



IInd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF

**Giri Institute of Development Studies,
Lucknow**

**On
MDM for the State of
Bihar**

Period: 1st October to 31st March 2014

Districts Covered

- 1. Patna (Rural)**
- 2. Patna (Urban)**
- 3. Samastipur**
- 4. Darbhanga**
- 5. Muzaffarpur**

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PREFACE

The National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education—NPNSPE i.e. National Mid Day Meal Scheme—(MDMS) was initiated by India in the year 1995. The programme was launched with a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving Nutritional levels among children and to have an important social values and foster equality as children learn to sit together and share a common meal. One can expect some erosion of caste prejudices and class inequality. The National Programme covered all schools of Government, Local bodies, Government Aided, AIE/EGS and Madarsas / Maktabas.

Mid-day Meal in Bihar is implemented with the joint efforts of the Government of India and state government. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow was commissioned by Ministry to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM in the selected districts of Bihar. We are thankful to Dr Amarjeet Singh, (IAS), Additional Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy and the Director, MDM, Shri Gaya Prasad. The survey for the present study was conducted during February 2014. The survey covered prescribed number of sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts Patna (Rural & Urban), Samastipur, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district of Bihar, as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India.

Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was separately monitored and evaluated. The Institute has prepared the present report in Patna (Rural & Urban), Samastipur, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district of Bihar the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in districts of Bihar.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Rahul Singh. IAS, Director MDM and State Project Director of Bihar Education Project Council for extending all possible support for present study. We are also thankful to OSD Shri Sanjay Singh for making all possible cooperation for data collection.

The credit of successful completion of task goes to the Director of the Institute Prof. Surindra Kumar who has created required research insight and atmosphere in the Institute for the same. I express my gratitude to him.

I feel obliged to my colleagues Prof. Fahimuddin and Dr. R. C. Tyagi for drafting the report for their respective districts and for their continuous support and suggestion while working for the final report. I am also thankful to the members of research team for their hard work in collecting and tabulating the data. My thanks are also due to Mr. Ajay kumar Singh, Ms. Nidhi Srivastava and Ms. Kavita Bisht, for assisting me in the drafting of the final report.

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

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District –I - Patna (Rural)
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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

Mid-day Meal is implemented as a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Government of Bihar. The Government of India implemented this scheme from 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students from government- and state-aided Primary Schools, from classes 1-5, who have minimum 80 percent attendance, were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice per month. However, it was observed that the benefits of the scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student-focused, the Supreme Court, in 2004, directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of 'cooked meal' in Primary Schools. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid-day meal scheme is also being implemented in the Upper Primary schools in the educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme has since been further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas too.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the State. The State Government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the Programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty, cooked food during the daily school interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The Government of India provides hundred grams (100 gms) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150 gms) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for Primary Schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in Upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for the arrangement of other materials. The Food Corporation of India ensures the availability of food grains. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in the kitchen shed on the school premises. Certain Voluntary Agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision has been made for a separate kitchen on the school

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

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Classes 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madarsa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving their nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop a tendency in the children to stay in school, especially during school-interval, and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To foster the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through co-eating and combined food preparation for the children belonging to different religions and castes and socio-economic backgrounds.

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

1.4 Methodology

A total number of 22 primary schools and 12 Upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Patna (Rural) district as decided by the Ministry.

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample Primary and Upper Primary schools in Patna (Rural) district:

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Patna (Rural) district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 34 schools, 22 are primary schools and 12 upper primary.

Table - 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Patna (Rural)

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper primary schools	Total
1	Danapur	5	4	9
2	Bihta	6	3	9
3	Punpun	4	3	7
4	Patna Sadar	7	2	9
Total		22	12	34

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Patna (Rural), Bihar

Table-1.2 depicts all 34-sample schools selected from Patna (Rural) district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as per the selection criteria, is represented in the sample.

Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Patna (Rural)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Dularpur	PS	Gender Gap and Flood Area
2	Mohammadpur	PS	SC
3	Khanpur	PS	Civil Work and Flood Area
4	Gyan Chak	PS	PTR and CWSN
5	Sraoda Nagar	PS	Gender Gap
6	Badhiyakol	PS	Flood Area
7	Banglapar Tola	PS	PTR and Flood Area
8	Machharpur Lai	PS	Urban Deprived, Gender Gap and Civil Work
9	Shukulpur	PS	Flood Area
10	Hanuman Chak	PS	PTR and Flood Area
11	Ramu Ismail	PS	PTR and SC
12	Fatepur	PS	Gender Gap, SC and CWSN
13	Nav Srijit Allauddin Chak	PS	CWSN and SC
14	Chandmari	PS	Civil Work and PTR
15	Bijlighar	PS	SC
16	Doghara Jhuggi Jhopali	PS	SC, PTR and Civil Work
17	Chakaram	PS	Gender Gap
18	Fathpur Ravidas Tola	PS	SC and CWSN
19	Raghuram Pur Tola	PS	Gender Gap and CWSN
20	JaUPSaut	PS	SC
21	Nav Srijit Lodipur	PS	Civil Work and SC
22	Khedalpura Jhuggi Jhopaoli	PS	PTR, SC and CWSN
23	Dumri	UPS	PTR, SC and CWSN
24	Alakhwarg	UPS	PTR, Gender Gap and CWSN
25	Palimarghat	UPS	SC
26	Chinimeel	UPS	Gender Gap and Computer
27	Ramji Chak	UPS	PTR, Gender Gap and CWSN
28	Utkarmik Fatehpur	UPS	Gender Gap

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
29	Lochna Masopur	UPS	PTR, SC
30	Raghav Pur	UPS	Gender Gap and CWSN
31	Sri Chander Kurjee	UPS	Gender Gap ,Computer and CWSN
32	Turha Toli	UPS	Gender Gap, SC and CWSN
33	Sadeso Pur	UPS	PTR and CWSN
34	Ganghara	UPS	Gender Gap, Flood area, Drop-Out and PTR

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Patna (Rural), Bihar

1.7 Tools

A well-structured was prepared to collect primary data from the selected schools. Separate schedules have been used for primary and upper primary schools.

1.8 Conclusion

A total of 22 primary and 12 upper primary schools were selected in Patna (Rural) district of Bihar for monitoring and evaluation of MDM. The selection of sample schools was based on the criterion listed above. The location of the sample schools has been shown above. The data collection was done through the questionnaire developed exclusively for the survey.

Chapter-II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Supply of Food Grains:

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been examined. It was found that 90.91 percent primary and 91.67 percent upper primary schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in 90.91 percent primary and 91.67 percent upper primary schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all primary and upper primary schools (Table: 2.1). In all the schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

Table-2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

S.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	20(90.91)	2(9.09)	11(91.67)	1(8.33)
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	20(90.91)	2(9.09)	11(91.67)	1(8.33)
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	No Arrangement		No Arrangement	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		22 (100.0)		12 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.2 Timely Release of Funds:

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly at State-, District- and Block-level in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table-2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)	12(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.3 Cost of Cooking Received:

It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance. As shown in Table-2.3, it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all schools.

Table-2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	Days	-
		Months	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	22(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)	12(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.4 Information Regarding Cooks:

It was found that in sample primary schools and upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the VEC-appointed cook-cum-helper. In 63.64 percent primary and 66.67 percent upper primary schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid mainly via Cheque and was a regular exercise in a large number of cases. Majority of the cooks were OBC, as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cooks is available in all primary and upper primary schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all primary and upper primary schools imparts training to the cooks.

Medical check-up of the cooks was done in 65.31 primary and 80.95 upper primary schools.

Table-2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		14(63.64)	8(66.67)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	5(10.20)	6(11.54)
		Female	44(89.80)	36(88.46)
		Total	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	- (0.00)	- (0.00)
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	- (0.00)	- (0.00)
		By Cheque	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
		No	- (0.00)	- (0.00)
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	17(34.69)	11(26.19)
		2. ST	3(6.12)	(0.00)
		3 .OBC	26(53.06)	31(73.81)
		4 .Minority	3(6.12)	(0.00)
		5. Others(GEN)	(0.00)	(0.00)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
		No	(0.00)	(0.00)
9.	If Yes, modules are provided to the cooks	Yes	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
		No	(0.00)	(0.00)

10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
		No	(0.00)	(0.00)
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
		CRC	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Any other	(0.00)	(0.00)
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	49(100.0)	42(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		NA	NA
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	32(65.31)	34(80.95)
		No	17(34.69)	8(19.05)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

2.5 Regularity in Serving Meal:

It was found that in 90.91 percent primary and 91.97 percent upper primary schools, hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a regular basis. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM register. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerned school (Table-2.5).

Table-2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal		20(90.91)	2(9.09)	11(91.67)	1(8.33)
2.	If No, then in three months how much days food not served	1 st (Nov)	1-8	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-
			15-24	2(100.0)	1(100.0)	
		2 nd Dec	1-8	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-
			15-24	2(100.0)	1(100.0)	
		3 rd Jan	1-8	-	-	-
			8-15	1(50.00)	-	-
			15-24	1(50.00)	1(100.0)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food					
	Nov.	Food grains not available	2(100.00)		1(100.00)	
	Dec.	Food grains not available	2(100.00)		1(100.00)	
	Jan.	Food grains not available	2(100.00)		1(100.00)	
	Total No. of Schools		2(100.00)		1(100.00)	
			22(100.00)		12(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Patna (Rural), Bihar.

2.6 Quality and Quantity of Menu:

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that either normal or good quality of food was given in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. Most of these schools are serving MDM in sufficient quantity to each student. It was found that all selected primary schools and all upper primary schools were providing prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. 22 primary schools and 12 upper primary schools were checked 75.00 percent primary school and 90.90 percent upper primary provided good quality of MDM while 25.00 primary school and 10.10 percent upper primary school provide normal meals to their children. All students receive sufficient quantity of meals. Table-2.6

Table-2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

S.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1.	Quality of meal	Good	15(75.00)	10(90.90)
		Normal	5(25.00)	1(10.10)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	20(100.0)	11(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student UPS)	20(100.0)	11(100.0)	
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30 gram/student UPS)	20(100.0)	11(100.0)	
5.	Iron Ayodeen mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	20(100.0)	11(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	20(100.0)	11(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)	20(100.0)	11(100.0)	
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)	20(100.0)	11(100.0)	
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons	-	-	
Total No. of Schools		22(100.0)	12(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.7 Variety of Menu:

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all primary and upper primary schools. 90.91 percent primary and all upper primary schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. 90.91 percent school primary and 91.67 percent upper primary schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients from which they get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table-2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at School noticeable place `	Yes	20(90.91)	12(100.0)
		No	2(9.09)	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	19(95.00)	12(100.0)
		No	1(5.00)	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	20(90.91)	11(91.67)
		No	2(9.09)	1(8.33)
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	20(90.91)	11(91.67)
		No	2(9.09)	1(8.33)
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	20(90.91)	11(91.67)
		No	2(9.09)	1(8.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.8 Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009:

It has been found that all primary and upper primary schools received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in the school. In the last month 24071 students of sampled primary schools and 29223 students of sampled upper primary schools have taken lunch. Daily menu has been displaced on notice board in all primary and upper primary schools. Display of MDM Logo was found in 13.64 percent primary and 41.67 percent upper primary schools as revealed by Table-2.8.

Table-: 2.8 Display of information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the School level at prominent place

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
		Rice	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use	22(100.0)	12(100.0)	
3	Last month how many student take MDM	24071	29223	
4	Daily Menu	22(100.0)	12(100.0)	
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building	3(13.64)	5(41.67)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.9 Distribution of MDM:

The number of students of primary and upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sampled schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 3035 students were enrolled in 22 sample primary and 3846 were enrolled in 11 sampled upper primary schools of Patna (Rural) district. On the day of visit 61.38 percent children of primary schools and 56.47 percent children of upper primary schools were present in the school. In both types of schools all children were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit.

Table-2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	3035(100.0)	3846(100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	1863(61.38)	2172(56.47)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	1863(100.0)	2172(100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1863(100.0)	2172(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.10 Discrimination in Cooking:

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of Patna (Rural) district. It has been observed that all primary and upper primary schools observe no gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement as Table-2.10 shows.

Table-2.10: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Seating arrangement in Que	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Que	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)
Total No. of schools		22(100.00)		12(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.11 Health Cards and Health Check:

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that in all primary and upper primary schools health card was maintained. One time health checkup in a year was done in 55.00 primary schools and 58.34 percent upper primary schools. Twice Health checkup was done in 45.00 percent in primary school and 41.66 percent upper primary schools. As table 2.11 shows that 90.91 percent student of primary school and 100 percent upper primary school gave micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines were given 40.00 percent by ANM, 55.00 percent by health department and 5.00 percent by teacher in primary school. In case of upper primary school these medicines were administered 60.00 by ANM and 40.00 percent by health department. 90.91 percent primary and 100.0 percent upper primary school maintain health records of their children and indicate it in the school health card. 81.82 percent primary school and all upper primary school maintain first aid medical kit in the school. 54.55 percent primary and 66.67 percent upper primary school have facility of dental and eye checkup. In 90.91 percent primary schools and all upper primary schools gave micronutrients medicine periodically to their children as shown in Table 2.11.

Table-2.11 Health Cards, Health Check

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		20(90.91)	2(9.09)	12(100.0)	-	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	11(55.00)		7(58.34)		
		Two time	9(45.00)		5(41.66)		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	20(90.91)	2(9.09)	12(100.0)	-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	8(40.00)		5(41.67)	
			2. Health Dept.	11(55.00)		4 (33.33)	
			3. Teacher	1(5.00)		3(25.00)	
		How many time	1 time	12 (60.00)		6(50.00)	
			2 time	8(40.00)		6(50.00)	
			3 time	-		-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		20(90.91)	2(9.09)	12(100.0)	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	-	-	-	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		18(81.82)	4(18.18)	12(100.0)	-	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		12(54.55)	10(45.45)	8(66.67)	4(33.33)	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	12(100.0)	-	8(100.0)	
Total No. of school			22(100.0)		12(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.12 Drinking Water and Sanitation:

As table 2.12 shows that in 90.91 percent primary and all upper primary school have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Patna (Rural) district. In 10.00 percent primary school water was available through tap, 95.00 percent through India Marka Hand Pump and 5.00 percent through jet

pumps. In case of upper primary school 33.33 percent water was available through taps and 66.67 percent through hand pumps. Among all the funding agencies maximum water supply was done by SSA scheme in both categories of schools.

Table-:2.12 Drinking water and Sanitation

S.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	20(90.91)	2(9.09)	12(100.0)	(0.00)
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	2(10.00)		4(33.33)
		India Marka Hand pump	19(95.00)		8(66.67)
		Jet Pump	1(5.00)		2(16.67)
3.	Which scheme	MPLADS	(0.00)		2(14.28)
		MLA Fund	4(18.18)		2(14.28)
		SSA Scheme	10(45.45)		8(57.14)
		Other	8(36.36)		2(14.28)
Total No. of School		22(100.0)		12(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.13 Ceasefire Available in School:

According to information it was found that 18.18 percent sampled primary schools and 50.00 percent upper primary schools have ceasefire as shown in Table 2.13.

Table-:2.13 Ceasefire Available in School

S.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	4(18.18)	18(81.82)	6(50.00)	6(50.00)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	Mahaveer (Water type fire existing wisher gas cartridge) 9 liter			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.14 Kitchen Devices:

The general information of kitchen devices available in the schools is shows that cooking utensils were available in all sample primary and in all upper primary schools of

Patna (Rural) district. 22.73 percent primary school and 33.33 percent upper primary school were funded for kitchen devices through kitchen device fund and 77.27 percent of primary school and 66.27 are funded through MME. Cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices are funded 75 percent in primary and 62.50 percent in upper primary schools through MME and 25 percent in primary and 37.50 percent upper primary schools through MDM and other sources.

Table: - 2.14 Kitchen Devices

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		22(100.0)	0(0.00)	12(100.0)	0(0.00)
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sensibly	11(50.0)		9(75.0)	
		Partial	11(50.0)		3(25.0)	
		None	-		-	
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	5(22.73)		4(33.33)	
		MME	17(77.27)		8(66.67)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other	-		-	
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		12(54.55)	10(45.45)	8(66.67)	4(33.33)
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		9(75.00)	3(25.00)	5(62.50)	3(37.50)
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	9(75.00)		5(62.50)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other MDM Scheme	3(25.00)		3(37.50)	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		12(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

.2.15 Infrastructure of Kitchen:

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and upper primary schools in Patna (Rural) district was analyzed. It was found that 40.91 percent in sampled primary and 83.33 percent upper primary schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen cum store was available in 66.67 percent primary schools and 90.00 percent in upper primary schools while only kitchen was available in 33.33 percent primary and 10 percent upper primary schools and all of them were used.

In 33.33 percent primary and 8.33 percent upper primary schools kitchen was constructed under MDM scheme as shown in Table-2.15. In 66.67 percent primary and 75.0 upper primary schools kitchen cum store was constructed through SSA scheme. 30.77 percent primary schools and all upper primary school prepared MDM in additional room. 66.67 percent primary school prepared food in open fields. All primary and upper primary schools have kitchen away from school and their food is prepared firewood.

Table-2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	UPS	
	Kitchens are available		9(40.91)	10(83.33)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	6(66.67)	9(90.0)	
		Kitchen	3(33.33)	1(10.0)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	6(100.0)	9(100.0)	
		Kitchen	3(100.0)	1(100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	(0.00)	(0.00)
			Kitchen	3(33.33)	1(8.33)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	6(66.67)	9(75.0)
			Kitchen	(0.00)	(0.00)
(c)	Constructed but not in use		(0.00)	(0.00)	
(d)	Under construction		3(13.64)	(0.00)	
(e)	Sanctioned, but not started		4(18.18)	1(8.33)	
(f)	Not sanctioned		6(27.27)	1(8.33)	
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	4(30.77)	2(100.0)	
		Open field	9(69.23)	(0.00)	
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	6(27.27)	9(75.00)	
		Kitchen	3(13.63)	1(8.33)	
		Additional Room	13(59.09)	2(16.67)	
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	6(66.67)	9(90.0)	
		Kitchen	3(33.33)	1(10.0)	
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		9(100.0)	10(100.0)	
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	22(100.0)	12(100.0)	
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		1(4.55)	(0.00)	
	Total No. of School		22(100.0)	12(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.16 Availability of Cover Drum:

72.73 percent primary schools and all upper primary school have cover to protect the food grains. These cover drums were made available 37.50 percent through SSA and 62.50 percent through M.M.E scheme in primary school. In case of upper primary schools 33.33 percent was available through SSA and 66.67 percent through MME scheme in Patna (Rural) district.

Table 2.16: Availability of Cover Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school	16(72.73)	6(27.27)	12(100.0)	-
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	6 (37.50)	4 (33.33)	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	10 (62.50)	8 (66.67)	
	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		12 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.17 Availability of Toilets:

It was found that in 59.09 per cent primary schools and all upper primary schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. 61.54 percent primary schools and all upper primary school use toilets properly. 54.55 percent primary school and 66.67 percent upper primary schools have common toilets and all of them are used properly.

Table- :2.17 Availability of toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	13(59.09)	9(40.91)	12(100.0)	-
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	8(61.54)	5(38.46)	12(100.0)	-
3	Is there available common toilet	12(54.55)	10(45.45)	8(66.67)	4(33.33)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	12(100.0)	-	8(100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	22(100.0)		12(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.18 IT Infrastructure (computer) in school:

As table 2.18 indicates that only 16.67 percent upper primary schools have IT infrastructure in school while others lack it.

Table- :2.18 IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	22(100.0)	2(16.67)	10(83.33)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-	-	6	-
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	2(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	2(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.19 Safety and Hygiene:

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and upper primary schools. As table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 31.82 per cent of primary and 50.00 percent in upper primary schools. Safety was good in 18.18 per cent in primary and 41.67 percent in upper primary schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 22.73 per cent primary and 41.67 percent in upper primary schools. Environment was satisfactory in 63.64 percent PS and 50 percent ups. Safety level was satisfactory in 72.73 percent in primary and 50 percent upper primary schools.

