for District 5. Aurangabad	70
8	Annexure 1 to 5 School list with DISE code and Criteria	81
9	Annexure 6 office order discussed in the report	85
10	List of Abbreviations	

Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared for 5 Districts of Maharashtra revealing the progress of the Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) in these districts till March- 2011, during the year 2010-11. This report has been prepared on basis of the data collected from 40 schools which have been selected on the basis of criteria given by the Govt. of India and tools provided by the Govt. of India.

We are grateful to Shri. Nandkumar (IAS), State Project Director, Maharashtra, Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, Shri M.R. Kadam, Director of Education (Primary) Maharashtra State and many officials and individuals at the State, District level who extended immense cooperation in the monitoring work, visits to the schools and data collection with respect to the tools prepared for the same. Visits to the 40 sample schools including KGBVs in each district were well planned and organized.

The BEOs, BRCs and CRCs extended great cooperation with respect to the actual visits to the schools. The Headmasters and the Teachers at village level were very helpful.

We are grateful to the Honorable Chairman and Honorable Member Secretary, BoT IIE for inspiring us to undertake this study and made valuable suggestions from time to time.

We thank all those who have helped us in this field study directly or indirectly. We are grateful to them all.

Pune
10 May, 2011

B.M. Naikare
Nodal Officer of M.I &
Co-Ordinator SSA & MDM Monitoring

1. 1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Indian Institute of Education on MDM for MAHARASHTRA for the period of 1st October, 2010 to 31st March, 2011

Chapter 1 General Information

Sl. No	Information	Details																		
1.	Period of the report	1 st October, 2010 to 31 st March, 2011																		
2.	No. of Districts allotted	05																		
3.	Name of the District	1) Latur 2) Parbhani 3) Osmanabad 4) Beed 5) Aurangabad																		
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District 1: (Latur) 6-18 December, 2010 District 2: (Parbhani) 20-31 December, 2010 District 3: (Osmanabad) 03-15 January, 2011 District 4: (Beed) 17-31 January, 2011 District 5: (Aurangabad) 07-22 February, 2011																		
5.	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.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Primary</th> <th>Upper Primary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>District 1: (Latur)</td> <td>1687</td> <td>1248</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 2: (Parbhani)</td> <td>1238</td> <td>818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 3: (Osmanabad)</td> <td>1186</td> <td>878</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 4: (Beed)</td> <td>2441</td> <td>1217</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 5: (Aurangabad)</td> <td>2416</td> <td>1357</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Primary	Upper Primary	District 1: (Latur)	1687	1248	District 2: (Parbhani)	1238	818	District 3: (Osmanabad)	1186	878	District 4: (Beed)	2441	1217	District 5: (Aurangabad)	2416	1357
	Primary	Upper Primary																		
District 1: (Latur)	1687	1248																		
District 2: (Parbhani)	1238	818																		
District 3: (Osmanabad)	1186	878																		
District 4: (Beed)	2441	1217																		
District 5: (Aurangabad)	2416	1357																		
6.	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)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Primary</th> <th>Upper Primary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>District 1: (Latur)</td> <td>18</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 2: (Parbhani)</td> <td>16</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 3: (Osmanabad)</td> <td>17</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 4: (Beed)</td> <td>16</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District 5: (Aurangabad)</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Primary	Upper Primary	District 1: (Latur)	18	22	District 2: (Parbhani)	16	24	District 3: (Osmanabad)	17	23	District 4: (Beed)	16	24	District 5: (Aurangabad)	15	25
	Primary	Upper Primary																		
District 1: (Latur)	18	22																		
District 2: (Parbhani)	16	24																		
District 3: (Osmanabad)	17	23																		
District 4: (Beed)	16	24																		
District 5: (Aurangabad)	15	25																		

		District-1	District-2	District-3	District-4	District-5
7.	Types of school visited					
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Does not exist				
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	Does not exist				
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	8	8	8	8	8
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	9	3	7	11	13
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	NA	12	NA	12	NA
f)	Schools having CWSN	10	6	7	6	7
g)	School covered under CAL programme	11	6	12	5	11
h)	KGBVs	NA	3	NA	3	NA
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	6	12	7	5	3
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	No				
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	No				
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	No				

12. Selection Procedure for schools

As per the Terms of Reference for monitoring of SSA and MDM programme by the Monitoring Institutes (2010-12) the following procedure was carried out for the selection of 40 Schools in the district on the given Criteria.

The State authorities were approached by the monitoring institute and they were informed about the monitoring work assigned to the said institute. Similarly, the selection criteria fixed by the SSA and MDM authorities at national level were communicated to them, along with the monitoring visit plan for the 5 districts. The state authorities were requested to instruct the respective district authorities about the same and provide necessary information and arrangements.

All the concerned authorities from the 5 districts were instructed by the State Project Office about the school visits of monitoring institute and asked them to make the latest DISE

and House Hold Survey (HHS) data available to the monitoring institute. Accordingly the correspondence and discussion on telephone with DPOs had been initiated. A detail visit plan along with the selection criteria of the schools had been sent well in advance to the respective district.

A meeting was organized at the respective district headquarter with the help of the district authorities to select the schools. This meeting was attended by the District authorities, BEOs, BRC Coordinators, MDM functionaries working at the block and district. The objectives of monitoring visit and the selection criteria and tools were discussed with them and their queries were clarified. Then the representatives from each block formed the groups. A set of criteria was given to each group. With the help of DISE 2009-10 and the HHS data they had, each group prepared a list of the schools of their block which fulfilled most of the criteria. As the block wise situation was different, all groups come up with the list comprised of uneven numbers. A comprehensive list was prepared by combining all the lists provided by the block representatives. The comprehensive list was discussed with the District Education Officer and finalized. The School Report Cards 2009-10 of each school given in the list were collected from DPO and a final list of 40 schools was prepared that fulfilled all the criteria for selection. In consultation with the functionaries involved in the selection process of the schools, a detail school visit plan was prepared for the respective block and followed by the monitoring visit to the urban schools.

At the end of day, the Nodal Officer and Investigators came together to share their experiences and difficulties they had in the process of data collection at the school. At the end of the session, the school list along with the school report cards were handed over to the investigators for their reference. Under the guidance and day to day supervision of the Nodal Officer, the process of data collection of 40 schools was completed, according to the monitoring visit plan for the 5 districts.



Selection of schools: Meeting attended by the Dy. Chairman of Zilla Parishad



Selection of schools: Meeting of the District functionaries



Selection of schools: Meeting of the District functionaries

13. Selection Criteria for Schools

As suggested in the ToR the selection of 40 schools to be visited was made on the basis of the given criteria.

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

And

10. School covered under CAL Programme
11. School sanctioned with civil works
12. School from NPEGEL blocks.
13. KGBVs

Chapter 2. District Summary of the School Reports OF MDM

District 1. Latur

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	40 schools were visited during 6-18 December 2010. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 20 schools.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing Mid-Day-Meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>There was a delay in delivering food grains in 20 schools (50%). Since 1st of July 2010 the State has started supplying food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's advance stock in 18 schools.</p> <p>The food grains had been supplied as per the marked weight in 32 schools (80%). It was reported 8 schools that as sometimes the food grains were supplied in old ragged sack, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sacks of 50 kg at the school. The food grains were delivered at the door step in 36 schools (90%). In 30 schools the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 7 schools it was poor.</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST At SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. Though the bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure it was delayed. The school head master had paid advance from his own pocket, whenever the cook/ helper made demand and ensured the feeding programme to be continued. Cooking cost was

	paid through the bank in 32 schools and by cash in 8 schools.
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In most of the schools, Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit or stood in queue to take meal and then sit at school verandah or open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A weekly menu was not displayed at the place noticeable to the community in 16 schools (40%). It was inside the head master's office stuck on wall, cup-board or in MDM register. State has given a prescribed menu to all schools. It was found that in 13 schools, prescribed menu was not being followed.
7.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. No seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier. The daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	In 33 schools (82.5%) quality of food was found to be good. The quantity of food was found to be enough. The children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. The children of 5 schools suggested that they would like green vegetables, potato, tomato and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	35 schools had maintained a Health Card for each child. The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. NRHM had administered these medicines. These medicines are applied annually in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	A cook appointed by the VEC cooks and serves the Meal. At present only one cook was appointed by the VEC was cooking and serving the Mid-day-Meal. All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child to cook which included fuel and remuneration. None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly. In most of the schools (92.5%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 37 women, 05 women (13.16%) were from SC, 04 women (10.53%) were from ST, 12 women (31.58%) were from VJNT, 06 women (15.79%) were from OBC, 06 women (15.79%) were from open community and 04 women (10.53%) were from Minority community.

11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	A Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 27 schools (67.5%). Most of the kitchen shed had constructed under SSA. In 2 schools construction of kitchen shed was going on was undergoing. In 21 schools (52.5%) had been not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	The food was cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools, (7.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 4 schools (10%), on open yard in one school and cooks home in 4 schools. A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 22 schools (55%), headmaster's office in 07 schools (17.5%) and there was a separate store room in 6 schools (15%).
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 77.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking.
14.	UTENSILS:
	Most of the schools (92.5%) had adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 37 schools (95%)
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 13 schools (32.5%) safety conditions were good, in 18 schools it was fair and in 10 schools (25%) it was poor, which needs attention. In 12 schools (30%) hygiene was maintained well, in 20 schools (50%) it was fair and in 11 schools (27.5%) it was poor. Students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. In all schools the children were taking meals in an orderly manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	The VECs/ Parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal but the frequency of such supervision was found inadequate. Further it was seen that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are on field. It was found that the overall participation in improving the quality, variety food and exeution of the scheme by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was being maintained in any school by the community. It was revealed that very few parents/ community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. Proper orientation of parents community members needs to be done.

18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	The Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. The data shows that in 21 schools (52.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials, in 5 schools (12.5%) it was inspected by the District level official. But State level inspection was found almost missing.
19.	IMPACT
	It was reported that the Mid-day Meal programme has helped to improve the attendance.

District 2. Parbhani

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	37 schools and 3 KGBVs were visited during 20-31 December 2010. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 33 schools.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	29 schools (38%) had received food grains irregularly. The State has started supplying food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation. Therefore there was one month's advance stock in 12 schools (32.43%). The food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 35 schools (94.59%). 2 schools had reported that as in some cases the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sack of 50 kg at the school. The food grains are delivered at the door step in 36 schools (97.29 %). In 30 schools (81.08%) the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 7 schools it was poor.
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though the bills were submitted in time, due to administrative procedure it was delayed. The head master managed to ensure that the feeding programme to be continued. Cooking cost was paid through bank in 22 schools (59.46%) and by cash in 15 schools (40.54%).

