

# 1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013



## DISTRICTS COVERED

1. THANE      2. MUMBAI      3. NASHIK      4. DHULE



# FOREWORD

**Mid-day Meal** is a popular National Flagship educational programme of our country, with the provision of cooked lunch free of cost to school-children on all school days. During the last 8-10 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme through out the country and every year the progress and problems relating to implementation of this programme have been analyzed and reviewed at National level allocated with some grants and manpower to conduct the programme related activities with more vigour and enthusiasm. But, what have been achieved out of those elaborate, exhaustive programme activities? It is required to examine the progress of this programme. The Government of India, (its Ministry of Human Resource Development) has, therefore, intended to gather data on progress of the programme through a detailed monitoring of some sample districts during the period from 1.04.2013 to 30.09.2013 (six months). The monitoring Team of our organization has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Upendra K. Singh who has prepared this report after collating the relevant data obtained through their monitoring visits to sample schools of 04 Districts of Maharashtra (Thane, Mumbai, Nashik, & Dhule). The process of participatory monitoring has been set up in the whole process.

I would appreciate the genuine efforts of Dr. Singh and his team who could prepare the report within the time assigned by the Government of India. I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to the Government of India and the MDM department, Government of Maharashtra and District Project Office team to understand the grassroots level achievements and present system of operation of the programme and accordingly, take measures to improve the overall functioning of the programme to achieve the major goals. Our team also tried to have supportive role in the process, especially of the district officials so that they could feel motivated and empowered towards the MDM in the district with the positive and critical inputs from the MI.

**Chairman,  
CDECS, Rajasthan  
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Sodala, Jaipur -302019 (Rajasthan)  
0141-2294988; Email: [cdecsjpr@sify.com](mailto:cdecsjpr@sify.com),**

**31 December 2013**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The First Half Yearly Monitoring report has been prepared for the State of Maharashtra revealing the progress of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) in Maharashtra from 1.04.2013 to 30.09.2013. The facts giving details of implementation of the MDM have been examined and analyzed, especially pertaining to the progress made by the Districts of Thane, Mumbai, Nashik, & Dhule. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample respondents like teachers, community leaders, parents, students, etc.

This report is an outcome of the kind cooperation of the following persons to whom we acknowledge our gratefulness.

1. Mr. Mahaveer Mane, Director, Department of Elementary Education & State Nodal Officer for Mid- Day Meal, Govt. of Maharashtra.

We also express our thanks to Mr. Mahesh Palkar, Deputy Director MDM, Directorate of Elementary Education, Pune & all our sample respondents, who have extended their cooperation to us without any hesitation during monitoring work.

Our Special thanks to Mr. Rajarshi Bhattacharya, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GoI. We are thankful to Mr. Amarjeet Singh, IAS, Additional Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD for his deep concern for the task of MI and also his support in order to complete the monitoring in the districts of the State of Maharashtra. We owe our thanks to Ms. Rita Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GoI for her concern and support.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Gaya Prasad, Director, MDM, for time to time guidance in undertaking the monitoring activities in Maharashtra State. We owe our gratitude to officials of MDM Department who were kind enough to share various provisions and processes about the MDM time to time.

We express our thanks to Ms. Mredula Sarkar, Consultant, MDM, Technical Support Group (TSG), EDCIL, New Delhi who have continuously supported us at every stage of this study.

Our thanks are also due to the whole team of CDECS for their patience and hard work which really helped in bringing out this report.

We hope that the findings of this report will be useful to various people concerned with funding, planning, implementation and research on MDM in the State of Maharashtra.

**Dr. Upendra K. Singh**  
Nodal Officer,  
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT  
COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)

*31 December, 2013*  
*Jaipur,*

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**1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MID DAY  
MEAL (MDM) FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013**

<b>1. General Information</b>																													
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information</b>	<b>Details</b>																											
1.	Period of the report	1 <sup>st</sup> APRIL, 2013 TO 30 <sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2013																											
2.	Number of Districts allotted	04																											
3.	Districts' name	<b>Thane, Nashik, Mumbai &amp; Dhule</b>																											
<b>Month of visit to the Districts/Schools</b>																													
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools	District-1(Thane )- 4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 3 <sup>rd</sup> October, 2013 District-2(Nashik)- 4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 District-3(Mumbai )- 4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 3 <sup>rd</sup> October, 2013 District-4( Dhule )- 4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013																											
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI  (Information is to be given district- wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S.No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">Type of School</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Thane</td> <td>3187</td> <td>2980</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Nashik</td> <td>2935</td> <td>1812</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Mumbai</td> <td>0</td> <td>1137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Dhule</td> <td>1159</td> <td>602</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>7281</td> <td>6531</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		S.No.	District	Type of School		PS	UPS	1	Thane	3187	2980	2	Nashik	2935	1812	3	Mumbai	0	1137	4	Dhule	1159	602	Total		7281	6531
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6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given district-wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S.No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="3">Type of School</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> <th>STs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Thane</td> <td>14</td> <td>26</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Nashik</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> <td>04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Mumbai</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Dhule</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>70</td> <td>76</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.No.	District	Type of School			PS	UPS	STs	1	Thane	14	26	0	2	Nashik	16	20	04	3	Mumbai	15	20	05	4	Dhule	25	10	05	Total		70	76	14
		S.No.	District	Type of School																																	
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		1	Thane	14	26	0																															
		2	Nashik	16	20	04																															
		3	Mumbai	15	20	05																															
4	Dhule	25	10	05																																	
Total		70	76	14																																	
7.	<b>Types of schools visited</b>																																				
a)	Special training centres -(STCs)	District-1(Thane)- 0 District-2(Nashik)- 04 District-3(Mumbai)- 05 District-4(Dhule)- 05																																			
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District-1(Thane)- 11 District-2(Nashik)- 10 District-3(Mumbai)- 18 District-4(Dhule)- 07																																			
d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District-1(Thane)- 03 District-2(Nashik)- 05 District-3(Mumbai)- 03 District-4(Dhule)- 04																																			
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	District-1(Thane)- 0 District-2(Nashik)- 0 District-3(Mumbai)- 0 District-4(Dhule)- 0																																			
f)	Schools having CWSN	District-1(Thane)- 13 District-2(Nashik)- 05 District-3(Mumbai)- 06																																			

		District-4(Dhule)- 08
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District-1(Thane)- 09 District-2(Nashik)- 05 District-3(Mumbai)- 10 District-4(Dhule)- 17
h)	KGBVs	District-1(Thane)- 04 District-2(Nashik)- 03 District-3(Mumbai)- 0 District-4(Dhule)- 0
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute (All 08 districts – Thane, Ahmadnagar, Mumbai, Sub-Mumbai, Nashik, Jalgaon, Dhule & Nandurbar)	schools
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussion held with State officials	<p>Prior to taking up the field level study we had discussions with State Officials namely State Project Director, SSA, Maharashtra, Joint Director, Joint Director (F&amp;A), Dy. Director (Project), Asst. Director (Research &amp; Evaluation), Sr. Consultants &amp; MIS and other officials of State office.</p> <p>The MDM representatives of were also participated in the State level preliminary meeting. The State team helped us by intimating the district about the monitoring and visit date. They also instructed the district for necessary support as per the GOI letter and requirement.</p>

13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	<p>The selection of sample schools was done as per the TOR of Ministry of HRD. In total, 40 Schools of various categories have been selected.</p> <p>The purposive sampling technique and stratified random sampling technique have been used. Thus, through random sampling technique the sample schools have been selected. The district and Block officials were also involved.</p>
14.	<b>Items to be attached with the report:</b>	
	A. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes
	B. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	Yes
	C. District Summary of the school reports	Yes
	D. Any other relevant documents.	Yes



**Consolidated Report of Mid Day Meal for the districts Thane,  
Nashik, Mumbai, & Dhule of State of Maharashtra for the period  
1<sup>st</sup> APRIL, 2013 TO 30<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2013**

<i>District 1 :( Thane)</i>	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> Out of 36 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. Also, in all the 36 sample schools MDM was prepared on the day of school visit by MI.</p> <p><b>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools:</b> Out of 29 sample schools where MDM is either cooked or supplied by SHG, 25 sample schools (86%) received food grains regularly, whereas 04 schools (14%) did not receive food grains regularly. Out of 04 schools where food grains were not supplied regularly, 01 school (25%) did not receive food grains for less than 15 days. 02 schools (50%) did not receive food grains for 16-30 days. 01 school (25%) did not receive food grains for more than 30 days.</p> <p><b>(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools:</b> 06 schools (21%) received cooking cost in advance, whereas 23 schools (79%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 23 sample schools was more than 30 days.</p> <p><b>(d) Social Equity:</b> In all the 36 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.</p> <p><b>(e) Variety of Menu:</b> Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 33 sample schools (92%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 03 schools (8%) MDM menu was not displayed. Out of the 33 schools, where weekly menu was displayed, all the 33 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed. Menu includes locally available ingredients in the 33 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the same was not followed. Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.</p> <p><b>(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM:</b> Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 35 schools (97%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 01 school (3%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.</p> <p><b>(g) Status of Cook:</b> Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 29 sample schools (81%) MDM was either supplied by SHG/ Bachat ghat or cooked by cook of SHG/Bachat ghat at school. In 07 schools (19%) MDM was supplied by NGO viz.</p>
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Iskon Food Relief Foundation and Naik Foundation. In all the 29 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school. Out of 29 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 24 schools (83%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly, whereas in 05 schools (17%) remuneration was paid to cooks/helpers regularly. Out of 17 schools where MDM was prepared at school level by the cook of SHG/ Bachat Ghat, in 04 schools (23%) cooks were Schedule caste (SC), in 11 schools (65%) cooks were Scheduled tribes and in 02 schools (12%) cooks were OBC category.

**(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009:** Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 36 sample schools (100%). Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 36 sample schools (100%). Number of students availed MDM was displayed in 01 school (3%), whereas in 35 schools (97%) the same was not displayed. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 22 schools (61%), whereas in 14 schools (39%) MDM logo was not displayed.

**(i) Convergence with Other Schemes:** In all the 36 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 28 schools (78%), whereas in 08 schools (22%) the same was not reported. In all the 28 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. In 31 schools (86%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 05 schools (14%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 33 schools (92%), whereas in 03 schools (8%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 28 schools (78%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 08 schools (22%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other schemes.

**(j) Infrastructure for MDM:** In 12 schools (33%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store had been constructed, whereas in 24 schools (67%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store had not been constructed. Out of 12 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 11 schools (92%). Regarding storage of food grains, in 21 schools (72%) food grains / other ingredients are being stored in the classroom, in 04 schools (14%) food grains / other ingredients are being stored in the storeroom and in 04 schools (14%) food grains / other ingredients are being stored in others

	<p>place. In 07 schools (41%) firewood is used for MDM preparation, whereas in 10 schools (59%) LPG gas is used for MDM preparation. Utensils used for cooking and serving food are adequate in all the 17 sample schools (100%), where MDM is prepared at school by the cook of Bachat Ghat. In 28 schools (78%) eating plates for children taking MDM are available in the school, whereas in 08 schools (22%) eating plates for children taking MDM was not available. Availability of toilets were reported in 35 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school the toilet was (3%) not available.</p> <p><b>(k) Community Participation:</b> The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 36 sample schools (100%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 01 school (3%), in 07 schools (19.4%) monitoring MDM was weekly, in 06 schools (17%) monitoring MDM was fortnightly, in 15 schools (42%) monitoring MDM was monthly and, in 07 schools (19.4%) monitoring MDM was more than two month.</p> <p><b>(l) Inspection and Supervision:</b> Inspection register was available in 33 schools (92%), whereas in 03 schools (8%) inspection register was not available. Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 16 schools (44%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 23 schools (67%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 33 schools (92%) had been inspected by block level officials.</p> <p><b>(m) Impact:</b> In 28 schools (78%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 29 schools (81%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 34 schools (94%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.</p>
<p><i>District 2 :( Nashik)</i></p>	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> Out of 33 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. Also, in all the 33 sample schools MDM was prepared on the day of school visit by MI.</p> <p><b>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools:</b> All the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI, received food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 33 schools where food grains were available regularly, all the 33 sample schools (100%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available. In 31 sample schools (94%) food grain of “A” quality was decided by FAQ, whereas in 02 schools (6%) food grain was not of “A” quality. In all the 33 schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the</p>

previous month.

**(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools:** All the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 33 sample schools was more than 30 days. The Schools and SHG/ Bachat Ghat arranged food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/ teacher contribute for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too.

**(d) Social Equity:** In all the 33 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI.

**(e) Variety of Menu:** Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM menu was displayed. Out of the 33 schools, where weekly menu was displayed, all the 33 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 33 sample schools (100%). Majority of children were happy with MDM. But they are in opinion of including wheat based food items.

**(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM:** Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

**(g) Status of Cook:** Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 11 schools (33%) MDM was supplied by SHG/ Bachat Ghat and in 22 schools (67%) MDM was either prepared at school level by SMC or by cook of Bachat Ghat. In all the 22 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school. Out of 22 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 17 schools (77%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly, whereas in 05 schools (23%) remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly. Out of 22 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 02 schools (9%) cooks were Schedule caste (SC), in 09 schools (41%) cooks were Scheduled tribes, in 05 schools(23%) cooks were OBC and in 06 schools (27%) cooks were from general category.

**(h)Display of Information under RTE Act 2009:** Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%). Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%). MDM daily menu was displayed in all 33 sample schools (100%). Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 16 schools (48.5%), whereas in 17 schools (51.5%) MDM logo was not

displayed.

**(i) Convergence with Other Schemes:** In all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as some grants of School facilities have been used for the MDM and also SSA helps in providing water and sanitation facilities in the schools. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the same was not reported. In 29 schools (88%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 04 schools (12%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 20 schools (61%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 13 schools (39%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

**(j) Infrastructure for MDM:** Pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed in 18 sample schools (54. 5%). Out of 18 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 17 schools (94%). In 01 school (6%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use. Regarding storage of food grains, in 13 schools (39%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 18 schools (55%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 02 schools (6%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in others place. In 11 schools (50%) firewood is used for MDM preparation, whereas in 11 schools (50%) LPG gas is used for MDM preparation. Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 22 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. In 22 schools (67%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 11 schools (33%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available. In 26 schools (79%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 07 schools (21%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. In 25 schools (76%) source of drinking water was tap, in 02 schools (6%) source of drinking water was well, in 03 schools (9%) source of drinking water was tube well and in 03 schools (9%) source of drinking water was hand pump.

**(k) Community Participation:** The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 33 sample schools (100%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 12 schools (36.4%), in 06 schools (18.2%) monitoring MDM was weekly, in 05 schools (15.2%) monitoring MDM was fortnightly and in 10 schools (30.4%)

	<p>monitoring MDM was monthly.</p> <p><b>(l) Inspection and Supervision:</b> Inspection register was available in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) inspection register was not available. Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 08 schools (24%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 26 schools (79%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas all the 33 schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials.</p> <p><b>(m) Impact:</b> In 24 schools (78%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 29 schools (88%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 32 schools (97%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.</p>
<p><i>District 3 :( Mumbai)</i></p>	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> Out of 35 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. But the served MDM to the children in all the sample schools was not hot as it was supplied by NGO/SHG. The MDM supplied by NGO/SHG in all the 35 sample schools was prepared in early morning and used by the children in the afternoon. When children ate MDM it became cold and tasteless.</p> <p><b>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools:</b> In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Thus, food grains were directly supplied to the SHG/NGO.</p> <p><b>(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools:</b> In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Thus, cooking cost was directly supplied to the SHG/NGO.</p> <p><b>(d) Social Equity:</b> In all the 35 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.</p> <p><b>(e) Variety of Menu:</b> Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, only 15 sample schools (43%) displayed their weekly menu, whereas 20 schools (57%) did not display their weekly menu. Out of the total schools (15), where weekly menu was displayed, 06 schools (40%) adhered to the menu displayed, whereas 09 schools (60%) did not adhere to the menu displayed. The reason being the school has to serve whatever meal they received from centralized kitchen/ SHGs.</p> <p><b>(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM:</b> Out of 35 sample schools MDM was served to children, in 29 schools (83%) children were satisfied</p>

with the quality of meal, whereas in 06 schools (17%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 27 schools (77%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 08 schools (23%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. In 29 schools (83%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 06 schools (17%) children were not happy with MDM.