Table-2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	7(31.82)	14(63.64)	1(4.55)	6(50.00)	6(50.00)	-
2	Safety	4(18.18)	16(72.73)	2(9.09)	5(41.67)	6(50.00)	1(8.33)
3	Hygiene	5(22.73)	15(68.18)	2(9.09)	5(41.67)	7(58.33)	-
4	Total No. of School	22(100.0)			12(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.20 Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices:

In all primary and upper primary schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Children were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in 86.36 primary school and 91.67 percent upper primary schools. In 72.23 percent primary school and 83.33 percent upper primary schools children were awarded about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all primary and 91.67 per cent upper primary schools as shown in Table-2.20.

Table-2.20: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	19(86.36)	3(13.64)	11(91.67)	1(8.33)
3	Conservation of water in school	16(72.73)	6(27.27)	10(83.33)	2(16.67)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	22(100.0)	-	11(91.67)	1(8.33)
5	Total No. of School	22(100.0)		12(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.21 Serving Meal to students before tasting:

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers, SMC and Parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all primary and upper primary schools. It was tasted infrequently by SMC in 90.90 percent in primary schools and all upper primary schools. It was tasted rarely by parents in all primary and upper primary schools.

Table- : 2.21 Before serving meal to students by whom tasted

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	2(9.09)	20(90.91)	-	12(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.22 Community Participation and Awareness:

72.73 percent parents of primary schools and 75.00 percent of upper primary schools Supervised MDM daily and found satisfactory. In case of SMC/VECs it was 77.27percent in primary and 66.67 percent in upper primary schools. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 68.18 percent primary and 75 percent upper primary school.

Table-2.22: Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			UPS		
		Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	3(13.64)	2(9.09)	-	1(8.33)	1(8.33)	-
2	Satisfactory	16(72.73)	17(77.27)	15(68.18)	9(75.00)	8(66.67)	9(75.00)
3	None	3(13.64)	3(13.64)	7(31.82)	2(16.67)	3(25.00)	3(25.00)
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	3(13.64)	2(9.09)	1(4.55)	1(8.33)	1(8.33)	-
2	Satisfactory	19(86.36)	20(90.91)	17(77.27)	10(83.33)	10(83.33)	9(75.00)
3	None	-	-	4(18.18)	1(8.33)	1(8.33)	3(25.00)
4	Total No. of school	22(100.00)			12(100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.23 Awareness about MDM:

It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 54.55 percent primary schools and 75.00 percent in upper primary schools. Table 2.23 shows that all schools have social audit mechanism in the school.

Table-2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	12(54.55)	10(45.45)	9(75.00)	3(25.00)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	22(100.0)	0(0.00)	12(100.0)	0(0.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.24 SMC/VEC meetings:

As table 2.24 explains that SMC/VECs meeting monitoring time was once or twice in 22.27 percent primary schools and 25 percent upper primary schools thrice or four times was in 45.45 percent primary schools and 50.00 percent upper primary schools and meeting 5 and above times was 27.27 percent primary schools and 25 percent upper primary schools for MDM related discussion was for once or twice in 45 percent primary schools and 41.67 percent upper primary schools for three to four times was in 54.55 percent primary schools and 58.33 percent upper primary school. No meetings were held for 5 times and above in case of primary and upper primary schools.

Table-:2.24 SMC/VEC meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				UPS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of SMC/ VEC meeting till monitoring time	6(22.27)	10(45.45)	6(27.27)	22(100.0)	3(25.00)	6(50.00)	3(25.00)	12(100.0)
2.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting to MDM related discussion	10(45.45)	12(54.55)	0(0.00)	22(100.0)	5(41.67)	7(58.33)	0(0.00)	12(100.0)
	Total No. of school	22(100.0)				12(100.0)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.25 Inspection & Supervision:

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 81.82 percent primary schools and in 91.67 percent upper primary schools of the district. Inspection Register was available at school level in 72.73 per cent primary schools and 83.33 per cent at upper primary school level. It has been found that 86.36 percent primary and 66.67 percent upper primary schools have received fund under MME component.

Table-2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	16(72.73)	6(27.27)	10(83.33)	2(16.67)
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	19(86.36)	3(13.64)	8(66.67)	4(33.33)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	18(81.82)	4(18.18)	11(91.67)	1(8.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.26 Inspection and Supervision of MDM (Multiple Responses):

Regular inspection of the MDM food was be done in 81.82 per cent primary and in 91.67 per cent upper primary schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, BDO, Pradhan, MDM Co-ordinator, CRC Co-ordinator, BRCP, DPO and VEC. As table 2.26 shows that in case of primary school maximum inspection and supervision were done by CRC coordinator and for upper primary school it was mostly by CRC co-ordinator in Patna (Rural) district. There were no state level and tehsil level inspecting authorities. Maximum inspection were made by block level authorities in primary and upper primary school. Mostely this inspection was made oftenly in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for menu based food and told about cleanliness in 36.36 percent primary school and 41.67 percent upper primary school for quality of food provided by MDM authorities remarked 18.18 percent in primary school and 33.33 percent in upper primary school. (See annexure 2.26).

Table: -2.26 Inspections and Supervision of MDM (Multiple Responses)

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		18(81.82)	11(91.67)
2	Inspection by	BEO	6(27.27)	7(58.33)
		BDO	0(0.00)	1(8.33)
		Pradhan	0(0.00)	2(16.67)
		MDM Co-ordinator	8(36.36)	6(50.00)
		CRC coordinator	11(50.00)	5(41.67)
		BRCP	3(13.64)	4(33.33)
		DPO	2(9.09)	1(8.33)
		VEC	1(4.55)	1(8.33)
3	Inspecting authority	State level	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
		District	2(9.09)	1(8.33)
		Tehsil	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
		Block	17(77.27)	11(91.67)
		CRC	11(50.00)	8(66.67)
		Other	1(4.55)	7(58.33)
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
		Weekly	3(13.64)	5(41.67)
		Fortnightly	3(13.64)	6(33.33)
		Monthly	7(31.82)	6(33.33)
		Often	18(81.82)	10(83.33)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & told about cleanliness.	8(36.36)	5(41.67)
		2) Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	4(18.18)	4(33.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.27 Impact of MDM:

As indicated in table 2.27 impact of MDM in all primary and upper primary school has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table-2.27 Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
		Attendance of student	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	22(100.0)	12(100.0)
2	Total No. of School		22(100.0)	12(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.28 Social Harmony:

In all primary and upper primary schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that there is no other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table-:2.28 Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

As table 2.29 indicates that all primary and upper primary school have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and the district/block and school have toll free number.

Table-:2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	22(100.0)	-	12(100.0)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.30 Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation:

The investigators opined that monitoring and evaluation of MDM team should be regular in 77.27 percent primary schools and 83.33 percent upper primary schools. Use of wheat should be increased in all categories of schools. LPG should be used for cooking in all primary and upper primary schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 68 percent primary and 75 percent upper primary schools in Patna (Rural) districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

Table-2.30: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	17(77.27)	10(83.33)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	20(90.91)	11(91.67)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	18(81.82)	12(100.00)
4	Use of Green Vegetable must be used in MDM	15(68.18)	9(75.00)
	Total No. of School	22(100.0)	12(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 2-23 February, 2014. The survey covered 22 Primary schools and 12 Upper Primary schools in the Patna (Rural) district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- 20 sample primary schools and 11 upper primary schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was timely release of MDM funds from state, district and the block.
- All the sample primary and upper primary schools reported to have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- It was found that in all 20 sample primary schools and 11 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.
- MDM was cooked by VEC appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the banks.

- Discrimination was not found in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in schools and all schools followed the menu.
- MDM logo was displayed on only 3 primary and 5 upper primary school buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in 15 primary and 10 upper primary schools; while the quality was 'Normal' in 5 primary and 1 upper primary schools.
- Health card of students were maintained in 20 primary and 12 upper primary schools. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through India Mark II hand pumps was found in almost all primary and upper primary schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 9 primary and 10 upper primary Schools. In all the sample primary and upper primary schools, food was cooked using firewood.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all primary and upper primary schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 16 primary and 12 upper primary schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 13 primary and 12 upper primary schools.
- The IT infrastructure was available in only 2 upper primary schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in all primary and upper primary schools.

- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The number of VEC meetings relating to MDM was not frequent.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on monthly basis covered in 18 primary and 11 upper primary schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active and it has a toll free number.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and upper primary schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all 22 primary and 12 upper primary schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were not found to be positive.

Annexure

Table:- 2.3

No Food Grains Facility in School	
1	Nov Shrijit P.S Allauden Chak Block- Punpun
2	P.S Khanpur Block- Patna Sadar
1	M.S Shri Chand Khurjee, Block- Patna Sadar

Table: - 2.5

No Regularity in Serving Meal	
1	Nov Shrijit P.S Allauden Chak Block- Punpun
2	P.S Khanpur Block- Patna Sadar
1	M.S Shri Chand Khurjee, Block- Patna Sadar

Table:- 2.11

No Health Cards and Health Check	
1	P.S. Mohamadpur Jhuggi Jhopadi, Bihta (PS)
2	P.S. Doghda Jhuggi Jhopadi, Bihta (PS)

Table:- 2.15

No pucca kitchen shed-cum-store in school	
1	P.S. Shridha Nagar, Danapur
2	P.S. Badhiya Kala, Punpun
3	P.S. Bijli Ghar, Bihta
4	P.S. JaUPSaut, Danapur
5	Nav Shrijit P.S. Lodhipur, Punpun
6	P.S. Ramu Ismile, Bihta
7	P.S. Banglapar Tola, Danapur
8	P.S. Dularpur, Punpun
9	P.S. Gyanchak, Patna Sadar
10	P.S. Mohammadpur Jhuggi-Jhopadi, Bihta
11	P.S. Doghda Jhuggi-Jhopadi, Bihta
12	P.S. Chandmari (west), Danapur
13	P.S. Khanpur, Patna Sadar
14	UPS Turha Toli, Danapur
15	UPS Sadeesopur, Bihta

Table:- 2.15

Interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG on any day	
1	P.S. Khanpur, Patna Sadar

Table:- 2.17

No Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	
1	P.S. Machalpurlai, Bihta
2	P.S. Gyanchak, Patna Sadar
3	P.S. Shukulpur, Patna Sadar
4	P.S. Hanumanchak, Patna Sadar
5	P.S. Ramusmile, Bihta
6	P.S. Allauddin Chok, Punpun
7	P.S. Fatehpur, Patna Sadar
8	Navshrijit PS, Lodhipur, Punpun
9	P.S. Khedalpura Jhuggi Jhopari,
Common toilets are not available	
1	P.S. Dularpur, Punpun
2	P.S. Gyanchak, Patna Sadar
3	P.S. Shridhanagar, Danapur
4	P.S. Badhiya Kol, Punpun
5	P.S. Allauddin Chok, Punpun
6	P.S. Chandmari (West), Danapur
7	P.S. Dhogra Jhuggi Jhopari, Bihta
8	P.S. Chakaram, Patna Sadar
9	Navshrijit PS, Lodhipur, Punpun
10	P.S. Khadelpura, Jhuggi Jhopari,
UPS	
1	Urdu Madhya Vidhayala, Paimarghat, Punpun
2	Lochana Masopur, Punpun
3	Ghaghra,
4	Dumari, Punpun

Table:- 2.25

Inspection Register not available at school level	
1	Govt. SC PS, Fatehpur, Patna Sadar
2	P.S. Chandmari, Danapur
3	P.S. Hanuman Chak, Patna Sadar
4	P.S. Ramu Ismile, Bihta
5	P.S. Dhoghara Ghughai Jhopadi, Bihta
6	Navsrijeet PS, Alluddin Chak, Punpun
7	Urdu Madhya Vidhayala Paimar Ghat, Punpun
8	UPS Lochana Mashaupur, Punpun

Schools did not receive any funds under MME component	
1	PS Fatehpur, Ravidas Tola, Patna Sadar
2	P.S. Chandmari, Danapur
3	Navsrijeet PS, Alluddin Chak, Punpun
4	Utkramit UPS Fatehpur, Patna Sadar
5	Govt. UPS Alakhwarg, Danapur
6	UPS Shrichand Khurgi, Patna Sadar
7	UPS Sadishopur, Bihta
No regular inspections of MDM	
1	Govt. SC PS, Fatehpur, Patna Sadar
2	P.S. Chandmari, Danapur
3	PS Gyanchak, Patha Sadar
4	Navsrijeet PS, Alluddin Chak, Punpun
5	UPS Shrichand Khurgi, Patna Sadar

Table:- 2.28

No Regular inspection of the MDM food	
1	PS Gyanchak, Patha Sadar
2	Navsrijeet PS, Alluddin Chak, Punpun
3	Chandmari (West) Danapur
4	Govt. SC PS, Fatehpur, Patna Sadar
5	UPS Shrichand Khurgi, Patna Sadar

District –II – Patna (Urban)
(Prof. B.K.Bajpai)

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Chapter-I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

Mid-day Meal is implemented as a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Government of Bihar. The Government of India implemented this scheme from 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students from government- and state-aided Primary Schools, from classes 1-5, who have minimum 80 percent attendance, were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice per month. However, it was observed that the benefits of the scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student-focused, the Supreme Court, in 2004, directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of 'cooked meal' in Primary Schools. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid-day meal scheme is also being implemented in the Upper Primary schools in the educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme has since been further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas too.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the State. The State Government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the Programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty, cooked food during the daily school interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The Government of India provides hundred grams (100 gms) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150 gms) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for Primary Schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in Upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for the arrangement of other materials. The Food Corporation of India ensures the availability of food grains. Certain Voluntary Agencies have been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision has been made for a separate kitchen on the school premises. Strict

monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for the desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

1.4 Methodology

The total number of 22 primary schools and 18 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Patna (Urban) District as decided by the State/Central Ministry.

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Patna (Urban) District:

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample from Patna (Urban) district as shown in Table-1.1.

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Patna (Urban)

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Total
1	Mahendru	6	4	10
2	Patna City	4	6	10
3	Gardni Bagh;	4	6	10
4	Malsalami	8	2	10
	Total	22	18	40

Source: Office of BSA, District Patna Urban, Bihar

1.7 School Wise List of Sample Schools

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 40 sample schools selected from Patna Urban district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as per the selection criteria, is represented in the sample.

Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Bari Pahari	PS	SC, Civil Work and CWSN
2	Jagjeevan Nagar	PS	Drop-Out and SC
3	Baijnath Adarsh	PS	Proportion of SC
4	Sardar Patel, Golambba	PS	Slum Area, CWSN and SC
5	Pirdamariya	PS	Proportion of SC
6	Kanya Mahabeer Sthan Park	PS	Civil Work and CWSN
7	Jhuggi Jhopadi Begampur	PS	Proportion of SC
8	Porandarpur	PS	Gender Gap
9	Nakhash	PS	Civil Work, SC and Slum Area
10	Chiraiya Tad	PS	CWSN
11	Urdu Chowk Shikarpur	PS	Slum Area and Minority
12	Lalimli	PS	Civil Work
13	Ambedkar Nagar (Jhuggi Jhopadi)	PS	Gender Gap
14	Mamodi Chak	PS	Drop out
15	Harijan Dujra	PS	Gender Gap and SC
16	Nand Nagar	PS	
17	Kaimashikoh	PS	PTR and SC
18	Kanya Newati Tola	PS	Proportion of SC
19	Shiv Puri	PS	PTR and Gender gap
20	Khazoor Banna	PS	Proportion of SC
21	Jagdev Path	PS	Drop out and SC
22	Indra Puri	PS	Drop out
23	Balak Begampur	UPS	CWSN and Civil Work
24	Kanya Adalatganj	UPS	Gender Gap and CWSN
25	Heer Chak	UPS	Civil Work, PTR and Gender Gap
26	Shastri Nagar	UPS	Computer and Gender Gap
27	Chaudhri Tola	UPS	Gender Gap
28	Digha	UPS	PTR and Gender Gap
29	B.M.P-S (Bihar Military Police)	UPS	Drop out ,PTR and Gender Gap
30	Kumhrar	UPS	CWSN , SC and Civil Work
31	Adarsh Kanya Yarpur	UPS	Drop out and PTR
32	Kanya Musallhpur	UPS	Gender Gap
33	Pahari	UPS	CWSN ,PTR and Gender Gap
34	Satichaura	UPS	Civil Work, PTR and CWSN
35	Punai Chak	UPS	Computer and CWSN
36	Said Pur	UPS	Gender Gap

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
37	Rajbanshi Nagar	UPS	Drop out and SC
38	Bahadur Pur	UPS	Drop out
39	Raibagh	UPS	Civil Work and PTR
40	Balak Musallhpur	UPS	PTR and Gender Gap

Source: Office of BSA, District Patna Urban, Bihar

1.8 Tools

A well-structured schedule with (no. of questions) open-/close-ended questions was prepared to collect primary data from the selected schools. Separate schedules have been used for primary and upper primary schools.

1.9 Conclusion

A total of 22 primary and 18 upper primary schools were selected in Patna (Urban) district of Bihar for monitoring and evaluation of MDM. The selection of sample schools was based on the criterion listed above. The location of the sample schools has been shown above. The data collection was done through the questionnaire developed exclusively for the survey.

Chapter-II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Supply of Food Grains:

The study area reveals that out of 22 sampled primary and 18 upper primary schools, presently food is cooked in only 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools. MDM is not available in the remaining 8 primary and 11 upper primary schools because the supply of cooked food to these schools, which was through a centralized kitchen, has been stopped since last three months. Thereafter, preparation of MDM on the school premises of these schools could not be started so far. Hence the regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools where MDM is cooked has been examined.

It is evident through field study that food grains facility available in schools within one month is only 42.85 percent in primary and 28.57 percent in upper primary sample schools of the district. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in 42.85 percent primary and 28.57 percent upper primary schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all primary and upper primary schools (Table: 2.1). In all the schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

Table: - 2.1 Food Grains Facility in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	6(42.85)	8(57.14)	2(28.57)	5(71.43)
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	6(42.85)	8(57.14)	2(28.57)	5(71.43)
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	No Arrangement		No Arrangement	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ mark - grade A	14(100.0)	-	7(100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?	14(100.0)	-	7(100.0)	-
	Total No. of Schools.	22(100.00)		18(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.2 Timely Release of Funds

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly at State-, District- and Block-level in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table-2.2: Timely release of funds

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
	Total No. of schools	22(100.00)	18(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

2.3 Cost of Cooking Received

As shown in Table 2.3 all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance. The Table also shows that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all schools.

Table-2.3: Cost of Cooking Received by Schools

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)	-
2	How much delay cooking cost	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	3		3	
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme		No arrangement (MDM not cooked)		No arrangement (MDM not cooked)	
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-	-	-
		By Cheque	-	-	-	-
		E-Transfer	22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)	-
Total No. of schools		22(100.00)		18(100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.4 Information Regarding Cooks

Information was collected regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools of Patna Urban district. It was found that in 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the SMC-appointed cook-cum-helper. In 100 percent primary and upper primary schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. All the cooks in Primary Schools and 96.97 percent cooks in Upper Primary Schools were females. The salary of the cooks was Rs. 1000/ per month The salary of the cooks was paid via Cheque and was a regular exercise in all the cases. Majority of the cooks were OBCs, closely followed by SCs, as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cooks is available in all primary and upper primary schools. This module is provided to 92.86 percent cooks from primary and 71.43 cooks from Upper Primary schools. The MDM Coordinator in all primary and upper primary schools imparts training to the cooks. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in 71.43 primary and 84.85 upper primary schools.