5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In most of the schools, Mid-day-Meal was being served in queue. The children either sit in a row or stood in queue to take meal and then sit at school verandah or open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A weekly menu was not displayed at the place noticeable to the community in 17 schools (45.94%). It was inside the head master's office stucked on wall or in MDM register. In 13 schools (35.14%) prescribed menu was not being followed.
7.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. No seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier. The daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day, as suggested in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	In 21 schools (56.75%) quality of food was found to be good. In 10 schools (27.02%) it was average and in 3 schools (8.11%) it was poor. The quantity of food was found to be enough. The children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. The children of 9 schools suggested that they would like vegetables, like potato, tomato, brinjal and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	35 schools (94.59%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. Micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children. NRHM had administered these medicines.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	In 35 schools (94.59%) a cook appointed by the VEC cooks and serves the Meal. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC was preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal. All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child which included fuel and remuneration. None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly. In most of the schools (85.71%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 36 women, 05 women (13.89%) were from SC, 07 women (19.44%) were from ST, 10 women (27.78%) were from VJNT, 5 women (13.89%) were from OBC, 08 women (22.22)

	were from open community and 01 (2.78%) was from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	A Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 23 schools (62.16%). Most of the kitchen shed had constructed under SSA.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	Where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in one school, unutilized spare classroom in 7 schools (18.92%), on open yard in one school, cooks home in 4 schools (10.81%). A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. I was observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 5 schools (40.54%), headmaster's office in 14 schools (37.83%). There was a separate store room in 5 schools (13.51%).
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 56.77 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking.
14.	UTENSILS:
	All schools had utensils for cooking and 81.08 percent of schools had adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 33 schools
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 15 schools safety conditions were good, in 18 schools it fair and in 04 schools it poor, which needs attention. Out of 30 schools, in 10 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 22 schools it was fair and in 05 schools it was poor. In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. In all schools the children were taking meals in disciplined manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	The VEC/ Parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal scheme. But frequency of such supervision and monitoring was found inadequate. Further we observed that most of Parents / VEC members are farmers and most of them are busy in fields during day time. It was found that the overall participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was being maintained in any school by the community members. It was found that the teachers and community members were not aware of such thing. Very few parents/ community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. Proper orientation of parents / community members needs to be undertaken. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was found mostly the children, teachers and flash news about MDM in newspapers.

18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	The Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 25 schools (67.57%) it was inspected by the Block level officials. District level and State level inspection was found to be almost missing.
19.	IMPACT
	It was reported that the Mid-day Meal programme has helped to improve the attendance. But no direct impact on enrolment was reported. No record of such things had been maintained in any school. An impact study in some schools needs to be undertaken.

District 3. Osmanabad

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	40 schools were visited during 3 -15 January 2011. All school were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 37 schools.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was noticed between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	There was delay in delivering food grains in 37 schools (92.5%). The State has started supplying food grains including other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency-viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation therefore there was one month's advance stock in 23 schools (57.5%). The food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 35 schools (87.5%). The food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food sack of 50 kg. The food grains were delivered at the door step in 39 schools (97.5 %) In 37 schools (92.5%) the quality of food grain was found to be good.
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. The schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time, due to administrative procedure it was delayed. The school head master ensured that the feeding programme to be continued. Cooking cost was paid through bank in 15 schools (37.5%) and by cash in 25 schools (62.5%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:

	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In most of the schools, Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit or stood in queue to take meal and then sit at school verandah or open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A weekly menu card was not displayed at the place noticeable to community in 12 schools (30%). It was inside the head master's office stuck on wall or in MDM register. State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	In 33 schools (82.5%) a variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. No seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	In 38 schools (95%) quality of food was found to be good. Quantity of food was found to be enough. The children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. Children suggested that they would like vegetables, potato, tomato, brinjal and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	97.5 percent schools had maintained a Health Card for each child. The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. Micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children. NRHM had administered these medicines.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	A cook appointed by the VEC cooks and serves the meal. All schools (100%) did not receive the new norms till the day of visit. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC was cooking and serving the Mid-day-Meal. All schools have paid remuneration as 50 paise per child to cook which included fuel and remuneration. None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly. In most of the schools (82.5%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 33 women, 05 women (15.15%) were from SC, 02 women (6.6%) were from ST, one woman (3.3%) was from VJNT, 4 women (12.12%) were from OBC, 16 women (48.48%) were from open community and 05 women (15.15%) were from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	A Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 22 schools (55%). Most of the kitchen shed had constructed under SSA.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:

	Where the kitchen shed was not available, the food was cooked in the school verandah in one school, unutilized spare classroom in 6 schools (15%), on open yard in 3 schools, cooks home in 3 schools (7.5%). A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 15 schools (37.5%) and headmaster's office in 10 schools (25%).
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 87.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking
14.	UTENSILS:
	All schools had utensils for cooking and most of the schools (85%) had adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 37 schools (92.5%).
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 23 schools safety condition were good, in 12 schools it was fair and in 05 schools poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 18 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 10 schools it was fair and in 12 schools it was poor. The students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. The children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	The VECs/ parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal but the frequency of such supervision was found inadequate. Further we observed that most of Parents / VEC members are farmers and in day time they are on fields. It was found that the overall participation by Parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was being maintained by the community members. Very few parents / community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly from the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	The Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 25 schools it was inspected by the Block level officials. The district level and State level inspection was found almost missing.
19.	IMPACT

	It was reported that the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. But no direct impact on enrolment was reported.
--	---

District 4. Beed

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	37 schools and 3 KGBVs were visited during 17-31 January 2011. All school were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 16 schools.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was noticed between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	In 16 schools (42.11%) food grains were received irregularly. Since 1 st of July 2010 the State has started supplying food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency-viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation Therefore there was one month's advance stock in 24 schools (64.86%). The food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 33 schools (89.19%). The food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sack of 50 kg at the school. The food grains were delivered at the door step in 36 schools (97.28%). The quality of food grain was found to be good in all schools.
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though the bills were submitted in time, due to administrative procedure it was delayed. The school head master managed to ensure that the feeding programme to be continued. Cooking cost was paid through bank in 11 schools (29.73%) and by cash in 26 schools (70.27%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:

	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit in a row or stood in a queue to take meal and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah or the open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A weekly menu card was not displayed at the place noticeable to community in 10 schools (27.03%). It was inside the head master's office or in MDM register. State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A variety in food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. But no seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Quality of food was found to be good. The quantity of food was found to be enough. The children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. Most of the children suggested that they would like vegetables, potato, tomato brinjal and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	32 schools (86.49%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. Micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children. NRHM had administered these medicines and frequency of such medicines given was yearly in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	A cook appointed by the VEC cooks and serves the Meal. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC was preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal. All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child to cook which included fuel and remuneration. None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly. In most of the schools (91.89%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 34 women, 04 women (11.76%) were from SC, 07 women (20.58%) were from ST, 6 women (17.65%) were from VJNT, 2 women (5.88%) were from OBC, 02 women (5.88%) were from Minority and 13 women (38.23%) were from open community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	A Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 29 schools (78.38%). Most of the kitchen shed were constructed under SSA.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:

	Where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the unutilized spare classroom in 3 schools (8.11%), on open yard in one school, cooks home in 4 schools (10.81%). A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 10 schools (27.03%), headmaster's office in 18 schools (48.65%) and there was a separate store room in 6 schools (16.22%).
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 54 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking
14.	UTENSILS:
	All schools had utensils for cooking and 22 schools (59.46%) had adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 36 schools
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	Out of 37 schools, in 21 schools safety conditions were good, in 10 schools it was fair and in 06 schools it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 37 schools in 18 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 12 schools it was fair and in 07 schools it was poor. The students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. In all schools the children were taking meal in a disciplined manner. In 33 schools (89.19%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	The VECs/ parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Further we observed that most of parents / VEC members are farmers and in day time they are busy in fields. It was found that the overall participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was being maintained by the community members. Very few parents / community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 37 schools it was inspected by the cluster level officials, in 23 schools it was

	inspected by the Block level officials. But District level and State level inspection was found almost missing.
19. IMPACT	
	It was reported that the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. But no direct impact on enrolment was reported.

District 5. Aurangabad

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	40 schools were visited during 7-22 February 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 27 schools.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was noticed between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	In 27 schools (67.5%) food grains were received irregularly. The State has started supplying food grains including other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation. Therefore there was one month's advance stock in 24 schools (60%). The food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 37 schools (92.5%). 3 schools reported that the food grains being supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sack of 50 kg at the school. In such cases they did not get the food grains as per marked weight. The food grains had delivered at the door steps in all schools (100%). The quality of food grain was found to be good.
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the school had received cooking cost in advance. Though the bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure it was delayed. The school head master managed to ensure that the feeding programme to be continued. Cooking cost was paid through bank in 35 schools (87.5%) and by cash in 5 schools (12.5%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:

	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit in a row or stood in queue to take meal and then sit at school verandah or open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A weekly menu was not displayed at the noticeable place to the community in 17 schools (42.5%). It was inside the head master's office or in MDM register. State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A variety in food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. No seasonal green vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Quality of food was found to be good. In 37 schools (92.5%) the quantity of food was found to be enough. The children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. All children suggested that they would like green vegetables, potato, tomato and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	82.5 percent schools had maintained a Health Card for each child. The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. Micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children. NRHM had administered these medicines.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	A cook appointed by the VEC cooks and serves the meal. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC was preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal in 32 schools. A total of 32 schools in rural area had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child which included fuel and remuneration. 6 schools in corporation area only rice had been supplied by the Federation and in these schools all cooking cost had been paid to SHG. None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly. In most of the schools (95%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 38 women, 03 women (7.89%) were from SC, 02 women (5.26%) were from ST, 04 women (10.53%) were from VJNT, 13 women (34.21%) were from OBC, 11 women (28.95%) were from Open community and 5 women (13.16%) were from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	A Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 30 schools (75%). Most of the

	kitchen shed (95.5%) were constructed under SSA.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	Where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in one school, unutilized spare classroom in 4 schools, on open yard in 3 schools, cooks home in one school and centralized kitchen in one school. A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in the classroom in 18 schools (45%) and headmaster's office in 6 schools (15%).
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 82.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking
14.	UTENSILS:
	All schools had utensils for cooking and 25 schools (62.5%) had adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 35 schools (87.5%).
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 15 schools safety conditions were good, in 21 schools it was fair and in 04 schools poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 14 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 19 schools it was fair and in 07 schools it was poor. Students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. In all schools the children were taking meals in an orderly manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	The VEC/ parents was supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal, but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Further we observed that most of parents / VEC members are farmers and in day time most of them are busy in the fields. It was found that the overall participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. In 16 schools (40%) roster was being maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM. But teachers were not found serious about such thing. Very few parents/ community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 37 schools it was inspected by the cluster level officials, in 25 schools it was inspected by the Block level officials, in 4 schools it was inspected by District level

	officials. But State level inspection was found almost missing.
19.	IMPACT
	It was reported that the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. But no such records was found to be maintained at the school.