**(g) Status of Cook:** In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. In 24 schools (69%) MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat, whereas in 11 schools MDM was supplied by Iskon Food relief foundation. In 18 schools (51%) helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children as the meal was prepared and supplied by SHG/NGO, whereas in 17 schools (49%) either teacher or students used to serve the meal.

**(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009:** Only in 05 schools (14%) number of children availed MDM was displayed, whereas in 30 schools (86%) number of children availed MDM was not displayed. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 07 schools (20%), whereas in 28 schools (80%) MDM logo was not displayed.

**(i) Convergence with Other Schemes:** In all the 35 schools MDM had convergence with SSA. School health cards of children were available in 34 schools (97%), whereas in 01 school (3%) school health cards of children were not available. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 34 schools (97%), whereas in 01 school (3%) the same was not reported. In 32 schools (91%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 03 schools (9%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 31 schools (89%), whereas in 04 schools (11%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 28 schools (80%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 07 schools potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

**(j) Infrastructure for MDM:** In all the 35 schools (100%) eating plates/ Tiffin for children taking MDM were available in the schools. The source of funding for eating plates was Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC). In 34 schools (97%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 01 school (3%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. Source of potable water in all the 35 schools (100%) was tap.

**(k) Community Participation:** The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 26 schools (74%), Gram Panchayat /SMC

	<p>participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. In 15 schools (43%) social audit mechanism was adopted for MDM, whereas in 20 schools (57%) the same was not followed. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 22 schools no discussion on MDM was held during SMC meeting, in 10 schools in three SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 03 schools in five SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held.</p> <p><b>(l) Inspection and Supervision:</b> Inspection register was available in 18 schools (51%), whereas in 17 schools (49%) inspection register was not available. Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 14 schools (40%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 27 schools (77%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 34 schools (97%) had been inspected by block level officials.</p> <p><b>(m) Impact:</b> In 25 schools (71%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 25 schools (71%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 29 schools (83%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.</p>
<p><i>District 4 :(Dhule)</i></p>	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> Out of 35 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. Also, in all the 35 sample schools MDM was prepared on the day of school visit by MI.</p> <p><b>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools:</b> In all the 35 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI, received food grains regularly. Regarding delay in availability of food grains, out of 02 schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, in both the schools (100%) food grains was not available for less than 15 days. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 35 schools where food grains was available regularly, 33 schools (94%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 02 schools (6%) reported that the same was not available.</p> <p><b>(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools:</b> All the 35 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI, did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 35 sample school was more than 30 days.</p> <p><b>(d) Social Equity:</b> In all the 35 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI.</p> <p><b>(e) Variety of Menu:</b> Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) MDM menu was displayed. Out of the 35 schools, where weekly menu was</p>



displayed, all the 35 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed. Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

**(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM:** Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 33 schools (94%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 02 schools (6%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 34 schools (97%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 01 school (3%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. In 33 sample schools (94%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 02 schools (17%) children were not happy with MDM.

**(g) Status of Cook:** Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 14 schools (40%) MDM was supplied by SHG/ Bachat ghat and in 21 schools (60%) MDM was prepared at school level by SMC. In all the 35 sample schools (100%) number of cooks and helpers were adequate to meet the requirement of the school. Out of 21 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 20 schools (95%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly, whereas in 01 school (5%) remuneration was paid to cooks/helpers regularly. In 04 sample schools (19%) Cooks/helpers belonged to SC, in 07 sample schools (33%) Cooks/helpers belonged to SC and in 10 sample schools (48%) Cooks/helpers belonged to OBC.

**(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009:** Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 35 sample schools (100%). Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 35 sample schools. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 29 schools (83%), whereas in 06 schools (17%) MDM logo was not displayed.

**(i) Convergence with Other Schemes:** In all the 35 schools MDM had convergence with SSA. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 28 schools (80%), whereas in 07 schools (20%) the same was not reported. In 29 schools (83%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 06 schools (17%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 29 schools (83%), whereas in 06 schools (17%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 21 schools (60%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 14 schools (40%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

**(j) Infrastructure for MDM:** Pucca kitchen-shed cum store had

been constructed in 13 sample schools (37%). Out of 13 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 12 schools (92%). Regarding storage of food grains, in 18 schools (54.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 09 schools (27.3%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 06 schools (18.2%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in other places. In 33 schools (94%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 02 schools (6%) gas is used for MDM preparation. In 27 schools (77%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 08 schools eating plates for children taking MDM were not available. In 33 schools (94%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 02 schools (6%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. Source of potable water in all the 35 schools (100%) was tap.

**(k) Community Participation:** The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 34 schools (97%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 05 schools (14%), in 09 schools (26%) monitoring MDM was weekly, in 06 schools(17%) monitoring MDM was fortnightly and in 15 schools (43%) monitoring MDM was monthly.

**(l) Inspection and Supervision:** Inspection register was available in 32 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) inspection register was not available. Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 09 schools (26%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 21 schools (60%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 32 schools (91%) had been inspected by block level officials.

**(m) Impact:** In 22 schools (63%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 23 schools (66%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 29 schools (83%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON  
MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013**

**FOR THANE DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Thane</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2012 to 3 <sup>rd</sup> October, 2013

**1. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?**

Out of 29 sample schools where MDM is either cooked or supplied by SHG, 25 sample schools (86%) received food grains regularly, whereas 04 schools (14%) did not receive food grains regularly. Out of 04 schools where food grains were not supplied regularly, 01 school (25%) did not receive food grains for less than 15 days. 02 schools (50%) did not receive food grains for 16-30 days. 01 school (25%) did not receive food grains for more than 30 days.



Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	25	86
No	04	14

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

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 25 schools where food grains were available regularly, 24 sample schools (96%) reported that buffer stock for one month was available, whereas 01 sample school (4%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available.

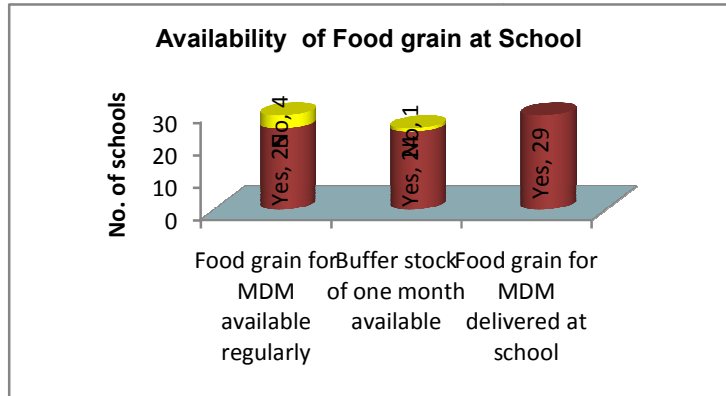


Table 3: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	24	96
No	01	4

**(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

Out of 29 schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 29 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school.

Table 4: Food grains delivered at Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	100
No	0	0

**(iv) Quality of Food grains**

Out of 29 schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 29 sample schools (100%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ,



**(V) Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?**

In all the 29 schools (100%) food grains is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

**2. Timely release of funds**

None of the 36 sample schools (100%) received funds related to MDM in time. The duration of delay of release of funds from district to block/school was less than one month in 01 sample school (3%), about three months in 24 sample schools (67%) and six months in 11 sample schools (30%). Similarly duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was less than one month in 04 sample schools (11%), three months in 20 sample schools (56%) and six months in 12 sample schools (33%).

**3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

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

06 schools (21%) received cooking cost in advance, whereas 23 schools (79%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 23 sample schools was more than 30 days.

Table 6: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	06	21
No	23	79

**(ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

The Schools and SHG/ Bachat Ghat arrange food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributes for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they use the money for some time for MDM, too.

#### **4. STATUS OF COOKS**

**(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**

Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 29 sample schools (81%) MDM was either supplied by SHG/ Bachat ghat or cooked by cook of SHG/Bachat ghat at school. In 07 schools (19%) MDM was supplied by NGO viz. Iskon Food Relief Foundation and Naik Foundation.

**(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**

In all the 29 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

**(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month.

**(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**

Out of 29 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 24 schools (83%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly, whereas in 05 schools (17%) remuneration was paid to cooks/helpers regularly.

**(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)**

Out of 17 schools where MDM was prepared at school level by the cook of SHG/Bachat Ghat, in 04 schools (23%) cooks were Schedule caste (SC), in 11 schools (65%) cooks were Scheduled tribes and in 02 schools (12%) cooks were OBC category.

**(v) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?**

Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of 36 sample schools (100%). Also, training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers in any of 36 sample schools (100%).

**(vi) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO**

Out of 12 schools where MDM was prepared and supplied by SHG/ Bachat ghat/ NGO, in 06 schools (50%) helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children, whereas in 06 schools (50%) either teacher or students used to serve the meal.

**(vii) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers**

Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of the 36 sample schools visited by MI for MDM.

**5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL**

**Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?**

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. Out of 36 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. Also, in all the 36 sample schools MDM was prepared on the day of school visit by MI.

**6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL**

**Feedback from children on**

**(i) Quality of meal**

Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 35 schools (97%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 01 school (3%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.

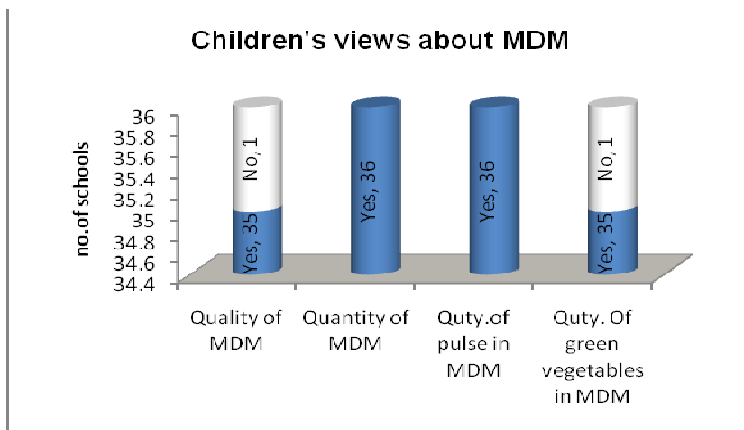


Table 9: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	97
No	01	3

### (ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	36	100
No	0	0

### (iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child

In all the 36 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in 35 sample schools (97%) children were satisfied.



### (iv) Use of double fortified salt/iodized salt

In all the 19 sample schools (100%) where MDM was iodized salt in MDM was reported.

### (v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In all the 36 sample schools (100%) children take MDM happily.

### (vi) Method/ Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.

शालेय पोषण आहार आजचा मेनु	
क्र.	मेनु
वार	खिचडी
सोमवार	खिचडी
मंगळवार	दाळ भात किंवा आमटी भात
बुधवार	उसळ भात
गुरुवार	दाळ भात किंवा आमटी भात
शुक्रवार	उसळ भात
शनिवार	खिचडी + पुरक आहार

प :- उपलब्ध साहित्यनुसार मेनु मध्ये बदल केला जाईल.

MDM Menu



Availability of weighing machine was reported only in 10 schools (28%), whereas in 26 schools (72%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grains before MDM preparation was reported only in 07 schools (70%), whereas in 03 schools (30%) the same was not followed.

## **7. VARIETY OF MENU**

### **(i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?**

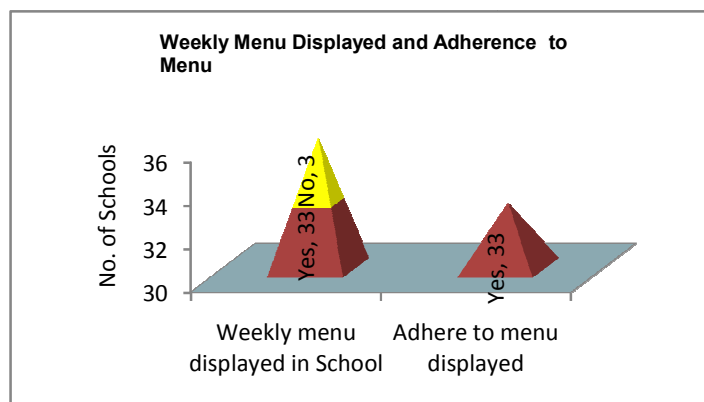
Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 33 sample schools (92%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 03 schools (8%) MDM menu was not displayed. Out of the 33 schools, where weekly menu was displayed, all the 33 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed.

Table 8: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	92
No	03	8

### **(ii) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?**

Menu includes locally available ingredients in the 33 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the same was not followed.



### **(iii) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?**

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 36 sample schools (100%).

### **7. (ii) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?**

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It includes rice and different variety of pulses. This includes Khichdi (with different pulses on different days), Rice, dal and vegetables, Rice, dal and vegetables. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes i.e. without spices and only with heeng and rai (plain dal). Thus, on every week days the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

**(iii) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?**

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

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

In the sample schools where MDM is supplied by Iskon food relief foundation the quality of MDM was good, whereas in the sample schools where MDM is supplied by SHG/Bachat Ghat, children complained about its quality. According to them the MDM was tasteless. Hence, Children brought tiffin box/ lunch box with them. They used to take their home cooked food and after that they used to take MDM supplied by Bachat ghat. If taste of MDM was not good they used to throw it. Also, the quantity of MDM supplied to schools as per number of children was less than the number of children attended school.

**8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009**

**(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed**

**a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity**

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 36 sample schools (100%).

**b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month**

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 36 sample schools (100%).

**c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized**

Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 36 sample schools (100%).

**d) Number of students availed MDM**

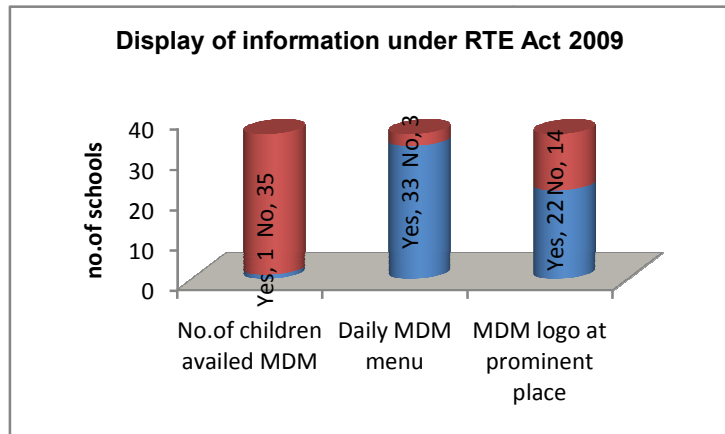
Number of students availed MDM was displayed in 01 school (3%), whereas in 35 schools (97%) the same was not displayed.

**e) MDM daily menu**

MDM daily menu was displayed in 32 sample schools (89%).

**(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school**

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 22 schools (61%), whereas in 14 schools (39%) MDM logo was not displayed.



**9. TRENDS**

**Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)**

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	<b>Enrollment (2011)</b>	8206
ii	<b>Enrollment (2012)</b>	7678
iii	<b>Enrollment (2013)</b>	7452
iv.	<b>No. of children attending the school on the day of visit</b>	6629
iii.	<b>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)</b>	6601
iv	<b>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)</b>	6532

v.	<b>No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)</b>	6601
V1	<b>No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day</b>	6532

As per the above figures 89% of the children attended schools against 2013 enrolment. 99% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the last day and 98.5% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the last day and the visit day was 99% and 98.5% respectively.