Table-2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in School	SMC	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms		22(100.00)	18(100.00)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	-	1(3.03)
		Female	28(100.00)	32(96.97)
		Total	28(100.00)	33(100.00)
4	Monthly salary of cook	1000/-	28(100.00)	33(100.00)
5	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		By Cheque	28(100.00)	33(100.00)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	28(100.00)	33(100.00)
		No	-	-
7	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	16(57.14)	8(24.24)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	10(35.71)	24(72.73)
		4 .Minority	2(7.14)	-
		5. Others (GEN)	-	1(3.03)
8.	Availability of Training Modules of Cooks	Yes	28(100.00)	33(100.00)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, Provided Modules	Yes	26(92.86)	27(71.43)
		No	2(7.14)	6(28.57)
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	21(75.00)	27(71.43)
		No	7(25.00)	6(28.57)
11.	If Yes, where	BRC	-	-
		CRC	21(100.0)	27(100.0)
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who Trained	MDM Coordinator	21(100.0)	27(100.0)
13.	In case the meal is prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		-	-
14.	If there any medical checkup of cook	Yes	20(71.43)	28(84.85)
		No	8(28.57)	5(15.15)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.5 Regularity in Serving Meal

All the sample primary and upper primary schools in Patna (Urban) district were schools where MDM is cooked on the school premises and provided to their students. Detailed information about regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been acquired by gathering information from the students, teachers, and parents and through MDM registers. From table 2.5 it is evident that MDM supply was regular in 14(63.64 per cent) primary and 7(38.89 per cent) upper primary schools of the district.

Table: - 2.5 Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal		14(63.64)	8(36.36)	7(38.89)	11(61.11)
	If No, then in three months how much days food not served	Nov	8(100.0)		11(100.0)	
		Dec	8(100.0)		11(100.0)	
		Jan	8(100.0)		11(100.0)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food		-		-	
	Nov. MDM not provided by Management		8(100.0)		11(100.0)	
	Dec. MDM not provided by Management		8(100.0)		11(100.0)	
	Jan. MDM not provided by Management		8(100.0)		11(100.0)	
	Total No. of Schools		22(100.0)		18(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.6 Quality and Quantity of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal were monitored by making a field visit to the sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that 14 (100.0 percent) primary schools and 7(100.0 percent) upper primary schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been confirmed by making direct inquiry from the children. It was also found that 6(42.86 percent) primary and 3(42.86 percent) upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid-day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestions for improving the quality of meal. (Table-2.6)

Table: - 2.6 Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	6(42.86)	3(42.86)
		Normal	8(57.14)	4(57.14)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	14(100.00)	7(100.00)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student UPS)		14(100.00)	7(100.00)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30 gram/student UPS)		14(100.00)	7(100.00)
5.	Iron Ayodeen mixed salt used in Meal		14(100.00)	7(100.00)
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal		14(100.00)	7(100.00)
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item UPS (Measure Kg)		14(100.00)	7(100.00)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		14(100.00)	7(100.00)
9.	Children not satisfied with the meal. Give Reasons		-	-
	Total No. of Schools		14(100.00)	7(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.7 Variety in Menu

In the study area the District Authority decides the weekly menu for all primary and upper primary schools. It was observed that all primary and upper primary schools had displayed the weekly menu at a noticeable place in the schools. On the day of our visit to sample schools it was observed that the food was cooked and served as per the menu in 14(100.0 percent) primary and 7 (100.0 percent) upper primary schools. The weekly menu included locally available ingredients like rice, dal and green vegetables having sufficient calories for the students. (Table-2.7)

Table: - 2.7 Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	22(100.0)	18(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in the school	Yes	22(100.0)	18(100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	21(95.46)	18 (100.00)
		No	1(4.54)	-
4.	Weekly menu followed	Yes	14(100.0)	7(100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available ingredients	Yes	14(100.0)	7(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	14(100.0)	7(100.0)
		No	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.8 Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

Food grain used for MDM was rice in all primary and upper primary schools of the district, which was properly displayed as per Right to Education Act, 2009 in all schools. It was found that daily menu was displayed on all school buildings. However, the MDM logo was displayed on only 4.54 percent of primary and 22.22 percent of upper primary school buildings. The number of students who availed MDM last month in primary schools was 9807 and 16747 in upper primary schools of the district as shown in Table 2.8.

Table-2.8 Display of information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the School level at prominent place

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	14(100.0)	7(100.0)
2	Other cooking material purchased & used		14(100.0)	7(100.0)
3	Last month how many student took MDM		9807	16747
4	Daily Menu displayed on school building		22(100.0)	18(100.0)
5	MDM logo displayed on school building		1(4.54)	4(22.22)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.9 Distribution of MDM

The distribution of mid-day-meal in 22 primary and 18 upper primary schools has been recorded by cross-checking the number of children availing MDM as per the MDM register and by head-counting of the children on the day of our visit to the schools. Table-2.9 indicates that 2282 students were enrolled in 22 sample primary and 4203 in sample upper primary schools of Patna Urban district. As per MDM register, all the students availed the MDM for whom it was prepared and this fact was duly verified during the survey. The head count also revealed no discrepancy. Thus, no discrepancy was found in terms of MDM cooked for the number of students and those actually availing it through the MDM register and the head count on the day of visit of MI team to the sample schools.

Table-2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	2282(100.0)	4203(100.0)
2	No. of children present in the school on the day of visit	1314(57.58)	1686(40.12)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	1314(100.0)	1686(100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1314(100.0)	1686(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.10 Discrimination in Cooking:

No gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of students was found in any of the 14 (100.0 percent) primary and 7 (100.0 percent) upper primary schools of Patna Urban district where MDM was available. It was found that in 14(100.0 percent) primary and 7 (100.0 percent) upper primary schools, mid day meal was cooked and served either by cooks or by helpers. The seating arrangement for serving the MDM was in queue as shown in Table-2.10

Table-2.10: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	14(100.0)	-	7 (100.0)	-
2	Gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement	Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	14(100.0)	-	7 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		14(100.0)		7 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.11 Health Cards and Health Check-up

Information regarding child health care and related aspects was also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 19 (86.36 percent) primary and 18(100.0 percent) upper primary schools. Frequency of health check up was once a year in 11(57.89 percent) primary and 7(38.89 percent) in upper primary schools; whereas it was twice a year in 8(42.11 percent) primary and 9(50.00 percent) in upper primary schools. In all sample primary and upper primary schools, micronutrient medicines like Iron-folic acid, Vitamin-A and De-worming are given periodically to all students. Additionally, height and weight record is being maintained in only 18(81.82 percent) primary and 17(94.44 percent) upper primary schools. First- aid kit was available in all the sample schools. Dental and eye check- up were done in 18(81.82 percent) primary and 17(94.44 percent) upper primary schools. (Table-2.11)

Table-2.11: Health Cards, Health Check up

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school	19(86.36)	3(13.64)	18(100.0)	-	
2	Frequency of health check-up	Once a year	11(57.89)		7(38.89)	
		Twice a year	8(42.11)		9(50.0)	
		More than two time	-		2(11.11)	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron- Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	22(100.0)	-	18(100.0)	-

4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	2(9.09)	5(27.78)	
			2. Health Dept.	18(81.82)	11(61.11)	
			3. Teacher	2(9.09)	2(11.11)	
		How many time	1 time	9(40.91)	12(66.67)	
			2 time	13(59.09)	6(33.33)	
			3 time	-	-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.	18(81.82)	4(18.18)	17(94.44)	1(5.56)	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.	-	22(100.0)	-	18(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.	-	-	-	-	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.	22(100.0)	-	18(100.0)	-	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.	18(81.82)	4(18.18)	17(94.44)	1(5.56)	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.	-	18(100.0)	-	17(100.0)	
	Total No. of school	22(100.0)		18(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.12 Drinking Water and Sanitation

Drinking water and sanitation was found in 14(63.64 percent) primary and 16(88.89 percent) in upper primary schools of the district. Potable water was available through three different sources i.e., tap water in 3(21.43 percent) primary and 5(31.25 percent) in upper primary schools, India Marka hand pump in 13(92.86 percent) primary and 8(50.00 percent) in upper primary schools and jet pump in 4(25.00 percent) in upper primary schools. The different schemes providing the above sources are MPLADS, SSA Scheme, MLA fund and others in Patna Urban district as shown in Table-2.12.

Table-2.12: Drinking Water and sanitation (Multiple Responses)

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	14(63.64)	8(36.36)	16(88.89)	2(11.11)	
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	3(21.43)		5(31.25)	
		India Marka Hand pump	13(92.86)		8(50.00)	
		Jet Pump	-		4(25.00)	
		Other	2(14.29)		2(12.50)	
3.	Which scheme	MPLADS	2(14.29)		3(18.75)	
		MLA Fund	4(28.57)		3(18.75)	
		SSA Scheme	8(57.14)		9(56.25)	
		Other	2(14.29)		2(12.50)	
	Total No. of School	22(100.0)		18(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.13 Ceasefire Available in School

The information available in school for ceasefire was found in 5(22.73 percent) primary and 9(50.00 percent) in upper primary school of the district as shown in Table 2.13.

Table-2.13: Ceasefire Available in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	5(22.73)	17(77.27)	9(50.00)	9(50.0)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	Mahaveer (Water type fire existing wisher gas cartridge) 5 liter			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.14 Kitchen Devices

The general information of kitchen devices which are available in the school is shown in Table 2.14.

Cooking utensils are available in 14 (63.64 percent) primary and 7(38.89 percent) upper primary schools of Patna Urban district. Sources of funds for procuring cooking utensils and devices are - Kitchen Devices Fund in 3 (21.43 percent) primary and 2(33.33 percent) upper primary schools and through MME in 11(78.57 percent) in primary and 4 (66.67 percent) in upper primary schools. Eating plate etc. are available in

18(81.82 percent) in primary and 13 (72.22 percent) in upper primary schools through different funding agencies as shown in Table-2.14

Table-2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		14(63.64)	8(36.36)	7(38.89)	11(61.11)
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sensibly	10(71.43)		3(50.00)	
		Partial	4(28.57)		3(50.00)	
		None	-		-	
3.	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	3(21.43)		2(33.33)	
		MME	11(78.57)		4(66.67)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other	-		-	
4.	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		18(81.82)	4(18.18)	13(72.22)	5(27.78)
5.	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		12(66.67)	6(33.33)	7(53.85)	6(46.15)
6.	Source of funding for eating plates etc.	MME	13(72.22)		8(61.54)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other MDM Scheme	5(27.78)		5(38.46)	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		18(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.15 Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to kitchen infrastructure in sample primary and upper primary schools in Patna Urban district was analyzed. It was found that pucca kitchen-cum store is available in 4(22.22 percent) upper primary schools and only kitchen in 1(4.55 percent) primary and 1(5.56 percent) upper primary school through SSA funds. In 2(9.09 percent) primary schools funds have been sanctioned but no construction work has been

started; whereas funds have not been sanctioned to 19(86.36 percent) primary schools and 12 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools. (Table-2.15)

In the absence of pucca kitchen-cum store, food is cooked in an additional room in 2(15.38 percent) upper primary schools and in open field in 13(59.09) primary and 11(61.11) upper primary schools. In all the 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools, MDM is being cooked using firewood.

Table-2.15: Infrastructure (Kitchen-cum-store)

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	UPS	
1	Kitchens are available		1(4.55)	5(27.78)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store is available	Kitchen-cum –store	-	4(22.22)	
		Kitchen	1(4.55)	1(5.56)	
(b)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen is constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	-	4(80.00)	
		Kitchen	1(100.00)	1(20.00)	
(c)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store is constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	-	-
			Kitchen	-	-
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	-	4(80.00)
			Kitchen	1(100.00)	1(20.00)
(d)	Constructed but not in use		-	-	
(e)	Under construction		-	1(5.56)	
(f)	Sanctioned, but not started		2(9.09)	-	
(g)	Not sanctioned		19(86.36)	12(66.67)	
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked.	Additional Room	-	2(15.38)	
		Open field	13(59.09)	11(61.11)	
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	-	4(22.47)	
		Kitchen	1(4.55)	1(5.56)	
		Additional Room	13(59.09)	2(11.11)	
		Class Room	8(36.36)	11(61.11)	
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen	1(100.00)	1(20.00)	
		Kitchen Store	-	4(80.00)	
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		1(100.00)	5(100.00)	
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	14(100.0)	7(100.0)	
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		2(9.09)	-	
	Total No. of School		22(100.00)	18(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.16 Availability of Cover Drum

It is evident from Table 2.16 that, cover drums for storage of food grains were available only in 14(63.64 percent) sample primary schools and 7(38.89 percent) upper primary schools under the various schemes of Patna (urban) district. These funding sources are MME in 12(85.71 percent) primary schools and 7 (100.0 percent) upper primary schools and SSA in 2(14.29 percent) primary school.

Table-2.16: Availability of cover drum

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school		14(63.64)	8(36.36)	7(38.89)	11(61.11)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	2(14.29)		-	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	12(85.71)		7(100.00)	
	Total No. of School		22(100.00)		18(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.17 Availability of Toilets:

Separate toilets for boys and girls were present only in 12(54.55percent) primary and 14(77.78 percent) upper primary schools. Out of these toilets, only 7 (58.33 percent) in primary and 10(71.43 percent) in upper primary schools were in use. It was found that some common toilets were also available in both primary and upper primary schools as shown in Table 2.17.

Table-2.17: Availability of Toilet

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school		12(54.55)	10(45.45)	14(77.78)	4(22.22)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet		7(58.33)	5(41.67)	10(71.43)	4(28.57)
3	Is there available common toilet		10(45.45)	12(54.55)	13(72.22)	5(27.78)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet		10(100.00)	-	13(100.00)	-
	Total No. of School		22(100.00)		18(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.18 IT Infrastructure (computer) in school

IT infrastructure (computer) was available only in 2 (11.11 percent) upper primary schools. E- learning etc. was being carried out in only 1(50.00 percent) upper primary school of the district as shown in Table 2.18.

Table-2.18: IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	22	2(11.11)	16(88.89)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-	-	7	-
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	2(100.00)	-
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	1(50.00)	1(50.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.19 Safety and Hygiene

The general information about environment, safety and hygiene was enquired from teachers, parents and students. These components were found to be good only in 1(4.55 percent) primary school. Whereas in upper primary schools 5(27.78 percent) had good environment, 2(11.11 percent) had good safety measures and 3(61.67 percent) schools maintain good hygiene. In other schools it was either satisfactory or unsatisfactory as shown in Table-2.19

Table-2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl.s No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	1(4.55)	13(59.09)	8(36.36)	5(27.78)	2(11.11)	11(61.11)
2	Safety	1(4.55)	10(45.45)	11(50.00)	2(11.11)	4(22.2)	12(66.67)
3	Hygiene	1(4.55)	11(50.00)	10(45.45)	3(16.67)	4(22.22)	11(61.11)
4	Total No. of School	22(100.00)			18(100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.20 Children Encouraged for Manner

In all primary and upper primary schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meal. In all the sample schools children made a queue to receive their mid-day meal. Water was conserved for cleaning utensils in all primary and upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all schools as shown in Table-2.20

Table-2.20 Children Encouraged for Manners

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly manner	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-
	Total No. of School	14(100.00)		7(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.21 Serving Meal to students before tasting

Before the meal was served to the students it was tasted by the teachers, SMC and parents. It was found that in 14 (100.0 percent) primary and 7 (100.0 percent) upper schools tasting of MDM was done on daily basis by the teachers, whereas SMC and the parents seldom tasted the meals as shown in Table 2.21

Table- : 2.21 Serving Meal to students before tasting

S.I No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	14(100.00)	-	7(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.22 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of parents was observed to be good in 13.64 percent primary and 5.56 percent upper primary schools, whereas poor supervision by parents was found in 10(45.45 percent), by SMC/VECs in 11(50.00 percent) and by panchayat/urban bodies

in 14(63.64 percent) primary schools. In other schools supervision was found to be satisfactory as shown in Table-2.22.

The monitoring of MDM by the Parents was found to be good only in 13.64 percent, by SMC/VECs in 9.09 percent and by Panchayat/ Urban bodies in 4.55 percent primary schools. In upper primary schools monitoring by SMC/VECs was good in 11.11 percent schools and by Panchayat/ Urban bodies in 5.56 percent schools. In most of the schools monitoring was done poorly by the various sources as seen in Table 2.22

Table-2.22 Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			UPS		
		Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	3(13.64)	4(18.18)	3(13.64)	1(5.56)	3(16.67)	2(11.11)
2	Satisfactory	9(40.91)	7(31.82)	5(22.73)	5(27.78)	4(22.22)	3(16.67)
3	Poor	10(45.45)	11(50.00)	14(63.64)	12(66.67)	11(61.11)	13(72.22)
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	3(13.64)	2(9.09)	1(4.55)	-	2(11.11)	1(5.56)
2	Satisfactory	7(31.82)	10(45.45)	7(31.82)	5(27.78)	4(22.22)	3(16.67)
3	Poor	12(54.55)	10(45.45)	14(63.64)	13(72.22)	12(66.67)	14(77.78)
4	Total No. of school	22(100.00)			18(100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.23 Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained a roaster for supervision of MDM in 6 (27.27 percent) primary and 2 (11.11 percent) upper primary schools. The awareness of parents/community members about MDM was satisfactory in most of the schools. Social audit of MDM was done in all the school. (Table 2.23)

Table-2.23 Awareness about MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	6(27.27)	16(72.73)	2(11.11)	16(88.89)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	22(100.00)		18(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.24 SMC/VEC meetings

The information regarding SMC/VEC meetings was found to be good in both sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts as shown in Table 2.24

Table-2.24 SMC/ VEC meeting

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				UPS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of SMC/ VEC meeting till monitoring time	4 (18.18)	12 (54.55)	6 (27.27)	22 (100.00)	5 (27.78)	8 (44.44)	5 (27.78)	18 (100.00)
2.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting to MDM related discussion	5 (22.73)	17 (77.27)	-	22 (100.00)	7 (38.89)	11 (61.11)	-	18 (100.00)
	Total No. of school	22				18			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.25 Inspection & Supervision

The inspection register at schools are available in 16(72.73 percent) primary and 16(88.89 percent) upper primary schools in the district. It has been found that 77.27 percent primary and 72.22 percent upper primary schools have received funds. The inspection and supervision of MDM by educational authorities was found to be in 63.64 percent primary and 77.78 percent upper primary schools in the district as shown in Table 2.25

Table-2.25 Inspection & Supervision

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	16(72.73)	6(27.27)	16(88.89)	2(11.11)
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	17(77.27)	5(22.73)	13(72.22)	5(27.78)
3	Regular inspection of MDM	14(63.64)	8(36.36)	14(77.78)	4(22.22)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.26 Inspection and Supervision of MDM (Multiple Responses)

Regular inspection of MDM was found to be done in 14(63.64 percent) sample primary and 7 (38.89 percent) upper primary schools. Inspection of food was done by the Pradhan, MDM coordinator, CRC coordinator, BRC and DPO. Maximum inspection was done by CRC Coordinator i.e, 85.72 percent in primary and 71.43 percent in upper primary schools of the district. Inspecting authority was from the state, district, tehsil and block level as well as CRC as shown in Table-2.26.

Table: -2.26 Inspections and Supervision of MDM (Multiple Responses)

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food	14(63.64)	7(38.89)
	MDM Coordinator	10(71.43)	4(57.14)
	CRC Coordinator	12(85.72)	5(71.43)
	BRC	4(28.57)	
	DPO	3(21.43)	5(71.43)
3	Inspecting authority		
	State level	-	-
	District	3(21.43)	5(71.43)
	Tahsil	13(92.86)	4(57.14)
	Block	-	-
	CRC	13(92.86)	5(71.43)
4	Frequency of inspections		
	Daily	-	-
	Weekly	4(28.57)	2(28.57)
	Fortnightly	9(64.29)	4(57.14)
	Monthly	7(50.00)	3(42.86)
	Often	9(64.29)	5(71.43)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers		
	1) Menu based food & told about cleanness.	7(50.00)	4(57.14)
	2) Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	5(35.71)	2(28.57)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.27 Impact of MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and full-time presence of students in school as well as general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that due to MDM scheme, enrollment, attendance, full-time presence of students in school and general being of students had improved in all sample primary and upper primary schools. (Table-2.27)

Table-2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
		Attendance of student	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
		Presence of students full time in school	22(100.00)	18(100.00)
2	Total No. of School		22(100.00)	18(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.28 Social Harmony

Mid day meal has helped in improving social harmony and nutritional status of the children in all the primary as well as upper primary schools of the district as shown in Table 2.28

Table-2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

It was found that grievance redressal mechanism was found to be good in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district as given in Table 2.29.

