



**2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT of
M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
On
Mid Day Meal Scheme
for the State of Madhya Pradesh**

Period: 1st April 2011 to 30th September 2011

Districts Covered

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Narsinghpur | 8. Chhindwara |
| 2. Hoshangabad | 9. Singrauli |
| 3. Khandwa | 10. Sidhi |
| 4. Shivpuri | 11. Panna |
| 5. Balaghat | 12. Satna |
| 6. Burhanpur | 13. Chhatarpur |
| 7. Betul | |

Submitted by

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Professor & Director

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**2nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report of
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research,
Ujjain
on
MDM for the State of Madhya Pradesh for the period of
Period: 1st April 2011 to 30th September 2011**

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																												
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research Ujjain (M.P)																												
2.	Period of the report	Period: 1st April 2011 to 30th September 2011																												
3.	Fund Released for the period																													
4.	No. of Districts allotted	(13)																												
5.	Districts' name	District 1. Narsinghpur 2. Hoshangabad 3. Khandwa 4. Shivpuri 5. Balaghat 6. Burhanpur 7. Betul 8. Chhindwara 9. Singrauli 10. Sidhi 11. Panna 12. Satna 13. Chhatarpur																												
6.	Date of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">District</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Date of visit to</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Narsinghpur</td><td>3/09/2011 to 12/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Hoshangabad</td><td>24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Khandwa</td><td>2/09/2011 to 11/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Shivpuri</td><td>24/08/2011 to 1/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Balaghat</td><td>1/09/2011 to 11/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Burhanpur</td><td>1/09/2011 to 11/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Betul</td><td>24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Chhindwara</td><td>24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>9. Singrauli</td><td>24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>10. Sidhi</td><td>1/09/2011 to 11/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>11. Panna</td><td>5/09/2011 to 14/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>12. Satna</td><td>3/09/2011 to 12/09/2011</td></tr> <tr><td>13. Chhatarpur</td><td>7/09/2011 to 17/09/2011</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	District	Date of visit to	1. Narsinghpur	3/09/2011 to 12/09/2011	2. Hoshangabad	24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011	3. Khandwa	2/09/2011 to 11/09/2011	4. Shivpuri	24/08/2011 to 1/09/2011	5. Balaghat	1/09/2011 to 11/09/2011	6. Burhanpur	1/09/2011 to 11/09/2011	7. Betul	24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011	8. Chhindwara	24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011	9. Singrauli	24/08/2011 to 2/09/2011	10. Sidhi	1/09/2011 to 11/09/2011	11. Panna	5/09/2011 to 14/09/2011	12. Satna	3/09/2011 to 12/09/2011	13. Chhatarpur	7/09/2011 to 17/09/2011
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13. Chhatarpur	7/09/2011 to 17/09/2011																													

7.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<p style="text-align: right;">District</p> 1. Narsinghpur 1230+489 = 1719 2. Hoshangabad 1194+532 = 1726 3. Khandwa 1144+443 = 1587 4. Shivpuri 2228+643 = 2871 5. Balaghat 2099+696 = 2795 6. Burhanpur 542+204 = 746 7. Betul 2020+815 = 2835 8. Chhindwara 2678+930 = 3608 9. Singrauli 1372+390 = 1762 10. Sidhi 1704+598 = 2302 11. Panna 1622+622 = 2244 12. Satna 2687+864 = 3551 13. Chhatarpur 1968+659 = 2627
8.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	<p style="text-align: right;">District</p> 1. Narsinghpur 12+28=40 2. Hoshangabad 17+23=40 3. Khandwa 18+22=40 4. Shivpuri 17+23=40 5. Balaghat 15+25=40 6. Burhanpur 21+19=40 7. Betul 21+19=40 8. Chhindwara 13+27=40 9. Singrauli 18+22=40 10. Sidhi 11+29=40 11. Panna 20+20=40 12. Satna 25+15=40 13. Chhatarpur 27+13=40
9.	What percentage of schools covered in all the Districts allotted:	<p style="text-align: right;">District</p> 1. Narsinghpur 2.3% 2. Hoshangabad 2.3% 3. Khandwa 2.5% 4. Shivpuri 1.3% 5. Balaghat 1.4% 6. Burhanpur 5.3% 7. Betul 1.4% 8. Chhindwara 1.1% 9. Singrauli 2.2% 10. Sidhi 1.7% 11. Panna 1.7% 12. Satna 1.1% 13. Chhatarpur 1.5%
10.	Type of schools visited	
A	Schools in Rural Area	<p style="text-align: right;">District</p> 1. Narsinghpur 30 2. Hoshangabad 29 3. Khandwa 20 4. Shivpuri 30 5. Balaghat 34 6. Burhanpur 34 7. Betul 30 8. Chhindwara 27 9. Singrauli 27 10. Sidhi 31 11. Panna 33 12. Satna 32 13. Chhatarpur 30

		District	
a)	Primary School	1. Narsinghpur	08
		2. Hoshangabad	10
		3. Khandwa	15
		4. Shivpuri	15
		5. Balaghat	11
		6. Burhanpur	15
		7. Betul	18
		8. Chhindwara	09
		9. Singrauli	12
		10. Sidhi	07
		11. Panna	17
		12. Satna	21
		13. Chhatarpur	19
b)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1. Narsinghpur	22
		2. Hoshangabad	19
		3. Khandwa	05
		4. Shivpuri	15
		5. Balaghat	23
		6. Burhanpur	19
		7. Betul	12
		8. Chhindwara	18
		9. Singrauli	15
		10. Sidhi	24
		11. Panna	16
		12. Satna	11
		13. Chhatarpur	11
c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1. Narsinghpur	00
		2. Hoshangabad	00
		3. Khandwa	00
		4. Shivpuri	00
		5. Balaghat	00
		6. Burhanpur	00
		7. Betul	00
		8. Chhindwara	00
		9. Singrauli	00
		10. Sidhi	00
		11. Panna	00
		12. Satna	00
		13. Chhatarpur	00
B	Schools in Urban Areas	District	
		1. Narsinghpur	10
		2. Hoshangabad	11
		3. Khandwa	05
		4. Shivpuri	10
		5. Balaghat	06
		6. Burhanpur	06
		7. Betul	10
		8. Chhindwara	13
		9. Singrauli	13
		10. Sidhi	09
		11. Panna	07
		12. Satna	08
		13. Chhatarpur	10

		District	
a)	Primary School	1. Narsinghpur	04
		2. Hoshangabad	07
		3. Khandwa	03
		4. Shivpuri	02
		5. Balaghat	04
		6. Burhanpur	00
		7. Betul	03
		8. Chhindwara	04
		9. Singrauli	06
		10. Sidhi	04
		11. Panna	03
		12. Satna	04
		13. Chhatarpur	08
b)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1. Narsinghpur	06
		2. Hoshangabad	04
		3. Khandwa	02
		4. Shivpuri	08
		5. Balaghat	04
		6. Burhanpur	06
		7. Betul	07
		8. Chhindwara	09
		9. Singrauli	07
		10. Sidhi	05
		11. Panna	04
		12. Satna	04
		13. Chhatarpur	02
c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1. Narsinghpur	00
		2. Hoshangabad	00
		3. Khandwa	00
		4. Shivpuri	00
		5. Balaghat	00
		6. Burhanpur	00
		7. Betul	00
		8. Chhindwara	00
		9. Singrauli	00
		10. Sidhi	00
		11. Panna	00
		12. Satna	00
		13. Chhatarpur	00
C	NCLP Schools	District	
		1. Narsinghpur	00
		2. Hoshangabad	00
		3. Khandwa	00
		4. Shivpuri	01
		5. Balaghat	00
		6. Burhanpur	00
		7. Betul	00
		8. Chhindwara	00
		9. Singrauli	00
		10. Sidhi	00
		11. Panna	00
		12. Satna	00
		13. Chhatarpur	00

		District	
	D School sanctioned with Kitchen cum Stores	1. Narsinghpur 2. Hoshangabad 3. Khandwa 4. Shivpuri 5. Balaghat 6. Burhanpur 7. Betul 8. Chhindwara 9. Singrauli 10. Sidhi 11. Panna 12. Satna 13. Chhatarpur	34 32 33 29 36 35 37 26 28 39 33 35 33
	E Schools having Cook cum helpers engaged as per norm	District	
		1. Narsinghpur 2. Hoshangabad 3. Khandwa 4. Shivpuri 5. Balaghat 6. Burhanpur 7. Betul 8. Chhindwara 9. Singrauli 10. Sidhi 11. Panna 12. Satna 13. Chhatarpur	38 35 31 32 35 38 24 30 36 40 20 36 35
11.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District	
		1. Narsinghpur 2. Hoshangabad 3. Khandwa 4. Shivpuri 5. Balaghat 6. Burhanpur 7. Betul 8. Chhindwara 9. Singrauli 10. Sidhi 11. Panna 12. Satna 13. Chhatarpur	10 15
12.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS : YES / NO	District	
		1. Narsinghpur 2. Hoshangabad 3. Khandwa 4. Shivpuri 5. Balaghat 6. Burhanpur 7. Betul 8. Chhindwara 9. Singrauli 10. Sidhi 11. Panna 12. Satna 13. Chhatarpur	

13.	After submission of the draft report to the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS whether the MI has received any Observation's from the Directorate : YES / NO	<p style="text-align: right;">District</p> 1. Narsinghpur 2. Hoshangabad 3. Khandwa 4. Shivpuri 5. Balaghat 6. Burhanpur 7. Betul 8. Chhindwara 9. Singrauli 10. Sidhi 11. Panna 12. Satna 13. Chhatarpur
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Executive Summary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Daily hot cooked food was found to be served regularly in 493 (94.8%) out of 520 schools. These includes 37 (92.5%) in Narsingpur, 39 (97.5%) in Hoshangabad, 38 (95%) in Khandwa, 37 (92.5%) in Shivpuri, 40 (100%) in Balalghat, 40 (100%) in Burhanpur, 40 (100%) Betul, 39 (97.5%) in Chhindwada, 30 (75%) in Singrauli, 38 (95%) in Sidhi, 40 (100%) in Panna, 38 (95%) in Satna and 37 (92.5%) in Chhatarpur district.

To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, the quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still a great concern. The quality of meals was found to be of good quality in 65.6 percent schools (out of 520). In the visited districts the good quality of meals was found to be served in 20 (50%) in Narsingpur, 29 (72.5%) in Hoshangabad, 28 (70%) in Khandwa, 27 (67.5%) in Shivpuri, 34 (85%) in Balalghat, 36 (90%) in Burhanpur, 35 (87.5%) Betul, 33 (82.5%) in Chhindwada, 4 (10%) in Singrauli, 13 (32.5%) in Sidhi, 35 (87.5%) in Panna, 20(50%) in Satna, 27(67.5%) in Chhatarpur)

Children and even parents satisfied with the quantity of food in 20 (50%) in Narsingpur, 30(75%) in Hoshangabad, 33(82.5%) in Khandwa, 26(65%) in Shivpuri , 34 (85%) in Balalghat, 35 (87.5%) in Burhanpur, 37 (94.9%) in Betul, 33 (82.5%) in Chhindwada, 13(32.5%) in Singrauli, 18 (45%) in Sidhi, 31(77.5%) in Panna, 31 (77.5%) in Satna and 34 (85%) in Chhatarpur district.

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

During the visit the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in all the districts.

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 39 (97.5%) in Narsingpur, 35(87.5%) in Hoshangabad, 27 (67.5%) in Khandwa, 31(77.5%) in Shivpuri , 32 (80%) in Balalghat, 34 (85%) in Burhanpur, 31(77.5%) in Betul, 37(92.5%) in Chhindwada, 7(17.5%) in Singrauli, 11(27.5%) in Sidhi, 28(70%) in Panna, 12(30%) in Satna and 21 (52.5%) in Chhatarpur district.

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. Therefore the buffer-stock of one month was found to be maintained in 38(95%) in Narsingpur, 35(87.5%) in Hoshangabad, 29 (72.5%) in Khandwa, 17 (42.5%) in Shivpuri, 30 (75%) in Balalghat, 27(67.5%) in Burhanpur, 27(67.5%) in Betul, 36(90%) in Chhindwada, 17(42.5%) in Singrauli, 22 (55%) in Sidhi, 16 (40%) in Panna, 15(37.5%) in Satna and 26 (65%) in Chhatarpur districts.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

In all the schools District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.

Payment of cost of food grain to FCI has been made for the previous month i.e. for the month of July 2011, as the MI team visited in the schools in the month of August-September 2011.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 353 (68%) out of 520 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time and hence have to face lots of problems due to delay.

In case of delay, the school authority manages it through credit basis / with the school fund for the time being and as soon as cooking cost is received it is paid back to the concerned individual / school accounts.

In maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.

5. Social Equity

In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in

reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.

Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of food distribution under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of untouchability even within the school premises during cooking, serving or eating mid-day meals. The discrimination was observed in 7 (17.5%) in Narsingpur, 1 (2.5%) in Hoshangabad, 3 (7.5%) in Shivpuri, 1 (2.5%) in Balalghat, 1.5 (%) in Burhanpur, 2 (5%) Betul, 4 (10%) in Chhindwada, 3 (7.5%) in Singrauli, 0 (0%) in Sidhi, 11 (27.5%) in Panna, 2 (5%) in Satna and 2 (5%) schools in Chhatarpur districts.

6. Menu

The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday (313 out of 520). As observed by MI team that in only some schools only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week

7. Community Mobilization

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less (in 38.3% schools only). Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in only 51.7 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. This included 22(55%) in Narsingpur, 33(82.5%) in Hoshangabad, 25(62.5%) in Khandwa, 12(30%) in Shivpuri, 24 (60%) in Balalghat, 27 (67.5%) in Burhanpur, 26(65%) Betul, 24(60%) in Chhindwada, 23

(57.5%) in Singrauli, 12 (30%) in Sidhi, 32 (80%) in Panna, 4 (10%) in Satna and 5(12.5%) in Chhatarpur district.

At the same time roster for community was found to be maintained in even less number of schools (45% out of 520). Community rosters were found in 20(50%) in Narsingpur, 24(60%) in Hoshangabad, 22(55%) in Khandwa, 15 (37.5%) in Shivpuri , 9 (22.5%) in Balalghat, 27(67.5%) in Burhanpur, 25 (64.1%) in Betul, 24(60%) in Chhindwada, 18(45%) in Singrauli, 8 (20%) in Sidhi, 25 (62.5%) in Panna, 6(15%) in Satna and 11 (27.5%) in Chhatarpur district.

It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. In only 57 schools out of 520 visited SMC members received training regarding monitoring and supervision of MDMS. The district wise training reveals that in 3(7.5%) schools in Hoshangabad, 13(32.5%) in Khandwa, 2 (5%) in Shivpuri, 6 (15%) in Balalghat, 1 (2.5%) in Burhanpur, 11 (27.5%) Betul, 8(20%) in Chhindwada, 3(7.5%) in Singrauli, 2 (5%) in Sidhi, 3(7.5%) in Panna and 5(12.5%) in Satna district SMC members reported training received by them.

8. MIS

It is revealed that in 62.1 percent of the visited schools (out of 520) MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. MDM registers were available in 22(55%) in Narsingpur, 28(70%) in Hoshangabad, 32 (80%) in Khandwa, 31(77.5%) in Shivpuri , 24(60%) in Balalghat, 20 (50%) in Burhanpur, 17 (42.5%) in Betul, 22 (55%) in Chhindwada, 21 (52.5%) in Singrauli, 20 (50%) in Sidhi, 37 (92.5%) in Panna, 23 (57.5%) in Satna and 26(65%) in Chhatarpur district.)

There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.

It was also viewed that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.

9. Financial Management

The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency in very few schools.

As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD

10. School Health Programme

Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 77 schools (14.8%) were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.

Different types of data were revealed regarding this aspect depending on the knowledge of teachers. As in 7.1 percent schools teachers revealed that health check ups of students are undertaken on monthly, while remaining revealed bi-annual check ups.

Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. In 175 schools out of 520 children were micronutrients. This includes 17 (42.5%) in Narsingpur, 18 (45%) in Hoshangabad, 31(77.5%) in Khandwa, 14 (35%) in Shivpuri, 11 (27.5%) in Balalghat, 28(70%) in Burhanpur, 7 (17.5%) in Betul, 11 (27.5%) in Chhindwada, 4 (10%) in Singrauli, 6(15%) in Sidhi, 8 (20%) in Panna, 6 (15%) in Satna and 14 (35%) in Chhatarpur district. Administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. Iodized salts in cooking were used by cooking agencies of 350 (67.4%) schools out of 520.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

In 38 (95%) in Narsingpur, 35 (87.5%) in Hoshangabad, 31(77.5%) in Khandwa, 32 (80%) in Shivpuri, 35 (87.5%) in Balalghat, 38 (95%) in Burhanpur, 24 (60%) in Betul, 30 (75%) in Chhindwada, 36 (90%) in Singrauli, 40 (100%) in Sidhi, 20 (50%) in Panna, 35 (87.5%) in Satna, 35 (87.5%) in Chhatarpur district cooks cum helpers were appointed as per GOI norms.

The cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools. Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat.

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Still in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by SC, ST and general and in some schools from minority community were found to be forming SHGs.

12. Infrastructure

In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In maximum visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds due to water leakage or theft problem.

MDM Narshinghpur

13. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM	
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	Hot cooked meal was served in 100 percent primary schools and in 89 percent upper primary schools regularly. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	MDM was not served regularly in 11 percent upper primary schools on account of non availability of specific food items or fuel for the day.
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	As per state MDM cell officials there are no norms for the consideration of irregular supply of MDM to children. In case of any irregularity it is the duty of school authority to provide MDM to all present children for school funds.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, the quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still a great concern in 50 percent of the visited schools. Children and even parents are not satisfied with the quality and quantity of food. (Table 1.2)
b. Trend	
i. Number of children enrolled in schools	In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5239. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 130 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 80 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 89 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 75 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 47 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban as well as rural areas. In urban areas 50 percent children availed MDM facility whereas, in rural areas only 45 percent children took MDM on the visit day of MI team. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.	The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 55 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 9 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 13 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 2 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

14. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum visited schools.
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 57.5 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 42.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
In order to avoid such a situation, State Government has authorized the district collector to draw money under the relevant Treasury Rule (usually TR-27) to make payment to FCI for supply of food grains under MDM scheme in case no budget is available. This payment will be adjusted after receipt of budget by the districts.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 35 (87.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. Table 3.1)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 12.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

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

17. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of food distribution under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of untouchability even within the school premises during the mid-day meal distribution in 17.5 percent of the visited schools especially, where students of all castes study. It was noticeable that children of upper castes were not found to be taking MDM, as it had been cooked by cook from unprivileged community. The caste or religious bias also has a very strong class nature. The resistance to the programme by some parents was not only originated from feudal social relations but also from the existing class relations. As many of the caste Hindu parents reasoned their animosity towards the programme: However, as mentioned above, this was not the case everywhere. In many villages MI team has found children of all socio-economic background sharing the food sitting on a single line. As it happened, in these schools the food was found to be of a much better quality with a variation in the menu

18. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (15%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 70 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 30 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

19. Community Mobilization

<p>i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in only 55 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary.</p>
<p>iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.</p>
<p>iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.</p>
<p>There is no specific meetings of SMCs/ been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.</p>
<p>v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>
<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.</p>
<p>vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>
<p>Besides helping the implementation agency in the procurement of food stuff, preparation of menu, and supervising the preparation of the food and distribution, the community, was also found to be contributing in the form of: providing voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, contributing free vegetables, spices etc. from time to time in only 10-15 percent of the visited schools of the district.</p>
<p>vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was found only in some schools. With the formation of "Gram Sabha Health Gram Tadarth Samiti" community participation is directly involved in the execution of MDMS, while its involvement was observed in 15 percent of the visited schools.</p>

20. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 50 percent of the visited schools MDM inspection registers were found which included the comments of officials visited to review MDM. But as far as availability of MDM register is concerned it was found to be available in 47.5 percent of the visited schools.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
Training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information especially for maintaining roster registers for mothers. However, in only 12.5 percent schools teachers reported to be received such type of training from CAC. .
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
According to district officials there does not exist any MIS system at district level particularly for MDM scheme.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
No information was made available to MI regarding this aspect.

21. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (62.5 % of the visited schools).
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are found to be shared with the community in 30 percent of the visited schools.

22. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 17.5 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Different types of data were revealed regarding this aspect depending on the knowledge of teachers. As in 10 percent schools teachers revealed that health check ups of students are undertaken on monthly basis, 12.5 percent disclosed that twice in a year and about 40 percent teachers were of the view that on an annual basis health check ups of children is being done.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 10 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools children were distributed doses of Vitamin A. As reported by the teachers of the sampled schools, IFA tablest were supplied in only 17.5 percent primary and upper primary schools. As far as distribution of de-worming tablets is concerned it was found to be distributed to children of only 10 percent of the visited schools. The doses were also not of sufficient quantity. Some children did not received the tablets.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in about 67.5 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 80 percent schools.

23. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In all schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools , except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. The mode of payments was found to be even cash (37.5%) inspite of government strict rules to provide payments through e-transfers. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Still in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by SC, ST and general and in some schools from minority community were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

24. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 57.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In about 15 percent visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.

25. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
NIL

26. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
NIL
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
NIL

Narshinghpur - MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	2340-0122301	Middle
2	P.S.Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	2340-0120901	Primary
3	M.S.Magrda	Narsinghpur	2340-0108902	Middle
4	M.S.Sahawn	Chichli	2340-0200202	Middle
5	M.S.Sukhakeri	Chichli	2340-0206203	Middle
6	M.S. Kanhargaon	Chichli	2340-0205602	Middle
7	M.S. Chargaon	Chichli	2340-0205002	Middle
8	M.S.Ratikrar	Chichli	2340-0211402	Middle
9	P.S.Ratikrar	Chichli	2340-0211401	Primary
10	M.S. Kuklai	Gotegaon	2340-0307602	Middle
11	M.S.Pipariya	Gotegaon	2340-0311702	Middle
12	M.S.Pipariya	Gotegaon	2340-0303202	Middle
13	M.S.Jhoth	Gotegaon	2340-0317902	Middle
14	P.S. Sihora	Chawarpatha	2340-0619901	Primary
15	M.S. Puragera	Chawarpatha	2340-0622002	Middle
16	M.S. Pahadi Kheda	Gotegaon	2340-0322402	Middle
17	P.S. Gotegaon	Gotegaon	2340-0325803	Primary
18	M.S. Bilhera	Chawarpatha	2340-0603503	Middle
19	M.S.Boys Tendukheda	Chawarpatha	2340-0622301	Middle
20	P.S. Gotegaon Kheda	Gotegaon	2340-0310501	Primary
21	M.S. Chargawa	Chawarpatha	2340-0602902	Middle
22	P.S.Shyam Nagar	Gotegaon	2340-0318001	Primary
23	M.S. Hirmpur	Kareli	2340-0403902	Middle
24	M.S.Girls.Tendukheda	Chawarpatha	2340-0623301	Middle
25	M.S. Girls Kareli Basti	Kareli	2340-0415002	Middle
26	M.S. Boys Kareli Basti	Kareli	2340-0414902	Middle
27	P.S. Bhudwara	Kareli	2340-0408903	Primary
28	M.S. Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	2340-0121802	Middle
29	P.S. Chichli	Chichli	2340-0215101	Primary
30	M.S.Chichli	Chichli	2340-0215102	Middle
31	M.S. Raypur	Chichli	2340-0208702	Middle
32	P.S. Gangai	Chichli	2340-0207601	Primary
33	M.S. Gangai	Chichli	2340-0207602	Middle
34	M.S. Sudrash	Chichli	2340-0206002	Middle
35	P.S. Dhuparth	Narsinghpur	2340-0109501	Primary
36	M.S. Dhuparth	Narsinghpur	2340-0109502	Middle
37	P.S.Kanderi	Narsinghpur	2340-0121101	Primary
38	P.S. Bhandari	Gotegaon	2340-0313801	Primary
39	M.S. Bhandari	Gotegaon	2340-0308402	Middle
40	M.S.Dabkiya	Gotegaon	2340-0308002	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	100.0	0	0.0	12	100.0
Middle Schools	25	89.3	3	10.7	28	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	669	167	100.0	770	96	100.0	1439	119	100.0
Middle	1168	194	100.0	2632	119	100.0	3800	135	100.0
Total	1837	183	100.0	3402	113	100.0	5239	130	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	604	151	90.2	407	50	52.8	1011	84	70.2
Middle	1040	173	89.0	2151	97	81.7	3191	113	90.0
Total	1644	164	89.4	2558	85	75.1	4202	105	80.2

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	325	81	48.5	299	37	38.8	624	52	43.3
Middle	602	100	51.5	1219	55	46.3	1821	65	48.0
Total	927	92	50.4	1518	50	44.6	2445	61	46.6

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	329	82	49.1	479	59	62.2	808	67	56.1
Middle	565	94	48.3	1497	68	56.8	2062	73	54.2
Total	894	89	48.6	1976	65	58.0	2870	71	54.7

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	100.0	0	0.0	12	100.0
Middle	25	89.3	3	10.7	28	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	91.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
Middle	27	96.4	1	3.6	28	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	91.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
Middle	24	85.7	4	14.3	28	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	1	8.3	11	91.7	12	100.0
Middle	5	17.9	23	82.1	28	100.0
Total	6	15.0	34	85.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	58.3	5	41.7	12	100.0
Middle Schools	13	46.4	15	53.5	28	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100.0
Middle Schools	5	17.9	23	82.1	28	100.0
Total	7	17.5	33	82.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	4	10
SHG	36	90.0
NGO	00	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	00	0.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	100.0
Middle Schools	19	67.9	9	32.1	28	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	13	32.5	1	2.5
ST	13	32.5	4	10.0
OBC	22	55.0	1	2.5
Minority	1	2.5	0	0.0
Any Others	6	15.0	1	2.5

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	23	57.5
Constructed and not in use	6	15.0
Under Constriction	5	12.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM Hoshangabad

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a) Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
Providing hot cooked Mid-Day Meal to the students of the government and government aided schools of the State is one of the major objectives of MDM scheme. It has been revealed that in almost all visited Primary and Middle schools hot cooked meals are being served as per provisions. (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Not Applicable
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM

As per state MDM cell officials there are no norms for the consideration of irregular supply of MDM to children. In case of any irregularity it is the duty of school authority to provide MDM to all present children for school funds.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
The quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still a great concern in on-fourth of the visited schools. Children and even parents are not satisfied with the quality and quantity of food. But due to active participation and regular monitoring by CEO Zila Panchayat and its MDM cell the quantity and quality of off food has been improved a lot. (Table 1.2)
b) Trend
i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5835. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 145 children. The mean enrollment in schools of rural areas was more than from urban areas. (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 82 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 92 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 79 percent of the total enrolled children which is significantly less than from urban areas. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 52 percent of the total enrolled strength. As far as this number is concerned for schools located in urban areas is concerned it was found to be about 47 percent of the total enrolled. In rural areas the number was 53 percent of the total enrolled children. In both the regions the number of children availed MDM on visit day was found to be quite less. The main reasons behind this were the poor quality of food being served. In urban areas due to comparative less poverty children of well off families skip MDM similarly in rural areas also children of high economic status avoid meals in MDM. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 60 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 8 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 7 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 17 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

<p>After lifting food grains from FCI depot, suitable arrangement has been made at all levels for its secured storage. M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd and representatives of District Collector carry out joint inspections of food grains for monitoring Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of the supply. The FAQ monitoring is also done at the level of lead society, link society and SHGs / PTAs. After inspection District Manager, MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. submits a monthly report to the State Coordinator, MDM with regard to FAQ Food grains supply. Besides FCI also maintains the sample of food grains lifted by MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., so that they can be used for inspection and verification in case of complaints.</p>
<p>iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p>
<p>District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat release 3 monthly Release Orders are issued to the SHGs / PTAs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / PTAs. Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized by implementing agency. Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs. / PTAs of schools in each district to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school. . (Table 2.2)</p>
<p>iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p>
<p>Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs. / PTAs of every schools in each district to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school. .</p>

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

<p>a. Enabling conditions: -</p>
<p>i. Is payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?</p>
<p>According to District Panchayat CEO the payments to FCI are being made quarterly within 20 days of receipt of food grains. The payments are made for three month stock of food grains. . State Government has authorized / nominates the district Collector who will be responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI will raise the bills pertaining to supply of food grains during a month to the district Collector by the 10th day of the following month in the prescribed format and the district Collector will ensure payment within 20 days of the day of submitted the bill. FCI In charge Officer, Base Depot will intimate its account number and mode of receiving of payment to the Nodal Officer, who should be made responsible for transferring money / depositing cheque in the account.</p>
<p>ii. Has payment of cost of foodgrain to FCI made for the previous month</p>
<p>In order to avoid such a situation, State Government has authorized the district collector to draw money under the relevant Treasury Rule (usually TR-27) to make payment to FCI for supply of food grains under MDM scheme in case no budget is available. This payment will be adjusted after receipt of budget by the districts.</p>

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

<p>i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?</p>
<p>Maximum number of cooking agencies in the visited schools reported that they regularly receive the cooking costs. (Table 3.1)</p>
<p>ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p>
<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p>
<p>In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.</p>
<p>iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>
<p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of concerned cooking agency</p>

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a queue on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls in middle schools. While in primary schools both boys and girls were made to sit jointly with each other except in some schools where social discrimination existed.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In one of the visited middle schools of the district located in rural areas it was observed that girls of high social caste sitting separately while taking meals. The SHG members of so called high social status serve them from a distance. It has also been observed that children of general and OBC community bringing their plates from home as the plates available in schools were kept along with plates of other children.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.
In only 30 percent of the visited Primary and Middle schools it was observed that the daily menu included wheat, vegetable and pulses. Whereas, in 70 percent schools either of the two i.e. vegetable or pulses is being served to children by the cooking agency. (Table 4.1)
ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Lot of improvement has been made regarding serving of MDM as per menu. Therefore, due to the follow of menu children get different variety of food daily. On Tuesdays children are served kheer puri which is liked by almost all children. That day the attendance of children is found to be comparatively high.
iii. Number of schools where same food is served daily.
There are some schools which do not follow the menu and serve same variety of food daily to children. The concept of balanced diet is not taken into consideration by cooking agency as potato vegetable is served more than four days in a week and tuar dal daily.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less in maximum schools including schools located in urban areas. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS

<p>To maintain the quality of MDM at school level it is necessary to execute monitoring and supervision activities. To assure the quality of MDM at regional level mothers have been assigned very important role. Mothers of enrolled children are turn wise called in to school by the teachers to monitor the MDM and provide their valuable comments accordingly. Due to active involvement and monitoring of CEO Zila Panchayat Hoshangabad it can be comprehended that in more than 80 percent visited schools of the district MDM roster for mothers was found to be in place and followed by the school authorities. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p> <p>As far training to SMC members regarding particularly to MDMS is concerned a very disappointing picture is revealed. In only 7.5 percent of the visited schools it was reported that any training was conducted for SMC members regarding the supervision and monitoring of MDM scheme.</p>
<p>iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.</p> <p>In about 50 percent schools it was reported that SMC meetings are being conducted regularly. But as far as meetings particularly for discussing MDM issues is concerned, no such meetings was found to be organized. Discussion on different issues of MDM is a part of general meetings. Majority of schools reported that they discussed broadly on regular availability of MDM to children. Another important issue was discussion on quality as well as quantity of MDM, followed by quality of food grains, availability of kitchen sheds and sufficient utensils for cooking, etc.</p>
<p>v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p> <p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.</p>
<p>vi. Contribution made by the community for MDMS</p> <p>Community involvement was found in only some of the visited schools. They were found to be assisting in various ways in different schools. In two schools it was revealed that community donated utensils for cooking and serving MDM. In one of the visited schools community provided tat-patti for children to sit.</p>
<p>vii. vi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p> <p>At regional level the monitoring of MDMS has been done by an agency named as "Gram Sahba Suvasthya gram tadarth samiti". This committee was observed to be monitoring MDM scheme on health perspective in 22.5 percent visited schools of the district.</p>

8. MIS

<p>i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p> <p>It is revealed that in about 87 percent of the visited schools MDM inspection registers were found which included the comments of different officials at CRC, BRC, DPC and state level. But as far as availability of MDM register is concerned it was found to be available in 65 percent of the visited schools.</p>
<p>ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p> <p>There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Only for preparing mothers rosters the CAC gave instructions to teachers about its preparation.</p>

<p>iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards</p>

<p>School has not been given any responsibilities regarding the implementation of MDM scheme. The information is directly taken from cooking agency i.e. is the SHGs in rural areas and SMC/nagar palika in urban areas to Janpad CEO. The Janpad CEO forwards the collected information to CEO Zila Panchayat and finally it is being forwarded to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department at State level.</p>
<p>iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?</p>
<p>According to district officials there does not exist any MIS system at district level particularly for MDM scheme.</p>
<p>v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?</p>
<p>The CEO Zila Panchayat Hoshangabad disclosed that information is being furnished daily from school to block and onwards.</p>

9. Financial Management: -

<p>i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.</p>
<p>In about 80 percent of the visited schools of the district the financial records were found to be maintained by the school as well as by the cooking agency. In about 68 percent schools purchase register was physically found to be maintained. Similarly in 80 percent schools the cash book was updated regularly by the implementation agency at school level.</p>
<p>ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.</p>
<p>As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.</p>
<p>iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.</p>
<p>As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.</p>
<p>iv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?</p>
<p>The implementing agency of 40 percent schools reported that they share the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements with not directly with the community as a whole but with the members of SHGs. There are about ten female members in the SHG. In two schools community expressed their dissatisfaction regarding the expenditure statements complaining that the expenditure statements were not written/explained head wise.</p>

10. School Health Programme

<p>i. Who Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>The teachers, Head Masters as well as village and block level officials reported that there is no health checkup of children since last one year. In about 17 percent schools teachers disclosed that health cards of students are maintained but in previous year. The health department administers the medicines on an annual basis. (Table 6.1)</p>

<p>ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?</p>

As mentioned above that there is no health check up of students undertaken since last one year, therefore teachers were unable to reveal the frequency of health check up. However, in 15 out of 40 visited schools teachers claimed that once in a year some ANMs and doctors from government hospitals visit the schools for health checkup of students and at the same time distribute iron and vitamin tablets to children.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
In only 20 percent schools teachers disclosed that children were distributed doses of Vitamin A that too in small quantity. In seven schools out of 40 schools the respondents revealed that children were provided IFA tablets from health department. As far as distribution of de-worming tablets is concerned it was found to be distributed to children of only 20 percent of the visited schools. The doses were also not of sufficient quantity. Some children did not receive the tablets.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
It was revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It was observed during field survey by the MI team that in only 55 percent of the visited schools the cooking agency was using iodized salts for cooking MDM.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene and remain healthy students are supposed to be encouraged by the teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 70 percent schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). Still in 12 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were not found to be engaged as per GOI norms.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The execution of MDMS is being done by district collector and CEO Zila Panchayat. CEO Zila Panchayat further instructs CEO Janpad Panchayat to form Self Help Groups of women from unprivileged community. In rural areas members of SHGs engage cooks cum helpers. While in urban areas SMCs and nagar nigam/palika are given the responsibility to implement MDMS for their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 100 percent schools of rural areas SHGs are engaged as implementing agency. While, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. (Table 7.1)

<p>v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?</p>
<p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The system for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper is carried out as a follow :-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MDM Parishad</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NGOs/Centralized Kitchen shed → CEO Zila Panchayat</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CEO Janpad Panchayat</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SHGs / PTAs by cross cheque</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cook cum helper's bank a/c</p>
<p>(Table 7.2)</p>
<p>vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p>
<p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. But inspite of large proportion of SC population in rural areas in more than 50 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were found to be from OBC community. Social discrimination is one of the main reasons behind this phenomenon. In rural areas particularly parents start neglecting MDM if the cook is from SC community. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC and in some schools from ST followed by SC, minority and general community were found to be cooking and serving MDM at school level. (Table 7.3)</p>

12. Infrastructure

<p>i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p>
<p>In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 57 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (22.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds due to water leakage or theft problem. (Table 8.1)</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p>
<p>In about 20 percent visited schools no kitchen sheds was available, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.</p>

13. Staffing

<p>i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS</p>
<p>In Hoshangabad district seven officials from different departments are engaged for management and monitoring of MDMS. It includes district collector for coordinating and supervising the programme, health officer, food officer, assistant commissioner, DPC and others.</p>
<p>ii. Is there any district level task force constituted</p>
<p>At district level three members are appointed specifically for the purpose of monitoring of MDMS by the Zila Panchayat CEO. One task manager whose role is to monitor the implementation of whole programme, to send information, etc. Two quality monitors are also in place to monitor the quality of MDM and their area of work has been divided into three-three blocks</p>

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
At district level three steering cum monitoring committee meeting has been held in current financial year i.e 2011-2012 till MI visit in the month of August- September 2011. The issues of discussion in the meetings were on implementation of MDMS in dry areas and secondly for review mission of government that was proposed to come in mid September 2011 in the district.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
At state level two meetings steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year i.e. in 2011-2012. The agenda of the meetings was also for the review mission that was proposed to come in the district in the month of September 2011.

MDM Hoshangabad

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Sarngpur	Sohagpur	2337-0513501	Primary
2	M.S. Tekapar	Sohagpur	2337-0513202	Middle
3	M.S. Kamtirangpur	Sohagpur	2337-0512001	Middle
4	M.S. Girls Semri Harchand	Sohagpur	2337-0514402	Middle
5	M.S. Auth Nagar	Kesla	2337-0403403	Middle
6	M.S. Naya Chinch	Kesla	2337-0413403	Middle
7	P.S. Naya Chinch	Kesla	2337-0404403	Primary
8	M.S.Girls Gochi Tarond	Kesla	2337-0403304	Middle
9	M.S. Jujharpur	Kesla	2337-0402803	Middle
10	M.S. Tawa Nagar	Kesla	2337-0404304	Middle
11	RBC, Tawanagar	Kesla	2337-	
12	P.S. Jaklaya Naka	Sivni-Malwa	2337-0710105	Primary
13	P.S.Boys Sivni-Malwa	Sivni-Malwa	2337-0710027	Primary
14	M.S. Girls Banapur	Sivni-Malwa	2337-0710014	Middle
15	P.S. Banapur	Sivni- Malwa	2337-0710041	Primary
16	M.S. Babdiya Bhau	Sivni-Malwa	2337-0705001	Middle
17	M.S. Boys Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	2337-0319001	Middle
18	M.S. Girls Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	2337-0314033	Middle
19	P.S. Girls Palakhedi	Hoshangabad	2337-0314802	Primary
20	M.S Girls Raypur	Hoshangabad	2337-0300804	Middle
21	P.S. Girls Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	2337-0319801	Primary
22	P.S. Mehragow	Hoshangabad	2337-0322401	Primary
23	P.S. Etarsi	Hoshangabad	2337-0314116	Primary
24	M.S Dhurpan	Kesla	2337-0401803	Middle
25	M.S. Gudariya Kala	Babai	2337-0210602	Middle
26	M.S. Mamagaon	Babai	2337-0207208	Middle
27	M.S. Kharda	Babai	2337-0211806	Middle
28	P.S.Naya Dhai	Babai	2337-0211805	Primary
29	M.S. Shukrwada	Babai	2337-0204202	Middle
30	M.S. Achal Khedi	Babai	2337-0202102	Middle
31	P.S. Gudariya Kala	Babai	2337-0210601	Primary
32	M.S. Malhanwada	Bankhedi	2337-0110601	Middle
33	P.S. Pipriya	Bankhedi	2337-0111201	Primary
34	P.S. Bijanahai	Bankhedi	2337-0108801	Primary
35	M.S. Dagrhai	Bankhedi	2337-0108702	Middle
36	P.S. Pipariya	Pipriya	2337-0614001	Primary
37	M.S. Pipariya	Pipriya	2337-0614304	Middle
38	M.S. RaiKhedi	Pipriya	2337-0606903	Middle
39	P.S. Mahua Kheda	Bankhedi	2337-0103902	Primary
40	M.S. Mahua Kheda	Bankhedi	2337-0103901	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

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

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

Particulars	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	949	135	100.0	1237	123	100.0	2186	128	100.0
Middle	597	149	100.0	3052	160	100.0	3649	158	100.0
Total	1546	140	100.0	4289	147	100.0	5835	145	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	912	130	96.1	881	71.2	88	1793	105	82.0
Middle	506	126	84.7	2511	82.2	132	3017	131	82.6
Total	1418	128	91.7	3392	79.0	116	4810	120	82.4

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	451	64	47.5	714	71	57.7	1165	68	53.2
Middle	280	70	47.0	1569	82	51.4	1849	80	50.6
Total	731	66	47.2	2283	78	53.2	3014	75	51.6

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	594	84	62.5	778	77	62.8	1372	80	62.7
Middle	392	98	65.6	1763	92	57.7	2155	93	59.0
Total	986	89	63.7	2541	87	59.2	3527	88	60.4

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	76.5	4	23.5	17	100.0
Middle Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month'

School Category	buffer stock					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Middle Schools	20	87.0	3	13.0	23	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Middle Schools	21	91.3	2	8.7	23	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	29.4	12	70.6	17	100.0
Middle Schools	7	30.4	16	69.6	23	100.0
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100.0
Middle Schools	14	61.0	9	39.0	23	100.0
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	23.5	13	76.5	17	100.0
Middle Schools	3	13.0	20	87.0	23	100.0
Total	7	17.5	33	82.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

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

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100.0
Middle Schools	19	82.6	4	17.3	23	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SC	12	30.0	5	12.5	12	30.0
ST	17	42.5	9	22.5	17	42.5
OBC	23	57.5	8	20.0	23	57.5
Minority	5	12.5	0	0.0	5	12.5
Any Others	7	17.5	1	2.5	7	17.5

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	23	57.5
Constructed and not in use	9	22.5
Under Constriction	0	0.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM Khandwa

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

c. Regularity in Serving MDM
v. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
The main objective of the programme is to provide cooked food with minimum 300 calories and 8-10 grams protein to every child. The MI visited 40 primary and upper primary schools of Khandwa district and during the visit, it has been recorded that MDM is being served in the maximum visited schools of the district. (Table 1.1)
vi. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Nil
vii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM

As per state MDM regulations there are no prescribed norms for the consideration of irregularity in serving MDM to children. If any case the implementing agency fails to provide MDM, it is the responsibility of SMC to provide hot cooked meals to children from their own resources.
viii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been from the study that in less than 75 percent and in about 82.5 percent schools only students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient as per their requirement or even not as per prescribed norms. (Table 1.2)
d. Trend
v. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the visited 40 schools of Khandwa district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8199. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 204 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more or less same as in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
vi. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 88 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the 100 percent children availed MDM according to register, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 86 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
vii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 62.5 percent of the total enrolled strength. In schools located in urban areas 66 percent children availed MDM on the visit day, while in rural areas 62 percent children availed MDM. It is to be noted that the difference of 40 percent emerged in the number for urban areas while for rural areas the difference was observed to be 24 percent. (Table 1.5)
viii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 66 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 4 percent attendance was observed. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 6 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the number decreased by 12 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

v. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1)
vi. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in only 67.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
vii. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that in about 72.5 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
viii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 45 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 55 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

b. Enabling conditions: -
iii. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat release 3 monthly Release Orders are issued to the SHGs / PTAs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / PTAs. Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized by implementing agency. Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs. / PTAs of schools in each district to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school.
iv. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
The payments to FCI within 20 days after the receipt of bills. However, it has been found that payments of cost of foodgrain to FCI has been made by the district for the previous month.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 18 (45%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time and hence have to face lots of problems due to delay. (Table 3.1)
iii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 55 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay, the school authority manages it through credit basis / with the school fund for the time being and as soon as cooking cost is received it is paid back to the concerned individual / school accounts.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 87.5 percent schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. On the other hand in remaining 12.5 i.e. 5 sampled schools the cooks cum helpers disclosed that they receive cooking cost in cash by the implementing agency.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

iii. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line/queue on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at Middle school level.
iv. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
It is important to note that the MI did not notice any kind of discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, religion etc. across the visited schools of the district at the time of cooking / serving the meal.