## **10. SOCIAL EQUITY**

### **(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

In all the 36 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

Table 7: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	36	100

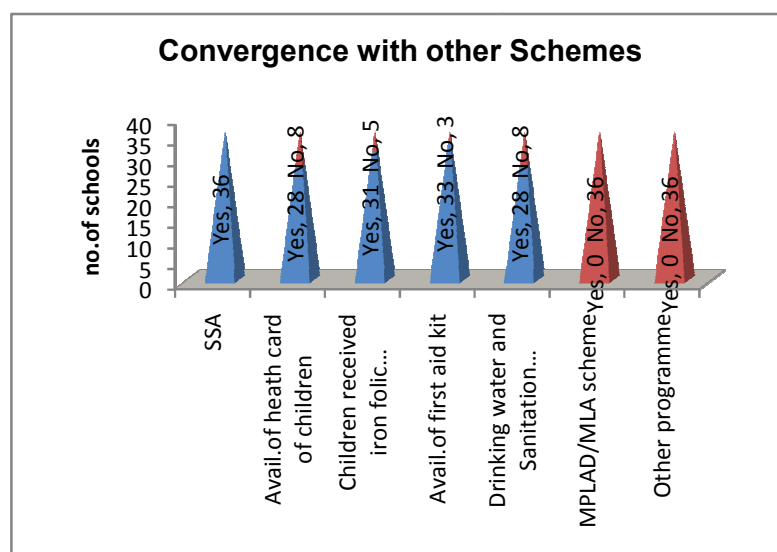
## **11. Convergence with Other Schemes**

### **(i) SSA**

In all the 36 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA.

### **(ii) School Health Programme**

#### **(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each**



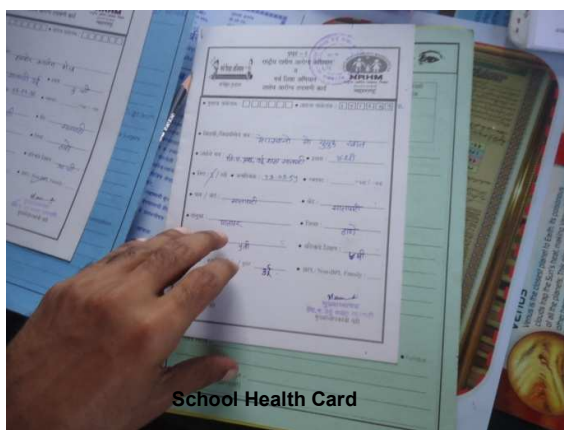
**child?**

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 28 schools (78%), whereas in 08 schools (22%) the same was not reported.

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

In all the 28 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

**(c ) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**



In 31 schools (86%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 05 schools (14%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	86
No	05	14

**(d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 31 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 31 sample schools (100%).

**(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?**

Out of 28 schools where school health card was maintained in 15 schools (54%) height and weight mentioned in health card, whereas in 13 schools (46%) height and weight record of the children is not indicated in the school health card.

**(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?**

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

**(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring**

Instances of medical emergency had not been reported during the period of monitoring.

**(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools**

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 33 schools (92%), whereas in 03 schools (8%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

**(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening**

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 15 schools (42%), whereas in 21 schools (58%) dental & eye check-up was not included in the screening.

**(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error**

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 07 sample schools (19%), whereas in 29 sample schools (81%) the distribution of the same was not reported.

***(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme***

**(a) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme?**

Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 28 schools (78%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 08 schools (22%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other schemes.

***(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme***

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 36 sample schools (100%).

### **(v) Any other Department/Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme. Also, the schools were not aware of such programme from which converge with for better implementation of MDM in the schools.

## **12. INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **1. Kitchen-cum-Store**

#### **a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**

In 12 schools (33%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store had been constructed, whereas in 24 schools (67%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store had not been constructed.



#### **(i) Constructed and in use**

Out of 12 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 11 schools (92%).

#### **(ii) Constructed but not in use**

In 01 school (8%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use.

#### **(iii) Under construction**

Pucca kitchen shed cum store was under construction in 04 schools.

#### **(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed**

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under SSA civil work.

**b. In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored?**

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store is not constructed for preparing MDM, food is being cooked either in open, or in classroom.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 21 schools (72%) food grains / other ingredients are being stored in the classroom, in 04 schools (14%) food grains / other ingredients are being stored in the storeroom and in 04 schools (14%) food grains / other ingredients are being stored in others place.

**d) What is the kind of fuel used?**

In 07 schools (41%) firewood is used for MDM preparation, whereas in 10 schools (59%) LPG gas is used for MDM preparation.

**e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?**

In case of non-availability of LPG, firewood was used for MDM preparation. In the sample schools where firewood was used for MDM preparation, there was no problem in supply of firewood. Hence, preparation of MDM was not affected in the sample schools.

**2. Kitchen devices**

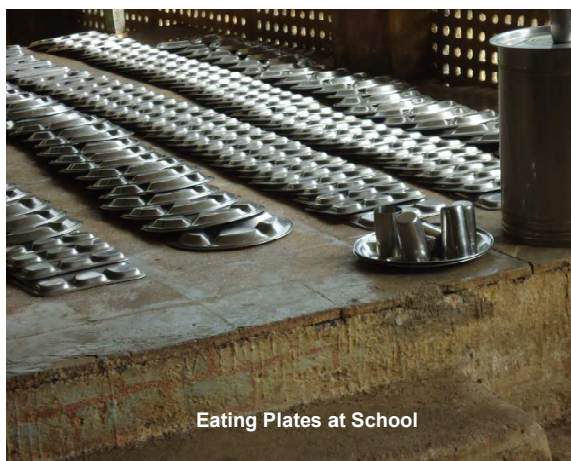
**i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils**

Utensils used for cooking and serving food are adequate in all the 17 sample schools (100%), where MDM is prepared at school by the cook of Bachat Ghat. Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils was either MDM department or school facility grant or community in the sample schools.

**ii) Whether eating plates etc are available in the school? Source of funding for eating plates?**



In 28 schools (78%) eating plates for children taking MDM are available in the school, whereas in 08 schools (22%) eating plates for children



Eating Plates at School



taking MDM was not available. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or community or others.

### 3. Availability of Storage bins

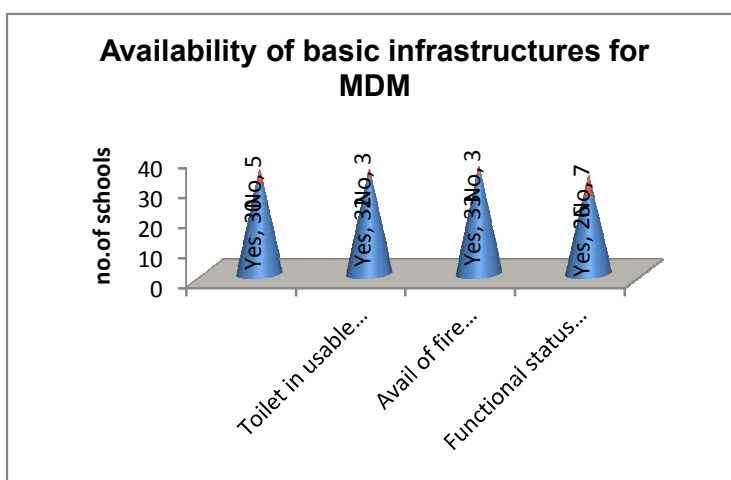
#### (i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement

In 12 schools (41%) storage bins are available for food grains, whereas in 17 schools (59%) storage bins are not available.

### 4. Toilets in the school

#### (i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls

Availability of toilets was reported in 35 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the toilet was not available. In 30 schools (86%) separate toilet for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 05 schools (14%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available.



#### (ii) Are toilets usable?

In 32 schools (91%) toilets are usable, whereas in 03 schools (9%) toilets are not usable.

## **5. Availability of potable water**

### **(i) Source of potable water in the school**

Availability of potable water was reported in 33 sample schools. Regarding source of drinking water, in 06 schools (18%) it was hand pump, in 07 schools (21%) it was bore well and in 20 schools (61%) it was tap water.

## **6. Availability of fire extinguisher**

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 33 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 schools (8%) the availability of same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 26 schools (79%) out of 33 schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 07 schools (21%) the functional status of the same was not reported.



## **7. IT infrastructure available at school level**

### **(a) Number of computers available in the school**

Computers were available in 28 sample schools (78%), whereas in 08 schools (22%) computers were not available.

### **(b) Availability of internet connection**

In 05 schools (18%) internet connection was available out of 28 schools where computers were available, whereas in 23 schools (82%) internet connection was not available.

### **(c) Using any IT enabled services (e learning)**

In all the 05 schools (100%) where internet connection was available, the schools were using IT enabled services.

## **13. SAFETY & HYGIENE**

### **(i) General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene**

Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 04 schools (11%), good in 20 schools (56%) and in 12 schools (33%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 04 schools (11%), good in 20 schools (56%) and in 12 schools (33%) the same was reported average. In 04 schools (11%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good in 18 schools (50%) the same was reported good and in 14 schools (39%) the same was reported average.



Children washing their hands

**ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating?**

In 12 schools (33%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, whereas in 34 schools (94%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

**iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?**

In 29 schools (81%) children took meals in an orderly manner, whereas



Children in order during MDM



Children not in order during MDM

in 07 schools (19%) children were not in order while taking MDM.

**iv. Conservation of water?**

Out of 36 schools where MDM was served to children, in 17 schools (49%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 18 schools (51%) the same was not followed.

**v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

In all the 17 schools where MDM was prepared in school cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard.

#### **14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

**(i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayat /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring & participation**

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 36 sample schools (100%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 01 school (3%), in 07 schools (19.4%) monitoring MDM was weekly, in 06 schools (17%) monitoring MDM was fortnightly, in 15 schools (42%) monitoring MDM was monthly and, in 07 schools (19.4%) monitoring MDM was more than two months.

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

No such roster is being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

**(iii) Is any social audit mechanism in the school?**

In 28 schools (78%) social audit mechanism was adopted for MDM, whereas in 08 schools (22%) the same was not followed.

**(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period**

In 05 schools (14%) no SMC meeting was held, in 10 schools (28%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held, in 18 schools (50%) 6 to 11 SMC meetings were held and in 03 schools (8%) 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.

**(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?**

Regarding frequency of discussions on MDM in SMC meetings, in 06 schools (17%) no discussion on MDM was held during SMC meeting, in 12 schools (33%) in one SMC meeting discussion on MDM was held. In 14 schools (39%) in two SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 04 schools (11%) in three SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held.

## **15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

### **i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?**

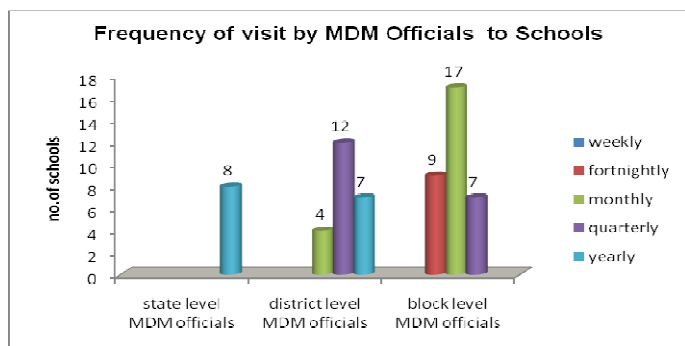
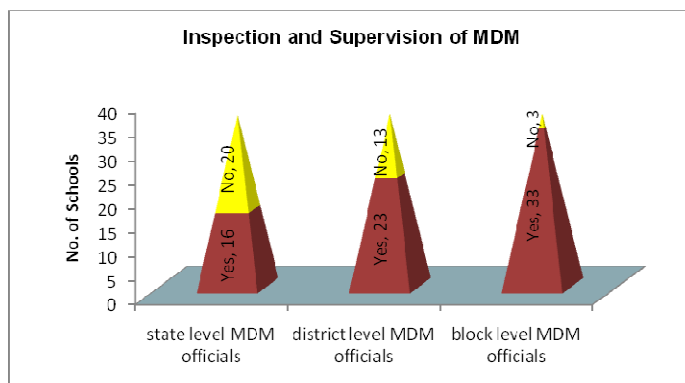
Inspection register was available in 33 schools (92%), whereas in 03 schools (8%) inspection register was not available.

### **(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?**

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 36 sample schools (100%).

### **(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.**

Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 16 schools (44%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 23 schools (67%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 33 schools (92%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM state level officials was yearly in all the 16 schools (100%). The frequency of MDM district level officials inspection was monthly in 04 schools (17.4%), quarterly in 12 schools (52.2%) and yearly in 07 schools (30.4%). The frequency of MDM block

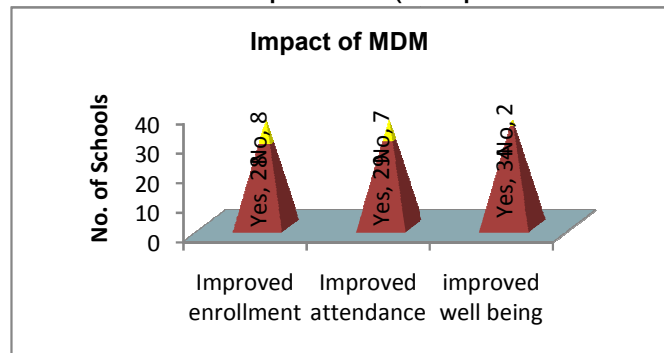


level officials inspection was fortnightly in 09 schools (27%), monthly in 17 schools (52%) and quarterly in 07 schools (21%).

## **16. IMPACT**

**i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?**

In 28 schools (78%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 29 schools (81%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 34 schools (94%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.



**(ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?**

In 30 schools (83%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony.