Table-2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	22(100.00)	-	18(100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

2.30 Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The view of investigators is shown in Table 2.30 about various aspects of MDM in Patna urban district.

Table-2.30: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	19(86.36)	16(88.89)
2	Arrangement of LPG for cooking purpose	14(63.64)	9(50.00)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	12(54.55)	8(44.44)
	Total No. of School	22(100.00)	18(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule.

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 2-23 February, 2014. The survey covered 22 primary schools and 18 upper primary schools in the Patna (Urban) district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- Presently food is cooked in only 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools. MDM is not available in the remaining 8 primary and 11 upper primary schools because the supply of cooked food to these schools, which was through a centralized kitchen, has been stopped since last three months. Thereafter, preparation of MDM on the school premises of these schools could not be started so far.
- 6 sample primary schools and 2 upper primary schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was timely release of MDM funds from state, district and the block.
- All the sample primary and upper primary schools reported to have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- It was found that in all 14 sample primary schools and 7 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.

- MDM was cooked by VEC appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the banks.
- Discrimination was not found in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in schools and all schools followed the menu.
- MDM logo was displayed on only 1 primary and 4 upper primary school buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in 6 primary and 3 upper primary schools; while the quality was 'Normal' in 8 Primary and 4 upper primary schools.
- Health card of students were maintained in 19 primary and 18 upper primary schools. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through India Mark II hand pumps was found in almost all primary and upper primary schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 1 Primary and 5 Upper Primary Schools. In all the sample primary and upper primary schools, food was cooked using firewood.
- The kitchen utensils were available in 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 12 primary and 14 upper primary schools.
- The IT infrastructure was available in only 2 upper primary schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in only 50 percent of the sample primary schools. In majority of the upper primary schools, these conditions were unsatisfactory.

- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The number of VEC meetings relating to MDM was between 3-4.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on monthly basis covered in 14 primary and 7 upper primary schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and upper primary schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all 22 primary and 18 upper primary schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were not found to be positive.

Annexure

Table: - 2.1

No Food grains facility available in schools within One month/ No Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	
1	PS Pirdamariya Malslami
2	Govt. PS Harijan Duzra Patna City
3	PS Purandarpur patna City
4	PS Bari Pahari Patna City
5	PS Saradar Patel Golambar Gardnibag
6	PS Chiraiyatad Patna City
7	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
8	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
UPS	
1	MS B. M.P-5 Patna City
2	Balak MS Begampur Patna City
3	MS Kumhrar Patna City
4	MS Satti Chaura Malslami
5	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
No food grain of FAO Grade A/ No food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	
1	PS Pirdamariya Malslami
2	Govt. PS Harijan Duzra Patna City
3	PS Purandarpur patna City
4	PS Bari Pahari Patna City
5	PS Saradar Patel Golambar Gardnibag
6	PS Chiraiyatad Patna City
7	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
8	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Mamodi Chak
10	Ambedkar Nagar
11	P.S Nand Nagar
12	P.S Shiv Puri
13	P.SIndrapuri
14	P.S Khajur bana
UPS	
1	MS B. M.P-5 Patna City
2	Balak MS Begampur Patna City
3	MS Kumhrar Patna City
4	MS Satti Chaura Malslami
5	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
6	Rai Bagh
7	Sati Churra

Table: - 2.5

Cooked Meal not Served Hot	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
6	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
	UPS
1	M.S. B.M.P. – 5 Patna City
2	M.S. Begampur, Patna City
3	Kanya M.S. Gheegha, Patna City
4	M.S. Kumhrar, Patna City
5	M.S. Satichaura, Malslami
6	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
7	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
8	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
10	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
11	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru

Table: - 2.6

Iron Iodine mixed salt not used in Meal/ Children were not satisfied with the Served meal	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
6	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
	UPS
1	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
2	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
3	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
4	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
5	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
6	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru
7	Govt. Adarsh Kanya Yarpur, Gardanibag
8	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
10	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
11	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.8

Weakly menu was not displayed in School at a noticeable place	
All people can not see the menu	
1	P.S. Pirdamariya, Malslami

MDM Logo not displayed on school Building	
1	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
2	P.S. Jagdevpath, Patna City
3	Jhuggi Jhopadi P.S. Begampur, Mablami
4	P.S. Chiriyatad, Patna City
5	Urdu P.S. Chowk, Shikarpur, Maslami
6	P.S. Lal Imli, Maslami
7	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
8	P.S. Bari Pahari, Patna City
9	P.S.Purandarpur, Patna City
10	Govt. P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
11	P.S. Pirdamariya, Malslami
12	P.S.Kaimashikah, Malslami
13	Kanya P.S. Newati Tola Malslami
14	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
15	P.S.Indrpuri, Gardanibag
16	P.S.Shivpuri, Gardanibag
17	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
18	P.S.Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
19	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
20	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
21	P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
UPS	
1	Balak M.S. Begampur, Malslami
2	M.S. Phari, Patna City
3	M.S. Satti Chauru, Malslami
4	Kanya M.S. Dheegha, Patna City
5	M.S. B.M.P. – 5, Patna City
6	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
7	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
8	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
10	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
11	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
12	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
13	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag
14	Govt. M.S.Bhadurpur, Mahendru

Table: - 2.11

MDM not cooked in school	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
6	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
9	P.S. Pirdamaraya, Maslami
10	P.S. Purandurpur, Patna City
11	P.S. Bari Pahari, Patna City
12	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardnibag
13	P.S. Harijan Duzra, Patna City
UPS	
1	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
2	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
3	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
4	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
5	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
6	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru
7	Govt. Adarsh Kanya Yarpur, Gardanibag
8	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
10	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
11	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.11

Health card not maintained for each child in school	
1	P.S. Pirdumariya, Malslami
2	B.S. Bari Pahari, Patna City
3	Jhuggi Jhopadi P.S. Begampur, Mablami
Height and weight record of each child not maintained in the school health card	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer sthan park Mahendru
2	P.S. Kaimashikoh, Malslami
3	P.S. Indrapuri, Gardanibag
4	P.S. Nandnagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
UPS	
1	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, Mahendru

Dental and eye check-up not included in the screening	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer sathan park Mahendru
2	P.S. Kaimashikoh, Malslami
3	P.S. Indrapuri, Gardanibag
4	P.S. Nandnagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
UPS	
1	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, Mahendru

Table: - 2.12

Non-availability of potable water in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	
1	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
2	P.S. Pirdamariya, Malslami
3	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
4	Govt. P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
5	P.S. Kaimashikah, Malslami
6	Kanya P.S. Newati Tola Malslami
7	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
UPS	
1	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
2	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru

Table: - 2.13

Ceasefire not available in School	
1	P.S. Kaimashikah, Malslami
2	P.S. Pirdamariya Malslami
3	Govt. P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
4	P.S. Purandarpur, Patna City
5	P.S. Bari Pahari, Patna City
6	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
7	P.S. Baijnath adarsh Bhoratpur Shimli, Malslami
8	P.S. Lal Imli, Maslami
9	Urdu P.S. Chowk, Shikarpur, Maslami
10	P.S. Chiriyatad, Patna City
11	Jhuggi Jhopadi P.S. Begampur, Malslami
12	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
13	Kanya P.S. Newati Tola Malslami
14	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
15	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
16	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
17	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru

	UPS
1	M.S. B.M.P. – 5, Patna City
2	Kanya M.S. Dheegha, Patna City
3	M.S. Kumbrar, Patna City
4	M.S. Phari, Patna City
5	M.S. Raibag, Patna City
6	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
7	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
8	Govt. Adarsh Kanya M.S. Yarpur, Gardanibag
9	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.14

Cooking utensils are not available in the school	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
6	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
UPS	
1	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
2	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
3	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
4	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
5	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
6	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru
7	Govt. Adarsh Kanya Yarpur, Gardanibag
8	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
10	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
11	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag
12	M.S. Raibag, Patna City
Eating plates etc. are not available in the school	
1	Govt.P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
2	P.S. Jagdev Path, Patna City
3	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
4	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Patna City
UPS	
1	M.S. Raibag, Patna City
2	Kanya M.S. Dheegha, Patna City
3	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
4	M.S. Punai chak, Gardanibag
5	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru

Table: - 2.15

Kitchens are not available	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
6	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
9	Kanya P.S. Newati Tola Malslami
10	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
11	P.S. Jagdev Path, Patna City
12	Jhuggi Jhopadi P.S. Begampur, Mablami
13	P.S. Chiriyatad, Patna City
14	Urdu P.S. Chowk, Shikarpur, Maslami
15	P.S. Lal Imli, Maslami
16	P.S. Baijnath adarsh Bhoratpur Shimli, Malslami
17	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
18	P.S. Purandarpur, Patna City
19	Govt. P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
20	P.S. Pirdamariya Malslami
21	P.S. Kaimashikah, Malslami
UPS	
1	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
2	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
3	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
4	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
5	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
6	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru
7	Govt. Adarsh Kanya Yarpur, Gardanibag
8	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
10	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
11	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag
12	M.S. B.M.P. – 5, Patna City
13	M.S. Raibag, Patna City
Interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG on any day	
1	Jhuggi Jhopadi P.S. Begampur, Mablami
2	P.S. Baijnath adarsh Bhoratpur Shimli, Malslami

Table: - 2.16

Cover drum are not available	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru

6	P.S.Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
	UPS
1	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
2	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
3	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
4	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
5	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
6	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru
7	Govt. Adarsh Kanya Yarpur, Gardanibag
8	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
10	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
11	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.17

Non-availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	
1	P.S. Bari Pahari, Patna City
2	P.S. Baijnath adarsh Bhoratpur Shimli, Malslami
3	P.S. Pirdamariya, Malslami
4	P.S. Purandarpur, Patna City
5	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
6	P.S. Chiriyatad, Patna City
7	Govt. P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
8	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
9	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
10	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
	UPS
1	Govt. Adarsh Kanya M.S. Yarpur, Gardanibag
2	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
3	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag
4	Balak M.S. Begampur, Malslami
Common toilets are not available	
1	Urdu P.S. Chowk, Shikarpur, Maslami
2	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
3	P.S. Baijnath adarsh Bhoratpur Shimli, Malslami
4	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
5	P.S. Pirdamariya, Malslami
6	P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
7	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
8	Govt. P.S. Harigan Duzra, Patna City
9	P.S. Kaimashikah, Malslami
10	Kanya P.S. Newati Tola Malslami
11	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
12	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag

	UPS
1	M.S. Raibag, Patna City
2	M.S. B.M.P. – 5, Patna City
3	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
4	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.18

Computer not available in school	
1	Balak M.S. Begampur, Malslami
2	M.S. Raibag, Patna City
3	M.S. Phari, Patna City
4	M.S. Satti Chauru, Malslami
5	Kanya M.S. Dheegha, Patna City
6	M.S. B.M.P. – 5, Patna City
7	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
8	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
10	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
11	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
12	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag
13	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
14	M.S. Kumhrar, Patna City
15	M.S. Badi Pahari, Patna City
16	Govt. Adarsh Kanya M.S. Yarpur, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.25

No Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	
1	Kanya P.S. Mahaveer Sthan Park, Mahendru
2	P.S. Mahmudi Chak, Mahendru
3	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
4	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
5	Govt. P.S. Nand Nagar, Saidpur, Mahendru
6	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
7	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
8	P.S. Khazoor Banna, Mahendru
9	PS Pirdamariya Malslami
10	Govt. PS Harijan Duzra Patna City
11	PS Purandarpur patna City
12	PS Bari Pahari Patna City
13	PS Saradar Patel Golambar Gardnibag
14	PS Chiraiyatad Patna City
15	PS Jhuggi Jhopadi Begampur Malslami
16	PS Jagdevpath Patna City

	UPS
1	MS B. M.P-5 Patna City
2	Balak MS Begampur Patna City
3	Kanya MS Dheegha Patna City
4	MS Kumhrar Patna City
5	MS Satti Chaura Malslami
6	Govt. M.S. Bhadurpur, Mahendru
7	Kanya M.S. Mushallahpur, Mahendru
8	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
9	Govt. Naveen M.S. Rajvanshi Nagar, Gardanibag
10	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
11	Balak M.S. Mussllahpur, Mahendru
12	Govt. Adarsh Kanya Yarpur, Gardanibag
13	Kanya M.S. Punai Chak Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
14	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
15	Govt. M.S. Dheerchak, Gardanibag
16	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag

Table: - 2.23

Inspection Register not available at school level	
1	P.S. Purandarpur, Patna City
2	P.S. Jagdevpath, Patna City
3	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
4	P.S. Shivpuri, Gardanibag
5	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
6	P.S. Indrpuri, Gardanibag
	UPS
1	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, mahendru
2	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag
School has not received any funds under MME component	
1	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
2	P.S. Purandarpur, Patna City
3	P.S. Jagdevpath, Patna City
4	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
5	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
	UPS
1	Kanya M.S. Dheegha, Patna City
2	M.S. Phari, Patna City
3	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
4	Govt. M.S. Saidpur, Mahendru
5	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag

Table-2.25

No regular inspections of MDM	
1	P.S. Sardar Patel Golambar, Gardanibag.
2	P.S. Bari Pahari, Patna City
3	P.S. Purandarpur, Patna City
4	P.S. Pirdamariya, Malslami
5	P.S. Jagdevpath, Patna City
6	Kanya P.S. Nakkhas, Malslams
7	P.S. Ambedkar Nagar Jhuggi Jhopadi, Hanuman Nagar, Mahendru
8	P.S. Jagjeevan Nagar, Gardanibag
	UPS
1	M.S. B.M.P. – 5, Patna City
2	MS Chaudhari Tola, Mahendru
3	Kanya M.S. Adalatganj, Gardanibag
4	Balak M.S. Shashtri Nagar, Gardanibag

District –III - Samastipur
(Prof. Fahimuddin)

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Chapter-I

Introduction

Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority in January, 2005 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 3.37 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 5.00 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanism have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

Methodology

The total number of 22 primary schools and 12 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Samastipur district as decided by the Ministry.

Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Samastipur district as shown in Table-1.1.

Table-1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Name of Block	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Total
Urban Area	5	3	8
Kalyanpur	6	3	9
Shiva Ji Nagar	5	3	8
Tajpur	6	3	9
Sindhia	-	-	-
Total	22	12	34

Source: Office of BSA, District Samastipur, Bihar

School Wise List of Sample Schools

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 34 sample schools selected from Samastipur district, out of which 22 are primary schools and 12 are upper primary schools. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

Table-1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
Harijanbasti Am bedker Nagar	PS	SC
Koiree	PS	Teacher Student Ratio
Bahadurpur Harijan	PS	Seasonal Migration
Sansakrat Pathshala Kashipur	PS	CWSN
Bahadurpur Durga Mandir	PS	SC
Surhi	PS	Flood Area
Sedhi	PS	Seasonal Migration
Balbhadrapur khajuri	PS	SC
Ladoura Dheeh	PS	CWSN
Manjil Mubarak	PS	SC
Dhruwa Gama	PS	Teacher Student Ratio
Manpura	PS	Teacher Student Ratio
Fatehpur Bal Malikana Tola	PS	Teacher Student Ratio
Yogiyamath	PS	Teacher Student Ratio
Tajpur hindi	PS	Student Teacher Ratio
Dumari dakhil	PS	Gender Gap
Shahpur Baghouni	PS	Civil Work
Bandeeha Kanya	PS	Flood Area
Bhaloura Goth	PS	Flood Area
Kanya Vidyalay Bandhar	PS	SC
Shahpur chintamani	PS	Drop out
Narsingha	PS	CWSN
Madhya Vidyalay Kariyan	UPS	CWSN / NPEGEL
Madhya Vidyalay Ballipur	UPS	NPEGEL
Madhya Vidyalay Shiva ji Nagar	UPS	Gender Gap
Madhya Vidyalay Udaypur	UPS	NPEGEL
Madhaya Vidyalay Bherokhera Banitole	UPS	Teacher Ratio / NPEGEL
Madhya Vidyalay Rajwa	UPS	CWSN
Madhya Vidyalay Bareheta	UPS	NPEGEL / CWSN
Madhya Vidyalay Jitwaria	UPS	Computer / CWSN
Madhaya Vidyalay Mal Nagar	UPS	Civil Work / CWSN
Madhaya Vidyalay Bahadurpur	UPS	Gender Gap / NPEGEL
Kanya Madhya Vidyalay Kachehri Campas	UPS	Civil Work
Madhaya Vidyalay Magar Dahi	UPS	Teacher Ratio

Source: Office of BSA, District Samastipur, Bihar.

Tools

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

Conclusion

A total of 22 primary and 12 upper primary schools were selected in Samastipur district of Bihar for monitoring and evaluation of MDM. The selection of sample schools was based on the ten criteria listed above. The location of the sample schools has been shown above. The data collection was done through the questionnaire developed exclusively for the survey.

Chapter-II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

All the sample primary and upper primary schools were providing mid day meal to their students in Samastipur district. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools was observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM registers. It was found that in all 22 sample primary schools and 12 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools as shown in Table-2.1

Table-2.1: Regularity in Serving Mid day Meal

Particulars			No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
If No, then in three months how much days food not served	1 st Nov	1-8	-	-	-	-
		8-15	-	-	-	-
		15-24	-	-	-	-
	2 nd Dec	1-8	-	-	-	-
		8-15	-	-	-	-
		15-24	-	-	-	-
	3 rd Jan	1-8	-	-	-	-
		8-15	-	-	-	-
		15-24	-	-	-	-
Item (ii) Reason for not served food			-	-	-	-
Nov. Food grains not available			-	-	-	-
Dec. Food grains not available			-	-	-	-
Jan. Food grains not available			-	-	-	-
Total No. of Schools			22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.2 Distribution of MDM

The distribution of mid day meal in 22 sample primary and 12 upper primary schools was recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicated that 4145 students were enrolled in 22 sample primary and 4762 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Samastipur district. As per MDM register, all the students took the MDM for whom the MDM was prepared. The head count also revealed no discrepancy. Thus, no discrepancy was found in terms of MDM cooked for the number of students and those actually availing it through the MDM registers and the head count on the day of visit of MI team to sample schools.

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

Particulars	No. of Schools	
	PS	UPS
No. of children enrolled in schools	4145 (100.00)	4762 (100.00)
No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2587 (62.41)	2970 (62.37)
No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2587 (100.00)	2970 (100.00)
No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2581 (99.77)	2968 (99.93)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been examined. It was found that all the sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grains regularly. It was also found that buffer stock was maintained in all primary and upper primary schools. It was observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in 100 per cent primary schools and as well as in all upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was made available at the school gates in all primary schools and upper primary schools. The quality of food grains was found good in all primary and in upper primary schools of the district as evident in Table-2.3

Table-2.3: Regularity in Supply of Food Grains to Schools

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	2 (100)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains at school how the food grains in transported up to schools level.	No Arrangement		No Arrangement	
Whether the food grains is of FAQof grade A	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Total No. of Schools.	22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Sample Schools.

2.4 Timely Release of Funds

It was found that timely release of funds on regular basis was done through State, District and Block to all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district as shown in Table-2.4.

Table-2.4: Timely Release of Funds

Particulars	No. of Schools	
	PS	UPS
Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Total No. of schools	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.5 Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. The mode of payment of cooking cost was through E-transfer as Table-2.5 shows.