6. Menu

iv. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only in 50 percent schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. In only 67.5 percent visited schools the weekly menu was found to be painted on walls. Because of this the cooking agency does not have the information of menu and food to be served daily. Teachers of less than 50 percent visited schools were found to be tasting food regularly before serving to children. (Table 4.1)
v. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
vi. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in only 5 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

7. Community Mobilization

viii. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
ix. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS

<p>Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 62 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Although the toll free number was found to be painted on walls of 82.5 percent schools. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>x. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that in only 32.5 percent schools the SMC members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring.</p>
<p>xi. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.</p>
<p>After the constitution of SMCs under RTE the meetings in maximum schools are organized regularly i.e. monthly. About 22.5 percent Head Masters revealed that meetings are being conducted quarterly. While in 5 visited schools no meeting of SMC was found to be organized as per records. But there is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held particularly for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings they monitor the regular availability of MDM to all children, the quality and quantity of food being served was also discussed. In some schools where SMC president was found to be some active if, unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.</p>
<p>xii. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>
<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. In 3 out of 40 schools SMC members come daily to check the MDM, Therefore, the need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.</p>
<p>xiii. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>
<p>Community including SMC members in maximum schools was not found to be active in this respect. In two visited schools SMC donated tat-patti for children to sit. In one of the visited school the community arranged drinking water facility for children and in another school they were found to be contributing through purchasing utensils for cooking.</p>
<p>xiv. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>The participation of SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was found in about 27 out of 40 schools. They visit schools on a regular interval and monitor and supervise the MDM programme. As they believe that this is one of the very important programme of the government to eradicate classroom hunger and increase the enrollment. The local people especially of BPL families highly appreciate the programme and take keen interest in it. Gram Sabha Svashtya Gram Samities been constituted in every village to look after the implementation of MDM scheme. However, in about 47.5 percent visited schools Gram Sabha Svashtya Gram Samities were found to be active.</p>

8. MIS

<p>vi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>It is revealed that in 80 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its updation is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in a desired manner in 62 percent of the visited schools. The cooking agencies revealed that they were not provided any training regarding the maintenance of MDM registers. Secondly, most of the members of SHGs were found to be illiterate.</p>
<p>vii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p>

There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. In about 37.5 percent schools teachers revealed that CACs verbally informed them about how to maintain these records. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.

viii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards

It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.

ix. What is the prevalent MIS System?

NIL

x. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?

Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management

v. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.

The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it in only 72.5 percent schools these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency. While the records of purchasing and expenditure was available with only 55 percent of the visited schools of Khandwa district.

vi. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.

As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.

vii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.

It is been observed that amount is been withdrawal by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC account.

viii. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?

It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community in less than 50 percent schools only. Community here means with the members of SHG other than the cooks/helpers. In some of the schools the community raised objection regarding the audit of SHGs account, head wise listing of expenditure statements, etc.

10. School Health Programme

vii. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 37.5 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
viii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that that in maximum (52.5%) visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. At the same time 25 percent schools reported that monthly check-ups of children are also been done.
ix. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Teachers of 77.5 percent visited schools revealed that children are being provided micronutrients by the health department. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 72.5 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools doses of Vitamin A were given to the children periodically. In 65 percent schools children were distributed IFA tablets by the health department. In schools located in remote rural areas teachers reported that children of their schools are not been distributed micro nutrients as one visit the place due to difficult access. Teachers/HM of 47.5 percent schools revealed that children were being provided de-worming tablets by the ANM. Though the quantity of these doses were not in proportion to the number of enrolled children in the school, as many children absent on the day did not receive the tablets. Teachers suggested that the doses of such medicines should increase and should also be provided at frequent interval. These medicines in the current academic year have not been provided yet.
x. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
xi. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
xii. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 67 percent schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

vii. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in about 31 out of 40 schools (77.5%). In the remaining schools the cook cum helpers not found in sufficient number. Exploitation of cooks was found to be taking place as less number of cooks were appointed for children more than prescribed norms.
viii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
ix. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
In the context of implementation of MDM through centralized kitchen, Khandwa Municipal Corporation (urban local body) has signed an agreement with a NGO named Akansha Samiti. This mission is serving MDM to schools located in urban areas of Khandwa.
x. Number of schools where SHG is involved

In 33 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs in rural areas. While in urban areas nagar palika was found to be cooking MDM for children. . (Table 7.1)
xi. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 80 percent visited schools. The delay in payments was reported in remaining 20 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
xii. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. It has been found that in maximum visited schools women of OBC and ST community cooked the MDM for children, followed by women of SC and general community. The social composition of cooks depends on the demographic composition of the village. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

iii. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 65 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (10% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in 3 schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
iv. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In seven out of 40 schools visited by MI team it was observed that kitchen sheds were still not sanctioned for cooking MDM for children.

13. Staffing

iv. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL
v. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL. However, it is suggested that monitoring mechanism need to be put in place at the block and the levels below. To initiate this a monitor should be appointed at block level also.
vi. Is there any district level task force constituted
It was reported by district level officials that one task manager and one quality control monitor has been placed in the district to monitor the implementation of MDMS in Khandwa district.

14. Monitoring

iii. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Five district levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting was held in current financial year. .In this meeting proper implementation of MDM was discussed.
iv. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year

One state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting had been held in the current financial year. In this meeting review mission, availability of food grain, amount of kitchen shed and expenses were discussed.

Annexure I

Khandwa - MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S. Chhegon Devi	Chhegon Makhan	2329-0302302	Middle

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2	M.S.Dondwada	Chhegon Makhan	2329-0303302	Middle
3	P.S.Dondwada	Chhegon Makhan	2329-0303301	Primary
4	P.S.Girls Chhegon	Chhegon Makhan	2329-0302402	Primary
5	P.S.Bhilkhedi	Pndhana	2329-0802201	Primary
6	P.S.Jalkuaa	Pndhana	2329-0805702	Primary
7	M.S.Singot	Pndhana	2329-0811403	Middle
8	M.S.Saram	Pndhana	2329-0810902	Middle
9	P.S.Saram	Pndhana	2329-0810901	Primary
10	M.S.Bhoja Khedi	Chhegon Makhan	2329-0301902	Middle
11	P.S.Gandhwa	Pndhana	2329-0803905	Primary
12	P.S.Ptagan	Khalwa	2329-0611501	Primary
13	M.S.Ptalda	Khalwa	2329-0611603	Middle
14	P.S.Salidhana	Khalwa	2329-0610702	Primary
15	M.S.Roshni	Khalwa	2329-0612602	Middle
16	M.S.Jamni Gujar	Khalwa	2329-0606103	Middle
17	P.S.Girls Ashapur	Khalwa	2329-0600602	Primary
18	M.S.Lakhanpur	Khalwa	2329-0609002	Middle
19	M.S.Chhanera	Chhanera	2329-0403703	Middle
20	M.S.Girls Chhanera	Chhanera	2329-0402604	Middle
21	P.S.Charkheda	Chhanera	2329-0402201	Primary
22	M.S.Killod	Baldi	2329-0105702	Middle
23	M.S.Gambhir	Baldi	2329-0103402	Middle
24	M.S.Billod	Baldi	2329-0102003	Middle
25	P.S.Nadiya	Baldi	2329-0107201	Primary
26	M.S.Gandhwa	Pndhana	2329.0803903	Middle
27	P.S.Bamngon	Khandwa	2329-0701301	Primary
28	M.S.Girls Sihada	Khandwa	2329-0706604	Middle
29	P.S.Girls Sihada	Khandwa	2329-0708602	Primary
30	M.S.RamNagar	Khandwa	2329-0710306	Middle
31	P.S.Ratagarh	Khandwa	2329-0706804	Primary
32	M.S.Girls padawa	Khandwa	2329-0713101	Middle
33	M.S.AnadNagar	Khandwa	2329-0714101	Middle
34	P.S.Galeshganj	Khandwa	2329-0709703	Primary
35	P.S.Nishaniya	Harsud	2329-0406701	Primary
36	M.S.Sadiyapani	Harsud	2329-0407802	Middle
37	M.S.Pipalkota	Punasa	2329-0912503	Middle
38	P.S.Anjiniyakala	Punasa	2329-0900301	Primary
39	P.S.Chikdaliya	Punasa	2329-0903801	Primary
40	M.S.Anjniya Khurd	Punasa	2329-0900403	Middle

Annexure II

Khandwa - MDM

9. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily
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	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	100.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
Middle Schools	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	463	154	100.0	3092	206	100.0	3555	197	100.0
Middle	562	281	100.0	4082	204	100.0	4644	211	100.0
Total	1025	205	100.0	7174	204	100.0	8199	204	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	463	154	100.0	2547	169	82.3	3010	167	84.6
Middle	562	281	100.0	3623	181	88.7	4185	190	90.1
Total	1025	205	100.0	6170	176	86.0	7195	179	87.7

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	271	90	58.5	1765	117	57.0	2036	113	57.2
Middle	410	205	72.9	2681	134	65.6	3091	140	66.5
Total	681	136	66.4	4446	127	62.0	5127	128	62.5

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	180	60	38.8	1921	128	62.1	2101	116	59.0
Middle	376	188	66.9	2930	146	71.7	3306	150	71.1
Total	556	111	54.2	4851	138	67.6	5407	135	65.9

10. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

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

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	66.7	6	33.3	18	100.0
Middle	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100.0
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0

11. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	27.8	13	72.2	18	100.0
Middle	13	59.1	9	40.0	22	100.0
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0

12. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	44.4	10	55.6	18	100.0
Middle	12	54.5	10	45.05	22	100.0

Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0
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13. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	66.7	6	33.3	18	100.0
Middle Schools	13	59.1	9	40.9	22	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

14. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	44.4	10	56.6	18	100.0
Middle Schools	7	31.8	15	68.2	22	100.0
Total	15	37.5	25	62.5	40	100.0

15. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	2	5.0
SHG	33	82.5
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	77.8	4	22.2	18	100.0
Middle Schools	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100.0
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	7	17.5	5	12.5
ST	14	35.0	8	20.0
OBC	14	35.0	9	22.5
Minority	3	7.5	1	25.0
Any Others	7	17.5	4	10.0

16. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	26	65.0
Constructed and not in use	4	10.0
Under Constriction	3	7.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM Shivpuri

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

e. Regularity in Serving MDM
ix. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served. (Table 1.1)
x. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
In two visited schools it was observed that children did not received hot cooked meals regularly. In one of the visited school i.e. Government P.S. Fatehpur of Shivpuri block it was found that the SHG was serving MDM to 15 schools. However, it was not possible for the SHG to served hot cooked meals to all 15 schools. In another school i.e. Govt. PS. Gajora of Khamiya Khana block irregularity in terms of MDM was reported by the Mi team. (Table 1.2)
xi. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
NIL
xii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been from the study that in 67.5 percent and in about 65 percent schools only students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient as per their requirement.
f. Trend

ix. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8611. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 215 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools as well as Primary schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
x. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 68.5 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 75 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 65 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
xi. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 55 percent of the total enrolled strength. In schools located in Urban areas about 57 percent children availed MDM facility, while in rural areas this number was 53 percent. (Table 1.5)
xii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 58 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 6 percent attendance in urban areas which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 3 percent in one day. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

ix. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in 65 percent primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1)
x. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 77.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
xi. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
xii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 50 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 50 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -
v. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing cheque in that account.
vi. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
The payments to FCI within 20 days after the receipt of bills. However, it has been found that payments of cost of foodgrain to FCI have been made by the district for the previous month.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 24 (60%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1)
iv. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

a. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
v. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
vi. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of food distribution under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of untouchability even within the school premises during the mid-day meal distribution in 3 visited schools especially, where students of all castes study. The names of such schools are: Govt. P.S. Mubarikpur of Narwar block, P.S. parichha Ahir of Pohari block and M.S. Redohamitpur of Khamiya Dhana block revealed such types of discrimination.

b. Menu

vii. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable

<p>The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (52.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. (Table 4.1)</p>
<p>viii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily</p>
<p>Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 75 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.</p>
<p>ix. Number of schools where same food is served daily</p>
<p>It was observed in 20 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.</p>

c. Community Mobilization

<p>xv. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
<p>xvi. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in only 37.5 percent (15 schools) schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>xvii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.</p>
<p>xviii. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.</p>
<p>There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where PTA president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.</p>
<p>xix. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>
<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. In more than 50 percent visited schools it was observed that SMC members do not take any interest in monitoring MDM.</p>
<p>xx. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>

In five visited schools it was reported that community provided utensils to the implementing agency for cooking MDM. In another five schools water pot was donated to store ware for cooking. Community also supported by providing tat-patti for children to sit during taking meals.

xxi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few schools (37.5%) parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.

d. MIS

xi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained

It is revealed that in 70 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in less than 40 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.

xii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?

There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.

xiii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards

It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.

xiv. What is the prevalent MIS System?

NIL

xv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?

Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinator's (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

e. Financial Management

ix. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.

The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in only 52.5 percent schools

x. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
xi. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
xii. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements was found to be shared with the community in 10 out of 40 visited schools.

f. School Health Programme

xiii. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of cent percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
xiv. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that that in 100 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually.

xv. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 35 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically. The doses of IFA were found to be distributed to children of 17.5 percent visited schools of the district. De-worming tablets was distributed to children of 17.5 percent schools only. On the other hand teachers of maximum schools reported that no one from health department comes to distribute any such type of medicines to children.
xvi. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
xvii. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
xviii. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 75 percent schools.

g. Status of Cook cum Helpers

xiii. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (80%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at Middle level as compared to Primary level.
xiv. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
xv. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
xvi. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 38 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools. In one of the visited school SMC was implementing MDMS while in another school NGO was serving MDM in the school. (Table 7.1)
xvii. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 50 percent visited schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
xviii. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others).
It has been found that in the visited schools of the district OBCs constitute a large proportion of cooks cum helpers in maximum schools. However in 25 out of 40 visited schools women of OBC community was found to be implementing MDM scheme. Second major social community serving MDM was women of ST, followed by SC and others. (Table 7.3)

h. Infrastructure

v. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 42.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also some schools (27.5 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in one of the visited school kitchen sheds was found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
vi. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In 11 visited schools kitchen sheds was not available, neither has it been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either in a classroom or in some temporary arrangement.

i. Staffing

vii. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Total fifteen official members including District Collector ,CEO jila panchayat, etc are engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.
viii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Total twelve official members including invited members are engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS.

ix. Is there any district level task force constituted
The district level task force is constituted as President →District Collector, Member Secretary →CEO (jila panchayat), and thirteen other members.

j. Monitoring

v. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Four district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year. In this meetings availability of food grain from lead ,non lead institutions, construction of kitchen shed, participation of mothers, payment to cook and group were discussed.
vi. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
One state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting was held in the current financial year.

Annexure I

Shivpuri - MDM

1. Access:

**Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Parichha Ahir	Pohari	2306-0604202	Middle
2	P.S.Parichha Ahir	Pohari	2306-0604201	Primary
3	M.S.Girls Pohari	Pohari	2306-0600117	Middle
4	P.S.Nayagon	Pohari	2306-0600201	Primary
5	M.S.Pohari	Pohari	2306-0617804	Middle
6	P.S.Mubarkpura	Narwar	2306-0800515	Primary
7	P.S.Kharkhed	Narwar	2306-0807601	Primary
8	M.S.Narwar	Narwar	2306-0800526	Middle
9	M.S.Chakrampur	Narwar	2306-0807703	Middle
10	P.S.Nankpur	Narwar	2306-0809103	Primary
11	M.S.Gajora	Khaniya Dhana	2306-0500904	Middle
12	P.S.Gajora	Khaniya Dhana	2306-0500901	Primary
13	M.S.Redo Himtpur	Khaniya Dhana	2306-0505503	Middle

14	M.S.Pichhore	Pichhore	2306-0900130	Middle
15	P.S.Nibari	Pichhore	2306-0906001	Primary
16	M.S.Semri	Pichhore	2306-0905702	Middle
17	M.S.Girls Pichhore	Pichhore	2306-0900128	Middle
18	P.S.Girls Manawli	Pichhore	2306-0906202	Primary
19	M.S.Kolaras	Kolaras	2306-0200114	Middle
20	M.S.Kota Noka	Kolaras	2306-0202502	Middle
21	M.S.Tendua	Kolaras	2306-0205702	Middle
22	M.S.Khari	Kolaras	2306-0205609	Middle
23	P.S.Kolaras	Kolaras	2306-0200119	Primary
24	P.S.Badarwas	Badarwas	2306-0303103	Primary
25	P.S.Agar	Badarwas	2306-0304801	Primary
26	M.S.Budadongar	Badarwas	2306-0304102	Middle
27	P.S.Rejhadang	Badarwas	2306-0326701	Primary
28	P.S.Anwara	Badarwas	2306-0304501	Primary
29	M.S.Girls Karera	Karera	2306-0719901	Middle
30	M.S.Girls Denara	Karera	2306-0709413	Middle
31	M.S.Girls Karera	Karera	2306-0715551	Middle
32	M.S.Dabra Denara	Karera	2306-0708903	Middle
33	P.S.Phatepur	Shivpuri	2306-0102801	Primary
34	M.S.Shivpuri	Shivpuri	2306-0106001	Middle
35	P.S.Chand	Shivpuri	2306-0115801	Primary
36	M.S.Satnwada	Shivpuri	2306-0140903	Middle
37	M.S.Fatehpur	Shivpuri	2306-0126702	Middle
38	M.S.Girls Narwar	Narwar	2306-0819701	Middle
39	P.S.Boys Pohari	Pohari	2306-0600121	Primary
40	P.S.Girls Dinara	Karera	2306-0709402	Primary

Annexure II

17. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Middle Schools	22	95.7	1	4.3	23	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Quantity of meal	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0
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Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	842	421	100.0	1976	131	100.0	2818	165	100.0
Middle	1891	236	100.0	3902	260	100.0	5793	251	100.0
Total	2793	273	100.0	5878	195	100.0	8611	215	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	767	383	91.0	1023	68	51.7	1790	105	63.5
Middle	1322	165	70.0	2787	185	71.4	4109	178	71.0
Total	2089	208	74.7	3810	127	64.8	5899	147	68.5

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	468	234	55.5	889	59	45.0	1357	79	48.1
Middle	1114	139	59.0	2245	149	57.5	3359	146	58.0
Total	1582	158	56.6	3134	104	53.3	4716	117	54.7

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	542	271	64.3	1015	67	51.3	1557	91	55.2
Middle	1207	150	63.8	2272	151	58.2	3479	151	60.0
Total	1749	174	62.6	3287	109	56.0	5036	125	58.4

18. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

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

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	29.4	12	70.6	17	100.0
Middle	12	52.2	11	47.8	23	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100.0

19. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	52.9	8	47.1	17	100.0
Middle	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100.0
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

20. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	52.9	8	47.1	17	100.0
Middle	12	52.2	11	47.8	23	100.0
Total	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

21. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	35.3	11	64.7	17	100.0
Middle Schools	9	39.1	14	60.9	23	100.0
Total	15	37.5	25	62.5	40	100.0

22. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

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

23. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

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

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	41.2	10	58.8	17	100.0
Middle Schools	13	56.5	10	43.5	23	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	3	7.5	2	5.0
ST	9	22.5	9	22.5
OBC	25	62.5	14	35.0
Minority	1	2.5	1	2.5
Any Others	2	5.0	3	7.5

24. Infrastructure

**Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed**

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	17	42.5
Constructed and not in use	11	27.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM - Balaghat

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

g. Regularity in Serving MDM
xiii. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
In all the visited schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly, irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1)
xiv. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
NIL
xv. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per state MDM regulations there are no prescribed norms for the consideration of irregularity in serving MDM to children. If any case the implementing agency fails to provide MDM, it is the responsibility of SMC to provide hot cooked meals to children from their own resources.
xvi. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
It has been observed from the study that in about 85 percent schools students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meals. In 15 percent schools of Lagi, Katangi, and Varasivani block of the district the quality of food grain (rice, dal) were not good ,the food was not properly cooked ,tasteless food and over watered dal was served and the quantity of food was not sufficient for present children. (Table 1.2)
h. Trend
xiii. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the visited schools of the district the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5352. The number of enrolled children was found to be very high in Government schools located in rural areas, while in urban areas due to availability of private schools the enrollment was found to be comparatively less. (Table 1.3)
xiv. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was 83 percent of the total enrolled children. The percentage was higher in urban sector than the rural sector. (Table 1.4)
xv. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 64percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was more than urban areas. While in some of the schools the MDM letter was not prepared .In Gov PS Ramrama JSK Budbuda (Warasevani block of the district) the MDM register was not properly prepared and maintained and on the day of visit the children did not get meal. (Table 1.5)
xvi. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

According to records on previous day about 64.3 percent enrolled children availed MDM. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xiii. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 selected schools the MI team found that in majority of primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in Balaghat district. (Table 2.1)
xiv. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It has been observed that the foodgrain was of FAQ in 80 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of foodgrains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
xv. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (75%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
xvi. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 50 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
vii. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
Payment had been made monthly to FCI for food grain. It is been paid within twenty days after receiving the payment bill.
viii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been reported by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 28(70%) out of 40 visited schools. (Table 3.1)
v. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
NIL
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
Not applicable.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations show that in all visited schools the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
vii. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line/queue on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at Middle school level.

viii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
During the visit no prominent discrimination apparently observed regarding gender, caste, or community in the cooking, serving, or seating arrangement under MDM but in Gov middle school Arjunala (Katangi) it was exist .

6. Menu

x. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (67.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. (Table 4.1)

xi. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Serving different types of food was found more common by the MI, 75%of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 25%of schools same type of food was served.
xii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 25 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children.

7. Community Mobilization

xxii. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
xxiii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
In 13.3 percent primary and 16 percent middle schools members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring. (Table 5.1)
xxiv. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
The monitoring of MDM is an important activity for its proper functioning. It was found in survey that in 50 percent of schools there is no monitoring, in 30 percent schools it was occasionally and in 10 percent schools it was monthly. Only in 7.5 percent schools it was done weekly.
xxv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality in 50 percent of the schools there was no community involvement in running the MDM. In 15% schools community provides utensils, in 12.5 percent schools they provide water tank and in only 10%of the schools they provide financial support and sitting carpet(Tatpati).
xxvi. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. In more than 50 percent visited schools it was observed that SMC members do not take any interest in monitoring MDM.
xxvii. Contribution made by the community for MDM

In five visited schools it was reported that community provided utensils to the implementing agency for cooking MDM. In another five schools water pot was donated to store ware for cooking. Community also supported by providing tat-patti for children to sit during taking meals.

xxviii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

The participation of SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was found in only 10 out of 40 schools. They visit schools on a regular interval and monitor and supervise the MDM programme. As they believe that this is one of the very important programme of the government to eradicate classroom hunger and increase the enrollment. The local people especially of BPL families highly appreciate the programme and take keen interest in it. Gram Sabha Svashtya Gram Samities been constituted in every village to look after the implementation of MDM scheme. However, in only three visited schools Gram Sabha Svashtya Gram Samities were found to be active.

8. MIS

xvi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained

It is revealed that in 60 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent of the visited schools.

xvii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?

There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.

xviii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards

Training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher from →CAC→BRC→DPC→CEO(Jila Panchayat)→RSK/Ministry.

xix. What is the prevalent MIS System?

NIL

xx. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?

Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to state. On the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CRCs a MIS database is maintained at District Project Coordinators (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) level. This MIS is updated every month.

9. Financial Management

xiii. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.

The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, rosters of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains ,etc. It was found to be maintained by 70 percent of visited schools.

xiv. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.