## **17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

**(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?**

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

**(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?**

Not Available

## Assessment Report of Centralized Kitchen / Kitchen run by SHG/ agency

S.No.	Particulars	Status		
1.	Details of kitchen visited	Name	Iskon Food relief Foundation, Thane	Remarks
		Address	Block Palghar	
		Date of visit	26/9/2013	
		Contact person	Mr. Raju Nair (Mob.9209945818)	
2.	MDM supply details	MDM Supply cooking started time :	5AM	
		Total No of school catering to:	549	
		Total no of children catering to:	52500	
		Approximate kitchen area :	10190 sqft.	
		Location of the kitchen:	On main road	
		Surroundings:	clean	
		Accessibility:	Easy	
3.	Infrastructural facilities	<p>The space was adequate, the surrounding is clean, well lit and has proper ventilation. It has proper facilities for storage washing, food assembly and cooking etc.</p> <p>Looking to the cleanliness it can be rated 3 on 3 point scale i.e. good.</p>		
4.	Procurement & Storage of food items	<p>The food grains were supplied by the department on monthly basis. Only rice is supplied to the kitchen from the department. The other groceries namely pulse, spices, oil etc. were procured on weekly basis. The vegetables were procured daily/ every alternate day depending upon the kind of vegetables and its time to get perished. Mostly the grocery items were procured weekly.</p> <p>The storage and keeping of pulse, spices and vegetables were formed proper in the covered container and vegetables in the covered and airy vessels and in refrigerators in proper and hygienic manner.</p> <p>The cereals were stored in bags and then transferred to metal boxes (S.S. container) before its use in cooking. The oil was kept in metal tin. The pulses were kept in plastic bags.</p> <p>Also the kitchen gets clean the grains with mechanized process as a result the grains found very clean.</p> <p>The problem of stones in the grains, insects, over ripeness and bad odor</p>		

		<p>is not reported.</p> <p>The pulses and other items spices, oil etc were Agmark and packed properly. It reported use of the iodized salt of Top brand.</p> <p>The bags were kept on the floor.</p>
5.	Water Source, availability and storage	<p>The water source was tap into tank and pump. The water storage container was covered properly.</p> <p>All the items were washed before preparation.</p>
6.	Preparation	<p>Khichdi was cooked. The fuel used is LPG and electricity used for boilers. All the cooked items were kept covered.</p> <p>There is no any time lapse between preparation &amp; packing. The foods were in kept in steel drums in which the were sent to schools. The packing container was found neat and clean and properly washed with detergents and liquids.</p> <p>The kitchen had sufficient number of tiffins.</p> <p>The whole process of distribution took 3-4 hours.</p>
7.	Management of leftover food	<p>It was properly disposed at dumping station of Nagar Pailka.</p>
8.	Dish Washing	<p>Utensils were cleaned with liquid soap/ detergent, scrubber and water in proper way.</p>
9.	Organization chart	<p>Kitchen in-charge 2; store in-charge 1; purchase in-charge 1; Head cook 1; cooks 19; handlers and distributors 29; cleaners/ sweepers 20</p>
10.	Personal Hygiene practices	<p>The personal hygiene was well maintained by the personnel and it has been observed the cleanliness of uniforms, cook and persons in the kitchen wearing headgears and with well groomed hairs. Fingernails were short and clean. No case of gutka/ smoking has been observed.</p> <p>No persons were suffering from cough and cold, boils, sore throat, vomiting and skin diseases. Their regular checkups were practiced and observed by the kitchen administration.</p> <p>There was proper arrangement of toilets. Food handlers use gloves while handling food.</p>
11.	Kitchen waste disposal	<p>The kitchen was provided with garbage bins and it was well equipped with lids. The area/ vicinity reported clean. The garbage was cleaned at frequent intervals and bins were clean and hygienic.</p>
12.	Food transportation	<p>Transportation of food containers was done by 29 vans. It is simple vehicle without facility of refrigeration.</p> <p>The food was kept on the van properly which was covered, clean and dry</p>



		accompanied by the person who took care.
13.	Food Evaluation	It was reported Good in terms of appearance, taste, smell, texture as far as sensory evaluation is concerned. The overall acceptability is Good.
14.	Observation & Comments of MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Good efforts were made by the Iskon centralized kitchen with required cleanliness and hygiene.</li> <li>■ The commodities were reported of standard brand, <i>agmark</i> and good quality oil. Use of iodized salt has been reported.</li> <li>■ Wheat based food may be introduced in the MDM.</li> <li>■ The kitchen is certified with IS 22000:2005</li> <li>■ The kitchen is inspected weekly by the education department / Superintendent MDM.</li> <li>■ Children also brought to the kitchen to see the cooking procedure of MDM.</li> <li>■ Good work and proper management has been reported.</li> </ul>

### List of Schools - District Thane

Sl.No.	School Name	Category of school	Sample Schools						
			urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	Z.P. Upper primary School Sangode	UPS					1	1	
2	Z.P. Primary School Poman	PS							
3	Z.P. Upper Primary School Tenbhode	UPS					1		
4	Z.P. Upper Primary School Dahanu No. 1	UPS					1	1	
5	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 37	UPS	1						
6	Z.P. Upper Primary School Kaman	UPS					1	1	
7	Z.P. Upper Primary School Ghotsai	UPS			1		1		
8	Z.P. Primary School Vagulsar	PS			1				
9	Z.P. Primary School Pardhipada	PS					1		
10	Z.P. Primary School Vadhne Hardipada	PS							
11	T.M.C Primary School No. 90	PS	1						
12	T.M.C Primary School No. 82	PS	1						
13	Z.P. Primary School Pachavmail	PS							
14	Z.P. Upper Primary School Govali	UPS							
15	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 22	UPS	1						
16	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 68	UPS	1						
17	Z.P. Primary School Sakhare	PS							
18	Z.P. Primary School Govade	PS							
19	Z.P. Upper Primary School Navjivan	UPS							
20	T.M.C School No. 44 Bhiwandi Nijampur	UPS	1						
21	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 23	UPS	1						
22	Z.P. Upper Primary School Damle	UPS							
23	Z.P. Upper Primary School Urdu Palghar	UPS							
24	Z.P. Upper Primary School Ranshet	UPS					1		
25	Z.P. Primary School Vadhane Sadakpada	PS							
26	Z.P. Urdu Upper Primary School Satpati	UPS			1		1	1	
27	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 38	UPS	1					1	
28	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 28	UPS	1				1		
29	Z.P. Upper Primary School Dhumkhet	UPS					1	1	
30	T.M.C Upper Primary School No. 11 Rabodi	UPS	1				1	1	
31	T.M.C. Primary School No. 83, Betawade	PS	1					1	
32	Z.P. Upper Primary School Kalhair	UPS					1	1	
33	K.G.B.V Aashaghar								1
34	Z.P Primary School Masvan	PS							
35	Z.P. Primary School Funspada	PS							
36	K.G.B.V Jawahar								1
37	Z.P. Upper Primary School Kevli	UPS					1		
38	K.G.B.V Vikramgarh								1
39	K.G.B.V Talasari								1
40	Z.P. Primary School Bapane	PS							
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013**

**FOR NASHIK DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Nashik</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013

**1. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?**

All the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI, received food grains regularly.

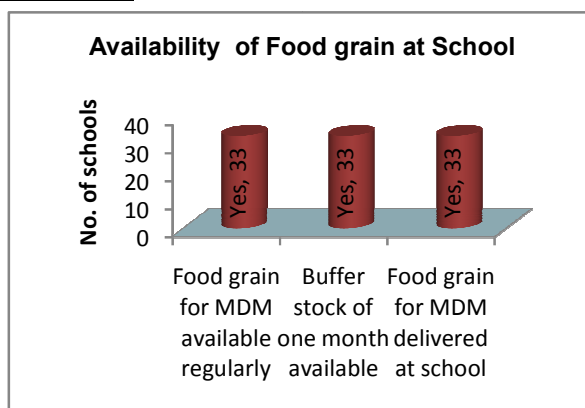
Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0



**(ii) Is Buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 33 schools where food grains were available regularly, all the 33 sample schools (100%) reported that buffer stock of one month was



available.

Table 3: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

**(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

Out of 33 schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school.

Table 4: Food grains delivered at Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

**(viii) Quality of Food grains**

In 31 sample schools (94%) food grain of "A" quality was decided by FAQ, whereas in 02 schools (6%) food grain was not of "A" quality.

**(v) Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?**

In all the 33 schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

**2. Timely release of funds**

Out of 33 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 28 sample schools (85%) did not receive funds related to MDM timely, whereas 05 sample schools (15%) received funds related to MDM timely. The duration of delay of release of funds from district to block/school was less than one month in 04 sample schools (14%), three months in 16 sample schools (57%) and six months in 08 sample schools (29%). Similarly duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was less than one month in 07 sample schools (25%), three months in 17 sample schools (61%) and six months in 04 sample schools (14%).

### **3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(ii) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**

All the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 33 sample schools was more than 30 days.

Table 6: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	33	100

**(ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

The Schools and SHG/ Bachat Ghat arranged food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/ teacher contribute for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too.

### **4. STATUS OF COOKS**

**(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 11 schools (33%) MDM was supplied by SHG/ Bachat Ghat and in 22 schools (67%) MDM was either prepared at school level by SMC or by cook of Bachat Ghat.

**(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**

In all the 22 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

**(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per head per month.

**(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**

Out of 22 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 17 schools (77%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly, whereas in 05 schools (23%) remuneration was paid to cooks/helpers regularly.

**(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)**

Out of 22 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 02 schools (9%) cooks were Schedule caste (SC), in 09 schools (41%) cooks were Scheduled tribes, in 05 schools(23%) cooks were OBC and in 06 schools (27%) cooks were from general category.

**(ix) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?**

Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of 33 sample schools (100%). Also, training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers in any of 33 sample schools (100%).

**(x) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO**



Out of 11 schools where MDM was prepared and supplied by SHG/ Bachat Ghat, in 07 schools (64%) helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children, whereas in 04 schools (26%) either teacher or students used to serve the meal.

**(xi) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers**

Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of the 33 sample schools visited by MI for MDM.

## **5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL**

**Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?**

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. Out of 33 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. Also, in all the 33 sample schools MDM was prepared on the day of school visit by MI.

## **6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL**

**Feedback from children on**

### **(iii) Quality of meal**

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

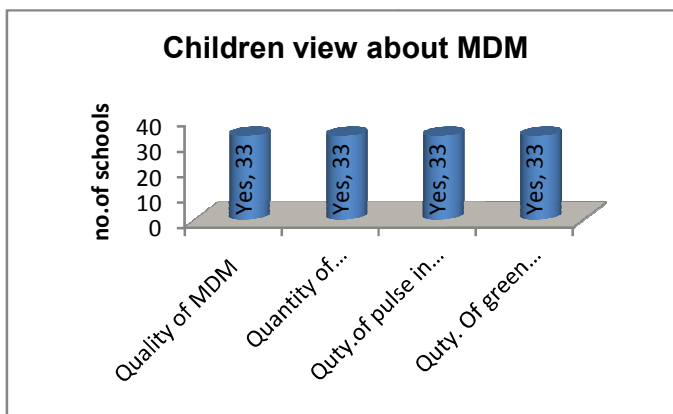


Table 9: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

### **(ii) Quantity of meal**

Similarly, out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

### **(iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child**

In all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied.

**(iv) Use of double fortified/ iodized salt**

In all the 22 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, use of iodized salt in MDM was reported.

**(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children**

In 29 sample schools (88%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 04 schools (12%) children were not happy with MDM.

**(vi) Method /Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.**

Availability of weighing machine was reported only in 14 schools (42%), whereas in 19 schools (58%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported only in 14 schools (42%), whereas in 19 schools (58%) the same was not followed.

**7. VARIETY OF MENU**

**(i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?**

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM menu was displayed. Out of the 33 schools, where weekly menu schools (100%) adhered to the



was displayed, all the 33 sample menu displayed.





Table 8: School displayed its weekly Menu

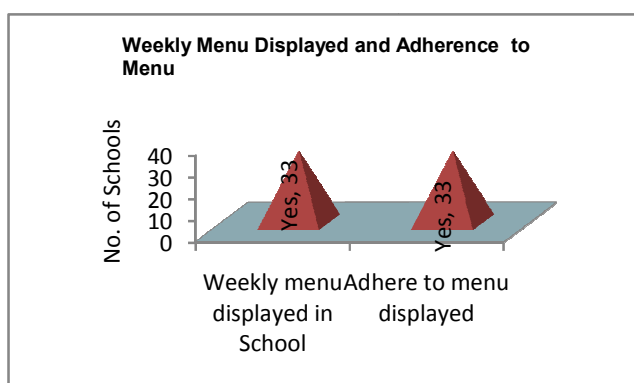
	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

**(iv) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?**

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 33 sample schools (100%).

**(iii) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?**

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 33 sample schools (100%).



**(iv) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?**

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included rice and different varieties of pulses. This included Khichdi (with different pulses on different days), Rice, dal and vegetables, Rice, dal and vegetables. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes i.e. without spices and only with heeng and rai (plain dal). Thus, on every week days the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

**(v) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?**

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

**(vi) If children were not happy. Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.**

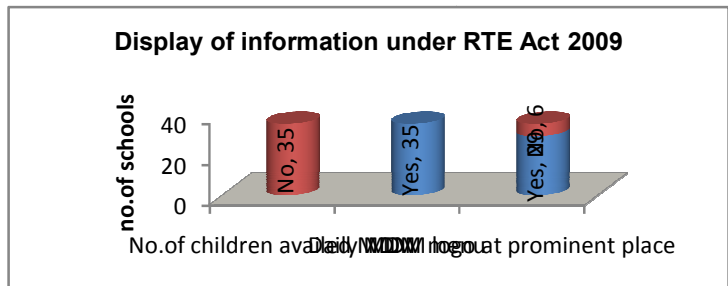
Majority of children were happy with MDM. But they are in opinion of including wheat based food items.

## **8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009**

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed?

### **a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity**

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).



### **b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month**

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).

### **c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized**

Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).

### **d) Number of students availed MDM**

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).

### **e) MDM daily menu**

MDM daily menu was displayed in all 33 sample schools (100%).

### **(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school**

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 16 schools (48.5%), whereas in 17 schools (51.5%) MDM logo was not displayed.

## **9. TRENDS**

### **Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)**

S.No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2011)	9263
ii	Enrollment (2012)	9240
iii	Enrollment (2013)	9788
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	8234
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	8153
iv	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	8129
v.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)	8153
V1	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	8129

As per the above figure 84% of the children attended schools against 2013 enrolment. 98.7% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the visit day was 98.7%.

## **10. SOCIAL EQUITY**

**(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

In all the 33 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI.

Table 7: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	33	100

## 11. Convergence with Other Schemes

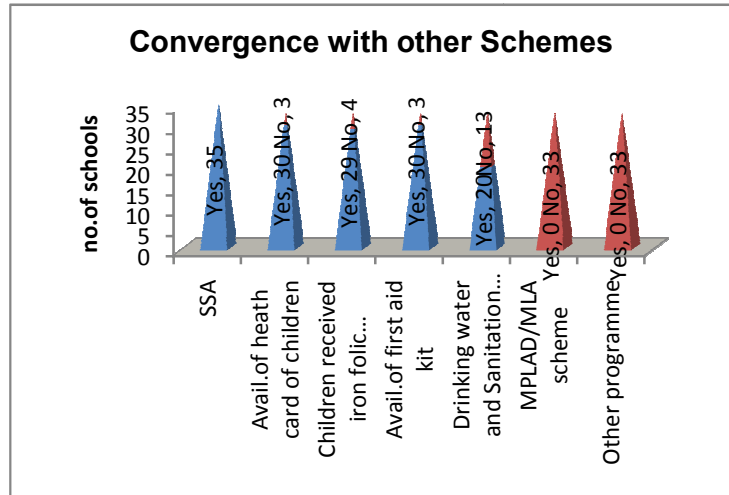
### (i) SSA

In all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as some grants of School facilities have been used for the MDM and also SSA helps in providing water and sanitation facilities in the schools.

### (ii) School Health Programme

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

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the same was not reported.

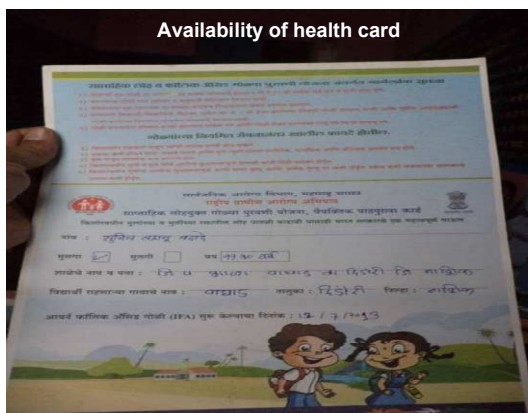


#### (b) What is the frequency of health check-up?

In all the 30 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

#### (c) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?

In 29 schools (88%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 04 schools (12%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and



de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	88
No	04	12

**(d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department personnel. Out of 29 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was monthly in all the 29 sample schools (100%) for the dosing period.

**(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?**

Out of 30 schools where school health card was maintained in 21 schools (70%) height and weight were mentioned in health card, whereas in 09 schools (30%) height and weight record of the children was not indicated in the school health card.

**(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?**

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

**(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring**

Instances of medical emergency had not been provided during the period of monitoring.

**(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools**

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

**(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening**

Dental and eye check-up were included in the screening in 14 schools (42%), whereas in 19 schools (58%) dental & eye check-up was not included in the screening.

**(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error**

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 06 sample schools (18%), whereas in 27 sample schools (82%) distribution of spectacles was not reported.