Table-2.5: Cost of Cooking Received by Schools

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
How much delay cooking cost	Days	-	-
	Months	-	-
In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme		-	-
Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
	By Cheque	-	-
	E-Transfer	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Total No. of schools		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.6 Discrimination in Cooking

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement of students was not found all sample primary and upper primary schools of Samastipur district. It was found that in all primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal was served by cooks. The seating arrangement for serving the MDM was in Queue in all primary and upper primary schools as evident from Table-2.6.

Table-2.6: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	Yes	No	Yes	No
	-	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)
Total No. of schools	22(100.00)		12(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.7 Variety of Menu

It was observed that 100 percent primary and 100 percent upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place in the schools. 100 percent schools were found to be following weekly menu. As far as the decision of menu was concerned, it was decided by the teachers in all primary and upper primary schools. It was found that 100 percent primary and 100 percent upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these schools, it was found that in all primary schools and in all upper primary schools, MDM was served according to the menu. The rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables included in daily menu of MDM in all primary and upper primary schools of the district as shown in Table-2.7

Table-2.7: Variety of Menu of MDM

Particular		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Who decided the weakly menu	District Authority	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Weakly menu was displayed in Schools at noticeable place`	Yes	20 (90.91)	12 (100.00)
	No	2 (9.09)	-
If Yes, can all people see the menu?	Yes	20 (90.91)	12 (100.00)
	No	2 (9.09)	-
Weakly menu followed	Yes	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Menu included locally available ingredients	Yes	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Got Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	No	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools

2.8 Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

The quantity of rice received and other materials purchased was displayed under the Right to Education Act, 2009. How many students took MDM last month, daily menu and MDM logo were also found to be displayed in all primary and upper primary schools as evident in following Table-2.8.

Table-2.8: Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
	Rice	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Other material purchased & used		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Last month how many student took MDM		56721	48959
Daily Menu		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Displayed MDM Logo on school Building		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.9 Quality and Quantity of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored by making a field visit to sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that all 22 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools were providing prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact was confirmed by making inquiry directly from the students. It was also found that around 10 (45.46 percent) primary schools and upper primary 7 (58.37 percent) were providing good quality of mid day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestion for improving the quality of meal as evident from Table-2.9.

Table-2.9: Quality and Quantity of Menu

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Quality of meal	Good	10 (45.46)	7 (58.37)
	Normal	12 (54.54)	5 (41.67)
	Bad	-	-
Quantity of meal	Sufficient	12 (54.54)	6 (50.00)
	Normal	10 (45.46)	6 (50.00)
	Less	-	-
Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student UPS)		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30 gram/student UPS)		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Iron Ayodeen mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Method for measuring the food grains and other items in UPS (Kgs.)		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Total Schools		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.10 Health Cards and Health Check ups

Issues regarding the health care and related aspects of health of students were examined in the district. It was found that in 18 (81.82 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools, health cards were maintained. Frequency of health check up was found to be done only one time in 17 (94.44 percent) primary and in all upper primary schools. In around 81.82 percent primary and 83.33 percent upper primary schools, iron folic acid, vitamin were given periodically to all students as shown in Table-2.10

Table-2.10: Health Cards and Health Check Ups

Particulars		No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Health card maintained for each child in schools		18 (81.82)	4 (18.18)	10 (83.33)	2 (16.67)	
Frequency of health check-up	One time	17 (94.44)		10 (100.00)		
	Two time	1 (5.56)		-		
Whether children were given micronutrients periodically	Iron Folic acid, Vitamin A, De-worming	18 (81.82)	4 (18.18)	10 (83.33)	2 (16.67)	
If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	ANM	14 (77.78)		9 (90.00)	
		Health Dept.	4 (22.22)		1 (10.00)	
		Teacher	-		-	
	How many time	One time	14 (22.22)		9 (90.00)	
		Two time	4 (22.22)		1(10.00)	
Whether height and weight record of the children was being indicated in the health cards.		18 (81.82)	4 (18.18)	10 (83.33)	2 (16.67)	
Whether any referral was done during the period of monitoring.		-	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	
Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		20 (90.91)	2(9.09)	12(100.00)	-	
Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		18 (81.82)	4 (18.18)	9 (75.00)	3 (25.00)	
If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	18 (100.00)	-	9 (100.00)	
Total Schools		22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.11 Drinking Water and Sanitation

Drinking water and sanitation were found in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. The availability of potable water was through India Mark-

II Hand pumps. It was found in 91 per cent of primary in all upper primary schools as shown in Table-2.11.

Table-:2.11: Drinking water and Sanitation

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Whether potable water was available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme		22 (100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
	India Mark-II Hand pump	20 (90.91)		12 (100.00)	
	Jet Pump	2 (9.09)		-	
	SSA Scheme	22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)	
	Other (PHED)	-		-	
Total Schools		22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.12 Availability of Ceasefire Equipment in Schools

The ceasefire equipments were found to be available in 86 per cent of primary and in all upper primary schools as shown in Table 2.12.

Table-2.12: Availability of Ceasefire in Schools

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Ceasefire Available		19 (86.36)	3 (13.64)	12 (100.00)	-
If yes, Name of ceasefire		Mahaveer (Water type fire extinguishers gas cartridge) 9 liters			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.13 Information Regarding Cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that in sample primary and upper primary schools,

MDM was being cooked by the VEC appointed cooks. In all sample primary and upper primary schools, cooks served MDM to students. All the cooks were female .They were paid monthly salary of Rs. 1000 /- and payment was regularly and through the banks. Majority of Cooks was of OBC castes as shown in Table 2.13

Table-2.13: Information regarding the Cooks

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Mode of appointment of cook-cum- helpers in Schools	VEC	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Number of Schools in which cooks were sufficient as per GOI		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
No. of Cooks in Schools	Male	8 (13.33)	7 (14.58)
	Female	52 (86.67)	41 (85.42)
	Total	60 (100.00)	48 (100.00)
Monthly Salary of cooks	1. 1000/-	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	By Cheque	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Regularity of Payment	Yes	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Castes of Cooks	Schedule castes	23 (38.33)	20 (41.67)
	OBCs	34 (56.67)	26 (54.16)
	Minority	1 (1.67)	-
	Others (GEN)	2 (3.33)	2 (4.17)
Availability of Training Modules of Cooks	Yes	18 (81.82)	8 (66.67)
	No	4 (18.18)	4 (33.33)
If Yes, Provided Modules	Yes	18 (81.82)	8 (66.67)
	No	4 (18.18)	4 (33.33)
Training of Cooks	Yes	18 (81.82)	11 (91.67)
	No	4 (18.18)	1 (8.33)
If Yes, where?	BRC	18 (81.82)	11 (91.67)
Who Trained?	MDM Coordinator	18 (81.82)	11 (91.67)
If there any medical checkup of Cooks?	Yes	12 (54.55)	5 (41.67)
	No	10 (45.45)	7 (58.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.14 Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to kitchen infrastructure in sample primary and upper primary schools in Samastipur district was analyzed. It was found that 20 (90.91 percent) sample primary and all upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen and store. The pucca kitchens were constructed in 11 primary schools and 3 in upper primary schools under the MDM scheme while most of pucca kitchens were constructed under the SSA

programme as shown in Table-2.14. The kitchen cum stores and kitchens were not found neat and clean in all primary and upper primary schools. In 2 primary schools, it was found that MDM could not be prepared due to non-availability of LPG.

Table-2.14: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Kitchens were available		20 (90.91)	12 (100.00)
No. of schools in which pucca kitchen-cum stores were available	Kitchen-cum-store	11 (55.00)	3 (25.00)
	Kitchen	9 (45.00)	9 (75.00)
No. of schools in which pucca kitchen were constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	11 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
	Kitchen	9 (100.00)	9 (100.00)
	SS A Kitchen cum stores	11 (55.00)	3 (25.00)
	Kitchen	9 (45.00)	9 (75.00)
Under construction		2 (9.09)	-
In case the pucca kitchen-cum stores were not available, where the food was cooked?	Additional Room	2 (9.09)	-
Where the foodgrains/other ingredients were being stored?	Kitchen cum store	11 (55.00)	3 (25.00)
	Kitchen	9 (45.00)	9 (75.00)
Kitchen-cum-stores were neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	11 (55.00)	3 (25.00)
	Kitchen	9 (45.00)	9 (75.00)
was kitchens & stores away from class rooms of schools		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Whether MDM was being cooked by using firewood or LPG.	Fire wood	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		2 (9.09)	-
Total Schools		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.15 Kitchen Devices

The kitchen devices which were available in the schools have been shown in Table-2.15. The cooking utensils were available in all primary and in all upper primary schools of Samastipur district. Source of fund for the purchase of kitchen devices was through MDM in 16 (72.73 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.

Table-2.15: Kitchen Devices

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Whether cooking utensils were available in the schools		22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Whether cooking utensils were sufficient	Sufficiently	22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)	
Sources of funding for purchase of cooking and serving utensils	Kitchen devices Fund	7 (31.82)		3 (25.00)	
	MDM	15 (68.18)		9 (75.00)	
Whether eating plates etc. were available in the schools		22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
If yes, was kitchen devices sufficient?		22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Source of purchase of cooking and serving utensils	MDM	16 (72.73)		8 (66.67)	
	Other than MDM Scheme	6(27.27)		4(33.33)	
Total Schools		22(100.00)		12(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.16 Availability of Cover Drums

The availability of cover drums for food grains was in 19 (86.36 percent) sample primary school and in 12 (100 percent) upper primary schools. It cover drums were made available under the SSA scheme as Table-2.16 shows.

Table-2.16: Availability of Cover Drums

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of cover drums		19 (86.36)	3 (13.64)	12 (100.00)	-
If yes, under which scheme	SSA	13 (68.42)		8 (66.67)	
	Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	6 (31.58)		4 (33.33)	
Total Schools		22 (100.00)		12 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.17 Availability of Toilets

It was found that toilets were available for boys and girls in all sample primary and upper primary schools. It was also found that some common toilets were available in both primary and upper primary schools as shown in Table 2.17.

Table-2.17: Availability of Toilets

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
If yes, Proper use of toilets	17(77.27)	5(22.73)	12(100.00)	-
Availability of common toilets	21(95.45)	1(4.55)	6(50.00)	6(50.00)
Proper use of toilets	17(80.95)	4(19.05)	5(83.33)	1(16.67)
Total Schools	22(100.00)		12(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.18 IT Infrastructure in Schools

The information regarding IT infrastructure was available in only 1 (8.33 percent) upper primary school of the district as shown in Table 2.18.

Table-2.18: IT Infrastructure in Schools

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of Computers in Schools	-	22 (100.00)	1 (8.33)	11 (91.67)
Number of Computer	-	-	3	-
Availability of Internet Connections	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
Use of IT enabled Services (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.19 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene was observed and enquired from teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good

or satisfactory in all primary and upper primary schools of the district as shown in Table-2.19.

Table-2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Particulars	No. of Schools					
	Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools		
	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-Satisfactory
Environment	6 (27.27)	16 (72.73)	-	5 (41.67)	7 (58.33)	-
Safety	2 (9.10)	20 (90.90)	-	4 (33.33)	8 (66.67)	-
Hygiene	5 (22.73)	17 (77.27)	-	3 (25.00)	9 (75.00)	--
Total Schools	22 (100.00)			12 (100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.20 Children Encouraged to Learn Manners

In all primary and upper primary schools, it was found that students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after the meal as well as while receiving the mid-day meal in queue. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in all primary schools and in upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all schools as shown in Table-2.20.

Table-2.20: Children Encouraged for Manners

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
Children took MDM in an order	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
Conservation of water was in schools	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
Cooking process and storage of fuel was safe from fire hazards	22(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	-
Total Schools	22(100.00)		12(100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.21 Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served, it was tasted by the teachers, VECs and by the parents. It was found that in 1 (4.55 percent) primary school, meal was tasted by the VEC as shown in Table 2.21

Table-2.21: Serving Meal to students before tasting

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
Tasted by Teachers	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Tasted by VECs	1 (4.55)	21 (95.45)	-	12 (100.00)
Tasted by Parents	1 (4.55)	21 (95.45)	-	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.22 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness about mid-day-meal programme in primary and upper primary schools was observed. It was found that the principals /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level as shown in Table-2.22.

Table-2.22: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM

Particulars	PS			UPS		
	Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/ VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Daily Supervision of MDM						
Good	3 (13.64)	1 (4.55)	-	2 (20.00)	1 (8.33)	-
Satisfactory	19 (86.36)	21 (95.45)	17 (77.27)	10 (80.00)	10 (83.34)	8 (66.67)
None	-	-	5 (22.73)	-	1 (8.33)	4 (33.33)

Monitoring of MDM						
Good	2 (9.10)	3 (13.64)	-	-	-	-
Satisfactory	20 (90.90)	19 (86.36)	13 (59.09)	12 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	7 (58.33)
None	-	-	9 (40.91)	-	-	5 (41.67)
Total schools	22 (100.00)			12 (100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.23 Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 15 (68.18 percent) primary and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. The awareness of parents/community members about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools. The quantity and type of nutrients were found to be satisfactory and overall awareness of the community about the MDM was satisfactory in most of the schools as evident in Table-2.23

Table-2.23: Awareness about MDM

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Roster was maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	15 (68.18)	7 (31.82)	11 (91.67)	1 (8.33)
Social audit mechanism in the schools	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.24 VEC Meetings

The information regarding VEC meetings was found to be good in both sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts as shown in Table-2.24

Table-2.24: VEC Meetings

Particulars	PS				UPS			
	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
No. of VEC Meetings till Monitoring time	7 (31.82)	10 (45.45)	5 (22.73)	22 (100.00)	2 (16.67)	7 (58.33)	3 (25.00)	12 (100.00)
No. of VEC Meeting related to MDM	12 (54.55)	10 (45.45)	-	22 (100.00)	5 (41.67)	7 (58.33)	-	12 (100.00)
Total Schools	22 (100.00)				12 (100.00)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.25 Inspection and Supervision

The inspection and supervision of MDM by the officers of education department was found to be in all primary and upper primary schools in the district. The inspecting authority was from the district and block levels. Mostly of the visits were on monthly basis as shown in Table-2.25

Table-2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of Inspection Register at School level	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Schools received funds under MME component	20 (90.91)	2 (9.09)	12 (100.00)	-
Regular inspections of MDM	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.26 Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Regular inspection of the MDM food was found to be done in all sample primary an in all upper primary schools of the district. The inspection was done by the BEO, Pradhan, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, BRCP, DPO, VEC. Maximum inspection was done by BEO 16 (72.73 percent) in primary and 7 (58.33 percent) in

upper primary school of the district. Inspection authority was from the state level, block, CRC and others. Frequency of inspection was done on weekly, fortnightly and on monthly basis as shown in Table-2.26.

Table-2.26: Inspections and Supervision of MDM (Multiple Responses)

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Regular inspection of the MDM		22 (100.0)	12 (100.00)
Inspection by	BEO	16 (72.73)	7 (58.33)
	BDO	7 (31.82)	2 (16.67)
	Pradhan	1 (4.55)	-
	MDM Co-ordinator	1 (4.55)	1 (8.33)
	CRC coordinator	1 (4.55)	-
	BRCPC	7 (31.82)	5 (41.67)
	DPO	9 (40.91)	5 (41.67)
	VEC	1 (4.55)	1 (8.33)
Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
	District	12 (54.55)	10 (83.33)
	Tahsil	-	-
	Block	19 (86.36)	11 (91.67)
	CRC	6 (27.27)	1 (8.33)
	Other	-	-
Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
	Weekly	6 (27.27)	8 (66.67)
	Fortnightly	5 (22.73)	6 (50.00)
	Monthly	10 (45.45)	6 (50.00)
	Often	16 (72.73)	11 (91.67)
If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & told about cleanness.	4 (18.18)	5 (41.67)
	2) Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	7 (31.82)	7 (58.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.27 Impact of MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that due to MDM scheme, enrollment, attendance and general being of students were improved in all sample primary and upper primary schools (Table-2.27).

Table-2.27 Impact of the MDM

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	Attendance of student	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
	Present of students full time in school	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
Total School		22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.28 Social Harmony

The mid day meal has helped in improving the social harmony in primary as well as in upper primary schools of the district as shown in table-2.28.

Table-:2.28: Social Harmony through MDM

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mid day meal helped in improvement of Social harmony	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Mid day meal helped in improvement of the Nutritional Status of the Children.	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Other incidental benefits due to Serving of MDM in schools	-	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

It was found that grievance redressal mechanism was found to be good in sample primary and upper primary schools of the district as given in table-2.29.

Table-2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grievance Redressal Mechanism in the district	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
District/Blocks/ Schools have any toll free Number	22 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

2.30 Views of Investigators on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The view of investigators was positive about various aspects of MDM in Samastipur district as shown in table-2.30.

Table-2.30: Investigator's Views and Observations regarding MDM

Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
	PS	UPS
Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	21 (95.45)	11 (91.67)
Arrangement of LPG for cooking purpose	20 (90.91)	11 (91.67)
Use of wheat in MDM	19 (86.36)	12 (100.00)
Reduction in Menu	2 (9.09)	-
Total Schools	22 (100.00)	12 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

2.31 Conclusion

On the basis of field visit to sample schools, it was found that hot cooked meal was served regularly to students. No discrepancy in distribution of MDM and regularity in supply of food grains were found. The release of MDM fund was timely. Health cards were not maintained in all schools. The menu was displayed and meal was served according to menu in all schools. The cooks were of OBC castes generally. The kitchen infrastructure was not adequate in all schools. It was also observed that the quality of meal was not good in most of the schools despite monitoring of MDM by the officials. It was observed that MDM has promoted communal harmony and students could learn good habits.

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 2-23 February, 2014. The survey covered 22 primary and 12 upper primary schools in district Samastipur as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- It was found that in all 22 sample primary schools and 12 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- It was found that in primary and upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was served to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers and parents.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.
- All the sample schools reported to have received food grains regularly and its quality was good.
- There was timely release of MDM funds from state, district and the block.

- All the sample primary and upper primary schools reported to have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- Discrimination was not found in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in schools and all schools followed the menu.
- The number of students who took MDM last months, daily menu and MDM logo were displayed in all primary and upper primary schools.
- The prescribed quality of MDM was given to students. But it was found that the quality of food was not good in all primary and upper primary schools.
- It was found that in majority of primary and upper primary schools, health card of students were maintained. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through India Mark II hand pumps was found in almost all primary and upper primary schools.
- MDM was cooked by VEC appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the banks.
- The infrastructure related kitchens was not found adequate in most of the schools. The

Kitchen cum stores were not found neat and clean. In 2 primary schools, MDM could not prepared, because of non availability of LPG.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all primary and upper primary schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in primary and upper primary schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased from SSA funds.

- Toilets were found to available separately boys and girls in primary and upper primary schools.
- The IT infrastructure was available in few of the primary and upper primary schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in all primary and upper primary schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in all schools.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students. But the role of VEC and parents in this regards was negligible.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The number of VEC meetings relating to MDM was not frequent.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on monthly basis covered all schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redraisal mechanism was active and it has a toll free number.
- The views of investigators were found to be positive about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district.

