



1st HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF

Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
on
MDM for the State of
Uttar Pradesh

Period : 1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011

Districts Covered

- 1. Siddharthnagar**
- 2. Lakhimpur**
- 3. Balrampur**
- 4. Basti**
- 5. Shrawasti**

PREFACE

The National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education—NPNSPE i.e. National Mid Day Meal Scheme—(MDMS) was initiated by India in the year 1995. The programme was launched with a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving Nutritional levels among children and to have an important social values and foster equality as children learn to sit together and share a common meal. One can expect some erosion of caste prejudices and class inequality. The National Programme covered all schools of Government, Local bodies, Government Aided, AIE/EGS and Madarasas / Maktabas. Mid-day Meal in Uttar Pradesh is implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow conducted Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM during 20 January 2011 to 13 February 2011. The survey covered decided number of sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts Siddharthnagar, Lakhimpur, Balrampur, Basti and Shrawasti by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India.

Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was separately monitored and evaluated. The Institute has prepared the present report in the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in Siddharthnagar, Lakhimpur, Balrampur, Basti and Shrawasti districts of Uttar Pradesh.

We are sincerely thankful to Shri PK Tiwari sb, IAS, Director SSA, Shri Virendra Singh, Dy. Secretary, MHRD, Shri Gaya Prasad Director, MDM, Shri RK Mishra, Chief Consultant, MDM, Shri SK Sharma, Project Manager, TSG, Ed. CIL and Shri Tarun Gupta, Senior Consultant, TSG, Ed. CIL, New Delhi for their guidance and

whole hearted support at every stage in completion of SSA Monitoring and Evaluation assignment.

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

I feel obliged to my colleagues Dr. G. S. Mehta, Dr. Fahimuddin and Dr. P. S. Garia and Dr. R. C. Tyagi for writing the report for their respective districts and for their continuous support and suggestion while working for the final report. I am also thankful to the members of research team for their hard work in collecting and tabulating the data. My thanks are also due to Dr. Poornima Tripathi and Ms. Shivi Rai for assisting me in the drafting of the final report.

Finally yet importantly, my thanks are due to Mrs. Geeta Bisht and Mr. K. K. Verma for their support in giving final shape to this report and to Mr. R. S. Bisht for maintaining official records.

June 2011.

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Districts – Sidhharthnagar

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PREFACE

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize elementary education through community ownership of the school system. The programme is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all school age children. Implementation of SSA Programme includes National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level, Mid-day-Meal Scheme and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, hereinafter referred to as Schemes, for two years from 1ST October, 2010 to 30th September, 2012. The thrust is upon bridging the gender and social gaps and a total retention of all children in schools. With this framework, it is expected that the education system would be made relevant so that children and parents find the schooling system useful and absorbing according to their natural and social environment.

These expectations from the existing SSA framework call for proper implementation of approved plans at district and state levels. It is also required to keep a track on the achievement of important outcome indicators and to verify the process and procedures undertaken for the implementation of SSA. Under this process, the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been appointed as an agency for monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the state of Uttar Pradesh by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

This report is the monitoring and evaluation of Mid-day Meal Programme which is the part of the SSA Programme. The Institute has prepared the present report in the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in Siddharthnagar district of Uttar Pradesh. I am thankful to Shri. A.K. Tewari, Under Secretary, Government of India, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development for assigning this task to our Institute. I am very grateful to Shri Gaya Prasad, Director, MDM, Shri. S.K. Sharma, Project Manager and Shri. Tarun Gupta, Senior Consultant (Monitoring and Evaluation) Educational Consultant India Limited, New Delhi (Ed.-CIL) for lending all possible cooperation in undertaking this assignment.

The implementation of SSA programme at the state level is being undertaken by the office of State Project Director under the leadership of Shri. Ram Mohan Rao,

IAS. I am immensely grateful to him for his support during the study. I am thankful to Shri. D.B. Sharma, Additional Project Director and Shri. Abhinav Sinha, Senior Professional at the office of State Project Director, Education for All, Lucknow for providing all official support during the study. I am highly obliged to them.

The credit of successful accomplishment of the task goes to the director of the institute Prof. AK Singh who has provided necessary guidance and institutional support during the study. I express my deep sense of gratitude to him.

I am very thankful to the members of research team comprising of Shri. Ajay Kumar Singh, Ajay Kumar Dubey, Surendra Yadav, Chandresh Yadav, Ms Ankita Verma and Ms. Shivi Rai for their hard work of data collection and tabulation.

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June 2011

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools of class 1-5 were provided 3 Kgs. of wheat or rice to those students whose attendance was 80 per cent. But the benefit of scheme did not wholly go to the students but was distributed among their family members. Therefore, to make MDM student focused, the honorable Supreme Court of India, directed the state to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in the primary schools of the state on 1 September, 2004. Keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

1.4 Methodology

A total number of 29 primary schools and 8 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Siddharthnagar district as decided by the Ministry.

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Siddharthnagar district as shown in Table-1.1.

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Siddharthnagar

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Basi	8	2	11
2	Jogiya	8	2	11
3	Uska bazaar	7	2	10
4	Nagar kshetra	6	2	8
	Total	29	8	37

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

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 37 sample schools selected from Siddharthnagar district, out of which 29 are Primary Schools and 8 are Upper Primary Schools. The care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Badhara	PS	CWSN ,SC, Gender Gap
2	Navdihva	PS	CWSN, Civil works ,Forest
3	Badhara ghat	PS	CWSN
4	Ashidhava-1	PS	Civil work, Urban deprived children
5	Chetia-1	PS	CWSN
6	Chetia-2	PS	SC
7	Magargaha	PS	Flood
8	Thumhava bujurg	PS	CWSN, OoSC
9	Narktha	PS	Gender Gap, Civil work
10	Sonari	PS	SC, CWSN
11	Basi	PS	Gender Gap, CWSN
12	Tetri	PS	CWSN, Gender Gap, Civil work
13	Krishna nagar	PS	Civil works CWSN, Gender Gap, SC
14	Belsan	PS	CWSN, Gender Gap
15	Karuanda masina	PS	CWSN
16	Kakrahi	PS	Floods area
17	Pedari khurad	PS	Gender Gap, SC
18	Harraiya	PS	CWSN, SC
19	Hadkauli	PS	Floods area
20	Kapiya	PS	CWSN,OoSC
21	Dohni	PS	Floods, SC
22	Tanazwa	PS	Floods, Civil works
23	Hathiwadtaal	PS	Flood area, CWSN
24	Sugahi	PS	CWSN, Gender Gap
25	Vardaha	PS	Gender Gap
26	Uska bazaar	PS	CWSN
27	Karchuliya gyarant	PS	CWSN SC

28	Chorwar	PS	OSC
29	Nagwa karchuliya	PS	CWSN, SC
30	Navila	UPS	NPGEL, Computer, urban deprived children
31	Vimuva bujurg	UPS	Witnesses recur renal, NPGEL
32	Bhelsadh	UPS	Gender Gap,
33	Kanya narkatha	UPS	Gender Gap
34	Dohni	UPS	Gender Gap, SC
35	Devra bazaar	UPS	CWSN, Gender Gap, NPGEL, Computer
36	Pakdi	UPS	Computer, NPGEL
37	Uska bazaar	UPS	CWSN, Gender Gap, NPGEL Computer

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample primary and upper primary schools of Siddharthnagar district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident that MDM supply was regular in all primary and upper primary schools of the district. Table-2.1 shows the regularity in supply of MDM in sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.

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

Sl.No.	Details	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	29	-	8	
2	According to Teachers	29	-	8	
3	According to Parents	29	-	8	
4	According to MDM Register	29	-	8	
	Total Schools	29		8	

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

2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of primary and upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 50.99 per cent of total enrolled students in primary schools and 65.98 per cent of total enrolled students in upper primary schools opted the MDM. The proportion of students who opted the MDM in total students has come so low because the enrolment figures are not true and the enrolment figures are certainly inflated. It was found that 100.95 per cent of students who opted for MDM were found present on the day of our visit to sample primary schools. In upper primary schools proportion of such students was 100.33 per cent. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 99.05 per cent in primary schools

while it was 97.21 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 95.39 per cent in primary schools and 99.66 per cent in upper primary schools. The MDM register indicated that 106.93 per cent of students who opted the MDM actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample primary schools. The proportion of such students was 104.20 per cent in upper primary schools (Table-2.2).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	6173 (100.0)	1840 (100.0)
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	3148 (50.99)	1214 (65.98)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3178 (100.95)	1218 (100.33)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	3148 (99.05)	1184 (97.21)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3003 (95.39)	1180 (99.66)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	3366 (106.93)	1265 (104.20)

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

2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools received food grains regularly. However, 96.55 per cent primary schools and 87.5 per cent upper primary schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. It was reported also that in 96.55 per cent of primary schools and 100.0 per cent upper primary schools, the quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight. Around 89.65 percent of primary and 100.0 percent of upper primary schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 62.06 per cent of primary schools and 87.5 per cent of upper primary schools (Table-2.3)

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

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		29(100)		7(87.5)	1(12.5)
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-	-	-	-
		1 Month	-	-	-	-
		2 Months	-	-	-	-
		3 Months	-	-	-	-
		4 Months	-	-	1(12.5)	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. Because of election	-	-	1(12.5)	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		28(96.55)	1(3.44)	7(87.5)	1(12.5)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		28(96.55)	1(3.44)	8(100.00)	-
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		26(89.65)	3(10.34)	8(100.00)	-
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan Houses	3(10.34)	-	-	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	18(62.06)	11(37.93)	7(87.5)	1(12.5)
		Bad	-	-	-	-
Total No. of schools			29 (100.00)		8 (100.00)	

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

2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in majority of primary schools cooking cost was received in advanced and it was regular. The main reasons of delay, in some primary schools, were non-receipt of food-grain in department, transfer of money in Purvanchal Gramin Bank by mistake; non-receipt of money but arranged by head-master. In this situation village pradhan manage from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely through banks in primary schools and upper primary schools as shown Table-2.4.

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

Sl. No	Particulars			No. of Schools	
				PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular			26 (89.65)	7 (87.5)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	120	1 (3.44)	1 (12.5)
			210	1 (3.44)	-
		Months		-	-
3	Reasons of delay	1. Bank does not have proper information about exact payment situation.		1 (3.44)	-
		2. Money not received, arranged by head teacher.		1 (3.44)	-
		3. Money transferred in Purvanchal gramin Bank (Basi) by mistake.		1 (3.44)	-
		4. Bank does not gave any information about distribution of money		-	1 (12.5)
		5. Not delivered in department.		-	-
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher		1 (3.44)	1 (12.5)
		Own resources by NGO		-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash		10 (34.44)	1 (12.5)
		Through Bank		19 (65.51)	7 (87.5)
	Total No. of schools			29 (100.00)	8 (100.00)

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

2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community only in four primary schools and didn't found any discrimination in upper primary schools. The system of serving the food was through class-wise distribution, asking the students to standing in queue and in tatpatti. (Table-2.5)

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

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	4 (13.79)	25 (86.20)	-	8 (100.00)	
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Serving the meal	-	-	-	-
		By teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	-	-	-	-
		Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	17 (58.62)	1 (3.44)	4 (50.00)	-
		Tatptti	11 (37.93)	-	3 (37.5)	-
3	Total No. of schools	29 (100.00)		8 (100.00)		

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

2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in almost all the primary schools except one and in all the upper primary schools but weekly menu was adopted in 96.55 per cent primary schools and 87.5 per cent upper primary schools. The menu was decided by teachers in 20.68 percent primary schools, by department in 34.48 percent primary schools and by government in 31.03 percent primary schools. In the same way, menu was decided by teachers, department and government in 25 percent upper primary schools. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 86.20 per cent of primary school and in 87.5 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 62.06 per cent primary schools and 50.0 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27 (93.10)	1 (3.44)	8 (100)	-
2	Weakly menu followed		28 (96.55)	1 (3.44)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	6 (20.68)	-	2 (25.00)	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Department	10 (34.48)	-	2 (25.00)	-
		Government	9 (31.03)	-	2 (25.00)	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principle	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	1 (12.5)	-
	Cook	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu		25 (86.20)	4 (13.79)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		14 (48.27)	9 (31.03)	2 (25.00)	4 (50.00)
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		26 (89.65)	3 (10.34)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/vegetables		18 (62.06)	11 (37.93)	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)
8	Total No. of schools		29 (100.00)		8 (100.00)	

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

2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that in majority of primary and upper primary schools, the children were satisfied with quantity and quality of mid day meal but in around 17 per cent primary schools and 12.5 per cent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food. The main reason of dissatisfaction was the lack of nutrition in MDM and the less quantity of MDM in primary schools while less quantity of MDM was the main reason of dissatisfaction of MDM food in upper primary schools. The suggestion was given for improving the quality of mid day meal as shown Table-2.7.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	27 (93.10)	2 (6.89)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	13 (44.82)	16 (55.17)	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	
3	If no satisfied then reason	Meal was not tasteful	-	-	-	-
		Repeation of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food is not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	16 (55.17)	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM is not better	1 (3.44)	-	1 (12.5)	-
		Not provided of food by Gram pradhan	-	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving he quality of meal	1) Inspection	2 (6.89)	-	-	-
		2)	-	-	-	-
		3)	-	-	-	-
		4)	-	-	-	-
5	Total No. of School	29 (100.00)		8 (100.00)		

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

2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of primary and upper primary schools. The frequency of health checking was also one time only. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrients medicines in majority of primary and upper primary school. The department who administered these medicines was ANM and Health department. as evident in Table-2.8.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		2 (6.89)	27 (93.10)	2 (25.00)	6 (75.00)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	1 (3.44)	-	2 (25.00)	-	
		Two time	-	-	-	-	
		More than two time	-	-	-	-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron,Folic acid,Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	5 (17.24)	20 (68.96)	2 (25.00)	4 (50.00)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	4 (13.79)	-	1 (12.5)	-
			2. Health department	1 (3.44)	-	-	-
			3.Doctor, PHC		-	1 (12.5)	-
		How many time	1 time	2 (6.89)	-	2 (25.00)	-
			2 time	3 (10.34)	-	-	-
			3 time	-	-	-	-
5	Total no of school		29 (100.00)		8 (100.00)		

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

2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed most of the cooks for MDM in primary and upper primary schools of Siddharthnagar district. Only 9 cooks were of private organisation in primary schools and 2 cooks of private organisation in upper primary schools of the district. The MDM food was served by cooks only in both types of schools. In 89.66 per cent of primary schools and 100.0 per cent of upper primary schools, numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks but the payment was irregular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of scheduled castes as evident from Table-2.9

Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	20 (68.97)	6 (75.0)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	9	2

			(31.03)	(25.0)
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	29 (100.0)	8 (100.0)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms		26 (89.66)	8 (100.0)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	9	1
		Female	79	19
5	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	29	8
		2. 2000/-	-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	12	3
		Through Bank	17	5
7	Payment is regular	Yes	18	6
		No	10	2
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	17	6
		2 ST	1	1
		3 OBC	9	1
		4 Minority	-	-
		5 Others(GEN)	-	-

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

2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in 93.10 primary schools and in 62.5 per cent upper primary schools. Kitchen cum stores were available in 75.86 per cent primary schools and 50 percent upper primary schools. Only kitchen were available in 17.24 schools primary schools. The kitchens were pucca and were being used under MDM scheme and SSA. Number of schools in which pucca kitchen constructed under MDM scheme were 13.79 percent and under SSA were 82.76 percent as evident in Table 2.10.

Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Kitchens are available	27 (93.10)	4 (50.0)
1	No. of school in which pucca Kitchen-cum-store	22	4

	kitchen available		(75.86)	(50.0)
		Only kitchen	5 (17.24)	-
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	4 (13.79)	-
		SSA	24 (82.76)	-
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
5	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	1	-
		2	1	-
6	Under Construction		NA	NA
7	Sanctioned, but construction not started		NA	NA
8	Not Sanctioned		NA	NA
9	Any other specify			1)Only Kitchen& Kitchen-cum-store 2) UPS Pakdi & PS Pakdi food made in PS pakdi

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

2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. The information regarding cooking place in school was unavailable. In only two upper primary schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms and in 6.89 percent of primary schools, cooking was made in open place outside school campus. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the resident of village pradhan in both types of schools. The potable water was available in 82.75 per cent primary schools and in 75 percent upper primary schools. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though LPG was also used in number of schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	-	-
		Additional classrooms	-	2 (25.00)
		Open place within the campus of schools	2 (6.89)	-
		Out side the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	1 (3.44)	1 (12.5)
		2)Kotedar home	-	-
		3)Pradhan home	14 (48.27)	5 (62.5)
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	4 (13.79)	-
		6)Principle room	2 (6.89)	-
		7)NGO	-	-
		8) kitchen	2 (6.89)	-
		9) Other room	1 (3.44)	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		24 (82.75)	6 (75.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	25 (86.20)	6 (75.00)
		Insufficient	5 (17.24)	2 (25.00)
		Nothing	0	0
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	5 (17.24)	3 (37.5)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	24 (82.75)	5 (62.5)
		LPG and firewood	-	-
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School		29 (100.00)	8 (100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District SiddharthnagarU.P.

2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be satisfactory in more than half of the primary and upper schools. But environment was unsatisfactory

in 6.89 per cent primary schools. Safety was unsatisfactory in 10.34 per cent primary schools. The hygiene was observed to be unsatisfactory in 10.34 per cent primary schools. In upper primary schools environment safety and hygiene were either good or satisfactory as shown in Table-2.12.

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

SI N o	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfac tory	Un- satisfactory	Good	Satisfac tory	Un- satisfactory
1	Environment	6 (20.68)	21 (72.41)	2 (6.89)	2 (25.00)	6 (75.00)	0
2	Safely	7 (24.13)	19 (65.51)	3 (10.34)	2 (25.00)	6 (75.00)	0
3	Hygiene	5 (17.24)	21 (72.41)	3 (10.34)	1 (12.5)	7 (75.00)	0
4	Total No. of School	29 (100.00)			8 (100.00)		

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

2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary as is evident from following Table-2.1

Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

SI .N o.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	18 (62.06)	5 (62.5)
2	Children received MDM in 'Q'	23 (79.31)	8 (100)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	18 (62.06)	5 (62.5)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	28 (96.55)	8 (100)
5	Total No. of School	29 (100.0)	8 (100.0)

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

2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers, parents/VECs was observed to be satisfactory in more than half of the primary and upper primary schools while the participation of panchayat/urban bodies was highly unsatisfactory in 79.31 percent primary schools and 87.5 percent upper primary schools in the supervision of mid-day meal as following Table-2.14 shows.

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

S.I No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat /Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	14 (48.27)	0	1 (3.44)	0	5 (62.5)	0	0	0
2	Satisfactory	13 (44.82)	16 (55.17)	16 (55.17)	6 (20.68)	3 (37.5)	4 (50.00)	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)
3	Un satisfactory	2 (6.89)	13 (44.82)	12 (41.37)	23 (79.31)	0	4 (50.00)	3 (37.5)	7 (87.5)
4	Total No. of Schools	29 (100.0)				8 (100.0)			

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

2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, and VECs was generally found to be satisfactory in majority of primary and upper primary schools but there were large number of schools where participation in MDM monitoring was found to be unsatisfactory mostly in primary and upper primary schools of panchayat/urban bodies.as evident in the Table-2.15.

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

SlNo	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	11 (37.93)	0	1 (3.44)	0	5 (62.5)	0	0	0
2	Satisfactory	16 (55.17)	17 (58.62)	16 (55.17)	7 (24.13)	3 (37.5)	4 (50.00)	6 (75.00)	2 (25.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	2 (6.89)	12 (41.37)	12 (41.37)	22 (75.86)	0	4 (50.00)	2 (25.00)	6 (75.00)
4	Total No. of school	29 (100.00)				8 (100.00)			

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

2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had good awareness regarding the MDM. In 93.10 percent primary and 87.5 percent upper primary schools roster was maintained and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district except in entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child in primary schools where unsatisfaction level touches the level of satisfaction (Table-2.16).

Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		27 (93.10)	7 (87.5)
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	4 (13.79)	1 (12.5)
		Satisfactory	23 (79.31)	6 (75.00)
		Good	1 (3.44)	-
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Unsatisfactory	13 (44.82)	1 (12.5)
		Satisfactory	15 (51.72)	6 (75.00)
		Good	-	-
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	3 (10.34)	1 (12.5)
		Satisfactory	25 (86.20)	7 (87.5)
		Good	-	-
		Average	-	-
5	Total No. of Schools		29 (100.00)	8 (100.00)

*Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Siddharthnagar District.

2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the teachers, television, newspapers, friends and the schools where the children were

studying in primary and upper primary schools. NGO was the other source of information to parents (Table2.17).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	25 (86.20)	6 (75.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	21 (72.41)	7 (87.5)
3	Teacher	28 (96.55)	8 (100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	24 (82.75)	7 (87.5)
5	Radio	20 (68.96)	6 (75.00)
6	Television	27 (93.10)	6 (75.00)
7	Website	0	0
8	Other (NGO)	2 (6.89)	1 (12.5)
9	Total No. of schools	29 (100.00)	8 (100.00)

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

2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu based food and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.18).

Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food	29	8	
2	Inspection by	NPRCC	1	0
		ABRCC	-	-
		BRCC	-	-
		ABSA	15	4
		BSA	5	2
		BRC	12	3
		MDM	8	2
		SDI	8	1
		NPRC	15	4

		BRI	1	0
		URC	2	1
		ABRC	2	1
		Teachers	1	1
		Gram pradhan	2	
		Other(Tehsil)	-	-
3	Inspecting authority	State level	2	1
		District	16	3
		Tahsil	36	9
		Block/NRC	-	-
		NPRC	-	-
		Other	18	5
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	1	1
		Weekly	3	1
		Fortnightly	2	0
		Monthly	23	8
		Often	43	8
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & tell about cleanness.	-	1
		2) Good Quality of MDM food should be provided.	2	-

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

2.18 Impact of MDM

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

Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	23 (79.31)	5 (62.5)
		Attendance of student	19 (65.51)	5 (62.5)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	10 (34.48)	2 (25.00)
		Any other (specify)	0	0
2	Total No. of School		29 (100.0)	8 (100.0)

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

2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team which conducted the field work in sample primary and upper primary schools of Siddharthnagar district were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the following points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 17.24 percent of the primary schools of the district. The other parameters of implementations of MDM in the district were found to be more or less ranged from 31.03 percent to 3.44 percent as evident from their observations presented in this table.

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

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

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

Chapter III

Conclusions

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 29 primary and 8 upper primary schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 1- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in all the sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 2- It was found that 99.05 percent enrolled children availed MDM as per MDM register. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 3- It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in upper primary schools for one month was found to be in 87.5 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 4- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 5- It was found that in most of the primary and upper primary schools cost of cooking was received in advanced and it was regular also.

- 6- No discrimination on the basis of caste and community was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM except in 13.79 children.
- 7- Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in almost all the primary and upper primary schools of the district but the food was not served according to menu in 13.79 per cent of primary schools and 12.5 per cent of upper primary schools in the district.
- 8- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in 37.93 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 9- In most of the primary and upper primary schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of meal while in 55.17 per cent of primary and 50 per cent of upper primary schools children were dissatisfied with the quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was the lack of nutrition in MDM. Health cards were not maintained in large number of primary and upper primary schools. The children were given micronutrients only in few primary and upper primary schools.
- 10- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to SC group.
- 11- Around 20 per cent of upper primary schools of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of primary and upper primary schools still needed kitchens..
- 12- Environment, safety and hygiene were not up to the mark in large number of primary and upper primary schools.
- 13- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 14- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.
- 15- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
- 16- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
- 17- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

Districts – Lakhimpur

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PREFACE

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize elementary education through community ownership of the school system. The programme is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all school age children. Implementation of SSA Programme includes National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level, Mid-day-Meal Scheme and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, hereinafter referred to as Schemes, for two years from 1ST October, 2010 to 30th September, 2012. The thrust is upon bridging the gender and social gaps and a total retention of all children in schools. With this framework, it is expected that the education system would be made relevant so that children and parents find the schooling system useful and absorbing according to their natural and social environment.

These expectations from the existing SSA framework call for proper implementation of approved plans at district and state levels. It is also required to keep a track on the achievement of important outcome indicators and to verify the process and procedures undertaken for the implementation of SSA. Under this process, the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been appointed as an agency for monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the state of Uttar Pradesh by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. This report is the monitoring and evaluation of Mid-day Meal Programme which is the part of the SSA Programme.

The Institute has prepared the present report in the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of SSA programme in Lakhimpur district of Uttar Pradesh. I am thankful to Shri. A.K. Tewari, Under Secretary, Government of India, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development for assigning this task to our Institute. I am very grateful to Shri. S.K. Sharma, Project Manager and Shri. Tarun Gupta, Senior Consultant (Monitoring and Evaluation) Educational Consultant India Limited, New Delhi (Ed.-CIL) for lending all possible cooperation in undertaking this assignment.

The implementation of SSA programme at the state level is being undertaken by the office of State Project Director under the leadership of Shri. Ram Mohan Rao,

IAS. I am immensely grateful to him for his support during the study. I am thankful to Shri. D.B. Sharma, Additional Project Director and Shri. Abhinav Sinha, Senior Professional at the office of State Project Director, Education for All, Lucknow for providing all official support during the study. I am highly obliged to them.

The credit of successful accomplishment of the task goes to the director of the institute Prof. AK Singh who has provided necessary guidance and institutional support during the study. I express my deep sense of gratitude to him.

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Dr. Fahimuddin
Senior Fellow

June 2011

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools of class 1-5 were provided 3 Kgs. of wheat or rice to those students whose attendance was 80 per cent. But the benefit of scheme did not wholly go to the students but was distributed among their family members. Therefore, to make MDM student focused, the honorable Supreme Court of India, directed the state to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in the primary schools of the state on 1 September, 2004. Keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.89 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.33 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen

has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM

1.4 Methodology

A total number of 26 primary schools and 11 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Lakhimpur district as decided by the Ministry.

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Lakhimpur district as shown in Table-1.1.

Table-1.1 Number of Sample Schools of Lakhimpur District

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Dhaurahra	6	3	9
2	Nighasan	7	3	10
3	Ramiya behad	7	3	10
4	Nagar khetra	6	2	8
	Total	26	11	37

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

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 37 sample schools selected from Lakhimpur district, out of which 26 are Primary Schools and 11 are Upper Primary Schools. The care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

Table- 1.2 School-wise list of Sample Schools of Lakhimpur District

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Samdaha	PS	S.C Students
2	Chahmalpur	PS	S.C Students
3	Mahtopurwa	PS	Flood Area
4	Kamlapur	PS	Low Enrollment
5	Banglaha Kuti	PS	S.C Students
6	Madnapur	PS	Gender Gap
7	Jatpurwa Ditiya	PS	Flood Area
8	Lalpur	PS	Civil Work
9	Manjhara Purab	PS	Civil Work
10	Misrana	PS	Forest & Interior Area
11	S.P Bajpei	PS	Drop out
12	Rasul pur	PS	Drop out
13	Amethi	PS	S.C Students and Flood Area
14	Idgah balak	PS	Civil work
15	Dalrajpur	PS	Drop out

16	Kharatiya	PS	Interior , Forest Area & Gender Gap
17	Chakkerpur	PS	Flood Area
18	Guderia	PS	Forest Area
19	Gajiapur	PS	Gender Gap
20	Surat nagar	PS	Flood Area
21	Bengali colony	PS	S.C Students
22	Prem Chandra	PS	S.C Students
23	Bilraya	PS	Physically Handicapped
24	Deep nagar	PS	Drop out
25	Gola	PS	Forest Area
26	Belapur Sua	PS	S.C Students
27	Nakahiya	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L
28	Musepur	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L
29	Trilok giri Mandir	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L
30	Ramiya Behad	UPS	S.C Students
31	Rehua	UPS	Computer
32	Nidyasan	UPS	Computer and NPEGEL
33	Sri lone Singh	UPS	Computer
34	Serapur	UPS	S.C Students
35	Bhidori	UPS	Flood Area
36	Udaypur	UPS	Lack of Urban Facilities
37	Rakehti	UPS	S.C Students

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

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample primary and upper primary schools of Lakhimpur district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident that MDM supply was regular in all primary and upper primary schools of the district except in one upper primary school of Musepur where it was found to be irregular. The Table-2.1 shows the regularity in supply of MDM in sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.

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

Sl.No.	Details	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	26	-	10	1
2	According to Teachers	26	-	10	1
3	According to Parents	26	-	10	1
4	According to MDM Register	26	-	10	1
	Total Schools	26		11	

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

2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of primary and upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 47.24 per cent of total enrolled students in primary schools and 48.48 per cent of total enrolled students in upper primary schools opted the MDM. The proportion of students who

opted the MDM in total students has come so low because the enrolment figures are not true and the enrolment figures are certainly inflated. It was found that 90.13 per cent of students who opted for MDM were found present on the day of our visit to sample primary schools. In upper primary schools proportion of such students was 108.39 per cent. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 100 per cent in primary schools while it was 92.25 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 102.38 per cent in primary schools and 92.25 per cent in upper primary schools. The MDM register indicated that 110.46 per cent of students who opted the MDM actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample primary schools. The proportion of such students was 112.67 per cent in upper primary schools (Table-2.2).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	5425	1351
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2563 (47.24)	655 (48.48)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2310 (90.13)	710 (108.39)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2310 (100.00)	655 (92.25)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2365 (102.38)	655 (92.25)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2831 (110.46)	738 (112.67)

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

2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools received food grain regularly. However, 73.08 per cent primary schools and 45.45 per cent upper primary schools

maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. It was reported also that in 96.15 per cent of primary schools and 72.73 per cent upper primary schools, the quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight. Around one third of primary and upper primary schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 80.77 per cent of primary schools and 90.90 per cent of upper primary schools (Table-2.3).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools received food grains regularly		26	-	11	-
2	If there was delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of one month requirement		19 (73.08)	7 (26.92)	5 (45.45)	6 (54.45)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		25 (96.15)	1 (3.85)	8 (72.73)	3 (27.27)
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		19 (73.08)	7 (26.92)	8 (72.73)	3 (27.27)
7	If No, then food grains delivered to	School	19 (73.08)	-	8 (72.73)	-
		Gram Pradhan House	1 (3.84)	-	2 (18.18)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	5 (19.23)	-	1 (9.09)	-
		Store room	1 (3.84)	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	21 (80.77)		10 (90.90)	-
		Bad	5 (19.23)		1 (9.09)	-

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

2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in majority of primary schools cooking cost was received in advanced and it was regular. The main reason of delay, in some primary schools, was the non-receipt of food grain from the district head quarter. In this situation village pradhan manage from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely in cash in primary schools while it was mainly through banks in upper primary schools as shown Table-2.4.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		25 (96.15)	8 (72.73)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	-	
		Months	1	3
3	Reasons of delay	1. Not received from district	1	2
		2. Not delivered in department	-	1
4	In case of delay, how school/Implementing agency managed to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	1	3
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking cost	In cash	22	1
		Through Bank	3	10

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

2.5 Social Equity

As for the social equity was concerned, our research team did not find any discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community. The system of serving the food was through class-wise distribution, asking the students to standing in queue. (Table-2.5)

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Observed any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	1	25	-	11	
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Serving the meal	-	-	-	
		By teachers	-	-	-	
		By cooks/helpers	-	-	-	
		Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	22	-	7	-
		Tat-patty	4	-	4	-

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

2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all the primary and upper primary schools but weekly menu was adopted in 76.92 per cent primary schools and 63.64 per cent upper primary schools. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 88.46 per cent of primary school and in 63.63 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 84.61 per cent primary schools and 72.72 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place	26	-	11	-	
2	Weakly menu followed	20 (76.92)	-	7 (63.64)	-	
3	Who decides the menu	By Government	15 (57.69)	-	5 (45.45)	-
		By Mid day meal Yojana	7 (26.92)	-	-	-
		Pradhan	2 (76.92)	-	6 (54.54)	-
		SSA	2 (7.69)	-	-	-

		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook	-	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		21 (80.76)	-	7 (63.63)	-
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		-	-	-	-
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		23 (88.46)	-	7 (63.63)	-
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/vegetables		22 (84.61)	-	8 (72.72)	-

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

2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that in majority of primary and upper primary schools, the children were satisfied with quantity and quality of mid day meal but in around 20 per cent primary schools and 27 per cent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food. The main reason of dissatisfied was that the food was not served according the menu in primary schools while quality of food was not better and it was the main reason of dissatisfaction of MDM food in upper primary schools. Three suggestions were given for improving the quality of mid day meal as shown Table-2.7.

