

2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT

OF

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, PUNE

(Monitoring Institution)

ON

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

PERIOD: 1st APRIL, 2011 TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 2011

DISTRICTS COVERED

- 1. JALNA**
- 2. BULDANA**
- 3. AKOLA**
- 4. WASHIM**

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Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared for four districts of Maharashtra showing the progress of the Mid-day-Meal in these districts till September 2011, during the year 2011-12. This report has been prepared on basis of the data collected from 40 schools which have been selected on the basis of criteria given by the Govt. of India and tools provided by the Govt. of India.

We are grateful to Ms. V. Radha (IAS), State Project Director, Maharashtra, Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, Shri M.R. Kadam, Director of Education (Primary) Maharashtra State and many officials and individuals at the State and District level who extended immense cooperation in the monitoring work, visits to the schools and data collection with respect to the tools prepared for the same.

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

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

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

Pune
30, October, 2011

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

**2nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Indian Institute of Education, Pune
(Monitoring Institution) on Mid day Meal for MAHARASHTRA
for the period from 1st April, 2011 to 30th September, 2011**

Chapter 1. General Information

Sl. No	Information	Details			
1.	Period of the report	1 st April, 2011 to 30 th September, 2011			
2.	No. of Districts allotted	4			
3.	Name of the District	1) Jalna 2) Buldana 3) Akola 4) Washim			
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District 1: (Jalna) 4-14 July,2011 District 2: (Buldana) 18-27 July,2011 District 3: (Akola) 2-12 August,2011 District 4: (Washim) 16-27 August,2011			
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)		Primary	Upper Primary	
		District 1: (Jalna)	1615	939	
		District 2: (Buldana)	1593	963	
		District 3: (Akola)	1096	650	
		District 4: (Washim)	873	533	
6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)		Primary	Upper Primary	
		District 1: (Jalna)	14	26	
		District 2: (Buldana)	15	25	
		District 3: (Akola)	17	23	
		District 4: (Washim)	16	24	
7.	Types of school visited	District-1 Jalna	District-2 Buldana	District-3 Akola	District-4 Washim
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Not yet started			
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	Not yet started			
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	8	8	8	8

d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	9	3	7	11
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	4	NA	NA	NA
f)	Schools having CWSN	16	20	25	16
g)	School covered under CAL programme	11	6	12	5
h)	KGBVs	3	NA	NA	NA
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	4	5	6	10
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	No			
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	awaited			
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	No			

12. Selection Procedure for schools

As per the Terms of Reference for monitoring of MDM programme by the Monitoring Institutes (2010-12), the following procedure was carried out for the selection of 40 schools in the districts.

The State authorities were approached by the monitoring institute and they were informed about the monitoring work assigned to the said institute. Similarly, the selection criteria fixed by the MDM authorities at the national level were communicated to them along with the monitoring visit plan for the 4 districts. The state authorities were requested to instruct the respective district authorities about the same and also to provide necessary information and arrangements.

All the concerned authorities from the 4 districts were instructed by the State Office about the school visits of the monitoring institute. Accordingly, the correspondence and discussion on telephone with DPOs had been initiated. A detailed visit plan along with the selection criteria of the schools had been sent well in advance to the respective district.

A meeting was organized at the respective district headquarters with the help of the district authorities to select the schools. This meeting was attended by the District authorities; BEOs, BRC Coordinators, MDM functionaries working at the block and district level and investigators of MI. The objectives of monitoring visit and the selection criteria and tools were discussed with them. Then the representatives from each block formed the

groups. A set of criteria was given to each group. As the block wise situation was different, all groups came up with the list comprised of uneven numbers. A comprehensive list was prepared by combining all the lists provided by the block representatives. The comprehensive list was discussed with the District Education Officer and finalized. The School Report Cards 2010-11 of each school given in the list were collected from DPO and a final list of 40 schools spread all over the blocks of the respective district was prepared that fulfilled all the criteria for selection. In consultation with the functionaries involved in the selection process of the schools, a detailed school visit plan was prepared for the respective block and followed by the monitoring visit to the urban schools.

At the end of day, the Nodal Officer and Investigators came together to share their experiences and difficulties they had in the process of data collection at the school. Under the guidance and day-to-day supervision of the Nodal Officer, the process of data collection of 40 schools was completed according to the monitoring visit plan for the 4 districts.



Selection of schools: Meeting of the District functionaries



Selection of schools: Meeting of the District functionaries

13. Selection Criteria for Schools

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

- a) Higher gender gap in enrolment
- b) Higher proportion of SC/ST students
- c) Low retention and higher dropout rate
- d) The school has a minimum of three CWSN
- e) The habitation where the school is located at has sizeable number of out of school children
- f) The habitations where the school is located at witnesses in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration
- g) The ward/unit of planning where the school is located at is known to have sizeable number of urban deprived children
- h) The school is located in a forest or far flung area
- i) The habitation where the school is located at witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity
- j) School covered under CAL Programme
- k) School sanctioned with civil works
- l) School from NPEGEL blocks and m) KGBVs

Chapter 2.

District Summary of the School Reports OF MDM

District 1. Jalna

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	37 schools and 3 KGBV were visited during 4-14 July 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 8 schools (21.62%).
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid day meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>Delay in delivering food grains was noticed in 8 schools (21.62%). The State has appointed a agency for supplying food grains including rice and condiments. The stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the agency therefore there was one month's additional stock in 30 schools.</p> <p>34 schools (91.89%) reported that food grains had been supplied as per the marked weight. 3 schools reported that same time the food grains were supplied in old ragged sack and also found less in weight. Further it was noticed that all schools did not have provision of weighing the food grains.</p> <p>The food grains were delivered at the door step in 36 schools (97.30%). In 34 schools the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 3 schools it was poor.</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST At SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. Though the bills were submitted in time due to administrative procedure its passing was delayed. The school head master had paid the advance from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it or he himself purchased things on credit and ensured that mid day meal programme continued. The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools.
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In most of the schools, the children were used to stand in queue and take the meals. Then they sat at school verandah or open shady place in groups.

6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	A weekly menu was not displayed at a place noticeable to community in 27 schools (72.97%). It was inside the head master's office stuck on wall, or cup-board. The State has given 4 different menu to all districts. It was observed that the prescribed menu given by the district was not being followed in 21 schools (56.76%).
7.	VARIETY OF FOOD:
	A variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu was found in 16 schools. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid day meal.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Quality of food was found to be good in 22 schools (59.46%). The quantity of food was found to be enough in all schools. In 34 schools (91.89%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid day meal.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	91.89 percent of schools had maintained a Health Card for each child. Health check up was found to be conducted annually in all schools. The State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	In 89 percent of schools a cook appointed by the VEC/SMC, cooked and served the meal. According to the new norms cooks and helpers were appointed in most of the schools. They have also opened their saving account, but none of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly. In most of the schools (91.89%) women were appointed as a cook. Out of 51 women, 12 (23.53%) were from SC, 5 (9.80%) were from VJNT, 7 (13.73%) were from OBC, 19 (37.25%) were from open community, 7 (13.73%) were from Minority community and 1 (1.96%) was from ST community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	A pucca kitchen shed was constructed and in use in 32 schools (80.47%). Most of the kitchen sheds (62.5%) were constructed under SSA. It was constructed under MDM scheme in 3 schools and in 3 schools was constructed under the Manav Vikas Mission.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah and on open yard. A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 23 schools (62.16%), Kitchen shed in 4 (10.81) schools and headmaster's office in 3

	schools (8.11%). In 7 schools (18.92%) it was stored in a separate store room.
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 71 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking.
14.	UTENSILS:
	Most of the schools (83.78 %) had an adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	In most of the schools (92%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal.
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 13 schools (35.13%) safety was good, in 15 schools (40.54%) it was fair and in 9 schools (24.32%) it was poor which needs immediate attention. In 12 schools (32.43%) hygiene was maintained well, in 16 schools (43.24%) it was fair and in 8 schools (21.62%) it was poor. Students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. In all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	In very few schools (37.84%) the SMCs/ parents were supervising and monitoring the mid day meal scheme and the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Most of the parents are farmers and they are busy in the field. However, they could not afford time for daily supervision or monitoring of mid day meal programme. The overall participation by parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was maintained in 29 schools (78.38). Very few parents/ community members were found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary and entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	In 33 schools (89.19%) the mid day meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 22 schools (59.46%) it was inspected by the Block level officials and in 4 schools (10.81%) it was inspected by the District level official. But State level inspection was found almost missing
19.	IMPACT
	All schools reported that the mid day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance.

District 2. Buldana

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	40 schools visited during 18-27 July 2011, were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 11 schools (27.5%).
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid day meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>Delay in delivering food grains was observed in 11 schools (27.5%). The state has appointed a agency for supplying food grains including rice and condiments. The stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the agency therefore there was one month's additional stock in 38 schools (95%).</p> <p>34 schools (85%) reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight. 6 schools (15%) reported that sometimes the rice was supplied in old ragged sacks and also was found less in weight. Further all schools informed that they did not have provision of weighing the food grains in the school. The food grains were delivered at the door step in all schools (100%). In all schools the quality of food grain was found to be good.</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST At SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4 to 5 months. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to the administrative procedure. This matter needs to be attended. The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools.
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking, serving or seating arrangement. In most of the schools the children were used to stand in queue and take the meal. Then they sat in the school verandah or open place in groups.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	Most of the schools (57.5%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. In 17 schools (42.5%) it was inside the head masters office. Further it

	was found that the prescribed menu was not being followed in 8 schools. The state has given 4 different menu to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district.
7.	VARIETY OF FOOD:
	In 36 schools (90%) a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and curry or sambhar or spicy rice were found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid day meal.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Quality of food was found to be good in 30 schools (75%). In 38 (95%) schools the quantity of food was found to be enough. Feedback from children on quality and quantity of food was good and children were found happy with it in 38 schools (90%).
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	All schools (100%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. Health check up was found to be conducted annually in all schools. The State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	100 percent of the schools had the facility of cook / helper in the school. In 30 schools (75%) a cook appointed by the SMC cooked and served the meal. According to the new norms they have appointed adequate cooks. None of the schools had paid remuneration regularly. In most of the schools women were appointed as a cook. Out of 42 women, 4 (9.52%) were from SC, 6 (14.29%) were from ST, 12 (28.57%) were from VJNT, 11 (26.19%) were from OBC, 7 (16.67%) were from open community and 2 (4.76%) were from Minority community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	30 percent of the sample schools had the availability of a Pucca Kitchen shed. Most of the kitchen shed (75%) were constructed under SSA. It was found that in 2 schools kitchen shed was constructed but not in use and the reason was inadequate space. 70 percent of sample schools had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 6 schools (21.43%), unutilized spare classroom in 12 schools (42.86%), on open yard in 8 schools (28.57%) and cooks home in 4 schools (14.29%). A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 22 schools (55%), headmaster's office in 4 schools (10%) and there was a separate store room in 12 schools (30%)

	and in 2 schools (5%) food grains were stored in kitchen shed.
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 83 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking
14.	UTENSILS:
	Most of the schools (85%) had an adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal in 32 schools (80%)
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 11 schools (27.5%) safety was good, in 8 schools it was fair and in 21 schools (52.5%) it was poor which needs to be attended. In 10 schools (25%) hygiene was maintained well, in 16 schools (40%) it was fair and in 14 schools (35%) it was poor. In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food and in all schools the children were taking meals in an orderly manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	In 25 schools (62.5%) the parents / SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was noticed that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. It was found that the overall participation by parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was maintained in any school by the community members. Very few parents/ community members were found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community members regarding the details of MDM scheme.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	In 35 schools (87.5%) the mid day meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or by headmasters and CRC coordinator. In 28 schools (70%) it was inspected by the Block level officials. But District and State level inspection was found almost missing.
19.	IMPACT
	All schools (100%) reported that the mid day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. The state has provided all necessary printed document to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of students but the teachers or the head masters were not found to be serious regarding maintaining this record. However, we could not get the other details regarding any improvement in general well being of children and nutritional status and other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of meal by VEC, PRI Members.

