

**2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT
OF
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION &
STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE
OF GOA
FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014**



District Covered:

1. South Goa



**मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme**

FOREWORD

Nutrition support to elementary education is considered as a means to achieve the objective of providing free and compulsory universal primary education of satisfactory quality to all the children below the age of 14 years by giving a boost to Universalization of Elementary Education through increased enrollment, improved school attendance and retention and promoting nutritional status of elementary school children simultaneously. MDM is one of the flagship programmes taken up by Government of India with support from State Governments has addressed this fundamental problem by implementing school Mid day Meal program that provides children with at least one nutritionally adequate meal a day. School meal program also provides parents with a strong incentive to send children to school, thereby encouraging enrollment and reducing absenteeism and dropout rates. School meal program supports health, nutrition, and education goals and consequently, has a multi-pronged impact on an overall social and economic development of the country.

During the last 10 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme through out the country and every year the progress and problems relating to implementation of this programme have been analyzed and reviewed at National level allocated with some grants and manpower to conduct the programme related activities with more vigour and enthusiasm. But what have been achieved out of those elaborate, exhaustive programme activities? It is required to examine the progress of this programme. The Government of India, (its Ministry of Human Resource Development) has, therefore, intended to gather data on progress of the programme through a detailed monitoring of some sample districts during the period from 1.10.2013 to 31.03.2014 (six months). The monitoring team of our organization has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Upendra K. Singh who has prepared this report after collating the relevant data obtained through their monitoring visits to sample schools of South Goa district.

I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to the Government of India and the Nodal department for MDM (Department of Education), Government of Goa and District Project Office team to understand the grassroots level achievements and present system of operation of the programme and accordingly, take measures to improve the overall functioning of the programme to achieve the major goals. Our team also tried to have supportive role in the process, especially of the district officials so that they feel motivated and empowered towards the MDM in the district with the positive and critical inputs from the MI.

We feel that this Monitoring report should be of great use for the district & State to improve the programme at the school level.

Chairman,
Monitoring Institute: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
0141-2294988/ 2295533;
Email: cdecjspr@gmail.com

30th April, 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2nd Half Yearly Monitoring report has been prepared for the State of Goa revealing the progress of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) in Goa from 1.04.2013 to 31.03.2014. The facts giving details of implementation of the MDM have been examined and analyzed, especially pertaining to the progress made by the South Goa district. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample schools.

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

1. Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Goa
2. Mr. Anil Powar, Director, Department of Education, Government of Goa
3. Ms. Rose D'souza, Asst. Director, Department of Education, Government of Goa

We also express our thanks to Mr. Ishwar R. Patil, Vocational Education officer & In-charge of MDM, Directorate of Education and all our sample respondents, who have extended their cooperation to us without any hesitation during monitoring work.

Our Special thanks to Ms. R. Bhattacharya, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GOI, and Mr. Amarjeet Singh, IAS, Additional Secretary, MDM for their deep concern for the task of MI and also their support in order to complete the monitoring in the district of the State of Goa.

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

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Mridula Sirkar, Consultant (Monitoring) MDM, Technical Support Group (NSG), EDCIL, New Delhi who have continuously supported us at every stage of this study.

Our thanks are also due to the whole team of CDECS for their patience and hard work which really helped in bringing out this report. We hope that the findings of this report will be useful to various people concerned with funding, planning, implementation and research on MDM in the State of Goa.

Dr. Upendra K. Singh

Nodal Officer,

**Monitoring Institute: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)**

**30th April, 2014
Jaipur, Rajasthan**

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**2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) OF MID
DAY MEAL (MDM) FOR THE STATE OF GOA FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st October, 2013 TO 31st March, 2014**

1. General Information		
S. No.	Information	Details
1.	Period of the report	1st October, 2013 TO 31st March, 2014
2.	Number of District(s) allotted	01
3.	District name	South Goa
1.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district-wise)	District-1(South Goa)- 12 March, 2014 to 25 March, 2014
2.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI	District-1 South Goa PS (Govt.) – 328 UPS (Govt.) – 17 (GMS) +32 (GHS) =49 PS (Govt. aided) - 107 UPS (Govt. aided) - 125
3.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given district-wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District- South Goa - PS -24; UPS-10, STCs-6
4.	Types of schools visited	
a)	Special training centres (STCs)	District-1(South Goa)- 06

c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District-1(South Goa)- 11
d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District-1(South Goa)- 3
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	District-1(South Goa)- 0
f)	Schools having CWSN	District-1(South Goa)- 1
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District-1(South Goa)- 12
h)	KGBVs	District-1(South Goa)- 0
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District-1(South Goa)- 0
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussions held with state officials	Before taking up the field level study we had discussions with State Officials namely SPD, Deputy/ Asst. Director. The State team helped us by intimating the district about the monitoring and visit date. They also instructed the district for necessary support as per the GOI letter and requirement.
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	The selection of sample schools was done as per the TOR of Ministry of HRD. In total, 40 Schools of various categories have been