Chapter 3

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid-Day-Meal

For District:1 Latur

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2010 to 31-03-2011
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	06-12-2010 to 18-12-2010.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:				
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?				
	40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt of India were visited during 6-18 December 2010. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 20 schools. Though we had visited the schools in December 2010 even then we have checked the records from beginning of the academic year i.e. June 2010. Extent of the delay ranging from 3-10 days in 3 schools, 11-20 days in 7 schools, 21-30 days in 3 schools, 31-40 days in 3 schools and 41-45 days in 5 schools was noticed due to irregular supply of food grains.				
2.	TRENDS:				
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)				
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
	1.	Enrollment	3984	3583	7567
	2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3984	3583	7567
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3217	3005	6222
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	3217	3005	6222
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3217	3005	6222

6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3201	3050	6251
<p>All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing Mid-Day-Meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit. 82.23 percent of children had taken Mid-Day-Meal on the day of visit and 82 percent of children had taken Mid-Day-Meal on the previous day.</p>				
3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:				
(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?				
<p>20 schools (50%) had received food grains regularly and there was a delay in delivering food grains in 20 schools (50%). Details are given below-</p>				
Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details	
1	Z.P.P.S. Sevapur	45 days	23 August to 7 October 2010.	
2	Z.P.P.S. Bramhawadi	22 days	16 September to 7 October 2010.	
3	Z.P.P.S. Shelgaon	31 days	06 September to 6 October 2010.	
4	Z.P.U.P.S. Chakur	39 days	23 June to 31 July 2010.	
5	Z.P.U.P.S. Sangvi	45 days	18 July to 19 August 2010, 27 October to 2 December 2010.	
6	Z.P.P.S. Shindgi (Kh)	15 days	19 July to 02 August 2010, 9-13 Oct 2010.	
7	Z.P.P.S. Walsangi	45 days	23 June to 31 July 2010, 1-6 October 2010.	
8	Z.P.P.S. Nagzari	19 day	12-30 July 2010.	
9	Z.P.U.P.S Kardkhel	16 days	01 -16 December 2010.	
10	Z.P.P.S. Gudsur	03 days	18-20 October 2010.	
11	Z.P.P.S. Ramgath Tanda	10 days	01-10 October 2010.	
12	Z.P.P.S. Janapur Tanda	12 days	1-12 December 2010.	
13	N.P.P.S. No. 32 Latur	22 days	12-27 July 2010, 01-06 December 2010.	
14	Z.P.P.S. Dharma Tanda	42 days	07 September to 14 October 2010, 30 November to 03 December 2010.	
15	Z.P.P.S. Mevapur	49 days	13-22 July 2010, 21 September to 15 October 2010, 1-11 November 2010.	
16	Z.P.U.P.S Harijavalga	11 days	01-11 October 2010.	

	17	Z.P.U.P.S Handral	4 days	27-30 November 2010.
	18	Z.P.U.P.S Helamb	16 days	22 September to 07 October 2010.
	19	Z.P.P.S. Takalgaon	28 days	03-30 September 2010.
	20	Z.P.P.S.Pangaon Rly Station	18 days	13-30 September 2010.
(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?				
<p>Since 1st July 2010 the State has started supplying food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's buffer stock in 18 schools.</p>				
(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?				
<p>It was reported that the quantity of food grains being supplied was as per marked weight in 32 schools (80%). 8 schools reported that sometimes the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sack of 50 kg the school. In such cases they did not get the food grains as per marked quantity.</p>				
(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?				
<p>It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step in 36 schools (90%).</p>				
(v) Is the quality of food grain good?				
<p>It was noticed that in 30 schools the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 7 schools it was poor.</p>				
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:			
(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?				
<p>None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. All Schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure it was delayed.</p>				
(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?				

	The school head master had paid advance from his own pocket whenever the cook / helper had made demand and ensured the feeding programme to be continued.
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?
	Cooking cost was paid through bank in 32 schools and by cash in 8 schools.
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school.
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?
	It was noticed that in most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit or stood in queue to take meal and then sit at school verandah or on open shady place in groups.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
	It was found that a weekly menu was not displayed at the place noticeable to community in 16 schools (40%). It was inside the head masters office or in MDM register. It was found that prescribed menu was not being followed in 13 schools.
	ii) Who decides the menu?
	State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?
	In 35 schools (87.5%) a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. No seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.
	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day, as suggested in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Feedback from children on
	a) Quality of meal:
	In 33 schools (82.5%) quality of food was found to be good. In 5 schools it was average and in 2 schools it was poor.
	b) Quantity of meal:

	In all schools the quantity of food was found to be enough.
	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}
	In 35 schools (87.5%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. The children of 5 schools suggested that they would like green vegetables, potato, tomato brinjal and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Out of 40 schools, 35 schools had maintained a Health Card for each child.
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?
	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.
	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin- A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	Out of 40 schools in 19 schools micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	In 28 schools, NRHM had administered these medicines. The frequency such of medicines was once a year in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	Out of 40 schools in 39 schools a cook appointed by the VEC cooked and served the Meal and in 01 school (2.5%) it was served by the SHG member.
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they did not have yet received the new norms. At present there was only one cook appointed by the VEC was cooking and serving the Mid-day-Meal.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child to cook which included fuel and remuneration.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

	None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly.
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)
	In most of the schools (92.5%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 37 women, 05 women (13.16%) were from SC, 04 women (10.53%) were from ST, 12 women (31.58%) were from VJNT, 06 women (15.79%) were from OBC, 06 women (15.79%) were from open community and 04 women (10.53%) were from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:
	i) Constructed and in use
	Out of 40 schools a Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 27 schools (67.5%).
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
	Most of the kitchen shed had constructed under SSA.
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	It was found that in 5 schools kitchen shed was constructed but not in use.
	iv) Under construction
	It was found that in 2 schools kitchen shed was under construction.
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was found.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	21 schools (52.5%) had been not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
	vii) Any other (specify)
	No such case was found.
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (7.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 4 schools (10%), on open yard in one school and cooks home in 4 schools. A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 22 schools (55%), headmaster's office in 07 schools (17.5%) and there was a separate store room in 6 schools (15%).
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

	About 77.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 22.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	Most of the schools (92.5%) had an adequate utensils. 3 schools were found having inadequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 37 schools (95%) and LPG was used in 3 Schools.
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 40 schools, in 13 schools (32.5%) safety condition were good, in 18 schools it was fair and in 10 schools (25%) it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 12 schools (30%) hygiene was maintained well, in 20 schools (50%) it was fair and in 11 schools (27.5%) it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	It was observed that out of 40 schools in 34 schools (85%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Out of 40 schools, in 15 schools (37.5%) the VECs/ parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. It was found that the overall participation by parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for

	supervision of the MDM?
	No roster was being maintained in any school by the community members for supervision of MDM and the teachers were not found to be serious about such thing.
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)
	It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They said only that their children are getting enough food in school. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community regarding the details of MDM.
	b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :
	When we had interaction with the parent and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.
	iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :
	It was noticed the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?
	Out of 40 schools, in 38 schools (95%) the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 21 schools (52.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials, in 5 schools (12.5%) it was inspected by the District level official. But State level inspection was found almost missing.
	ii) The frequency of such inspections?
	The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 6 schools, fortnight in 9 schools, monthly in 18 schools, bimonthly in 2 schools and quarterly in 3 schools.
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?
	No particular remarks had been written by the visiting officers.
19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children

	and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	It was reported that in all 40 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary printed document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and so many details but the teachers or the headmasters did not very serious about such things to be recorded periodically. It was also found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention to this matter.
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed that it was lying in head masters office or elsewhere. None of the teachers or cooks knew how to operate it. Most of these units were found being outdated. Here also the Inspecting authority did not pay attention.</p> <p>Although in every school health check-up of all children has been done once a year but no health check-up of the cook was made in any school. We think it is also necessary.</p> <p>It was observed that the provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But the kitchen shed had been constructed was very small in size. A school having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children it had served the purpose. But in a upper primary school having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they were found in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>



buffer stock: stored in class room



MDM: served in open place



MDM: Served in unhealthy place



MDM: Prepared in open place

Chapter 4

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid-Day-Meal

For District: 2 Parbhani

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2010 to 31-03-2011
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	20-12-2010 to 31-12-2010.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:				
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?				
	37 schools and 3 KGBVs selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt of India, were visited during 20-31 December 2010. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 32 schools. Though we have visited the schools in December 2010, even then we have checked the MDM records since beginning of the academic year i.e. June 2010. Extent of delay was found ranging from 5-10 days in 3 schools, 11-20 days in 3 schools, 21-30 days in 5 schools, 41-50 days in 8 schools, 51-60 days in 4 schools, 61-70 days in 4 schools, 71-80 days in 2 schools, and more than 80 days in 3 schools.				
2.	TRENDS:				
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)				
	Sr. No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
	1.	Enrollment	3761	3481	7242
	2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3761	3481	7242
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2952	2793	5745
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	2952	2793	5745
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2952	2793	5745
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	2651	2425	5076
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit. 79.33 percent of children had taken MDM on the day of visit and 70.09 percent of children had taken MDM on the previous day.				