District 3. Akola

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	40 schools visited during 2-12 August 2011, were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 9 schools (22.5%).
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid day meal on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>Delay in delivering food grains was found in 9 schools (22.5%). The State has appointed a agency for supplying food grains including rice and condiments. The stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 31 schools (77.5%).</p> <p>39 schools (97.5%) reported that food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight. Further it was noticed that most of the schools did not have provision of weighing the food grains. The food grains were delivered at the door step in 39 schools (97.5%) and in all schools (100%) the quality of food grain was found to be good.</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST At SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. Though the bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	In none of the schools discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking or serving or seating arrangement. In most of the schools the students used to stand in queue to take the meals and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah or in an open place in school premises.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	Most of the schools (57.5%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. The state has given 4 different menu to all districts suggesting them to select one of it for their district.

7.	VARIETY OF FOOD:
	In 33 schools (82.5%) a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu was found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid day meal.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Quality of food was found to be good in 33 schools (82.5%) and in most of the schools (97.5%) the quantity of food was found to be enough. Feedback from children on quality and quantity of food was good and children were found happy with it in 38 schools (90%).
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	About 98 percent of sample schools had maintained a Health Card for each child. Health check up was found to be conducted annually in all schools. The State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children. No health check-up was made up to MI visit in August 2011.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	100 percent of the schools had the facility of cook / helper in the school. According to the new norms cooks and helpers were appointed in all schools. None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks and helpers regularly. In most of the schools women were appointed as a cook. Out of 50 women, 11 (22%) were from SC, 7 (14%) were from ST, 4 (8%) were from VJNT, 26 (52%) were from OBC and 2 (4%) were from open community. In few schools male cook and helpers were also appointed and of them 2 (15.38%) were from S.C, 3 (23.07%) were from S.T, 6 (46.15%) were from OBC and 1 (7.69%) each was from VJNT and open community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Only 7.5 percent of the sample schools had the availability of a Pucca Kitchen shed. Most of the kitchen sheds were constructed under SSA. Kitchen shed cum- store had been sanctioned for 2 schools, but construction was not started. Most of the schools (87.5%) had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in unutilized spare classroom in 23 schools (62.16%), school verandah in 4 schools (10.81%), on open yard in 3 schools (8.11%), cooks house in 3 schools (8.11%) and in 4 schools in urban area MDM was served through centralized kitchen. A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 21 schools (52.5%), headmaster's office in 5 schools (12.5%). There was a separate store room in 8 schools (20%) and in 2 schools (5%) food grains were stored in kitchen shed.

13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 90 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking
14.	UTENSILS:
	Most of the schools (87.5%) had an adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal in 36 schools (90%)
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	In 13 schools (32.5%) safety was good, in 20 schools it was fair and in 7 schools (17.5%) it was poor, which needs to be attended. Out of 40 schools in 14 schools (35%) hygiene was maintained well, in 22 schools (55%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor. Students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food and in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	In most of the schools (85%) the parents/SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Further it was noticed that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. The overall participation by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was maintained in any school by the community members for supervision of MDM. Very few parents/ community members were found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community members regarding the details of MDM scheme.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	In 33 schools (82.5%) the mid day meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or by headmasters and CRC coordinator. In 17 schools (42.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was inspected by the District level officials. But State level inspection was found almost missing. Very typical remark made by the visiting officers we found was "according to the menu food was prepared and served" No particular suggestions were made by the visiting officers regarding the preparation and its quality.
19.	IMPACT
	All 40 schools reported that the mid day meal had helped to improve the attendance.

District 4. Washim

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	40 schools were visited during 16-27 August 2011. Most of the schools (77.5%) had interruption in serving cooked meal due to irregular supply of food grains.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid day meal as per MDM register. No MDM was cooked in most of the schools (77.5%) on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>Delay in delivering food grains was noticed in 31 schools (77.5%). The State has appointed a agency for supplying food grains including rice and condiments. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the agency therefore there was one month's additional stock in 9 schools (22.5%).</p> <p>34 schools (85%) reported that food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight 6 schools reported that the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks and also found in weight. Further it was noticed that most of the schools did not have provision of weighing the food grains.</p> <p>The food grains were delivered at the door step in all schools (100%) and the quality of food grain was found to be good.</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST At SCHOOL LEVEL:
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. This matter needs to be attended. The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in cooking or serving and seating arrangement. The students were used to stand in queue and take the meals. Then children used to sit in a row at school verandah or in a group in school premises.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	It was found that only 15 schools (37.5%) had displayed menu at a place noticeable to community. In most of schools it was inside the school office stucked on wall. The state has given 4 different menu to all districts suggesting them to select one of it for their district.

7.	VARIETY OF FOOD:
	A variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu was found in 9 schools (22.5%). The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid day meal. It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and curry in every alternate day, as given in the prescribed menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	In 9 schools (22.5%) quality of food was found to be good. The quantity of food was found to be enough. Feedback from children on quality and quantity of food was good and children were found happy with it in 9 schools (22.5%).
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	93 percent of schools had maintained a Health Card for each child. Health check up was found to be conducted annually in all schools. The State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children. No health check-up was made up to MI visit in August 2011.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	100 percent of the schools had the facility of cook / helper in the school. All schools (100%) reported that according to the new norms they have appointed adequate cooks. None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly. In most of the schools women were appointed as a cook and out of 64 women, 13 (20.13%) were from SC, 15 (23.44%) were from ST, 12 (18.75%) were from VJNT, 21 (32.81%) were from OBC, and 3 (4.69%) were from Minority community. There were few male (13) cook appointed and out of them 2 (15.38%) were from S.C, 2 (15.38%) were from S.T, 8 (61.54%) were from OBC and 1 was from VJNT community.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	53 percent of the sample schools had the availability of a Pucca Kitchen shed and most of the kitchen sheds were constructed under SSA and MDM scheme. It was found that in 1 school, kitchen shed was constructed but not in use and the reason was inadequate space. 19 schools (47.5%) had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN:
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 5 schools (25%), unutilized spare classroom in 9 schools (45%) and on open yard in 6 schools (30%). A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. The food grains were stored in classroom in 20 schools (50%),

	headmaster's office in 5 schools (12.5%), and in 9 schools (22.5%) it was stored in a separate room and in 6 schools (15%) it was stored in kitchen room.
13.	POTABLE WATER:
	About 88 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking.
14.	UTENSILS:
	Most of the schools (87.5%) had a adequate utensils.
15.	FUEL:
	90 percent of schools were using fire wood as fuel to prepare the mid day meal.
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	Out of 40 schools, in 13 schools (32.5%) safety was good, in 22 schools it was fair and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was poor, which needs to be attended. Out of 40 schools in 14 schools (35%) hygiene was maintained well, in 24 schools (60%) it was fair and in 2 schools (5%) it was poor. Students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food and in all schools the children were taking meals in an orderly manner.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	In 70 percent of the schools the parents/ SMCs were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. Further it was noticed that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. However they could not afford time to supervise and monitored the MDM. The overall participation by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools. No roster was maintained in any school by the community members. It was revealed that very few parents/ community members found aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. Proper orientation of parents and community members needs to be done.
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	In 31 schools (77.5%) the mid day meal programme was regularly inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters and CRC coordinator. In 15 schools (37.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was inspected by the District level officials. But State level inspection was found almost missing.
19.	IMPACT
	All 40 schools (100%) reported that the mid day meal had helped to improve the attendance.

Chapter 3

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day Meal

For District: 1 Jalna

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-04-2011 to 30-09-2011
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	04-07-2011 to 14-07-2011.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:													
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?													
	<p>37 schools and 3 KGBVs selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt of India were visited during 4-14 July 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 8 schools. The schools in Jalna district reopened on 13th June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. Interruption in serving cooked meal was noticed for 6-10 days in 2 schools and 16-24 days in 6 schools and the reason was irregular supply of food grains.</p> <p>Table.1.1 Regularity in serving meal (excluding 3 KGBV)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>29</td> <td>78.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>08</td> <td>21.62</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	29	78.38	No	08	21.62
Response	No. of schools	%												
Yes	29	78.38												
No	08	21.62												
2.	TRENDS:													
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)													
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total									
	1.	Enrollment	4773	4871	9644									
	2.	No. of children opted for Mid day meal	4773	4871	9644									
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3747	3812	7559									
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3747	3812	7559									
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3746	3812	7558									
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3715	3712	7427									
	<p>All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid day meal on the day of visit.</p>													

	78.37 percent of children had taken mid day meal on the day of visit and 77.01 percent of children had taken mid day meal on the previous day.																																				
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																																				
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?																																				
	29 schools (78.38%) had received food grains regularly and the extent of delay in delivering food grains ranging from 6-10 days in 2 schools and 16 to 29 days in 6 schools was noticed. Details are given below-																																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No</th> <th>Name of the school/ village</th> <th>Extent of Delay</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>N.P.C.P.S Kacheri Road</td> <td>21 days</td> <td>15 June to 05 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Khanepuri</td> <td>06 days</td> <td>30 June to 05 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Hasnabad</td> <td>29 days</td> <td>15 June to 13 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Badnapur</td> <td>24 days</td> <td>15 June to 08 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Z.P.C.P.S Badnapur</td> <td>10 days</td> <td>30 June to 09 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Pimpalgaon</td> <td>23 days</td> <td>15 June to 07 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Bondlapuri</td> <td>24 day</td> <td>15 June to 08 July 2011.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Apegaon</td> <td>16 days</td> <td>08 July to 12 July 2011.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details	1	N.P.C.P.S Kacheri Road	21 days	15 June to 05 July 2011.	2	Z.P.U.P.S Khanepuri	06 days	30 June to 05 July 2011.	3	Z.P.P.S Hasnabad	29 days	15 June to 13 July 2011.	4	Z.P.P.S Badnapur	24 days	15 June to 08 July 2011.	5	Z.P.C.P.S Badnapur	10 days	30 June to 09 July 2011.	6	Z.P.U.P.S Pimpalgaon	23 days	15 June to 07 July 2011.	7	Z.P.U.P.S Bondlapuri	24 day	15 June to 08 July 2011.	8	Z.P.P.S Apegaon	16 days	08 July to 12 July 2011.
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	<p>Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains (excluding 3 KGBV)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>08</td> <td>21.62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>29</td> <td>78.38</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	08	21.62	No	29	78.38																											
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	(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?																																				
	<p>From the previous year the State has started supplying rice and food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 30 schools.</p> <p>Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance (excluding 3 KGBV)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>30</td> <td>81.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>07</td> <td>18.92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	30	81.8	No	07	18.92																											
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Wastage of buffer stock stored in classroom

	<p>(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?</p>
	<p>It was reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight in 34 schools (91.89%). 3 schools reported that sometimes the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks and also found less in weight. Further it was noticed that most of the schools did not have provision of weighing the food grains. In such circumstances they were not sure about quantity marked on a sack.</p>
	<p>(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?</p>
	<p>It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step in 36 schools (97.30%). It was reported in the Z.P.P.S. Hasnabad that the food grain had not been delivered at the school.</p>
	<p>(v) Is the quality of food grain good?</p>
	<p>It was noticed that in 34 schools (91.90%), the quality of food grain was found to be good and in 3 schools (8.10%) it was poor.</p>



MDM: Good quality of food grains observed

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?