### **(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme**

(b) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme.

Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 20 schools (61%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 13 schools (39%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

### **(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 33 sample schools (100%).

### **(v) Any other Department/Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme related to rural and infrastructure development.

## **12. INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **1. Kitchen-cum-Store**

#### **a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**



### **(i) Constructed and in use**

Pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed in 18 sample schools (54.5%). Out of 18 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 17 schools (94%).

### **(ii) Constructed but not in use under**

In 01 school (6%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use.

### **(iii) Under construction**

Pucca kitchen shed cum store was under construction in 01 school.

### **(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed**

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under SSA civil works.

### **b. In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored?**

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store is not constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked either in open, or in classroom.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 13 schools(39%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 18 schools (55%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 02 schools (6%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in others place.

### **d) What is the kind of fuel used?**

In 11 schools (50%) firewood is used for MDM preparation, whereas in 11 schools (50%) LPG gas is used for MDM preparation.

### **e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?**



LPG used for MDM preparation

In case of non-availability of LPG, firewood was used for MDM preparation. In the sample schools where firewood was used for MDM preparation, there was no problem in supply of firewood. Hence, preparation of MDM was not affected in the sample schools.

## 2. Kitchen devices

### i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 22 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. Sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were reported either MDM department or school facility grant or community in the sample schools.



### ii) Whether eating plates etc are available in the school? Source of funding for eating plates?

In 22 schools (67%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 11 schools (33%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available. The source of funding for eating plates was MDM department in 11 schools (33.3%), in 10 schools (30.3%) eating plates were provided by Community and in 12 schools (36.3%) eating plates were provided by others.

## 3. Availability of Storage bins

### (i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement

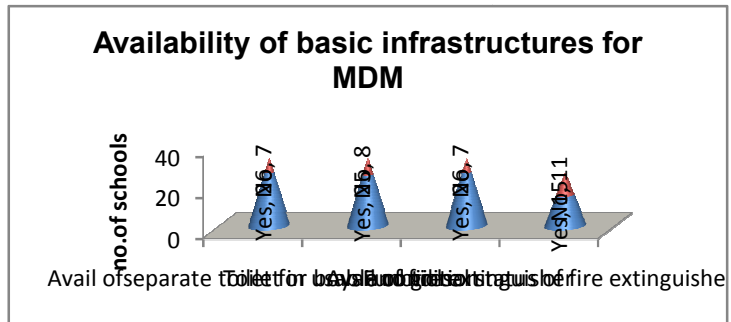


In 24 schools (73%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 09 schools (27%) storage bins were not available.

#### **4. Toilets in the school**

##### **(i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls**

In 26 schools (79%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 07 schools (21%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available.



##### **(ii) Are toilets usable?**

In 25 schools (76%) toilets were usable, whereas in 08 schools (24%) toilets were not usable.

#### **5. Availability of potable water**

##### **(i) Source of potable water in the school.**

In 25 schools (76%) source of drinking water was tap, in 02 schools (6%) source of drinking water was well, in 03 schools (9%) source of drinking water was tube well and in 03 schools (9%) source of drinking water was hand pump.

#### **6. Availability of fire extinguisher**

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 26 sample schools (79%), whereas in 07 schools (9%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 15 schools (58%) out of 26 schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 11 schools (42%) the availability of same was not reported.

#### **7. IT infrastructure available at school level**

##### **(a) Number of computers available in the school**

Computers were available in 20 sample schools (61%), whereas in 13 schools (39%) computers were not available.

### **(b)Availability of internet connection**

In 05 schools (25%) internet connection was available out of 20 schools where computers were available, whereas in 15 schools (75%) internet connection was not available.

### **(c )Using any IT enabled services (e-learning)**

In all the 05 schools (25%) out of 20 schools where computers were available was using IT enabled services.

## **13. SAFETY & HYGIENE**

### **(i) General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene**

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 04 schools (12%), good in 11 schools (33%) and in 18 schools (55%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 04 schools (12%), good in 11 schools (33%) and in 18 schools (55%) the same was reported average. In 07 schools (21%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good in 09 schools (27%) the same was reported good, in 17 schools (52%) the same was reported average.

### **ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating?**

In 10 schools (30%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, whereas in 23 schools (70%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.



### **iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?**



In 26 schools (79%) children took meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 07 schools (21%) children were not in order while taking MDM.

#### **iv. Conservation of water?**

Out of 33 schools where MDM was served to children, in 13 schools (39%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 20 schools (61%) the same was not followed.

#### **v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

In all the 22 schools (100%) where MDM was prepared in school, cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard.

### **14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

#### **(i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayat /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation**

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 33 sample schools (100%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 12 schools (36.4%), in 06 schools (18.2%) monitoring MDM was weekly, in 05 schools (15.2%) monitoring MDM was fortnightly and in 10 schools (30.4%) monitoring MDM was monthly.

#### **(ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?**

No such roster is being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

#### **(iii) Is any social audit mechanism in the school?**

In 25 schools (76%) social audit mechanism was adopted for MDM, whereas in 08 schools (24%) the same was not followed.

#### **(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period**

In 05 schools (15%) no SMC meeting was held, in 05 schools (15%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held, in 15 schools (46%) 6 to 11 SMC meetings were held and in 08 schools (24%) 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.

**(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?**

Regarding frequency of discussions on MDM in SMC meetings, in 05 schools (16%) no discussion on MDM was held during SMC meeting, in 04 schools (12%) in one SMC meeting discussion on MDM was held. In 08 schools (24%) in two SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 03 schools (9%) in three SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 04 schools (12%) in four SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 01 school (3%) in five SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 02 schools (6%) in six SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 01 school (3%) in seven SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 02 schools (6%) in ten SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 03 schools (9%) in twelve SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held

**15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

**i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?**

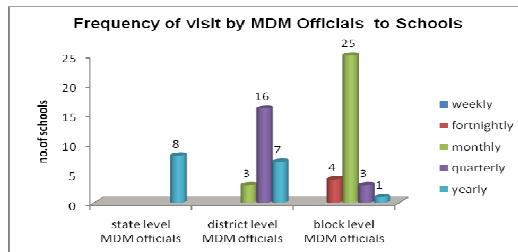
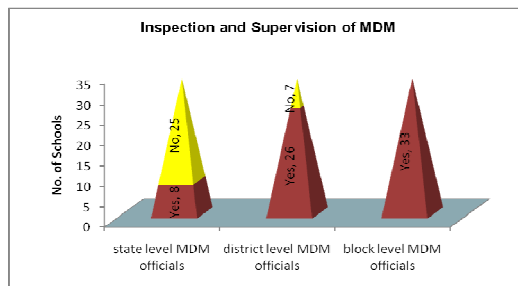
Inspection register was available in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) inspection register was not available.

**(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?**

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 33 sample schools (100%).

**(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections?**

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 08 schools (24%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 26 schools (79%) had been

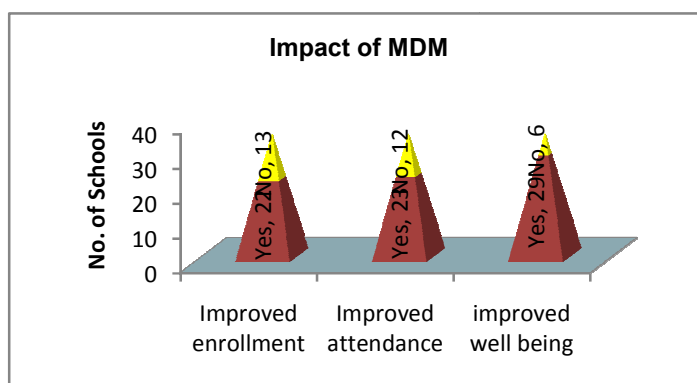


inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas all the 33 schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM state level officials was yearly in all the 08 schools (100%). The frequency of MDM district level officials inspection was monthly in 03 schools (11.5%), quarterly in 16 schools (61.5%) and yearly in 07 schools (27%). The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was fortnightly in 04 schools (12%), monthly in 25 schools (76%), quarterly in 03 schools (9%) and yearly in 01 school (3%).

## **16. IMPACT**

**i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?**

In 24 schools (78%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 29 schools (88%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in



schools and in 32 schools (97%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

**(ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?**

In 24 schools (73%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony.

## **17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

**(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?**

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

**(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?**

Not Available

List of Schools - District Nashik									
Sl.No.	School Name	Category of school	Sample Schools						
			urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	Z.P. Primary School Wadivahre	PS					1		
2	K.G.B.V Gohti								1
3	Z.P. Primary School Kasbepada	PS							
4	Z.P. Primary School Harsul	PS							
5	Z.P. Upper Primary School Jategaon	UPS					1	1	
6	Z.P. Upper Primary School Chinchvad	UPS							
7	KGBV Trambkeshwar								1
8	Z.P. Upper Primary School Peith No. 2	UPS					1	1	
9	Z.P. Upper Primary School Kopurli Khurd	UPS						1	
10	Z.P. Upper Primary School Harangaon	UPS							
11	Z.P. Primary School Umarale	PS					1		
12	Z.P. Primary School Deherwadi (p)	PS							
13	Z.P. Upper Primary School Waghad	UPS							
14	Z.P. Primary School Saradwadi	PS			1				
15	Z.P. Primary School Wavi	PS			1				
16	Z.P. School Panchale Sinner			1					
17	Z.P School Konambe Sinner			1					
18	Z.P. Primary School Datali	PS			1				
19	Z.P. Primary School Harsule	PS							
20	Z.P. Primary School Shapur	PS			1				
21	KGBV Alangun								1
22	Z.P. School Palse			1					
23	Z.P. Primary School Nanegaon	PS							
24	Z.P. School Sansari			1					
25	Z.P. Primary School Phulenagar	PS							
26	M.N.P Upper Primary School No. 133	UPS	1						
27	M.N.P Upper Primary School No. 125	UPS	1						
28	M.N.P Upper Primray Girls School No. 45	UPS	1						
29	M.N.P Upper Primary Boys School No. 65	UPS	1						
30	M.N.P Upper Primary School No. 55	UPS	1						
31	M.N.P Upper Primary Girls School No. 73	UPS	1						
32	M.N.P Upper Primary School No. 13	UPS	1						
33	M.N.P Upper Primary School No. 14	UPS	1						
34	M.N.P Upper Primary School No. 47	UPS	1						
35	M.N.P Primary School Vanita Vikas	PS	1						
36	Z.P. Primary School Vadali Boys	PS			1				
37	Z.P. Primary School Vadali Girls	PS					1		
38	Z.P. Upper Primary School Dargaon	UPS						1	
39	Z.P Primary School Mangrul	UPS						1	
40	Z.P. Primary School Dugaon	PS							
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON  
MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013**

**FOR MUMBAI DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Mumbai</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 11 <sup>th</sup> October, 2013

**1. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?**

In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Thus, food grains were directly supplied to the SHG/NGO.

**(ii) Is Buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**

Not Applicable

**(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

Not Applicable



**Supply of Grains and other food items in centralized kitchen of Iskon, Mumbai**

**(xii) Quality of Food grains**

Not Applicable

**(V) Whether food grains is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?**

Not Applicable

**2. Timely release of funds**

In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Hence, funds were directly released to SHG/NGO.

**3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(iii) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**

In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Thus, cooking cost was directly supplied to the SHG/NGO.

**(ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

Not Applicable

**4. STATUS OF COOKS**

**Who cooks and serves the meal?  
(Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**

In all the 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. In 24 schools (69%) MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat, whereas in 11 schools MDM was supplied by Iskon Food relief foundation.





**(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**

Not Applicable

**(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**

Not Applicable

**(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**

Not Applicable

**(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)**

Not Applicable

**(xiii) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?**

Not Applicable

**(xiv) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by**



### **Centralized kitchen/NGO**

In 18 schools (51%) helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children as the meal was prepared and supplied by SHG/NGO, whereas in 17 schools (49%) either teacher or students used to serve the meal.

## (xv) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers

Not Applicable

## 5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL

**Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?**

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. Out of 35 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. But the served MDM to the children in all the sample schools was not hot as it was supplied by NGO/SHG. The MDM supplied by NGO/SHG in all the 35 sample schools was prepared in early morning and used by the children in the afternoon. When children ate MDM it became cold and tasteless.



## 6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

**Feedback from children on**

### (v) Quality of meal

Out of 35 sample schools MDM was served to children, in 29 schools (83%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 06 schools (17%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.

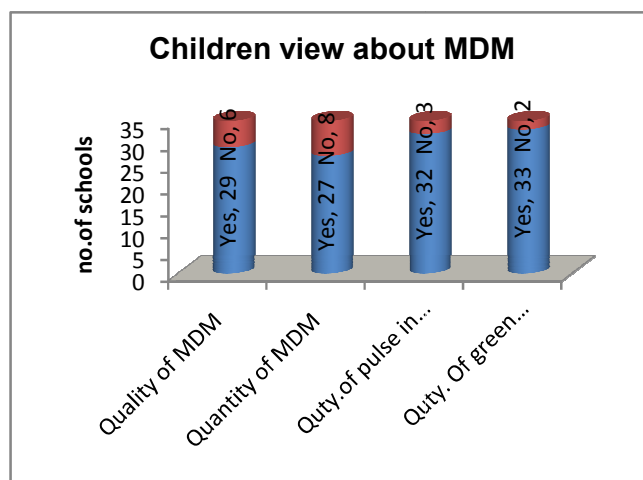


Table 9: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	83
No	06	17

## (ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 27 schools (77%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 08 schools (23%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	27	77
No	08	23



## (iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child

In 32 schools (91%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM, whereas in 03 schools (9%) children were not satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in 33 schools (94%) children were satisfied, whereas in 02 schools (6%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM.



**(iv) Use of double fortified/ Iodized salt**

In all the 35 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Thus, it was not possible to observe use of iodized salt in MDM by MI. It was seen in the Kitchen of SHG/centralized kitchen that iodized salt was used in cooking.

**(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children**

In 29 schools (83%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 06 schools (17%) children were not happy with MDM.

**(vi) Method /Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.**

Measuring/ weighing gadgets were not available in the sample schools as the cooked meal was served. Also, the schools do not have any measuring gadgets to measure the quantity of food served by the central kitchen/ SHGs.

**7. VARIETY OF MENU**

**(a) Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?**

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, only 15 sample schools (43%) displayed their weekly menu, whereas 20 schools (57%) did not display their weekly menu. Out of the total schools (15), where weekly menu was displayed, 06 schools (40%) adhered to the menu displayed, whereas 09 schools (60%) did not adhere to the menu displayed. The reason being the school has to serve whatever meal they received from centralized kitchen/ SHGs.

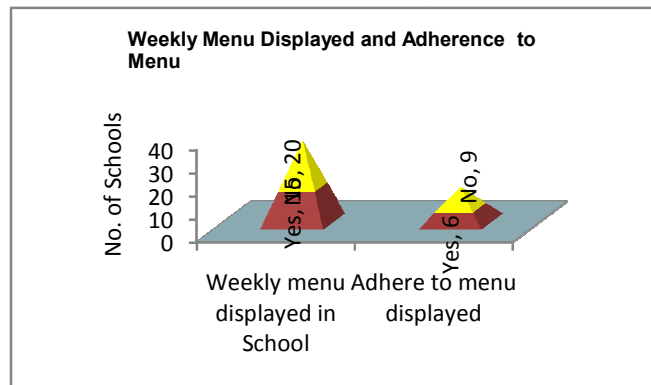


Table 8: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	15	43
No	20	57

**(b) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?**

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 35 sample schools.

**(c) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?**

MDM menu provided required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 35 sample schools.

**(d) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?**

There were varieties in the food served for MDM. It included rice and different varieties of pulses. This included Khichdi (with different pulses on different days), Rice, dal and vegetables, Rice, dal and vegetables. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes i.e. without spices and only with heeng and rai (plain dal). Thus, on every week day the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

**(e) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?**

Daily menu included rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation was not included in MDM.