3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																																																																																										
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?																																																																																										
	32 schools (86.49%) had received food grains irregularly. Details are given below-																																																																																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No</th> <th>Name of the school/ village</th> <th>Extent of Delay</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Pimpri De</td> <td>53 days</td> <td>1 July to 22 August 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nagar</td> <td>17 days</td> <td>10-26 December 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Jijamata Vidyamandir Selu</td> <td>28 days</td> <td>21 September to 18 October 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Borda</td> <td>22 days</td> <td>21-30 June 2010, 31 July 2010 to 11 August 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Z.P.C.P.S Kodri</td> <td>51 days</td> <td>25 September to 17 October 2010, 1-28 December 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Z.P.C.P.S Arvi</td> <td>88 days</td> <td>21-23 June 2010, 2-21 July 2010, 2-14 August 2010, 1-27 October 2010, 26-30 November 2010, 1-20 December 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Khambegaon</td> <td>44 days</td> <td>15 July to 27 August 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Z.P.C.P.S Mangrul (Bk)</td> <td>49 days</td> <td>1-17 July 2010, 1 October to 1 November 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Z.P.C.P.S Kolha</td> <td>8 days</td> <td>1-8 July 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Maliwada</td> <td>66 days</td> <td>13 September to 17 November 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Manwat No.3</td> <td>75 days</td> <td>25-30 June 2010, 8 September to 2 December 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Hamdapur</td> <td>67 days</td> <td>21 June to 25 August 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Takalgavhn Tanda</td> <td>42 days</td> <td>1 July to 11 August 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Jalalpur</td> <td>110 days</td> <td>21-30 June 2010, 4-15 June 2010, 1-31 August 2010, 15-30 September 2010, 1-30 October 2010, 7-29 November 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Kanhegaon</td> <td>22 days</td> <td>1-22 December 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Ravalgaon</td> <td>5 days</td> <td>20-24 December 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Khokalewadi</td> <td>19 days</td> <td>8-20 August 2010, 21-26 October 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Gangakhed</td> <td>10 days</td> <td>8-17 November 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Banawas</td> <td>54 days</td> <td>30 June to 20 August 2010. 24-26 November 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Devanadra</td> <td>63 days</td> <td>9 July to 31 August 2010, 28 September to 4 December 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Paradhiwasti</td> <td>56 days</td> <td>21 June to 15 August 2010.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details	1	Z.P.U.P.S Pimpri De	53 days	1 July to 22 August 2010.	2	Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nagar	17 days	10-26 December 2010.	3	Jijamata Vidyamandir Selu	28 days	21 September to 18 October 2010	4	Z.P.P.S Borda	22 days	21-30 June 2010, 31 July 2010 to 11 August 2010.	5	Z.P.C.P.S Kodri	51 days	25 September to 17 October 2010, 1-28 December 2010.	6	Z.P.C.P.S Arvi	88 days	21-23 June 2010, 2-21 July 2010, 2-14 August 2010, 1-27 October 2010, 26-30 November 2010, 1-20 December 10	7	Z.P.P.S Khambegaon	44 days	15 July to 27 August 2010.	8	Z.P.C.P.S Mangrul (Bk)	49 days	1-17 July 2010, 1 October to 1 November 2010.	9	Z.P.C.P.S Kolha	8 days	1-8 July 2010.	10	Z.P.P.S Maliwada	66 days	13 September to 17 November 2010.	11	Z.P.P.S Manwat No.3	75 days	25-30 June 2010, 8 September to 2 December 2010	12	Z.P.P.S Hamdapur	67 days	21 June to 25 August 2010.	13	Z.P.P.S Takalgavhn Tanda	42 days	1 July to 11 August 2010	14	Z.P.U.P.S Jalalpur	110 days	21-30 June 2010, 4-15 June 2010, 1-31 August 2010, 15-30 September 2010, 1-30 October 2010, 7-29 November 2010	15	Z.P.P.S Kanhegaon	22 days	1-22 December 2010.	16	Z.P.P.S Ravalgaon	5 days	20-24 December 2010.	17	Z.P.P.S Khokalewadi	19 days	8-20 August 2010, 21-26 October 2010.	18	Z.P.P.S Gangakhed	10 days	8-17 November 2010	19	Z.P.P.S Banawas	54 days	30 June to 20 August 2010. 24-26 November 2010.	20	Z.P.P.S Devanadra	63 days	9 July to 31 August 2010, 28 September to 4 December 2010.	21	Z.P.P.S Paradhiwasti	56 days	21 June to 15 August 2010.
Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details																																																																																								
1	Z.P.U.P.S Pimpri De	53 days	1 July to 22 August 2010.																																																																																								
2	Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nagar	17 days	10-26 December 2010.																																																																																								
3	Jijamata Vidyamandir Selu	28 days	21 September to 18 October 2010																																																																																								
4	Z.P.P.S Borda	22 days	21-30 June 2010, 31 July 2010 to 11 August 2010.																																																																																								
5	Z.P.C.P.S Kodri	51 days	25 September to 17 October 2010, 1-28 December 2010.																																																																																								
6	Z.P.C.P.S Arvi	88 days	21-23 June 2010, 2-21 July 2010, 2-14 August 2010, 1-27 October 2010, 26-30 November 2010, 1-20 December 10																																																																																								
7	Z.P.P.S Khambegaon	44 days	15 July to 27 August 2010.																																																																																								
8	Z.P.C.P.S Mangrul (Bk)	49 days	1-17 July 2010, 1 October to 1 November 2010.																																																																																								
9	Z.P.C.P.S Kolha	8 days	1-8 July 2010.																																																																																								
10	Z.P.P.S Maliwada	66 days	13 September to 17 November 2010.																																																																																								
11	Z.P.P.S Manwat No.3	75 days	25-30 June 2010, 8 September to 2 December 2010																																																																																								
12	Z.P.P.S Hamdapur	67 days	21 June to 25 August 2010.																																																																																								
13	Z.P.P.S Takalgavhn Tanda	42 days	1 July to 11 August 2010																																																																																								
14	Z.P.U.P.S Jalalpur	110 days	21-30 June 2010, 4-15 June 2010, 1-31 August 2010, 15-30 September 2010, 1-30 October 2010, 7-29 November 2010																																																																																								
15	Z.P.P.S Kanhegaon	22 days	1-22 December 2010.																																																																																								
16	Z.P.P.S Ravalgaon	5 days	20-24 December 2010.																																																																																								
17	Z.P.P.S Khokalewadi	19 days	8-20 August 2010, 21-26 October 2010.																																																																																								
18	Z.P.P.S Gangakhed	10 days	8-17 November 2010																																																																																								
19	Z.P.P.S Banawas	54 days	30 June to 20 August 2010. 24-26 November 2010.																																																																																								
20	Z.P.P.S Devanadra	63 days	9 July to 31 August 2010, 28 September to 4 December 2010.																																																																																								
21	Z.P.P.S Paradhiwasti	56 days	21 June to 15 August 2010.																																																																																								

22	Z.P.P.S Munsiram Tanda	49 days	21 June to 8 August 2010.
23	N.P.P.S Ambika Nagar	41 days	21 June to 31 July 2010.
24	Z.P.P.S Sawargaon	75 days	21 June to 12 August 2010, 31 October to 9 December 2010
25	Z.P.P.S Sakhartala	118days	1-15 July 2010, 17 August to 12 December 2010
26	Z.P.P.S Kurhadi	38 days	15 July to 22 August 2010.
27	Z.P.P.S Soraja	65 days	21 June to 5 September 2010, 28 October to 30 November 2010
28	Z.P.P.S Salapuri wasahat	15 days	13-29 September 2010.
29	Z.P.P.S Bhimnagar (Navaki)	22 days	1-22 December 2010.
30	Z.P.High School Waloor	42 days	27 September to 28 October 2010, 15-23 December 2010.
31	Z.P.P.S Kapasi	44 days	November- December 2010
32	Z.P.P.S Parava	25 days	18 November to 12 December 2010

(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?

Since 1st July 2010 the State has started supplying food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency-namely Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation. Therefore there was one month's buffer stock in 12 schools (32.43%).

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked/indicated weight?

It was reported that the food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 35 schools (94.59%). But 2 schools had reported that as in some cases the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing food grains sack of 50 kg at the school. In such cases they did not get the food grains as per marked weight.

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

It was reported that the food grains are delivered at the door step in 36 schools (97.29 %).

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

It was noticed that in 30 schools (81.08%) the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 7 schools it was poor.

4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though the bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure it was delayed.
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	The school head master had paid advance from his own pocket whenever the cook/helper had made demand and ensured that the feeding programme to be continued.
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Cooking cost was paid through bank in 22 schools (59.46%) and by cash in 15 schools (40.54%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any sample school.
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?
	It was noticed that in most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit in a row or stood in queue to take meal and then children sit in a row at school verandah or open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
	It was found that a weekly menu was not being displayed at the place noticeable to community in 17 schools (45.94%). It was inside the head master's office or in MDM register. It was found that in 13 schools (35.14%) prescribed menu was not being followed.
	ii) Who decides the menu?
	State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?
	In 29 schools (78.34%) a variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. But no seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.

	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day, as suggested in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Feedback from children on
	a) Quality of meal:
	In 21 schools (56.75%) quality of food was found to be good. In 10 schools (27.02%) it was average and in 3 schools (8.11%) it was poor.
	b) Quantity of meal:
	In 34 schools (91.89%) the quantity of food was found to be enough and there was no MDM on the day of visit in 3 schools due to delay of supply of food grains.
	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}
	In 28 schools (75.67%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. The children of 9 schools suggested that they would like vegetables, like potato, tomato, brinjal and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Out of 37 schools 35 schools (94.59%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?
	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.
	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	Out of 37 schools, in 21 schools (56.77%) micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	In 21 schools (56.77%) NRHM had administered these medicines. No health check up had taken place in few sample schools up to our visit in December 2010. The frequency of medicines given was found once year in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	Out of 37 schools in 35 schools (94.59%) a cook appointed by the VEC, cooked and served the Meal and in 02 schools (2.5%) it was served by the SHG member.

	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they did not have yet received the new norms. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC was preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child which included fuel and remuneration.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
	None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly.
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)
	In most of the schools (85.71%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 36 women, 05 women (13.89%) were from SC, 07 women (19.44%) were from ST, 10 women (27.78%) were from VJNT, 5 women (13.89%) were from OBC, 08 women (22.22) were from open community and 01women (2.78%) was from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:
	i) Constructed and in use
	Out of 37 schools a Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 23 schools (62.16%).
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
	Most of the kitchen shed had constructed under SSA.
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	It was found that in 9 schools kitchen shed was constructed but not in use.
	iv) Under construction
	It was observed that in 5 schools, (13.51%) kitchen shed was under construction.
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	In one school (Z.P.U.P.S. Gangakhed) kitchen shed was sanctioned but construction was not started.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	Pucca kitchen shed cum- store was not sanctioned for 2 schools (5.40%).

	vii) Any other (specify)
	No such case was found.
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was seen that, where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 1 school, unutilized spare classroom in 7 schools (18.92%), on open yard in one school, cooks home in 4 schools (10.81%). A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 5 schools (40.54%), headmaster's office in 14 schools (37.83%) and there was a separate store room in 5 schools (13.51%).
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 56.77 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 43.26 percent did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	All schools had utensils for cooking and most of the schools (81.08%) had adequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	It was noticed that fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 33 schools (89.18%) and LPG was used in only 4 Schools (10.81%).
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 37 schools, in 15 schools safety conditions were good, in 18 schools it was fair and in 04 schools it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 37 schools in 10 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 22 schools it was fair and in 05 schools it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	It was observed that in all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in an orderly manner.
	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.

	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	It was observed that out of 37 schools in 29 schools (78.5%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Out of 37 schools, in 22 schools (59.46%) it was noticed that the VECs/ Parent were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal scheme. But frequency of such supervision and Monitoring was inadequate. Further we observed that most of parents / VEC members are farmers and in day time they are busy in fields. It was found that the overall participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?
	No roster was being maintained in any school by the community members. It was found that the teachers and community members were not aware of such thing.
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)
	It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children are getting enough food in school.
	b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :
	We had interaction with the parents /community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found, proper orientation of parents/ community members needs to be done. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.
	iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :
	The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?
	Out of the 37 schools, in 33 schools (89.19%) the Mid-day Meal programme was

	inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 25 schools (67.57%) it was inspected by the Block level officials. District level and State level inspection was found almost missing.
	ii) The frequency of such inspections?
	The frequency of such inspection by CRCs was once in a week in 5 schools, monthly in 16 schools (43.24%) and bimonthly in 8 schools (21.62%).
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?
	No particular remarks had been given by the visiting officers.
19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	It was reported that in 34 schools (91.89%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary printed document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and so many details but the teachers or the headmasters did not find very serious about such things to be recorded periodically. It was also found that the inspecting authority did not pay attention to this matter.
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools have been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed it was lying in head master's office or elsewhere. None of the teachers or cooks knew how to operate it. Most of these units were found being outdated. Here also the Inspecting authority did not pay attention.</p> <p>Although in every school health check-up of all children had been taken place once in a year but no health check-up of the cook was made in any school. We think it is also necessary.</p> <p>It was observed that provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But the kitchen shed had been constructed was very small in size. A school having primary classes with an enrolment below 100 children it served the purpose. But in a upper primary school having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they are in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA to be needed for the size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>



Storage: Provided by the State



MDM: served in open place



Kitchen shed constructed by Manav Vikas Mission



MDM: Most of the schools use fire wood

Chapter 5

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid-Day-Meal

For District: 3 Osmanabad

(i)	Period of the Report	01-10-2010 to 31-03-2011
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	03-01-2011 to 15-01-2011

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:				
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?				
	40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt of India, were visited during 3 -15 January 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal except the interruption period in 37 schools. Though we have visited the schools in January 2011 even then we have checked the MDM records since beginning of the academic year i.e. June 2010. There was extent of delay ranging from 11-20 days, 4 schools, 21-30 days, 5 schools, 31-40 days, 4 schools, 41-50 days, 8 schools, 51-60 days, 4 schools, 61-70 days, 5 schools have 71-80 days in 4 schools due to irregular supply of food grains.				
2.	TRENDS:				
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)				
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
	1.	Enrollment	3939	2791	6730
	2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3939	2791	6730
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3460	2650	6110
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	3460	2650	6110
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3460	2650	6110
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3591	2758	6349
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was noticed between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit. 90.79 percent of children had taken MDM on the day of visit and 94.34 percent of children had taken MDM on the previous day.				