None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 2 months. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time, due to administrative procedure its passing was delayed.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost (excluding 3 KGBV)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	00	00

(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?


The school head master had paid the advance from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and ensured that mid day meal programme continued.

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost (excluding 3 KGBV)

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	00	00
Bank	37	100

5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:																								
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?																								
	<p>In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was found in cooking, serving or seating arrangement.</p> <p>Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed (excluding 3 KGBV)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 544 1031 723"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No of schools</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cooking</td> <td>37</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>37</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serving</td> <td>37</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>37</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sitting</td> <td>37</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>37</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  <p style="text-align: center;">MDM: No discrimination of any type observed</p>		No of schools	Yes	%	No	%	Cooking	37	00	00	37	100	Serving	37	00	00	37	100	Sitting	37	00	00	37	100
	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%																				
Cooking	37	00	00	37	100																				
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Sitting	37	00	00	37	100																				
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?																								
	<p>It was noticed that in most of the schools the students used to stand in queue and take the meals. One class after another was continued to take food and then they sat at school verandah or in an open shady place in groups. It was observed that in few schools, the children sat in a row at school verandah and then cook served the meal.</p>																								



MDM: Students used to stand in queue to take meal.



MDM: Served in open place



MDM : Served in classroom



MDM: Plates provided by the State

6.	VARIETY OF MENU:															
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?															
	<p>It was found that a weekly menu was not displayed at a place noticeable to community in 27 schools (72.97%). It was inside the head masters office or in MDM register. It was found that the prescribed menu was not being followed in 21 schools (56.76%).</p> <p>Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place (excluding 3 KGBV)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>10</td> <td>27.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>27</td> <td>72.97</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	10	27.3	No	27	72.97						
Response	No. of schools	%														
Yes	10	27.3														
No	27	72.97														
	ii) Who decides the menu?															
	The state has given 4 different menu to all districts suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the district Chief Executive Officer.															
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?															
	In 31 schools (83.78%), a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid day meal.															
	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?															
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day as given in the prescribed menu.															
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :															
	Feedback from children on															
	a) Quality of meal:															
	<p>In 22 schools (59.45%) quality of food was found to be good. In 6 schools (16.22%) it was average and in 2 schools it was poor.</p> <p>Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools) (excluding 3 KGBV)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>22</td> <td>59.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>06</td> <td>16.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>02</td> <td>5.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No MDM on the day of MI visit</td> <td>07</td> <td>18.92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No. of schools	%	Good	22	59.46	Average	06	16.22	Poor	02	5.40	No MDM on the day of MI visit	07	18.92
	No. of schools	%														
Good	22	59.46														
Average	06	16.22														
Poor	02	5.40														
No MDM on the day of MI visit	07	18.92														



MDM: Poor quality of meal-only plain rice and half cooked beans

b) Quantity of meal:

It was observed that in all schools the quantity of food was found to be enough.

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools) (excluding 3 KGBV)

	No. of schools	%
Enough	30	81.08
less	00	00
No MDM on the day of MI visit	07	18.92

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

In 34 schools (91.89%) the children were happy with what they were served in their mid day meal.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

It was noticed that 91.89 percent of schools had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.9.1. Availability of Health card (excluding 3 KGBV)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	34	91.89
No	03	8.11

(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.

	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin- A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?																											
	As per the guidelines given on 1 st April 2010 by the Govt of India, under "other health intervention" State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children.																											
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?																											
	In 30 schools, NRHM had administered medicines. These medicines were given once a year in all schools.																											
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:																											
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)																											
	In 89.19 percent of schools, a cook appointed by the VEC/SMC, cooked and served the meal and in 4 schools (10.81%) it was served by the SHG member. Table.10.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers																											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Gender</th> <th colspan="6">Category</th> </tr> <tr> <th>SC</th> <th>ST</th> <th>OBC</th> <th>VJNT</th> <th>Minority</th> <th>General</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female (51)</td> <td>12 (23.53%)</td> <td>1 (1.96%)</td> <td>7 (13.73%)</td> <td>5 (9.80%)</td> <td>7 (13.73%)</td> <td>19 (37.25%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male (6)</td> <td>2 (33.33%)</td> <td>00</td> <td>2 (33.33%)</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>2 (33.33%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Category						SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Minority	General	Female (51)	12 (23.53%)	1 (1.96%)	7 (13.73%)	5 (9.80%)	7 (13.73%)	19 (37.25%)	Male (6)	2 (33.33%)	00	2 (33.33%)	00	00	2 (33.33%)
Gender	Category																											
	SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Minority	General																						
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Male (6)	2 (33.33%)	00	2 (33.33%)	00	00	2 (33.33%)																						
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?																											
	It was reported by 12 schools (32.43%) that they had not received the new norms till the day of MI visit in July 2011. At present there was only one cook appointed by the VEC cooking and serving the mid day meal.																											
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?																											
	The cooks and helpers appointed in some schools told us that they would be getting Rs. 1000/- per month for which they had opened their saving account. But they had not received payment till the day of MI visit.																											
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?																											
	None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly.																											
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)																											
	In all sample schools a total of 51 women and 6 male were appointed as cook. Out of 51 women, 12 (23.53%) were from SC, 1 (1.96%) was from ST, 5 (9.80%) were																											

	from VJNT, 7 (13.73%) were from OBC, 19 (37.25%) were from open community and 7 (13.73%) were from Minority community and out of 6 male, 2 (33.33%) were from SC, 2 (33.33%) were from OBC and 2 (33.33%) were from open community.									
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:									
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:									
	i) Constructed and in use									
	In 32 schools (80.47%) a pucca kitchen shed was constructed and it was in use. Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed (excluding 3 KGBV)									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>32</td> <td>80.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>05</td> <td>13.51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	32	80.49	No	05	13.51
Response	No. of schools	%								
Yes	32	80.49								
No	05	13.51								
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others									
	It was noticed that most of the kitchen sheds (62.5%) had constructed under SSA. In 3 schools it was constructed under MDM scheme and in 3 schools, it was constructed under the Manav Vikas Mission.									
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)									
	It was found that in 5 schools kitchen shed was constructed but it was not in use and the reason was inadequate space.									
	iv) Under construction									
	No such case was found.									
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started									
	No such case was found.									
	vi) Not sanctioned									
	5 schools (13.51%) reported, they had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.									
	vii) Any other (specify)									
	None									
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.									
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 2 schools (5.40%), centralized kitchen in one school (2.70%) and on open yard in 2 schools.									



MDM: Cooked in open unhygienic place



MDM: Firewood used as fuel in most of the schools

A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 23 schools (62.16%), kitchen shed in 4 (10.81) schools and headmaster's office in 3 schools (8.11%). It was stored in a separate store room in 7 schools (18.92%).



MDM: Storage provided by the state occupied the classroom

13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 70.27 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 29.72 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	83.78 percent of schools reported, they had an adequate utensils, where as 16.22 percent had inadequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal in most of the schools (91.89%) and LPG was used in only 3 schools (8.11%).
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	In 13 schools (35.13%) safety was good, in 15 schools (40.54%) it was fair and in 9 schools (24.32%) it was poor, which needs immediate attention. In 12 schools (32.43%) hygiene was maintained well, in 16 schools (43.24%) it was fair and in 8 schools (21.62%) it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	In all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.

	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?																																		
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.																																		
	iv. Conservation of water?																																		
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.																																		
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?																																		
	In 24 schools (64.86%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe, not posing any fire hazard.																																		
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:																																		
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.																																		
	In very few schools (37.84%) the VECs/ parents were supervising and monitoring the mid day meal scheme and the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was noticed that most of the parents are farmers and in school timing they are busy in the field. However, they could not afford time for daily supervision or monitoring of mid day meal programme. It was found that the overall participation by parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.																																		
	Table.17.1. Extent of Parent/community participation (% schools)																																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Parents</th> <th colspan="3">SMC community</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Good</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily supervision</td> <td>14 (37.84%)</td> <td>7 (18.92%)</td> <td>16 (43.24%)</td> <td>12 (32.43%)</td> <td>8 (21.62%)</td> <td>14 (37.84%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily monitoring</td> <td>10 (27.2%)</td> <td>8 (21.62%)</td> <td>19 (51.35%)</td> <td>8 (21.62%)</td> <td>11 (29.73%)</td> <td>16 (43.24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily participation</td> <td>6 (16.22%)</td> <td>13 (35.13%)</td> <td>18 (48.65%)</td> <td>7 (18.92%)</td> <td>11 (29.73%)</td> <td>19 (51.35%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Parents			SMC community			Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Daily supervision	14 (37.84%)	7 (18.92%)	16 (43.24%)	12 (32.43%)	8 (21.62%)	14 (37.84%)	Daily monitoring	10 (27.2%)	8 (21.62%)	19 (51.35%)	8 (21.62%)	11 (29.73%)	16 (43.24%)	Daily participation	6 (16.22%)	13 (35.13%)	18 (48.65%)	7 (18.92%)	11 (29.73%)	19 (51.35%)
	Parents			SMC community																															
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor																													
Daily supervision	14 (37.84%)	7 (18.92%)	16 (43.24%)	12 (32.43%)	8 (21.62%)	14 (37.84%)																													
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Daily participation	6 (16.22%)	13 (35.13%)	18 (48.65%)	7 (18.92%)	11 (29.73%)	19 (51.35%)																													
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?																																		
	No roster was maintained in 29 schools (78.38) by the community members for supervision of MDM and also teachers were not found to be keen about such thing.																																		
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :																																		
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)																																		
	It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children were getting enough food in school. Hence, it requires the orientation																																		

of the parents and community regarding the details of MDM scheme.

Table.17.3 (a) Community awareness: Quantity of MDM per child

	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent
At primary	4 (10.81%)	18 (48.65%)	12 (32.43%)	00	03 (8.11%)
At upper primary	00	11 (47.83%)	10 (43.48%)	00	02 (8.70%)

b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

When we had interaction with the parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.