Table-2.7: Quantity and Quality of MDM Meal and Suggestions for Improvement

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	24 (92.31)	2 (7.69)	10 (90.90)	1 (9.09)	
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	21 (80.77)	5 (19.23)	8 (72.72)	3 (27.27)	
3	If not satisfied then reasons	Meal was not tasteful	-	-	-	-
		Repeation of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food is not provided	5 (19.23)	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in	-	-	-	-

		MDM				
		Quantity of MDM is not better	-	-	3 (27.27)	-
4	Suggestions for improving the quality of meal	1) Menu based food should be given	20 (76.92)	-	5 (45.45)	-
		2) Green vegetable should be given	2 (7.69)	-	2 (18.18)	-
		3) Quality of grains and materials should be improved	4 (15.38)	-	3 (27.27)	-

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

2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of primary and upper primary schools. The frequency of health checking was also one time only. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrients in majority of primary and upper primary school as evident in Table-2.8.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		5 (19.23)	-	4 (36.36)	-
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	-	-	-	-
		Two time	-	-	-	-
		More than two time	5 (19.23)	-	4 (36.36)	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients/	Iron,Folic acid,Vitamin A dosage,De-worming	6 (23.08)	-	2 (18.18)	-

	medicine periodically						
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	ANM	-	-	-	-
			Health department	-	-	-	-
			Doctor,PHC	6 (23.08)	-	2 (18.18)	-
		How many time	8 (30.77)	-	3 (27.27)	-	

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

2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed most of the cooks for MDM in primary and upper primary schools of Lakhimpur district. Only 5 cooks were of NGOs in primary schools and 1 of NGO and 1 of SHG in upper primary schools of the district. The MDM food was served by cooks only in both types of schools. In 84.62 per cent of primary schools and 72.73 per cent of upper primary schools, numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks but the payment was irregular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of other backward castes as evident from Table 2.9.

Table-2.9: Information regarding Cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	21	9
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	1
		NGO	5	1
		Contractor	-	-

2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	26	11
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms		22	8
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	4	2
		Female	26	18
5	Monthly salary of cook		1000(26)	1000(9)
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	26	9
7	Payment is regular	Yes	16	6
		No	10	5
8	Social category wise number of cooks	Schedule caste	2	-
		ST	3	-
		OBC	16	8
		Minority	-	-
		Others(GEN)	5	3

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

2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in all the primary schools and in 81.82 per cent upper primary schools. Kitchen cum stores were available in 69.23 per cent primary schools and 45.45 per cent upper primary school. The kitchens were pucca and were being used as evident in Table 2.10.

Table-2.10: Kitchens in MDM Schools

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Kitchens are available	26 (100.00)	9 (81.82)	
2	Number of schools in which pucca kitchens are available	Kitchen-cum-store	18 (69.23)	5 (45.45)
		Only kitchen	8	4

			(30.76)	(36.36)
3	Number of school in which pacca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum- store	18 (69.23)	5 (45.45)
		Only kitchen	4 (15.38)	4 (36.36)
4	Number of school in which pacca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum- store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
5	Number of school in which pacca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	-	-
		SSA	-	4 (36.36)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-

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

2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. It was found that in was most of the primary schools coking was done in the kitchen while in 9.10 per cent of upper primary schools cooking was done within the kitchen. Open place within the school's campus, within additional class rooms and outside the schools were the places of cooking in most of upper primary schools. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the resident of village pradhan in both types of schools. The potable water was available in 80.77 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of schools. LPG was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though firewood was also used in number of schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	22 (84.61)	1 (9.10)
		Additional classrooms	1 (3.85)	2 (18.18)
		Open place within the	-	4

		campus of schools		(36.36)
		Out side the schools	3 (11.53)	2 (18.18)
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	-	1 (9.09)
		2)Kotedar home	2 (7.69)	-
		3)Pradhan home	15 (57.69)	6 (54.54)
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	5 (19.23)	2 (18.18)
		6)Principle room	-	-
		7)NGO	4 (15.38)	2 (18.18)
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		21 (80.77)	11 (100.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	22 (84.61)	10 (90.90)
		Insufficient	4 (15.38)	1 (9.09)
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	17 (65.38)	9 (81.81)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	6 (23.08)	2 (18.18)
		LPG and firewood	1 (3.84)	-
		Others	2 (7.69)	-

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

2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be satisfactory in more than half of the primary and upper schools. But environment was unsatisfactory in 9.09 per cent primary schools. Safety was unsatisfactory in 36.36 per cent primary schools. The hygiene was observed to be unsatisfactory in 18.18 per cent primary schools. In upper primary schools environment safety and hygiene were either good or satisfactory as Table-2.12 shows.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	8 (30.77)	17 (65.38)	1 (9.90)	4 (36.36)	7 (63.64)	-
2	Safely	5 (19.23)	17 (65.38)	4 (36.36)	3 (27.27)	8 (72.73)	-
3	Hygiene	8 (30.77)	16 (61.54)	2 (18.18)	3 (27.27)	8 (72.73)	-

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

2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary as is evident from following Table-2.13

Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	23 (88.46)	11 (100.00)
2	Children received MDM in queue	23 (88.46)	11 (100.00)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	23 (88.46)	11 (100.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel was safe from fire hazard.	22 (84.61)	11 (100.00)

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

2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers, parents/VECs/urban bodies was observed to be satisfactory in more than half of the primary and upper primary schools in the supervision of mid-day meal as following Table-2.14 shows.

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	4 (15.38)	1 (3.84)	-	-	4 (36.36)	-	-	-
2	Satisfactory	16 (61.54)	14 (53.85)	11 (42.31)	21 (80.77)	7 (63.64)	8 (72.73)	9 (81.81)	4 (36.36)
3	Unsatisfactory	6 (23.08)	11 (42.31)	15 (57.69)	5 (19.23)	-	3 (27.27)	2 (18.18)	7 (63.64)

2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Urban bodies was generally found to be satisfactory in majority of primary and upper primary schools but there were large number of schools where participation in MDM monitoring was found to be unsatisfactory as evident in the Table-2.15.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Urban bodies
1	Good	4 (15.38)	2 (7.69)	-	-	5 (45.45)	-	-	-
2	Satisfactory	14 (53.85)	13 (50.00)	15 (57.69)	21 (80.77)	5 (45.45)	8 (72.73)	8 (72.73)	7 (63.64)
3	Unsatisfactory	8 (30.77)	11 (42.31)	11 (42.31)	5 (19.23)	1 (9.09)	3 (27.27)	3 (27.27)	4 (36.36)

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

2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had good awareness regarding the MDM. In all the primary and upper primary schools roster was maintained and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.16).

Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		26 (100.00)	11 (100.00)
2	Parents/community members awareness	Poor	5 (19.23)	3 (27.27)
		Satisfactory	18 (69.23)	8 (72.73)
		Good	1 (3.84)	-
		Very good	1 (3.84)	-
		Excellent	1 (3.84)	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Poor	5 (19.23)	2 (18.18)
		Satisfactory	16 (61.54)	9 (81.82)
		Good	3 (11.54)	-
		Very good	1 (3.84)	-
		Excellent	1 (3.84)	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	-	3 (27.27)
		Satisfactory	23 (88.46)	7 (63.64)
		Good	3 (11.54)	1 (9.09)
		Average	-	-

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

2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the school teachers as well as the schools where the children were studying in primary and upper primary schools. Newspapers, magazine and villagers were the other sources of information to parents (Table2.17).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspapers / Magazines	7 (26.92)	4 (36.36)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	2 (7.69)	3 (27.27)
3	Teachers	25 (96.15)	11 (100.00)
4	Schools (where children studying)	18 (69.23)	9 (81.81)
5	Radio	4 (15.38)	3 (27.27)
6	Television	4 (15.38)	-

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

2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu based food and about maintaining the cleanliness of food (Table-2.18).

Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM		26 (100.00)	11 (100.00)
2	Inspection by	NPRC	7 (26.92)	3 (27.27)
		ADO	-	1 (9.09)
		BRC	4 (15.38)	1 (9.09)
		SDI	2 (7.69)	2 (18.18)
		BSA	3 (11.54)	2 (18.18)
		Other(Tehsil)	10 (38.46)	2 (18.18)
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	8 (30.76)	2 (18.18)
		Tehsil	10 (38.46)	7 (63.63)
		Block/NRC	8 (30.76)	2 (18.18)
		NPRC	-	-
4	Frequency of inspection	Daily	2 (7.69)	-
		Weekly	8 (30.76)	1 (9.09)
		Fortnightly	3 (11.53)	-
		Monthly	5 (19.23)	1 (9.09)
		Often	7 (26.92)	7 (63.63)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1)Menu based food	22 (84.61)	10 (90.90)
		2) Cleanness of MDM food	25 (96.15)	11 (100.00)

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

2.17 Impact of MDM

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

Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid -day meal improved	Enrollment of student	16 (61.53)	8 (72.72)
		Attendance of student	22 (84.61)	10 (90.90)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	19 (73.07)	7 (63.63)

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

2.18 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team which conducted the field work in sample primary and upper primary schools of Lakhimpur district were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the following points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district. The other parameters of implementations of MDM in the district were found to be quite good as evident from their observations presented in this table.

Table-2.20: Investigator’s views and observations regarding MDM
Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Lakhimpur District.

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	25 (96.15)	9 (81.81)
2	Menu biased food provided to children	21 (80.77)	8 (72.72)
3	Menu biased food not provided to children	6 (23.07)	3 (27.27)
4	Tasty food provided in MDM	25 (96.15)	9 (81.81)
5	Good behaviors with each other	26 (100.00)	11 (100.00)
6	Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	24 (92.30)	8 (72.72)
7	No Discrimination of students	26 (100.00)	11 (100.00)

Chapter III

Conclusions

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 26 primary and 11 upper primary schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 18- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in all the sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 19- It was found that less than half of the enrolled children (around 48 per cent) availed MDM as per MDM register. This indicated that figures of enrollment were highly inflected in the district. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 20- It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in upper primary schools for one month was found to be only in 45.45 per cent of upper primary schools.

- 21- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 22- It was found that in most of the primary schools cost of cooking was received in advance and it was regular also. While in upper primary schools, receipt of cooking cost was neither in advance and nor regular also in more than one fourth of total upper primary schools.
- 23- No discrimination on the basis of caste and community was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM.
- 24- Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district but the food was not served according to menu in 23 per cent of primary schools and 36 per cent of upper primary schools in the district.
- 25- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in 16 per cent of primary schools and 28 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 26- In most of the primary and upper primary schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of meal while in 20 per cent of primary and 28 per cent of upper primary schools children were dissatisfied with the quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was that the food was not served according the menu.
- 27- Health cards were not maintained in large number of primary and upper primary schools. The children were given micronutrients only in few primary and upper primary schools.
- 28- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to OBC group.
- 29- Around 20 per cent of upper primary schools of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of primary and upper primary schools still needed kitchens.
- 30- Though in large number of primary and upper primary schools cooking of MDM was done with in the kitchen but 15 per cent of primary schools and more than 90 per cent upper primary schools cooking was done outside the kitchen. Utensils for cooking were found to be insufficient in 15 per cent of primary schools and 10 per cent of upper primary schools.

- Traditional fuel like firewood was also being used in large number of primary and upper primary schools.
- 31- Environment, safety and hygiene were not up to the mark in large number of primary and upper primary schools.
 - 32- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools of the district.
 - 33- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.
 - 34- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
 - 35- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
 - 36- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

Districts – Balrampur

PREFACE

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Balrampur as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated.

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

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Dr. R. C. Tyagi

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Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Balrampur

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

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

primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

- Regularity in MDM Supply

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

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

- Higher gender gap in enrolment,
- Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
- Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
- Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
- The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.

- The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
- The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
- The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
- The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Balrampur district as shown in Table-1.1.

Table-1.1 Number of Sample Schools of Balrampur District

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Gaisadi	8	2	10
2	Shivpura	7	3	10
3	Pachperwa	7	3	10
4	Nagar Kshetrya	5	2	7
	Total	27	10	37

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

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 37 sample schools selected from Balrampur district, out of which 27 are Primary Schools and 10 are Upper Primary Schools. The care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Nachoura	PS	Droop out
2	Gaisadi I	PS	C.W.S.N, Droop out
3	Janki Nagar	PS	C.W.S.N
4	Chainpur	PS	C.W.S.N, Flood
5	Sisai	PS	C.W.S.N
6	Bani Nagar	PS	C.W.S.N, SC,
7	Bagaihiya	PS	Civil work
8	Lokaidua chapha	PS	Forest
9	Kodari	PS	Flood
10	Madargarh	PS	C.W.S.N,Civil work
11	Bharha para	PS	C.W.S.N, Civil work, SC
12	Vinu hini kala	PS	C.W.S.N ,Droop out
13	Ban katwa Bazar	PS	Forest
14	Gugouli khurd	PS	Flood, Forest
15	Akbarpur kala	PS	Gender Gap
16	Har khadi	PS	Forest
17	Gurchihwa	PS	Flood
18	Chandanpur	PS	S.C.S.T
19	Vishunpur vishram	PS	S.C.S.T
20	Bhagwanpur Kodar	PS	Forest
21	Rajderwa Tharu	PS	S.C.S.T
22	Bhansahwa	PS	Gender Gap
23	Chikani	PS	C.W.S.N, Minority
24	Seva Samite	PS	C.W.S.N
25	Ball Shiksha mandir	PS	C.W.S.N, S.C
26	Moti Sagar	PS	S.C
27	Pracheen	PS	Gender Gap
28	Gaisadi I	UPS	Computer ,Gender Gap
29	Vishnupur Kala	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L
30	Lalpur	UPS	C.W.S.N
31	Sikandar Bojhi	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L

32	Shivpura	UPS	Computer
33	Har khadi	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L.
34	Vishunpur Vishram	UPS	S.C.S.T
35	Majgawa	UPS	Computer
36	Nagar Palika Junior high school	UPS	Gender Gap
37	Kanya Junior High school	UPS	Computer

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Balrampur

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II Findings

2.1 Regularity in serving meal

All the sampled primary and upper primary schools are providing mid-day-meal to their students in Balrampur district. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM register. It has been found that in 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 9 (90.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly. In 2 (7.40 per cent) sampled primary schools (Panchpadwa and Gasadi primary schools) and in 1 (10.00 per cent) sampled upper primary school (Gasadi upper primary school) hot cooked meal has not been provided to students regularly. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school (Table-2.1).

Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	25 (92.60)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
2	According to Teachers	25 (92.60)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
3	According to Parents	25 (92.60)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
4	According to MDM Register	25 (92.60)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
	Total No. of MDM	27 (100.00)		10 (100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

The only reason for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students in these 2 (7.40 per cent) primary schools and in 1 (10.00 per cent) upper primary school was that food grain was not available in these schools. This has been confirmed by the students, teachers and parents as-well-as from MDM register (Table-2.1.2).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Reasons	Food grain was not available			Food grain was not available			
1	According to Students	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	According to Teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	According to Parents	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	According to MDM Register	2 (7.41)	-	-	1 (10.00)	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

2.2 Trends of MDM

The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sampled primary and in 10 sampled upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 5054 students were enrolled in 27 sampled primary and 872 were enrolled in sampled upper primary schools of Balrampur district. Out of these enrolled children 52.81 per cent students of primary schools and 49.32 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 50.12 per cent in

primary schools and 40.14 per cent in upper primary schools, but it has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were 47.08 per cent in primary schools and 39.34 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 53.01 per cent students of primary schools and 40.37 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-meal. So a difference of 3.04 per cent of student in primary schools and a difference of 0.80 per cent of students in upper primary schools have been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	5054 (100.00)	872 (100.00)
2	MDM was cooked in schools for the No. of students	2540 (50.26)	399 (45.76)
3	No. of students attending schools on the day of visit	2669 (52.81)	430 (49.32)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2533 (50.12)	350 (40.14)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2379 (47.08)	343 (39.34)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2679 (53.01)	352 (40.37)
7	Total No. of Sampled Schools	27	10

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

3.1 Regularity in supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering of food grains to sampled primary and upper primary schools has been checked. It has been found that almost all sampled primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. In upper primary schools 90 per cent sampled

upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly. It has been noted that in 1 upper primary school (Vishunpur Kalan UPS) was receiving delivery of food grains late by 2 months. No reason of this delay could be explained by any school authority. It has also been found that buffer stock was maintained in around 52 per cent of primary schools and 40 per cent of upper primary schools. It has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in more than 35 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was making available at the school gate in 81.49 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent of upper primary schools. Around 26 per cent primary schools food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan and 40 per cent of upper primary schools were keeping their food grains at gram pradhans' house. In 1 upper primary school food grains were placed at implementing agency (NGO). The quality of food grains was found good in 100 per cent primary as well as in upper primary schools of district Balrampur.

Table-3.1 Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (100.00)	-	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
2	Delay in delivering food grains	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	2 months
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		14 (51.86)	13 (48.15)	4 (40.00)	6 (60.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		23 (85.19)	4 (14.82)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
6	Food grains makes available at the school		22 (81.49)	5 (18.52)	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)
7	If no then where food grain placed	At School	-	-	-	-
		Gram	4	-	4	-

		Pradhan's Houses	(14.82)		(40.00)	
		Implementing (NGO)	1 (3.71)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
		Bad	-		-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

4.1 Cost of Cooking Received

It has been found that all sampled primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. Only one sampled upper primary school (Vishunpur Kalan UPS) received last cooking cost late by two months. It has also been found that in 66.67 per cent primary schools and in 80.00 per cent upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank. The mode of payment of cooking was cash in 33.34 per cent sampled primary schools and 20.00 per cent of sampled upper primary schools (Table-4.1).

It is advisable that it should be ensured by district authorities, that cooking cost must be arranged to all schools in well advance, so that MDM programme could run un-interrupted.

Table-4.1 Cost of Cooking Received by Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regularly		27 (100.00)	9 (90.00)
2	If no, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	-	2 months
3	Reasons for delay	1. Not sent by department in Time.	-	1 (10.00)
		2.	-	-
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	-	-

	MDM	Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking cost	In cash	9 (33.34)	2 (20.00)
		Through Bank	18 (66.67)	8 (80.00)

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

5.1 Social Equity

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students have been observed in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of Balrampur district. This kind of discrimination is observed in 2 (7.41 per cent) primary schools i.e., Shivpura and Akbarpur Kalan and in 1 (10.00 per cent) upper primary school i.e. Shivpura upper primary school. It has been observed that in 70.37 sampled primary schools and in 80.00 per cent sampled upper primary schools were having sitting arrangement in Que for taking mid day meal. It has been found that in all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by helpers. In more than 74 per cent primary schools and in 80 per cent upper schools, students were sitting in Que, while eating mid day meal. In more than 25.93 per cent primary schools and in 20 per cent upper school, students were sitting on tatptti while eating mid day meal (Table-5.1).

Table-5.1 Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	2 (7.41)	25 (92.60)	1 (10.00)	9 (90.00)
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	27	-	-

			(100.00)			(100.00)
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Que	20 (74.08)	-	-	8 (80.00)
		Tatptti	7 (25.93)	-	-	2 (20.00)

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

6.1 Variety of Menu

It has been observed that around 89 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. 100 per cent sampled upper primary schools and 44.45 per cent sampled primary schools followed weakly menu. As for as the decision of menu is concern in 80 per cent upper primary schools and in around 63 per cent primary schools village pradhans' are deciding the menu. Around 19 per cent of primary schools are depending upon the decision of principal regarding the menu. Cooks are very least concern with the menu of MDM. It has been found that 22.23 per cent primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools were not serving MDM according to the menu. Out of these schools only 14.82 per cent primary schools were providing same type of food daily to the students. On the day of our visit to these sampled schools we have found that in 6 (22.23 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 1 (10.00 per cent) sampled upper primary school; MDM was not served according to menu. Around 63 per cent primary schools and 70 per cent upper primary schools include rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM (Table-6.1).

Table-6.1 Variety in Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		24 (88.89)	3 (11.12)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
2	Weakly menu followed		12 (44.45)	15 (55.56)	10 (100.00)	-
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	-	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Sabhasad	1 (3.71)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Pradhan	17 (62.97)	-	8 (80.00)	-
		Principal	5 (18.52)	-	-	-
		Schools	1 (3.71)	-	-	-
		NGO	2 (7.41)	-	-	-
		Cook	1 (3.71)	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		21 (77.78)	6 (22.23)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		4 (14.82)	23 (85.19)		10 (100.00)
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		21 (77.78)	6 (22.23)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables		17 (62.97)	10 (37.04)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

7.1 Quality and Varity of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of the district. It has been found that around 89 per cent sampled primary schools and 90 per cent sampled upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been conformed by

making inquiry directly to the children. It has also been found that around 78 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools were providing good quality of mid day meal to there children. In primary schools the students informed us that they were not satisfied with MDM because in 2 primary schools meal was not testy in a 1 primary school it was not beads according to menu, in 2 primary schools students inform us that food was not good due to lack of nutrients. In to primary schools student made complained to us that either quantity was not sufficient or quality was not good. Similarly in upper primary school it was found the meal was not testy as well quantity was not sufficient. None of the school authority could suggest any suggestion for improving the quality of meal (Table-7.1).

Table-7.1 Quality of Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	24 (88.89)	3 (11.12)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)	
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	21 (77.78)	6 (22.23)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)	
3	If not satisfied with MDM then reason	Meal was not tasty	2 (7.41)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Repetition of food		-	-	-
		Menu based food was not provided	1 (3.71)	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	2 (7.41)	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM was not sufficient	1 (3.71)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Gram Pradhan is not providing full quantity of food	1 (3.71)	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1)	-	-	-	-
		2)	-	-	-	-
		3)	-	-	-	-
		4)	-	-	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

8.1 Supplementary Information

It has been very disappointing to us that no information could be provided by any sampled primary and upper primary schools regarding the child health care and related aspects in district Balrampur. So no information could be furnished.

Table-8.1 Number of schools in which child health was checked

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		-	-
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	-	-
		Two time	-	-
		More than two time	-	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	-	-
		Folic acid	-	-
		Vitamin A dosage	-	-
		De-worming	-	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-	-
		How many time	-	-

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

9.1 Information Regarding cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sampled primary and upper primary schools was collected in Balrampur district. It has been found that in 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 10 (100.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. It has also found that in 2 (7.41 per cent) primary schools mid day meal has been cooked by NGO's cooks. In 100 per cent upper primary schools and in around 93 per cent primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Only in 2 sampled primary schools NGO's were supplying mid day meal to the students and for this purpose they were having their own cooks. It has been found that in 44.45 per cent sampled

primary schools and 70 per cent sampled upper primary schools cooks have been appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 69 cooks of sampled primary schools 64 cooks were females and 5 cooks were male. In upper primary schools all 19 cooks were female. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 850 in primary schools and was Rs. 950 in upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 51.86 per cent of primary schools and 60 per cent in upper primary schools. On the other hand 48.14 per cent primary schools and 40 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash. The payment of these cooks was regular in 74 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, ST, General and Minority (Table-9.1).

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be made through cheque not by cash and should be well in time. At the time of appointment of cooks, care should be taken that the representation of all social categories should be equal.

Table-9.1 Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	25 (92.60)	10 (100.00)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	2 (7.41)	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	25 (92.60)	10 (100.00)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	2 (7.41)	-

3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per Govt. norms		12 (44.45)	7 (70.00)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	5	-
		Female	64	19
5	Monthly salary of cook		850	950
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	13 (48.14)	4 (40.00)
		Through Bank	14 (51.86)	6 (60.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	20 (74.07)	8 (80.00)
		No	7 (25.93)	2 (20.00)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	13 (48.15)	1 (10.0)
		ST	8 (29.63)	2 (20.00)
		OBC	16 (59.26)	7 (70.00)
		Minority	2 (7.41)	1 (10.00)
		Others(GEN)	2 (7.41)	4 (40.00)

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

10.1 Infrastructure

Information related to kitchen of sampled primary and upper primary schools in Balrampur district. It has been found that all sampled upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen except only 1 sampled primary school (Lokaidua chapha PS) was not having pucca kitchen. Out of these 26 primary schools 15 primary schools having kitchen with store and 11 primary schools were having only kitchen. Out of 10 upper primary schools 9 were having kitchen-cum store and 1 is having only kitchen. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under different schemes. 13 primary and 8 upper primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme, 3 primary schools and 2 upper primary schools have been constructed under DUDA scheme and 10 primary schools have been constructed under MDM scheme (Table-10.1).

Table-10.1: Infrastructure of Kitchen

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available or not		26	1	10	-
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	15 (55.56)	12 (44.44)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
		Only kitchen	11 (40.74)	1 (3.71)	1 (10.00)	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and in use	Kitchen-cum-store	15 (55.56)	12 (44.44)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
		Only kitchen	11 (40.74)	1 (3.71)	1 (10.00)	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	10 (37.04)	-	-	-
		SSA	13 (48.15)	-	8 (80.00)	-
		Others(DUDA)	3 (11.12)	-	2 (20.00)	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

It has been found that in 96.29 per cent of sampled primary schools and in 100 per cent of sampled upper primary schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen. It has been observed that the maximum 37.07 per cent of primary schools and 60 per cent upper primary schools were keeping there food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. Around 89 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and

drinking purposes. More than 74 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools were having adequate number of utensils for cooking mid day meal. More than 85 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools were using firewood as a fuel for the cooking. Only 1 primary and 1 upper primary school was using LPG for cooking (Table-10.2).

Table-10.2: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	26 (96.29)	10 (100.00)
		Additional classrooms		
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	9 (33.34)	3 (30.00)
		2)Kotedar home	2 (7.41)	-
		3)Pradhan home	10 (37.07)	6 (60.00)
		4)Classroom	3 (11.12)	-
		5)School	1 (3.71)	-
		6)Principle room	1 (3.71)	-
		7)NGO	1 (3.71)	1 (10.00)
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		24 (88.89)	9 (90.00)
3	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	20 (74.08)	9 (90.00)
		Insufficient	7 (25.93)	1 (10.00)
		Nothing	-	-
4	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	1 (3.71)	1 (10.00)

		Kerosene oil	1 (3.71)	
		Firewood	23 (85.19)	8 (80.00)
		LPG and firewood	1 (3.71)	1 (10.00)
		Others	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

11.1 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district. Only 1 primary school was not good for environment safety and hygiene while 1 upper primary school was found unsatisfactory condition for the safety (Table-11.1).

Table-11.1: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	10 (37.04)	16 (59.26)	1 (3.71)	4 (40.00)	6 (60.00)	-
2	Safety	9 (33.34)	17 (62.97)	1 (3.71)	5 (50.00)	4 (40.00)	1 (10.00)
3	Hygiene	8 (29.63)	18 (66.67)	1 (3.71)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

In 100 per cent sampled upper primary schools and in 96.30 per cent sampled primary schools children were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal, as well as to receive mid day meal in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 82 per cent sampled upper primary schools and 80 per cent in sampled

upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in 100 per cent of upper primary schools and 81.49 per cent in primary schools (Table-11.2).

Care must be taken by the district authority that all schools of the district should be safe from any hazard and school authorities should make sure that water should be conserve for the cleaning of utensils.

Table-11.2: Children Encourage for Manners

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	26 (96.30)	1 (3.71)	10 (100.00)	-
2	Children received MDM in 'Q'	26 (96.30)	1 (3.71)	10 (100.00)	-
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	22 (81.49)	5 (18.51)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	22 (81.49)	5 (18.51)	10 (100.00)	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

12.1 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and its awareness towards mid-day-meal programme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. Only in 2 (7.41 per cent) sampled primary schools parents and VEC members were not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. In 2 (20.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools parents and panchayat members

were also not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. In 1 (10.00 per cent) upper primary school VEC members were also not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level (Table-12.1).

Table-12.1: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	20 (74.08)	2 (7.41)	4 (14.82)	1 (3.71)	8 (80.0)	1 (10.00)	3 (30.00)	-
2	Satisfactory	7 (25.93)	23 (85.19)	21 (77.78)	22 (81.49)	2 (20.00)	7 (70.00)	6 (60.00)	8 (80.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	2 (7.41)	2 (7.41)	4 (14.82)	-	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) in monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that around 90.00 per cent principal and teachers of all sampled primary and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. Only in 2 (20.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools parents and in 6 (22.23 per cent) sampled primary schools parents were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level (Table-12.2).

Table-12.2: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	16 (59.26)	4 (14.82)	1 (3.71)	2 (7.41)	7 (70.00)	2 (20.00)	4 (40.00)	1 (10.00)
2	Satisfactory	8 (29.63)	17 (62.97)	21 (77.78)	19 (70.37)	2 (20.00)	6 (60.00)	3 (30.00)	6 (60.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	3 (11.12)	6 (22.23)	5 (18.52)	6 (22.23)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

13.1 Maintenance of Roster in Sampled PS and UPS

It has been found that in 9 (33.34 per cent) sampled upper primary schools and in 5 (50.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Balrampur district. Around 92 per cent parents and community members of primary schools and 80 per cent parents and community members of upper primary schools were aware about the supervision of MDM programme up to good and satisfactory level. It has been observed that the quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 93 per cent primary schools and in 80 per cent upper primary schools. The community members were having awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme in around 89 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of upper primary schools up to good and satisfactory level (Table-13.1).

Table-13.1 Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		9 (33.34)	5 (50.00)
2	Parents/community member's awareness	Poor	1 (3.71)	2 (20.00)
		Satisfaction	22 (81.49)	5 (50.00)
		Good	3 (11.12)	3 (30.00)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Poor	1 (3.71)	2 (20.00)
		Satisfaction	23 (85.19)	4 (40.00)
		Good	2 (7.41)	4 (40.00)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	2 (7.41)	1 (10.00)
		Satisfactory	18 (66.67)	4 (40.00)
		Good	6 (22.23)	5 (50.00)
		Average	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

14.1 Source of Awareness of community about the MDM scheme

Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that biggest source of awareness of community was teachers of the schools followed by school children, villagers, friends and relatives. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were information media like news paper, radio and television etc (Table-14.1).