**(f) If children were not happy. Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.**

In the sample schools where MDM was supplied by Iskon food relief foundation the quality of MDM was good, whereas in the sample schools where MDM was supplied by SHG/Bachat Ghat, children complained about its quality. According to them the MDM was tasteless. Hence, Children brought tiffin with them. They used to take their home cooked food and after that they used to take MDM supplied by Bachat ghat. If taste of MDM was not good they used to throw it. Also, the quantity of MDM supplied to schools as per number of children was less than the number of children attended school.

**8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009**

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

**a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity**

Not Applicable

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Not Applicable

**c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized**

Not Applicable

**d) Number of students availed MDM**

Only in 05 schools (14%) number of children availed MDM was displayed, whereas in 30 schools (86%) number of children availed MDM was not displayed.

**e) MDM daily menu**

Only in 11 schools (31%) MDM daily menu was displayed, whereas in 24 schools (69%) MDM daily menu was not displayed.

**(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school**

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 07 schools (20%), whereas in 28 schools (80%) MDM logo was not displayed.

**9. TRENDS**

**Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)**

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2011)	7491
ii	Enrollment (2012)	7297
iii	Enrollment (2013)	6588
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	5033
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	4853
iv	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	4655
v.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)	4828

<b>V1</b>	<b>No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day</b>	4627
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As per the above figure 76% of the children attended schools against 2013 enrolment. 73% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the last day and 71% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the last day and the visit day was 73% and 70% respectively.

### **10. SOCIAL EQUITY**

#### **(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

In all the 35 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

Table 7: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	35	100

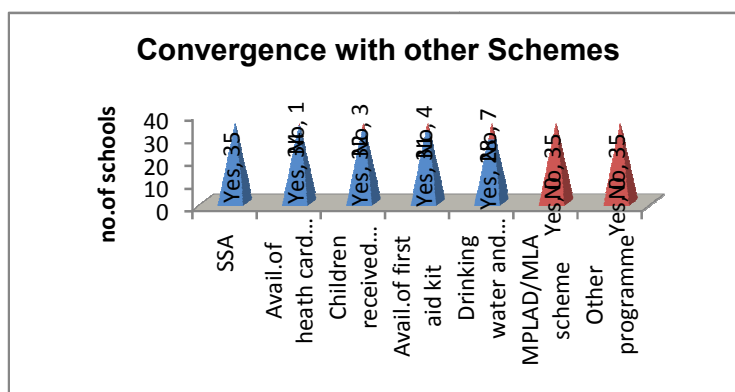
### **11. Convergence with Other Schemes**

#### **(i) SSA**

In all the 35 schools MDM had convergence with SSA.

#### **(ii) School Health Programme**

School health cards of children were available in 34 schools (97%), whereas in 01 school (3%) school health cards of children were not available.



#### **(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 34 schools (97%), whereas in 01 school (3%) the same was not reported.

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

In all the 34 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

**(c) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**

In 32 schools (91%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 03 schools (9%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	91
No	03	9

**(d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 32 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was monthly in all the 32 sample schools (100%).

**(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?**

In 28 schools (80%) height and weight record of the children was being indicated in the school health card, whereas in 07 schools (20%) the same was not reported.

**(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?**

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

**(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.**

Instances of medical emergency had





not been provided during the period of monitoring.

**(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools**

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 31 schools (89%), whereas in 04 schools (11%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

**(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening**

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 20 schools (57%), whereas in 15 schools (43%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening.

**(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error**

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 13 sample schools (37%), whereas in 22 sample schools (63%) distribution of spectacles was not reported.

**(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme**

(c) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme?

Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 28 schools (80%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 07 schools potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

**(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 35 sample schools (100%).

**(v) Any other Department/Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme.

## **12. INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **1. Kitchen-cum-Store**

**a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**

**(i) Constructed and in use**

**(ii) Constructed but not in use under**

**(iii) Under construction**

**(iv) Sanctioned, but construction not started**

**(v) Not sanctioned**

**(vi) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed**

Not Applicable

**b) In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored?**

Not Applicable

**c) What is the kind of fuel used?**

Not Applicable

**d) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?**

Not Applicable

### **2. Kitchen devices**

**i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils**

Not Applicable

**ii) Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school? Source of funding for eating plates?**

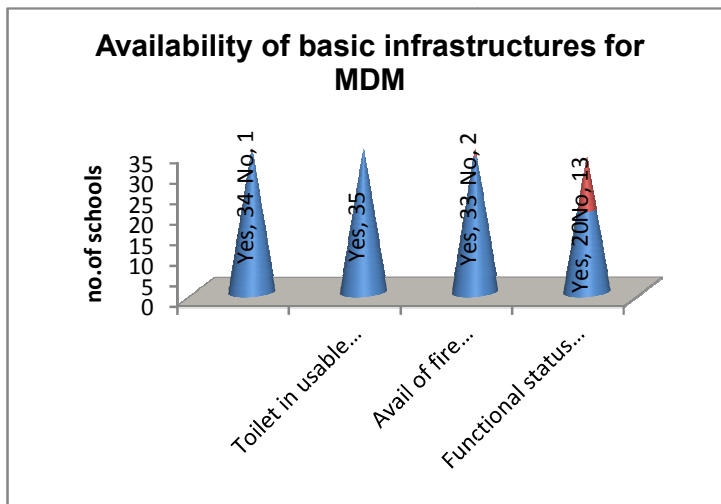


In all the 35 schools (100%) eating plates/ tiffins for children taking MDM were available in the schools. The source of funding for eating plates was Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC).

### 3. Availability of Storage bins

(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement

Not Applicable



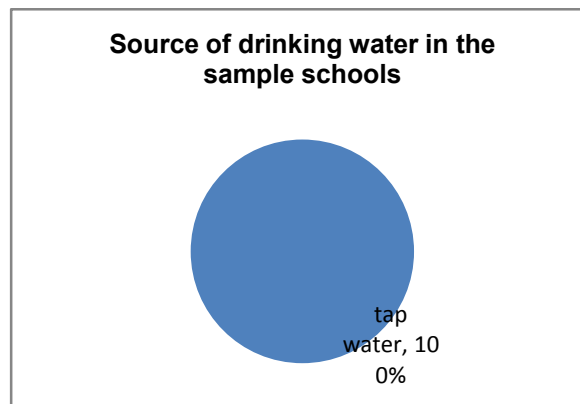
### 4. Toilets in the school

(i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls

In 34 schools (97%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 01 school (3%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

In all the 35 schools toilets were usable.



### 5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Source of potable water in all the 35 schools (100%) was tap.

### 6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 33 sample schools (94%), whereas in 02 schools (6%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 20 schools (61%)



out of 33 schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 13 schools (39%) the functional status of the same was not reported.

## **7. IT infrastructure available at school level**

### **(a) Number of computers available in the school**

Computers were available in 30 sample schools (86%), whereas in 05 schools (14%) computers were not available.

### **(b) Availability of internet connection**

In 07 schools (23%) internet connection was available out of 30 schools where computers were available, whereas in 23 schools (77%) internet connection was not available.

### **(c) Using any IT enabled services (e learning)**

In 01 school (14%) out of 07 schools where internet connection was available school was using IT enabled services.

## **13. SAFETY & HYGIENE**

### **(i) General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene**

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 1 school (3%), good in 21 schools (60%) and in 13 schools (37%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 1 school (3%), good in 20 schools (57%) and in 14 schools (40%) the same was reported average. In 10 schools (32%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good in 02 schools (6%), good in 20 schools (57%) and average in 13 schools (37%).

### **ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating?**

In 15 schools (43%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, whereas in 34 schools (97%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

### iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?

In 27 schools (77%) children took meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 08 schools (23%) children were not in order while taking MDM.



### iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 35 schools where MDM was served to children, in 18 schools (51%) children conserved water, while washing food plates.

### v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?

Not applicable

## 14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### (i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayat /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring & participation

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 26 schools (74%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM.

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

No such roster was being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

**(iii) Is any social audit mechanism in the school?**

In 15 schools (43%) social audit mechanism was adopted for MDM, whereas in 20 schools (57%) the same was not followed.

**(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period**

In 03 schools (8.5%) no SMC meeting was held, in 16 schools (46%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held, in 13 schools (37%) 6 to 11 SMC meetings were held and in 03 schools (8.5%) 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.

**(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?**

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 22 schools no discussion on MDM was held during SMC meeting, in 10 schools in three SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 03 schools in five SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held.

**15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

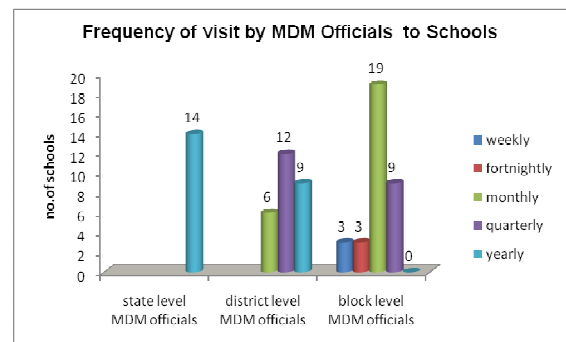
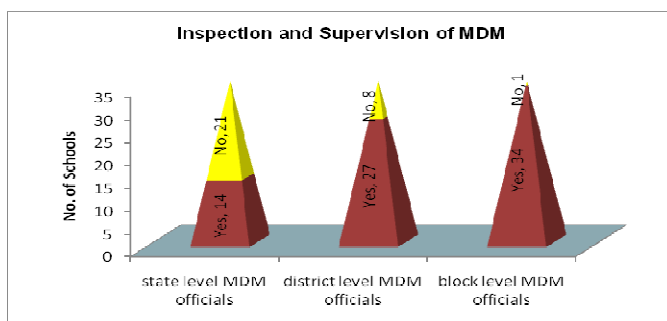
**i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?**

Inspection register was available in 18 schools (51%), whereas in 17 schools (49%) inspection register was not available.

**(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?**

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 35 sample schools (100%).

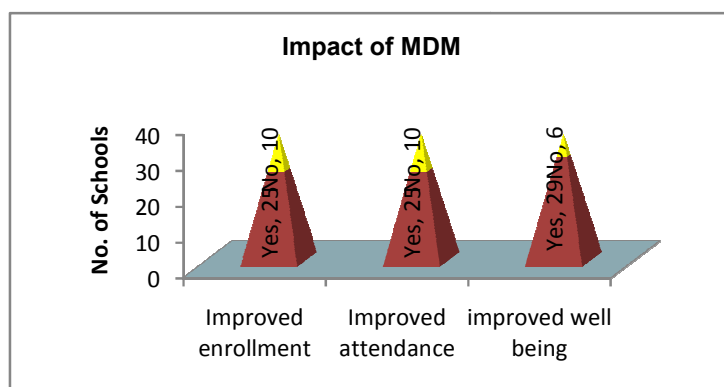
**(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.**



Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 14 schools (40%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 27 schools (77%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 34 schools (97%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of state level MDM officials' inspection was yearly. The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was monthly in 06 schools (22.2%), quarterly in 12 schools (44.4%) and yearly in 09 schools (33%). The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was weekly in 03 schools (9%), fortnightly in 03 schools (9%), monthly in 19 schools (56%) and quarterly in 09 schools (26%).

## **16. IMPACT**

**i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?**



In 25 schools (71%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 25 schools (71%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 29 schools (83%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

**(ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?**

In 27 schools (77%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony.

## **17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

**(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?**

There was no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS

**(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?**

Not Applicable

**Assessment Report of Centralized Kitchen run by Agency**

S.No.	Particulars	Status			
1.	Details of kitchen visited	Name	Iskon Food relief Foundation, Mumbai	Hirkani Mahila Mandal	Remarks
		Address	Tardeo, 19 Industrial area, Mumbai	577 Triveni Building, NM Joshi Marg, Nr. S.Bridge, Mumbai-27	
		Date of visit	6/9/2013	6/9/2013	
		Contact person	Mr. Gorakhnath Gambhire (Mob.0738736594) Mr. Yaswant Shetty (mob. 09324549353)	Ms. Kanchan Darge (mob. 09769875454)	
2.	MDM supply details		Iskon Food relief Foundation, Mumbai	Hirkani Mahila Mandal	
		MDM Supply cooking started time :	2AM for morning shift schools	5am	
		Total No of school catering to:	450	22	
		Total no of children catering to:	65000	4500	
		Approximate kitchen area :	1200 sqft.	350sqft.	
		Location of the kitchen:	Urban area	Urban area	
		Surroundings:	Industrial area – shops and offices	Shopping area	
		Accessibility:	Easy	Easy	
3.	Infrastructural facilities	Iskon Food relief Foundation, Mumbai	Hirkani Mahila Mandal		
		Looking to Mumbai city the space can be said adequate, the surrounding is clean, well lit and have proper ventilation. It has proper facilities for storage washing, food assembly and cooking etc.	It is running in a shop which lack proper ventilation but the space can be said adequate looking to the city in which they have kitchen. It lacks proper hygiene and do not have proper storage and		



			washing facilities.
4.	Procurement & Storage of food items	<p>Iskon Food relief Foundation, Mumbai</p> <p>The food grains were supplied by the department on monthly basis. Only rice is supplied to the kitchen from the department. The other groceries namely pulse, spices, oil etc. were procured on weekly basis. The vegetables were procured daily/ every alternate day depending upon the kind of vegetables and its time to get perished. Mostly the grocery items were procured weekly.</p> <p>The storage and keeping of pulse, spices and vegetables properly in the covered container and vegetables in the covered and airy vessels and in refrigerators in proper and hygienic manner.</p> <p>The cereals were stored in bags and then transferred to metal boxes before its use in cooking. The oil kept in metal tin. The pulses were kept in plastic bags.</p> <p>Also the kitchen gets clean the grains with mechanized process as a result the grains found very clean.</p> <p>The problem of stones in the grains, insects, over ripeness and bad odor is not reported.</p> <p>The pulses and other items spices, oil etc were Agmark and packed properly. It was reported use of the iodized salt of Top brand.</p>	<p>Hirkani Mahila Mandal</p> <p>The food grains were supplied by the department on monthly basis. Only rice is supplied to the kitchen from the department. The other groceries namely pulse, spices, oil etc. were procured on weekly basis. The vegetables were procured daily/ every alternate day depending upon the kind of vegetables.</p> <p>The storage and keeping of pulse, spices and vegetables in bags or kept open in case of vegetables. Also the salt and spices were kept in plastic bags in open condition. The keeping of spices, vegetables were found not proper and hygienic.</p> <p>The problem of insects, over ripeness and bad odor was experienced in the place of Kitchen. The place of storage and cooking was common.</p> <p>The pulses and other items spices, etc. were reported home made and were kept in unfastened packets. It was reported use of the iodized salt of Top brand.</p>
5.	Water Source, availability and storage	<p>The water source was BMC supply and the stored in covered tank and use with pump. Taps were installed in the kitchen properly.</p> <p>All the items were washed before preparation.</p>	<p>Use tap water which is supplied periodically. The water stored in the containers and it open.</p> <p>Prior to cooking all items were washed specially the vegetables and grains.</p>
6.	Preparation	Khichdi was cooked. The fuel	Pulao was cooked. The fuel