Table.17.3 (b) Community awareness: Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients per child

	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent
At primary	05 (13.51%)	22 (59.46%)	07 (18.92%)	02 (5.40%)	01 (2.70%)
At upper primary	02 (8.70%)	12 (52.17%)	07 (30.43%)	01 (4.35%)	01 (4.35%)

iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :

It was noticed that the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	10	27.03	27	72.97
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	08	21.62	29	78.38
3	Teacher	33	89.19	04	10.81
4	School (where the child is studying)	32	86.49	05	13.51
5	Radio	00	00	37	100
6	Television	00	00	37	100
7	Website	00	00	37	100
8	Any other	00	00	37	100

18	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION																														
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?																														
	<p>Out of 37 schools, in 33 schools (89.19%) the mid day meal programme was inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters. In 22 schools (59.46%) it was inspected by the Block level officials, in 4 schools (10.81%) it was inspected by the District level official. But State level inspection was found almost missing.</p> <p>Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>State level officers/officials</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>37</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>District level officers/officials</td> <td>04</td> <td>10.81</td> <td>33</td> <td>89.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Block level officers/officials</td> <td>22</td> <td>59.46</td> <td>15</td> <td>40.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Cluster level officers/officials</td> <td>33</td> <td>89.19</td> <td>04</td> <td>10.81</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%	1	State level officers/officials	00	00	37	100	2	District level officers/officials	04	10.81	33	89.19	3	Block level officers/officials	22	59.46	15	40.54	4	Cluster level officers/officials	33	89.19	04	10.81
Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%																										
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	37	100																										
2	District level officers/officials	04	10.81	33	89.19																										
3	Block level officers/officials	22	59.46	15	40.54																										
4	Cluster level officers/officials	33	89.19	04	10.81																										
	ii) The frequency of such inspections?																														
	The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 5 schools, fortnightly in 5 schools, and monthly in 21 schools and bimonthly in 2 schools.																														
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? If any?																														
	The most common remark we noticed was "according to the menu mid day meal was prepared and served" No specific suggestions were made by the visiting officers regarding the preparation and its quality.																														
19.	IMPACT																														
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?																														
	It was reported that in all 37 schools the mid day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary printed document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or the headmasters were not found to be serious regarding maintaining this record. It was found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention about this matter.																														

B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed that it was lying in head masters' office or elsewhere. Most of these units were found being outdated.</p> <p>Although in every school the health check-up of all children had been done once a year but no health check-up of the cook was made in any school. We think it is also necessary.</p> <p>It was observed that the provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But these kitchen sheds were very small in size. Its size was sufficient for only those schools having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children. But in the upper primary schools having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they were found in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 1: Jalna

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P.U.P.S Sindhi Kalegaon	0115401	k, d
2	Z.P.U.P.S Majarewadi	0115101	c, d
3	N.P.C.P.S Ramnagar- Jalna	0102714	e
4	N.P.P.S (Girls) Murgitalab Jalna	0102718	g
5	Nav Prakash Up Primary School, Jalna	0102631	g
6	N.P.C.P.S Kacheri Road -Jalna	0102701	d, g
7	Z.P.U.P.S Khanepuri	0115001	j, d
8	N.P.U.P.S Chandanzira	0102704	g
9	Z.P.U.P.S Limbe Vadagaon	0613001	d
10	Z.P.P.S Bhura-Naik Tanda	0600101	k
11	Z.P.P.S Naigaon	0601301	b, d, f
12	Z.P.U.P.S Incha	0610601	i, d
13	Z.P.P.S Nave Bhokardan	0710812	g, d
14	Z.P.P.S Hasnabad	0705801	b, d
15	Z.P.U.P.S Walasa Khalsa	0708801	i
16	Z.P.U.P.S Wakdi	0717401	d
17	Z.P.U.P.S Akola Dev	0800101	c, d, j, k
18	Z.P.U.P.S Bharaj (bk)	0801501	b, j, k
19	Z.P.U.P.S Nimkheda (Bk)	0803501	i
20	Z.P.U.P.S Papal	0801101	e
21	Z.P.P.S Wadarwadi	0506301	f, j
22	Z.P.U.P.S Amba	0500101	e, d, j
23	Z.P.U.P.S Asangaon	0504501	d, k, f
24	Z.P.P.S New Gharkul	0506803	g, k, f
25	Z.P.U.P.S Waghrul	0204101	j
26	Z.P.P.S (Boys) Badnapur	0200202	g
27	Z.P.C.P.S (Girls) Badnapur	0200201	e, g
28	Z.P.P.S Sakharwadi	0204001	k, f
29	Z.P.C.P.S Chinchdoli	0406801	d
30	Z.P.U.P.S Devi Dahegaon	0406401	h, k
31	Z.P.U.P.S Ni. Pimpalgaon	0410301	j
32	Z.P.U.P.S Bondhalapuri	0400401	l, d
33	Z.P.U.P.S No. 03 Ambad	0300103	b, d
34	Z.P.P.S Apegaon	0310201	i, d
35	Z.P.P.S Holkarnagar	0300105	g
36	Z.P.P.S Shahagad	0311101	a, k
37	Z.P.P.S Shapur	0316701	e, d
38	K.G.B.V Ramnagar- Jalna	0113704	m
39	K.G.B.V Badanpur	0200214	m
40	K.G.B.V Tirthapuri -Ghansavangi	0414007	m

Chapter 4

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day Meal

For District: 2 Buldana

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-04-2011 to 30-09-2011
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	18-07-2011 to 27-07-2011.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:													
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?													
	<p>40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 18-27 July 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 11 schools (27.5%). The schools in Buldana district reopened on 27th of June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. Interruption in serving cooked meal was for 8-10 days in 1 school, 11-20 days in 7 schools and 21-30 days in 3 schools and the reason was irregular supply of food grains and condiments.</p> <p>Table.1.1 Regularity in serving meal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>29</td> <td>72.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>11</td> <td>27.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	29	72.5	No	11	27.5
Response	No. of schools	%												
Yes	29	72.5												
No	11	27.5												
2.	TRENDS:													
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)													
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total									
	1.	Enrollment	6071	5575	11646									
	2.	No. of children opted for Mid day meal	6071	5575	11646									
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	4558	4692	9250									
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	4558	4692	9250									
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	4558	4692	9250									
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	4369	4639	9008									
	<p>All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid day meal on the day of visit. 79.43 percent of children had taken mid day meal on the day of visit and</p>													

	77.35 percent of children had taken mid day meal on the previous day.																																																									
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																																																									
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?																																																									
	72.5% schools had received food grains regularly and the extent of delay in delivering food grains ranging from 8-10 days in 1 school, 11-20 days in 7 schools and 21-30 days in 3 schools was noticed. Details are given below- <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No</th> <th>Name of the school/ village</th> <th>Extent of Delay</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Warud</td> <td>15 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 11 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Rohana</td> <td>24 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 20 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Jawalkhed</td> <td>23 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 19 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Wazar Aghav</td> <td>11 days</td> <td>11 July 2011 to 21 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Hanvatkhed</td> <td>20 days</td> <td>30 June 2011 to 19 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Ramgaon Tanda</td> <td>19 days</td> <td>01 July 2011 to 19 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Punhai</td> <td>13 days</td> <td>02 July 2011 to 14 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Dharangaon</td> <td>15 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 11 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Kothari Girls High. School, Nandura</td> <td>16 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 12 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Wazar</td> <td>23 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 19 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Dongaon</td> <td>08 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 04 July 2011</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>11</td> <td>27.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>29</td> <td>72.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details	1	Z.P.U.P.S Warud	15 days	27 June 2011 to 11 July 2011	2	Z.P.P.S Rohana	24 days	27 June 2011 to 20 July 2011	3	Z.P.U.P.S Jawalkhed	23 days	27 June 2011 to 19 July 2011	4	Z.P.U.P.S Wazar Aghav	11 days	11 July 2011 to 21 July 2011	5	Z.P.P.S Hanvatkhed	20 days	30 June 2011 to 19 July 2011	6	Z.P.P.S Ramgaon Tanda	19 days	01 July 2011 to 19 July 2011	7	Z.P.U.P.S Punhai	13 days	02 July 2011 to 14 July 2011	8	Z.P.P.S Dharangaon	15 days	27 June 2011 to 11 July 2011	9	Kothari Girls High. School, Nandura	16 days	27 June 2011 to 12 July 2011	10	Z.P.U.P.S Wazar	23 days	27 June 2011 to 19 July 2011	11	Z.P.U.P.S Dongaon	08 days	27 June 2011 to 04 July 2011	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	11	27.5	No	29	72.5
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Yes	11	27.5																																																								
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	(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?																																																									
	From the previous year the State has started supplying rice and food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz. Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 38 schools.																																																									



MDM: Food grains stored in spare classroom

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

It was reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight in 34 schools (85%). 6 schools (15%) reported that sometimes the rice was supplied in old ragged sacks and also found less in weight. Further they informed us that they did not have provision of weighing the food grains in the school.

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

All schools (100%) reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

It was quite satisfactory that in all schools (100%) the quality of food grain was found to be good.

4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																								
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?																								
	<p>None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4 to 5 months. This matter needs to be attended. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure.</p> <p>Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 703 842 831"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	00	00	No	40	100															
Response	No. of schools	%																							
Yes	00	00																							
No	40	100																							
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?																								
	To avoid disruption in the feeding programme the school head master had paid the advance from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and ensured the continuity in the mid day meal programme.																								
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?																								
	<p>The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools.</p> <p>Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 1249 842 1406"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of payment</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mode of payment	No. of schools	%	Cash	00	00	Bank	40	100															
Mode of payment	No. of schools	%																							
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Bank	40	100																							
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:																								
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?																								
	<p>In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking, serving or seating arrangement.</p> <p>Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 1711 1043 1890"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No of School</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cooking</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serving</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sitting</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No of School	Yes	%	No	%	Cooking	40	00	00	40	100	Serving	40	00	00	40	100	Sitting	40	00	00	40	100
	No of School	Yes	%	No	%																				
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100																				
Serving	40	00	00	40	100																				
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100																				



MDM: No discrimination of any type observed



ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in most of the schools the students used to stand in que and take the meals. One class after the another class stood in a queue and took the meal and then sat in the school verandah or open place in groups. It was observed that in very few schools, the children were sitting in a row in school verandah and then cook served the meal.



MDM: Served in school verandah



MDM: Children prefer to sit in groups

6.	VARIETY OF MENU:												
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?												
	<p>Most of the schools (57.5%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. In 17 schools (42.5%) it was inside the head masters office. Further it was found that the prescribed menu was not being followed in 8 schools.</p> <p>Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>23</td> <td>57.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>17</td> <td>42.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	23	57.5	No	17	42.5			
Response	No. of schools	%											
Yes	23	57.5											
No	17	42.5											
	ii) Who decides the menu?												
	The state has given 4 different menu to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the district Chief Executive Officer.												
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?												
	In 36 schools (90%), a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and curry or sambhar or spicy rice was found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.												
	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?												
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and curry or sambhar in every alternate day, as given in the prescribed menu.												
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :												
	Feedback from children on												
	a) Quality of meal:												
	<p>In 30 schools (75%) quality of food was found to be good. In 9 schools it was average and in 1 school it was poor.</p> <p>Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>30</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>09</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>01</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No. of schools	%	Good	30	75	Average	09	22.5	Poor	01	2.5
	No. of schools	%											
Good	30	75											
Average	09	22.5											
Poor	01	2.5											



MDM: Quality of food was found to be poor

b) Quantity of meal:

Except in 2 schools the quantity of food was found to be enough in all schools (95%).

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Enough	38	95
less	02	5

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

Feedback from children on quality and quantity of meal was good and children were found happy with it in 38 schools (90%).

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

Out of 40 schools, 34 schools (85%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.9.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	34	85
No	06	15

(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.