Table-14.1 Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme

Sl.No.	Source of Community Awareness	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	17 (62.97)	7 (70.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	24 (88.89)	10 (100.00)
3	Teacher	26 (96.30)	10 (100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	25 (92.60)	10 (100.00)
5	Radio	16 (59.26)	9 (90.00)
6	Television	18 (66.67)	7 (70.00)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	1 (3.71)	-
	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

15.1 Inspection & Supervision

It has been observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done by educational authorities in 23 (85.19 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 9 (90.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools by different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by block resource coordinator, which he has covered 50 per cent of upper primary schools and more than 44 per cent of primary schools. The highest inspection has been made by block authorities followed by district authority. Frequency of inspections was found highest in fortnightly and followed by often inspection (Table-15.1).

Table-15.1 Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		23 (85.19)	9 (90.00)
2	Designation of Inspector	Nayay panchayat resource centre coordinator (NPRCC)	3 (11.12)	-
		Assistant Block resource centre coordinator (ABRCC)	2 (7.41)	1 (10.00)
		Block Resource center coordinator(BRCC)	12 (44.45)	5 (50.00)
		Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari(ABSA)	5 (18.52)	2 (20.00)
		Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA)	-	1 (10.00)
		Other(Tehsil)	1 (3.71)	-
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	4 (14.82)	1 (10.00)
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/NRC	19 (70.37)	8 (80.00)
		NPRC	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	1 (3.71)	-
		Weekly	1 (3.71)	2 (20.00)
		Fortnightly	7 (25.93)	2 (20.00)
		Monthly	5 (18.52)	-
		Often	9 (33.34)	5 (50.00)
5	If any remark, made by the visiting officers then mentioned	1)Menu based food	3 (11.12)	2 (20.00)
		2) Good quality of MDM	1 (3.71)	-

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

16.1 IMPACT OF MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sampled primary and

sampled upper primary schools have been examined. It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 8 (80.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools the condition of enrollment and attendance of students have improved. No impact of MDM, on enrollment and attendance of students was found in 2 primary schools and in 2 upper primary schools of Balrampur district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in 22 (81.49 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 7 (70.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools of the district (Table-16.1).

Table-16.1 Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Improvement due to MDM in students	Enrollment of student	25 (92.60)	2 (7.41)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
		Attendance of student	25 (92.60)	2 (7.41)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	22 (81.49)	5 (18.52)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
		Any other (specify)	-		-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Balrampur, U.P.
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

17.1 Views of Investigator on other issues of MDM implementation

It has been observed by the investigator that 4 (14.82 per cent) sampled primary schools and 4 (40.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. Only 2 (20.00 per cent) upper primary schools were providing menu based food to their students. Menu based food was not provided to the children in any primary schools and around 80 per cent of upper primary schools. It has been observed the testy food has been provided in 1 upper primary school to the students in MDM. Table-17.1 also depicts, that the

sitting arrangement of students in the class, at the time of MDM time, facility in serving MDM and nutrients supplied to the students.

Table-17.1 Investigator’s views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM	4 (14.82)	4 (40.00)
2	Menu based food provided to children	-	2 (20.00)
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	2 (14.82)	3 (30.00)
4	Testy food provided in MDM	-	1 (10.00)
5	Good Behaviors with each other	-	1 (100.00))
6	Seating arrangement in class was in ‘Q’	4 (14.82)	3 (30.00)
7	No Discrimination with any student	21 (77.78)	5 (50.00)
8	Good facility serve by cook	1 (3.71)	1 (100.00)
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	-	1 (100.00)
10	Lack of Nutrients	2 (7.41)	-
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides One time meal to poor students	1 (3.71)	-

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

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Chapter III

COCLUSION

Conclusions

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Balrampur as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have merged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- It has been found that in 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 9 (90.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly.
- In 2 (7.40 per cent) sampled primary schools (Panchpadwa and Gasadi primary schools) and in 1 (10.00 per cent) sampled upper primary school (Gasadi upper primary school) hot cooked meal has not been provided to students regularly.

- As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 50.12 per cent in primary schools and 40.14 per cent in upper primary schools, but it has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were 47.08 per cent in primary schools and 39.34 per cent in upper primary schools.
- It has been found that almost all sampled primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. In upper primary schools 90 per cent sampled upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly.
- It has been noted that in 1 upper primary school (Vishunpur Kalan UPS) was receiving delivery of food grains late by 2 months. No reason of this delay could be explained by any school authority.
- Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students have been observed in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of Balrampur district. This kind of discrimination is observed in 2 (7.41 per cent) primary schools i.e., Shivpura and Akbarpur Kalan and in 1 (10.00 per cent) upper primary school i.e. Shivpura upper primary school.
- It has been observed that around 89 per cent primary schools and 90 percent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. 100 per cent sampled upper primary schools and 44.45 per cent sampled primary schools followed weakly menu.

- As for as the decision of menu is concern in 80 per cent upper primary schools and in around 63 per cent primary schools village Pradhans' are deciding the menu. Cooks are very least concern with the menu of MDM.
- The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of the district. It has been found that around 89 per cent sampled primary schools and 90 per cent sampled upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students.
- It has also been found that around 78 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools were providing good quality of mid day meal to there children.
- It has been very disappointing to us that no information could be provided by any sampled primary and upper primary schools regarding the child health care and related aspects in district Balrampur.
- The information regarding the status of cooks in sampled primary and upper primary schools was collected in Balrampur district. It has been found that in 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 10 (100.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal.
- In 100 per cent upper primary schools and in around 93 per cent primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Out of a total 69 cooks

of sampled primary schools 64 cooks were females and 5 cooks were male. In upper primary schools all 19 cooks were female.

- In upper primary schools all 19 cooks were female. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 850 in primary schools and was Rs. 950 in upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 51.86 per cent of primary schools and 60 per cent in upper primary schools. On the other hand 48.14 per cent primary schools and 40 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash.
- The payment of these cooks was regular in 74 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, ST, General and Minority.
- It has been found that all sampled upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen except only 1 sampled primary school (Lokaidua chapha PS) was not having pucca kitchen. It has been found that in 96.29 per cent of sampled primary schools and in 100 per cent of sampled upper primary schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen.
- It has been observed that the maximum 37.07 per cent of primary schools and 60 per cent upper primary schools were keeping there food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. Around 89 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes.

- The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district. Only 1 primary school was not good for environment safety and hygiene while 1 upper primary school was found unsatisfactory condition for the safety.
- It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. Also around 90.00 per cent principal and teachers of all sampled primary and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level.
- Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that biggest source of awareness of community was teachers of the schools followed by school children, villagers, friends and relatives.
- The impact of MDM scheme was found positive. In 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 8 (80.00 per cent) sampled upper primary schools the condition of enrollment and attendance of students have improved.

Districts – Basti

PREFACE

The state government has been implementing Mid-day Meal programme in all the primary schools of the state since 15 August, 1995. However, at present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Basti as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated.

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

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G.S.Mehta

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CHAPTER- I

Introduction

1.2 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

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

for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

- Higher gender gap in enrolment,
- Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
- Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
- Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.

- The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.
- The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
- The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
- The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
- The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample schools from **Basti** district. Out of these 40 Schools, the study covered 8 schools from Nagar Kshetrya and 32 schools from rural area.

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Basti

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Kuderha	7	2	1	10
2	Rudhali	8	2	1	11
3	Sahughat	8	2	1	11
4	Nagarchetra	7	1	-	8
5	Total	30	7	3	40

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

The details of different types of 40 sampled schools selected from **Basti** district are presented in table – 1.1. Out of 40 sample schools, 30 are Primary Schools, 7 are Upper Primary Schools and 3 are KGBV. All care has been taken to select these schools, out of total schools, that the representation of all kind of schools may be cover. It has been informed by the BSA, that there is not even a single child who is out of school in the district.

Table- 1.2: Category wise number of the sample Schools in District Basti

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Bherwa	PS	Natural calamity, Gender gap
2	Umariya	PS	CWSN
3	Parmeshwarpur	PS	Gender gap, Dropout

4	Chibra	PS	Gender gap, Dropout
5	Chakdha	PS	CWSN
6	Paw	PS	Gender gap
7	Kudarha	PS	Gender gap, SC students
8	Majhuwakala	PS	Gender gap, SC students
9	Rudhuli	PS	CWSN
10	Siswari Mugal	PS	Gender gap
11	Bargadwa	PS	Gender gap
12	Nagahari	PS	SC Students
13	Dhansa	PS	SC Students
14	Tharuli	PS	Gender gap, Dropout
15	Pachari Khurd	PS	CWSN
16	Batela	PS	Gender gap, Dropout
17	Loharuli	PS	CWSN
18	Byotarha	PS	Gender gap, Dropout
19	Hathiyaghar	PS	CWSN
20	Marwatiya	PS	SC Students
21	Baderiya Khurd	PS	SC Students
22	Dhamura	PS	SC Students
23	Hatwa shule	PS	Gender gap
24	Dhachir darwaja	PS	Gender gap
25	Narhariya	PS	Dropout
26	Station Road	PS	Dropout
27	Gawgoriya	PS	Dropout
28	Belwa Dori	UPS	Gender gap, Dropout
29	Purana Barwa	UPS	CWSN
30	Purana Dakhana	UPS	Gender gap, Dropout
31	Kudaha	UPS	Gender gap, CAL,NPEGEL
32	Chakdha	UPS	CWSN
33	MAjhuwa Kala	UPS	Gender gap, Dropout
34	Rudhuli	UPS	Dropout, CAL
35	Hathiy Ghar	UPS	Gender gap
36	Batela	UPS	Gender gap, NPEGEL
37	Kateshwar Park	UPS	Gender gap, CAL
38	KGBV Kudaraha	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
39	KGBV Rudhuli	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
40	KGBV Shughat	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Basti

1.5 Tools

We prepared well structured schedule for the purpose of the collection of primary data from the selected sample schools. Separate schedule for Elementary schools (Primary and Upper Primary schools) and another schedule for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay (KGBV) were prepared to collect data and required information.

CHAPTER- II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in serving meal

The study found that all the primary and upper primary schools covered in our sample study were providing mid-day-meal to their students in Basti district. According to students as well as teachers of sample schools, parents and according to MDM register the regularity in supply of hot cooked meal was well maintained in both primary and upper primary schools,. It has been found that in 92.67 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools the hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly. Only in 1 primary school hot cooked meal has not been provided to students regularly. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school (Table-2.1).

Table-2.1: Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal in MDM

Sl.No.	Regularity in serving meal	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	29	1	7	-
2	According to Teachers	29	1	7	-
3	According to Parents	29	1	7	-
4	According to MDM Register	29	1	7	-
	Total No. of MDM	30		7	

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

The only reason for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students in these one sample primary school was that the food grain was

not available in this school. This has been confirmed from the students, teachers and parents as-well-as from MDM register (Table-2.1.2).

Table-2.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly

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

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

2.2. Trends in MDM;

The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in 30 sampled primary and in 7 sampled upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. In this regard the table-2.2 indicates that 4370 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1162 students were enrolled in upper primary schools of Basti district. Out of these enrolled children 58.08 per cent students of primary schools and 53.10 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were also 58.08 per cent in primary schools and 53.10 per cent in upper primary schools. Even based on heads counting the number of student actually availing MDM were 57.04 per cent for primary schools and 47.93 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 60.96 per cent students of primary schools and 62.74 per cent students of upper primary students had taken mid-day-meal. So a difference of 1.04 per cent of student in primary schools and a difference of 5.17 per cent of students in upper primary schools have been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.

Table-2.3: Actual Position of MDM on the day of visited by school registers

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	4370 (100.00)	1162 (100.00)
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2538 (58.08)	617 (53.10)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2538 (58.08)	617 (53.10)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2538 (58.08)	617(53.10)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2493 (57.04)	557 (47.93)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2664 (60.96)	729 (62.74)

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

2.3; Regularity in supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been checked. It has been found that a very high proportion of 90 percent sample primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. In upper primary schools 86 per cent sample upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly. It was reported that 3 primary and 1 upper primary school had been receiving delivery of food grains late by one month. No reason of this delay could be explained by any school authority. It has also been found that buffer stock was maintained in around 67 per cent of primary schools and 57 per cent of upper primary schools. Further, it has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in more than 87 per cent primary schools and all the upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was making available at the school gate in 53 per cent of primary schools and 71 per cent of upper primary schools. In 26 primary schools and 6 upper

primary schools the food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan. The quality of food grains was found good in 87 per cent primary and 86 percent upper primary schools of district.

Table-2.4. Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (90.00)	3 (10.00)	6 (85.72)	1
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days				
		Months		One month		One month
3	Reasons for delay	1.				
		2.				
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		20 (66.67)	10 (33.33)	4 (57.14)	3 (42.86)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		26 (86.67)	4 (13.33)	7 (100.00)	-
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		16 (53.33)	14 (46.67)	5 (71.42)	2 (28.57)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level				
		Gram Pradhan Houses	26		4	
		Implementing (NGO)				
		Store room				
8	Quality of food grain	Good	26 (86.67)		6 (85.71)	
		Bad	4(13.33)		1 (14.29)	

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

2.4; Cost of Cooking Received

As far as the structure of the cost of cooking the study found that a high majority of 63 percent sample primary and 86 percent upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. The cooking cost in eleven primary schools and 1 upper primary school were delayed for 7 to 10 days and one month respectively. Untimely delivery of payments from the department has been cited the reasons for delay payment of cooking cost to these schools. It has also been found that in 90 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank. The mode of payment of cooking was cash in only 10 per cent sampled primary schools..

It is advisable that it should be ensured by district authorities, that cooking cost must be arranged to all schools in well advance, so that MDM programme could run un-interrupted.

Table-2.5: Advance cost of cooking received by schools/Implementing agency regularly

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		19 (63.33)	6 (85.71)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	7 to 16	
		Months		1 month
3	Reasons of delay	1.		
		2. Not delivered in department	11 (33.33)	1(14.29)
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	10 (33.33)	1(14.29)
		Own resources by NGO		
5	Mode of payment of cooking cost	In cash	3(10.00)	-
		Through Bank	27(90.00)	7(100.00)

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

2.5;. Social Equity;

The analysis on discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students for the sampled primary and upper primary schools has been presented in table 2.6. The discrimination based on gender or caste or community in cooking or serving or seating arrangement has been observed in only 5 primary schools. It has been observed that in 27 sample primary schools and in 4 sample upper primary schools were having sitting arrangement in line for taking mid day meal. It has also been found that in all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by the helpers.

Table-2.6: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	5	25ss	-	7	
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Serving the meal				
		By teachers				
		By cooks/helpers	30	-	7	-
		Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	27		4	
		Tatptti				

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

2.6. Variety of Menu;

In terms of the variety of food the analysis revealed that around 90 per cent primary schools and 86 percent upper primary schools were displaying weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. It further found that 80 per cent sample upper primary schools and 86 per cent sample primary schools followed weakly menu. As for as the decision of menu was concern in 67 per cent upper primary schools and in around 86 per cent primary schools the teachers were deciding the menu. However in 33

per cent of primary schools and 14 upper primary schools the village pradhans were deciding the menu. Cooks were no where concerned with the menu of MDM. Surprisingly, it has been found that 20 per cent primary schools and 14 per cent upper primary schools were not serving MDM according to the menu. But such primary and upper primary schools on the day of visit were 10 percent and 14 percent respectively. Serving of same food daily was also in these only. In 60 per cent primary schools and 86 per cent upper primary schools the daily manu of MDM was rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables..