		<p>used is LPG and electricity. All the cooked items were kept covered.</p> <p>There is no any time lapse between preparation &amp; packing. The foods were in tiffin carrier. The packing container was found neat and clean and properly washed with detergents and liquids. The kitchen had sufficient number of tiffins.</p>	<p>used is LPG. All the cooked items were kept covered.</p> <p>There is no any time lapse between preparation &amp; packing. The foods were steel drums. The packing container was found clean and properly washed with detergents.</p> <p>It was reported that the quantity of steel drums were in less number than the required quantity.</p>	
7.	Management of leftover food	It was transferred from tiffin to plastic bags and disposed at BMC collection centre.	No proper disposal mechanism.	
8.	Dish Washing	Utensils were cleaned with liquid soap/ detergent, scrubber and water in proper way.	Utensils were cleaned with detergent, scrubber and water. The person working does not have much concern about the required cleanliness. As a result the containers were seen unclean.	
9.	Organization chart	Kitchen in-charge 6; store in-charge 2; purchase in-charge 1; Head cook 2; cooks 18; handlers and distributors 52; cleaners/ sweepers 12 & helpers for serving food at school 220	Store in-charge 1; Cooks 4; Handlers and distributors 5; cleaners & helpers 5	
10.	Personal Hygiene practices	<p>The personal hygiene was well maintained by the personnel and it has been observed the cleanliness of uniforms, cook and persons in the kitchen wearing headgears and with well groomed hairs. Fingernails were short and clean. No case of gutka/ smoking has been observed.</p> <p>No persons were suffering from cough and cold, boils, sore throat, vomiting and skin diseases. Their regular checkups were practiced and observed by the kitchen administration.</p> <p>There was no any arrangement of toilets. They use common toilets in industrial area. Food handlers do not use gloves while handling food.</p>	<p>No any uniform and headgears were observed in the kitchen. Also the cooks were not wearing clean cloths and did not keep clean fingernails etc.</p> <p>SHG do not any mechanisms to screen the cooks and helpers with diseases unless they get sick.</p> <p>Largely they follow traditional cooking.</p> <p>There was no any arrangement of toilets. They use common toilets of BMC. Food handlers do not use gloves while handling food.</p>	

11.	Kitchen waste disposal	The kitchen was provided with garbage bins and it was well equipped with lids. The area/ vicinity reported clean. The garbage was cleaned at frequent intervals and bins were clean and hygienic.	The kitchen was provided with garbage bins but it was not equipped with lids. The area/ vicinity reported not very clean.	
12.	Food transportation	Transportation of food containers were done by Tata Maxima van from kitchen to schools. It is simple vehicle without facility of refrigeration.  The food kept on the van properly which is covered, clean and dry accompanied by the person who take care.	Transportation of food containers were done by Van from kitchen to schools. It is simple vehicle without facility of refrigeration. Total of 2 vans were transporting the packed food from kitchen to schools in all the 22 schools catered by the SHG.  The food kept on the van properly which is covered but not reported very clean. Generally driver distributes the packed food container.	
13.	Food Evaluation	It was reported Good in terms of appearance, taste, smell, texture as far as sensory evaluation is concerned. The overall acceptability is Good.	It was reported fair in terms of appearance, taste, smell, texture as far as sensory evaluation is concerned. The overall acceptability is fair.	
14.	Observation & Comments of MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food effort made by the Iskon centralized kitchen with required cleanliness and hygiene.</li> <li>• The commodities were reported of standard brand, agmark and good quality oil.</li> <li>• The kitchen is certified with IS 22000:2005</li> <li>• Wheat based food may be introduced in the MDM.</li> <li>• The kitchen were not made any advance payment and payment is made after submission of bills.</li> <li>• The payment was made upto April 2013 on the day of visit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The kitchen was situated in the crowded market place where the cleanliness is required as far as standard norm.</li> <li>• The arrangements of cooking vessels were not as per requirement.</li> <li>• The storage of grains and cleanliness were not proper.</li> <li>• The cooking was done by male members employed by the SHG.</li> <li>• No advance payment has been made to the SHG.</li> <li>• No proper stock and quality has been taken care.</li> </ul>	

### List of Schools - District Mumbai

Sl.No.	School Name	Category of school	Sample Schools						
			Urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	Colaba Municipal Hindi School No. 1	PS							
2	Colaba Municipal Hindi School No. 2	PS							
3	Byculla East Municipal Marathi School	PS							
4	Byculla Eas Municipal Hindi School	PS							
5	Colaba Municipal English School	UPS	1						
6	Prabha Devi Municipal Marathi School	PS							
7	Ganpat Rao Kadam Mun. Marathi School	PS							
8	Abhyudya Nagar Mun. Marathi School	PS							
9	Shankarpalo Municipal Marathi School	PS							
10	M.H.B Municipal Urdu School No. 6			1					
11	Pushpa Park Municipal Hindi School	UPS	1					1	
12	Kurar Municipal Marathi School No. 1	UPS	1				1	1	
13	Kurar Municipal Hindi School No. 1	UPS	1				1		
14	Liberty Garden Municipal Marathi School	UPS	1				1		
15	Ramkrishna Pararnhans Mun. Marathi Sch.	UPS	1						
16	Chakala Municipal Marathi School No. 1	UPS	1					1	
17	Marol Police Camp Mun. School No. 1	UPS	1					1	
18	Nariyalwari Mun. Marathi School No. 2	UPS	1					1	
19	Vakola Municipal Hindi School No. 2	UPS	1					1	
20	Collector Colony Municipal Hindi School	UPS			1				
21	Vaibhav Nagar Municipal Marathi School	UPS			1				
22	Sahaji Nagar Municipal Urdu School No.1	UPS	1		1			1	
23	H.P Keluskar Mun. Urdu School No. 2			1					
24	Mohili Gaon Municipal Hindi School			1					
25	Khindipada Municipal Marathi School	PS	1						
26	Tirandaj Village Mun. School	PS	1						
27	Paspoli Niti Marathi School	PS	1						
28	Mulund Camp Municipal Marathi School	UPS	1						
29	Jayantilal Municipal Hindi School	UPS	1				1		
30	Sainath Nagar Mun. Marathi Sch. No. 1	UPS	1				1		
31	Barve Nagar Mun. Marathi School No. 3	PS	1				1		
32	Rajawadi Municipal Marathi School	PS							
33	Barve Nagar Nagar Municipal Hindi School	PS							
34	Vikhroli Park Side Mun. Hindi Sch. No. 1	PS							
35	Magthane Municipal Marathi School No. 2	UPS						1	
36	Sakharam Tare Marg Mun. Eng. Sch. No. 1	UPS						1	
37	Akurli Municipal Marathi School No. 2	UPS							
38	Bajaj Road Municipal Marathi School	UPS						1	
39	Dindoshi Municipal Marathi School No. 1			1					
40	Poisar Municipal Hindi School No. 2			1					
			<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON  
MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013**

**FOR DHULE DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Dhule</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2013

**1. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

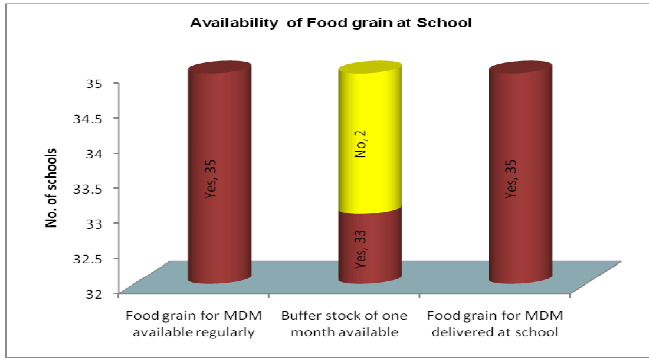
**(i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?**

All the 35 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI, received food grains regularly. Regarding delay in availability of food grains, out of 02 schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, in both the schools (100%) food grains was not available for less than 15 days.



**Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools**

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	100
No	0	0



## (ii) Is Buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 35 schools where food grains was available regularly, 33 schools (94%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 02 schools (6%) reported that the same was not available.

Table 3: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	94
No	02	6

## (iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?

Out of 35 schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school.

Table 4: Food grains delivered at Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	100
No	0	0

## (xvi) Quality of Food grains

In all the 35 sample schools (100%) food grain of "A" quality was decided by FAQ.

## (v) Whether a food grain is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?

In 34 schools (97%) food grains is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month, whereas in 01 school(3%) the same was not reported

## **2. Timely release of funds**

None of the 35 sample schools (100%) received funds related to MDM timely. The duration of delay of release of funds from district to block/school was three months in 26 sample schools (74%) and six months in 09 sample schools (26%). Similarly duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was less than one month in 05 sample schools (14%), three months in 22 sample schools (63%) and six months in 08 sample schools (23%).

## **3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(iv) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**

All the 35 sample schools (100%) where MDM was monitored by MI, did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 35 sample school was more than 30 days.

Table 6: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	35	100

**(ii)In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

The Schools and SHG/ Bachat Ghat arrange food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributes for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they use the money for some time for MDM, too.

## **4. STATUS OF COOKS**

**(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 14 schools (40%) MDM was supplied by SHG/ Bachat ghat and in 21 schools (60%) MDM was prepared at school level by SMC.

**(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**

In all the 35 sample schools (100%) number of cooks and helpers were adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

**(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per head per month.

**(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**

Out of 21 schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 20 schools (95%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly, whereas in 01 school (5%) remuneration was paid to cooks/helpers regularly.

**(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)**

In 04 sample schools (19%) Cooks/helpers belonged to SC, in 07 sample schools (33%) Cooks/helpers belonged to SC and in 10 sample schools (48%) Cooks/helpers belonged to OBC.

**(xvii) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?**

Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of 35 sample schools (100%). Also, training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers in any of 35 sample schools (100%).

**(xviii) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO**

Out of 14 schools where MDM was prepared by SHG/ Bachat ghat, in 06 schools (43%) helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children, whereas in 08 schools (57%) either teacher or students used to serve the meal.

**(xix) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers**



Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of the 35 sample schools visited by MI for MDM.

**5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL**

**Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?**

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. Out of 35 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) MDM was served daily. Also, in all the 35 sample schools MDM was prepared on the day of school visit by MI.

**6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL**

**Feedback from children on :**

**(vi) Quality of meal**

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 33 schools (94%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 02 schools (6%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 9: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	94
No	02	6

**(ii) Quantity of meal**

Similarly, out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 34 schools (97%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 01 school (3%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.

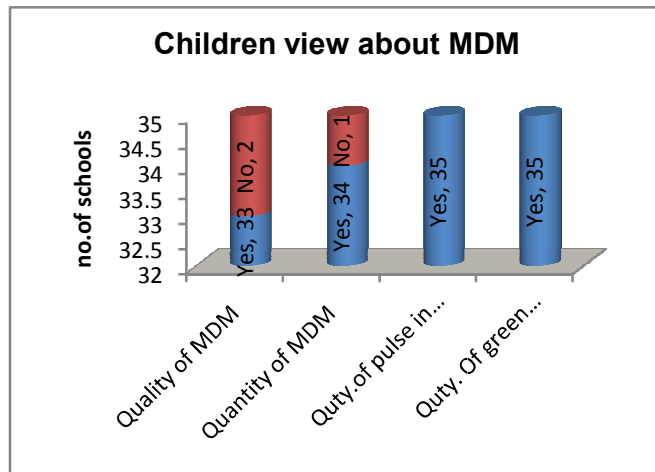




Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	97
No	01	3

**(iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child**

In all the 35 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied.



**(iv) Use of double fortified/ Iodized salt**

In all the 21 sample schools where use of iodized salt in MDM was

**salt**

MDM was prepared at school reported.



## (v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In 33 sample schools (94%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 02 schools (17%) children were not happy with MDM.

## (vi) Method / Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.

Availability of weighing machine was reported only in 07 schools (20%), whereas in 28 schools (80%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported only in 04 schools (11%), whereas in 31 schools (89%) the same was not followed.

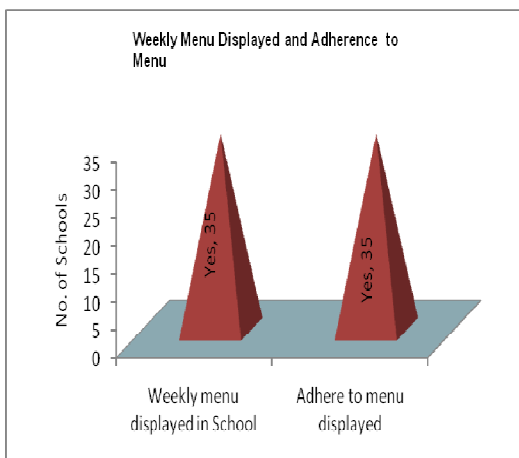
## 7. VARIETY OF MENU

### (i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 35 sample schools (100%) MDM menu was displayed. Out of the 35 schools, where weekly menu was displayed, all the 35 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed.

Table 8: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	100
No	0	0



**(vii) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?**

Menu includes locally available ingredients in 34 sample schools (97%).

**(iii) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?**

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 35 sample schools.

**(iv) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?**

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It includes rice and different variety of pulses. This includes Khichdi (with different pulses on different days), Rice, dal and vegetables, Rice, dal and vegetables. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes i.e. without spices and only with heeng and rai (plain dal). Thus, on every week day the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

**(v) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?**

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

**(vi) If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve?**

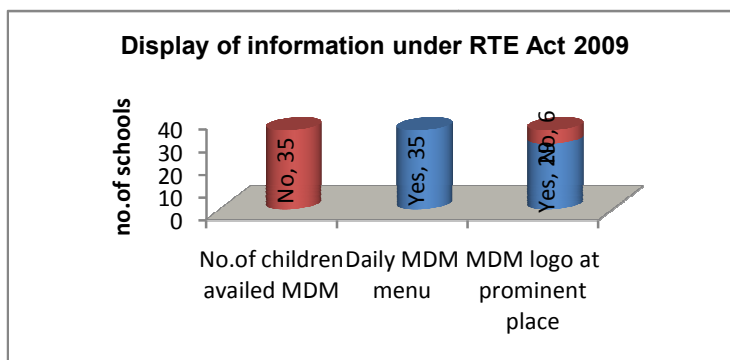
In the sample schools where MDM is supplied by SHG/Bachat Ghat, children complained about its quality. According to them the MDM was tasteless. Hence, children brought tiffin with them. They used to take their home cooked food and after that they used to take MDM supplied by Bachat ghat. If taste of MDM was not good they used to throw it. Also, the quantity of MDM supplied to schools as per number of children was less than the number of children attended school.

## 8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

### **a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity**

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 35 sample schools (100%).



### **b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month**

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 35 sample schools.

### **c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized**

Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 35 sample schools.

### **d) Number of students availed MDM**

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of the 35 sample schools.

### **e) MDM daily menu**

MDM daily menu was displayed in all the 35 sample schools (100%).



### **(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school**

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 29 schools (83%), whereas in 06 schools (17%) MDM logo was not displayed.

## **9. TRENDS**

**Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>On the day of visit</b>
<b>i.</b>	<b>Enrollment (2011)</b>	6525
<b>ii</b>	<b>Enrollment (2012)</b>	6184
<b>iii</b>	<b>Enrollment (2013)</b>	6495
<b>iv.</b>	<b>No. of children attending the school on the day of visit</b>	5478
<b>iii.</b>	<b>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)</b>	5710
<b>iv</b>	<b>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)</b>	5394
<b>v.</b>	<b>No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)</b>	5710
<b>V1</b>	<b>No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day</b>	5283

As per the above figures 84% of the children attended schools against 2013 enrolment. 98.5% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the visit day was 96% respectively.

## **10. SOCIAL EQUITY**

**(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

In all the 35 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI.

**Table 7: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Yes</b>	0	0
<b>No</b>	35	100

## **11. Convergence with Other Schemes**

### **(i) SSA**

In all the 35 schools MDM had convergence with SSA.