	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin- A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	As per the guidelines given on 1 st April 2010 by the Govt. of India, under "Other health intervention" State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	In 17 schools, NRHM had administered medicines. These medicines were given once in a year in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	100 percent of the schools had the facility of cook / helper in the school. In 30 schools (75%) a cook appointed by the SMC cooked and served the Meal, in 6 schools (15%) it was served by the SHG member and in 2 schools (5%) it was served by the NGO member.
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they have received the new norms and they have appointed adequate cooks. At present one cook and one helper appointed by the SMC were cooking and serving the mid-day meal.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	The cooks and helpers appointed in schools told us that they would be getting Rs. 1000/- per month for which they had opened their saving account. But they had not received payment till the day of MI visit in July 2011.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
	None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly.
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST /OBC/ Minority)
	In the sample schools a total of 42 women and 15 male were appointed as cook. Out of 42 women, 4 (9.52%) were from SC, 6 (14.29%) were from ST, 12 (28.57%) were from VJNT, 11 (26.19%) were from OBC, 7 (16.67%) were from open community and 2 (4.76%) were from Minority community. Out of 15 male, 1 (26.67%) was from S.T, 1 (26.67%) was from VJNT, 11 (73.33%) were from OBC

and 2 (13.33%) were from open community.

Table.10.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers

Gender	Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Minority	General
Female (42)	4 (9.52%)	6 (14.29%)	11 (26.29%)	12 (28.57%)	2 (4.76%)	7 (16.67%)
Male (15)	00	1 (6.67%)	11 (73.33%)	1 (6.67%)	00	2 (13.33%)



MDM: Male cook appointed in few schools

11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

i) Constructed and in use


30 percent of the sample schools had the availability of a pucca kitchen shed in the school where as 70 percent of the schools did not have the availability of pucca kitchen shed cum store.

Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	12	30
No	28	70

ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others

Where the constructed kitchen shed was available, most of them (75%) were constructed under SSA and 25 percent of them were constructed under Manav Vikas Mission.

	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	It was found that in 2 schools kitchen shed was constructed but not in use and the reason was inadequate space.
	iv) Under construction
	No such case was found.
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was found.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	28 schools (70%) reported they had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
	vii) Any other (specify)
	None
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 6 schools (21.43%), unutilized spare classroom in 12 schools (42.86%), on open yard in 8 schools (28.57%) and cooks home in 4 schools (14.29%).
	 <p style="text-align: center;">MDM: Cooked in school verandah</p>



MDM: Cooked in open unhygienic place



No kitchen shed: MDM prepared in open yard



MDM: Prepared in cook's home

A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. We had observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 22 schools (55%), headmaster's office in 4 schools (10%). It was stored in a separate store room in 12 schools (30%) and in 2 schools (5%) food grains were stored in kitchen shed.



Food grains: Most of the schools lacked storage place

13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 82.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 17.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	Most of the schools reported, that they (85%) had an adequate utensils where as 15 percent of schools had inadequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal in 32 schools (80%) and LPG was used in only 8 Schools.
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 40 schools, in 11 schools (27.5%) safety was good, in 8 schools it was fair and in 21 schools (52.5%) it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 10 schools (25%) hygiene was maintained well, in 16 schools (40%) it was fair and in 14 schools (35%) it was poor.
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	It was observed that in all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	It was observed that out of 40 schools in 34 schools (85%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Out of 40 schools, in 25 schools (62.5%) the parents / SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme and the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was noticed that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they

are busy in the field. However, they could not afford time for daily supervision or monitoring.

It was found that the overall participation by parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.

Table.17.1. Extent of Parent/community participation (% schools)

	Parents			SMC community		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	9 (22.5%)	16 (40%)	15 (37.5%)	8 (20%)	16 (40%)	16 (40%)
Daily monitoring	8 (20%)	16 (40%)	16 (40%)	8 (20%)	18 (45%)	14 (35%)
Daily participation	6 (15%)	14 (35%)	20 (50%)	7 (17.5%)	17 (42.5%)	16 (40%)

ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

No roster was maintained in any school by the community members for supervision of MDM and also teachers were not found to be keen about such thing.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :

a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)

It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children were getting enough food in school. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community members regarding the details of MDM scheme.

Table.17.3 (a) Community awareness: Quantity of MDM per child

	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent
At primary	11 (27.5%)	25 (62.5%)	04 (10%)	00	00
At upper primary	11 (44%)	11 (44%)	02 (8%)	01 (4%)	

b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

When we had interaction with the parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.

Table.17.3 (b) Community awareness: Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients per child

	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent
At primary	11 (27.5%)	26 (65%)	03 (7.5%)	00	00
At upper primary	11 (44%)	11 (44%)	02 (8%)	01 (4%)	00

iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :

It was noticed that the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	8	20	32	80
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	9	22.5	31	77.5
3	Teacher	35	87.5	5	12.5
4	School (where the child is studying)	27	67.5	13	32.5
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100



Community awareness: Requires orientation

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?

Out of 40 schools, in 35 schools (87.5%) the mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or by headmasters and CRCC. In 28 schools (70%) it was inspected by the Block level officials. But District and State level inspection was found almost missing.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision						
Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%	
1	State level officers/officials	01	2.5	39	97.5	
2	District level officers/officials	00	00	40	100	
3	Block level officers/officials	28	70	12	30	
4	Cluster level officers/officials	35	87.5	5	12.3	
ii) The frequency of such inspections?						
The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 4 schools, fortnightly in 8 schools, monthly in 16 schools, bimonthly in 4 schools and quarterly in 1 school and Half yearly in 2 schools.						
iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?						
The most common remark we noticed was "according to the menu mid-day meal was prepared and served" No specific suggestions were made regarding the preparation and its quality.						
19.	IMPACT					
Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?						
It was reported that in all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or the headmasters were not found to be serious about maintaining this record. It was found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention about this matter.						
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation					
MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.						
<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed that it was lying in head masters' office or elsewhere. Most of these units were found being outdated.</p> <p>Although in every school the health check-up of all children had been done once a year but no health check-up of the cook was made in any school.</p> <p>It was observed that the provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools but these kitchen sheds were very small in size. Its size was sufficient for only those</p>						

	<p>school having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children. But in the upper primary schools having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they were found in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the adequate size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>
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School list with DISE code and Criteria
District 2: Buldana

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Late.Vinayakrao Suryavanshi N.P. School No.2 Buldana	0108703	d, g
2	Late.R.D.Bhonde N.P.School No. 06 Buldana	0108707	g
3	Shinde Guruji. Girls High. School Buldana	0108735	d
4	Z.P.P.S Tarapur	0107601	b
5	Z.P.U.P.S Warud	0103901	d
6	Z.P.U.P.S Wardadi (BK)	1307901	b
7	Jeevan Vikas Vidyalaya, Dusarbid	1308608	d
8	Z.P.P.S Jalgaon	1306301	i
9	N.P.P.S Sindkhedraja	1309304	g, d
10	Z.P.P.S Rohana	0405101	f, d
11	Z.P.U.P.S Jawalkhed	0401901	b, d
12	Swami Vivekanand Vidyalaya Deoulgaon mahi	0403606	g, d
13	Z.P.U.P.S Borkhedi Bavara	0401501	j, d, k
14	N.P.P.S (Boys) Lonar	0602601	g
15	Z.P.U.P.S Wazar Aghav	0606501	h
16	Z.P.P.S Hanwatkhed	0505201	h, k
17	Z.P.P.S Ramgaon Tanda	0509701	f
18	Tirupati Balaji Vidyalaya, Korhala	0501602	b
19	Z.P.U.P.S Punhai	0506801	d
20	N.P.P.S No.03, Malakapur	0705305	g, d
21	Z.P.P.S Dharangaon	0704101	k
22	Z.P.P.S Khatkhed	1000701	b
23	Kothari Girls High. School, Nandura	1004015	f, d
24	Dnyaneshwar Vidyalaya, Peth	0210102	c, d
25	Z.P.U.P.S Shelud	0209301	d, j
26	Z.P.U.P.S Shelodi	0206801	j, b
27	N.P.P.S No. 06 , Khamgaon	0301708	g
28	Z.P.U.P.S Wazar	0306401	h
29	Z.P.U.P.S Mandani	0302101	b, d, k
30	N.P.P.S No.02 Mehakar	0813302	g, d
31	Z.P.U.P.S Dongaon	0809103	k
32	Z.P.P.S Mandava Kh (Forest) Navin	0805101	b, h, d
33	G.B.M. Burungale High. School,	1200115	g, d
34	Z.P.U.P.S Morgaon Digras	1206901	i, d
35	Z.P.U.P.S Pahurjira	1207601	j
36	N.P.U.P.S Jalgaon Jamod	0906203	j
37	Mahatma Fule Pri. School- Jalgaon Jamod	0906215	g
38	Z.P.P.S Palashi Supo	0900601	j, k
39	Z.P.U.P.S Wasadi	1102101	d, k
40	Z.P.P.S Eaklara	1103001	

Chapter 5

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day-Meal


For District: 3 Akola

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-04-2011 to 30-09-2011
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	02-08-2011 to 12-08-2011.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:													
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?													
	<p>40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 2-12 August 2011. All schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 9 schools (22.5%). The schools in Akola district reopened on 27th of June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. Interruption in serving hot cooked meal was for 4-10 days in 5 schools, 11-20 days in 3 schools and more than 40 days in Z.P.C.P.S. Kherda (Bk) in Barshitakli block and the reason was irregular supply of food grains.</p> <p>Table.1.1 Regularity in serving meal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>31</td> <td>77.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>09</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	31	77.5	No	09	22.5
Response	No. of schools	%												
Yes	31	77.5												
No	09	22.5												
2.	TRENDS:													
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)													
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total									
	1.	Enrollment	4214	3282	7496									
	2.	No of children opted for Mid day meal	4214	3282	7496									
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3267	2589	5856									
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3267	2589	5856									
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3267	2589	5856									
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3319	2594	5913									
	<p>All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid-day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day-meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid-day meal on the day of visit.</p>													

	78.12 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 78.88 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.																																																	
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																																																	
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?																																																	
	<p>31 schools (77.5%) had received food grains regularly and there was a delay in delivering food grains ranging from 4-10 days in 5 schools, 13-42 days in 4 schools. Details are given below-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No</th> <th>Name of the school/ village</th> <th>Extent of Delay</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Sukada juna</td> <td>20 days</td> <td>26 June 2011 to 15 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Ghusar</td> <td>09 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 05 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Sanglud</td> <td>13 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 09 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Sonkhas</td> <td>5 days</td> <td>01 July 2011 to 05 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Vadagaon</td> <td>18 days</td> <td>01 July 2011 to 18 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Z.P.C.P.S Kherda (BK)</td> <td>42 days</td> <td>30 June 2011 to 10 August 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Pimpal Khuta</td> <td>04 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 30 June 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Z.P.P.S Chinchkhed</td> <td>05 days</td> <td>14 July 2011 to 18 July 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Z.P.U.P.S Chohata Bazar</td> <td>06 days</td> <td>27 June 2011 to 02 July 2011</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>09</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>31</td> <td>77.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr No	Name of the school/ village	Extent of Delay	Details	1	Z.P.U.P.S Sukada juna	20 days	26 June 2011 to 15 July 2011	2	Z.P.U.P.S Ghusar	09 days	27 June 2011 to 05 July 2011	3	Z.P.U.P.S Sanglud	13 days	27 June 2011 to 09 July 2011	4	Z.P.P.S Sonkhas	5 days	01 July 2011 to 05 July 2011	5	Z.P.P.S Vadagaon	18 days	01 July 2011 to 18 July 2011	6	Z.P.C.P.S Kherda (BK)	42 days	30 June 2011 to 10 August 2011	7	Z.P.P.S Pimpal Khuta	04 days	27 June 2011 to 30 June 2011	8	Z.P.P.S Chinchkhed	05 days	14 July 2011 to 18 July 2011	9	Z.P.U.P.S Chohata Bazar	06 days	27 June 2011 to 02 July 2011	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	09	22.5	No	31	77.5
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	(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?																																																	
	<p>From the previous year the State has started supplying rice and food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 31 schools.</p> <p>Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>31</td> <td>77.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>09</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	31	77.5	No	09	22.5																																								
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	(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?																																																	
	It was reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight in 39 schools (97.5%). 1 school reported, that the food grains were																																																	

	supplied in old ragged sacks and also found less in weight. Further most of the schools reported that they did not have provision of weighing the food grains in the school.									
	(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?									
	39 schools (97.5%) reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step in schools. It was reported in the Z.P.P.S Wadala in Barshitakli block, that food grains had not been supplied at the school because no proper approach road to the school.									
	(v) Is the quality of food grain good?									
	It was noticed that in all schools (100%), the quality of food grain was found to be good.									
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:									
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?									
	None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. This matter needs to be attended. Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost									
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Response	No. of schools	%								
Yes	40	100								
No	00	00								
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?									
	The school head master had paid the advance from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and ensured the continuity in the mid-day meal programme.									
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?									
	The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%). Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of payment</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mode of payment	No. of schools	%	Cash	40	100	Bank	00	00
Mode of payment	No. of schools	%								
Cash	40	100								
Bank	00	00								