Table-2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27 (90.00)	3 (10.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)
2	Weakly menu followed		24 (80.00)	6 (20.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	20 (66.67)		6(85.71)	
		Sabhasad				
		Pradhan	10 (33.33)		1 (14.29)	
		Principle				
		Schools				
		NGO				
4	MDM was served according to menu	Cook				
			24 (80.00)	6 (20.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily			6 (20.00)		1 (14.29)
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		27 (90.00)	3 (10.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/vegetables		18 (60.00)	12 (40.00)	6(85.71)	1 (14.29)

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

2.7. Quality and Quantity of Meal;

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of the district. It has been found that the children in 96 per cent sample primary schools and 86 per cent sample upper primary schools were satisfied with quality of food.. At the same time in the students of one primary school informed us that they were not satisfied with MDM because the meal was not testy. Similarly in one upper primary school it was found that the meal was not testy as well quantity was not sufficient. None of the school authority could suggest any suggestion for improving the quality of meal. Also the children of one primary school reported that they get inadequate quantity of food as it was inadequately supplied by the pradhan to the school. (Table-7.1).

Table-2.8: Quality of Meal & reasons and suggestions of improving

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	29 (96.00)	1 (4.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)	
2	No. of schools in which children were not satisfied with the quality of meal	1		1		
3	If no satisfied then reason	Meal was not tasteful				
		Repeation of food				
		Menu based food is not provided				
		Lack of nutrition in MDM				
		Quality of MDM is not better	1		1	
		Not provided food by Gram pradhan	1			
4	Suggestion for improving he quality of meal	1)				
		2)				
		3)				
		4)				

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

2.8. Supplementary Information;

In matter related to the pattern of the check of health of the children the study that the health card was maintained for children in 30 percent primary and 57 percent upper primary schools. The health check up of children was being carried out twice in a month in a majority of both primary and upper primary schools. In terms of proving micronutrient medicines to the children the study found a majority of children of 30 percent primary and 57 percent upper primary schools were given the iron tabulates. However the children were not aware about which department had given medicines to them.

Table-2.9: Number of schools in which child health was checked

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		9 (30.00)	4 (57.14)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	7 (23.33)	4 (57.14)
		Two time	2 (6.66)	
		More than two time		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	9(30.00)	4(57.14)
		Folic acid		
		Vitamin A dosage	9 (30.00)	
		De-worming		
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	na	na
		How many time	5/1/2/1	1/-/-/1

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

9. Status of cooks;

2.9 Supplementary Information

Looking into the status of cooks in different aspects of MDM the study found that cooks were cooking mid day meal in all the primary schools and in 86 per cent upper primary schools department's. It has also found that in 1 primary school the mid day meal has been cooked by VEC. In all the upper primary schools and in 97 per cent primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Only in one primary school the students were serving the mid day meal to other students. Further, it has been found that in 77 per cent sample primary schools and in all the upper primary schools the cooks have been appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 82 cooks in primary schools, over 90 percent of them were females and remaining 10 percent were men cooks. In upper primary schools the proportion of female cook was 86 percent as against 14 percent male cooks. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 both in primary schools and upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 73 per cent of primary schools and 71 per cent in upper primary schools. On the other hand 27 per cent primary schools and 29 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash. The payment of these cooks was regular in 73 per cent primary schools and 71 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by General and SC communities. .

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be made through cheque not by cash and should be well in time. At the time of appointment of cooks, care should be taken that the representation of all social categories should be equal.

Table-2.10: Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	30 (100.00)	6 (85.71)
		VEC		1(14.29)
		PRI		
		SHG		
		NGO		
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	29(96.67)	7(100.00)
		Teachers		
		Students	1(3.33)	
		Others (NGO)		
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms		23(76.67)	7(100.00)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	8 (9.76)	3(14.29)
		Female	74(90.24)	18(85.71)
5	Monthly salary of cook		1000	1000
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	8(26.67)	2(28.57)
		Through Bank	22(73.33)	5(71.43)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	22(73.33)	5(71.42)
		No	8(26.67)	2(28.57)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	19(23.17)	3(14.29)
		ST	3(3.65)	1(4.76)
		OBC	29(35.37)	6(28.57)
		Minority	2(2.44)	1(4.76)
		Others(GEN)	29(35.37)	10(47.62)

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

2.10. Infrastructure;

Information related to different facilities of kitchen in primary and upper primary schools in Basti district has been given in table 2.11. It has been found that the pucca kitchen was available in 6 upper primary schools and 25 primary schools. Out of them, 25 primary schools and 6 upper primary schools had kitchen with store and 5 primary schools and 1 upper primary school had only kitchen.. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under different schemes. 27 primary and 5 upper primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme, 3 primary schools and 2 upper

primary schools have been constructed under DUDA scheme .(Table-10.1).

Table-2.11: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of school in which pacca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	25	6
		Only kitchen	5	1
2	No. of school in which pacca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	25	6
		Only kitchen	5	1
3	No. of school in which pacca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store		
		Only kitchen		
4	No. of school in which pacca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	-	
		SSA	27	5
		Others(DUDA)	3	2
5	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1		
		2		
6	Under Construction		-	-
7	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-
8	Not Sanctioned			
9	Any other specify			

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

Further the study indicated that in 29 primary schools and in 100 per cent of sampled upper primary schools the cooking of mid day meal was being done in the kitchen. Also, the maximum 37 per cent of primary schools were keeping there food grain in the store room while in highest numbers of 43 percent upper primary schools it was being kept in the house of pradhans. The. potable water for cooking and drinking purposes in all the primary schools and upper primary schools and a majority of 47 primary schools were using fuel wood in cooking. As against of it a majority of 43 per upper primary schools were using LPG for cooking (Table-10.2).

Table-2.12: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	29	7
		Additional classrooms		
		Open place within the campus of schools		
		Out side the schools		
		Nearest in UPS		
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	11(36.67)	1(14.29)
		2)Kotedar home	1(3.33)	3(42.86)
		3)Pradhan home	11(33.36)	
		4)Classroom		
		5)School	5(16.67)	3(42.86)
		6)Principle room		
		7)NGO		
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		30	7
3	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	26(86.67)	4(57.14)
		Insufficient	4(13.33)	3(42.86)
		Nothing		
4	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	9(30.00)	3(42.86)
		Kerosene oil		
		Firewood	14(46.66)	2(28.57)
		LPG and firewood	7(23.33)	2(28.57)
		Others		

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

2.11. Safety and Hygiene;

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.

Table-2.13: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	19	10		5	2	
2	Safely	18	11		5	2	
3	Hygiene	16	13		5	2	

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

In matter related to encouragement of manner among the children the study found that the children of all the primary and upper primary schools were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal. But the children only 27 primary and 4 upper primary schools were receiving mid day meal through standing in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in only 5 primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in all the primary and upper primary schools.

It may be suggested that care must be taken by the district authority that all schools of the district should be safe from any hazard. And school authorities should make sure that water should be conserve for the cleaning of utensils

Table-2.14: Children encourage to manner

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	30	7
2	Children received MDM in 'Q'	27	4
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	5	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	30	7

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

2.12. Community Participation and Awareness;

The pattern of the participation of different communities (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness towards mid-day-meal programme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired further. It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. Only in 3 primary schools as against 4 upper primary schools the parents were not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. Also, in 5 upper primary schools and 6 primary schools the panchayat members were not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level.

It may be suggested that the parents as well as the PRIs should be encouraged to participate in MDM programmes by the head masters of schools.

Table-2.15: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	20	2	2	-	5	1	1	1
2	Satisfactory	10	25	22	14	2	2	1	1
3	Unsatisfactory		3	6	16	-	4	5	5

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

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) in monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme of primary and upper primary schools has been presented in table-2.16.. It revealed that the principals and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. Only in 3 primary and 4 upper primary schools the parents were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. At the same time the in 6 primary and 2 upper

primary schools the VEC members were not participating. The participation of panchayat members and urban bodied was seen very poor in this context in 13 primary and 2 upper primary schools.

Table-2.16: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Princip le/Teac hers	Pa re nts	VEC s	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Princip le/Teac hers	Pare nts	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	18	6	3	2	5	1	5	5
2	Satisfactory	12	21	21	15	2	2	-	-
3	Unsatisfactory	-	3	6	13	-	4	2	2

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

2.13. Roster was not maintained in any sampled PS and UPS;

It has been found that in 43 percent each primary and upper primary schools the community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Basti district. Around 90 per cent parents and community members of primary schools and 86 per cent parents and community members of upper primary schools were aware about the supervision of MDM programme up to good and satisfactory level. It has also been observed that the quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 90 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools. The community members were having awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme in a majority of 90 per cent of primary schools and all the upper primary schools up to good and satisfactory level (Table-13.1).

Table-2.17: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	13(43.33)	3(42.86)	
2	Parents/community members aware	Poor	3(10.00)	1(14.29)
		Satisfaction	24(80.00)	6(85.71)
		Good	3(10.00)	-
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Poor	6(20.00)	1(14.29)
		Satisfaction	21(70.00)	6(85.71)
		Good	2(6.67)	-
		Very good	1(3.33)	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	2(6.67)	-
		Satisfactory	17(56.67)	3(42.86)
		Good	5(16.67)	-
		Average	6(20.00)	4(57.14)

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

2.14. Source of Awareness about the MDM scheme;

The teachers were found as a major source of awareness of community about the MDM programme. In addition to this source school children flowed by villagers, friends and relatives happened to be source of information in this regard in both the categories of schools.. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were information media like news paper, radio and television etc.

Table-2.18: Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	4	3
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	11	-
3	Teacher	30	7
4	School (where children studying)	26	7
5	Radio	-	-
6	Television	-	-
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-

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

2.15. Inspection and Supervision of MDM;

As far as the inspection and supervision of MDM was concerned we observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done in 47 per cent primary schools and in 14 per cent upper primary schools by different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by block resource coordinator, which he has covered 33 per cent of primary schools and more than 86 per cent of upper primary schools. The second most highest inspection has been made by block authorities followed by district authority. Frequency of inspections has been mostly often in a majority of 43 percent primary and 86 percent upper primary schools. The remarks were mainly made in terms of MDM food cleanness by these authorities.

Table-2.19: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		14(46.67)	1(14.29)
2	Post name of Inspection	NPRCC	9(30.00)	-
		ABRCC	-	-
		BRCC	4(13.33)	-
		ABSA	10(33.33)	6(85.71)
		BSA	1(3.33)	-
		Other(Tehsil)	6(20.00)	-
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	5(16.67)	-
		Tahsil		-
		Block/NRC	13(43.33)	1(14.29)
		NPRC	2(6.66)	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	3(10.00)	-
		Fortnightly	-	-
		Monthly	4(13.33)	-
		Often	13(43.33)	6(85.71)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1)Menu biased food	8(26.67)	-
		2) MDM food cleanness /shudh/	5(16.67)	1(14.29)

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

2.16. IMPACT OF MDM;

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sampled primary and sampled upper primary schools have been examined in table 2.20. It has been found that the condition of enrollment and attendance of students have improved. As a result of MDM scheme in all the primary schools and in 43 percent upper primary schools. Also, the impact of this scheme had favoured in attendance of students in 67 percent primary schools and 43 percent upper primary schools of the district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in 60 percent primary schools and 14 percent upper primary schools of the district (Table-16.1).

Table-2.20: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	30(100.00)	3(42.86)
		Attendance of student	20(66.67)	3(42.86)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	18(60.00)	1(14.29)
		Any other (specify)		

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

2.17. Views of Investigator on other issues on MDM implementation;

Finally the study has incorporated the views of Investigator on other issues on MDM implementation. In this context it was observed that 53 percent primary schools and all the upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. But, only 14 percent upper primary schools and 17 percent primary schools were providing menu biased food to their students. Menu based food was not provided to the children in any primary schools and around 10 per cent primary and 14 percent upper primary schools. It has further been observed that the testy food has been provided to the students of 27 percent primary and 86 percent upper primary schools. It also depicted

that the sitting arrangement of students according to class and in line at the time of MDM time was in only 57 percent upper primary schools.

Table-2.22: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	16 (53.33)	7 (100.00)
2	Menu biased food provided to child	5 (16.67)	1(14.29)
3	No Menu biased food provided to child	3(10.00)	1 (14.29)
4	Testy food provided in MDM	8(26.67)	6((85.71)
5	Good Behaviors in a each other		
6	Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line		4 (57.14)
7	No Discrimination in students		
8	Good facilities serving by cook		
9	2 months not provided of MDM Facilities		
10	Lack of Nutrition		

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

CHAPTER-III

CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 30 primary, 7 upper primary schools and 3 KGBVs in district Basti. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM was being implemented the following facts have merged.

i. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal was well maintained in both primary and upper primary schools. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were also 58.08 per cent in primary schools and 53.10 per cent in upper primary schools. Even based on heads counting the number of student actually availing MDM were 57.04 per cent for primary schools and 47.93 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 60.96 per cent students of primary schools and 62.74 per cent students of upper primary students had taken mid-day-meal. So a difference of 1.04 per cent of student in primary schools and a difference of 5.17 per cent of students in upper primary schools have been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register

ii. A very high proportion of 90 percent primary and 86 percent upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly. But, 3 primary and 1 upper primary school had been receiving delivery of food grains late by one month. Buffer stock was main tend in around 67 per cent of primary schools and 57 per cent of upper primary schools. Supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in more than 87 per cent primary schools and all the upper primary schools and the supply was available at the school gate in 53 per cent of primary schools and 71 per cent of upper primary schools. In 26 primary schools and 6 upper primary schools the food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan.

iii. A high majority of 63 percent sample primary and 86 percent upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. In 90 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank. The mode of payment of cooking was cash in only 10 per cent sampled primary schools.

iv. Discrimination based on gender or caste or community in cooking or serving or seating arrangement has been observed in only 5 primary schools. It has been observed that in 27 sample primary schools and in 4 sample upper primary schools were having sitting arrangement in line for taking mid day meal. It has also been found that in all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by the helpers.

v. Around 90 per cent primary schools and 86 percent upper primary schools were displaying weakly menu at noticeable place of the school.

And, 80 per cent upper primary schools and 86 per cent primary schools followed weakly menu. In 67 per cent upper primary schools and in around 86 per cent primary schools the teachers were deciding the menu. However in 33 per cent of primary schools and 14 upper primary schools the village pradhans were deciding the menu. Cooks were no where concerned with the menu of MDM. Surprisingly, it has been found that 20 per cent primary schools and 14 per cent upper primary schools were not serving MDM according to the menu.

vi. The children in 96 per cent sample primary schools and 86 per cent sample upper primary schools were satisfied with quality of food.. At the same time the students of one primary and one upper primary school were not satisfied with MDM because the meal was not testy. Also the children of one primary school reported that they get inadequate quantity of food as it was inadequately supplied by the pradhan to the school.

vii. The health card was maintained for children in 30 percent primary and 57 percent upper primary schools. The health check up of children was being carried out twice in a month in a majority of both primary and upper primary schools. A majority of children of 30 percent primary and 57 percent upper primary schools were given the iron tabulates.

viii. Cooks were cooking mid day meal in all the primary schools and in 86 per cent upper primary schools department's. In all the upper primary schools and in 97 per cent primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. In 77 per cent sample primary schools and in all the upper primary schools the cooks have been appointed as per government norms. Over 90 percent of cooks were females in primary and 86 percent in upper primary schools. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 both in

primary schools and upper primary schools. The mode of payment was through bank in 73 per cent of primary schools and 71 per cent in upper primary schools. The payment of these cooks was regular in 73 per cent primary schools and 71 per cent in upper primary schools. The maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by General and SC communities.

ix. The pucca kitchen was available in 6 upper primary schools and 25 primary schools. Out of them, 25 primary schools and 6 upper primary schools had kitchen with store and 5 primary schools and 1 upper primary school had only kitchen..

x. In all primary and upper primary schools the cooking of mid day meal was being done in the kitchen. Also, the maximum 37 per cent of primary schools were keeping there food grain in the store room while in highest numbers of 43 percent upper primary schools it was being kept in the house of pradhans. The. potable water for cooking and drinking purposes was available in all the primary and upper primary schools and a majority of 47 primary schools were using fuel wood in cooking.

xi. The environment, safety and hygiene components were found either good or satisfactory in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district. The children of all the primary and upper primary schools were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal. But the children only 27 primary and 4 upper primary schools were receiving mid day meal through standing in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in only 5 primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in all the primary and upper primary schools.

xii. The principals and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. Only in 3 primary and 4 upper primary schools the parents were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. In 6 primary and 2 upper primary schools the VEC members were not participating. The participation of panchayat members and urban bodied was seen very poor.

xiii. The community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Basti district. Around 90 per cent parents and community members of primary schools and 86 per cent parents and community members of upper primary schools were aware about the supervision of MDM programme. The quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 90 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools. The teachers were found as a major source of awareness of community about the MDM programme

xiv. A regular inspection of the MDM food was done in 47 per cent primary schools and in 14 per cent upper primary schools by different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by block resource coordinator, which he has covered 33 per cent of primary schools and more then 86 per cent of upper primary schools.. The remarks were mainly made in terms of MDM food cleanness by these authorities.

xv. The MDM scheme has improved the level of enrollment and attendance of students in all the primary schools and in 43 percent upper primary schools. Also, the impact of this scheme had favored in

attendance of students in 67 percent primary schools and 43 percent upper primary schools of the district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in 60 percent primary schools and 14 percent upper primary schools of the district

xvi. Incorporated the views of investigators on other issues on MDM implementation it was observed that 53 percent primary schools and all the upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. But, only 14 percent upper primary schools and 17 percent primary schools were providing menu biased food to their students. It has further been observed that the testy food has been provided to the students of 27 percent primary and 86 percent upper primary schools. It also depicted that the sitting arrangement of students according to class and in line at the time of MDM time was in only 57 percent upper primary schools.