		<p>selected.</p> <p>The purposive sampling technique and stratified random sampling technique have been used. Thus, through random sampling technique the sample schools have been selected. The district and Block officials were also involved.</p>
14.	Items to be attached with the report	
	A. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes
	B. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	Yes
	C. District Summary of the school reports	Yes
	D. Any other relevant documents.	Yes

**Consolidated Report of Mid Day Meal for the district of
South Goa for the period
1st October, 2013 TO 31st March, 2014**

<i>District 1 :(South Goa)</i>	<p>(a) Regularity in serving MDM: Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. MDM was served to all 34 sample schools (100%). visited by MI on the day of visit. However, MDM served to children was not hot as it was supplied by SHG/NGO.</p> <p>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: In all the 34 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, food grains are not delivered in school. It has been given to SHG.</p> <p>(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: In all the 34 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, cooking conversion cost was given to SHGs. The conversion cost to SHGs was given after submission of bill after a month. The SHGs were receiving the conversion cost regularly.</p> <p>(d) Social Equity: In all the 34 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.</p> <p>(e) Variety of Menu: Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 24 sample schools (71%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 10 sample schools (29%) MDM menu was not displayed. 25 sample schools (73.5%) adhered to the menu displayed. Daily menu included rice and vegetables. Dal and wheat were not included in MDM menu. There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included Pao Bhaji & Pulao.</p> <p>(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 30 sample schools (88%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 04 sample schools (12%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 27 sample schools (79%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.</p> <p>(g) Status of Cook: In all the 34 sample schools (100%)</p>
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	<p>visited by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Regarding serving of MDM, it was served by helper of SHG in 31 schools (91%), whereas in 03 (9%) schools it was served by teachers.</p> <p>(h)Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Number of students availed MDM was displayed in 03 sample schools (9%), whereas in 31 sample schools (91%) the same was not displayed. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was not reported in any one of 34 sample schools (100%) visited by MI.</p> <p>(i)Convergence with Other Schemes: In 25 sample schools (73.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 09 schools (26.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 30 schools (88%), whereas in 04 schools (12%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.</p> <p>(j) Infrastructure for MDM: In 19 sample schools (56%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 15 sample schools (44%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility grant. In 27 sample schools (79%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. Drinking water supply was available in 33 sample schools (97%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 school (3%) drinking water facilities were not available. Regarding source of drinking water, in 01 school (3%) it was hand pump, in 32 schools (97%) it was tap water.</p> <p>(k) Community Participation: The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs /Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 19 sample schools (56%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 15 sample schools (44%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 03 schools (16%), weekly in 09 schools (47%) fortnightly in 02 schools (11%), monitoring MDM was monthly in 05 schools (26%).</p> <p>(l) Inspection and Supervision: Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, 02 sample schools</p>
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	<p>(6%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 02 sample schools (6%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials, whereas 18 sample schools (53%) had been inspected by block level officials.</p> <p>(m) Impact: In 04 sample schools (12%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 14 schools (41%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 26 sample schools (76.5%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.</p>
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**SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON
MDM FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH GOA FOR THE PERIOD OF**

1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014

FOR SOUTH GOA DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st October, 2013 to 31 st March, 2014
Name of the District	South Goa
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	12 March, 2014 to 25 March, 2014

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

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

In all the 34 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, food grains are not delivered in school. It has been given to SHG directly from FCI.

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

(iv) Quality of Food grains

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

2. Timely release of funds

In all the 34 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Hence, funds were directly released to SHG.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL

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

In all the 34 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, cooking conversion cost was given to SHGs. The conversion cost to SHGs was given after submission of bill after a month. The SHGs were receiving the conversion cost regularly.