5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:																								
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?																								
	<p>In none of the schools, discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking or serving or seating arrangement.</p> <p>Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 544 1011 723"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No of schools</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cooking</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serving</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sitting</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No of schools	Yes	%	No	%	Cooking	40	00	00	40	100	Serving	40	00	00	40	100	Sitting	40	00	00	40	100
	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%																				
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100																				
Serving	40	00	00	40	100																				
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100																				
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?																								
	<p>It was noticed that in most of the schools the students were used to stand in queue and take the meal. The children either sat or stood in queue to take meal and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah or open place in school premises.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">MDM: Served in school verandah</p>																								



MDM: Served in school verandah

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

Most of the schools (55%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. In 18 schools (45%) it was inside the head masters office. It was found that the prescribed menu was not being followed in 10 schools.

Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	23	57.5
No	17	42.5

ii) Who decides the menu?

The state has given 4 different menu to all districts suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the district Chief Executive Officer.

7. (i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In 33 schools (82.5%) a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and beans curry or gram curry or khichadi were found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.

	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?															
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day as given in the prescribed menu.															
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :															
	Feedback from children on															
	a) Quality of meal:															
	In 33 schools (84.61%) quality of food was found to be good. In 5 schools (12.82%) it was average and in 1 school it was poor. There was no MDM in 1 school on the day of visit. Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>33</td> <td>82.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>05</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>01</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No MDM on the day of MI visit</td> <td>01</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No. of schools	%	Good	33	82.5	Average	05	12.5	Poor	01	2.5	No MDM on the day of MI visit	01	2.5
	No. of schools	%														
Good	33	82.5														
Average	05	12.5														
Poor	01	2.5														
No MDM on the day of MI visit	01	2.5														
	b) Quantity of meal:															
	In 39 (97.5%) schools the quantity of food was found to be enough and there was no MDM in 1 school on the day of visit. Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enough</td> <td>39</td> <td>97.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>less</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No MDM on the day of MI visit</td> <td>01</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No. of schools	%	Enough	39	97.5	less	00	00	No MDM on the day of MI visit	01	2.5			
	No. of schools	%														
Enough	39	97.5														
less	00	00														
No MDM on the day of MI visit	01	2.5														
	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}															
	Feedback from children on quality and quantity of food was good and children were found happy with it in 38 schools (90%).															
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:															
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?															
	Out of 40 schools, 39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. Table.9.1. Availability of Health card															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>39</td> <td>97.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>01</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	39	97.5	No	01	2.5						
Response	No. of schools	%														
Yes	39	97.5														
No	01	2.5														
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?															
	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.															

	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin- A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	As per the guidelines given on 1 st April 2010 by the Govt of India, under "Other health intervention" State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children.
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	No health check-up was made up to MI visit in August 2011. These medicine were given once year in all schools.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	100 percent of the schools, had the facility of cook / helper in the school. In 35 schools a cook appointed by the SMC cooked and served the meal and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was served by the SHG member.
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they have received the new norms and they have appointed adequate cooks. At present there were two person appointed by the SMC cooking and serving the mid-day meal.
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?
	The cooks and helpers appointed in schools told that they would be getting Rs. 1000/- per month as remuneration and they had opened their saving account. But they had not received payment till the day of visit.
	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?
	None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks and helpers regularly.

	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)						
	In the sample schools a total of 50 women and 13 males were appointed as cook and helper. Out of 50 women, 11 (22%) were from SC, 7 (14%) were from ST, 4 (8%) were from VJNT, 26 (52%) were from OBC and 2 (4%) were from open category and out of 13 males, 2 (15.38%) were from S.C, 3 (23.07%) were from S.T, 6 (46.15%) were from OBC and 1 (7.69%) each was from VJNT and open community.						
	Table.10.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers						
	Gender	Category					
		SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Minority	General
	Female (50)	11 (22%)	7 (14%)	26 (52%)	4 (8%)	00	2 (4%)
	Male (13)	2 (15.38%)	3 (13.7%)	6 (46.15%)	1 (7.69%)	00	1 (7.69%)
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:						
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:						
	i) Constructed and in use						
	Only 7.5 percent of the sample schools had the availability of a pucca kitchen shed.						
	Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed						
	Response	No. of schools					%
	Yes	03					7.5
	No	37					92.5
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others						
	Where the kitchen sheds were available most of them were constructed under SSA.						
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)						
	No such case was found.						
	iv) Under construction						
	No such case was found.						
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started						
	Kitchen shed cum- store had been sanctioned for 2 schools, but construction was not started.						
	vi) Not sanctioned						
	Most of the schools (87.5%) had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum-store.						
	vii) Any other (specify)						
	None						

12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	<p>It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 4 schools (10.81%), unutilized spare classroom in 23 schools (62.16%), on open yard in 3 schools (8.11%), cooks home in 3 schools (8.11%) and centralized kitchen in 4 schools (10.81%).</p> <p>A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 21 schools (52.5%), headmaster's office in 5 schools (12.5%). It was stored in a separate store room in 8 schools (20%) and in 2 schools (5%) food grains were stored in kitchen shed.</p>
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	<p>About 90 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking whereas 10 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.</p>
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	<p>Most of the schools (87.5%) reported that they had an adequate utensils where as 5 schools (12.5%) had inadequate utensils.</p>
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	<p>Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day meal in 36 schools (90%) and LPG was used in only 4 schools (10%).</p> <div data-bbox="331 1310 1364 1953" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">MDM: Most of the schools use fire wood</p>

16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:																																		
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:																																		
	Out of 40 schools, in 13 schools (32.5%) safety was good, in 20 schools it was fair and in 7 schools (17.5%) it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 14 schools (35%) hygiene was maintained well, in 22 schools (55%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor.																																		
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating																																		
	It was observed that in all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.																																		
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?																																		
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.																																		
	iv. Conservation of water?																																		
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.																																		
	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?																																		
	It was observed that out of 40 schools in 32 schools (80%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.																																		
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:																																		
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.																																		
	<p>It most of the schools (85%) the parents/SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme and the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was found that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. However, they could not afford time for daily supervision and monitoring.</p> <p>It was found that the overall participation by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.</p> <p>Table.17.1. Extent of Parent/community participation (% schools)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Parents</th> <th colspan="3">SMC community</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Good</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily supervision</td> <td>12 (30%)</td> <td>22 (55%)</td> <td>6 (15%)</td> <td>10 (25%)</td> <td>22 (55%)</td> <td>8 (20%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily monitoring</td> <td>11 (27.5%)</td> <td>22 (55%)</td> <td>7 (17.5%)</td> <td>11 (27.5%)</td> <td>21 (52.5%)</td> <td>8 (20%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily participation</td> <td>9 (22.5%)</td> <td>23 (57.5%)</td> <td>7 (17.5%)</td> <td>10 (25%)</td> <td>25 (62.5%)</td> <td>5 (12.5%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Parents			SMC community			Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Daily supervision	12 (30%)	22 (55%)	6 (15%)	10 (25%)	22 (55%)	8 (20%)	Daily monitoring	11 (27.5%)	22 (55%)	7 (17.5%)	11 (27.5%)	21 (52.5%)	8 (20%)	Daily participation	9 (22.5%)	23 (57.5%)	7 (17.5%)	10 (25%)	25 (62.5%)	5 (12.5%)
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Daily participation	9 (22.5%)	23 (57.5%)	7 (17.5%)	10 (25%)	25 (62.5%)	5 (12.5%)																													

	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?																		
	No roster was maintained in any school by the community members for supervision of MDM and also teachers were not found to be keen about such thing.																		
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :																		
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)																		
	<p>It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children were getting enough food in school. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community members regarding the details of MDM scheme.</p> <p>Table.17.3. (a) Community awareness: Quantity of MDM per child.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 840 1284 1008"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Satisfactory</th> <th>Good</th> <th>V. good</th> <th>Excellent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At primary</td> <td>4 (10%)</td> <td>22 (55%)</td> <td>8 (20%)</td> <td>3 (7.5%)</td> <td>3 (7.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At upper primary</td> <td>2 (8.70%)</td> <td>13 (56.52%)</td> <td>06 (26.09%)</td> <td>00</td> <td>2 (8.70%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent	At primary	4 (10%)	22 (55%)	8 (20%)	3 (7.5%)	3 (7.5%)	At upper primary	2 (8.70%)	13 (56.52%)	06 (26.09%)	00	2 (8.70%)
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At upper primary	2 (8.70%)	13 (56.52%)	06 (26.09%)	00	2 (8.70%)														
	b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :																		
	<p>When we had interaction with the parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.</p> <p>Table.17.3 (b) Community awareness: Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients per child</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 1384 1342 1552"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Satisfactory</th> <th>Good</th> <th>V. good</th> <th>Excellent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At primary</td> <td>6 (15%)</td> <td>22 (55%)</td> <td>7 (17.5%)</td> <td>2 (5%)</td> <td>3 (7.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At upper primary</td> <td>4 (17.39%)</td> <td>13 (56.52%)</td> <td>4 (17.39%)</td> <td>00</td> <td>2 (8.70%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent	At primary	6 (15%)	22 (55%)	7 (17.5%)	2 (5%)	3 (7.5%)	At upper primary	4 (17.39%)	13 (56.52%)	4 (17.39%)	00	2 (8.70%)
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	iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :																																																						
	<p>It was noticed that the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.</p> <p>Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th>Source</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Newspaper/ Magazine</td> <td>05</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>35</td> <td>87.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Villagers/Friends/Relatives</td> <td>19</td> <td>47.5</td> <td>21</td> <td>52.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Teacher</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>School (where the child is studying)</td> <td>36</td> <td>90</td> <td>04</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Radio</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Television</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Website</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Any other</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%	1	Newspaper/ Magazine	05	12.5	35	87.5	2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	19	47.5	21	52.5	3	Teacher	40	100	00	00	4	School (where the child is studying)	36	90	04	10	5	Radio	00	00	40	100	6	Television	00	00	40	100	7	Website	00	00	40	100	8	Any other	00	00	40	100
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8	Any other	00	00	40	100																																																		
18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION																																																						
	i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?																																																						
	<p>Out of 40 schools, in 33 schools (82.5%) the mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or by headmasters and CRCC. In 17 schools (42.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials, and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was also inspected by the District level officials. But State level inspection was found almost missing.</p> <p>Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>State level officers/officials</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>District level officers/officials</td> <td>5</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>35</td> <td>87.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Block level officers/officials</td> <td>17</td> <td>42.5</td> <td>23</td> <td>57.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Cluster level officers/officials</td> <td>33</td> <td>82.5</td> <td>7</td> <td>17.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%	1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100	2	District level officers/officials	5	12.5	35	87.5	3	Block level officers/officials	17	42.5	23	57.5	4	Cluster level officers/officials	33	82.5	7	17.5																								
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	ii) The frequency of such inspections?																																																						
	The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 2 schools, fortnightly in 9 schools, monthly in 17 schools, bimonthly in 2 schools and Half yearly in 3 schools.																																																						
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?																																																						
	The most common remark we noticed was "according to the menu mid-day meal was prepared and served" No specific suggestions were made regarding the preparation and its quality.																																																						