Districts – Shrawati

PREFACE

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Shrawasti as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated.

I am thankful to our director Prof. A.K. Singh, for his support during the conduct of the studies. Finally our team members Mohd. Zubair Akhtar, Mr. Brindra Prasad, Mr. Sashikant Singh and Mr. Rakesh Srivastava deserved to be congratulated for there untiring efforts in the completion of the field survey, data entry, tabulation as well as word processing of the report.

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June 2011.

P.S. Garia

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Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Shrawasti

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

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

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Shrawasti district as shown in Table-1.1.

Table- 1.1-a: Number of Sample Schools, District Shrawasti

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Jamunaha	7	2	10
2	Harihar pur Rani	7	2	10

3	Ikauna	8	2	10
4	Gilaula	5	4	10
	Total	27	10	40

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

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 37 sample schools selected from Shrawasti district, out of which 27 are Primary Schools and 10 are Upper Primary Schools. The care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

Table- 1.1-b: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Shrawasti

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Chaubeydeeh	PS	Forest
2	Begampur	PS	S.C
3	Jogia	PS	Natural Calamity
4	Baijnath Purwa	PS	Natural Calamity
5	Jamunaha II	PS	C.W.S.N
6	Mahru Murtiha	PS	Gender Gap
7	Mogla	PS	S.C
8	Bhinga II	PS	Gender Gap
9	Tedwa Bankatwa	PS	C.W.S.N, Gender Gap
10	Bankatwa II	PS	S.C
11	Baguraiya	PS	Natural Calamity
12	Badai Purwa	PS	Gender Gap
13	Pure Gopal Singh	PS	S.C, Gender Gap
14	Chakwa	PS	Forest, S.C
15	Dingra Joat	PS	Natural Calamity, C.W.S.N,
16	Bagha	PS	Natural Calamity
17	Akbar Pur	PS	Gender Gap
18	Mohd. Pur Raja	PS	Gender Gap
19	Majhauwa Sumal	PS	Gender Gap
20	Khargu Pur	PS	S.C
21	Madara	PS	S.C
22	Katra Gulhariya	PS	Special Training
23	Oraiyya Nidhan	PS	S.C
24	Mohraniya	PS	Gender Gap, C.W.S.N,
25	Khuruhari	PS	Gender Gap
26	Rampur Paida	PS	C.W.S.N,
27	Dikauli I	PS	Gender Gap
28	Jamunaha	UPS	Gender Gap, Computer
29	Lalpur Harideeh	UPS	Computer
30	Laxmanpur Itwariya	UPS	Minority
31	Bandraha South	UPS	Gender Gap
32	Kanya Katra	UPS	N.P.E.G.E.L, C.W.S.N,
33	Katra Gulhariya	UPS	Computer
34	Turhani Shrawasti	UPS	Special Training

35	Akara	UPS	S.C, N.P.E.G.E.L
36	Gopal Pur	UPS	S.C
37	Ratna Pur	UPS	Gender Gap, C.W.S.N, N.P.E.G.E.L

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Shrawasti

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II Findings

2.1 Regularity in serving meal

The mid day meal programme was being implemented in all the primary and upper primary schools in the district. When mid day meal is prepared is distributed hot to the children in both categories of our sample schools. As shown in table no.2.1 that 4 (15.0 percent) primary and 1(10.0 percent) upper primary schools were not serving food regularly. These primary and upper primary schools belong to block Ikauna (PS Majhoua Sumal & Khargupur), block Hariharpur Rani (PS Tendwa Bankatwa & Bankatwa II) and UPS Laxmanpur Itwariya of Hariharpur Rani block. Non availability of food grains and conversion cost were two main reasons for irregularity of MDM distribution. (Please see table no.2.1 and 2.2)

Table-2.1: Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal in MDM

Sl.No.	Regularity in serving meal	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	Not always	Yes	Not always
1	According to Students	23(85.9)	4(14.8)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
2	According to Teachers	23(85.9)	4(14.8)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
3	According to Parents	23(85.9)	4(14.8)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
4	According to MDM Register	23(85.9)	4(14.8)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
	Total No. of Schools	27(100.0)		10(100.0)	

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

Table-2.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		1	2	1	2
		Food grain was not available	Conversion cost was not available on time	Food grain was not available	Conversion cost was not available on time
1	According to Students	3	1	0	1
2	According to Teachers	3	1	0	1
3	According to Parents	3	1	0	1
4	According to MDM Register	3	1	0	1

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

2.2 Trends of MDM

The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sampled primary and in 10 sampled upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head count of the children availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.3 indicates that 4756 students were enrolled in 27 sampled primary and 1317 were enrolled in sampled upper primary schools of Shrawasti district. Out of these enrolled children 55.3 per cent students of primary schools and 43.9 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 40.0 per cent in primary schools and 42.0 per cent in upper primary schools, but it has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were 40.0 per cent in primary schools and 39.0 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 39.0 per cent students of primary schools and 39.3 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-meal. So a difference of 1.0 per cent of student in primary schools and a difference of 0.3 per cent of students in upper primary schools have been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.

Table-2.3: Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	4756	1317
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	1931 (40.6)	532 (40.4)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2628 (55.3)	578 (43.9)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	1904 (40.0)	553 (42.0)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1894 (40.0)	511 (39.0)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	1853 (39.0)	517 (39.3)
7	Total No. of Sampled Schools	27	10

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

3.1 Regularity in supply of Food Grains

Table 3.1 shows the regularity in delivering food grains in schools. It has been found that almost 88.9 percent sampled primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. In upper primary schools 90 per cent sampled upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly. It has been noted that only 1 upper primary school (UPS Luxmanpur Itwariya of Hariharpur Rani Block) was receiving delivery of food grains late by 1 month. In 3 primary schools namely Bankatwa II and Tendwa Bankatwa of Hariharpur Rani Block and Mohraniya of Jamunaha Block the delivery of ration was delayed 20 days to 1.5 months. The reason of this delay were ration not received from district, fair price shop on time and Pradhan had not provided ration on time. It has also been found that buffer stock was maintained in 37.0 per cent of primary schools and 20.0 per cent of upper primary schools. It has also observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in more than 85 percent primary schools and cent percent upper primary schools. The delivery of food grains was made at the school gate in 37.0 percent of primary schools and 60.0 percent of upper primary schools. In around 82.0 percent primary schools and 75 percent upper primary schools food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan. In 11.7 primary school and 25.0 upper primary schools food

grains were placed in fair price shop. The quality of food grains was found good in 66.7 percent primary as-well-as in 80 percent upper primary schools of district Shrawasti.

Table-3.1: Regularity in delivering food grains at school

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		24 (88.9)	3 (11.1)	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	20(1)		0	
		Months (Average)	1.5(2)		1	
3	Reasons for delay	1. Ration not receiver from district	1		0	
		2. Fair price shop dealer not provide ration on time	1		0	
		3. Pradhan not provide ration	1		1	
4	Buffer stock maintained for one month requirement		10 (37.0)	17 (63.0)	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		23 (85.2)	4 (14.8)	10 (100)	0
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		10 (37.0)	17 (63.0)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	1(5.9)		0	
		Gram Pradhan Houses	14(82.4)		3(75.0)	
		Implementing (NGO)	0		0	
		Fair price shop	2(11.7)		1(25.0)	
		Store room	0		0	
8	Quality of food grain	Good	18(66.7)		8(80.0)	
		Bad	9(33.3)		2(20.0)	

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

4.1 Cost of Cooking Received

Table No. 4.1 depicts that around 96.0 percent sampled primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. Only one sampled upper primary school (Luxmanpur Itwariya of hariharpur Rani Block) received last cooking cost late by 3 months. It has also been found that in cent per cent primary schools and upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank. (Table-4.1).

It is advisable that it should be ensured by district authorities, that cooking cost must be arranged to all schools well in advance, so that MDM programme could run uninterrupted.

Table-4.1: Advance cost of cooking received by schools/Implementing agency regularly

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which conversion cost received in advance and regular		26(96.3)	9(90.0)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	15	0
		Months	0	3
3	Reasons of delay	1. Bank account not transferred	0	0
		2. Not delivered by department	1	1
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	0	0
		No Arrangement	1	1
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	0	0
		Through Bank	27(100.0)	10(100.0)

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

5.1 Social Equity

It was enquired from the sample primary and upper primary schools about any sort of discrimination being practiced on the lines of caste/gender and religion in serving MDM in the district. It was reported from all the primary and upper primary school of the district that there is no such discrimination in the sample schools of the district. In our sample primary and upper primary schools children were sitting in queue when eating

mid day meal. In all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal was served by cooks/helpers.

Table-5.1: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		0	27(100.0)	0	10
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	0		0	
		By cooks/helpers	27(100.0)		10(100.0)	
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Queue	25(92.6)		9(90.0)	
		Tatptti (Queue)	2(7.4)		1(10.0)	

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

6. Variety of Menu

The Government circulates the weekly menu which has to be followed regularly by all schools. Infact each school has to paint this menu on their school wall as well. In our sample 23(85.2) primary and 9(90.0percent) upper primary school has displayed weekly menu at noticeable place. The weekly menu is developed by the government and its main aim is to provide a balanced and nutrient diet to children with variety so that child keep getting different items to eat. It is affirmative that 19(70.4percent) primary and 9(90.0 percent) upper primary schools were following the weekly menu and serving the mid day meal daily. As far as the decision of menu is concern in 70.4 percent primary schools and in 70.0 percent upper primary schools village pradhans' are deciding the menu. In around 26.0 percent of primary schools and 30.0 percent of upper primary schools depending upon the decision of principal/headmaster and teachers regarding the menu. It has been found that 29.6 percent primary schools and 10 per cent upper primary schools were not serving MDM according to the menu. Out of these schools only 7.4 per cent primary schools and 10.0 percent upper primary schools were providing same type of food daily to the students. On the day of our visit to these sampled schools we have

found that in 8 (29.6 percent) sampled primary schools and in 2 (20.0 percent) sampled upper primary school; MDM was not served according to menu. Around 70.0 percent primary schools and 80.0 percent upper primary schools include rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM (Table-6.1)

Table-6.1: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		23(85.2)	4(14.8)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
2	Weakly menu followed		19(70.4)	8(29.6)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	1(3.7)	-	2(20.0)	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	19(70.4)	-	7(70.0)	-
		Principal	6(22.2)	-	1(10.0)	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook	1(3.7)	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		19(70.4)	8(29.6)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		2(7.4)	25(92.6)	1(10.0)	9(90.0)
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		22(81.5)	5(18.5)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables		19(70.4)	8(29.6)	8(80.0)	2(20.0)

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

7.1 Quality and quantity of MDM

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of the district. It has been found that around 70.0 percent sampled primary schools and 90.0 percent sampled upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been conformed by making inquiry directly to the children. It has also been found that in around 30.0 percent primary schools and 10.0

percent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with quality of MDM. In primary schools where the students informed us that they were not satisfied with MDM because in 3 primary schools meal was not tasty due to poor spices and vegetables, in 2 primary school food was not provided as per menu and in 2 primary schools quantity of MDM was less then the prescribed norms. Similarly in upper primary school it was found that the meal was not tasty due to lack of spices and vegetables. For the improvement of MDM 4primary and 1 upper primary school authority suggested that conversion cost should be provided timely while 4 primary school authorities felt that more spices should be provided so that MDM could be more tasty. Lastly in 4 primary schools authority suggested that menu should fallowed.(Table-7.1).

Table-7.1 Quality of Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		20(74.1)	7(25.9)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
2	No. of schools in which children were not satisfied with the quality of meal		20(74.1)	7(25.9)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
3	If no satisfied then reason	Meal was not tasteful/poor spices & vegetables	3(11.1)	-	1(10.0)	-
		Repetition of food	0	-	0	-
		Food is not provided as per menu	2(7.4)	-	0	-
		Quantity of MDM is not better	2(7.4)	-	0	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1) Conversion cost should provided timely	4(14.8)	-	1(10.0)	-
		2) More spices should be provided	4(14.8)	-	0	-
		3) Food should be provided as per menu	6(22.4)	-	0	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Shrawasti, U.P.
: Figures in brackets denote percentages.

8.1 Supplementary Information

It is very disappointing that only 2 sampled primary schools have maintained health cards for each student. One time health check up was done only in 2 primary and 3 upper primary schools by ANM. Iron tablets and de-worming medicine was provided to the children of 5 primary and 3 upper primary schools.

Table-8.1: Number of schools in which child health was checked

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school	2	0	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	2	3
		Two time	0	0
		More than two time	0	0
3	Whether children are given micronutrients and medicine periodically	Iron	3	2
		Folic acid	0	0
		Vitamin A dosage	0	0
		De-worming	2	1
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom Doctor	0	0
		How many time ANM	2	2
		Once in a month	0	0
		Two times in a year	0	0

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

9.1 Information About Cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sampled primary and upper primary schools was collected in Shrawasti district. It has been found that in 25 (92.60 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 9 (90.0 percent) sampled upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. It has also found that in 2 (7.4 per cent) primary schools and 1 upper primary school mid day meal has been cooked by cooks appointed by Pradhan. In cent per cent primary and in 90.0 per cent upper primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Only in 1 sampled upper primary schools students were serving mid day meal. It has been found that in 92.6 per cent sampled primary schools and 90.per cent sampled upper primary schools cooks have been appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 75cooks of sampled primary schools 73 cooks were females while 2 were male. In upper primary schools all 29 cooks

were female. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 in both categories of schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 92.6 per cent of primary schools and 90.0 per cent in upper primary schools. On the other hand 7.4 per cent primary schools and 10.0 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash. The payment of these cooks was regular in cent per cent primary schools as well as in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, General and Minority (Table-9.1).

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be made through cheque not by cash. At the time of appointment of cooks, care should be taken that the representation of all social categories should be equal.

Table-9.1: Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Departmental Cook	25(92.6)	9(90.0)
		VEC	0	0
		PRI	0	0
		SHG	0	0
		NGO	0	0
		Contract cooks	2(7.4)	1(10.0)
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27(100.0)	9(90.0)
		Teachers	0	0
		Students	0	1(10.0)
		Others (NGO)		
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms		25(92.6)	9(90.0)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	2(2.7)	0
		Female	73(97.3)	29(100.0)

5	Monthly salary of cook (Rs)		1000	1000
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	2(7.4)	1(10.0)
		Through Bank	25(92.6)	9(90.0)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		No	0	0
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	25(33.3)	9(31.0)
		ST	0	0
		OBC	33(44.0)	13(44.8)
		Minority	1(1.3)	0
		Others(GEN)	16(20.4)	7(24.2)

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

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentages.