As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level ,a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund→ District→ to the accounts of PTA.

xv. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate Bank accounts ,as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks and directly from the district.. They withdraw amount by cheque from the SMC/VEC account .
xvi. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centres and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check -up of school going children. It was revealed that 15 percent schools were checked and health cards were made. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in only 3 schools health check ups were done monthly , in 5 schools it were done twice a year and in only 4 schools it were done annually.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of vitamin A among children. However it has been observed that in 27.5 percent of the visited primary and middle schools Vitamin A tablets were given to children. It as been observed that in 15 percent of the visited primary and middle schools IFA Tablets were given to the children. It has been revealed by the teachers of the visited schools that in 12.5 percent of the visited primary and middle schools de-worming medicine were given to children.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
On the basis of observation it is ascertained that in 52.5 percent of visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals .However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in 80 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per norms of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.

ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker sections of society . The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 100 percent visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in all visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by central government. Though , the mode of payments either cash payments or by cheque or by any other way, was found to be different depending upon the implementing agency. (Table 7.2)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
In 57.5 percent of visited schools women of OBC, in 42.5 percent schools ST, in 25.6 percent schools SC and in 2.5 percent schools minorities were found to be forming SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. (Table 7.3)

15. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In nearly 75 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds were constructed and in use by the cooking agency. (Table 8.1)
ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In four out of 40 schools kitchen sheds was not available neither it has been sanctioned. In three schools although the kitchen sheds was sanctioned but the construction work was not yet started.

16. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Nil
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Nil
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
Nil

17. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Nil
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Nil

Balaghat_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.VaraTola	Vara Siwni	2345-0707503	Middle
2	M.S.Tumadi	Vara Siwni	2345-0707601	Middle
3	P.S.Tumadi	Vara Siwni	2345-0707602	Primary
4	P.S.Ramrma	Vara Siwni	2345-0703201	Primary
5	M.S.Vara Siwni	Vara Siwni	2345-0706713	Middle
6	P.S.Vara Siwni	Vara Siwni	2345-0706706	Primary
7	M.S.Boys Dadiya	Lalburra	2345-0608004	Middle
8	P.S.Chichgaon	Lalburra	2345-0617001	Middle
9	M.S.Lende Jhari	Lalburra	2345-0611002	Middle
10	P.S.Lende Jhari	Lalburra	2345-0611004	Primary
11	M.S.Lalburra	Lalburra	2345-0615505	Middle
12	M.S.Bori	Lalburra	2345-0615103	Middle
13	M.S.Girls	Lalburra	2345-0608003	Middle
14	M.S.Kirnarpur	Kirnarpur	2345-0200013	Middle
15	M.S.Siwni Khurd	Kirnarpur	2345-0213306	Middle
16	P.S.Binora	Kirnarpur	2345-0205803	Primary
17	P.S.Koste	Kirnarpur	2345-0216902	Primary
18	M.S.Koste	Kirnarpur	2345-0216901	Middle
19	M.S.Newara	Kirnarpur	2345-0210301	Middle
20	P.S.Newara	Kirnarpur	2345-0210303	Primary
21	M.S.Karanji	Lanji	23456-0805201	Middle
22	M.S.Resewada	Lanji	2345-0813001	Middle
23	P.S.Bakra Mundi	Lanji	2345-0801201	Primary
24	M.S.Bisoni	Lanji	2345-0812401	Middle
25	P.S.Awara Tola	Lanji	2345-0805301	Primary
26	M.S.Tekadi	Katangi	2345-0318502	Middle
27	M.S.Arjunnala	Katangi	2345-0312904	Middle

28	P.S.RamNagar	Katangi	2345-0307704	Primary
29	M.S.Sirpur	Katangi	2345-0316504	Middle
30	P.S.Tekadi	Katangi	2345-0316101	Primary
31	M.S.Kheralanji	Katangi	2345-0302703	Middle
32	P.S.Atariya	Baihar	2345-0903401	Primary
33	P.S.Bhari	Baihar	2345-0919601	Primary
34	M.S.Parsamau	Baihar	2345-0913502	Middle
35	M.S.Sonpur	Baihar	2345-0911301	Middle
36	M.S. Birwa	Baihar	2345-0910102	Middle
37	M.S.RawaTola	Baihar	2345-0910102	Middle
38	P.S.Balaghat	Balaghat	2345-0120203	Primary
39	M.S.Boys Sonpur	Baihar	2345-0911304	Middle
40	P.S.Girls Balaghat	Balaghat	2345-0120202	Primary

Annexure II

25. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	100.0	0	0.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	25	100.0	0	0.0	25	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	365	91	100.0	1065	96	100.0	1430	95	100.0
Middle	360	180	100.0	3562	154	100.0	3922	156	100.0
Total	725	120	100.0	4627	136	100.0	5352	133	100.0

Table 1.4

Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	173	43	47.3	729	66	68.4	902	60	63.0
Middle	331	165	91.9	2093	91	58.7	2424	96	61.8
Total	504	84	69.5	2822	83	61.0	3326	83	62.1

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	128	32	35.0	696	63	65.3	824	54	57.6
Middle	229	114	63.6	2368	102	66.4	2597	103	66.2
Total	357	59	49.2	3064	90	66.2	3421	85	64.0

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	217	54	59.4	642	58	60.2	859	57	60.0
Middle	241	120	67.0	2346	102	65.8	2587	103	66.0
Total	458	76	63.1	2988	87	64.5	3446	86	64.3

26. Regularity in supply of Food grain

**Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency**

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	73.3	4	26.7	15	100.0
Middle	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

**Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month**

School Category	Yes	No	Total

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Middle	18	72.0	7	28.0	25	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

27. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	4	26.7	11	73.3	15	100.0
Middle	16	64.0	9	36.0	25	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

28. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100.0
Middle	19	76.0	6	24.0	25	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

29. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	26.7	11	73.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	5	20.0	20	80.0	25	100.0
Total	9	22.5	31	77.5	40	100.0

30. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	26.7	11	73.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	2	8.0	23	92.0	25	100.0
Total	6	15.0	34	85.0	40	100.0

31. Status of Cook cum Helpers

**Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools**

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	00.0
SHG	40	100.0
NGO	00	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	00	0.0
Total	40	100.0

**Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers**

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	40.0	9	60.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	17	68.0	8	32.0	25	100.0
Total	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

**Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers**

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	10	25.6	2	5.0
ST	17	42.5	8	20.0
OBC	23	57.5	3	7.5
Minority	1	2.5	0	0.0
Any Others	0	0.0	1	2.5

32. Infrastructure

**Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed**

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	30	75.0
Constructed and not in use	1	6.7
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	3	7.5
Not Sanctioned	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM Burhanpur

27. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

i. Regularity in Serving MDM	
xvii. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	
Through the convergence with Panchayat Department, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary and Upper Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in the district. Appropriate arrangements have been made in all aspects to provide regular mid day meal in schools. SMC/nagar palika/NGOs in urban area and Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in rural area are responsible for regular implementation of MDM at school level. (Table 1.1)	
xviii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	
Nil	
xix. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	
Nil	
xx. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	
The mid day meal cannot claim to satisfy all the daily nutritional requirements of the child. However, it is a good opportunity to improve the nutritional status of a vast number of children. This requires the provision of a nourishing meal, which should contain most or all the groups of essential foods. Furthermore, if this variety of food is maintained, it encourages children to join and attend school. The Supreme Court, in its Aril 2004 order dated states that attempts should be made for maintaining quality safeguards as also the improvement in the contents of the meal so as to provide nutritious meals to children. The survey reveals that out of 40 schools in 36 children are satisfied with the quality and in 31 with the quantity of meals being provided to them (Table 1.2)	
j. Trend	
xvii. Number of children enrolled in schools	
In the 40 schools of Burhanpur district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8154. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 203 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)	
xviii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.	
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 81 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 89 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 78 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)	
xix. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 62 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is also a lot of difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)	
xx. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.	

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

28. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xvii. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat release 3 monthly Release Orders are issued to the SHGs / SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / SMCs. Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized by implementing agency. Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs. of schools in each district to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school.. (Table 2.1)
xviii. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure availability of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grains in its depots. The FCI is also to appoint a nodal officer at state level for the purpose. M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. And representatives of District Collector carried out joint inspection of food grains for monitoring FAQ of the supply. The FAQ monitoring was also found to be done at the level of lead society, link society and even SHGs. However, in maximum visited schools quality of food grain was found to be FAQ.
xix. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
After receiving allocation of food grains from centre the state government reallocates the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the district. District Collector/CEO Zila Panchayat released 3 monthly release orders to SHGs/SMC on the basis of which the food grains were lifted from Fair Price shops by the SHGs/SMCs. (Table 2.2)
xx. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 60 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools. In the remaining 40 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
ix. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
State Government has authorized / nominate the district Collector who will be responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI will raise the bills pertaining to supply of food grains during a month to the district Collector by the 10th day of the following month in the prescribed format and the district Collector will ensure payment within 20 days of the day of submitted the bill.
x. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
The FCI raises bills to the CEO Zila Panchayat/District Collector by the 10 th of next month in the prescribed format. As far as payments for previous month is concerned it has been made as revealed by CEO Zila Panchayat, Burhanpur.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The cooking cost is released directly in the account of SHGs y Zila Panchayat. They also lift and transport the foodgrains from Fair Price Shops (FPS). However, in 87.5 visited schools it was made clear that the implementing agency receive cooking cost in advance and at regular intervals. (Table 3.1)
vi. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Not applicable
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

31. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
ix. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
Mid-day meals help to undermine caste prejudices, by teaching children to sit together and share a common meal. In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
x. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In one of the visited schools (Government P.S. Shikarpura of Khaknar block) discrimination towards children of SC community was observed while serving MDM by the members of SHG which were from OBC community.

32. Menu

xiii. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The children were provided with "Ruchiker Bhojan" as per the weekly menu including Roti, Dal, Seasonal vegetable and kheer poori etc occasionally. In 77.5 percent visited schools children and parents were of the view that the daily menu includes wheat preparation, dal and vegetables. In 90 percent schools meals were served as per weekly menu. (Table 4.1)
xiv. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 80 percent of the visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
xv. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was reported by SMC members in 20 percent schools that mid day were not being prepared according to the menu in schools. Daily, just one type of food, i.e. the dal (tuar dal) and chapatti, is being distributed to children, which the children do not like to eat because the the dal is watery and chapatti is semi cooked.

33. Community Mobilization

<p>xxix. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
<p>xxx. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. However, it was revealed that in 67.5 percent visited schools roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS by teachers was being made.. . (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>xxxi. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.</p>
<p>xxxii. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.</p>
<p>There is no specific meetings of SMCs/ been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where SMC president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.</p>
<p>xxxiii. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>
<p>In 2007 the Madhya Pradesh state government issued an order in which the responsibility for monitoring MDMS at the village level was given to the respective SMC and Gram Sabha. However, the reality that the survey throws up is that in 60 percent visited schools occasional visits were being made by either SMC president or any of its members to monitor the quality and quantity of MDM supplied to children.</p>
<p>xxxiv. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>
<p>The Ministry of HRD guidelines of 2006 for MDM clearly states that school managements should also be encouraged to draw on the support of the community. During the visit MI team observed that participation of the community was negligible and the level of awareness about the various programmed including MDM was found to be very low. Most community members, particularly in rural and tribal areas are illiterate and passive listeners. Thus, are not able to understand the dynamics of the schemes being implemented at the school level. Community participation in the implementation of MDM scheme needs to be encouraged in the schools of Burhanpur district. .</p>
<p>xxxv. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>

As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. Strong monitoring is done by Gram Sabha Swasth Gram tadarth Samiti in 15 out of 40 schools. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.

34. MIS

xxi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that inspection registers of MDM were available in most (87.5%) of the schools but the monitoring/inspection remarks were not found (75% schools) as per the provisions and orders issued by state government from time to time and by all concerned officials. Mother's rosters were also available in some schools but were not updated, as the students did not confirmed the visits of their mothers to the school.
xxii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
xxiii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
During the discussions with CEO, Zila Panchayat it was revealed that the information in written from the implementing agency (SHGs/NGO) is send to CEO Janpad Panchayat, from here it is sent to CEO Zila Panchayat and finally CEO Zila Panchata compile the information of all schools of the district and forward it to Panchayat & Rural Development Department.
xxiv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
NIL
xxv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The information related to MDM scheme is sent monthly from School to Block and onwards.

35. Financial Management

xvii. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
It was reported from the implementing agencies of 13 out of 40 schools that they maintain all financial records, while it was not made available to MI team during visit as the SHG keep the records (cash books and pass book) at home.
xviii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
xix. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.

xx. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?

It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.

36. School Health Programme

xix. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
School health program is being implemented in the state in coordination with school education department. The targeted age group under the school health program in the state is 6-14 years with aim of covering 1, 06,315 government primary and upper primary schools during the year 2011-2012. In most of the schools health cards were not maintained (75 %schools). (Table 6.1)
xx. What is the frequency of health check-up?
The teachers, SMC and Panchayat office bearers were not much aware of the activities to be conducted under school health program nor was there much ownership of the program. This was evident from the fact that teachers in the visited schools did not even know the exact duration of health check ups.
xxi. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 70 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically. IFA tablets were being distributed without following proper protocols of dose and duration of supplementation. In most of the schools teachers were not aware of number of tablets to be given and at what frequency. It was observed that in most of the schools though de-worming tablets was given to children last year but the protocols were not followed in relation to the dose and duration of consumption. However, in 60 percent schools teachers revealed that de-worming tablets were being provided to children.
xxii. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
xxiii. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools (90%) iodized salt was found to be used for cooking. At the same time in 10 percent schools local brand of salt was also found to be purchased from local market (weekly haat/market) and used in cooking meals.
xiv. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
In nearly all the visited schools hand pump water and soap for washing hands was found to be available. Children were also aware of the importance of hand washing with soap and water before eating food as they were encouraged by the teachers to do so

37. Status of Cook cum Helpers

xix. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (95%). However, the percentage of such schools was cent percent at middle school level as compared to primary level.
xx. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

In rural areas of Madhya Pradesh SHGs of poor women have been appointed at school level for overall implementation of MDM. SHGs are recommended by Gram Panchayat and selected by Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat. Agreement is signed between Gram Panchayat, SMC and SHG for implementation of programme
xxi. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
xxii. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 35 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. . (Table 7.1)
xiii. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
The Zila Panchayat releases funds to the Blocks (CEO, Janpad Panchayat), then CEO, Janpad Panchayat releases funds to SHGs. (Table 7.2)
xiv. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
It has been found that in maximum visited schools of the district SHG members of ST community was found to be cooking MDM, followed by women of SC community (15% schools), OBC community (in 10% schools), two percent of minority and in two percent women of general community cooked MDM for children. (Table 7.3)

38. Infrastructure

vii. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In its order dated 20 th April 2004, the Supreme Court stated that the infrastructure for the implementation of MDMS should be developed. The central government was directed to make provisions for the construction of kitchen sheds, provisions of safe drinking water, etc. However, the field reality shows that in the 40 schools surveyed, kitchen sheds have been constructed and in use in a total number of 27 schools. (Table 8.1)
viii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
During visit it was observed that although seven schools have kitchen sheds, the meal is not prepared inside them because the structure of the kitchen is not spacious and devoid of adequate ventilation. The survey finds that the order of Supreme Court is still not being implemented properly in the district. As in 12.5 percent visited schools there was no kitchen sheds for cooking MDM.

39. Staffing

x. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector, Burhanpur is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat is member secretary. The other members of SMC at district level are- MPs and MLAs, Commissioner Nagar Nigam, DEO, DPC, CMO, Asst Commissioner tribal development department are members At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
xi. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL
xii. Is there any district level task force constituted
At district level one task manager has been appointed to monitor the over all working of MDMS.

40. Monitoring

vii. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Total number of three meetings of district level SMC has been held in Burhanpur district during current financial year (2011-2012). The issues of concern in the meetings are: 1. distribution of hygienic, good quality and menu wise meals to children. 2. to give the responsibility of implementation of MDMS to women in all schools and 3. to inform Zila Pnachayat if problems are not solved at local level.
viii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
One meeting at state level SMC has been held in Burhanpur district during current financial year (2011-2012). The issues discussed in the meeting are: 1. to release funds and food grains in time to implementing agency. 2. To distribute MDM after teacher taste it, and 3. Involvement of mothers in MDM.

Annexure I

Burhanpur_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Nepanagar	Khaknar	2348-0514402	Primary
2	P.S.Gambhirpur	Burhanpur	2348-0205401	Primary
3	M.Gambhirpur	Burhanpur	2348-0205403	Middle
4	P.S.Nepanagar	Khaknar	2348-0514401	Primary
5	P.S.Suktakhurd	Burhanpur	2348-0212501	Primary
6	M.Suktakhurd	Burhanpur	2348-0212502	Middle
7	P.S.Piprana	Burhanpur	2348-0210901	Primary
8	M.S.Etariya	Burhanpur	2348-0206502	Middle
9	P.S.Etariya	Burhanpur	2348-0206501	Primary
10	P.S.Dhulkot	Burhanpur	2348-0204801	Primary
11	M.S.Dhulkot	Burhanpur	2348-0204803	Middle
12	M.S.Boribujurg	Burhanpur	2348-0202803	Middle
13	P.S.Plasur	Khaknar	2348-0508901	Primary
14	M.S.Siwal	Khaknar	2348-0512605	Middle
15	M.S.Mandwa	Khaknar	2348-0506902	Middle
16	P.S.Tukithad	Khaknar	2348-0513101	Primary
17	M.S.Girls Tukithad	Khaknar	2348-0513105	Middle
18	M.S.Boys Tukithad	Khaknar	2348-0513104	Middle
19	P.S.Bakdi	Khaknar	2348-0500802	Primary
20	M.S.Bakdi	Khaknar	2348-0500803	Middle
21	P.S.Amlakhurd	Khaknar	2348-0500401	Primary
22	P.S.Goradiya	Khaknar	2348-0504201	Primary
23	M.S.Nawara	Khaknar	2348-0508002	Middle
24	P.S.Demal	Khaknar	2348-0502501	Primary
25	M.S.Pareda	Khaknar	2348-0509302	Middle
26	M.S.Dedtaial	Khaknar	2348-0503102	Middle
27	P.S.Mandwa	Khaknar	2348-0506901	Primary
28	P.S.Shikarpur	Khaknar	2348-0512101	Primary
29	P.S.Burhanpur	Burhanpur	2348-0213501	Primary
30	P.S.Burhanpur	Burhanpur	2348-0213904	Primary

31	M.S.Ner	Burhanpur	2348-0210302	Middle
32	P.S.Shahapur	Burhanpur	2348-0218202	Primary
33	P.S.Burhanpur	Burhanpur	2348-0216301	Primary
34	M.S.Burhanpur	Burhanpur	2348-0214604	Middle
35	M.S.Dariyapur	Burhanpur	2348-0204202	Middle
36	M.S.Nachankheda	Burhanpur	2348-0210003	Middle
37	P.S.Sirsoda	Burhanpur	2348-0212201	Primary
38	M.S.Mahal Gulara	Khaknar	2348-0506703	Middle
39	M.S.Doikodiya	Khaknar	2348-0503604	Middle
40	P.S.Boys Logi	Burhanpur	2348-0208803	Primary

Annexure II

33. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Middle Schools	19	100.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1799	299	100.0	2812	187	100.0	4611	219	100.0
Middle	345	345	100.0	3198	177	100.0	3543	186	100.0
Total	2144	306	100.0	6010	182	100.0	8154	203	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School	Urban	Rural	Total
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Category									
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1608	268	89.3	2278	151	81.0	3886	185	84.2
Middle	300	300	86.9	2430	135	75.9	2730	143	77.0
Total	1908	272	88.9	4708	142	78.3	6616	165	81.1

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1283	213	71.3	1602	106	56.9	2885	137	62.5
Middle	225	225	65.2	1926	107	60.2	2151	113	60.7
Total	1508	215	70.3	3528	106	58.7	5036	125	61.7

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1356	226	75.3	1621	108	57.6	2977	141	64.5
Middle	250	250	72.4	2179	121	68.1	2429	127	68.5
Total	1606	229	74.9	3800	115	63.2	5406	135	66.2

34. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

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

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0

Middle	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

35. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100.0
Middle	17	89.5	2	10.2	19	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

36. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0
Middle	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

37. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100.0
Middle Schools	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

38. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	14.3	18	85.7	21	100.0
Middle Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100.0
Total	10	25.0	30	75.0	40	100.0

39. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1

Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	5	12.5
SHG	35	87.5
NGO	0	00
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	00
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2

Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	76.0	5	23.8	21	100.0
Middle Schools	13	68.4	6	31.5	19	100.0
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3

Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	6	15.0	2	5.0
ST	15	37.5	11	27.5
OBC	4	10.0	6	15.0
Minority	2	5.0	3	7.5
Any Others	2	5.0	1	2.5

40. Infrastructure

Table 8.1

Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	27	67.5
Constructed and not in use	7	17.5
Under Constriction	0	0.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM - Betul

41. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

k. Regularity in Serving MDM
xxi. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
Fresh cooked hot food was found to be served every day in cent percent visited schools. (Table 1.1)
xxii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Nil
xxiii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
Nil
xxiv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
Hygienic conditions in and outside the kitchen in some cases are not good. In quantity, however, 37 (92.5%) children have found the food as sufficient, while 3 (7.51%) of them have stated that the food given to them is not enough and fall far short of the required standard. (Table 1.2)
I. Trend
xxi. Number of children enrolled in schools
Total enrollment as per school registers across 40 schools comes to 6037 children, out of which the mean enrollment in urban schools was 180 while in schools located in rural areas was 141. The enrollment was also comparatively more in middle schools as compared to primary schools (Table 1.3)
xxii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register it was reported that more than 90 percent children avail MDM. The percentage was 94 in urban and 98 in rural areas. Similarly in Primary schools the percentage of children availing MDM as per registers was found to be 99, while at middle schools it was 95. (Table 1.4)
xxiii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of MI team's visit, 4221 i.e. 69.9% children of total enrolled strength, took the MDM. - If one takes the total enrollment of 6037 students into account, then the no. of children availing MDM is woefully limited. The number is significantly very less for urban and rural areas as well as at primary and middle school level. (Table 1.5)
xxiv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be similar as compared on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 69 percent children availed MDM. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM was 71 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the 63 percent children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit by MI team. (Table 1.6)

42. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xxi. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
According to 32 (80%) schools the supply of food grains has been regular, though 8 (20%) reported delay in this matter. (Table 2.1)
xxii. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). The quality of food grains supplied to schools was found to be good according to 31 schools.
xxiii. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
As per the responses of 67.5 percent schools, there is a buffer stock for one month's requirement, though according to 32.5 percent schools the stock situation is not satisfactory. (Table 2.2)
xxiv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
The food grain is delivered at the school level according to 34 (85%) schools, though 6 (15%) have revealed that food grains are not delivered in the school.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
xi. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing cheque in that account.
xii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
Payment of cost of food grain to FCI has been made for the previous month i.e. for the month of July 2011, as the MI team visited in the district in the month of August-September 2011.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
Only 14 (35%) schools have received cooking cost in advance and regular. Remaining schools have reported that there has been a delay of 2-3 months in this matter. (Table 3.1)
vii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 65 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
The schools with delayed supply of cooking cost have managed MDM on their own with the support of teachers and SMC members. In most cases there has been no disruption in MDM on this account.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

45. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
xi. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
xii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of food distribution under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of untouchability even within the school premises during the mid-day meal distribution in 2 visited middle schools (for example Govt. girls M.S. Mandwi and M.S. Chiklikala, Multai) especially, where students of all castes study. It was noticeable that children of upper castes were not found to be taking MDM, as it had been cooked by cook from unprivileged community.