19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	It was reported that in all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary documents with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or the headmasters were not found serious about maintaining this record. It was found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention about this matter.
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed that it was lying in head masters' office or elsewhere. Most of these units were found being outdated.</p> <p>Although in every school the health check-up of all children had been done once a year but no health check-up of the cook was made in any school.</p> <p>It was observed that the provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools but these kitchen sheds were very small in size. Its size was sufficient for only those schools having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children. But in upper primary schools having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they were found in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the adequate size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 3: Akola

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	M.C.P.S Akola No.07	0801401	g, d
2	M.C.P.S Akola No.02	0801204	g
3	M.C.U.P.S Akola No.26	0800701	d, k
4	M.C.U.P.S Akola No.22	0800401	g, b
5	M.C.P.S Akola No.18	0800201	g, d, k
6	Z.P.U.P.S Sukada juna	0114701	i, d
7	Z.P.U.P.S Ghusar	0106001	b, d, k, f
8	Z.P.U.P.S Dalambi	0111201	f, k
9	Z.P.U.P.S Sanglud	0111501	j, d, k
10	Z.P.P.S Sonkhas	0110701	h, d
11	Z.P.P.S Ugwa (Besik)	0114901	d, f
12	Z.P.U.P.S Kawatha	0301701	h, d
13	Z.P.U.P.S Hata	0301001	f, d, j
14	Z.P.U.P.S Ridhora	0307501	b, d, j
15	Z.P.U.P.S Waegaon	0308501	d, j
16	Z.P.P.S Vadagaon	0407701	h, d, f
17	Z.P.U.P.S Patkhed	0504092	j, d
18	Z.P.P.S Wadala	0407701	b, h, f
19	Z.P.C.P.S Kherda (BK)	4052001	k
20	N.P.P.S Patur	6306130	g, d
21	Z.P.U.P.S Aandhar Sangavi	0604001	h, j, d, f
22	Z.P.U.P.S Belura (Kh)	0601201	g, d
23	Z.P.P.S Pimpal Khuta	0604401	d
24	Z.P.P.S Borta	0501702	k
25	Z.P.U.P.S Wadagaon	0508801	h
26	Z.P.P.S Kurum Boys	0508301	e, d
27	Z.P.P.S Dahatonde	0504501	f
28	Z.P.P.S Sirso Gayran	0512204	b
29	Z.P.U.P.S Karli	0505501	j, k
30	Z.P.P.S Chinchkhed	0509701	g
31	Z.P.U.P.S Dahigaon	0707302	d, f
32	Z.P.U.P.S Gadegaon	0705001	d
33	Z.P.P.S Bhabhulgaon	0706201	d
34	Z.P.P.S Dhonda Aakhar	0701201	d
35	Z.P.U.P.S Indiranagar, Telhara	0704802	d
36	Z.P.U.P.S Lohari (kh)	0205001	d, k
37	Z.P.P.S Chinchpani	0209801	B
38	N.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Akot No.01	0211507	G
39	Z.P.U.P.S Chandikapur	0207801	D
40	Z.P.U.P.S Chohotta Bazar	0201302	g

Chapter 6

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day-Meal

For District: 4 Washim

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-04-2011 to 30-09-2011
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	16-08-2011 to 27-08-2011.

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:													
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?													
	<p>40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 16-27 August 2011. Only 9 schools (22.5%) were serving a hot cooked meal every day. The schools in the Washim district reopened on 27th June 2011, we had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. Interruption in serving hot cooked meal was found in 31 schools (77.5%) and it was for 8-15 days in 4 schools, 16-25 days in 12 schools, 26-30 days in 3 schools, 31-40 days in 5 schools, 41-50 days in 3 schools and more than 50 days in 4 schools and the reasons was irregular supply of food grains.</p> <p>Table.1.1 Regularity in serving meal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>09</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>31</td> <td>77.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	09	22.5	No	31	77.5
Response	No. of schools	%												
Yes	09	22.5												
No	31	77.5												
2.	TRENDS:													
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)													
	Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total									
	1.	Enrollment	4226	3839	8065									
	2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	4226	3839	8065									
	3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3301	2970	6271									
	4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	1308	1153	2461									
	5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1308	1153	2461									
	6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	708	544	1252									
	<p>All children enrolled in the school opted for the mid-day meal. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day meal as per MDM register. No MDM was cooked in most of the schools (77.5%) on the day of visit.</p>													

	Only 31.69 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 16.12 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.																																																																																																						
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																																																																																																						
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?																																																																																																						
	Only 9 schools (22.5%) had received food grains regularly and the extent of delay in delivering food grains ranging from 8-15 days in 4 schools, 16-25 days in 12 schools, 26-30 days in 3 schools, 31-40 days in 5 schools, 41-50 days in 3 schools and more than 50 days in 4 schools was noticed. Details are given below-																																																																																																						
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30	Z.P.U.P.S Parva	13 days	11 August to 23 August 2011
31	N.P.P.S (Mahatma Fule) Washim	20 days	28 July to 16 August 2011

Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	31	77.5
No	09	22.5

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

From the previous year the State has started supplying rice and food grains other than rice and condiments through a centralized agency- viz. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months had been supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 9 schools (22.5%).

Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	09	22.5
No	31	77.5

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

It was reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the marked weight in 34 schools (85%). 6 schools reported that sometimes the food grains were supplied in old ragged sacks and also found less in weight. Further most of the schools reported that they did not have provision of weighing the food grains in the school.

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

All schools reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?


It was noticed that in all schools the quality of food grain was found to be good.


4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:																								
	(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?																								
	<p>None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. This matter needs to be attended.</p> <p>Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	40	100	No	00	00															
Response	No. of schools	%																							
Yes	40	100																							
No	00	00																							
	(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?																								
	The school head master had paid the advance from his own pocket, whenever the cook asked for it and ensured the continuity in mid-day-meal programme.																								
	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?																								
	<p>The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).</p> <p>Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of payment</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mode of payment	No. of schools	%	Cash	00	00	Bank	40	100															
Mode of payment	No. of schools	%																							
Cash	00	00																							
Bank	40	100																							
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:																								
	i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?																								
	<p>No discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking or serving and seating arrangement.</p> <p>Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No of schools</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cooking</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serving</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sitting</td> <td>40</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No of schools	Yes	%	No	%	Cooking	40	00	00	40	100	Serving	40	00	00	40	100	Sitting	40	00	00	40	100
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Cooking	40	00	00	40	100																				
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Sitting	40	00	00	40	100																				
	ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?																								
	The students were used to stand in queue and take the meal. The children either sat or stood in queue to take meal and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah or open place in school premises.																								

6.	VARIETY OF MENU:															
	i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?															
	It was found that only 15 schools (37.5%) had displayed menu at a place noticeable to community. In most of the schools it was inside the head masters office. Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>15</td> <td>37.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>25</td> <td>62.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	15	37.5	No	25	62.5						
Response	No. of schools	%														
Yes	15	37.5														
No	25	62.5														
	ii) Who decides the menu?															
	The State has given 4 different menu to all districts suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the district Chief Executive Officer.															
7.	(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?															
	In 9 schools (22.5%), a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu was found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.															
	(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?															
	It was noticed that the daily menu was mainly rice preparation, dal and beans or gram curry in every alternate day as given in the prescribed menu.															
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :															
	Feedback from children on															
	a) Quality of meal:															
	In 9 schools (22.5%) quality of food was found to be good. There was no MDM in 31 (77.5%) schools on the day of visit. Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>09</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No MDM on the day of MI visit</td> <td>31</td> <td>77.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No. of schools	%	Good	09	22.5	Average	–	–	Poor	–	–	No MDM on the day of MI visit	31	77.5
	No. of schools	%														
Good	09	22.5														
Average	–	–														
Poor	–	–														
No MDM on the day of MI visit	31	77.5														
	b) Quantity of meal:															
	In 9 (22.5%) schools the quantity of food was found to be enough. There was no MDM in 31 schools (77.5%) on the day of visit. Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)															
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Enough	09	22.5														
less	–	–														
No MDM on the day of MI visit	31	77.5														

	c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}									
	Feedback from children on quality and quantity of food was good and children were found happy with it in 9 schools (22.5%).									
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:									
	(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?									
	Out of 40 schools, 37 schools (92.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. Table.9.1. Availability of Health card									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>37</td> <td>92.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>03</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	37	92.5	No	03	7.5
Response	No. of schools	%								
Yes	37	92.5								
No	03	7.5								
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?									
	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.									
	(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin- A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?									
	As per the guidelines given on 1 st April 2010 by the Govt of India, under "Other health intervention" State has supplied micronutrient supplementation IFA to the I to V class children.									
	(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?									
	No health check-up was made up to MI visit in August 2011. However, no medicines were given in any school.									
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:									
	(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)									
	100 percent of the schools had the facility of cook / helper in the school. In 38 schools a cook and helper appointed by the SMC cook and serve the meal, in 2 schools (5%) it was served by the SHG member.									
	(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?									
	It was reported by all schools (100%) that they have received the new norms and they have appointed adequate cooks. At present two person appointed by the SMC were cooking and serving the mid day meal.									
	(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?									
	The cook / helper appointed in the school reported that they would get Rs.1000/- as remuneration per month and they had opened their saving account. But none of them had received payment till the day of MI visit.									