### **(ii) School Health Programme**

#### **(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

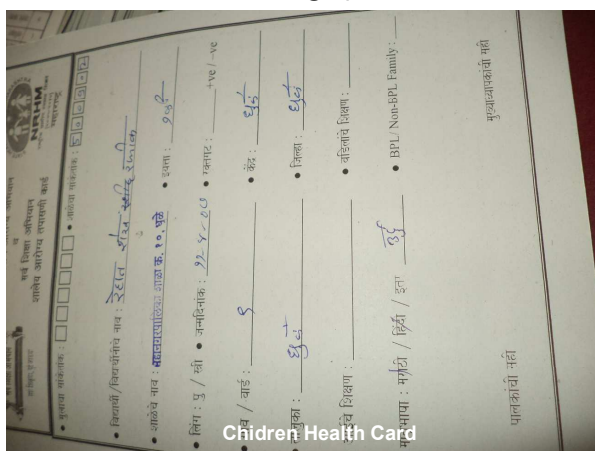
School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 28 schools (80%), whereas in 07 schools (20%) the same was not reported.

#### **(b) What is the frequency of health check-up?**

In all the 28 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

#### **( c) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**

In 29 schools (83%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through



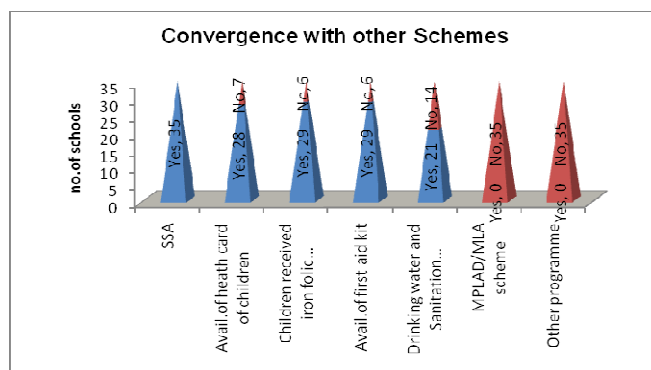
Medical and Health Department, whereas in 06 schools (17%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	83
No	06	17

#### **(d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 29 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was monthly in all the 29 sample schools (100%).



**(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?**

Out of 28 schools where school health card was maintained in 08 schools (29%) height and weight were mentioned in health card, whereas in 20 schools (71%) height and weight record of the children was not indicated in the school health card.

**(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?**

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

**(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.**

Instances of medical emergency had not been provided during the period of monitoring.

**(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools**

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 29 schools (83%), whereas in 06 schools (17%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

**(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening**

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 14 schools (40%), whereas in 21 schools (60%) dental & eye check-up was not included in the screening.

**(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error**

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 7 sample schools (20%), whereas in 28 sample schools (80%) the same was not reported.

**(k) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme**



(d) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme?

Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 21 schools (60%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 14 schools (40%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

**(I) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 35 sample schools (100%).

**(m) Any other Department/Scheme**

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme.

**12. INFRASTRUCTURE**

**1. Kitchen-cum-Store**

**a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**

**(i) Constructed and in use**

Pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed in 13 sample schools (37%). Out of 13 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 12 schools (92%). In one school namely Z.P. Primary School Vikharan.

**(ii) Constructed but not in use under**

In 01 school (8%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use.



### **(iii) Under construction**

Pucca kitchen shed cum store was under construction in 03 schools.

### **(iv) Sanctioned, but construction not started**

In 01 school Pucca kitchen shed cum store was sanctioned but construction work was not started.

### **(v) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed**

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under SSA civil works.

### **b. In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored?**

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store was not constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked either in open, or in classroom.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 18 schools (54.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 09 schools (27.3%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 06 schools (18.2%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in other places.

### **d) What is the kind of fuel used?**

In 33 schools (94%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 02 schools (6%) gas is used for MDM preparation.

### **e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?**

Since majority of the sample schools used firewood and hence there was no interruption in availability of MDM as firewood was easily available.

## **2. Kitchen devices**

### **i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils**

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 35 sample schools. Sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils

were either MDM department or school facility grant or community in the sample schools.

**ii) Whether eating plates etc are available in the school? Source of funding for eating plates?**

In 27 schools (77%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 08 schools eating plates for children taking MDM were not available. The source of funding for eating plates



was MDM department in 17 schools (63%), in 03 schools (11%) eating plates were provided under School Facility grant, in 06 schools eating plates were provided under School facility grant and in 01 school (4%) eating plates were provided by others.

**3. Availability of Storage bins**

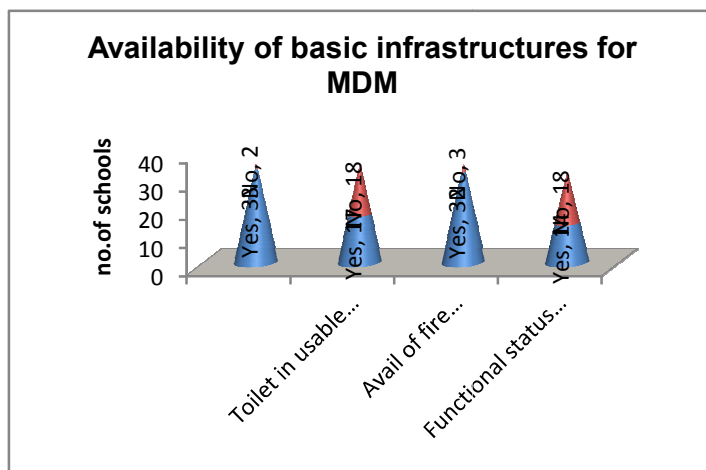
**(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement.**

In 29 schools (83%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 06 schools (17%) storage bins were not available.

**4. Toilets in the school**

**(i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls**

In 33 schools (94%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 02 schools (6%) separate toilets for the boys and girls



were not available.

**(ii) Are toilets usable?**

In 17 schools (49%) toilets were usable, whereas in 18 schools (51%) toilets were not usable.

**5. Availability of potable water**

**(i) Source of potable water in the school.**

Source of potable water in all the 35 schools (100%) was tap.

**6. Availability of fire extinguisher**

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 32 sample schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 14 schools (44%) out of 32 schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 18 schools (56%) the availability of the same was not reported.

**7. IT infrastructure available at school level**

**(a) Number of computers available in the school**

Computers were available in 28 sample schools (80%), whereas in 07 schools (20%) computers were not available.

**(b) Availability of internet connection**

In 02 schools (7%) internet connection was available out of 28 schools where computers were available, whereas in 26 schools (93%) internet connection was not available.

**(c) Using any IT enabled services (e-learning).**

In 01 school (4%) out of 28 schools where computers were available school was using IT enabled services, whereas in 27 sample schools (96%) use of IT enabled services was not reported.

### **13. SAFETY & HYGIENE**

#### **(i) General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene**

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 04 schools (11.4%), good in 11 schools (31.4%), in 18 schools (51.4%) the same was reported average and in 02 schools (5.7%) impact on safety was reported very poor. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 04 schools (11.4%), good in 09 schools (26%), in 19 schools (54%) the same was reported average and in 03 schools (9%) the same was reported poor. MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good in 05 schools (14%), good in 16 schools (46%) average in 13 schools (37%) and poor in 01 school (3%).

#### **ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating?**

In 10 schools (29%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, whereas in 32 schools (91%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

#### **iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?**

In 25 schools (71%) children took meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 10 schools (29%) children were not in order while taking MDM.

#### **iv. Conservation of water?**

Out of 35 schools where MDM was served to children, in 09 schools (26%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 26 schools (74%) the same was not followed.

#### **v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

In all the 21 schools where MDM was prepared in school cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.

## **14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **(i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayat /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation**

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 34 schools (97%), Gram Panchayat /SMC participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 05 schools (14%), in 09 schools (26%) monitoring MDM was weekly, in 06 schools(17%) monitoring MDM was fortnightly and in 15 schools (43%) monitoring MDM was monthly.

### **(ii)Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?**

No such roster is being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

### **(iii)Is any social audit mechanism in the school?**

No social audit had been reported in any school.

### **(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period**

In 03 schools (9%) no SMC meetings were held, in 18 schools (51%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held, in 10 schools (29%) 6 to 11 SMC meetings were held and in 04 schools (11%) 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.

### **(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?**

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 04 schools(13%) no discussion on MDM was held during SMC meeting, in 15 schools (47%) in one SMC meeting discussion on MDM was held. In 07 schools (22%) in two SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 01 school (3%) in three SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 02 schools (6%) in four SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 03 schools (9%) in six SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held.

## **15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

### **i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?**

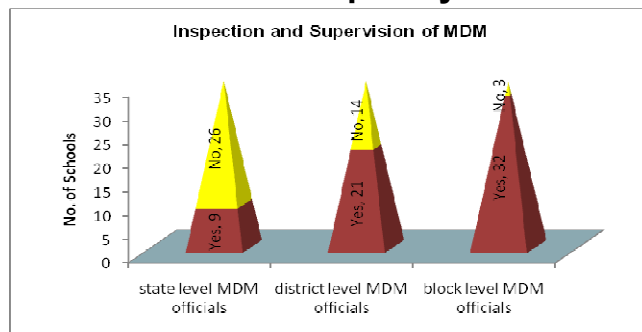
Inspection register was available in 32 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) inspection register was not available.

### **(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?**

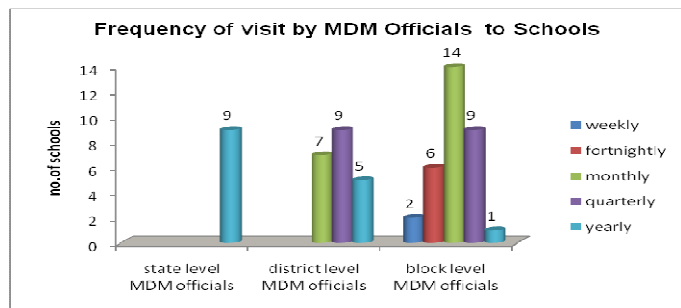
School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 35 sample schools (100%).

### **(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.**

Out of 35 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 09 schools (26%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 21 schools (60%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 32 schools (91%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency



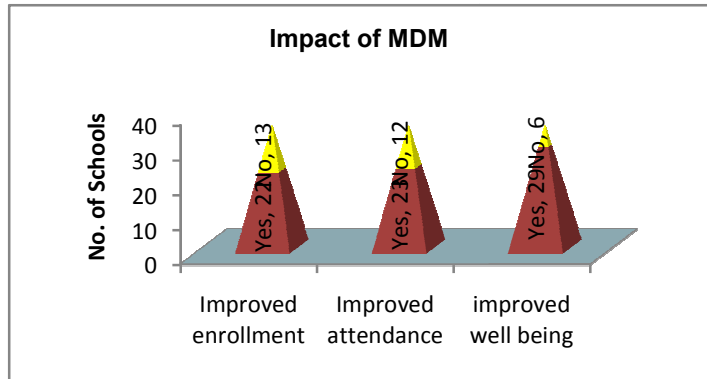
of state level MDM officials' inspection was yearly. The frequency of MDM state level officials was yearly in all the 09 schools (100%). The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was monthly in 07 schools (33%), quarterly in 09 schools (43%) and yearly in 05 schools (24%). The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was weekly in 02 schools (6%), fortnightly in 06 schools (19%), monthly in 14 schools (44%), quarterly in 09 schools (28%) and yearly in 01 school (3%).



## **16. IMPACT**

**i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?**

In 22 schools (63%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 23 schools (66%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in



schools and in 29 schools (83%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

**(ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?**

In 27 schools (77%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony.

## **17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

**(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?**

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

**(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?**

Not Applicable



### List of Schools - District Dhule

Sl.No.	School Name	Category of school	Sample Schools						
			Urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	Z.P. Primary School Amrishnagar Hol	PS	1				1		
2	Z.P. Primary School Sule	PS	1					1	
3	Z.P. Primary School Phagane Girls	PS	1						
4	Z.P. Primary School Methi	PS			1			1	
5	Z.P. Primary School Vikharan	PS					1	1	
6	M.N.P. Upper Primary School No. 8	UPS	1				1	1	
7	M.N.P. Primary School No. 47	PS							
8	M.N.P Primary School No. 43	PS							
9	Z.P. Primary School Phagane Boys	PS			1			1	
10	Z.P. Upper primary School Balapur	UPS						1	
11	Z.P. Upper primary School Dahyane	UPS						1	
12	M.N.P Primary School No. 64	PS					1		
13	M.N.P. Primary School No. 56	PS							
14	Z.P. Primary School Anjanvahir	PS						1	
15	M.N.P. Upper Primary School No. 20	UPS						1	
16	Z.P. Upper Primary School Untawad	UPS					1	1	
17	Z.P. Primary School Nawapada (J)	PS							
18	Z.P. Primary School Dapur	PS							
19	Z.P. Primary School Santgadage Nagar (B)	PS						1	
20	Z.P. Upper Primary School Mandal	UPS						1	
21	Z.P Primary School Nimgul	PS						1	
22	ZP Primary School Padalde			1					
23	Z.P Primary School Aarni			1					
24	M.N.P. Primary School No. 65	PS							
25	M.N.P. Primary School No. 28	PS					1		
26	M.N.P. Upper Primary School No. 10	UPS					1	1	
27	Z.P. Primary School Langhane	PS			1				
28	Z.P. Primary School Dahiwel Boys	PS					1		
29	Z.P. Primary School Balhane			1					
30	Z.P. Primary School Nandarde			1					
31	Z.P. Primary School Wadi Br.			1					
32	Z.P. Primary School Kundane (V)	PS							
33	Z.P. Primary School Deshshirwade	PS							
34	Z.P. Primary School Varkhede	PS							
35	M.N.P School No. 25	UPS	1						
36	Z.P. Primary School Brahamane	PS						1	
37	M.N.P. Upper Primary (Urdu) School No. 53	UPS	1					1	
38	Z.P. Primary School Kurukwade	PS			1				
39	Z.P. Upper Primary School Hadakhed	UPS						1	
40	M.N.P. Primary School No. 34	PS	1						
			<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIE	-	Alternative and Innovative Education
ACRs	-	Additional Classrooms
APC	-	Assistant Project Coordinator
BRC	-	Block Resource Centre
BRCF	-	Block Resource Centre Facilitator
CRC	-	Cluster Resource Centre
CWSN	-	Children with Special Need
CDECS	-	Centre for Development Communication & Studies
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DIET	-	District Institute of Education and Training
DPO	-	District Project Office
EGS	-	Education Guarantee Scheme
ECCE	-	Early Childhood Care and Education
GOR	-	Government of Rajasthan
JE	-	Junior Engineer
KGBV	-	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
MDMS	-	Mid Day Meal Scheme
MI	-	Monitoring Institute
NGOs	-	Non Government Organizations
NPEGEL		National Programme For Education of Girls at Elementary Level
OBCs	-	Other Backward Castes
OoSC	-	Out of School Children
PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
PRIs	-	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RTE Act	-	Right To Education Act
SCs	-	Scheduled Castes
SPO	-	State Project Office
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SSA	-	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STs	-	Scheduled Tribes
STCs	-	Special Training Centres
SFG	-	School Facility Grant
SCERT	-	State Council For Educational Research and Training
TLM	-	Teaching Learning Material



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
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No. MDM/2013-14/301

Date : 04/02/2014

To,

Dr. Upendra .K. Singh

Nodal Officer

Center for Development Communication & Studies, Jaipur.

**Sub : About First Half Yearly Monitoring Report**

**Ref :- Your vide letter CDECS/MHRD(SSA & MDM.MI)/  
2802/2014, dated 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2014**

With refrence to above letter, Draft report on 1<sup>st</sup> half yearly monitoring of 04 districts (Thane, Mumbai, Nasik, & Dhule ) for the period 01 April, 2013 to 30 September, 2013 under MDM has been received. We accept your findings and recommendation, you can finalize the report.

Thanking you,

  
(Mahaveer Mane)

Director  
Directorate of Primary Education,  
Maharashtra, Pune