46. Menu

xvi. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (77.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. (Table 4.1)
xvii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 87.5 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays or in some schools on Saturdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
xviii. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 12.5 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

47. Community Mobilization

xxvi. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
xxvii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it about 62.5 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing rosters. (Table 5.1)
xxviii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
xxix. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
MDM issues are part of regular meetings which were found to be conducted in 25 (62.5%) schools. The frequency of meetings of SMC members was found to be as follows: monthly meetings (45% schools), quarterly meetings (15% schools) and half yearly meetings (2.5 % schools). Various types of issues related to MDMS and its effective execution was found to be discussed in visited schools" (i) regularity of MDM (21 schools), (ii) quality of MDM (18 schools), (iii) quality of food grains (11 schools), construction of kitchen sheds (8 schools), (iv) availability of utensils (10 schools) and (v) quantity of MDM (12 schools).
xl. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found in maximum schools (35 %) of both rural and urban areas. Daily monitoring (1 school), weekly monitoring (4 schools), monthly monitoring (10 schools) and occasional or irregular monitoring (11 schools) was reported.
xli. Contribution made by the community for MDM

In 4 schools community provided utensils for cooking MDM, in 5 schools it was found that community helped by donating water storage container, tat-patti for children to sit was donated by the parents and the local community in 6 schools. Community also helped financially in 3 visited schools.

xlii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

Community SMC/Panchayat/urban bodies members participation was observed in 22 (55%) schools. MDM monitoring samiti has been constituted in 30 percent visited schools. It is evident that monitoring of MDM by community stakeholders was not upto the required norms.

48. MIS

xxvi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained

It is revealed that in 42.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 40 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.

xxvii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?

There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in 50 percent visited schools by MI.

xxviii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards

It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.

xxix. What is the prevalent MIS System?

NIL

xxx. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?

Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State on the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CACs.

49. Financial Management

xxi. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.

The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (55 % of the visited schools). Moreover, the MDM register was found to be available and updated in only 13 schools, inspite of its compulsion.

xxii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.

As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.

xxiii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.

As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
xxiv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in 21 visited schools.

50. School Health Programme

xxv. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 3 schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. . (Table 6.1)
xxvi. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Teachers were of different views regarding the frequency of health check-ups. Teachers revealed medical check up monthly (1 school), half yearly (27 schools) and yearly (5 schools). Teachers of 7 schools were of the view that no health check-up of children is been undertaken by the health department in any interval.
xxvii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
On a over all basis micro-nutrients in the from of Vitamin A, and IFA tablets is been given to 3 primary and 4 middle schools. Tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 5 visited primary and middle schools Vitamin A were given to the children periodically. Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. In 6 schools it was disclosed by the head masters that children have been provided IFA tablets by the health department. They also informed that the quantity of tablets was not adequate to the number of enrolled children in the school. De-worming tablets were given to children of only 7 schools ot of 40 schools visited in the district.
xxviii. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
xxix. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
xxx. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in only 30 percent schools. As in only these schools children were having the good habit of washing hands before and after taking meals.

51. Status of Cook cum Helpers

xxv. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
The number of cooks and helpers is as per GoI norms in 24 (60%) schools. In the rest of schools, local influence or SHG themselves who are politically affiliated decides the number of cooks.
xxvi. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
xvii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
xviii. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 30 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas, whereas in urban areas nagar palika shares the responsibility of serving MDM to children of primary and middle schools. (Table 7.1)
xix. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Remuneration of cooks and helpers was found to be Rs. 1000/- per month in cent percent visited schools of the district. . Monthly emoluments to cooks and helpers are paid in cash in 12.5 percent schools and by e-transfer in remaining schools. Regular payments i.e. monthly were found to be paid to the cooks cum helpers in only 20 percent visited schools. Rest of the schools the cooks' complaint delay in payments. (Table 7.2)
xx. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
Betul district is predominately a tribal district as its maximum population is of tribal. Therefore in more than 50 percent visited schools cooks cum helpers were from ST community, followed by OBC, SC, general and minority. (Table 7.3)

52. Infrastructure

ix. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In 60 percent of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found i.e. the kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. . (Table 8.1)
x. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
There were also cases (27.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in 5 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction, whereas in 3 schools (7.5%) kitchen sheds were not found neither sanctioned nor under construction.

53. Staffing

xiii. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme.
xiv. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL
xv. Is there any district level task force constituted
In Zila Panchayat Betul district level task force has been constituted. There is one task manager and one quality control monitor to monitor and supervise MDM scheme at district level.

54. Monitoring

<p>ix. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year</p>
<p>As revealed by the CEO Zila Panchayat Betul, three district levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting has been held in current financial year (2011-2012). The issues discussed in the meetings are: (1) Implementation of MDM scheme and its monitoring in dry areas, (2) Monitoring and establishment of centralized kitchen and (3) Monitoring and supervision by mothers.</p>
<p>x. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year</p>
<p>One state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting had been held in the current financial year. In this meeting review mission, availability of food grain, amount of kitchen shed and expenses was discussed.</p>

Betul - MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Muktageriy	Bhesdehi	2335-0405204	Primary
2	M.S.Girls Bodakhi	Amla	2335-0101304	Middle
3	P.S.Mahi	Multai	2335-0805401	Primary
4	M.S.Girls Pathar	Ghoda dongri	2335-0708607	Middle
5	M.S. Pathar	Ghoda dongri	2335-0708604	Middle
6	M.S.Girls Athner	Athner	2335-0200708	Middle
7	M.S.Boys Athner	Athner	2335-0200709	Middle
8	P.S. Dongrpur	Multai	2335-0813001	Primary
9	M.S.Kuppa	Shahapur	2335-1003303	Middle
10	P.S.Girls Mandvi	Athner	2335-0202605	Primary
11	P.S.Pathar	Ghoda dongri	2335-0700403	Primary
12	M.S.Bajrwada	Ghoda dongri	2335-0708902	Middle
13	P.S.Chhatrpur	Ghoda dongri	2335-0710801	Primary
14	M.S.Nadpur	Amla	2335-0102603	Middle
15	P.S.Girls Amla	Amla	2335-0101204	Primary
16	M.S.Chhatrpur	Ghoda dongri	2335-0710802	Middle
17	P.S.Kukru	Bhesdehi	2335-0402401	Primary
18	P.S.Pathanadi	Ghoda dongri	2335-0709302	Primary
19	M.S.Boy Bodakhi	Amla	2335-0101303	Middle
20	P.S.Mandvi	Athner	2335-0202606	Primary
21	M.S.Girls Betul Ganj	Betul	2335-0300610	Middle
22	M.S.Girls Bhaori	Shahapur	2335-1008008	Middle
23	P.S. Bhaori	Shahapur	2335-1008001	Primary
24	M.S.Girls Multai	Multai	2335-0807523	Middle
25	M.S.Chopna	Ghoda dongri	2335-0724502	Middle
26	P.S.Multai	Multai	2335-0807514	Primary
27	M.S. Bijadehi	Shahapur	2335-1005802	Middle
28	P.S. Bijadehi	Shahapur	2335-1005801	Primary
29	M.S. Police line	Betul	2335-0300402	Middle
30	P.S.Sibawa	Betul	2335-0803301	Primary
31	M.S.Chikhali Kala	Multai	2335-0803202	Middle
32	P.S.Kuppa	Shahapur	2335-1003302	Primary
33	P.S.Girls Thapoda	Bhesdehi	2335-0405202	Primary
34	P.S.Chopna	Ghoda dongri	2335-0703008	Primary
35	P.S.Boys Ranipur	Ghoda dongri	2335-0700501	Primary
36	M.S.Mehkar	Ghoda dongri	2335-0713302	Middle
37	P.S. Girls Mehkar	Ghoda dongri	2335-0713301	Primary
38	P.S.Pathai	Shahapur	2335-1004601	Primary
39	P.S. Thapoda	Bhesdehi	2335-0405201	Primary
40	M.S. Thapoda	Bhesdehi	2335-0405203	Middle

41. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Middle Schools	19	100.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	37	37.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	284	94	100.0	2113	117	100.0	2397	114	100.0
Middle	1520	217	100.0	2120	176	100.0	3640	191	100.0
Total	1804	180	100.0	4233	141	100.0	6037	150	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	269	89	94.7	2107	117	99.7	2376	113	99.1
Middle	1424	203	93.6	2048	170	96.0	3472	182	95.3
Total	1693	169	93.8	4155	138	98.1	5848	146	96.8

Table 1.5

Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	187	62	65.8	1390	77	65.7	1577	75	65.7
Middle	937	133	60.8	1707	142	80.5	2644	139	72.6
Total	1124	114	62.3	3097	103	73.1	4221	105	69.9

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	211	70	74.2	1546	85	73.1	1757	83	73.2
Middle	932	133	61.3	1476	123	69.6	2408	126	66.1
Total	1143	114	63.3	3022	100	71.3	4165	104	69.0

42. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

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

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100.0
Middle	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

43. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	33.3	14	66.7	21	100.0
Middle	7	36.8	12	63.8	19	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

44. Menu

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

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

45. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0
Middle Schools	12	63.1	7	36.8	19	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

46. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

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

47. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	10	25.0
SHG	30	75.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2

Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	19.0	17	81.0	21	100.0
Middle Schools	4	21.1	15	78.9	19	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	8	20.0	4	10.0
ST	21	52.5	5	12.5
OBC	10	25.0	1	2.5
Minority	1	2.5	1	2.5
Any Others	3	7.5	4	10.0

48. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	24	60.0
Constructed and not in use	11	27.5
Under Constriction	2	5.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	3	7.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM - Chhindwara

55. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

m. Regularity in Serving MDM	
xxv. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	All the schools are serving hot cooked meal daily to school children. There was no interruption in the supply. The food is cooked in around 97.5 percent of the schools. (Table 1.1)
xxvi. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	NIL.
xxvii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	There is no prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM either at state level, if in any circumstances the cooking agency fails to provide MDM; it is the responsibility of SMC and school authorities to provide meals to children without any interruption.
xxviii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	

As regard to quality and quantity of food, children were found to be happy in 82.5 percent of the schools, while in 17.5 percent of the schools children were not found happy. (Table 1.2)

n. Trend	
xxv. Number of children enrolled in schools	Total number of 6211 children was found to be enrolled in 40 visited schools of Chindwara district. The number of enrollment in Primary schools was 114, while at middle school level it was 174. At the same time the mean enrollment in school located in urban areas was found to be more than of rural areas. (Table 1.3)
xxvi. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.	About 53 percent of the children enrolled have opted to have MDM in schools. As per the MDM register, 3323 children were availing MDM. The number of children opted for MDM in primary schools was 48 and at middle school was 55 percent. In urban areas about 67 percent and in rural areas 47 percent enrolled children gave their consent for availing MDM facility. The number is so less as in large number of visited schools MDM registers were not found to be maintained either by the school staff or by the implementing agency. (Table 1.4)
xxvii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 59 percent of the total enrolled strength. As per head count 3658 children availed MDM. In primary schools 56 percent and in middle schools 60 percent children availed MDM facility on the day of MI visit. (Table 1.5)
xxviii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.	The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 67 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 12 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 5 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 11 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

56. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xxv. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?	Food grains are being received in all schools regularly in 95 percent visited schools. There was no convincing reason given by the HM/ implementing agency for remaining two schools. (Table 2.1)
xxvi. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?	It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 92.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
xxvii. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?	The buffer stock was also maintained in 90 percent schools except in four schools. (Table 2.2)
xxviii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?	In 75 percent schools, the food grains was found to be delivered at school , whereas in remaining schools the implementing agency store food grains either at their homes or to some other place hired by them for cooking.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
xiii. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?

District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
xiv. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
The FCI raises bills to the CEO Zila Panchayat/District Collector by the 10 th of next month in the prescribed format. As far as payments for previous month is concerned it has been made as revealed by CEO Zila Panchayat, Chindwara. .

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
A large majority of schools /implementing agency is receiving cooking cost in advance in a majority of the cases, while in 37.5 percent of the schools, it is not so. (Table 3.1)
viii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
The extent of delay is between 15 days to one month due to procedures
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the cooking agency manage without disrupting MDM programme by paying from their pockets.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
The cooking cost is paid through cheque in all visited schools.

59. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
xiii. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children.
xiv. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
There was discrimination on the basis of gender, or caste or community observed by the MI team in cooking or serving or in seating arrangements in four schools.

60. Menu

xix. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
Majority of the schools, (82.5%) have displayed the menu at place where the community can see it easily and are also providing dal green vegetables according to menu. (Table 4.1)
xx. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 80 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
xxi. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 20 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children.

61. Community Mobilization

xl.iii. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
Predominantly, it is the SMCs who participate in supervision and monitoring of MDM, while the parents and Panchayat members rarely do this. With regards to the awareness of parents and community about the quality of MDM per child, a majority of parents of primary level and higher primary feel that it is good. As regards their awareness about the entitlements of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child, the majority of the parents of primary and higher primary children were not aware that about it. The general awareness of the community about the overall implementation of MDM programme was found to be good. The source of information about the MDM scheme in order is Teachers, followed by School, TV, Friends, Radio, Newspaper and Website.
xliv. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
As regards the roaster for supervision of MDM, it exists in 40 percent schools roaster for mothers are not maintained. This lack monitoring of MDM at community level. (Table 5.1)
xl. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
In eight schools out of 40 schools visited by MI team it was revealed by the SMC members that they have been provided training regarding MDMS and its monitoring. On a whole total number of 77 SMC members were benefited by the training.
xlvi. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
60 percent SMC members were of the view that meetings were held. They further claimed that monthly meetings are organized, but at the same time SMC members of 37.5 percent schools reported that no meetings are organized. On the basis of observation the issues related to MDM discussed in meetings are as follows: Quality of meal (52.5% schools), quality of food grains (42.5% schools), construction of kitchen sheds (32.5% schools) and quantity of MDM (42.5% schools).
xl. vii. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found in maximum schools (52.5%) of both rural and urban areas. In 25 percent schools monitoring of MDM was reported to be done occasionally (whenever we visit school, we check MDM), weekly monitoring was reported by 12.5 SMC members, while monthly monitoring by 7.5 percent schools.
xl. viii. Contribution made by the community for MDM
NIL

xl. ix. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities.

62. MIS

xxx. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 55 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. The MDM inspection registers were found to be maintained in large number of schools (95%) of the district.

xxxii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
Teachers/HM of 22.5 percent visited schools revealed that they have received some kind of training related to MDM by CACs.
xxxiii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
xxxiv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
NIL
xxxv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.

63. Financial Management

xxv. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (65 % of the visited schools).
xxvi. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
xxvii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.

xxviii. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in 25 percent visited schools. Rather it is been shared with other SHG members only apart from cooks or helpers.

64. School Health Programme

xxi. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Only nine schools out of 40 have maintained health card for each student. (Table 6.1)
xxii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

Health check ups are done once a year as reported by 17.5 percent respondents, majority of them revealed half yearly check ups. In 20 percent schools teachers/HM were not aware about the frequency of health check ups, they it has not been in practice, since after their joining.
xiii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Vitamin A were distributed to children of 11 schools only. The number of children received Vitamin A doses was even less than from middle schools. Micro-nutrients such as iron, Folic acid, were distributed periodically in 10 schools. De-worming is administered once in 6 months in 5 schools only.
xiv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
xv. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost 75 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
xvi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
In a majority of the schools (80 %) children are encouraged to wash hands before and after food. In some schools teachers were irresponsible regarding this habit (20 % schools)

65. Status of Cook cum Helpers

xxi. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
The cooks and helpers are appointed as per Govt of India norms in 75 percent of the schools, in remaining schools, to be precise, in 10 schools, it is not so.
xxii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
Cooks are appointed predominantly by Panchayats in rural areas and by nagar palika in urban areas.
xxiii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
xiv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 80 percent schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools , except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. (Table 7.1)
xxv. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
The remuneration paid to cooks is Rs1,000/-. The mode of payment is through bank in 97% of the cases, and in 3% of the cases, it is through cheque as there is no bank facility. The remuneration is paid regularly in 95% of the schools, while it is not paid regularly in 5% of the schools. (Table 7.2)
xvi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
As regards the composition of cooks, in 57 percent schools cooks were from OBC, 40 percent schools from SCs, 37.5 percent from STs, and in 12.5 percent schools from general community. (Table 7.3)

66. Infrastructure

xi. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
There are a good number of kitchen shed cum stores which are in use (57.5%), a small percentage (5%) are constructed but not in use, in one school sanctioned but construction not started and in 35 percent it is not even sanctioned. Wherever Pucca kitchen is not available, food is cooked elsewhere. (Table 8.1)
xii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In 35 percent visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a classroom

67. Staffing

xvi. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them.
xvii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Nil.
xviii. Is there any district level task force constituted
Nil.

68. Monitoring

xi. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Nil.
xii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Two state levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting were held in current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.

Annexure I

Chhindwara_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Banka Mukasa	Amarwada	2343-0909802	Middle
2	P.S.Dighawani	Amarwada	2343-0900301	Primary
3	M.S.BhudKumDhana	Amarwada	2343-0912202	Middle

4	P.S.Bhajjiya	Amarwada	2343-0909501	Primary
5	M.S.Amarwada	Amarwada	2343-0915704	Middle
6	M.S.Girls Singodi	Amarwada	2343-0910709	Middle
7	M.S.Boys Singodi	Amarwada	2343-0910708	Middle
8	P.S.Tamiya basti	Tamiya	2343-0506706	Primary
9	M.S.Girls Tamiya	Tamiya	2343-0506702	Middle
10	M.S.Boys Tamiya	Tamiya	2343-0506703	Middle
11	M.S.Lohangi	MohKheda	2343-0202403	Middle
12	M.S.Labaghoghri	MohKheda	2343-0215102	Middle
13	M.S.Sanwri Bajar	MohKheda	2343-0211801	Middle
14	M.S.Pradan ghoghri	MohKheda	2343-0213402	Middle
15	P.S. Palachori	Jungardev	2343-0400101	Primary
16	M.S.Gundi	Jungardev	2343-0400102	Middle
17	M.S.Girls Dugriya	Jungardev	2343-0404704	Middle
18	M.S.Khumkal	Jungardev	2343-0410802	Middle
19	P.S.Dharm Tekai	Chhindwada	2343-0114903	Primary
20	P.S.Boys Chhindwada	Chhindwada	2343-0116301	Primary
21	M.S.Chhindwada	Chhindwada	2343-0114106	Middle
22	M.S.Girls ganj Chhin.	Chhindwada	2343-0113702	Middle
23	P.S.Boys Sukludhana	Chhindwada	2343-0100101	Primary
24	M.S.Chhindwada	Chhindwada	2343-0117107	Middle
25	M.S.Girls CWA	Chhindwada	2343-0115603	Middle
26	M.S.Chhindwada	Chhindwada	2343-0115101	Middle
27	M.S.Girls Khirsadoh	Parasia	2343-0305202	Middle
28	M.S.Kohka	Parasia	2343-0317401	Middle
29	M.S.MeDhanl	Parasia	2343-0308502	Middle
30	M.S.Parasia	Parasia	2343.-0300702	Middle
31	P.S.Bhimsen	Parasia	2343-0302003	Primary
32	M.S.Girls Sainsar	Soinsar	2343-0600118	Middle
33	M.S. Soinsar	Soinsar	2343-0600108	Middle
34	P.S. Soinsar	Soinsar	2343-0600125	Primary
35	P.S.Kajlwani	Soinsar	2343-0600701	Primary
36	P.S.Kuddam	Soinsar	2343-0600801	Primary
37	M.S.Mohgaon	Soinsar	2343-0603013	Middle
38	M.S.Rampet	Soinsar	2343-0610302	Middle
39	P.S.Bhamma	Soinsar	2343-0602101	Primary
40	P.S.Borgaon	Soinsar	2343-0606001	Primary

Annexure II

49. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100.0
Middle Schools	27	100.0	0	00	27	100.0

Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0
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Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	629	157	100.0	859	95	100.0	1488	114	100.0
Middle	1719	191	100.0	3004	166	100.0	4723	174	100.0
Total	2348	180	100.0	3863	143	100.0	6211	155	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	314	78	49.9	407	45	47.3	721	55	48.4
Middle	1182	131	68.7	1420	78	47.2	2602	96	55.0
Total	1496	115	63.7	1827	67	47.2	3323	83	53.5

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	233	58	37.0	597	66	69.4	830	63	55.7
Middle	1065	118	61.9	1763	97	58.6	2828	104	59.8
Total	1298	99	55.2	2360	87	61.0	3658	91	58.8

Table 1.6

Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	371	92	60.0	633	70	73.6	1004	77	67.4
Middle	1197	133	69.6	1960	108	65.2	3157	116	66.8
Total	1568	120	66.7	2593	96	67.1	4161	104	66.9

50. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100.0
Middle	26	96.3	1	3.7	27	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100.0
Middle	25	92.6	2	7.4	27	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

51. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	53.8	6	46.2	13	100.0
Middle	18	66.7	9	33.3	27	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

52. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	69.2	4	30.8	13	100.0
Middle	11	40.7	16	59.3	27	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

53. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100.0
Middle Schools	16	59.3	11	40.7	27	100.0
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

54. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	38.5	8	61.5	13	100.0
Middle Schools	4	14.8	23	85.2	27	100.0
Total	9	22.5	31	77.5	40	100.0

55. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	2	5.0
SHG	32	80.0
NGO	6	15.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	30.8	9	69.2	13	100.0
Middle Schools	10	37.0	17	63.0	27	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	16	40.0	3	7.5
ST	15	37.5	4	10.0
OBC	23	57.5	4	10.0
Minority	0	0.0	0	00
Any Others	5	12.5	0	0.0

56. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	23	57.5
Constructed and not in use	2	5.0
Under Constriction	0	00.
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	14	35.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM - Singrauli

69. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

o. Regularity in Serving MDM	
xxix.	Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
In pursuance of the efforts towards the attainment of the objectives of universalisation of Primary Education & improvement in the nutritional health standard of the growing children, the district has revamped the mid day meal scheme, with guidelines from the GOMP, to replace 'Dalya' with nutritious cooked meal in the form of Dal-Roti-Sabji. This has helped in improving universalization of primary education, by increasing Enrollment, retention rate and attendance and simultaneously improving the nutritional status of students in primary classes as well as in middle classes. However, It was found by MI team that in 72.2%PS and 77.3% MS of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served regularly.. (Table 1.1)	
xxx.If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	
NIL.	
xxxi.	Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
NIL.	
xxxii.	Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.