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

Not Applicable

4. STATUS OF COOKS

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



In all the 34 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Regarding serving of MDM, it was served by helper of SHG in 31 schools (91%), whereas in 03 (9%) schools it was served by teachers. It has been reported that schools with enrolment less than 20 were not given support of helper for serving MDM in the school. In these schools responsibility was undertaken by school teachers.

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

The Helpers were appointed to serve the MDM in the schools where children enrolment is more than 20 by the education department with support from SMC/ VEC.

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

It was not done.

5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL

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

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. MDM was served to all 34 sample schools (100%). visited by MI on the day of visit. However, MDM served to children was not hot as it was supplied by SHG/NGO whose kitchen was located at a distance of 5-15 kms and they cooked for 7-20 schools. Also, the MDM was supplied in normal container and not in hot case. In case of pao it was supplied in wrapped newspaper or in cloth bag.



6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on

(i) Quality of meal

Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 32 sample schools (94%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 9: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	94
No	02	6

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 15 sample schools (44%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 19 sample schools (56%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

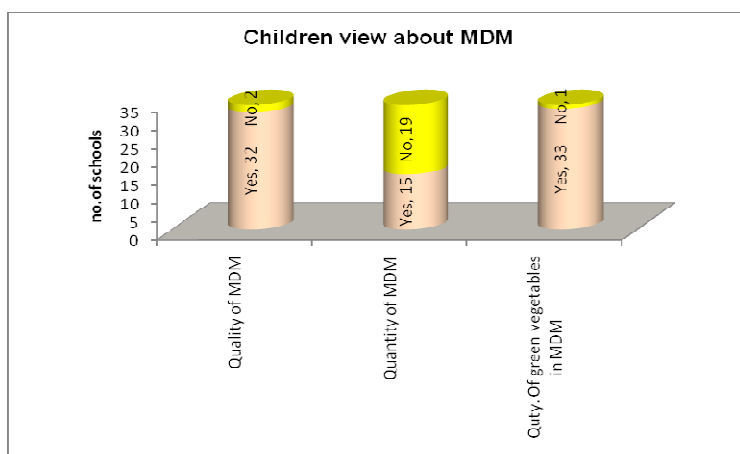
	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	15	44
No	19	56

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

Pulses were not used in MDM in the district. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in 33 sample schools (97%) children were satisfied, whereas in 1 sample school (3%) children were not satisfied.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

In all the 34 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Hence, use of double fortified salt was not observed.



(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In all the 34 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.

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

In all the 34 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO.



7. VARIETY OF MENU

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

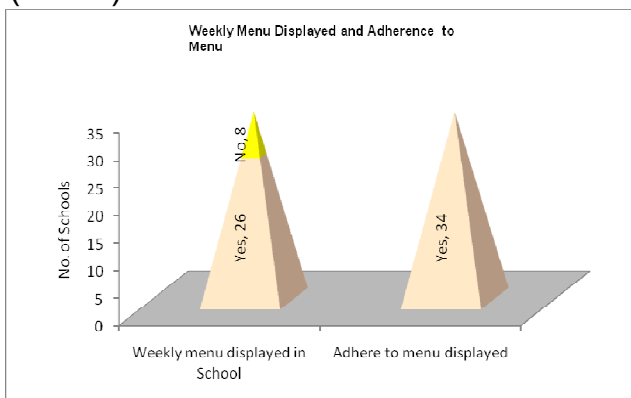
Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 26 sample schools (76.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (23.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. 25 sample schools (96%) adhered to the menu displayed.

Table 8: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	26	76.5
No	08	23.5

(ii) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 34 sample schools (100%).



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

Looking to the quantity / weight of cooked MDM one can say that it was to an extent in required amount. But the calorific value may be measured in some lab, may be facilitated by the State. The supplied MDM as per weight was reported in 22 schools (73.5%).

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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included Pao Bhaji, and Pulao.

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

Daily menu included rice and vegetables. Dal and wheat was not included in MDM menu, although Peas were served with Pao contained dal.

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

Not Applicable

8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009

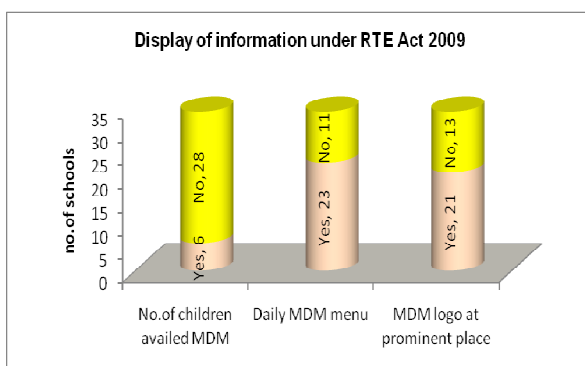
(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 34 sample schools (100%) as it was not supplied at school level.