3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																																																																																										
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?																																																																																										
	Only 3 schools (7.5%) had received food grains regularly. There was delay in delivering food grains in 37 schools (92.5%). Details are given below-																																																																																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No</th> <th>Name of the school/ village</th> <th>Extent of Delay</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S. Warud</td> <td>28 days</td> <td>07-13 August 2010,04-25 November 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Ter (boys)</td> <td>77 days</td> <td>16 June to 31 August 2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Bori</td> <td>44 days</td> <td>13 July to 19 August 2010, 25-30 November-2010.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Khudawadi</td> <td>31 days</td> <td>26 July to 25 August-2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Z.P.P.S. Lohara (kh)</td> <td>49 days</td> <td>14-30 June 2010, 8-26 July 2010, 11 October 2 November 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Gandhora</td> <td>62 days</td> <td>1 July to 31 August 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Pargaon</td> <td>57 days</td> <td>1-26 July 2010,13-19 Oct 2010 5-28 December 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Pipalgaon</td> <td>50 days</td> <td>12 June to 31 July 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Shelka (Dha)</td> <td>50 days</td> <td>15 July to 2 September 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Yermala</td> <td>79 days</td> <td>14 June 31 August 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Ghotpimpri</td> <td>62 days</td> <td>1-28 July 2010, 9-19 Oct 2010, 5-27 December 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Z.P.P.S.Pardhi wasti</td> <td>35 days</td> <td>1-27 July 2010, 11-18 Oct 2010,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>Z.P.P.S.Tandulwadi</td> <td>52 days</td> <td>24 June to 27 July 2010, 2-19 October 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>Z.P.P.S.Bhosa</td> <td>57 days</td> <td>6 July to 31 August 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>Z.P.P.S.Pardhe wasti</td> <td>33 days</td> <td>20 August to 21 September 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>N.P.P.S Kalamb No.1</td> <td></td> <td>Record incomplete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>N.P.P.S No18 Osmanabad</td> <td>38 days</td> <td>25 July to 31 August 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Sanza</td> <td>63 days</td> <td>9 July to 26 August 2010, 15-28 November 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>Dnyaneshwar pri school Osmanabad</td> <td>23 days</td> <td>14-19 June 2010, 22 July to 7 August 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>N.P.P.S No-3 Tuljapur</td> <td>53 days</td> <td>15-27 July 2010, 11 October to 1 November 2010 15 November to 1 December 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Rameshwar</td> <td>15 days</td> <td>20 July to 3 August 2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details	1	Z.P.U.P.S. Warud	28 days	07-13 August 2010,04-25 November 2010	2	Z.P.U.P.S Ter (boys)	77 days	16 June to 31 August 2010.	3	Z.P.U.P.S Bori	44 days	13 July to 19 August 2010, 25-30 November-2010.	4	Z.P.U.P.S Khudawadi	31 days	26 July to 25 August-2010	5	Z.P.P.S. Lohara (kh)	49 days	14-30 June 2010, 8-26 July 2010, 11 October 2 November 2010	6	Z.P.U.P.S Gandhora	62 days	1 July to 31 August 2010	7	Z.P.U.P.S Pargaon	57 days	1-26 July 2010,13-19 Oct 2010 5-28 December 2010	8	Z.P.U.P.S Pipalgaon	50 days	12 June to 31 July 2010	9	Z.P.U.P.S Shelka (Dha)	50 days	15 July to 2 September 2010	10	Z.P.U.P.S Yermala	79 days	14 June 31 August 2010	11	Z.P.U.P.S Ghotpimpri	62 days	1-28 July 2010, 9-19 Oct 2010, 5-27 December 2010	12	Z.P.P.S.Pardhi wasti	35 days	1-27 July 2010, 11-18 Oct 2010,	13	Z.P.P.S.Tandulwadi	52 days	24 June to 27 July 2010, 2-19 October 2010	14	Z.P.P.S.Bhosa	57 days	6 July to 31 August 2010	15	Z.P.P.S.Pardhe wasti	33 days	20 August to 21 September 2010	16	N.P.P.S Kalamb No.1		Record incomplete	17	N.P.P.S No18 Osmanabad	38 days	25 July to 31 August 2010	18	Z.P.U.P.S Sanza	63 days	9 July to 26 August 2010, 15-28 November 2010	19	Dnyaneshwar pri school Osmanabad	23 days	14-19 June 2010, 22 July to 7 August 2010	20	N.P.P.S No-3 Tuljapur	53 days	15-27 July 2010, 11 October to 1 November 2010 15 November to 1 December 2010	21	Z.P.U.P.S Rameshwar	15 days	20 July to 3 August 2010
Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details																																																																																								
1	Z.P.U.P.S. Warud	28 days	07-13 August 2010,04-25 November 2010																																																																																								
2	Z.P.U.P.S Ter (boys)	77 days	16 June to 31 August 2010.																																																																																								
3	Z.P.U.P.S Bori	44 days	13 July to 19 August 2010, 25-30 November-2010.																																																																																								
4	Z.P.U.P.S Khudawadi	31 days	26 July to 25 August-2010																																																																																								
5	Z.P.P.S. Lohara (kh)	49 days	14-30 June 2010, 8-26 July 2010, 11 October 2 November 2010																																																																																								
6	Z.P.U.P.S Gandhora	62 days	1 July to 31 August 2010																																																																																								
7	Z.P.U.P.S Pargaon	57 days	1-26 July 2010,13-19 Oct 2010 5-28 December 2010																																																																																								
8	Z.P.U.P.S Pipalgaon	50 days	12 June to 31 July 2010																																																																																								
9	Z.P.U.P.S Shelka (Dha)	50 days	15 July to 2 September 2010																																																																																								
10	Z.P.U.P.S Yermala	79 days	14 June 31 August 2010																																																																																								
11	Z.P.U.P.S Ghotpimpri	62 days	1-28 July 2010, 9-19 Oct 2010, 5-27 December 2010																																																																																								
12	Z.P.P.S.Pardhi wasti	35 days	1-27 July 2010, 11-18 Oct 2010,																																																																																								
13	Z.P.P.S.Tandulwadi	52 days	24 June to 27 July 2010, 2-19 October 2010																																																																																								
14	Z.P.P.S.Bhosa	57 days	6 July to 31 August 2010																																																																																								
15	Z.P.P.S.Pardhe wasti	33 days	20 August to 21 September 2010																																																																																								
16	N.P.P.S Kalamb No.1		Record incomplete																																																																																								
17	N.P.P.S No18 Osmanabad	38 days	25 July to 31 August 2010																																																																																								
18	Z.P.U.P.S Sanza	63 days	9 July to 26 August 2010, 15-28 November 2010																																																																																								
19	Dnyaneshwar pri school Osmanabad	23 days	14-19 June 2010, 22 July to 7 August 2010																																																																																								
20	N.P.P.S No-3 Tuljapur	53 days	15-27 July 2010, 11 October to 1 November 2010 15 November to 1 December 2010																																																																																								
21	Z.P.U.P.S Rameshwar	15 days	20 July to 3 August 2010																																																																																								

22	Z.P.C.P.S.Walwad	70 days	14 June to 4 August 2010, 16 October to 2 November 2010
23	Z.P.U.P.S Rui	18 days	23 July to 9 August 2010
24	Z.P.P.S.Dhotri	67 days	3 July to 5 August 2010 14 October to 15 November 2010
25	Z.P.P.S. Wakdi	25 days	22 October to 15 November 2010
26	Z.P.P.S.Shinde wasti	24 days	9 July to 1 August 2010
27	Z.P.P.S.Shivaji Nagar	5 days	14-18 June 2010
28	Z.P.P.S Dhimakhwadi	50 days	15 June to 3 August 2010
29	Z.P.P.S Deolali	71 days	14 June to 23 September 2010
30	Z.P.C.P.S Paranda	40 days	23 July to 31 August 2010
31	Z.P.P.S Imamsaheb wadi Omerga	50 days	23 June to 11 August 2010
32	Z.P.P.S Tawashigad	75 days	15 June to 28 September 2010
33	Z.P.P.S Balajinagar Omerga	49 days	21 June to 8 August 2010
34	Z.P.P.S Anand Nagar Murum	51 days	7 July to 21 August 2010 27-31 August 2010
35	Z.P.U.P.S Toramba	43 days	6 July to 17 August 2010
36	Z.P.U.P.S Nagur	31 days	14-19 June 2010 24 July to 17 August 10
37	Z.P.P.S Dhangarvasti Naikar Nagar		No Record available

(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?

Since 1st July 2010 the State has started supplying food grains including other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency-viz Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation therefore there was one month's buffer stock in 23 schools (57.5%).

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked/indicated weight?

It was reported that the food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 35 schools (87.5%). 5 schools reported that the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sack of 50 kg at the school. In such cases they did not get the food grains as per marked weight.

	(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?
	It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the door steps in 39 schools (97.5 %).
	(v) Is the quality of food grain good?
	It was noticed that in 37 schools (92.5%) the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 03 schools it was poor.
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though the bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure it was delayed.
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	The school head master had paid advance from his own pocket whenever the cook/helper had made demand and ensured that the feeding programme to be continued.
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Cooking cost was paid through bank in 15 schools (37.5%) and by cash in 25 schools (62.5%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school.
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?.
	It was noticed that in most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit in a row or stood in queue to take meal and then children sit at school verandah or open shady place in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
	It was found that a weekly menu card was not being displayed at the place noticeable to community in 12 schools (30%). It was inside the head master's office or in MDM register. It was found that in 5 schools (12.5%) prescribed menu was not being followed.

	ii) Who decides the menu?
	State had given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?
	In 33 schools (82.5%) variety in food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. But no seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.
	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day, as suggested in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Feedback from children on
	a) Quality of meal:
	In 38 schools (95%) quality of food was found to be good. In 12 schools (30%) it was average.
	b) Quantity of meal:
	In 39 schools (97.5%) the quantity of food was found to be enough.
	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}
	In 37 schools (92.5%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. All children suggested that they would like vegetables, potato, tomato brinjal and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Out of 40 schools 39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?
	The annual of health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.
	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	In 35 schools (87.5%) micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	In 28 schools (70%) NRHM had administered these medicines. No health check up

	was done in few sampled schools up to M.I. visit in January 2011. The frequency of medicines was yearly in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	In 38 schools (95%) a cook appointed by the VEC cooks and serves the Meal.
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they did not yet have received the new norms. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC is preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child to cook which included fuel and remuneration.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
	None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly.
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)
	In most of the schools (82.5%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 33 women, 05 women (15.15%) were from SC, 02 women (6.6%) were from ST, 1 woman (3.3%) was from VJNT, 4 women (12.12%) were from OBC, 16 women (48.48%) were from open community and 05 women (15.15%) were from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:
	i) Constructed and in use
	Out of 40 schools a Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 22 schools (55%).
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
	Most of the kitchen shed were constructed under SSA.
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	No such case was found.
	iv) Under construction
	No such case was found.