<p>To improve nutritional status of students of primary & middle schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been found from the observation that in only 11.1%PS and in only 9.1%MS percent schools students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality of meals. Children complained that insects were found in MDM and only dal /rice were prepared daily, Gov menu schedule was not followed in many schools, and the quality of food grain was not good. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of dal/rice served to them was insufficient as per their requirement. (Table 1.2)</p>
<p>p. Trend</p>
<p>xxix. Number of children enrolled in schools</p> <p>In the 40 schools of district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 8440. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 211 children. The mean enrollment in schools of rural areas was more than from urban areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools as well as Primary schools located in rural areas was found to be more than schools located in urban areas. (Table 1.3)</p>
<p>xxx. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.</p> <p>As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 98 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 44.8percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 47.3 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)</p>
<p>xxxi. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 85 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)</p>
<p>xxxii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.</p> <p>While in 49.1% children in urban school and in 55% children in rural schools availed MDM on the previous day of visit. (Table 1.6)</p>

70. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

<p>xxix. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in 61.1% primary schools and in 72.7% middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Singrauli district. (Table 2.1)</p>
<p>xxx. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 22.2%PS and 13.6%MS t of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality. Children complained that insects and small stones were found in dal and rice ..DPC wanted that MDM should be transferred to SMC from SHG .</p>
<p>xxxi. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that in 44.4%PS and 40.9%MS either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)</p>
<p>xxxii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p>

It has been observed that in 35 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 65 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
xv. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer
xvi. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It was found that no payment has been made to FCI for the previous month.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 29 (72.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1)
ix. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 27.5 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to money did not received from state Gov .

iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Agency bought a food grain on the credit basis .Non availability of food grain creates problem for the preparation of MDM.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

73. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
xv. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. In some of the schools it was observed that children take a meal in group and children sit anywhere according to their facility for MDM . In Gov junior High school Barka block devsar it was found that children were sit according to caste during MDM .
xvi. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of food distribution under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of caste discrimination even within the school premises during the mid-day meal distribution in (3 middle schools) 7.5 percent of the visited schools especially, where students of all castes study... and in one middle school serving discrimination was found..

74. Menu

cxii. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (45%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal/rice that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)
cxiii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 30 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu and in 70% schools same type of food was served. According to the observation it was found that in 38.9% PS and in 36.4% MS MDM is tested by the teacher .
cxiv. Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 70 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

75. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children.
ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. In 61.1% PS and in 54.5% MS schools of rural and urban areas were found to be preparing any such type of rosters. (Table 5.1)
iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
It was found through observation that in only 7.5% schools members were received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring . Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on quality .
liii. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

<p>There is no specific meeting of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues in 72.5% schools . MDM issues are part of regular meetings. In only 10 percent schools it was held monthly, in 15% schools it was held quarterly , and in only 2.5% school it was yearly , During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served, roster of mothers, observation register and its uses and construction of kitchen shed cleaning, water and utensils facility. In some schools where president of SMC was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.</p>
<p>liv. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>
<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas.</p>
<p>lv. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>
<p>It is the desire of community to help the implementing agency in the procurement of food stuff ,preparation of menu ,and supervising the preparation of the food . It is pathetic that nobody from community help in MDM</p>
<p>lvi. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities</p>

76. MIS

<p>xxxvi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>It is revealed that in 52.5% percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 45 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.</p>
<p>xxxvii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p>
<p>There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. In only 10% schools formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed by MI.</p>
<p>xxxviii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards</p>
<p>It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools information was provided by telephone and on the written basis .</p>
<p>xxxix. What is the prevalent MIS System?</p>
<p>NIL</p>
<p>xl. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?</p>
<p>Weekly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.</p>

77. Financial Management

<p>xxix. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.</p>
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The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in only 37.5% of the visited schools.	
xxx. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state. The fund flow was found to be as follows :State →District→In the accounts of implementing agency .	
xxxi. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.	
xxxii. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/ reservation about any transaction?	
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are found in only 5% schools to be shared with the community in any of the visited schools.	

78. School Health Programme

vii. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 7.5 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)	
viii. What is the frequency of health check-up?	
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 20 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually and in 15%visited schools it was reported twice in a year .	

xix. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	
Tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only10 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools vitamin tablets were given to children. It was found by observation that in only 9.4% schools Iron folic acid was given to children. It was observed that in only 9.4% schools de-worming tablets were given to children.	
xl. Who administers these medicines?	
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. In 87.5%schools it was done twice in a year and in 12.5% schools it wads done yearly .	
xli. Number of school where iodized salt is used	
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 55% of the visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.	
xl.ii. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.	
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 57.5percent schools.	

79. Status of Cook cum Helpers

xvii. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (90%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.
xviii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
xix. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
xi. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 35 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools , except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation (Table 7.1)
xli. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 16 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 60 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
xlii. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
In maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority were appointed as cook/helper and in some The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. It has been found that in Singrauli district OBCs constitute a large proportion of population. Hence in 52.5% schools women of OBC community was found to be implementing MDM scheme. Second major social community serving MDM was women of ST, followed by SC and others. (Table 7.3)

80. Infrastructure

xiii. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate In most of the schools visited by MI team, if not poor. In nearly 50 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (7.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in 7.5 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
xiv. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
About 42.5% of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.

81. Staffing

xix. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
CEO Zila Panchayat,BEO and BRCC were engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.

xx. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
None members were engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS .
xxi. Is there any district level task force constituted
It was found that none district level task force constituted.

82. Monitoring

xiii. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
It was found by observation that 27 meetings were held in current financial year. In this meeting , proper implementation of MDM , construction of kitchen shed , observation roster of mothers, implementations and uses of observation registers cleaning and water facility was discussed .
xiv. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
It was found by observation that 07 meetings were held in current financial year. In this meeting organization and duties of group , monitoring, proper implementation of MDM , construction of kitchen shed and payment to cook was discussed .

Annexure I

Singrauli_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Barka	Deosar	2350-0221002	Middle
2	P.S.Dhanha	Deosar	2350-0206001	Primary
3	P.S.Sahuhar	Deosar	2350-0207101	Primary
4	P.S.Barka	Deosar	2350-0221001	Primary
5	P.S.Girls Dewsar	Deosar	2350-0206801	Primary
6	M.S.Girls Dewsar	Deosar	2350-0206802	Middle
7	M.S.Sari	Deosar	2350-0217501	Middle
8	M.S.Maholi	Deosar	2350-0220802	Middle
9	P.S.Sari	Deosar	2350-0217501	Primary

10	M.S.Girls Baherwadand	Deosar	2350-0208802	Middle
11	M.S.Dhanha	Deosar	2350-0206002	Middle
12	M.S.Devgaon	Deosar	2350-0210002	Middle
13	P.S. Bherwadad	Deosar	2350-0208801	Primary
14	M.S. Sahuar	Deosar	2350-0207102	Middle
15	P.S.Bagdra Kala	Chitrangi	2350-0109701	Primary
16	M.S.Bagdra Kala	Chitrangi	2350-0109702	Middle
17	M.S.Khatai	Chitrangi	2350-0108402	Middle
18	P.S.Girls Chitrangi	Chitrangi	2350-0107503	Primary
19	M.S.Girls Chitrangi	Chitrangi	2350-0107504	Middle
20	M.S.Odni	Chitrangi	2350-0108702	Middle
21	P.S.Odni	Chitrangi	2350-0108701	Primary
22	P.S.Boys Chitrangi	Chitrangi	2350-0107501	Primary
23	M.S.Boys Chitrangi	Chitrangi	2350-0107502	Middle
24	M.S.Baliyari	Waidhan	2350-0822308	Middle
25	M.S.Vindhya Nagar	Waidhan	2350-0822112	Middle
26	P.S.Banoli	Waidhan	2350-0806301	Primary
27	P.S.Jhingurdar	Waidhan	2350-0824901	Primary
28	M.S.Dudhicha	Waidhan	2350-0822902	Middle
29	P.S.Khanua	Waidhan	2350-0877301	Primary
30	M.S.Jhingurdar	Waidhan	2350-0824902	Middle
31	M.S.Khanua	Waidhan	2350-0877302	Middle
32	P.S.Pukhra Tola	Waidhan	2350-0806302	Primary
33	M.S.Hardi	Waidhan	2350-0821102	Middle
34	P.S.Baliyari	Waidhan	2350-0822306	Middle
35	P.S.Vindhya Nagar	Waidhan	2350-0822116	Primary
36	M.S.Sidhi Khurd	Waidhan	2350-0810802	Middle
37	M.S.Majanpur	Waidhan	2350-0823602	Middle
38	P.S. Tipara	Waidhan	2350-0821101	Primary
39	P.S.Sidhi Khurd	Waidhan	2350-0810801	Primary
40	M.S. Morwa	Waidhan	2350-0812402	Middle

Annexure II

57. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	100.0
Middle Schools	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal
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	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	13	32.5	27	67.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1113	185	100.0	1903	158	100.0	3016	167	100.0
Middle	1350	192	100.0	4074	271	100.0	5424	246	100.0
Total	2463	189	100.0	5977	221	100.0	8440	211	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	484	80	43.4	990	82	52.0	1474	81	48.8
Middle	621	88	46.0	1840	122	45.1	2461	111	45.3
Total	1105	58	44.8	2830	104	47.3	3935	98	46.6

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	447	74	40.0	797	66	41.8	1244	69	41.2
Middle	495	70	36.6	1693	112	41.5	2187	99	40.3
Total	941	72	38.2	2490	92	41.6	3431	85	40.6

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	640	106	57.5	1088	90	57.1	1728	96	57.2

Middle	571	81	42.2	2197	146	54.0	2768	125	51.0
Total	640	106	57.5	1088	90	57.1	1728	96	57.2

58. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	61.1	7	38.9	18	100.0
Middle	16	72.7	6	27.3	22	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	44.4	10	55.6	18	100.0
Middle	9	40.9	13	59.1	22	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100.0

59. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	100.0
Middle	16	72.5	6	27.3	22	100.0
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0

60. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	3	16.7	15	83.3	18	100.0
Middle	5	22.7	17	77.3	22	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

61. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

Primary Schools	9	50.0	9	50.0	18	100.0
Middle Schools	9	40.9	13	59.1	22	100.0
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0

62. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

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

63. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	5	12.5
SHG	35	87.5
NGO	0	00
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	38.9	11	61.1	18	100.0
Middle Schools	9	40.9	13	59.1	22	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	7	17.5	4	10.0
ST	18	45.0	11	27.5
OBC	21	52.5	8	20.0

Minority	3	7.5	1	2.5
Any Others	4	10.0	0	0.0

64. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	20	50.0
Constructed and not in use	3	7.5
Under Constriction	3	7.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	12	30.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM - Sidhi

83. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

q. Regularity in Serving MDM	
xxxiii.	Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
At the time school Hunger, Hot Cooked Meal assumed to be the remedy which served two purposes one satisfies the hunger of children and attains the objectives of universalisation of Primary Education & improvement in the nutritional health standard of the growing children. The district has revamped the mid day meal scheme, with guidelines from the GOMP, to replace 'Daliya' with nutritious cooked meal in the form of Dal-Roti-Sabji. This has helped in improving universalisation of primary education, by increasing Enrollment, retention rate and attendance and simultaneously improving the nutritional status of students in primary classes. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served but not satisfied with the quality of food. It was also reported by one of the school that as MDM was served by Nagar Nigam which not remained hot when it reached at the school. (Table 1.1)	
xxxiv.	If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Nil	
xxxv.	Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
Nil	
xxxvi.	Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been from the study that in 55 percent schools only students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quantity and quality of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity of vegetable/dal served to them was insufficient as per their requirement. For improving quality of food better hygienic practices need to be practiced as suggested that grains and vegetables should be cleaned first than cooked and cleaning of utensils must be properly done daily. (Table 1.2)	
r. Trend	
xxxiii.	Number of children enrolled in schools

In the visited 40 schools of Sidhi district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6205. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 155 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas 237:131. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools as well as Primary schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. 262:107. (Table 1.3)

xxiv. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 68 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 63.9 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 70.1 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)

xxv. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 57 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. (Table 1.5)

xxvi. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 90.8 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of nearly 30 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. (Table 1.6)

84. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xxiii. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Sidhi district. In 4 primary and 6 middle problem of delay in receiving food grains faced. (Table 2.1)

xxiv. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 11 of the visited schools, whereas in remaining 29 schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.

xxv. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. Though in 10 schools buffer stock was not maintained properly. (Table 2.2)

xxvi. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

It has been observed that in only 40 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to been delivered at the schools. In the remaining 60 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
xvii. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing cheque in that account.
xviii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It was assured from CEO, Zila Panchayat that the payments to FCI for previous month (i.e. for the month of July 2011) have been made.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be (92.5 %)i.e. 37 out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1)
x. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 3 of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools(90%) the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in remaining case it was paid in cash.

87. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
xvii. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in separate lines of boys and girls on tat-patti but where space is a problem, children used to come one by one and sit where ever they find suitable in small groups or individually. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
xviii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Apparently it was not captured any kind of public discrimination done on the basis of caste or gender but hidden discrimination was accepted and practiced in the school.

88. Menu

xv. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
--

<p>The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (35%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)</p>
<p>xvi. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily</p>
<p>Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 67 percent of the visited schools food was not being served as per menu. It was reported that Kher was served once in a while only.</p>
<p>xvii. Number of schools where same food is served daily</p>
<p>It was observed in 27 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.</p>

89. Community Mobilization

<p>lvii. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
<p>lviii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in 70 percent of the schools rural and urban areas were not preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>lix. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p>
<p>It was found through analysis that in 2 of the visited middle schools SMC members trained regarding MDM and its monitoring.</p>
<p>lx. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.</p>
<p>MDM issues are part of regular meetings which were happened in 21 of the schools monthly. During discussions with PTA members it was revealed that during meetings PTA members comment on the regularity, quality and quantity of food being served. In most of the schools PTA president was not found active.</p>
<p>lxi. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>

<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by PTA members was not found regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. PTA members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient PTA members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.</p>
<p>Ixii. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>
<p>Besides helping the implementation agency in the procurement of food stuff, preparation of menu, and supervising the preparation of the food and distribution, the community, was also found to be contributing in the form of: providing voluntary labour for construction of Kitchen shed donating vessels for preparation of food, water tank, tat-pati for sitting of children and contributing free vegetables, spices etc. from time to time in only 10-15 percent of the visited schools of the district.</p>
<p>Ixiii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.</p>

90. MIS

<p>xli. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>It is revealed that in only 20 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 35 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.</p>
<p>xlii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p>
<p>In case of 5 schools, specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.</p>
<p>xliii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards</p>
<p>It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.</p>
<p>xliv. What is the prevalent MIS System?</p>
<p>NIL</p>
<p>xlv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?</p>

Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State on the basis of monthly monitoring reports received from CACs.

91. Financial Management

cxiii. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in some schools only i.e 17out of 40.
cxiv. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
cxv. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments by fulfilling a prescribed form.
cxvi. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements found to be shared with the community in 7 of the visited schools.

92. School Health Programme

lxiii. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of only 10 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. In none of the primary school any medical check-up organized. (Table 6.1)
lxiv. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that that in 60(24 schools) percent visited schools it was reported that they were not having any information about health check-up of students whereas it was yearly in case of 20%of the schools
lxv. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 85 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were not given to the children periodically. In Sidhi district in only 5-6 schools out of 40 children were given micronutrients. As health check-ups are not organized properly in the visited schools of Sidhi district similarly in only 5-6 schools out of 40 children were given micronutrients
lxvi. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
lxvii. Number of school where iodized salt is used

It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 26 (65%) of the visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.

viii. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands strictly by teachers in nearly 20 percent schools whereas practice of washing hand before and after meal was observed quite week in 80 percent of the schools.

93. Status of Cook cum Helpers

liii. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.

Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in all the visited school.

liv. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.

lv. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen

NIL

lvi. Number of schools where SHG is involved

In 27 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools, except in few schools where some of the SHGs were having political affiliation. (Table 7.1)

lvii. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.

Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis in 70 percent of the school, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. The delay in payments was reported by 30percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)

lviii. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. In 40 visited schools, total 359 SHG members were engaged in MDM, women helpers are of ST ,OBC community where as only 5 male and 16 female of general category was found employed in implementing MDM scheme. (Table 7.3)

94. Infrastructure

xv. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use

In nearly 85 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchens sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (10% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in one schools kitchen sheds were found to be not sanctioned yet. (Table 8.1)

xvi. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In the district the in 85% of the visited schools Kitchen is constructed and used daily for cooking.

95. Staffing

xxii. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
xxiii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
In the district of Sidhi district at block level total 4 personal working under MDM and among them one member was assigned the role of Quality monitor.
xxiv. Is there any district level task force constituted
In the district of Sidhi district level task force constituted 4 members, consist of Project Officer, Quality monitor, Assistant category 2 and a data entry Operator

96. Monitoring

xv. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
In the last financial year (2011-12) in all 4 meetings held in which provision for kitchen shed, assurance of mothers visit, maintain quality of food discussed.
xvi. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
In the last financial year (2011-12) i2 meetings were held provision for kitchen shed, assurance of mothers visit, maintain quality of food discussed.

Sidhi - MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Kotar Kala	Sidhi	2317-0600702	Middle
2	P.S.Kotar Kala	Sidhi	2317-0600701	Primary
3	M.S.Mandriya	Sidhi	2317-0601802	Middle
4	P.S.Khurd	Sidhi	2317-0601913	Primary
5	P.S.Karodiya	Sidhi	2317-0601003	Primary
6	M.S.Karodiya	Sidhi	2317-0601004	Middle
7	M.S.Sidhi	Sidhi	2317-0600802	Middle
8	P.S. Sidhi	Sidhi	2317-0600801	Primary
9	M.S.Mohara	Kusmi	2317-0312703	Middle
10	P.S.Ramgarh	Kusmi	2317-0305901	Primary
11	M.S.Behrador	Kusmi	2317-0303902	Middle
12	M.S.Girls Tamsar	Kusmi	2317-0304403	Middle
13	M.S.Duari	Kusmi	2317-0302903	Middle
14	M.S.Bidawra	Kusmi	2317-0310902	Middle

15	P.S.Bidawra	Kusmi	2317-0310901	Primary
16	M.S.Dhupkhand	Kusmi	2317-0311202	Middle
17	M.S.Podi	Kusmi	2317-0306102	Middle
18	M.S.Bastuwa	Kusmi	2317-0305702	Middle
19	M.S.Sherpur	Sihawal	2317-0723702	Middle
20	P.S.Boys Amarpur	Sihawal	2317-0718301	Primary
21	M.S.Jhumriya	Sihawal	2317-0717602	Middle
22	M.S.Kuchhawahi	Sihawal	2317-0724802	Middle
23	M.S.Ghopari	Sihawal	2317-0721602	Middle
24	P.S.Patehra	Sihawal	2317-0717501	Primary
25	M.S.Patehra	Sihawal	2317-0717502	Middle
26	M.S.Chamroiha	Sihawal	2317-0701604	Middle
27	M.S.Boys Chamroiha	Sihawal	2317-0701602	Middle
28	M.S.Parsili	Mjholi	2317-0401902	Middle
29	P.S.Jamua	Mjholi	2317-0404701	Primary
30	M.S.Lohjhar	Mjholi	2317-0412502	Primary
31	M.S.Chhuhi	Mjholi	2317-0409902	Middle
32	M.S.Khantra	Mjholi	2317-0402404	Middle
33	M.S.Tikari	Mjholi	2317-0412202	Middle
34	M.S.Jamua	Mjholi	2317-0404702	Middle
35	M.S.Pondi	Mjholi	2317-0410002	Middle
36	M.S.Girls Mandwas	Mjholi	2317-0406503	Middle
37	M.S.Makhhoir	Mjholi	2317-0408402	Middle
38	P.S.Churhat	Rampur	2317-0511201	Primary
39	P.S.Bhelki	Rampur	2317-0509901	Middle
40	M.S.Bhelki	Rampur	2317-0509902	Middle

Annexure II

65. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	90.9	1	9.1	11	100.0
Middle Schools	28	96.6	1	3.4	29	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	13	32.5	27	67.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1050	262	100.0	749	107	100.0	1799	163	100.0
Middle	1084	216	100.0	3322	138	100.0	4406	151	100.0
Total	2134	237	100.0	4071	131	100.0	6205	155	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	639	159	60.8	473	67	63.1	1112	101	61.8
Middle	725	145	66.8	2384	99	71.7	3109	107	70.5
Total	1364	151	63.9	2857	92	70.1	4221	105	68.0

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	586	146	55.8	455	65	60.7	1041	94	57.8
Middle	614	122	56.6	1909	79	57.4	2523	87	57.2
Total	1200	133	56.2	2364	76	58.0	3564	89	57.4

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	455	613	43.3	436	62	58.2	891	62	49.5
Middle	515	103	47.5	2230	92	67.1	2745	94	62.3
Total	970	330	45.5	2666	86	65.4	5636	140	90.8

66. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	63.6	4	36.4	11	100.0
Middle	23	79.3	6	20.7	29	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	45.5	6	54.5	11	100.0
Middle	17	58.6	12	41.4	29	100.0
Total	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0

67. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	81.8	2	18.2	11	100.0
Middle	28	96.6	1	3.4	29	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

68. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	4	36.4	7	63.6	11	100.0
Middle	10	34.5	19	65.5	29	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

69. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	2	18.2	9	81.8	11	100.0
Middle Schools	6	20.7	23	79.3	29	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

70. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0.0	11	100.0	11	100.0
Middle Schools	4	13.8	25	86.2	29	100.0
Total	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0

71. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	5	12.5
SHG	27	67.5
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	8	20
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	63.6	4	36.4	11	100.0
Middle Schools	21	72.4	8	27.6	29	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	3	7.5	3	7.5
ST	21	52.5	18	45.0
OBC	15	37.5	7	17.5
Minority	1	2.5	1	2.5
Any Others	6	15.0	2	5.0

72. Infrastructure

**Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed**

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	34	85.0
Constructed and not in use	4	10.0
Under Constriction	0	0.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM Panna

97. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

s. Regularity in Serving MDM	
xxxvii.	Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
To attain the Universalization of primary education, by increasing Enrollment, retention rate and attendance and simultaneously improving the nutritional status of students in primary classes, efforts made by the district by revamped the mid day meal scheme, with guidelines from the GOMP, to replace 'Daliya' with nutritious cooked meal in the form of Dal-Roti-Sabji. However, It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served. (Table 1.1)	
xxxviii.	If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
NIL.	
xxxix.	Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
Nil.	
xl.	Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is to be ensured. However, it has been from the study that in 87.5 percent students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quantity and in about 77.5 percent schools students/teachers/parents were satisfied with quality of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quantity and of vegetable/dal served to them were insufficient as per their requirement. (Table 1.2)	
t.	Trend
xxvii.	Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of Panna district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5629. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 140 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas (164:135). However, no significant difference found in the average enrollment in Middle schools located in urban areas or in rural areas. (Table 1.3)	
xxviii.	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 98.4 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 96 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found 99 percent of the total enrolled children. Difference of 5% found in between the Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register in primary school and Middle school. (Table 1.4)	
xxix.	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

<p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 54.8 percent of the total enrolled strength. There was not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. Difference of 5% found between primary and Middle schools. The difference of 46.6 % found between the Numbers of children availed MDM as per MDM register and Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit. This huge gap was not logically defended by all the possible situational reasons other than lack of monitoring in functioning of MDM. (Table 1.5)</p>
<p>xl. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.</p>
<p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found nearly same on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 55.6 percent children availed MDM. There was difference of 46.6 percent attendance Numbers of children availed MDM as per MDM register and Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit which cannot be ignored. (Table 1.6)</p>

98. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

<p>xxvii. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p>
<p>During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in 40% of Panna district. (Table 2.1)</p>
<p>xxviii. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p>
<p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 70 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.</p>
<p>xxix. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p>
<p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it was clear from the analysis that 20 %(4/20) of schools Primary and 10 %(6/20) of Middle schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)</p>
<p>xl. Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p>
<p>It has been observed that in 30 per cent primary as well as 20 per cent middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools. In the remaining 25 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.</p>

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

<p>a. Enabling conditions: -</p>
<p>xix. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?</p>
<p>District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.</p>
<p>xx. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month</p>
<p>Payment of cost of food grain to FCI has been made for the previous month i.e. for the month of July 2011, as the MI team visited in the district in the month of August-September 2011.</p>

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found in 6 (15%) out of 40 visited schools. (Table 3.1)
xi. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 85 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.

iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost was been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

101. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
xix. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children.
xx. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Through empirical observations it was revealed that widespread caste disparity still prevailed in our country. For practising discriminative behaviour food is one of the prime areas. It was seen that among 11 (27.5%) schools discrimination done. Generally food was served from distance to show discrimination. In order to maintain discrimination between general and other section of society ,one group used to bring their own Thali/plate from home, sit separately in their own group and to realise discrimination wash their own Thali after MDM. The observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements following School- P.S. Amaha(Ajaygarh), M.S./ P.S. kuwarpur (Pawai) , M.S.Girls Khora (Ajaygarh), P.S./ M.S.Rampur (Gurnair), P.S./M.S. Sudair (Shaha Nagar) and M.S.Girls Saleha.