Annexure

Table-2.10: Health Card not Maintained

Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS
Koiree	PS
Tajpur Hindi	PS
Yogiya math	PS
Manjil Mubarak	PS
Name of the Schools	UPS
Magar Dahi	UPS
Bahadurpur	UPS

Table-2.12: Ceasefire not available in School

Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS
Manpura	PS
Sedhi	PS
Koiree	PS

Table-2.14: Kitchens are not available

Name of Schools
Primary Schools
Shahpur Baghouni
Dumari Dakhil

Table-2.14: Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG

Name of School
Primary Schools
Manjil Mubarak
Shahpur Baghouni

Table- 2.16: Availability of cover drum

Name of Schools
Primary Schools
Harijan Basti Ambedker Nagar
Tajpur Hindi
Koiree

Table- 2.17: Common toilets are not available

Name of School
Primary School
Shahpur Baghouni
Upper primary schools
Rajwa
Barheta
Bherokhera
Kariyan
Kachehri Campus
Magar Dahi

Table-2.25: Whether schools has not received any funds under MME components

Name of Schools
Primary Schools
Ladoura Deeh
Harijan Basti Ambedkar Nagar

District –IV - Darbhanga
(Prof. Fahimuddin)

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Chapter-I

Introduction

Mid-Day Meal Programme

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

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority in January, 2005 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 3.37 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 5.00 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for the arrangement of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhans get the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premises. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring

and inspection mechanism have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

Methodology

The total number of 23 primary and 14 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Darbhanga district as decided by the Ministry.

Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

Sample Design of the Study

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

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
Urban Area	5	2	7
Bahadurpur	6	4	10
Kusishwar	6	4	10
Kewati	6	4	10
Total	23	14	37

Source: Office of BSA, District Darbhanga, Bihar

School Wise List of Sample Schools

Table-1.2 depicts all type of 37 sample schools selected from Darbhanga district, out of which 23 are primary schools and 14 are upper primary schools. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

Table-1.2: School-wise List of Sample Schools

Name of Schools	Criteria of Selection
Primary School	
Dharsam	Teacher Student Ratio
Aasopur	Civil work
Pinda Ruch Board	Teacher Student Ratio
Rasoolpur	SC
Bela Shanker	Teacher Student Ratio
Geangiya	Seasonal migration
Chamarjaan	Seasonal migration
Devkuli chattiteeka Patti	Teacher Student Ratio
Balbhadrapur Naktalia	Teacher Student Ratio
Govindpur Dhanuktoli	Seasonal Migration
Darhaar	SC
Gayaspur	CWSN
Mohan Math Pindaruch	Teacher Student Ratio
Haripatti	Teacher Student Ratio
Wajidpur	Teacher Student Ratio
Paando	Flood Area
Mairchi	Forest Area
Kachua	CWSN
Dagar Shaam Kutti tola	Teacher Student Ratio
Alal Patti	Teacher Student Ratio
Amanda	Civil work
Madho Patti	Teacher Student Ratio
Koyla Sthan	Teacher Student Ratio
Name of Schools	Criteria of Selection
Upper Primary School	
Madhya Vidyalaya Sakirna	SC
Madhya Vidyalaya Madhopatti	Teacher Student Ratio
Madhya Vidyalaya Pinda Ruch	Gender Gap
Moosa Shah Madhya Vidyalaya Lalbagh	Teacher Student Ratio
Mahya Vidyalaya Harinagar	Teacher Student Ratio
Madhya Vidyalaya Laadha	Teacher Student Ratio
Madhya Vidyalaya Andama	Teacher Student Ratio
Wanshi Das Kanya Madhya Vidyalaya Jai Narain Gani	Computer
Madhya Vidyalaya Sthaan	Gender Gap
Madhya Vidyalaya Asma	Computer
Madhya Vidyalaya Purkhapatti	CWSN
Madhya Vidyalaya Chater	Civil work Teacher Student Ratio
Madhya Vidyalaya Yogiyara	Computer
Madhya Vidyalaya Premjeevar	Gender Gap

Source: Office of BSA, District Darbhanga, Bihar

Tools

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

Conclusion

A total of 23 primary and 14 upper primary schools were selected in Darbhanga district of Bihar for monitoring and evaluation of MDM. The selection of sample schools was based on the criterion listed above. The location of the sample schools has been shown above. The data collection was done through the questionnaire developed exclusively for the survey.

Chapter-II

Findings

Regularity in Serving Meal

All the sample primary and upper primary schools were providing mid-day-meal to their students in Darbhanga district. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools was observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM register. It was found that in 15 (65.22 percent) sample primary schools and 7 (50.00 percent) upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, and parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools as evident in table-2.1.

Table-2.1: Regularity in Serving Meal

Particulars			No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
Everyday Hot Cooked Meal was Served			15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	7 (50.00)	7 (50.00)	
If No, then in three months, how many days hot cooked meal not served	1 st (Nov)	1-8	2 (25.00)		4 (57.14)		
		8-15	5 (62.50)		-		
		15-24	1 (12.50)		3 (42.86)		
	2 nd Dec	1-8	3 (37.50)		3 (42.86)		
		8-15	4 (50.00)		2 (28.57)		
		15-24	1 (12.50)		2 (28.57)		
	3 rd Jan	1-8	1 (12.50)		1 (14.29)		
		8-15	6 (75.00)		6 (85.71)		
		15-24	1 (12.50)		-		
	Item (ii) Reason for not served food			-		-	
	Nov. Food grains not available			8 (100.00)		7 (100.00)	
	Dec. Food grains not available			8 (100.00)		7 (100.00)	
Jan. Food grains not available			8 (100.00)		7 (100.00)		
Total Schools			23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Distribution of MDM

The distribution of mid-day-meal in 23 sample primary and 14 upper primary schools was recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM registers and by head counting of the children on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 4345 students were enrolled in 23 sample primary and 4028 were enrolled in 14 sample upper primary schools of Darbhanga district. As per MDM register, 2499 students took the MDM in sample primary schools and 2555 in upper primary schools for which the MDM was prepared. The head count also revealed no discrepancy. Thus, no discrepancy was found in terms of MDM cooked for the number of students and those actually availing it through the MDM register and the head counts on the day of visit of MI team to sample schools.

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

Particulars	No. of Schools	
	PS	UPS
No. of children enrolled in schools	4345 (100.00)	4028 (100.00)
No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2499 (57.51)	2555 (63.43)
No. of children availing MDM as per MDM registers	2499 (100.00)	2555 (100.00)
No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2497 (99.92)	2551 (99.84)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that 15 (65.22 percent) primary and 7 (50.00 percent) upper primary schools received food grains regularly. It was also found that buffer stock was maintained in all primary and upper primary schools. It was observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in all primary and as well as in all upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was made available at the school gates in all primary and upper primary schools. The quality of food grains was found

good in 100 per cent primary and in 100 per cent upper primary schools of the as shown in table-2.3.

Table-2.3: Regularity in Supply of Food Grains to Schools

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
If Food grains facility available in Schools within One month	15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	7 (50.00)	7 (50.00)
Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	7 (50.00)	7 (50.00)
If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains at school gates, then how the food grains in transported up to schools level.	No Arrangement		No Arrangement	
Whether the food grains is of FAQ of grade A	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Whether food grains are released to schools after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Total Schools.	23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that timely release of funds was done on regular basis through state, district and block levels in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district as shown in table-2.4.

Table-2.4: Timely Release of Funds

Particulars	No. of Schools	
	PS	UPS
Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance?	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance?	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance?	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Total Schools	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. In table-2.5, it was also found that in all schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through E-transfer.

Table-2.5: Cost of Cooking Received by Schools

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
No. of Schools in which cooking cost was received in advance and regularly		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
How much delay cooking cost	Days	-	-
	Months	-	-
In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme		-	-
Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
	By Cheque	-	-
	E-Transfer	23 (100.00)	23 (100.00)
Total Schools		23 (100.00)	23 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Discrimination in Cooking

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement of students was not found in all sample primary and upper primary schools of Darbhanga district. It was found that in all primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal was served either by cooks or by helpers. The seating arrangement for serving the MDM was in Queue in all primary and upper primary schools shown in table-2.6.

Table-2.6: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Seating Arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating Arrangement in Queue	Scattered
System of Serving and Seating arrangement for eating	12 (80.00)	3 (20.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)
Gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or in seating arrangement	Yes	No	Yes	No
	-	15 (100.00)	-	7 (100.00)
Total Schools	23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Variety of Menu

It was observed that all primary and all upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place in schools. 100 percent sample primary schools were found to be following weekly menu. As far as the decision of menu was concerned, it was decided in 100 percent primary and in 100 percent upper primary schools by the teachers. It was found that all primary and all upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these schools, it was found that in all primary and in all upper primary schools, MDM was being served according to the menu. The menu included rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in all primary and upper primary schools of the district as shown in table-2.7.

Table-2.7: Variety of Menu of MDM

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Who decides the weakly Menu?	District Authority	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Weakly Menu was displayed at Schools Noticeable place`	Yes	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
	No	-	-
If Yes, All people can see the Menu	Yes	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Weakly Menu followed	Yes	22 (95.65)	13 (92.86)
	No	1 (4.35)	1 (7.14)
Menu includes Locally available in ingredients	Yes	22 (95.65)	13 (92.86)
	No	1 (4.35)	1 (7.14)
Getting Sufficient Calories from MDM	Yes	22 (95.65)	13 (92.86)
	No	1 (4.35)	1 (7.14)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Sample Schools.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

The sample schools reported to have displayed information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the school level in which quantity of rice which was received. Nearly all the schools displayed daily menu and MDM logo on school buildings as table-2.8 shows.

Table-2.8: Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
	Rice	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Other material purchased & used		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Last month how many student took MDM		18731	18563
Daily Menu Displayed		22 (95.65)	13 (92.86)
Display of MDM Logo on School Buildings		21 (91.30)	12 (85.71)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Sample School.

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored by making a field visits to sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that all 23 primary schools and 14 upper primary schools were providing prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact was confirmed by making inquiry directly from the children. It was also found that around 10 (66.67 percent) primary schools and 5 upper primary (71.43 percent) were providing good quality of mid day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestion for improving the quality of meal as evident in table-2.9.

Table-2.9: Quality and Quantity of Menu

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Quality of meal	Good	10 (66.67)	5 (71.43)
	Normal	5 (33.33)	2 (28.57)
	Bad	-	-
Quantity of meal	Sufficient	15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
	Normal	-	-
	Less	-	-
Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30 gram/student UPS)		15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
Quantity of green leafy vegetables in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30 gram/student UPS)		15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
Iron Ayodeen mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Method for measuring the food grains and other items UPS (Measure Kg)		15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		15 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
Children were not Satisfied with the meals		-	-
Total Schools		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Sample Schools.

Health Cards and Health Checks

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were examined in the district. It was found that in 15 (65.22 percent) primary schools, and in 7 (50.00 percent) upper primary schools, health cards were maintained. Frequency of health checkup was found to be done only one time 11 (73.33 percent) in primary schools. In 15 (65.21percent) primary and 10 (71.43 percent) upper primary schools, only iron folic acid and vitamin were given periodically to all students as shown in table-2.10.

Table-2.10 Health Cards, Health Check

Particulars			No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Health card maintained for each child in schools			15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	7 (50.00)	7 (50.00)
Frequency of health check-up	One time		11 (73.33)		5 (71.43)	
	Two time		4 (26.67)		2 (28.57)	
	More than two time		-		-	
Whether children were given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming		15 (65.21)	8 (34.79)	10 (71.43)	4 (28.57)
If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	4 (26.67)		5 (50.00)	
		2. Health Dept.	11 (73.33)		5 (50.00)	
		3. Teacher	-		-	
	How many time	1 time	10 (71.43)		8 (80.00)	
		2 time	4 (28.57)		2 (20.00)	
		3 time	-		-	
Whether height and weight record of the children was being indicated in the school health cards.			15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	10 (71.43)	4 (28.57)
Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.			-	23 (100.00)	-	14(100.00)
Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.			-	-	-	-
Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools.			22 (95.65)	1 (4.35)	14 (100.00)	-
Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.			15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	10 (71.43)	4 (28.57)
If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.			-	15 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)
Total Schools			23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

The status of drinking water and sanitation was found satisfactory in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. The availability of potable water was through India Mark-II hand pumps as shown in table-2.11.

Table-:2.11 Drinking water and Sanitation

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation		23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-		-	
	India Mark Hand pump	23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	
	Jet Pump	-		-	
Which scheme	MPLADS	-		-	
	MLA Fund	3 (13.04)		2 (14.29)	
	SSA Scheme	20 (86.96)		12 (85.71)	
	Other (PHED)	-		-	
Total No. of School		23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Availability of Ceasefire in Schools

The availability of ceasefires was found in 12 (52.17 percent) sample primary and in 12 (85.71 percent) upper primary schools of the district as shown in table2.12.

Table-2.12: Available of Ceasefire in Schools

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of Ceasefire		12 (52.17)	11 (47.83)	12 (85.71)	2 (14.29)
If yes, Name of ceasefire		Mahaveer (Water type fire existing wisher gas cartridge) 9 liter			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Information Regarding Cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that in sample primary schools and upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the VEC appointed cooks. In all sample primary and upper primary schools cooks served MDM to students. The cooks in sample schools were both males and females. They were paid monthly salary of Rs. 1000/- and payment was regular and through the banks. Majority of cooks was of OBC castes as shown in table 2.13

Table-2.13: Information regarding the Cooks

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Mode of appointment cook-cum-helpers in Schools	VEC	-	-
Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
No. of cooks in schools	Male	7 (12.50)	5 (10.00)
	Female	49 (87.50)	45 (90.00)
	Total	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
Monthly salary of cooks	1. 1000/-	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
	2. 2000/-	-	-
Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
	By Cheque	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
Payment is regular	Yes	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Social category wise number of cooks	1 Schedule caste	21 (37.50)	20 (40.00)
	2. ST	-	-
	3 .OBC	30 (53.57)	24 (48.00)
	4 .Minority	2 (3.57)	1 (2.00)
	5. Others (GEN)	3 (5.36)	5 (10.00)
Availability of training modules of cooks	Yes	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
	No	-	-
If Yes, module was provided	Yes	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
	No	-	-
Training of cooks	Yes	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
	No	-	-
If yes, where	BRC	56 (100.00)	50 (100.00)
	CRC	-	-
	Any other	-	-
Who trained	MDM Coordinator	-	-
In case the meal is prepared and transported from centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		N.A	N.A
If there any medical checkup of cooks	Yes	50 (89.29)	46 (92.00)
	No	6 (10.71)	4 (8.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Kitchen Devices

The general information of kitchen devices, available in the schools is shown in table 2.14. It is evident that the cooking utensils were available in all primary and upper primary schools of Darbhanga district. Source of fund was available through MME. It was in 16 (72.73 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.

Table: - 2.14 Kitchen Devices

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Whether cooking utensils were available in the schools		23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Whether cooking utensils were sufficient	Sensibly	16 (69.57)		12 (85.71)	
	Partial	7 (30.43)		2 (14.29)	
	None	-		-	
Source of funding for cooking and serving devices	Kitchen devices Fund	4 (17.39)		3 (21.43)	
	MME	19 (82.61)		11 (78.57)	
	Community contribution	-		-	
	Other	-		-	
Whether eating plates etc. were available in the schools		20 (86.76)	3 (13.04)	13 (92.86)	1 (7.14)
If yes, utensils sufficient		18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)	10 (76.92)	3 (23.08)
Source of funding of cooking and serving devices	MME	18 (90.00)		10 (76.92)	
	Community contribution	-		-	
	Other MDM Scheme	2 (10.00)		3 (23.08)	
Total Schools		23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

It was found during the survey in sample schools that kitchens were available in 30 per cent of primary and 64 per cent of upper primary schools. The pucca kitchens cum stores were available in few of the primary schools. The detailed status of kitchen and related infrastructure which has been shown in table-2.15 showed that only few

schools were having both kitchen and stores while all the schools should have both the facilities. Thus, it can be inferred that infrastructure of kitchen and stores used for MDM was largely lacking in the district.

Table-2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Kitchens were available		7 (30.43)	9 (64.29)
No. of schools in which pucca kitchen-cum stores were available	Kitchen-cum –store	2 (8.70)	2 (14.29)
	Kitchen	5 (21.74)	7 (50.00)
No. of schools in which pucca Kitchens were constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	2 (8.70)	2 (14.29)
	Kitchen	5 (21.74)	7 (50.00)
Under which scheme Kitchen cum stores were constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	-
		Kitchen	2 (8.70)
	SSA	Kitchen cum store	5 (21.74)
		Kitchen	-
Under construction		1 (4.35)	-
Sanctioned, but not started		10 (43.48)	5 (35.71)
Not sanctioned		5 (21.74)	-
In case, pucca kitchen-cum store were not available, where was food cooked?	Additional Room	16 (69.57)	5 (35.71)
	Open field	-	-
Where the food grains/other ingredients were being stored?	Kitchen cum store	2 (8.70)	2 (14.29)
	Kitchen	5 (21.74)	7 (50.00)
	Additional Room	16 (69.57)	5 (35.71)
Kitchen-cum-stores were neat and clean?	Kitchen cum store	2 (8.70)	2 (14.29)
	Kitchen	7 (30.43)	7 (50.00)
Were ther kitchens & stores away from class room of schools		7 (30.43)	9 (64.29)
Whether MDM was being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-
Total Schools		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Availability of Covered Drums

The availability of covered drums was in 20 (86.96 percent) sample primary and in 14 (100 percent) upper primary schools. The management, monitoring and evaluation

was the main fund through cover drums were provided in 12 (60.00 percent) primary and 8 (57.14 percent) upper primary schools of the district as shown in table 2.16.

Table-2.16: Availability of Cover Drum

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of cover drums in schools		20 (86.96)	3 (13.04)	14 (100.00)	-
If yes, under which scheme	SSA	8 (40.00)		6 (42.86)	
	Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	12 (60.00)		8 (57.14)	
Total Schools		23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that availability of toilets for boys and girls was in all of sample primary and upper primary schools. It was found that some common toilets were also available in some primary and upper primary schools as shown in table 2.17.

Table-2.17: Availability of Toilets

Particulars		No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in schools		23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
If yes, use of toilets		15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	14 (100.00)	-
Availability of common toilets		19 (82.61)	4 (17.39)	12 (85.71)	2 (14.29)
If yes, use of toilets		19 (100.00)	-	12 (100.00)	-
Total Schools		23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

IT Infrastructure in Schools

The information regarding IT infrastructure was available in case of only 3 upper primary schools of the district as shown in table 2.18.

Table- :2.18 IT Infrastructure in Schools

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Is computer available in school	-	23 (100.00)	3 (21.43)	11 (78.57)
If yes give the no. of computer	-	-	6	-
Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3 (100.00)
Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	3 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Safety and Hygiene

The status of environment, safety and hygiene was observed and enquired from teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district as shown in table-2.19.

Table-2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Particulars	No. of Schools					
	PS			UPS		
	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-Satisfactory
Environment	6 (26.08)	16 (69.57)	1 (4.35)	6 (42.86)	8 (57.14)	-
Safety	5 (21.74)	17 (73.91)	1 (4.35)	5 (35.71)	9 (64.29)	-
Hygiene	4 (17.39)	16 (69.57)	3 (13.04)	4 (28.57)	10 (71.43)	-
Total Schools	23 (100.00)			14 (100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Children Encouraged for Manners

In all primary and upper primary schools, it was found that children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after the meal as well as while receiving the mid-day meal in queue. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in most of schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazard in all schools as shown in table-2.20

Table-2.20: Children Encouraged for Manners

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Children were encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Children took MDM in an orderly manner	21 (91.30)	2 (8.70)	13 (92.86)	1 (7.14)
Conservation of water in schools	20 (86.96)	3 (13.04)	12 (85.71)	2 (14.29)
Cooking process and storage of fuel were safe from fire hazards.	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Total Schools	23 (100.00)		14 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Serving Meal to Students after Tasting

Before the meal was served tasting was done by the teachers, SMCs and by the parents. It was found that 1 (4.35 percent) in primary school was tasted by the SMCs as shown in table 2.21.

Table- : 2.21 Serving Meal to Students before Tasting

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
Tasted by Teacher	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Tasted by SMC	1 (4.35)	20 (86.96)	-	14 (100.00)
Tasted by Parents	-	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (parents, VECs members, panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness about mid-day-meal programme in primary and upper primary schools was observed. It was found that the principals, /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM. They were found to be fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level as evident in table-2.22.