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Not Applicable



c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Not Applicable

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was displayed in 06 sample schools (18%), whereas in 28 sample schools (82%) the same was not displayed.

e) MDM daily menu

MDM daily menu was displayed in 23 sample schools (68%).

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

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 21 sample schools (62%) visited by MI, whereas in 13 sample schools (38%) the same was not reported.

9. TRENDS

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

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2011)	1875
ii.	Enrollment (2012)	1855
iii.	Enrollment (2013)	1681
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	1479
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	1430
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	1477
vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)	1427
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	1477

As per the above figures 88% of the children attended schools against 2013 enrolment. 96.6% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the last day and 99.8% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the last day and the visit day was 96.5% and 99.8% respectively.

10. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

In all the 34 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

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

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	34	100

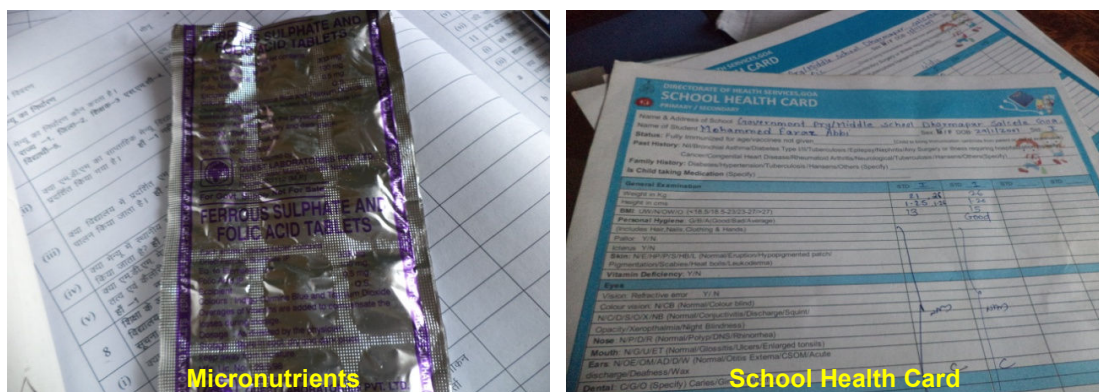
11. Convergence with Other Schemes

(i) SSA

In all the 34 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as they bring soap from the school grant of SSA and may be plates in some schools.

(ii) School Health Programme

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



School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 31 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the same was not reported.

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

In 31 schools (91%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

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

In 25 sample schools (73.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 09 schools (26.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

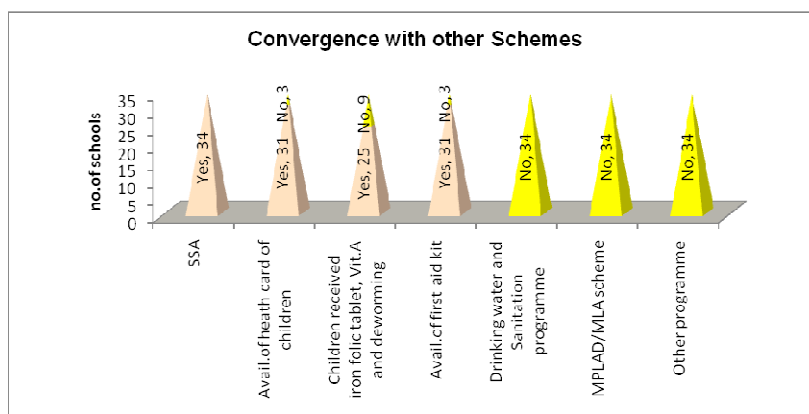


Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	25	73.5
No	09	26.5

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

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 25 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was monthly in all the 25 sample schools (100%).

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

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 29 sample schools (85%), whereas in 05 sample schools (15%) the same was not reported.

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

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

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

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

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

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 31 schools (91%), whereas in 03 schools (9%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

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

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 25 schools (73.5%), whereas in 09 schools (26.5%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening.

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

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 02 sample schools (6%), whereas in 32 sample schools (94%) the same was not reported.