102. Menu

viii. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. Though in 82.5% of the visited school menu displayed on the notice board but congruency with the menu not observed in practice. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (27.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of Dal (Table 4.1)
xix. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 80 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.

xx. Number of schools where same food is served daily

It was observed in 20 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

103. Community Mobilization

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

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

lxv. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS

Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. In 80 % of the schools Mother roster was found. In only 62.5 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing community register for supervision MDM, even if it is necessary. **(Table 5.1)**

lxvi. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

It was found through analysis that was 7.5% of the schools SMC members gone through training for monitoring MDM in the district of Panna.

lxvii. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

There is no specific meetings of SMCs had been observed for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings which held monthly in 35% of the visited schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the regularity of MDM (52.5%) quality and quantity (47.5%) of food being served, Construction of Kitchen shed(25%) and availability of Utensils(22.5%).

lxviii. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members

The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas i.e 45%. Generally SMC member come whenever they were called that too occasionally and not play very assertive role regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

lxix. Contribution made by the community for MDM

NIL

lxx. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in 12(30%) cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help.

104. MIS

xlvi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 92.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility and MDM Panji was available with 72.5% of the schools, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 40 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
xlvi. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There was specific training conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information in which 37.5% of the teachers/head Master participated. On different aspects of MDM information imparted to them in the district of Panna.

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

105. Financial Management

xxvii. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency it was found to be maintained (67.5 % of the visited schools) in schools.
xxviii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
xxix. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.

xl. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements was shared with the community in 3 of the primary schools of Panna district.

106. School Health Programme

lix. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that in none of the visited 40 schools children were checked and health cards were not made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)
I. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that none of the visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done.

li. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 80 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine was not given to the children periodically. In 12.5% of the school IFA tablets given to the children. In only 6 (15%) of the schools de-worming tablets given to the children.
lii. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
liii. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 60% of visited schools iodized salt was found used for cooking.
liv. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after meal by teachers in 7.5% of the school where it was not such strict in 10% of the schools and observed very poor among 40 percent schools.

107. Status of Cook cum Helpers

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

NIL
lii. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 35 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools, in all 357 women were engaged in MDM through different SHGs. Potable water was found available in 77.5% schools and adequate cooking utensils in 85% schools of Panna district. Fire wood used in all the schools of Panna district for MDM (Table 7.1)
liii. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 27 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 32.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
liv. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others).
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools women of S.C., S.T., OBC, and minority and in some schools from general community were found to be forming SHGs. It has been found that in Panna district OBCs constitute a large proportion of population. Hence in 32 out of 40 visited schools women of OBC community was found implementing MDM scheme. Second major social community serving MDM was women of SC, followed by ST and others. (Table 7.3)

108. Infrastructure

xvii. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In nearly 57.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (17.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in one schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
xviii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
About one-fourth proportion of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.

109. Staffing

xxv. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
xxvi. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
In the district of Panna one computer operator was specifically for MDM.
xxvii. Is there any district level task force constituted
Yes, zonal level Officer.

110. Monitoring

xvii. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Two meetings held monthly of district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in financial year 2011-12 in Panna.
xviii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Two state levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting were held in current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.

Annexure I

Panna - MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Kuwarpur	Ajaygarh	2310-0106002	Middle
2	P.S.Choki	Gunair	2310-0223002	Primary
3	P.S.Boys Ganj	Gunair	2310-0025202	Primary
4	P.S.Nayapura	Gunair	2310-0200601	Primary
5	M.S.Boys panna	Panna	2310-0322301	Middle
6	P.S.Kuwarpur	Ajaygarh	2310-0110301	Primary
7	M.S.Nachne	Gunair	2310-0213112	Middle
8	M.S.Pipraha	Gunair	2310-0201001	Middle
9	M.S.Choki	Gunair	2310-0202906	Middle
10	P.S.Amha	Ajaygarh	2310-0118201	Primary
11	M.S.Sinhpur	Ajaygarh	2310-0102902	Middle
12	P.S. Boys Jaswantpura	Gunair	2310-0223001	Primary
13	P.S.Tamgarh	Gunair	2310-0225701	Primary
14	P.S.Manoir	Panna	2310-0324902	Primary
15	P.S.Panna	Panna	2310-0321102	Primary
16	P.S.Padriya	Pawai	2310-0404403	Primary
17	M.S.Dwari	Gunair	2310-0206404	Middle
18	M.S.Kunwarpur	Pawai	2310-0400101	Middle
19	M.S.Visramganj	Ajaygarh	2310-0115702	Middle
20	P.S.Visramganj	Ajaygarh	2310-0115701	Primary
21	P.S.Raniganj	Panna	2310-0321401	Primary

22	P.S.Mandla	Panna	2310-0306101	Primary
23	M.S.Panna	Panna	2310-0304501	Middle
24	P.S.Kachhiyana	Ajaygarh	2310-0100201	Primary
25	P.S.Boys Patna tamoli	Gunair	2310-0200502	Primary
26	P.S.Kunwarpur	Pawai	2310-0410501	Primary
27	M.S.Girls Khora	Ajaygarh	2310-0107809	Middle
28	P.S.Rampur	Gunair	2310-0218301	Primary
29	P.S.Kundrpur	Panna	2310-0320701	Primary
30	M.S.Nunagar	Shaha Nagar	2310-0518902	Middle
31	M.S.Manoir	Panna	2310-0324901	Middle
32	M.S.Sudor	Shaha Nagar	2310-0516001	Middle
33	M.S.Girls Saleha-1	Gunair	2310-0213102	Middle
34	M.S.Boys Patna tamoli	Gunair	2310-0200502	Middle
35	M.S.Girls Saleha-2	Gunair	2310-0213103	Middle
36	M.S.Amhna	Panna	2310-0100501	Middle
37	M.S. Ajaygarh	Ajaygarh	2310-0100102	Middle
38	M.S. Rampur	Shaha Nagar	2310-0501701	Middle
39	M.S.Sehaniya	Shaha Nagar	2310-0518301	Middle
40	P.S.Piparwah	Gunair	2310-0211504	Primary

Annexure II

73. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	20	100.0	0	00	20	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	00	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

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

Primary	480	160	100.0	1771	104	100.0	2251	112	100.0
Middle	671	167	100.0	2707	169	100.0	3378	168	100.0
Total	1151	164	100.0	4478	135	100.0	5629	140	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	480	160	100.0	1269	74	71.6	1749	87	77.6
Middle	629	157	93.7	2165	197	79.9	2794	189	82.5
Total	1109	158	96.3	4434	134	99.0	5543	138	98.4

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	220	73	45.0	940	55	53.0	1160	58	51.5
Middle	419	104	62.4	1508	94	55.7	1927	96	57.0
Total	639	91	55.5	2448	74	54.6	3087	77	54.8

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	282	94	58.7	936	55	52.8	1218	60	54.1
Middle	417	104	62.3	1497	93	55.3	1914	95	56.6
Total	699	99	60.7	2433	73	54.6	3132	78	55.6

74. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	45.0	11	55.0	20	100.0

Middle	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	50.0	10	50.0	20	100.0
Middle	6	30.0	14	70.0	20	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

75. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	4	20.0	16	80.0	20	100.0
Middle	2	10.0	18	90.0	20	100.0
Total	6	15.0	34	85.0	40	100.0

76. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100.0
Middle	4	20.0	16	80.0	20	100.0
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

77. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	60.0	8	40.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	13	65.0	7	35.0	20	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

78. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes	No	Total
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	00	20	100.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	0	00	20	100.0	20	100.0
Total	0	00	40	100.0	40	100.0

79. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	5	12.5
SHG	35	87.5
NGO	0	0.0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	20.0	16	80.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	3	15.0	17	85.0	20	100.0
Total	7	17.5	33	82.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	4	10.0	3	7.5
ST	8	20.0	1	2.5
OBC	32	80.0	14	35.0
Minority	0	0.0	0	0.0
Any Others	3	7.5	1	2.5

80. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%

Constructed and in Use	23	57.5
Constructed and not in use	7	17.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM Satna

111. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

u. Regularity in Serving MDM
xli. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
MDM is one of the efforts undertaken for improving attendance and retention on one hand and on the other it is a helpful measure for bringing the dropouts and never enrolled to schools. A great number of students have a weak economic family condition. The dropouts and never enrolled children also have the same economic factor. In these circumstances MDM can be one of the attractions for regular attendance for the students and entrance of the out of school children. However, in 95 percent surveyed schools hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of caste, ethnicity, and gender. (Table 1.1)
xlii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
In Govt. M.S. Maghgawa children are not being provided MDM since last one month. The reason concerned SHG gave was non-availability of food grains from society.
xliii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
Nil
xliv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
It has been from the study that in 50 percent and in about 77.5 percent schools only students/teachers/parents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meals. Students/teachers/parents were found to be unsatisfied in many schools, as the quality of vegetable/dal served to them was not up to minimum required standard. (Table 1.2)
v. Trend
xli. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6811. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 170 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools as well as Primary schools located in urban areas was found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)
xlii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 61 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 61 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 61 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
xliii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 55 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. (Table 1.5)
xliv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be less than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 44 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 11 percent attendance in a day. (Table 1.6)

112. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xli. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in 33 (82.5%) primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. While at the same time in seven schools delay in receiving food grains was reported by the cooking agency. (Table 2.1)
xlii. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 30 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
xlili. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that in only 15 (37.5%) schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
xliv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 67.5 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 32.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
xxi. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
xxii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
Payment of cost of food grain to FCI has been made for the previous month i.e. for the month of July 2011, as the MI team visited in the district in the month of August-September 2011.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 27 (67.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1)
xii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 32.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

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

115. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
xxi. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children.
xxii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In two visited schools cases of social discrimination was observed regarding serving and sitting arrangement, while taking meals. In Govt. P.S. Biheta of Uchehara block and Govt. M.S. Kakara of Maiher block MI team observed discrimination towards children of SC, who was sitting separately from children of OBC and general community. Teachers revealed that if they try to stop this practice and motivate children of all communities to sit together and take meals, then in this condition children of so called upper caste stop taking meals under MDM and next day their parents come and complain teachers.

116. Menu

xxi. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in only some schools (12.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other big proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. (Table 4.1)
xxii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 55 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu.
xxiii. Number of schools where same food is served daily

It was observed in 45 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

117. Community Mobilization

lxxi. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
lxxii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in only 4 (10%) schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. (Table 5.1)
lxxiii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
It was observed that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Although in five schools SMC president revealed that they received training for supervision and monitoring of MDMS.
lxxiv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
SMC/teachers of 45 percent schools disclosed that meetings are organized in their schools. They further reported that monthly meetings are organized. Issues related to quality and quantity of MDM served by SHGs is discussed mainly in the meetings.
lxxv. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. In two schools SMC members revealed that they daily visit school during recess to monitor MDM, 25 SMCs reported monthly visits, 37.5 percent of them reported occasional visits. While in 27.5 percent schools no visits were made by SMS members.
lxxvi. Contribution made by the community for MDM
In three schools teachers disclosed that with the help of community members' water facility for drinking and cooking was arranged. In two schools community members donated utensils for cooking meals, while in one school carpet (tat-patti) was donated for children to sit while taking meals.
xxvii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases (10% schools) parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities about the programme and sought their help.

118. MIS

li. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 57.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found as well as maintained which included the number of students availing MDM facility. However, the MDM inspection register was available in only 25 percent sampled schools.
lii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects (42.5% schools). Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
liii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
liv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
NIL
lv. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.

119. Financial Management

xli. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in less than 50 percent schools.
xlii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
xliii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
xliv. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community in two primary schools only.

120. School Health Programme

iv. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
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Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 12.5 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. (Table 6.1)
lvi. What is the frequency of health check-up?
In two schools it was reported that monthly check-ups is done, in seven schools half yearly and in four schools annual check up of students was reported to be done by the health officials.
lvii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
It has been revealed that in only 15 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools Vitam A medicine were given to the children periodically. IFA tablets were found to be supplied in two primaries and in two upper primary schools only. De worming tablets were distributed to children of tow primary and three middle schools. High rate of irregularity was observed in supplying these medicines.
lviii. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
lix. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 50 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agency.
lx. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in nearly 32 percent schools.

121. Status of Cook cum Helpers

lv. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (87.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle level.
lvi. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
lvii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
lviii. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The Self Help Group is the implementation agency of the programme in Satna District. (Table 7.1)
lix. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 27 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 32.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. (Table 7.2)
lx. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.

It has been found that in the visited schools of the district OBCs constitute a large proportion of implementing agency. Hence in 17 out of 40 visited schools women of OBC community was found to be implementing MDM scheme. Second major social community serving MDM was women of SC and ST equally and others. (Table 7.3)

122. Infrastructure

xix. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use

In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In 75 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (12.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. (Table 8.1)

xx. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In 10 percent visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air or in a makeshift thatched shed. In both the cases there was enough danger of contamination of food and meeting a severe accident by the whole school.

123. Staffing

xxviii. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

According to DPC, CEO Zila Panchayat at district level the management and monitoring of MDMS is being done by DPC, BRCC and CACs.

xxix. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

NIL

xxx. Is there any district level task force constituted

The district level task force exists in the district. In the task force there are two quality control monitors and one task manager who looks after the over all implementation of MDMS at district level.

124. Monitoring

xix. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year

Two district levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting were held in current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.

xx. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year

Two state levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting were held in current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.

Satna_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Kolgaon	Sohawal	2313-0722001	Primary
2	P.S.Satana	Sohawal	2313-0720602	Primary
3	P.S.Babupur	Sohawal	2313-0714801	Primary
4	P.S.Neemi	Sohawal	2313-0712401	Primary
5	M.S.Babupur	Sohawal	2313-0714804	Middle
6	M.S.Bihata	Uchehara	2313-0800605	Middle
7	P.S.Goraw Khurd	Uchehara	2313-0808501	Primary
8	P.S.Uchehara	Uchehara	2313-0800102	Primary
9	P.S.Lagrgawa	Uchehara	2313-0808601	Primary
10	M.S. Gudduwa	Uchehara	2313-0808203	Middle
11	P.S.Bihata	Uchehara	2313-0800604	Primary
12	P.S.Tmeran Tola	Uchehara	2313-0800103	Primary
13	P.S.AhariTola	Uchehara	2313-0813601	Primary
14	P.S.Galehi Tola	Uchehara	2313-0806901	Primary
15	P.S.Kakrha	Uchehara	2313-0818902	Primary
16	P.S.Kothi	Uchehara	2313-0807805	Primary
17	P.S.Gadiya Tola	Uchehara	2313-0806804	Primary
18	P.S. Gudduwa	Uchehara	2313-0808201	Primary
19	P.S.Gidhela	Ram Nagar	2313-0514701	Primary
20	P.S.Bheda	Maihar	2313-0221901	Primary
21	M.S.Tirola	Maihar	2313-0214705	Middle
22	P.S.Shahapur	Majhgawa	2313-0314301	Primary
23	P.S.Boys Sajanpur	Ram Nagar	2313-0605801	Primary
24	M.S.Kakra	Maihar	2313-0211001	Middle
25	M.S.Majkgawa	Majhgawa	2313-0336805	Middle

26	P.S.Kelashpur	Majhgawa	2313-0321201	Primary
27	P.S.Dehala	Maihar	2313-0212901	Primary
28	P.S.Banshipur	Maihar	2313-0207301	Primary
29	P.S.Kachhiyan	Maihar	2313-0217903	Primary
30	P.S.Mantola	Uchehara	2313-0808401	Primary
31	M.S.Bhadnpur	Maihar	2313-0213004	Middle
32	M.S.Rampur	Ram Nagar	2313-0609013	Middle
33	M.S.Jhari	Majhgawa	2313-0303305	Middle
34	M.S. Chitrkut	Majhgawa	2313-0312913	Middle
35	M.S.Delha	Maihar	2313-021906	Middle
36	P.S.Moharaba	Ram Nagar	2313-0611601	Primary
37	P.S.Delora	Maihar	2313-0214701	Primary
38	M.S.Sabhapur	Majhgawa	2313-0300303	Middle
39	M.S.Shanpur	Majhgawa	2313-0314306	Middle
40	M.S.Bheda	Maihar	2313-0221903	Middle

Annexure II

81. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	25	100.0	0	0.0	25	100.0
Middle Schools	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1130	282	100.0	2423	115	100.0	3554	142	100.0
Middle	802	200	100.0	2455	223	100.0	3257	217	100.0
Total	1933	241	100.0	4878	152	100.0	6811	170	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	670	167	59.2	1488	70	61.4	2158	86	60.7
Middle	515	128	64.2	1477	134	60.1	1992	132	61.1
Total	1185	148	61.3	2965	92	60.7	4150	103	60.9

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	627	156	55.4	1294	76	53.4	1921	61	54.0
Middle	440	110	54.8	1401	122	57.0	1841	127	56.5
Total	1067	133	55.1	2695	94	55.2	3762	84	55.2

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	644	161	56.9	1101	52	45.4	1745	69	49.0
Middle	276	69	34.4	1003	91	40.8	1279	85	39.2
Total	920	115	47.5	2104	65	43.1	3024	75	44.3

82. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Middle	11	73.3	4	26.7	15	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	40.0	15	60.0	25	100.0
Middle	5	33.3	10	66.7	15	100.0
Total	15	37.5	25	62.5	40	100.0

83. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	20	80.0	5	20.0	25	100.0
Middle	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

84. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	20.0	20	80.0	25	100.0
Middle	0	0.0	15	100.0	15	100.0
Total	5	12.5	35	87.5	40	100.0

85. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	2	8.5	23	92.0	25	100.0
Middle Schools	2	13.3	13	86.7	15	100.0
Total	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0

86. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

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

87. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

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

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	72.0	7	28.0	25	100.0
Middle Schools	10	66.7	5	33.3	15	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	7	17.5	7	17.5
ST	7	17.5	4	10.0
OBC	17	42.5	15	37.5
Minority	2	5.0	3	7.5
Any Others	5	12.5	9	22.5

88. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	30	75.0
Constructed and not in use	5	12.5
Under Constriction	0	0.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	4	10.0

Total	40	100.0
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MDM Chhatarpur

125. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

w. Regularity in Serving MDM	
xliv. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	
A sizable number among Out of School children do not attend the school due to weak economic conditions of the family or because they are involved as wage laborers for supporting their families. All these problems indicate that incentives should be given to such children from families having weak economic conditions so that their participation in school does not adversely affect their family's economic condition. The National Programmed of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in the district. During the survey it has been found that out of 40 schools covered in the surveyed district, 37 (92.5%) were found to be providing MDM at the time of visit. In remaining three (7.5%) schools, MDM was not found to be served regularly. (Table 1.1)	
xlvi. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	
Ration for MDM had not reached to the respective SHGs in time.	
xlvii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	
Nil	
xlviii. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	
As per the opinion of children, parents and teachers poor quality of meals was found to be provided in 32.5 percent visited schools. It was found that at primary level children were provided 2-2 chapattis and at upper primary level 3-3 chapattis at the most. As per the norms each and every child should be given 100 gm of wheat at primary level and 150 gm at middle level. (Table 1.2)	
x. Trend	
xliv. Number of children enrolled in schools	
In the 40 visited schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6617. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 165 children. (Table 1.3)	
xlvi. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.	
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 55 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 60.5 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 54 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)	
xlvii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 58 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban and rural areas. (Table 1.5)	
xlviii. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.	
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 50 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of eight percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 7 percent in a day. (Table 1.6)	

126. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

xliv. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the visited schools of the district. (Table 2.1)
xlvi. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 52.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.
xlvii. iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?
District administration is assigned to ensure that every cooking agency maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that 65 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)
xlviii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
It has been observed that in 62.5 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 37.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

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

a. Enabling conditions: -
xxiii. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing cheque in that account.
xxiv. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
Payments for previous month (July 2011) have been made to FCI.