Table-2.22: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM

Particulars	Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools		
	Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/ VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Supervision of MDM daily						
Good	4 (17.39)	3 (13.04)	-	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	-
Satisfactory	17 (73.91)	19 (82.61)	20 (86.96)	12 (85.72)	10 (71.42)	10 (71.43)
None	2 (8.70)	1 (4.35)	3 (13.04)	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	4 (28.57)
Monitoring of MDM						
Good	4 (17.39)	3 (13.04)	3 (13.04)	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	-
Satisfactory	18 (78.26)	20 (86.96)	18 (78.26)	13 (92.86)	11 (78.57)	13 (92.86)
None	1 (4.35)	-	2 (8.70)	-	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)
Total Schools	23 (100.00)			14 (100.00)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 15 (65.22 percent) primary and in 12 (85.71 percent) upper primary schools. The awareness of parents/community members about MDM was satisfactory in most of the schools. The social audit mechanism was in place in all primary and upper schools of the district as evident from table-2.23.

Table-2.23: Awareness about MDM

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Roster was maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	15 (65.22)	8 (34.78)	12 (85.71)	2 (14.29)
Is there any social audit mechanism in the schools	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

SMC/VEC Meetings

All the sample primary and upper primary schools reported to have meetings as shown in table-2.24. The majority of schools have 3 to 4 meetings relating to MDM in both primary and upper primary schools.

Table-2.24: SMCs/VECs Meetings

Particulars	PS				UPS			
	1-2 Meetings	3-4 Meetings	5 & above Meetings	Total	1-2 Meetings	3-4 Meetings	5 & above Meetings	Total
No. of SMCs/ VECs meetings till monitoring time	7 (30.43)	10 (43.48)	6 (26.09)	23 (100.00)	3 (21.43)	9 (64.28)	2 (14.29)	14 (100.00)
No. of SMCs/VEC meeting related to MDM	10 (43.48)	13 (56.52)	-	23 (100.00)	4 (28.57)	10 (71.43)	-	14 (100.00)
Total Schools	23 (100.00)				14 (100.00)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Inspection & Supervision

The inspection and supervision of MDM by educational authorities was found to be in 21 (91.30 percent) primary and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools in the district. Majority of schools reported to have received funds under MDM and regular inspection of MDM was reported in all schools as evident in table2.25.

Table-2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Availability of Inspection Registers	21 (91.30)	2 (8.70)	13(92.86)	1(7.14)
Schools received funds under MME	22 (95.65)	1(4.35)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)
Regular inspections of MDM	23 (100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Regular inspection of the MDM food was found to be done in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. The inspection was done by the BEO, Pradhan, MDM Co-ordinator, CRC Co-ordinator, BRCP, DPO, VEC. Inspection authorities were from the state level, block, CRC and others. Frequency of inspection was done on weekly, fortnightly and on monthly basis as shown in table-2.26.

Table-2.26: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Regular inspection of the MDM Food		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Inspection by	BEO	8 (34.78)	9 (64.28)
	BDO	-	1 (7.14)
	Pradhan	-	2 (14.29)
	MDM Co-ordinator	7 (30.43)	5 (35.71)
	CRC coordinator	12 (52.17)	6 (42.86)
	BRCP	5 (21.74)	3 (21.43)
	DPO	4 (17.39)	2 (14.29)
	VEC	2 (8.70)	1 (7.14)
Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
	District	4 (17.39)	3 (21.43)
	Tahsil	-	-
	Block	20 (86.96)	13 (92.86)
	CRC	12 (52.17)	9 (64.29)
	Other	2 (8.70)	4 (28.57)
Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
	Weekly	3 (13.04)	5 (35.71)
	Fortnightly	3 (13.04)	7 (50.00)
	Monthly	11 (47.83)	9 (64.29)
	Often	21 (91.30)	8 (57.14)
If any, then remark made by the visiting of officers	Food should be Menu based and cleanness should be maintained	15 (65.22)	10 (71.43)
	Good quality of MDM should be provided.	7 (30.43)	6 (42.86)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Impact of MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and upper primary schools was observed. It was found that due to MDM scheme, enrollment, attendance and general well being of students were improved in all sample primary and upper primary schools (Table- 2.27).

Table-2.27 Impact of the MDM

Particulars		No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
Impact of MDM	Enrollment of students	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
	Attendance of students	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
	Presence of students has become full time in schools	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
Total Schools		23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Social Harmony

Mid day meal scheme has helped in improving the social harmony among students in all primary as well as in upper primary schools of the district as shown in table-2.28.

Table-2.28: Social Harmony among Students

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	Primary Schools		Upper Primary Schools	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mid day meal helped in improvement the social harmony	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Mid day meal helped in improvement the nutritional status of the children	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
Other incidental benefits due to MDM	-	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: Sample Schools.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

It was found that grievance redressal mechanism was found to be good in sample primary and upper primary schools of the district as given in table 2.29.

Table-:2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Particulars	No. of Schools			
	PS		UPS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grievance redressal mechanism for MDM	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
District/blocks/schools having toll free number	23 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools

Views of Investigators on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators have given the following views for improvement of MDM as shown in table-2.30.

Table-2.30: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
	PS	UPS
Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	20 (86.96)	12 (85.71)
Arrangement of LPG for cooking purpose	21 (91.30)	13 (92.86)
Use of wheat in MDM	15 (65.22)	14 (100.00)
Reduction in type of menu	2 (8.70)	5 (35.71)
Total Schools	23 (100.00)	14 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Sample Schools.

Conclusion

It was found that in 65 per cent of primary and 50 per cent of upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was served. No discrepancy was found between the number of students taking MDM and those enrolled in the sample schools. The regularity in the supply of food grains was not found in all primary and upper primary schools. Though it was found that buffer stock was maintained in all primary and upper primary schools and quality of food grain was good in all schools. The release of fund was reported to be timely and schools did receive the cost of cooking in time. The mode of payment of cooking cost was through E-transfer. No discrimination of any sort was found in serving of the MDM. The MDM was served as per menu and the menu was found to be displayed in all schools. The prescribed quality and quality of menu was found to be

given to students under the MDM. Health cards were not maintained and health checks up were not done in all primary and upper primary schools of the district. The status of sanitation and drinking water was found to be satisfactory. The cooks mostly belonged to OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs. 1000/-. The kitchen related infrastructure was poor and that too not available in all schools. The availability of toilets was good in sample primary and upper primary schools. The availability of IT infrastructure was poor. The safety and hygiene conditions were largely good in the schools. The children were encouraged for good manners. The community participation was found in entire process of MDM.

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 2 February, 2014 to 23 February, 2014. The survey covered 23 primary and 14 upper primary schools of district Darbhanga as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented following facts have merged which have been summarized as under:

- It was found that in 65 per cent of primary and 50 per cent of upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was served.
- No discrepancy was found between the number of students taking MDM and those enrolled in the sample schools.
- The regularity in the supply of food grains was not found in all primary and upper primary schools. Though it was found that buffer stock was maintained in all primary and upper primary schools and quality of food grain was good in all schools.
- The release of fund was reported to be timely and schools did receive the cost of cooking in time. The mode of payment of cooking cost was through E-transfer.
- No discrimination of any sort was found in serving of the MDM. The MDM was served as per menu and the menu was found to be displayed in all schools.
- The prescribed quality and quality of menu was found to be given to students under the MDM.

- The sample schools reported to have displayed information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the school level in which quantity of rice which was received.
- Health cards were not maintained and health checks up were not done in all primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- The status of sanitation and drinking water was found to be satisfactory.
- The availability of ceasefire equipments was limited to few schools.
- The cooks mostly belonged to OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs. 1000/.
- The kitchen related infrastructure was poor and that too not available in all schools.
- But cooking utensils were found to be available in all schools.
- The availability of toilets was good in sample primary and upper primary schools.
- The availability of IT infrastructure was poor.
- The safety and hygiene conditions were largely good in the schools. The children were encouraged for good manners. The community participation was found in entire process of MDM.
- It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in majority of primary and upper primary schools.
- Regular inspection was MDM was reported in all schools.
- The positive impact of MDM in enrollment and social harmony was found in sample schools.

Annexure

Table-2.3- No food Grains facility available in school within one month

Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS
Rasoolpur	PS
Madho patti	PS
Aasopur	PS
Dharsam	PS
Alal patti	PS
Mairchi	PS
Devkuli Chattiteeka patti	PS
Dagar Shaam kutti Tola	PS
Name of the Schools	UPS
Andama	UPS
Jai Narain ganj	UPS
Prem Jeevar	UPS
Hari Nagar	UPS
Sthaan	UPS
Lalbagh	UPS
Madho patti	UPS

Table-2.10: Health card not maintained in schools

Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS
Pinda Ruch Board	PS
Amanda	PS
Kachua	PS
Rasoolpur	PS
Gayaspur	PS
Mohan Math Pinda Ruch	PS
Alal Patti	PS
Madho Patti	PS
Name of the Schools	Category of Schools
Asma	UPS
Laadha	UPS
Kusheshwar Sthaan	UPS
Yogiyara	UPS
Pinda Ruch	UPS
Andama	UPS
Madho Patti	UPS

Table-2.12: Ceasefire not available in schools

Name of Schools
Primary Schools
Mairchi
Devkuli Chattiteeka Patti
Dagar Shaam Kutti Tola
Balbhadrapur Naktalia
Hari Patti
Govindpur Dhanuk Toli
Geangiya
Kachua
Gayaspur
Mohan Math Pinda Ruch

Table-.14: Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG

Name of School
Primary Schools
Manjil Mubarak
Shahpur Baghouni

Table-2.16: Availability of cover drum

Name of Schools
Primary Schools
Harijan Basti Ambedker Nagar
Tajpur Hindi
Koiree

Table-2.17: Common toilets are not available

Name of School
Primary School
Shahpur Baghouni
Upper primary schools
Rajwa
Barheta
Bherokhera
Kariyan
Kachehri Campus
Magar Dahi

Table- 2.25 whether schools has not received any funds under MME components

Name of Schools
Primary Schools
Ladoura Deeh
Harijan Basti Ambedkar Nagar

District –V - Muzaffarpur
(Dr. R.C. Tyagi)

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Bihar. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools from class 1-5 who have 80 percent attendance were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice. However, it is observed that the benefits of scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student focused, the Supreme Court directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in primary schools in 2004. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The Food Corporation of India makes the food grain available. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

1.4 Methodology

A total number of 21 primary schools, 14 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Muzaffarpur district as decided by the Ministry.

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 35 schools have been taken as sample from Muzaffarpur district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 35 schools, 21 are primary schools, 14 are upper primary schools.

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Muzaffarpur

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Bandra	5	4	9
2	Marwan	5	4	9
3	Kanti	6	3	9
4	Bochaha	-	-	-
5	Paroo	-	-	-
6	Urban Area	5	3	8
	Total	21	14	35

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 35 sample schools selected from Muzaffarpur district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets representation in the sample.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Madheya Pirapur	P.S.	Urban deprived children/ For Flung Area
2	Hiraiharpur	P.S.	S.C/ P.T.R
3	Sundarpur Rotwara	P.S.	S.C
4	Karell Sahani Tola	P.S.	Civil work/ PTR
5	Simran Dhab	P.S.	Floods Area/ Civil work/ PTR
6	Akhtiyarpur	P.S.	PTR/ CWSN
7	Nawada	P.S.	Urban deprived children
8	Raksha west	P.S.	Civil work
9	Pratappur South S.C. Tola	P.S.	SC/ Gender Gap/ PTR
10	Nizamudden Kodariya	P.S.	Forest
11	Kalwari Kanya	P.S.	CWSN
12	Sarmpur Pasi Tola	P.S.	SC
13	Bajhila	P.S.	CWSN/ PTR
14	Laskaripur	P.S.	PTR
15	Maanpura	P.S.	Civil work/ PTR
16	Narsanda	P.S.	CWSN
17	Atardah (Urban)	P.S.	Drop out/ CWSN
18	Mushahar Tola (Urban)	P.S.	SC
19	Ambedkar Nagar (Urban)	P.S.	SC
20	Naveen Police Line (Urban)	P.S.	CWSN
21	Karpuri Nagar	P.S.	Flood Area/ CWSN
22	M.S Buniyadi Vidhyalay Matalupur	U.P.S.	Gender Gap
23	M.S Vishnupur Mehashi	U.P.S.	Computer/ Gender Gap/ Civil work/CWSN
24	M.S Rajkiya Vidhyalay Baingara	U.P.S.	Civil Work
25	M.S Jhakhada	U.P.S.	CWSN
26	M.S Marwan	U.P.S.	Computer/ Gender Gap/ CWSN/ PTR/ Civil work
27	M.S Madhuwan	U.P.S.	Gender Gap/ Civil work
28	M.S Srisiya	U.P.S.	Drop out/ CWSN/ PTR
29	M.S Chapra	U.P.S.	Gender Gap/ Civil work/ CWSN/ PTR
30	M.S Home Fardi Homeless (Urban)	U.P.S.	CWSN
31	M.S BMP Campous (Urban)	U.P.S.	CWSN
32	M.S Juran Chapra(Urban)	U.P.S.	Gender Gap
33	M.S Rajkiya vidhyalay tepari	U.P.S.	Computer/ PTR/ Gender Gap/ CWSN
34	M.S Pakdi Pakohi	U.P.S.	Seasonal migration/ Civil work
35	M.S Repura	U.P.S.	PTR/ Gender Gap

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

1.7 Tools

Well-structured schedule has been prepared for the collection of primary data from selected sampled primary and upper primary schools. Separate schedules have been prepared to collect data of mid-day-meal scheme running in primary and upper primary schools in Muzaffarpur district of the Bihar.

Chapter II

Findings

2.1 Food Grain Facility in Schools

Food grain facilities in sample primary and upper primary schools have been checked. It has been found that in both types of schools food grain facilities was available and supply of food grain was regular. Delivery of food grain to the lifting agency was also in time. Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of food grain was also found of 'A' grade. Food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month in all primary and upper primary schools (Table-2.1).

Table-2.1: Food Grain Facility in Schools

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	If food grains facility available in schools within one month	21 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
2	Food grain delivered to lifting agency within proper time	21 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
3	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains at school how the food grains in transported up to schools level	-	-	-	-
4	Whether the food grains is of (FAQ) of grade A	21 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
5	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?	21 (100.00)	-	14 (100.00)	-
	Total No. of Schools	21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.2 Release of funds

On the basis of official records it has been observed that State is releasing fund to district authorities on regular basis in advance. Further district authority is also releasing funds to Blocks and Blocks are releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance. So the flow of funds from State to Schools is absolutely perfect (Table-2.2).

Table-2.2: Timely release of funds

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	21 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	21 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	21 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
	Total No. of schools	21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.3 Cooking Cost

It was found that 100.00 percent of primary and 100.00 percent upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It was also found that in all primaries and in all upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank and through e-transfer (Table-2.3).

Table-2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular	21 (100.00)	14 (100.00)
2	How much delay cooking cost	Days	-
		Months	-
3	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Some time teacher manage and some time no arrangements	-
4	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	21(100.00)
	Total No. of schools	21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.4 Availability of Kitchen Worker

The status of kitchen workers has been checked in all primary and upper primary schools. It has been found that in 100.00 per cent primary and upper primary schools appointment of cook-cum-helper were made by School Management Committee (SMC). In more than 90.00 per cent primary schools and around 43.00 per cent upper primary schools cooks were sufficient in number as per govt. norms. Maximum number of cooks

are male both in primary and upper primary schools. These cooks are getting fixed salary of Rs.1000 per month through cheque regularly. Most of these cooks belong to the social caste of OBC followed by SC and minority. All these cooks were well trained in cooking. They were trained at BRC by MDM coordinator (Table-2.4). Names of schools in which cooks were not in sufficient number as per Govt. norms are given in Annexure.

Table-2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mode of appointment cook-cum-helper in School	SMC	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per govt. norms		19(90.47)	6(42.85)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	2(3.70)	6(8.45)
		Female	52(96.30)	65(91.55)
		Total	54(100.00)	71(100.00)
4	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		2. 2000/-	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		By Cheque	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
7	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	12(22.24)	21(29.57)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	37(68.51)	43(60.56)
		4 .Minority	4(7.40)	7(9.85)
		5. Others (GEN)	1(1.85)	-
8.	Availability of Training Modules of Cooks	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, Provided Modules	Yes	18(85.71)	14(100.00)
		No	3(14.28)	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, where	BRC	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who Trained	MDM Coordinator	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
13.	In case the meal is prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		-	-
14.	If there any medical checkup of cook	Yes	-	-
		No	21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.5 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample primary and upper primary schools of Muzaffarpur district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident from students, teachers, parents and school register that MDM supply was regular in 80.95 percent Primary and 100.00 percent upper primary schools of the district. Table-2.5 shows the supply of MDM in sample primary and upper primary schools and the reason why hot cooked meal was not supplied in 4 primary schools of the district. The name of four primary schools where hot cooked meal was not supplied regularly is given in Annexure-2.5.

Table-2.5: Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		UPS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			17(80.95)	4(19.05)	14(100.00)	-
2.	If No, then in three months how much days food not served	1 st Nov.	1-8	-	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-	-
			15-24	-	4(100)	-	-
		2 nd Dec.	1-8	-	-	-	-
			8-15	-	1(25.00)	-	-
			15-24	-	3(75.00)	-	-
		3 rd Jan.	1-8	-	3(75.00)	-	-
			8-15	-	1(25.00)	-	-
			15-24	-	-	-	-
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food			-	-	-	-
	Nov. Food grains not available			-	-	-	-
	Dec. Food grains not available			-	1(25.00)	-	-
	Jan. Food grains not available			-	4(100.00)	-	-
	Total No. of Schools			21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.6 Quantity and Quality of Meal

As for as the quality of MDM is concern, it was found either normal or good in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. Most of these schools are serving MDM in sufficient quantity to each student. The quantity of pulses used in the meal was sufficient (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6: Quantity and Quality of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1.	Quality of meal	Good	3(14.28)	4(28.57)
		Normal	18(85.71)	10(71.42)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	16(76.19)	10(71.42)
		Normal	5(23.08)	4(28.57)
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student UPS)	21(100.00)	14(100.00)	
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30 gram/student UPS)	21(100.00)	14(100.00)	
5.	Iron, Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item UPS (Measure Kg)	21(100.00)	14(100.00)	
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)	21(100.00)	14(100.00)	
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons	-	-	
	Total No. of Schools	21(100.00)	14(100.00)	

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.7 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample primary and upper primary schools and weekly menu was adopted in 100.00 per cent primary and in 100.00 per cent upper primary schools. MDM authority in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools decided the menu. It was found on the day of our visit in sample schools that 100.00 per cent of primary schools and in 100.00 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 100.00 per cent primary schools and in 100.00 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included locally available ingredients and having sufficient calories from the Mid Day Meal (Table-2.7).

Table-2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1.	Who decides the weakly menu	District Authority	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
2.	Weakly menu was displayed at School noticeable place `	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available ingredients	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
6.	To get Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		No	-	-
	Total No. of Schools		21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.8 Display of MDM information at prominent place of Schools

It has been found that all primary and upper primary schools have received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in the school. In the last month i.e. January 2014, 43295 students of sampled primary schools and 46729 students of sampled upper primary schools have taken lunch. Daily menu has been displacing on notice board in all primary and upper primary schools. Display of MDM Logo was not found in any primary and upper primary school (Table-2.8).

Table-2.8 Display of information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the School level at prominent place

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
2.	Monthly use balance details	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
3	Other material purchase and use		21(100.00)	14(100.00)
4	Last month how many student take MDM		43295	46729
5	Daily Menu		21(100.00)	14(100.00)
6	Display MDM Logo on school Building		-	-
	Total No. of Schools		21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.9: Children Availing MDM

The number of students of Primary and Upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 64.97 per cent student of primary schools and 47.84 per cent students of upper primary schools were found present on the day of our visit to these sample schools. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 64.97 per cent in primary schools while it was 43.68 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were almost same as mentioned in school register. The MDM register indicated that 64.61 Per cent of primary and in 43.43 per cent in upper primary school students actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to these schools (Table-2.9).