	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was noticed.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	Nil
	vii) Any other (specify)
	Nil
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in one school, unutilized spare classroom in 6 schools (15%), on open yard in 3 schools, cooks home in 3 schools (7.5%). A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 15 schools (37.5%) and headmaster's office in 10 schools (25%) and there was a separate store room in 11 schools (27.5%).
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 87.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and only 12.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	All schools had utensils for cooking and most of the schools (85%) had adequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 37 schools (92.5%). LPG was used in 2 Schools and solar power was used in one school.
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 40 schools, in 23 schools safety conditions were good, in 12 schools it was fair and in 05 schools it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 18 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 10 schools it was fair and in 12 schools it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in an orderly manner.

	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	It was observed that out of 40 schools in 33 schools (82.5%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Out of 40 schools, in 27 schools it was noticed that the VEC/ parents was supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. It was found that the overall participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?
	No roster was being maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM and the teachers were not found to be serious about such thing.
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)
	It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children are getting enough food in school. There was no orientation of the parents and community members regarding the details of MDM.
	b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :
	When we had interaction with them about the entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.
	iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :
	The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.

18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?
	Out of the 40 schools, in 33 schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 25 schools it was inspected by the Block level officials, District level and State level inspection was found almost missing.
	ii) The frequency of such inspections?
	The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 6 schools, fortnight in 9 schools, monthly in 18 schools, bimonthly in 2 schools and quarterly in 3 schools.
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?
	No particular remarks had been written by the visiting officers.
19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	It was reported that in 34 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State had provided all necessary printed document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and so many details about the child to be recorded but the teachers or the headmasters did not find very serious about such things to be recorded periodically. It was also found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention to this matter.
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed it was lying in head masters office or elsewhere. None of the teachers or cooks knew how to operate it. Most of these units were found being outdated. Here also the Inspecting authority did not pay attention. Although in every school health check-up of all children had been taken place once in a year but no health check-up of any cook was done in any school. We think it is also necessary.

<p>It was observed that provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But the kitchen shed had been constructed is very small in size. A school having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children the present kitchen shed serves the purpose. But in a upper primary school having good number of children enrolled, though the kitchen shed were in use but do not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>



MDM: served in open place



MDM: Male cook appointed in few schools



MDM: No discrimination of any kind observed



Kitchen shed size: Do not serve the purpose

Chapter 6

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid-Day-Meal

For District: 4 Beed

(i)	Period of the Report	01-10-2010 to 31-03-2011
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	17-01-2011 to 31-01-2011.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:				
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?				
	37 schools and 3 KGBVs selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt of India were visited during 17-31 January 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal daily except the interruption period in 16 schools. Though we have visited the schools in January 2011 even then we have checked the records since beginning of the academic year i.e. June 2010. There was extent of delay was ranging 10-20 days in 5 schools, 21-30 days in 5 schools, 41-50 days in 1 school, 51-60 days in 2 schools, 61-70 days in 3 schools due to irregular supply of food grains.				
2.	TRENDS:				
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)				
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
	1.	Enrollment	3087	2800	5887
	2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3087	2800	5887
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2337	2141	4478
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	2337	2141	4478
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2337	2141	4478
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	2393	2169	4562
	<p>All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was noticed between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit. 76.66 percent of children had taken MDM on the day of visit and 74.49 percent of children had taken MDM on the previous day.</p>				

3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:		
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?		
	16 schools (42.11%) had received food grains irregularly. Details are given below-		
	Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay
	1	Z.P.P.S Kaple wasti	32 days
	2	Z.P.P.S Polewadi	64 days
	3	Z.P.P.S Wadarwadi	46 days
	4	Z.P.P.S Koyal	34 days
	5	Z.P.U.P.S Kasari	12 days
	6	Z.P.P.S Kranti Nagar	08 days
	7	Z.P.P.S Sonesawngi	58 days
	8	Z.P.P.S Bhoi wasti	82 days
	9	Z.P.U.P.S Lamanwadi	09 days
	10	Z.P.U.P.S Daithna ghat	57 days
	11	Z.P.U.P.S Wantakali	62 days
	12	Z.P.P.S Gholewadi	63 days
	13	Z.P.U.P.S Upali	32 days
	14	Z.P.P.S Indira Nagar	39 days
	15	Z.P.P.S Takalwadi (Ray)	17 days
	16	Z.P.U.P.S Bavi	30 days
	(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?		
	Since 1 st July 2010 the State has started supplying food grains including other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- namely Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months		

	had been supplied at the same time by the federation therefore there was one month's buffer stock in 24 schools (64.86%).
	(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked/indicated weight?
	It was reported that the food grains had been supplied as per marked weight in 33 schools (89.19%). 4 schools reported that the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. Further they have no such provision at the school that they could weigh the sack of 50 kg. In such cases they did not get the food grains as per marked weight.
	(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?
	It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the door in 33 schools (89.19 %).
	(v) Is the quality of food grain good?
	It was noticed that in 36 schools (97.28%) the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 1 school it was poor.
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure it was delayed.
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	The school head master had paid advance from his own pocket whenever the cook/helper had made demand and ensured that the feeding programme would continued.
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Cooking cost was paid through bank in 11 schools (29.73%) and by cash in 26 schools (70.27%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school.
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?.
	It was noticed that in most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The

	children either sit in a row or stood in queue to take meal and then they used to sit in a row at school verandah or the open shady place to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
	It was found that a weekly menu card was not being displayed at the place noticeable to community in 10 schools (27.03%). It was inside the head master's office or in MDM register. It was found that in 7 schools (18.92%) prescribed menu was not being followed.
	ii) Who decides the menu?
	State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?
	In 31 schools (83.78%) a variety in food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. But no seasonal vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.
	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day, as suggested in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Feedback from children on
	a) Quality of meal:
	In 34 schools (91.89%) quality of food was found to be good and in 3 schools (8.19%) it was poor.
	b) Quantity of meal:
	In 36 schools (97.30%) the quantity of food was found to be enough.
	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}
	In 36 schools (97.30%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. Most of the children suggested that they would like vegetables, potato, tomato, brinjal and coriander to be used in the preparation of their food. They have also reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.

9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Out of 37 schools 32 schools (86.49%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?
	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.
	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	Out of 37 schools in 26 schools (70.27%) micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	In 25 schools (67.57%) NRHM had administered these medicines and frequency of such medicines given was yearly in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	In 37 schools a cook appointed by the VEC/ cooks and serves the Meal.
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they had not received the new norms till the day of visit. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC is preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	All schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child to cook which included fuel and remuneration.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
	None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly.
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)
	In most of the schools (91.89%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 34 women, 04 women (11.76%) were from SC, 07 women (20.58%) were from ST, 6 women (17.65%) were from VJNT, 2 women (5.88%) were from OBC, 02 women (5.88%) were from Minority and 13 women (38.23%) were from open community.

11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:
	i) Constructed and in use
	Out of 37 schools a Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 29 schools (78.38%).
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
	Most of the kitchen shed had constructed under SSA.
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	It was found that in one school kitchen shed was constructed but not in use.
	iv) Under construction
	In one school the kitchen shed was under construction.
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was found.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	Pucca kitchen shed cum- store was not sanctioned for 2 schools (5.40%).
	vii) Any other (specify)
	Nil
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available, the food was cooked in the unutilized spare classroom in 3 schools (8.11%), on open yard in one school, cooks home in 4 schools (10.81%). A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 10 schools (27.03%) headmaster's office in 18 schools (48.65%) and there was a separate store room in 6 schools (16.22%).
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 54 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 46 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	All schools had utensils for cooking and 22 schools (59.46%) had adequate utensils and 15 schools (40.54%) had inadequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 36 schools (97.29%). Solar power was used in School.
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:

	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 37 schools, in 21 schools safety conditions were good, in 10 schools it was fair and in 06 schools it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 37 schools in 18 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 12 schools it was fair and in 07 schools it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	It was observed that out of 37 schools in 33 schools (89.19%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Out of 37 schools, in 22 schools the VECs/ parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. It was found that the over all participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?
	No roster was being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)
	It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children are getting enough food in school.

	b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :
	When we had interaction about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.
	v) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :
	The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?
	In all schools, the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 37 schools it was inspected by the cluster level officials, in 23 schools it was inspected by the Block level officials. But District level and State level inspection was found almost missing.
	ii) The frequency of such inspections?
	The frequency of such inspection by the cluster level official was weekly in 7 schools, fortnightly in 6 schools, monthly in 15 schools, bimonthly in 1 school and quarterly in 2 schools. Inspection by the Block level officials was monthly in 3 schools, bimonthly in 4 schools, quarterly in 6 schools and half yearly in 7 schools.
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?
	No particular remarks had been made by the visiting officers.
19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	It was reported that in 34 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. But no direct impact on enrolment was reported. It was found that the State has provided all necessary printed document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details but the teachers or the headmasters did not find serious about these details. It was also found that the inspecting authority did not pay attention to this matter.

B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit. We observed that it was lying in head master's office or elsewhere. None of the teachers or cooks knew how to operate it. Most of these units were found to be outdated. Here also the Inspecting authority did not pay attention.</p> <p>Although in every school health check-up of all children was conducted once in a year but no health check-up of the cook was done in any school. We think it is also necessary.</p> <p>It was observed that provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But the kitchen shed were very small in size. This size was adequate for a school having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children. But in a upper primary school having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they are in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>



Buffer stock: stored in school office



MDM: served in school varandah

Chapter 7

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid-Day-Meal

For District: 5 Aurangabad

(i)	Period of the Report	01-10-2010 to 31-03-2011
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	07-02-2011 to 22-02-2011

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:				
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?				
	40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt of India, were visited during 7 th to 22 nd February 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal except the interruption period in 27 schools. Though we have visited the schools in February 2011, we have checked the MDM records since beginning of the academic year i.e. June 2010. The extent of delay was ranging 5-10 days in 2 schools, 11-20 days in 6 schools, 21-30 days in 4 schools, 31-40 days in 5 schools, 51-60 days in 5 schools, 71-80 days in one school, 81-90 days in 1 school, and more than 100 days in one school due to irregular supply of food grains.				
2.	TRENDS:				
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)				
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
	1.	Enrollment	5998	5334	11332
	2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	5998	5334	11332
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	4638	4007	8645
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	4638	4007	8645
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	4638	4007	8645
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	4290	3841	9087
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. No extent of variation was noticed between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and actual number of children availed Mid-day-Meal on the day of visit. 76.29 percent of children had taken MDM on the day of visit and 80.19 percent of children had taken MDM on the previous day.				