(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

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

Potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme in all the 34 sample schools.

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 34 sample schools (100%).

(v) Any other Department/Scheme

MDM scheme receives support from education department which is a nodal department for MDM execution.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Kitchen-cum-Store

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

d) What is the kind of fuel used?

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

2. Kitchen devices

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

Not Applicable

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

In 24 sample schools (71%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 10 sample schools (29%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility grant.

3. Availability of Storage bins

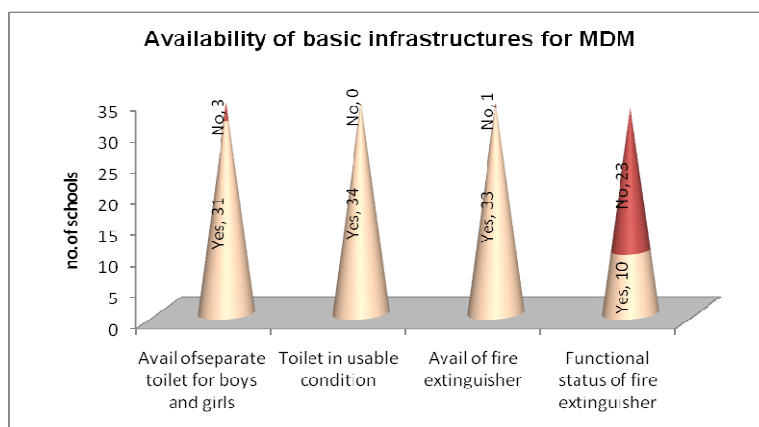
(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement.

Not Applicable

4. Toilets in the school

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

In 31 sample schools (91%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 03 sample schools (9%) separate toilets for the



boys and girls were not available.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

In all the 34 sample schools (100%) toilets are usable.

5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Drinking water supply was available in 33 sample schools (97%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 school (3%) drinking water facilities were not available. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 33 schools (100%) where drinking water was available, it was tap water.

6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 33 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 10 schools (30%) out of 33 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 23 sample schools (70%) fire extinguisher was not functional and was of expired date.



7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 09 sample schools (26.5%), whereas in 25 schools (73.5%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Out of 09 sample schools where computers were available, internet connection was not available in any school.

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

02 sample schools (100%) were using IT enabled services.

13. SAFETY & HYGIENE

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

Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported good in 15 schools (44%), in 19 schools (56%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported good in 15 schools (44%), in 19 schools (56%) the same was reported average. In 02 schools (6%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was good in 15 sample schools (44%) and in 19 schools (56%) the same was reported average.

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

In 30 sample schools (88%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, whereas in all the 34 sample schools (100%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

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



In 33 sample schools (97%) children take meals in an orderly manner.

iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 34 schools where MDM was served to children, in 31 sample schools (91%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 03 schools (9%) the same was not followed.

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

Not Applicable

14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 33 sample schools (97%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was weekly in 02 schools (6%) fortnightly in 15 schools (45.5%), monitoring MDM was monthly in 16 schools (48.5%).

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

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

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

Social audit mechanism was not reported in any sample school.

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

In 25 sample schools (73.5%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 09 sample schools (26.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year. The SMC meetings were mostly focused on planning expenditure for the available fund under various projects/ schemes/ grants.

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

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 12 sample schools (35%) no discussion on MDM was held during SMC meeting. In 09 sample schools (27%) in two SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 11 sample schools (32%) in four SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held. In 02 sample schools (6%) in six SMC meetings discussion on MDM was held.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

Inspection register was available in 32 sample schools (94%), whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) inspection register was not available.

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

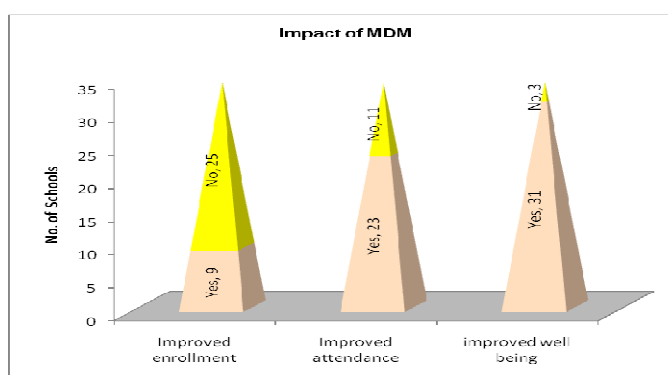
School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 34 sample schools (100%). No school in the district has received any grant under MDM.