	(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?																											
	None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly.																											
	(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)																											
	<p>In the sample schools a total of 65 women and 13 male were appointed as a cook. Out of 65 women, 13 (20%) were from SC, 15 (23.8%) were from ST, 12 (18.46%) were from VJNT, 21 (32.31%) were from OBC, 1 (1.54%) was from open community and 3 (4.61%) were from Minority community. Out of 13 male, 2 (15.38%) were from S.C, 2 (15.38%) were from S.T, 1 (7.69%) was from VJNT and 8 (61.54%) were from OBC community.</p> <p>Table.10.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Gender</th> <th colspan="6">Category</th> </tr> <tr> <th>SC</th> <th>ST</th> <th>OBC</th> <th>VJNT</th> <th>Minority</th> <th>General</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female (65)</td> <td>13 (20%)</td> <td>15 (23.8%)</td> <td>21 (32.31%)</td> <td>12 (18.46%)</td> <td>3 (4.61%)</td> <td>1 (1.54%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male (13)</td> <td>2 (15.38%)</td> <td>2 (15.38%)</td> <td>8 (61.54%)</td> <td>1 (7.69%)</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Category						SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Minority	General	Female (65)	13 (20%)	15 (23.8%)	21 (32.31%)	12 (18.46%)	3 (4.61%)	1 (1.54%)	Male (13)	2 (15.38%)	2 (15.38%)	8 (61.54%)	1 (7.69%)	00	00
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11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:																											
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:																											
	i) Constructed and in use																											
	<p>53 percent of the sample schools had the availability of a pucca kitchen shed in the schools where as 47 percent of the schools did not have the availability of pucca kitchen shed cum-store.</p> <p>Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>No. of schools</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>21</td> <td>52.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>19</td> <td>47.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	No. of schools	%	Yes	21	52.5	No	19	47.5																		
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Yes	21	52.5																										
No	19	47.5																										
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others																											
	Where the kitchen shed was available most of them were constructed under SSA and MDM scheme. It was found that in 12 schools (30%) the kitchen sheds were constructed under Manav Vikas Mission.																											
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)																											
	It was found that in 1 school kitchen shed was constructed but not in use and the reason was inadequate space.																											
	iv) Under construction																											
	No such case was found.																											

	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was found.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	19 schools (47.5%) had been yet not sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
	vii) Any other (specify)
	None
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	<p>It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 5 schools (25%), unutilized spare classroom in 9 schools (45%) and on open yard in 6 schools (30%).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">No kitchen shed: MDM prepared in school verandah</p> <p>A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 20 schools (50%), headmaster's office in 5 schools (12.5%), and in 9 schools (22.5%) it was stored in a separate room. In 6 schools (15%) it was stored in kitchen room.</p>
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 87.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and 12.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.

14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	Most of the schools (87.5%) reported that they had an adequate utensils, where as 5 schools (12.5%) had inadequate utensils.
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	In 36 schools (90%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid- day meal and LPG was used in only 4 schools (10%).
16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	Out of 40 schools, in 13 schools (32.5%) safety was good, in 22 schools it was fair and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was poor, which needs to be attended. Out of 40 schools in 14 schools (35%) hygiene was maintained well, in 24 schools (60%) it was fair and in 2 schools (5%) it was poor.
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Kitchen shed: unhygienic surrounding</p>
	ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	It was observed that in all schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
	iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.
	iv. Conservation of water?
	It was observed that in all schools the children were encouraged to conserve water.

	v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?																																		
	It was observed that out of 40 schools in 8 schools (20%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.																																		
17.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:																																		
	i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.																																		
	<p>Out of 40 schools, in 28 schools (70%) the parents/ SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme and the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was found that most of the parents are farmers and in day time they are busy in the field. However, they could not afford time for daily supervision or monitoring. It was found that the overall participation by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.</p> <p>Table.17.1. Extent of Parent/community participation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Parents</th> <th colspan="3">SMC community</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Good</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily supervision</td> <td>6 (15%)</td> <td>22 (65%)</td> <td>12 (30%)</td> <td>6 (15%)</td> <td>24 (60%)</td> <td>10 (25%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily monitoring</td> <td>5 (12.5%)</td> <td>23 (57.5%)</td> <td>12 (30%)</td> <td>6 (15%)</td> <td>21 (52.5%)</td> <td>13 (32.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily participation</td> <td>4 (10%)</td> <td>23 (57.5%)</td> <td>13 (32.5%)</td> <td>4 (10%)</td> <td>22 (55%)</td> <td>14 (35%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Parents			SMC community			Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Daily supervision	6 (15%)	22 (65%)	12 (30%)	6 (15%)	24 (60%)	10 (25%)	Daily monitoring	5 (12.5%)	23 (57.5%)	12 (30%)	6 (15%)	21 (52.5%)	13 (32.5%)	Daily participation	4 (10%)	23 (57.5%)	13 (32.5%)	4 (10%)	22 (55%)	14 (35%)
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Daily participation	4 (10%)	23 (57.5%)	13 (32.5%)	4 (10%)	22 (55%)	14 (35%)																													
	ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?																																		
	No roster was maintained in any school by the community members for supervision of MDM and also teachers were not shown interest about maintaining such thing.																																		
	iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :																																		
	a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)																																		
	<p>It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of MDM as 100 gram and 150 gram respectively for primary and upper primary level. They responded only that their children were getting enough food in school. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community regarding the details of MDM and their involvement in implementation of MDM scheme.</p> <p>Table.17.3. (a) Community awareness: Quantity of MDM per child</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Satisfactory</th> <th>Good</th> <th>V. good</th> <th>Excellent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At primary</td> <td>09 (22.5%)</td> <td>25 (62.5%)</td> <td>01 (2.5%)</td> <td>03 (7.5%)</td> <td>02 (5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At upper primary</td> <td>06 (25%)</td> <td>15 (62.5%)</td> <td>01 (4.17%)</td> <td>02 (8.34%)</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent	At primary	09 (22.5%)	25 (62.5%)	01 (2.5%)	03 (7.5%)	02 (5%)	At upper primary	06 (25%)	15 (62.5%)	01 (4.17%)	02 (8.34%)	00																
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	<p>b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :</p>																																																						
	<p>When we had interaction with the parent and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they did not know about the details of quantity and type of nutrients suggested per child in MDM. Orientation of parents and community members needs to be done.</p> <p>Table.17.3 (b) Community awareness: Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients per child</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 533 1323 701"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Satisfactory</th> <th>Good</th> <th>V. good</th> <th>Excellent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At primary</td> <td>06 (15%)</td> <td>28 (70%)</td> <td>01 (2.5%)</td> <td>03 (7.5%)</td> <td>02 (5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At upper primary</td> <td>04 (16.67%)</td> <td>17 (70.83%)</td> <td>01 (4.17%)</td> <td>02 (8.34%)</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Poor	Satisfactory	Good	V. good	Excellent	At primary	06 (15%)	28 (70%)	01 (2.5%)	03 (7.5%)	02 (5%)	At upper primary	04 (16.67%)	17 (70.83%)	01 (4.17%)	02 (8.34%)	00																																				
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	<p>iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme :</p>																																																						
	<p>It was noticed that the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the children, teachers and newspapers.</p> <p>Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 909 1147 1361"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th>Source</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Newspaper/ Magazine</td> <td>08</td> <td>20</td> <td>32</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Villagers/Friends/Relatives</td> <td>15</td> <td>37.5</td> <td>25</td> <td>62.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Teacher</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>School (where the child is studying)</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Radio</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Television</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Website</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Any other</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%	1	Newspaper/ Magazine	08	20	32	80	2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	15	37.5	25	62.5	3	Teacher	40	100	00	00	4	School (where the child is studying)	40	100	00	00	5	Radio	00	00	40	100	6	Television	00	00	40	100	7	Website	00	00	40	100	8	Any other	00	00	40	100
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8	Any other	00	00	40	100																																																		
<p>18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p>																																																							
	<p>i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?</p>																																																						
	<p>Out of 40 schools, in 31 schools (77.5%) the mid-day meal programme was regularly inspected either by the teachers or by headmasters and CRCC. In 15 schools (37.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was inspected by the District level officials. But State level inspection was found almost missing.</p> <p>Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 1809 1182 2040"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>State level officers/officials</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>District level officers/officials</td> <td>3</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>33</td> <td>92.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Block level officers/officials</td> <td>15</td> <td>37.5</td> <td>25</td> <td>62.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Cluster level officers/officials</td> <td>31</td> <td>77.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%	1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100	2	District level officers/officials	3	7.5	33	92.5	3	Block level officers/officials	15	37.5	25	62.5	4	Cluster level officers/officials	31	77.5	9	22.5																								
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	ii) The frequency of such inspections?
	The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was fortnightly in 11 schools (27.5%), monthly in 18 schools (45%), bimonthly in 1 school and Half yearly in 1 school.
	iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?
	The most common remark we noticed was" according to the menu mid day meal was prepared and served" No specific suggestions were made regarding the preparation and its quality.
19.	IMPACT
	Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?
	All 40 schools (100%) reported that the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. Though the State has provided all necessary document with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or the headmasters were not found to be serious regarding maintaining this record. It was found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention about this matter.
B.	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation
	MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.
	<p>Almost all schools had been provided a fire fighting unit and we observed that it was lying in head masters' office or elsewhere.</p> <p>Although in every school the health check-up of all children had been done once in a year but no health check-up of the cook was made in any school. We think it is also necessary.</p> <p>It was observed that the provision of kitchen shed had been made in few schools. But these kitchen sheds were very small in size. Its size was sufficient for only those schools having primary classes and enrolment below 100 children. But in the upper primary schools having good number of children enrolled, the kitchen shed though they were found in use but does not serve the purpose. Rethinking under SSA is to be needed for the adequate size of the kitchen shed according to the requirement of the school.</p>

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 4: Washim

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	N.P.P.S Sardar patel vidya mandir- washim	0612307	a, d
2	N.P.Rajendra .Prasad. Vidya Mandir- washim	0612302	b, d
3	Z.P.U.P.S Tamsala	0606101	b
4	Z.P.U.P.S Krushana	0609801	d, j, k
5	Z.P.P.S Ramnagar Ansing	0601115	e
6	Z.P.U.P.S Kondhala Zamare	0604901	k, e, d
7	Z.P.P.S To	0606001	d
8	Z.P.U.P.S Sukali	0610101	b, j, k
9	N.P.P.S No. 01 Karanja Lad	0113604	g, d
10	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Dhanaj	0101102	a
11	Z.P.P.S Amboda	0101701	f
12	Z.P.U.P.S Kali Karanja	0601073	d, k
13	Z.P.U.P.S Gaiwal	0109801	b
14	Z.P.U.P.S Waghola	0107501	h, j
15	Z.P.U.P.S Inza Vanshri	0111901	c, e, k
16	Z.P.U.P.S Kherda (karanja)	0112001	g, d
17	N.P.U.P.S No. 01 (M.pir)	0302907	g, k
18	Z.P.P.S Motsavanga	0305901	b, e
19	Z.P.P.S Vasantwadi	0301201	f, e
20	Z.P.U.P.S Chikhali	0309601	k, e, d
21	Z.P.U.P.S Shendurjana More	0310801	d, j, k
22	Z.P.P.S Kherda (kh)	0307701	h
23	N.P.U.P.S Risod	0508901	g, d
24	Z.P.U.P.S Govardhan	0504501	d, j
25	Z.P.U.P.S Kankarwadi	0506401	c, k, j, e
26	Z.P.P.S Ganeshpur	0508601	f, e
27	Z.P.P.S Ghonsar	0506201	b
28	Z.P.P.S Dapuri (Bk)	0504301	a
29	Z.P.P.S Shirpur Jain	0210312	d
30	Z.P.P.S Pangrabandi	0206201	f
31	Z.P.P.S Kinhiraja	0203801	e
32	Z.P.P.S Wakalwadi	0208501	b, e, d
33	Z.P.U.P.S Shivajinagar Manora	0409701	g, k, j
34	Z.P.U.P.S Mhasni	0402601	e, k, j
35	Z.P.U.P.S Girat	0401101	g, e, d
36	Z.P.U.P.S Mahuli	0411301	a, j
37	Z.P.P.S Pardhi Tanda	0405801	b
38	Z.P.U.P.S Parva	0404901	c
39	N.P.P.S (Mahatma Fule) Washim	0612306	g
40	Z.P.U.P.S Dhilli	0611301	h, k, j