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:			
(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?			
27 schools (67.5%) had received food grains irregularly. Details are given below-			
Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details
1	M.C. Begampura Aurangabad	9 Days	1-9 February 2011 incomplete record
2	Z.P.P.S Konewadi	74 Days	1 August to 13 October 2010
3	Z.P.P.S Lamkana	82 Days	14 June to 10 August 2010 11 October to 3 November 2010
4	Z.P.P.S Chouka	60 Days	14 -29 June 2010, 2-7 August 10, 16-30 October 10, 1-20 Dec 2010, 27-29 January 2011
5	Z.P.P.S Gavalishivara	40 Days	5 July to 4 August 2010, 13-21 October 2010
6	Z.P.P.S Kaygaon wasti	21 Days	9-29 October 2010
7	Z.P.P.S Derada	16 Days	16-31 October 2010
8	Z.P.P.S Nayagaon	38 Days	10 October to 02 November 2010, 1-5 January 2011
9	Z.P.P.S Dhamangaon	53 Days	14-19 June 2010, 22 October to 2 November 2010, 4 January to 7 February 2011
10	Z.P.P.S Pimpalgaon	34 Days	16 October to 2 November 2010, 27 December to 12 January 2011
11	Z.P.P.S Mohara	60 Days	9 July to 4 August 2010, 8 January to 10 February 2011
12	Z.P.P.S Garda	118 Days	14 June to 3 July 2010, 16 July to 16 August 2010, 6-28 September 2010, 29 December to 9 February 2011
13	Z.P.P.S Ambala	59 Days	1-27 July 2010, 20 September to 07 October 2010, 27 January to 09 February 2011.
14	Z.P.P.S Umbarkheda	16 Days	20-31 July 2010 25-31 October 10
15	Z.P.P.S Thakarwadi	5 Days	18-22 October 2010
16	Z.P.P.S Bhandegaon	18 Days	1-13 July 2010, 2-6 October 2010
17	Z.P.P.S Wadaji	21 Days	8-28 July 2010

18	Z.P.P.S Bhasunaik Tanda	41 Days	16-30 September 2010, 1-14 October 2010, 27December to 5 January 2011, 3-5 February 2011
19	Z.P.P.S Rahul Nagar	17 Days	16-27 July 2010, 12-16 Oct 2010
20	Z.P.P.S Pardeshipura	16 Days	10-25 July 2010,
21	Z.P.P.S Koliwadi	28 Days	1-28 October 2010
22	Z.P.P.S Dongargaon	25 Days	6-30 September 2010
23	Z.P.P.S Halada	12 Days	16-28 October 2010
24	Z.P.P.S Malkhed	55 Days	1-28 July 2010, 5-25 October 2010 19-24 January 2011
25	Z.P.P.S Kanaksagaj	54 Days	1-29 September 2010, 7-31 October 2010,
26	Z.P.P.S Shirasgaon	40 Days	2-11 August 2010, 30 September to 29 October 2010
27	Z.P.P.S Nanda Tanda	40 Days	7-28 July 2010, 14-25 October 2010, 19-24 January 2011
(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?			
Since 1 st July 2010, the State has started supplying food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- namely Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation therefore there was one month's buffer stock in 24 schools (60%).			
(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?			
It was reported that the food grains are being supplied as per marked weight in 37 schools (92.5%). But 3 schools reported that the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks, they were found to be less in weight. . Further they did not have provision of weighing the food grains sack of 50 kg at the school. In such cases they do not get the food grains as per marked weight.			
(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?			
It was reported that the food grains are delivered at the door steps in all schools (100%).			
(v) Is the quality of food grain good?			
The quality of food grain was found to be good in 38 schools (95%) and in 2 school it was poor.			

4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though the bills were submitted in time, due to administrative procedure it was delayed.
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	The school head master had paid advance from his own pocket whenever the cook/helper had made demand and ensured that the feeding programme would continued.
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Cooking cost was paid through bank in 35 schools (87.5%) and by cash in 5 schools (12.5%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school.
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?.
	It was noticed that in most of the schools Mid-day-Meal was served in queue. The children either sit in a row or stood in queue to take meal and then children sit at school verandah or the open shady place sit in groups to eat it.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
	It was found that a weekly menu was not being displayed in 17 schools (42.5%) at the place noticeable to community. In some schools it was inside the head master's office or in MDM register. It was found that in 12 schools (30%) prescribed menu was not being followed.
	ii) Who decides the menu?
	State has given prescribed menu to all schools.
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?
	In 33 schools (82.5%) variety in food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi was found. But no seasonal vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day-Meal as earlier.

	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?
	It was noticed that the daily menu was rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day, as suggested in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Feedback from children on
	a) Quality of meal:
	In 29 schools (72.5%) quality of food was found to be good. In 9 schools (22.5%) it was average and in 2 schools (5%) it was poor.
	b) Quantity of meal:
	In 37 schools (92.5%) the quantity of food was found to be enough.
	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}
	In 34 schools (85%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal. All children suggested that they would like to have green vegetables, potato, tomato and coriander to be used in preparation of their food. They have reported that supplementary food like biscuits, fruits are not being given as earlier.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Out of 40 schools, 33 schools (82.5%) have maintained a Health Card for each child.
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?
	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.
	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin- A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	Out of 40 schools in 33 schools (82.5%) micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the needy children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	In 32 schools (80%) NRHM had administered these medicines. No health check up was done in few sample schools before our visit in February 2011. The frequency of such medicines given was once a year in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	Out of 40 schools in 32 schools a cook appointed by the VEC served the Meal and in 07 schools (17.5%) it was served by the SHG.

	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by 33 schools (82.5%) that they had not received the new norms till the day of our visit. At present only one cook appointed by the VEC is preparing and serving the Mid-day-Meal in 32 schools.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	32 schools had paid remuneration as 50 paise per child which included fuel and remuneration. For 6 schools only rice had been supplied by the Federation. All cooking cost was paid to SHG.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
	None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly.
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)
	In most of the schools (95%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 38 women, 03 women (7.89%) were from SC, 02 women (5.26%) were from ST, 04 women (10.53%) were from VJNT, 13 women (34.21%) were from OBC, 11 women (28.95%) were from Open community and 5 women (13.16%) were from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:
	i) Constructed and in use
	Out of 40 schools a Pucca Kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 30 schools (75%).
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
	Most of the kitchen shed (95.5%) had constructed under SSA.
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	It was found that in 03 schools kitchenshed had constructed but not in use.
	iv) Under construction
	No such case was noticed.
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	Kitchen shed has been sanctioned but construction was not started in 1 school till the day of our visit.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	The pucca kitchen shed cum- store was not sanctioned in 2 schools (5%).

	vii) Any other (specify)
	Nil
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 1 school, unutilized spare classroom in 4 schools, on open yard in 3 schools, cooks home in 1 school and centralized kitchen in one school. A large no of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 18 schools (45%), headmaster's office in 6 schools (15%) and there was a separate store room in 8 schools (20%).
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 82.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 17.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	All schools had utensils for cooking and 25 schools (62.5%) had adequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in 35 schools (87.5%). LPG was used in 5 Schools (12.5%).
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 40 schools, in 15 schools safety conditions were good, in 21 schools it was fair and in 04 schools it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools, in 14 schools hygiene was maintained well, in 19 schools it was fair and in 07 schools it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	It was observed that out of 40 schools in 32 schools (80%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.

17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Out of 40 schools, in 31 schools it was noticed that the VEC/ parents were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. It was found that the over all participation by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?
	Out of 40 schools in 16 schools (40%) roster was being maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM.
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)
	It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children are getting enough food in school.
	b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :
	Further when we had interaction with parents/community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.
	iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :
	The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?
	In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 37 schools it was inspected by the cluster level officials, in 25 schools it was inspected by the Block level officials, in 4 schools it was inspected by District level officials. But State level inspection was found almost missing.
	ii) The frequency of such inspections?
	The frequency of such inspections by cluster level officials was weekly in 5 schools, fortnight in 7 schools, monthly in 15 schools, and bimonthly in 7 schools. Inspection by the Block level official it was found monthly in 3 schools, bimonthly in 4 schools, quarterly in 6 schools and half yearly in 7 schools.

	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?
	No particular remarks had been made by the visiting officers.
19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	It was reported that in 36 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. But no such records had been maintained at the school. It was found that the State had provided all necessary printed document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height age and so many details but the teachers or the headmasters did not find serious about such things to be recorded periodically. It was also found that the inspecting authority did not pay attention to this matter.
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed that it was lying in head masters' office or elsewhere. None of the teachers or cooks knew how to operate it. Most of these units were found being outdated. The Inspecting authority also did not pay attention.</p> <p>Although in every school health check-up of all children has been taken place once in a year but no health check-up of the cook was done in any school. We think it is also necessary.</p> <p>It was observed that provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But the size of kitchen shed is very small. A school having primary classes and enrolment below 100 it had served the purpose. But in a upper primary school, having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they were in use but did not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>



MDM: served by SHG



MDM: Only plain rice served



Kitchen shed: constructed but not in use



MDM: prepared in open place

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 1: Latur

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P.U.P.S Sawargaon	0103901	1,11
2	Z.P.U.P.S Kolapa	0108501	2
3	Z.P.U.P.S Wanjarkheda	0109601	4,5,10
4	Vishwnath Vidyalaya Ambulga	0414302	1,4
5	Z.P.P.S Handral	0415101	2
6	Z.P.U.P.S Hari Jawalga	0401401	3,11
7	Z.P.U.P.S Tambala	0408003	4,5,11
8	Z.P.U.P.S Limbala	0309601	2,11
9	Z.P.P.S Kinni Thote	0315602	4
10	Z.P.U.P.S Borphal	0300201	1,4,10,11
11	Z.P.U.P.S Fattepur	0300501	1,11
12	Z.P.P.S Gudsar (Girls)	0705301	4,11
13	Z.P.P.S Ramghat Tanda	0707001	8
14	Z.P.C.P.S Kumatha	0702201	4,10,11
15	Z.P.U.P.S Helamb	0604901	1,11
16	Z.P.P.S Ambegaon	0600302	2,4,11
17	Z.P.C.P.S Shirur Anantpal	0500101	7,10,11
18	Z.P.U.P.S Digol	0502501	4,5,10,11
19	Z.P.P.S Pangaon Railway station	0202803	2,4,7,11
20	Z.P.P.S Takalgaon	0205801	3,4,
21	Z.P.C.P.S Kharola	0201001	4,10
22	Z.P.P.S Hanamant wadi	0200401	6
23	Z.P.C.P.S Chakur	1000101	2,7,10
24	Z.P.P.S Sevapur Tanda	1007401	3,4
25	Z.P.C.P.S Shelagaon	1002001	8
26	Z.P.U.P.S Nagazari	0908001	1,10
27	Z.P.C.P.S Walsangi	0913701	3,10,11
28	Z.P.P.S Sindagi (kh)	0911101	4,6
29	Z.P.P.S sangavi (su)	0909401	10,11
30	Z.P.U.P.S Ravankola	0800901	2,4,10,11
31	Z.P.P.S Dharma Tanda	0805801	4,6,8
32	Z.P.U.P.S Mevapur	0801401	8,6
33	Anna Saheb Patil Vidyalaya Latur		7
34	Mahatma Phule Prathmik Vidyalaya Latur	0113301	7
35	P.S. Sidheshwar Prathmik Vidyalaya Latur	0114402	4,7
36	N.P.P.S No.32 Ward no-5 Latur	0113501	7
37	Z.P.P.S Vikas Nagar Latur	0101502	7
38	Z.P.P.S Janapur Tanda	0713101	6,11
39	Z.P.P.S Karadkhel Pati	0712801	3
40	Z.P.P.S Bramhawadi	1001901	1,4