Table-2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	3688 (100.00)	5293 (100.00)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2396 (64.97)	2532 (47.84)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2396 (64.97)	2312 (43.68)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2383 (64.61)	2299 (43.43)
	Total No. of sample Schools	21	14

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.10 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community in sample primary and upper primary schools. It has been observed that in all Primary Schools and in all Upper primary Schools meal has been served either by cook or by helper. The sitting arrangement was in Queue in 42.85 per cent and scattered in 57.1585 per cent primary and was in Queue in 42.85 per cent and scattered in 57.1585 per cent upper primary schools for taking mid day meal (Table-2.10).

Table-2.10: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Seating arrangement in Que	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Que	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	9(42.85)	12(57.15)	6(42.85)	8(57.15)
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)
	Total No. of schools	21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.11 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that in 71.42 per cent primary and in 85.71 per cent upper primary schools health cards was maintained. The frequency of health checking was one time in 80.00 per cent and two times in 20 per cent primary schools started up to the time of our field survey. But in 14.29 per cent upper primary schools health checking was not started up to the time of our field survey. Children were given micronutrient- medicines in 100.00 percent primary and in 100.00 percent upper primary schools. First aid medical kits in all schools were available (Table-2.11). Names of schools where health check-up and health cards of students were not maintained are given in Annexure.

Table-2.11: Health Cards, Health Check Up and Supply of Micronutrients

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		15(71.42)	6(28.58)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	12(80.00)		12(100.00)		
		Two times	3(20.00)		-		
		More than two times	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	1(4.76)		2(14.28)	
			2. Health Dept.	6(28.57)		5(35.71)	
			3. Teacher	14(66.66)		7(50.00)	
		How many time	1 time	15(71.42)		13(92.85)	
			2 time	6(28.57)		1(7.14)	
			3 time	-		-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		15(100.00)	-	11(91.16)	1(8.33)	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	15(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	15(100.00)	-	12(100.00)	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		15(100.00)	-	10(83.33)	2(16.66)	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	15(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	
	Total No. of school		21(100.00)		14(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.12 Drinking Water and sanitation

Drinking water and sanitation facility in primary and upper primary schools has also been checked. It has found that potable water is available for drinking purpose in 95.23 per cent primary and 100.00 per cent of upper primary schools. Water is available through hand pumps-India Marka in all these schools. All these hand pumps were installed under the scheme of Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) which provides pure and safe water for drinking purposes (Table-2.12). Name of school is given in Annexure where safe drinking water is not available.

Table-2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation (Multiple Responses)

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	20(95.23)	1(4.76)	14(100.00)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-	-	-
		India Mark Hand pump	20(100.00)	-	14(100.00)
		Jet Pump	-	-	-
3.	Which scheme	MPLADS	-	-	-
		MLA Fund	-	-	-
		SSA Scheme	-	-	-
		Other (PHED)	20(100.00)	-	14(100.00)
	Total No. of School	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.13 Availability of Fire Extinguisher in School

All primary and upper primary schools are having Fire Extinguisher device which is branded and the name of the company is Alfa Fire (Table-2.13).

Table-2.13: Fire Extinguisher Available in School

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Fire Extinguisher Available	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	Company Name Alfa Fire			

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.14 Kitchen Devices

All primary and upper primary schools are having cooking utensils. These utensils were purchased either from Kitchen devices Fund or from MDM Fund. The plates for food are available in 71.42 per cent of sampled primary and available in 92.85 per cent of sampled upper primary schools. The source of cooking and serving utensils of kitchen devices are available through MDM scheme (Table-2.14). Names of schools are given in Annexure where plates for taken MDM are not available.

Table-2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sensibly	12(57.14)		8(57.14)
		Partial	9(42.85)		6(42.85)
		None	-		-
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	17(80.95)		10(71.42)
		MME	-		-
		Community contribution	-		-
		Other(MDM Fund)	4(19.04)		4(28.57)
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school	15(71.42)	6(28.57)	13(92.85)	1(7.14)
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient	2(13.33)	13(86.66)	4(30.76)	9(69.23)
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	-		-
		Community contribution	-		-
		Other MDM Scheme	15(100.00)		13(100.00)
	Total No. of School	21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.15 Infrastructure of Kitchen

The kitchens for cooking of mid day meal were available in 52.38 percent primary schools and 85.71 percent upper primary schools. It has been found that 9.09 percent Primary schools and 8.33 percent Upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen-

cum-store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under MDM scheme. MDM is being cooked by using firewood (Table 2.15). Names of schools are given in Annexure where kitchens are not available.

Table-2.15: Infrastructure (Kitchen-cum-store)

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS	UPS		
A	Kitchens are available				
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	1(9.09)	1(8.33)	
		Kitchen	10(90.90)	11(91.66)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	1(9.09)	1(8.33)	
		Kitchen	10(90.90)	11(91.66)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	1(9.09)	1(8.33)
			Kitchen	10(90.90)	11(91.66)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	-	-
			Kitchen	-	-
(c)	Constructed but not in use	-	-		
(d)	Under construction	2(9.52)	1(7.14)		
(e)	Sanctioned, but not started	3(14.28)	1(7.14)		
(f)	Not sanctioned	5(23.80)	-		
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked.	Additional Room	10(47.61)	2(14.28)	
		Open field	-	-	
3	Where the foodgrains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	1(4.76)	1(7.14)	
		Kitchen	-	2(14.28)	
		Additional Room	20(95.23)	11(78.57)	
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen	10(90.90)	11(91.66)	
		Kitchen Store	1(9.09)	1(8.33)	
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school	11(100.00)	12(100.00)		
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	21(100.00)	14(100.00)	
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?	-	-		
	Total No. of School	21(100.00)	14(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Picture-1: Kitchens-Out of school in the shade of Polithin and within the class room

(1) Primary School Bajhila



(2) Primary School Nawada



2.16 Availability of Drum (covered with lid)

Table 2.16 depicts that 71.42 per cent primary and 100.00 per cent upper primary schools are having covered drum for the storage of food grains. These entire drum were purchased under MDM scheme. Names of schools are given in Annexure where cover drums are not available.

Table-2.16: Availability of Covered Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school	15(71.42)	6(28.57)	14(100.00)	-
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-	-	
		MDM Scheme	15(100.00)	14(100.00)	
	Total No. of School	21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.17: Availability of Toilets

Table 2.17 depicts that 71.42 per cent primary and 100.00 per cent upper primary schools are having toilets. Toilets are in proper use in 80.00 per cent primary schools and in 92.85 per cent upper primary schools. Common toilets are available in very few schools. There is one common toilet in Naveen police line primary school and four upper primary schools named- Juran Chapra, Matalupur, BMP Compound and Rajkiya Vidhyalay Baingara are having common toilets. Names of schools are given in Annexure where separate toilets for boys and girls are not available.

Table-2.17: Availability of Toilet

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	15(71.42)	6(28.57)	14(100.00)	-
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	12(80.00)	3(20.00)	13(92.85)	1(7.15)
3	Is there available common toilet	1(4.76)	20(95.23)	4(28.57)	10(71.42)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	-	1(100.00)	4(100.00)	-
	Total No. of School	21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.18 Availability of Computer (IT Infrastructure) at School level

Out of total sample schools only in 3 upper primary schools were having computer. Each upper primary are having 3 computers in it (Table-2.18). Only three upper primary schools named- MS Vishnupur Mehashi, MS Marwan and MS Rajkiya vidhyalay teari are having computers with them for the students.

Table-2.18: Availability of Computer (IT Infrastructure) at School level

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	21(100.00)	3(21.42)	11(78.57)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-	-	9	-
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3(100.00)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	3(100.00)	-

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.19 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be good in majority of the Primary and Upper primary schools. The environment was good in 100.00 per cent of primary and 100.00 percent in Upper Primary schools. Safety was good in 90.47 per cent in primary and 92.85 percent in Upper Primary schools. The hygiene was observed well in 100.00 per cent primary and 100.00 percent in Upper Primary schools. Safety was unsatisfactory 9.52 per cent in primary, and 7.14 percent upper primary school (See Annexure).

Table-2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	-	21(100.00)	-	-	14(100.00)	
2	Safety	-	19(90.47)	2(9.52)	-	13(92.85)	1(7.14)
3	Hygiene	-	21(100.00)	-	-	14(100.00)	
4	Total No. of School	21(100.00)			14(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.20 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools as is evident from following Table-2.20. In 85.71 per cent primary and in 50.00 upper primary schools children were found encouraged for hand wash before and after meals. All Primary school and upper primary children do make queue to receive the meal. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 71.42 percent primary schools and 71.42 percent in upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard 100.00 percent of primary schools and 100 percent in upper primary schools (Table-2.20).

Table-2.20: Encouragement to Children to Adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	12(85.71)	9(42.85)	7(50.00)	7(50.00)
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	9(42.85)	12(57.14)	6(42.85)	8(57.14)
3	Conservation of water in school	15(71.42)	6(28.57)	10(71.42)	4(28.57)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-
5	Total No. of School	21(100.00)		14(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.21 Checking of Meal before Serving to Students

It has been observed that in all sample primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal has been tasted before serving to students by the teachers (Table-2.21).

Table-2.21: Who Tasted Meal before Serving to Students

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	21(100.00)	-	14	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)

Source: DEO Office, SSA Programme, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.22 Supervision and Monitoring of MDM

The participation of teachers, parents/VECs was observed to be satisfactory in more than 90.00 per cent of the primary and more than 78.00 per cent upper primary schools while the participation of Panchayats/urban bodies was satisfactory in 100 percent primary and 100 percent upper primary schools. Table-2.22 shows.

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Panchyat / Urban bodies was generally found to be satisfactory in majority of Primary and Upper primary schools but there were 90.47 to 71.42 percent of schools where participation in MDM monitoring by Panchayats/urban bodies was found to be unsatisfactory Table-2.22.

Table-2.22: Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Supervision/ Monitoring of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			UPS		
		Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Satisfactory	19(90.47)	18(85.71)	3(14.28)	11(78.57)	14(100.00)	4(28.57)
3	None	2(9.52)	3(14.28)	18(85.71)	3(21.42)	-	10(71.42)
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Satisfactory	20(95.23)	18(85.71)	2(9.52)	11(78.57)	14(100.00)	4(28.57)
3	None	1(4.76)	3(14.28)	19(90.47)	3(21.42)	-	10(71.42)
4	Total No. of school	21(100.00)			14(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.23 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had satisfactory awareness regarding the MDM. In all sample Primary and Upper primary schools and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory. Roster was maintained in 23.80 per cent of the Primary and in 7.14 per cent Upper primary schools of the district. Social audit is completed in 28.57 percent primary schools and 42.85 percent in upper primary school (Table-2.23).

Table-2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	5(23.80)	16(76.19)	1(7.14)	13(92.85)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	6(28.57)	15(71.42)	6(42.85)	8(57.14)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.24 SMC/ VEC meetings

SMC/ VEC meeting till monitoring times in 66.66 per cent primary schools were organized 5 and more times and in 71.42 per cent upper primary schools were organized 5 and more times. SMC/ VEC meetings related to MDM were also organized several times which has been given in Table-2.24.

Table-2.24: SMC/ VEC meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				UPS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of SMC/ VEC meeting till monitoring time	2 (9.52)	5 (23.80)	14 (66.66)	21 (100.00)	3 (21.42)	1 (7.14)	10 (71.42)	14 (100.00)
2.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting to MDM related discussion	9 (42.85)	9 (42.85)	3 (14.28)	21 (100.00)	4 (28.57)	5 (35.71)	5 (35.71)	14 (100.00)
	Total No. of school	21(100.000)				14(100.00)			

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2.25 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 100.00 percent primary schools and in 100.00 percent upper primary schools of the district. Inspection Register is available at school level in 38.09 per cent primary schools and 50.00 per cent at upper primary school level. Schools are not receiving any fund under MME component (Table-2.25). Inspection register in 13 primary schools and in 7 upper primary schools were not available which has been given in Annexure.

Table- 2.25: Inspection and Supervision

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	8(38.09)	13(61.90)	7(50.00)	7(50.00)
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	-	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 100.00 percent primary schools and in 100.00 percent upper primary schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu-based food and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.26).

Table-2.26: Inspection and Supervision of MDM (Multiple Responses)

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		21(100.00)	14(100.00)
2	Inspection by	BEO	4	6
		BDO	1	1
		CRC Coordinator	1	1
		BRP MDM	17	11
		DPO	2	-
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	2	-
		Block	23	18
		CRC	-	1
4	Frequency of inspections	Fortnightly	1	-
		Monthly	17	12
		Often	7	7
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & told about cleanness.	4	6
		2) Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	18	10

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.26 Impact of MDM

The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students 100 percent, attendance of students 100 percent and improvement in general health of students in 100 percent primary schools and 100 percent upper primary schools enrollment of students 100.00 percent, attendance of students 100.00 percent and improvement in general health of students in 100.00 percent of the district (Table-2.27).

Table-2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		Attendance of student	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
		Present of students full time in school	21(100.00)	14(100.00)
2	Total No. of School		21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.27 Social Harmony

It has been observed that mid day meal is improving social harmony among different students of different caste, religion and gender by taking meal together in all primary and upper primary schools of the district. It is also improving nutritional status of students and their health condition (Table-2.28).

Table-2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	21(100.00)	-	14(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.28 Grievances Redressal Mechanism

Grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDM is found in 100.00 per cent sample primary schools and in 85.71 per cent of sample upper primary schools of the district. 19.04 per cent primary and 28.57 per cent of upper primary schools are having toll free numbers (Table-2.29).

Table-2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDM	21(100.00)	-	12(85.71)	2(14.28)
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	4(19.04)	17(80.95)	4(28.57)	10(71.42)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

2.29 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team, which conducted the fieldwork in sample primary and upper primary schools of Muzaffarpur district, were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the points as shown in Table-2.31. As per this table, investigators felt that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular and arrangement of LPG for cooking purpose should be made in more primary and upper primary schools.

Table-2.30: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	19(90.47)	10(71.42)
2	Arrangement of LPG for cooking purpose	3(14.28)	4(28.57)
	Total No. of School	21(100.00)	14(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, DEO, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Chapter III

Conclusion

Monitoring and evaluation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 3 February, 2014 to 23 February, 2014. The survey covered 21 primaries, 14 upper primary schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 1- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in all sample primary and in all upper primary schools of the district.
- 2- It has been found that in both types of schools food grain facilities was available and supply of food grain was regular. Delivery of food grain to the lifting agency was also in time. Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of food grain was also found of 'A' grade.
- 3- It was found that 100.00 percent of primary and 100.00 percent upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It was also found that in all primaries and in all upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank and through e-transfer
- 4- It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly.
- 5- It has been found that in 100.00 per cent primary and upper primary schools appointment of cook-cum-helper were made by School Management Committee

(SMC). In more than 90.00 per cent primary schools and around 43.00 per cent upper primary schools cooks were sufficient in number as per govt. norms.

- 6- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 7- It was found that district authority is releasing funds to Blocks and Blocks are releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance. So the flow of funds from State to Schools is absolutely perfect.
- 8- No discrimination on the basis of caste, community and gender was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM.
- 9- It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample primary and upper primary schools and weekly menu was adopted in 100.00 per cent primary and in 100.00 per cent upper primary schools.
- 10- Daily menu has been displacing on notice board in all primary and upper primary schools. Display of MDM Logo was not found in any primary and upper primary school.
- 11- It was found that 64.97 per cent student of primary schools and 47.84 per cent students of upper primary schools were found present on the day of our visit to these sample schools. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 64.97 per cent in primary schools while it was 43.68 per cent in upper primary schools.
- 12- Cooks are getting fixed salary of Rs.1000 per month through cheque regularly. Most of these cooks belong to the social caste of OBC followed by SC and minority. All these cook was well trained in cooking. They were trained at BRC by MDM coordinator.
- 13- The kitchens for cooking of mid day meal were available in 52.38 percent primary schools and 85.71 percent upper primary schools. It has been found that 9.09 percent Primary schools and 8.33 percent Upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen-cum-store.

- 14- As for as safety measures is concern all primary and upper primary schools are having Fire Extinguisher device which is branded and the name of the company is Alfa Fire.
- 15- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 16- The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Panchyat / Urban bodies was generally found to be satisfactory in majority of Primary and Upper primary schools but there were 90.47 to 71.42 percent of schools where participation in MDM monitoring by Panchayats/urban bodies was found to be unsatisfactory.
- 17- It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had satisfactory awareness regarding the MDM. In all sample Primary and Upper primary schools and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory.
- 18- The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 100.00 percent primary schools and in 100.00 percent upper primary schools of the district.
- 19- The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students was 100 per cent, on attendance of students was 100 per cent and improvement in general health of students was 100 per cent in primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools.

Annexure

Table: - 2.4

Name of schools in which cooks were not sufficient in number as per GOI norms	
1	PS Atardah
2	PS Karell Sahani Tola
3	MS Marwan
4	MS Repura
5	MS Jhakhada
6	MS Madhuwan
7	MS Srisiya
8	MS Chapra
9	MS Home fordi Home less
10	MS Tepari
Name of Schools not Provided Modules	
1	PS Akhtiyarpur
2	PS Laskaripur
3	PS Atardah

Table: - 2.5

Name of School not served Hot Cooked Meal Everyday	
1	PS Narsanda
2	PS Maanpura
3	PS Pratappur South SC Tola
4	PS Ambedkar Nagar

Table: - 2.11

Name of School not maintained Health card for each child	
1	PS Pratap pur South SC Tola
2	PS Atardah
3	PS Karell Sahni Tola
4	PS Naveen Police Line
5	PS Medhaya Pirapur
6	PS Kalwari Kanya
7	MS Juran Chapra
8	MS Srisiya
Name of School not Indicated height and weight record of the children in the school health card.	
1	MS Pakdi Pakohi
Dental and eye check-up not included in the screening.	
1	M.S Home Fardi Homeless
2	MS Pakdi Pakohi

Table: - 2.12

Name of School have not available water for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	
1	PS Ambedkar Nagar

Table: - 2.14

Eating plates etc. are not available in the school	
1	PS Karell Sahani Tola
2	PS Kalwari Kanya
3	PS Simran Dhab
4	PS Akhtiyarpur
5	PS Nawada
6	PS Nizamudden Kodriya
7	MS Madhuban

Table: - 2.15

Kitchens are not available	
1	PS Maanpura
2	PS Sundarpur Ratwara
3	PS Karell Sahani Tola
4	PS Naveen Police Line
5	PS Mushar Tola
6	PS Bajhila
7	PS Simarn Dhab
8	PS Akhtiyarpur
9	PS Nawada
10	MS Marwan
11	MS Jhakhara

Table: - 2.16

Cover drum are not available	
1	PS Maanpura
2	PS Karell Sahani Tola
3	PS Kalwari Kanya
4	PS Narsanda
5	PS Atardah
6	PS Hiraiharpur

Table: -2.17

Not Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	
1	PS Naveen police line
2	PS Ambedkar Nagar
3	PS Madheya pirapur
4	PS Bajhila
5	PS Karpuri Nagar
6	PS Simran Dhab

Table: - 2.26

Inspection Register not available at school level	
1	PS Naveen Police Line
2	PS Atardah
3	PS Ambedkar Nagar
4	PS Narsanda
5	PS Musahar tola
6	PS Bajhila
7	PS Karell Sahani tola
8	PS Akhtiyarpur
9	PS Pratappur South SC Tola
10	PS Simran Dhab
11	PS Nawada
12	PS Nizamudden Kodariya
13	PS Kalwari Kanya
14	MS Juran Chapra
15	MS Rajkiya vidhyalay tepari
16	M.S Rajkiya Vidhyalay Baingara
17	MS Marwan
18	MS Repura
19	MS Srisiya
20	MS Jhakhara