10.1 Infrastructure

Table 10.1 shows the infrastructure of kitchens in sampled primary and upper primary schools. It has been found that 80.0 percent sampled upper primary 81.5 primary schools were having pucca kitchen. Out of these 22 primary schools 6 primary schools having kitchen with store and 16 primary schools were having only kitchen. Out of 10 upper primary schools 2 were having kitchen-cum store and 6 is having only kitchen. In both categories of schools all kitchen/kitchen cum store were found in use. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under SSA scheme. (Table-10.1).

Table-10.1: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available or not		22(81.5)	5(18.5)	8(80.0)	2(20.0)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	6 (22.2)	21 (77.8)	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)
		Only kitchen	16 (59.3)	11 (40.7)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed	Kitchen-cum-store	6 (22.2)	21 (77.8)	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)

	and in use	Only kitchen	16 (59.3)	1 (3.7)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)
4	No. of school in which pacca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum- store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pacca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	-	-	-	-
		SSA	22 (81.5)	-	8 (80.00)	-
		Others	-	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		5(18.5)	-	2(20.0)	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

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

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentages.

It has been found that in 81.5 per cent of sampled primary schools and in 70.0 per cent of sampled upper primary schools were cooking mid day meal in the kitchen While 3 (11.1 percent) Primary and 2(20.0percent) upper primary schools MDM is prepared in open place within the school campus. It has been observed that the maximum 51.9 percent primary and 60 per cent upper primary schools were keeping their food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. Around 89.0 per cent primary schools and 90.0 per cent upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes. More then 66.0 per cent primary schools and 90.0 percent upper primary schools were having adequate number of utensils for cooking mid day meal. Around 89.0 per cent primary schools and 70.0 per cent upper primary schools were using firewood as fuel for cooking. Only 1 primary was using LPG for cooking while 2 primary and 3 upper primary schools using LPG and firewood for cooking MDM. (Table-10.2).

Table-10.2: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	22(81.5)	7(70.0)
		Additional classrooms	0	0
		Open place within the campus of schools	3(11.1)	2(20.0)
		Out side the schools	0	0
		Nearest in UPS	2(7.4)	1(10.0)
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	6(22.2)	0
		2)Kotedar home	4(14.8)	0
		3)Pradhan home	14(51.9)	6
		4)Classroom	0	0
		5)Additional room	3(11.1)	4
		6)Principle room	0	0
		7)NGO	0	0
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		24(88.9)	9(90.0)
3	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	18(66.7)	9(90.0)
		Insufficient	9(33.3)	1(10.0)
		Nothing	0	0
4	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	1(3.7)	0
		Kerosene oil	0	0
		Firewood	24(88.9)	7(70.0)
		LPG and firewood	2(7.4)	3(30.0)

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

11.1 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district. Only 1 primary school was not good from environment and 5 in safety point of views while 4 were not suited from hygiene purposes while 1 upper primary school was found unsatisfactory condition from the point of view of safety (Table-11.1).

Table-11.1: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	11(40.7)	16(59.3)	1(3.7)	5(50.0)	5(50.0)	0
2	Safety	8(29.6)	14(51.9)	5(18.5)	5(50.0)	4(40.0)	1(10.0)
3	Hygiene	10(37.0)	13(48.2)	4(14.8)	5(50.0)	5(50.0)	0

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

In 100 per cent sampled upper primary schools and in 74.1 per cent sampled primary schools children were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal, as well as to receive mid day meal in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 30.0 per cent sampled upper primary schools and 40.7 per cent in sampled primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe in around 89.0 percent and cent percent upper primary schools from fire hazard. (Table-11.2).

Care must be taken by the district authorities that all schools of the district should be safe from any hazard and school authorities should make sure that water should be conserved for the cleaning of utensils.

Table-11.2: Children encourage to manner

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	20(74.1)	10(100.0)
2	Children received MDM in 'Queue'	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	11(40.7)	3(30.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	24(88.9)	10(100.0)

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

12.1 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and its awareness towards mid-day-meal programme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that the principal and teachers of 20(70.4percent) primary and cent percent upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme. But in 7 (29.9percent) 7 primary schools teachers and headmaster participation in MDM supervision was found unsatisfactory. Parent's participation also not found satisfactory in 70.4 percent primary and 50.0 percent upper primary schools. The VEC role was found satisfactory in 90.0 percent upper primary schools and 56.0 percent primary schools. Panchayat members role were also not satisfactory in both categories of schools. (Table-12.1).

Table-12.1: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	7 (29.9)	0	1(3.7)	0	6 (60.0)	0	0	1 (10.0)
2	Satisfactory	13 (48.2)	8 (29.6)	14 (51.9)	2 (7.4)	4 (40.0)	5 (50.0)	9 (90.0)	3 (30.0)
3	Unsatisfactory	7 (29.9)	19 (70.4)	12 (44.4)	25 (92.6)	0	5 (50.0)	1 (10.0)	6 (60.0)

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) in monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme of primary and upper primary schools has been evaluated. It has been found that around 77.8 per cent principal and teachers of all sampled primary and upper primary schools were taking part

in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. In 6 (22.2 per cent) sampled primary schools parents were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme satisfactorily. VEC role was found to be satisfactory while the role of panchayat was not satisfactory in monitoring the MDM in both categories of schools. (Table-12.2).

Table-12.2: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Princip e/Teach ers	Parent s	VECs	Pancha yat/ Urban bodies	Princip e/Teach ers	Parent s	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	7 (25.9)	0	1 (3.7)	0	6 (60.0)	0	0	1 (10.0)
2	Satisfactory	14 (51.9)	9 (33.3)	15 (55.6)	2 (7.4)	4 (40.0)	7 (70.0)	9 (90.0)	2 (20.0)
3	Unsatisfactory	6 (22.2)	18 (66.7)	11 (40.7)	25 (92.6)	0	3 (30.0)	1 (10.0)	7 (70.0)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Shrawasti, U.P.
Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

13.1 Maintenance of Roster in Sampled PS and UPS

It has been found that in 11(40.7 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 2(20.0 per cent) sampled upper primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Shrawasti district. Around 89.0 per cent parents and community members of primary schools and 100.0 per cent parents and community members of upper primary schools were aware about the supervision of MDM programme. It has been observed that the quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 85.2 per cent primary schools and in 100.0 per cent upper primary schools. The community members were having awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme

in around 96.3 per cent of primary schools and 100.0 per cent of upper primary schools. (Table-13.1).

Table-13.1: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		11(40.7)	2(20.0)
2	Parents/community members aware	Poor	3(11.1)	0
		Satisfaction	21(77.8)	9(90.0)
		Good	3(11.1)	1(10.0)
		Very good	0	0
		Excellent	0	0
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Poor	4(14.8)	0
		Satisfaction	23(85.2)	7(70.0)
		Good	0	3(30.0)
		Very good	0	0
		Excellent	0	0
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	1(3.7)	0
		Satisfactory	24(88.9)	8(80.0)
		Good	2(7.4)	2(20.0)
		Average	0	0

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

14.1 Source of Awareness of community about the MDM scheme

Different sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that biggest source of awareness of community was teachers followed by student studying in concerned schools. The Other source of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were villagers, friends and relatives. (Table-14.1).

**Table-14.1: Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme
(multiple responses)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	0	0
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	21	8
3	Teacher	27	9

4	School (where children studying)	26	10
5	Radio	0	0
6	Television	0	0
7	Website	0	0

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

15.1 Inspection & Supervision

It has been observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done by educational authorities in cent percent sampled primary and upper primary schools. The maximum inspection has been done by block resource coordinator, who has covered 40.0 per cent of upper primary schools and more than 40.0 per cent of primary schools. The highest inspection has been made by block authorities followed by district authorities. Frequency of inspections was being carried out mainly fortnightly in primary schools and weekly in upper primary schools followed by monthly and often inspection. The authorities and visiting officer make remarks regarding menu based food and cleanliness of MDM ration. (Table-15.1).

Table-15.1 Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27(100.0)	10(100.0)
2	Post name of Inspection	NPRC	11(40.7)	4(40.0)
		ABRC	5(18.5)	0
		BRC	7(25.9)	2(20.0)
		ABSA	2(7.4)	3(30.0)
		BSA	1(3.7)	0
		Other (Pradhan)	1(3.7)	1(10.0)
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	0	0
		District	1(3.7)	0
		Block/BRC	15(55.6)	7(70.0)
		NPRC	11(40.7)	2(20.0)
		Daily	2(7.4)	0

4	Frequency of inspections	Weekly	6(22.2)	4(40.0)
		Fortnightly	14(51.9)	2(20.0)
		Monthly	2(7.4)	3(30.0)
		Often	3(11.1)	1(10.0)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food	8(29.6)	1(10.0)
		2) MDM Ration	4(14.8)	2(20.0)
		cleaniness /shudh/		

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

16.1 IMPACT OF MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sampled primary and sampled upper primary schools have also been examined. It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 20 (74.1 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 4 (40.0 per cent) sampled upper primary schools the condition of enrolment have improved. No impact of MDM, on enrollment was found in 7(25.9percent) primary schools and in 1(10.0percent) upper primary schools of Shrawasti district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in 19 (70.4 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 9 (90.0 per cent) sampled upper primary schools of the district. (Table-16.1).

Table-16.1 Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Improvement due to MDM in students	Enrollment of student	20(74.1)	7(25.9)	4(40.0)	1(10.0)
		Attendance of student	21(77.8)	6(22.2)	8(80.0)	2(20.0)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	19(70.4)	8(29.6)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
		Any other (specify)	0	0	0	0

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

Note: Figures in brackets denotes percentages.

17.1 Views of Investigator on other issues of MDM implementation

It has been observed by our investigators that 8 (29.6 per cent) sampled primary schools and 1 (10.0 per cent) sampled upper primary school have suggested that good quality rations be provided for MDM. 8 (29.6 per cent) primary schools and 1 (10.0 percent) upper primary schools have expressed the opinion for menu based food to their students because menu based food is not provided in these schools. It has been observed that tasty food has not been provided in 10 primary and 5 upper schools to the students therefore tasty food should be provided in both categories of the schools. In 7 primary schools and in 3 upper primary schools MDM is creating atmosphere of friendship among students. The seating arrangement in 10 primary (37.0 percent) and 4 (40.0 percent) upper primary schools was not found proper by our team and so food must be served in a proper queue. Investigator has observed in 15 (50.6percent) primary and 5(50.0percent) upper primary schools there was no any caste and creed discrimination among students. In 5(18.5percent) primary and 5(50percent) upper primary schools cooks were serving food properly. In 4 primaries and in 1 upper primary school MDM not provided regularly. It should be provided regularly so that children get nutrients. Lack of cooks non-availability of LPG, health card and non-availability of conversion cost on time are the problems in our sample schools. Therefore education department and MDM authority should take action in this direction. (Table-17.1) also depicts, that the sitting arrangement of students in the class, at the time of MDM time, facility in serving MDM and nutrients supplied to the students.

Table-17.1: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM ration	8(29.6)	1(10.0)
2	Menu based food provided to children	8(29.6)	1(10.0)
3	No Menu based food provided to children	8(29.6)	1(10.0)
4	Testy food provided in MDM	10(37.0)	5(50.0)
5	Good Friendship among Student	7(25.9)	3(30.0)
6	Seating arrangement in class-wise was in Queue	10(37.0)	4(40.0)

7	No caste and creed discrimination among students	15(55.6)	5(50.0)
8	Cooks serve food properly	5(18.5)	5(50.0)
9	MDM not provided regularly	4(14.8)	1(10.0)
10	Lack of Nutrition	8(29.6)	6(60.0)
11	Lack of cooks	2(7.4)	1(10.0)
12	Non availability of LPG	8(29.6)	2(20.0)
13	Non availability of Health Card	25(92.6)	10(100.0)
14	Non availability of Conversion cost on time	6(22.2)	2(20.0)

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

Chapter III

CONCLUSION

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Shrawasti as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- Hot cooked mid day meal distributed in all our sample primary and upper primary schools.
- In 4 (15.0 percent) primary and 1 (10.0percent) upper primary schools were not serving food regularly these primary and upper primary schools belongs to Ikuana block (Majhawa sumal and Khadakpur) Block Hariharpur Rani, (PS Tendwa Bankatwa and Bankatwa II) and UPS Laxmanpur Itwariya of Hariharpur Rani block..
- Non availability of food grains and conversion cost were two main reasons for irregularity of MDM distribution.
- As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 55.3 per cent in primary schools and 43.9 per cent in upper primary schools, but it has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually

availing MDM were 40.0 per cent in primary schools and 39.0 per cent in upper primary schools.

- It has been found that almost 88.9 percent sampled primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. In upper primary schools 90.0 per cent sampled upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly.
- It has been noted that in 1 upper primary school (UPS Laxmanpur Itwariya Hariharpur Rani Block) was receiving delivery of food grains late by 1 month. In 3 primary schools namely Bankatwa II and Tendwa Bankatwa of Hariharpur Rani Block and Mohraniya of Jamunaha Block the delivery of ration delayed 20 days to 1.5 months. The reasons of this delay were ration not received from district, fair price not provide ration on time and Pradhan had not provide ration.
- Discrimination was not found in cooking; serving of food and sitting arrangement of students in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of Shrawasti district.
- It has been observed that around 85.2 per cent primary schools and 90 percent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. 90.0 per cent sampled upper primary schools and 70.4 per cent sampled primary schools followed weakly menu.
- As far as the decision of menu is concern in 70.0 per cent upper primary schools and in around 70.0 per cent primary schools village Pradhans' are deciding the menu. In around 26.0 of primary schools and 30.0 percent of upper primary schools depending upon the decision of head masters and teachers..
- The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of the district. It has been found that around 70.0 per cent sampled primary schools and 90 per cent sampled upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students.

- It has also been found that around 70.0 per cent primary schools and 90.0 per cent upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to there children.
- Around 70.0 primary schools and 80.0 percent primary schools include rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM.
- It has been very disappointing only 2 sample primary schools have maintained health cards for each student. One time Health check up was done only in 2 primary and 3 upper primary schools by ANM.
- The information regarding the status of cooks in sampled primary and upper primary schools was collected in Shrawasti district. It has been found that in 25 (92.6 per cent) sampled primary schools and in 9 (90.0 per cent) sampled upper primary schools departmental cooks were cooking mid day meal.
- In cent per cent primary schools and in 90.0 per cent upper primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Out of a total 75 cooks of sampled primary schools 73 cooks were females and 2 cooks were male. In upper primary schools all 29 cooks were female.
- Monthly salary of cook was 1000 in both categories of the schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 92.6 per cent of primary schools and 90.0 per cent in upper primary schools.
- The payment of these cooks was regular in cent per cent primary schools as well as in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found that maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, General and Minority.
- It has been found that 80.0 percent upper primary and 81.5 percent primary schools were having pucca kitchen. In both category of schools all kitchen/kitchen cum store were found in use.

- It has been observed that the maximum 51.9 primary schools and 60.0 upper primary schools were keeping their food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans.
- Around 89.0 per cent primary schools and 90.0 per cent upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes.
- The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- It has been found that the principal and teachers of 20 (70.4percent) primary and cent percent upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. Also around 77.8 per cent principal and teachers of all sampled primary and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level.
- Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that biggest source of awareness of community was teachers of the schools followed by school children studying in concerned schools.
- The impact of MDM scheme was found positive. It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 20 (74.1 percent) sampled primary schools and in 4 (40.0percebt) sampled upper primary schools the condition enrollment have improved. Like wise in 77.8 percent primary and 80.0 percent upper primary schools children attendance of student has increased.