School list with DISE code and Criteria**District 2: Parbhani**

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P.U.P.S Jalalpur	0503901	4
2	Z.P.P.S Salapuri wasahat	0509102	6
3	Z.P.U.P.S Pimpri De	0508001	11
4	Z.P.C.P.S Arvi	0500601	4,10
5	Z.P.P.S Bhimnagar(Navaki)	0706501	2,7,11
6	Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nagar (Purna)	0707503	1,2,4,7
7	Z.P.P.S Manwat No.3	0302304	1
8	Z.P.C.P.S Mangrul (Bk)	0302401	4,5,10
9	Z.P.P.S Hamdapur	0300701	10
10	Z.P.P.S Dakupimpri	0600901	2,10
11	Z.P.P.S Takalgavhn Tanda	0604601	3
12	Z.P.P.S Sakhar Karkhna Devanadra	0214301	1,4,6,11
13	Z.P.P.S Maliwada	0603706	4,7,12,10
14	Z.P.High School Waloor	0809002	1
15	Jijamata Vidyamandir Selu	0807516	2,7
16	Z.P.P.S Ravalgaon	0807101	4
17	Z.P.P.S Hamalwadi	0807504	7
18	Z.P.P.S Pura	0805001	9
19	Z.P.P.S Borda	0100801	2
20	Z.P.P.S Khokalewadi	0105401	4
21	Z.P.P.S Gangakhed	0103102	7
22	Z.P.C.P.S Kodri	0105801	10
23	Z.P.P.S Banawas	0400801	1,4
24	Z.P.P.S Kapasi	0403401	2,11
25	Z.P.P.S Parava	0405301	4
26	Z.P.P.S Selu (plam)	0406401	7
27	Z.P.P.S Thadi Pimpalgaon	0903701	9
28	Z.P.P.S Munsiram Tanda	0900503	6
29	Z.P.P.S Paradhadi	0902701	8
30	Z.P.P.S Sawargaon	0215901	3,4
31	Z.P.P.S Soraja	0214801	7
32	N.P.P.S Ambika Nagar Parbhani	0712807	7
33	Z.P.P.S Sakhartala	0214301	1
34	Z.P.P.S Kurhadi	0208401	12
35	Z.P.C.P.S Kolha	0301901	4
36	Z.P.P.S Kanhegaon	0704201	4,8
37	Z.P.P.S Khambegaon	0704901	4,5
38	K.G.B.V Gangakhed	0103134	13
39	K.G.B.V Pathri	0603720	13

40	K.G.B.V Jintur	0206234	13
----	----------------	---------	----

Annexure 3

School list with DISE code and Criteria
District 3: Osmanabad

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P.U.P.S Khudawadi	0706801	10,11
2	Z.P.U.P.S Gandhora	0703501	4,6
3	N.P.P.S No-3 Tuljapur	0711123	4,7
4	Z.P.U.P.S Bori	0701501	2,5
5	N.P.P.S No.1 Kalamb	0204104	4,7
6	Z.P.U.P.S Shelka (Dhanora)	0207801	4,11
7	Z.P.P.S.Bhosa	0201401	9
8	Z.P.U.P.S Yeramala	0209201	5
9	Z.P.P.S.Pardhiwasti (Mahadev Nagar) kalamb		8
10	Z.P.P.S Devalali	0102601	1
11	Z.P.P.S.Shivaji Nagar Bhoom	0101801	2,7,11
12	Z.P.C.P.S.Walwad	0109001	4,11
13	Z.P.P.S Dhimakhawadi	0102801	8
14	Z.P.U.P.S Rameshwar	0107401	10,11
15	Z.P.U.P.S Beradwadi	0401001	2,4
16	Z.P.P.S (Dhangarvasti) Naikar Nagar	0407221	6,7
17	Z.P.P.S Balajinagar Omerga	0409021	4,7,11
18	Z.P.P.S Imamsaheb wadi (Omerga)	0403201	8
19	Z.P.U.P.S Jakekurwadi	0404201	10
20	Z.P.P.S.Pardhi wasti No.2 (Washi)		2
21	Z.P.U.P.S Ghat pimpari	0801201	4
22	Z.P.P.S.Tandulwadi	0805401	4,6
23	Z.P.C.P.S Pargaon	0801803	10,11
24	Z.P.U.P.S Pimpalgaon (ko)	0803901	10
25	Z.P.U.P.S. Waruda	0512401	11
26	Z.P.C.P.S Ter (boys)	0510901	10
27	Z.P.U.P.S Sanza	0509801	4,10
28	Z.P.U.P.S Pardhiwasti Gopalwadi	0503902	2
29	Sant Dnyaneshwar pra- vidyamandir Osmanabad	0507938	2,7
30	N.P.P.S No18 Bhanu Nagar Osmanabad	0507918	4,7
31	Z.P.U.P.S Nagur	0303601	2,10
32	Z.P.U.P.S Tawasigad	0304101	2,4,10
33	Z.P.P.S. Lohara (kh)	0302801	3
34	Z.P.U.P.S Toramba	0304201	3
35	Z.P.C.P.S Paranda	0606401	7
36	Z.P.P.S. Shinde wasti	0601502	8

37	Z.P.U.P.S Rui	0607401	9
38	Z.P.P.S. Wakadi	0609201	4,11
39	Z.P.P.S Anand Nagar Murum	0407201	10,11
40	Z.P.P.S.Dhotri	0602201	8

Annexure 4

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 4: Beed

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P.P.S Gadhi	0500301	
2	Z.P.P.S Ruichiwadi	0512201	
3	Z.P.U.P.S Savargaon	0515001	4
4	Z.P.U.P.S Wanatakali	0804301	11
5	Z.P.P.S karewadi (Parali)	0811301	11
6	Z.P.U.P.S Daithanaghat	0805203	4,11
7	Z.P.U.P.S Karhewadi (Ashti)	0204801	6,11
8	Z.P.P.S Gangadevi	0219801	11
9	Z.P.U.P.S Limbudi	0207901	3
10	Z.P.C.P.S Pargaon (Gha)	0901401	4,10,11
11	Z.P.P.S Hanuman wadi	0905301	8
12	Z.P.P.S Gholewadi	0909701	6,11
13	Z.P.P.S Koyal	0406601	4
14	Z.P.P.S Kasari	0407701	4,11
15	Z.P.P.S Takalwadi (Rayamoha)	1007301	11
16	Z.P.C.P.S Hiwarsinga	1007901	1,4,10
17	Z.P.U.P.S Bavi	1005801	6
18	Z.P.U.P.S Khadaki	1110201	
19	Z.P.P.S Indira Nagar wasti (Wadwani)	1104501	7,2,11
20	Z.P.U.P.S Upali	1105701	1,10,11
21	Z.P.P.S Tippiwadi	0318301	11
22	Z.P.P.S Gandhinagar (Beed)	0300136	2,4,7
23	Z.P.P.S Kapalewasti	0308801	1,8
24	Z.P.U.P.S Malapuri	0304101	1,4
25	Z.P.P.S Sonesangavi	0606401	
26	Z.P.P.S Kranti Nagar (kej)	0600301	2,7
27	Z.P.U.P.S Nirapana	0108101	1
28	Z.P.U.P.S Paralives	0101603	2,7,10
29	Z.P.U.P.S Umarai	0101501	4
30	Z.P.U.P.S Karakhana	0100101	3
31	Z.P.P.S Polewadi	0110001	8
32	Z.P.P.S Indira Nagar Mazalgaon	0700801	4,7
33	Z.P.P.S Bhoi wasti –Ekadara	0715801	9
34	Z.P.P.S Lamanwadi	0706101	2,6,11
35	Z.P.U.P.S Pimpri (kh)	0710901	3

36	Z.P.U.P.S Nagzari	0603001	3
37	Z.P.U.P.S Wadarwadi (Dharur)	0400104	2,4,7,10
38	K.G.B.V Georai	0500127	13
39	K.G.B.V Dharur	0400118	13
40	K.G.B.V Wadwani	1100901	13

Annexure 5

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 5: Aurangabad

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P.P.S Konewadi	0110010	6
2	Z.P.U.P.S Lamkana	0111501	8,11
3	Z.P.U.P.S Satara	0117501	4,10,11
4	Z.P.P.S Chouka	0102801	4,10,11
5	M.C.C.P.S. Mukundwadi	1006401	2,7,11
6	M.C.C.P.S. Begampura	1000301	2,7
7	M.C.P.S. Yashodhara Colony Aurangabad	1004001	2,7
8	M.C.U.P.S Priyadarshni Indira Nagar Aurangabad	1008455	2,7
9	Z.P.U.P.S Galwada	0701501	2,4,10,11
10	Z.P.C.P.S Soyegaon	0716701	4,11
11	Z.P.P.S Nanda Tanda	0704201	6,11
12	Z.P.P.S Molkheda	0703501	4,10
13	Z.P.P.S Koliwadi (Ghatnandra)	0600605	2
14	Z.P.P.S Dongargaon	0604801	7,11
15	Z.P.P.S Halada	0605802	6
16	Z.P.C.P.S Sillod	0613402	7
17	Z.P.P.S Ambala	0300701	2,4
18	Z.P.P.S Garada	0306401	3
19	Z.P.U.P.S Umbarkheda	0320101	6
20	Z.P.U.P.S Mohara	0312701	10
21	Z.P.P.S Pal	0902001	3
22	Z.P.C.P.S Dhamangaon	0902001	6,4,10,11
23	Z.P.U.P.S Naigaon	0905501	9,10,11
24	Z.P.P.S Pimpalgaon walan	0900301	10
25	Z.P.U.P.S Shirasgaon	0813501	1,10
26	N.P. Shri Swami Samrth Vidyalaya Vaijapur	0816317	4,7
27	N.P.P.S Lokmanya Tilak Vaijapur	0816319	2,7
28	Z.P.U.P.S Kanak sagaj	0808101	4,10,11
29	Z.P.P.S Jamalwadi Tanda	0406404	2
30	Z.P.P.S Thakarwadi	0406701	3,4,11
31	Z.P.U.P.S Khultabad No.1	0405304	4,7,10,11
32	Z.P.U.P.S Bhandegaon	0400301	4,11
33	Z.P.P.S Rahul Nagar	0510402	2,7
34	Z.P.U.P.S Wadaji	0519001	4

35	Z.P.P.S Bhasunaik Tanda	0502501	6
36	Z.P.P.S Pardeshipura (Paithan)	0515301	7
37	Z.P.P.S Derada	0205304	2
38	Z.P.U.P.S Gawalishivara	0205401	3,4
39	Z.P.P.S Gangapur No.1	0204902	7
40	Z.P.P.S Kaigaon wasti	0208301	9

ABBREVIATIONS

BEO	Block Education Officer
BRC	Block Resource Centre
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRC	Cluster Resource Centre
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
DISE	District Information System for Education
GOI	Government of India
GOM	Government of Maharashtra
HHS	House hold survey
MTA	Mother Teacher Association
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MI	Monitoring Institute
MIS	Management Information System
MPSP	Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad
MSCERT	Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NGO	Non Government Organization
PA	Private Aided
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SMC	School Management Committee
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

SIS	State Implementing Society
ST	Scheduled Tribe
VEC	Village Education Committee
ZP	Zilla Parishad