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

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 37(92.5%) out of 40 visited schools. (Table 3.1)
xiii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 7.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency

129. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -	
xxiii.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.	
xxiv.	Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
One of the key objectives of MDMS is to spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, it helps to break the barriers of caste and class amongst school children. But this objective seems to be failing. In the survey, two schools were found where discrimination has been observed on the basis of caste in serving MDM and sitting arrangements (in Govt. M.S. Churwari, Naigaon and P.S. Tutka of Rajnagar block).	

130. Menu

xiv.	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable
Inclusion of green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables and cereal-pulse combination in order to also provide adequate micronutrients like iron, folic acid, vitamin A and zinc. However, in only 62.5 percent schools the daily menu included dal, green or yellow vegetables. (Table 4.1)	
xv.	Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 45 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.	
xvi.	Number of schools where same food is served daily
It was observed in 45 percent visited schools of the district that the very monotonous nature of food supplied in the schools to the children. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.	

131. Community Mobilization

cxviii.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children.	
lxxix.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in 12.5 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. (Table 5.1)	

lxxx. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
It was found through thorough analysis that there is no provision in the district or even state to train SMC members regarding MDM and its monitoring. Only mothers were called to taste the MDM and comment on the quality.
lxxxi. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. However, in 65 percent schools meetings was reported to be organized. The issues of meetings related to MDMS were about its regularity, quality as well as quantity was also discussed in meetings in some schools.
lxxxii. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. In one school SMC members revealed that they daily visit school during recess to monitor MDM, 16 SMCs reported monthly visits, 30 percent of them reported occasional visits. While in 25 percent schools no visits were made by SMS members.
lxxxiii. Contribution made by the community for MDM
NIL
lxxxiv. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.

132. MIS

lvi. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 45 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. The inspection registers were found to be available in 26 out of 40 schools. Teachers in these schools reported that they have not been provided MDM inspection registers from Zila panchayat and neither they have any information regarding it.
lvii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects (32.5% schools). Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
lviii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
lix. What is the prevalent MIS System?
NIL
lx. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.

133. Financial Management

xliv. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (55 % of the visited schools).
xlvi. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
xlvii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs//NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
xlviii. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in 95 percent visited schools.

134. School Health Programme

lxi. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 20 percent schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.. (Table 6.1)
lxii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Teachers of 60 percent visited schools were unaware regarding the frequency of health check up of children. At the same time teachers of 25 percent schools reported annual check ups and 7.5 percent schools disclosed that the health check ups are done monthly and half yearly.
lxiii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in nearly 35 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools doses of Vitamin A were given to the children periodically. IFA tablets were found to be supplied in ten primary and in three upper primary schools only. De worming tablets were distributed to children of eight primary and three middle schools. High rate of irregularity was observed in supplying these medicines.
lxiv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
lxv. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 75 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
lxvi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in 25 percent schools.

135. Status of Cook cum Helpers

lxi. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
As per the guidelines of MHRD issued vide F.No 1-1/2009- Desk (MDM) 24 th November 2010 one cook-cum helper is to be appointed for first 25 students and the second cook is to appointed for 26 to 100 students' thereafter one additional cook for addition of upto 100 students. During the survey MI team found that the cook cum helpers were being appointed as per the norms in 87.5 percent visited schools.
lxii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
lxiii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
NIL
lxiv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 37 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. SHGs were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools. In one schools meals were served by nagar palika and in other by SMC members. (Table 7.1)
lxv. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 31 out of 40 visited schools. (Table 7.2)
lxvi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
According to the Supreme Court order dated 20 April 2004, priority has been given to dalits, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the appointment of cooks and of helpers. In spite of it it turns out that in 65 percent schools the cooks in the surveyed SHGs hail from OBC community. (Table 7.3)

136. Infrastructure

xxi. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
In 70 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (10 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. However, in 2.5 percent schools kitchen sheds were found to be under construction. (Table 8.1)
xxii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
In 17.5 percent visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either open air, home of SHG member or in a classroom. In P.S. Harijan Basti , Udaypura of Bijapur block, the kitchen shed is made up of dry grass. There is always a fear of fire in it. Although the construction of kitchen shed in this school has been sanctioned three years back, but the construction work has yet not been started.

137. Staffing

xxxi. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

According to DPC, CEO Zila Panchayat at district level the management and monitoring of MDMS is being done by DPC, BRCC and CACs.
xxxii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
NIL.
xxxiii. Is there any district level task force constituted
Yes district level task force has been constituted in Chhattarpur district, which consists of three members viz; one task manager and two quality monitors.

138. Monitoring

xxi. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Six district levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting were held in current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.
xxii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Two state levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting were held in current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.

Chhatarpur _MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Udayapura	Bijawar	2309-0319201	Primary
2	P.S.Ajat nagar	Bijawar	2309-0317401	Primary
3	P.S.Mohanganj	Bijawar	2309-0301301	Primary
4	P.S.Dharpur	Bijawar	2309-0302101	Primary
5	P.S.Redaspur	Bijawar	2309-0300701	Primary
6	M.S.Mohanganj	Bijawar	2309-0301303	Middle
7	P.S.Garohti	Bakswaha	2309-0202802	Primary
8	P.S.Boys Bakswah	Bakswaha	2309-0202301	Primary
9	P.S.Boys Bamhori	Bakswaha	2309-0205201	Primary
10	M.S.Girls Bhagwa	Bada Malhara	2309-0108905	Middle
11	P.S.Sijvah	Bada Malhara	2309-0125301	Primary
12	P.S.Girls Bakswah	Bakswaha	2309-0202302	Primary
13	M.S.Rajapur	Bada Malhara	2309-0106002	Middle
14	P.S. Lavekush Nagar	Londi	2309-0601402	Primary
15	P.S.Londi	Londi	2309-0618702	Primary
16	M.S.Munderi	Londi	2309-0606504	Middle
17	M.S.Gadohi	Bakswaha	2309-0202801	Middle
18	M.S.Sunwaha	Bakswaha	2309-0206401	Middle
19	P.S.Gadohi Kheda	Bakswaha	2309-0212101	Primary
20	P.S.Girls Bamhori	Bakswaha	2309-0205202	Primary
21	P.S.Marha	Londi	2309-0613501	Primary
22	M.S.Giloha	Londi	2309-0611303	Middle
23	P.S.Silaru	Bada Malhara	2309-0104001	Primary
24	P.S.Barvai	Naigaon	2309-0708401	Primary
25	M.S.Churwari	Naigaon	2309-0706003	Middle
26	M.S.Kukrel	Naigaon	2309-0701002	Middle
27	P.S.Girls Churwari	Naigaon	2309-0706001	Primary
28	M.S.Kethokar	Naigaon	2309-0707503	Middle
29	P.S.Boys Chukhari	Naigaon	2309-0706002	Primary
30	P.S.Tondi	Naigaon	2309-0708001	Primary
31	P.S.Harpalpur	Naigaon	2309-0707904	Primary
32	M.S.Bamitha	Raj Nagar	2309-0800105	Middle
33	P.S.Boys Sunwah	Bakswaha	2309-0206404	Primary
34	P.S.Girls Sunwah	Bakswaha	2309-0206402	Primary
35	P.S.Khajuraho RBC	Raj nagar	2309-	Primary
36	P.S.Muderi	Londi	2309-0606503	Primary
37	P.S.Tutka	Raj Nagar	2309-0809201	Primary
38	M.S.Bandha	Bada Malhara	2309-0105603	Middle

39	P.S.Raj Nagar	Raj Nagar	2309-0813901	Primary
40	M.S.Raj Nagar	Raj Nagar	2309-0809415	Middle

Annexure II

89. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	24	88.9	3	11.1	27	100.0
Middle Schools	13	100.0	0	00	13	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	940	117	100.0	3109	163	100.0	4049	149	100.0
Middle	277	138	100.0	2291	208	100.0	2568	197	100.0
Total	1217	121	100.0	5400	180	100.0	6617	165	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	519	64	55.2	1529	80	49.1	2048	75	50.5
Middle	218	109	78.7	1382	125	60.3	1600	123	62.3
Total	737	73	60.5	2911	97	53.9	3648	91	55.1

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	600	75	63.8	1560	82	50.1	2160	80	53.3
Middle	134	67	48.3	1542	140	67.3	1676	128	65.2
Total	734	73	57.7	3102	103	57.4	3836	95	57.9

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	467	58	49.6	1504	79	48.3	1971	73	48.6
Middle	160	80	57.7	1186	107	51.7	1346	103	52.4
Total	627	62	51.5	2690	89	49.8	3317	82	50.1

90. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	26	96.3	1	3.7	27	100.0
Middle	10	76.9	3	23.1	13	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	20	74.1	7	25.9	27	100.0
Middle	6	46.2	7	53.8	13	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

91. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes	No	Total

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	25	92.6	2	7.4	27	100.0
Middle	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

92. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	25.9	20	74.1	27	100.0
Middle	1	7.7	12	92.3	13	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

93. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	37.0	17	63.0	27	100.0
Middle Schools	1	7.7	12	92.3	13	100.0
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

94. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	25.9	20	74.1	27	100.0
Middle Schools	1	7.7	12	92.3	13	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

95. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

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

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	74.1	7	25.9	27	100.0
Middle Schools	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100.0
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	8	20.0	8	20.0
ST	2	5.0	3	7.5
OBC	26	65.0	26	65.0
Minority	1	2.5	1	2.5
Any Others	0	0	5	12.5

96. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	28	70.0
Constructed and not in use	4	10.0
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0.0
Not Sanctioned	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0



मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
राज्य समन्वयक - मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम
द्वितीय तल, विद्याचल भवन
म.प्र.भोपाल

क्र. 1687 / 22/रा.स.का./वि-6/एम.डी.एम./2004
प्रति,

भोपाल दिनांक 25.02.04

कलेक्टर
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन में स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को संबद्ध करने के विषय में।

शिक्षा के लोकव्यापीकरण एवं प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में विद्यार्थियों की दर्ज संख्या में वृद्धि तथा उपरिस्थिति नियमित करने के उद्देश्य से क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परिवर्तित व्यवस्था फरवरी 2004 से प्रदेश में प्रारंभ की जा चुकी है, ताकि विद्यार्थियों को मिलने वाला भोजन रुचिकर एवं पोष्टिक भी हो।

मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था की क्रियान्वयन प्रणाली के अनुसार पाठशाला स्तर पर विविध व्यवस्थाओं के नियोजन, संपादन एवं समन्वय का दायित्व पालक शिक्षक संघ अथवा इनके सक्षम न होने पर ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंपा गया है।

यदि आप मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों व उपयोगिता पर गहनता से विचार करें तो आप पायेंगे कि यह कार्यक्रम वास्तव में समाज सेवा का ऐसा पुनीत कार्यक्रम है, जो शिक्षा के लोकव्यापीकरण के अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में पढ़ने वाले ऐसे विद्यार्थी, जो आर्थिक बहाली के कारण अक्षर कुपोषण के शिकार होते हैं, उन्हें संबल भी प्रदान कर सकता है। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में भवनीय मुख्यमंत्री जी की मंशा के अनुरूप समाज सेवा के निहित उद्देश्य वाली स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को भी मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन का दायित्व सौंपा जा सकता है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में अनुरोध है कि अधिक से अधिक स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को प्रेरित कर मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन में संबद्ध करने के लिये सार्थक प्रयास किये जावें। इस हेतु ऐसी संस्थाओं को चयनित कर दायित्व सौंपा जावे, जो स्वेच्छा से इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन से जुड़ना चाहें और सरथागत व्यय वहन कर सकें। स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं के चयन हेतु उनकी योग्यता व प्रतिष्ठा का पूर्व आंकलन अवश्य किया जावे, ताकि कोई अक्षम तथा कुपात्र संस्थाएँ कार्यक्रम से न जुड़ें। चयनित स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं के प्रारंभ में प्रायोगिक तौर पर कुछ पाठशालाओं का दायित्व सौंपा जाये और इस दायित्व के सफलतापूर्वक निर्वहन के बाद ही उन्हें व्यापक पैमाने पर कार्यक्रम से संबद्ध किया जावे।

स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन से संबद्ध किये जाने पर वे पाठशाला स्तर पर विविध व्यवस्थाओं के नियोजन, संपादन एवं समन्वय हेतु उन समस्त दायित्वों का निर्वाह करेंगी, जो पैरा-2 में उल्लेखित अनुसार पालक शिक्षक संघ/ग्राम पंचायत को दिये गये हैं।

कृपया उपरोक्त के संबंध में शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कार्रवाही करें और परिणामों के संबंध में संलग्न प्रपत्र में अधोहस्ताक्षरकर्ता को अवगत भी करावें।

संलग्न : 3 पृष्ठों का अनुसूची

(पंकज राग)
समन्वयक

मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम
म.प्र. भोपाल

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विध्यालय भवन, द्वितीय तल, भोपाल

क्रमांक 10397/22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

भोपाल दिनांक 30/7/2010

प्रति,

1. कलेक्टर,
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के निरीक्षण हेतु शाला स्तर पर पंजी संधारण करने बाबत ।

शासन के निर्देशानुसार लक्षित प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न विभागों के जिला स्तरीय, विकासखण्ड स्तरीय तथा ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यक्रम का निरीक्षण किया जाता है। किन्तु शाला स्तर पर इसका कोई व्यवस्थित लेखा नहीं होने से सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती जबकि निरीक्षण के समय पाई गई कमियों में सुधार होना आवश्यक है।

उक्त के परिपेक्ष्य में प्रत्येक लक्षित शाला में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के निरीक्षण हेतु शाला स्तर पर एक पंजी का संधारण अनुलग्नक "अ" पर कराया जावे जिसमें जिला स्तरीय, विकासखण्ड स्तरीय तथा ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारी द्वारा निरीक्षण की टीप निर्धारित प्रारूप में अंकित की जावे तथा भोजन पकाने वाली ऐजेन्सी को कमियों के संबंध में सुधार हेतु निर्देश भी दिये जावे। यह पंजी संबंधित शाला प्रभारी के अधिपत्य में रहेगी जो निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी के समक्ष मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम की टीप हेतु प्रस्तुत करेंगे। शाला प्रभारी द्वारा निरीक्षण पंजी की छायाप्रति प्रतिनाह 05 तारीख तक विकासखण्ड स्त्रोत स्व-समन्वयक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जावेगी।

पंजी संधारण का व्यय जिला को प्राप्त मैनेजमेन्ट मॉनीटरिंग इवेल्यूएशन (एम.एम.ई.) निधि से किया जावे। कृपया जिलों में निरीक्षण पंजी का संधारण अनिवार्य रूप से कराया जावे साथ में यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जावे कि निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी द्वारा टीप अंकित की जावे और कमियों का सुधार समय-सीमा में कराया जावे। निर्देश की प्रति क्रियान्वयन ऐजेन्सी तथा संबंधित विभागों के निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारियों को भी उपलब्ध कराई जावे। जिले में शाला स्तर पर पंजी का संधारण 15.08.2010 के पूर्व किया जाकर प्रतिवेदन राज्य समन्वयक मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम भोपाल को अनिवार्य रूप से भेजा जावे।

संलग्न :- उक्तानुसार

(अजय तिकी)

सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन

पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

क्रमांक 741 / 22 / वि-9 / एम.डी.एम. / 2010

भोपाल, दिनांक 15/01/2010

प्रति,

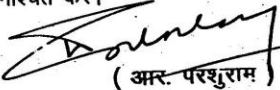
1. कलेक्टर
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश ।
2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत - समस्त,
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम में दैनिक उपस्थिति दिये जाने के संबंध में।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियाचयन महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। शासन के ध्यान में यह आया है कि शाला प्रभारी द्वारा भोजन बनाने वाले स्व-सहायता समूहों को छात्रों की उपस्थिति समय पर नहीं दी जाती है, जिससे स्व-सहायता समूहों को भोजन वितरण करने में कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। स्व-सहायता समूहों को शाला प्रभारी द्वारा उपस्थिति दिये जाने के संबंध में विभाग के पूर्व निर्देशानुसार "शाला के प्रधानाध्यापक/प्रभारी अध्यापक द्वारा प्रत्येक माह के अंत में लिखित में विद्यार्थियों की दैनिक औसत उपस्थिति की संख्या स्व-सहायता समूहों/समूह के सदस्यों को अवगत कराई जायेगी। चालू माह में भोजन पकाने के लिए यह संख्या आधार रहेगी।"

2/ उक्त के अनुक्रम में संशोधन उपरान्त यह निर्देश दिये जाते हैं कि शाला के प्रधानाध्यापक/शाला प्रभारी द्वारा भोजन बनाने वाले स्व-सहायता समूहों को एक दिवस पूर्व छात्रों की संभावित उपस्थिति की संख्या उपलब्ध कराई जावे इस आधार पर स्व-सहायता समूह द्वारा आकलन कर कार्य दिवस में भोजन बनाया जाये।

3/ उक्त निर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।



(अनं. परशुराम)

प्रमुख सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन

पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

क्रमांक 742/22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

भोपाल, दिनांक 15/01/2010

प्रतिलिपि

1. आयुक्त राज्य शिक्षा केंद्र श्यामिला हिल्स भोपाल।
2. आयुक्त नगरीय प्रशासन विभाग शिवाजी नगर, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त आदिमजाति कल्याण विभाग सतपुड़ा भवन भोपाल।



प्रमुख सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन

पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

g/c

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
द्वितीय तल, विन्ध्याचल भवन, भोपाल

क्रमांक 619 / 22 / वि-9 / एम.डो.एम. / 2011

भोपाल दिनांक 29 / 03 / 2011

पति,

- 1) कलेक्टर
जिला-समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।
- 2) मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत-समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत भोजन पकाने की दरों में वृद्धि के संबंध में।

मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत भोजन पकाने की वर्तमान दरों में भारत सरकार द्वारा वृद्धि की गई है। नवीन दरें 01 अप्रैल 2011 से प्रभावशील होंगी। निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रति छात्र प्रति शैक्षणिक दिवस में केन्द्रांश 75 प्रतिशत तथा राज्यांश 25 प्रतिशत सम्मिलित रहेगा। भोजन पकाने की वर्तमान एवं नवीन दरों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :-

(प्रति विद्यार्थी प्रति शैक्षणिक दिवस के माद से)

क.	शाला का स्तर	वर्तमान दरें			नवीन दरें (1 अप्रैल, 2011 से प्रभावशील)		
		केन्द्रांश	राज्यांश	योग	केन्द्रांश	राज्यांश	योग
1	प्राथमिक	2.02	0.57	2.69	2.17	0.72	2.89
2	माध्यमिक	3.02	1.01	4.03	3.25	1.08	4.33

उपरोक्त नवीन दरों में भोजन पकाने का पारिश्रमिक तथा प्रशासनिक व्यय शामिल नहीं है।

उक्त निर्देशों के संबंध में मध्यान्ह भोजन कियान्वयन एजेंसी (स्व-सहायता समूह, पालक शिक्षक संघ एवं केन्द्रीयकृत रसोईघर) एवं संबंधित अधिकारियों को अवगत कराया जावे तथा व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार भी कराया जावे ताकि समस्त को नवीन निर्देशों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके। जिले में की गई कार्यवाही का पालन प्रतिवेदन इस कार्यालय को शीघ्र भेजा जावे।


(अजय तिर्की)
सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

-2-

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विन्ध्याचल भवन, बी बिंग, द्वितीय तल, भोपाल

क्रमांक 11430 / 22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

भोपाल दिनांक 20/8/10 / 2010

- प्रति,
1. कलेक्टर
जिला समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश
 2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय :- मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम में शाला स्तर पर माताओं के निरीक्षण का रोस्टर बनाये जाने के संबंध में।

शाला स्तर पर मध्यान्ह भोजन की गुणवत्ता को बनाये रखने के लिए निगरानी एवं निरीक्षण आवश्यक है। भोजन में उपयोग की जा रही साभरी पकाने के समय सावधानी एवं विद्यार्थियों को वितरण के पूर्व गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इस कार्यक्रम में स्थानीय स्तर पर भोजन में गुणवत्ता बनाये रखने के लिये "माताओं" की सहभागिता रखी गई है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में माताओं की सहभागिता को सशक्त व प्रभावशाली बनाये जाने के लिये "माताओं के निरीक्षण का रोस्टर" तैयार कर क्रियान्वयन किया जावे जिसमें निम्नानुसार बिन्दुओं पर कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित किया जावे।

1. ऐसी माताएँ जिनके बच्चे शाला में अध्ययनरत हैं, उनका मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर संबंधित शाला शिक्षक द्वारा पालक शिक्षक संघ के सहयोग से तैयार किया जावे।
2. निरीक्षण रोस्टर इस प्रकार तैयार होगा, जिससे अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की माताएँ बारी-बारी से भोजन की गुणवत्ता का निरीक्षण कर सकें।
3. शाला प्रभारी द्वारा रोस्टर प्रतिमाह तैयार किया जावेगा और जिसे पंचायत भवन, शाला भवन एवं अन्य सार्वजनिक भवन पर शाला प्रभारी द्वारा चस्पा किया जावे, जिससे आम जनों को यह जानकारी हो जावे की कौन सी माता द्वारा, किस दिन भोजन का निरीक्षण किया जाना है।
4. निरीक्षण रोस्टर ऐसा तैयार किया जाये ताकि शाला में अध्ययनरत समस्त विद्यार्थियों की माताओं की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित हो सके।
5. संबंधित शाला प्रभारी के द्वारा विद्यार्थी को एक दिवस पूर्व कागज में लिखकर यह अवगत कराया जावे कि आगामी दिवस में कौनसी माता को निरीक्षण हेतु उपस्थित होना है।
6. माताओं द्वारा अपने सुझाव/समझाईश शाला स्तर पर संधारित मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम निरीक्षण पंजी में दर्ज की जावे। जो माताएँ अशिक्षित हैं, उन्हें टीप अंकित करने में शाला प्रभारी द्वारा सहयोग किया जावे।
7. मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर की प्रति शाला प्रभारी द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत, पालक शिक्षक संघ, विकासखंड शिक्षा अधिकारी, विकासखंड स्त्रोत समन्वयक तथा मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जनपद पंचायत को प्रस्तुत की जाये।
8. मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर का वाचन ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में समय-समय पर आयोजित होने वाली ग्राम सभाओं में संबंधित पंचायत सचिव द्वारा किया जावे।

निरंतर.....