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

Out of 34 sample schools where MDM was served to children, all the 34 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials namely ADEI. The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was monthly in 30 sample schools (88%), quarterly in 03 sample schools (9%), yearly in 01 sample school (3%).

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

In 09 sample schools (26%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 23 schools (68%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of



children in schools and in 31 sample schools (91%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

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

In 31 sample schools (91%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony as the children of all castes sit together and take MDM.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

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

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number.

18. Conclusion & some Suggestions for Improvement

Looking to earlier years of monitoring in the State this time there has been some improvement in terms of quality and quantity of MDM. The SHGs were made more responsible and the Block, district and State level functionary were on the task of monitoring in the schools. But there are some issues which need to be taken care of in order to improve the MDM in the schools in the State.

- ☐ As per observation of MI cooked meal was not hot, as MDM in all the 34 sample schools was prepared and supplied by SHG. The SHGs cook food at their place and supply to schools.
- ☐ MDM menu should be displayed in the schools. There is also great need to review the menu and it should be nutritious and diverse (different meals on different days).
- ☐ State may work for further strengthening the MDM in schools in three ways: first, the menu may be added with more liked food by the school children as well more nutritious and rich in protein and vitamin as per the MDM mandate, secondly, provide the serving plates in schools and thirdly, increase the quantity of food and hygiene of the food served. The children were given fixed one pao which is not as per the quantity of the meal to be served under MDM in the schools as per the grains allotted per child. Also, one can think of supplying fruits, may be once in a week.
- ☐ The hygiene in bringing cooked items needs to be maintained.

- ❑ More quantity of Bhaji, pulao and more number of pao should be given to elderly children of classes 4 to 7 as the dry weight of Pao is about 30-40 grams and it has been given one only to each child. The addition of half may be done if the enrolled children in significant numbers are absent and the supply is as per enrolment every day.
- ❑ Plates of uniform standards may be made available in the schools for children so that children really enjoy with the MDM rather than some bring small katori/ small Tiffin boxes, etc from home for taking MDM.
- ❑ State should undertake studies/evaluations regularly. Repeated highlights may improve the scenario through – RAPID ASSESSMENT FOR MDM ONLY/ STUDIES/ EVALUATIONS.
- ❑ Quality inputs – Monitoring, Supervision & Pursuance –AT LEAST DOUBLE EFFORTS THAN PLANNING.
- ❑ Lastly, the SHGs should be paid timely so that they may ensure quality and quantity of vegetables.

List of Schools - District South Goa										
Sl.No.	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	G.P.S Welwada	30020501811	PS							
2	G.P.S Mastimol	30020502301	PS	1						
3	G.P.S Dabel	30020501812	PS							
4	G.P.S Yeda Khotigao	30020501908	PS							
5	G.P.S Karve	30020503204	PS							
6	G.P.S Shristhal	30020503207	PS					1		
7	Deesha Divine Providence Foundation				1					
8	Stepping Stones				1					
9	G.P.S Benaullim	30020106101	PS	1						
10	G.M.S Bhati, Curtorim	30020100901	UPS	1					1	
11	G.M.S Ambaji Fatorda	30020100801	UPS	1						
12	G.M.S Dramapur	30020100501	UPS							
13	G.P.S Telaullim	30020103401	PS							
14	G.P.S Borda Margao	30020100303	PS	1						
15	G.M.S Oilemol	30020101005	UPS	1						
16	G.P.S Bamanbhat	30020303404	PS							
17	G.P.S Deulwada Balli	30020303802	PS							
18	G.P.S Maad Kakoda	30020301110	PS							
19	G.P.S Pirla	30020306501	PS							
20	G.P.S Maina	30020306301	PS							
21	G.P.S Kavorem	30020304801	PS							
22	G.P.S Kakoda	30020303301	PS							
23	G.P.S Gajanan	30020302701	PS							
24	G.P.S Curchorem	30020301107	PS							
25	Nitya Seva Niketan				1					
26	G.P.S Sanguem	30020400201	PS					1		
27	G.P.S Taripanta	30020400401	PS							
28	G.P.S Uguem	30020409103	PS							
29	G.P.S Navem	30020601507	PS							
30	G.P.S Dayanandnagar	30020500702	PS							
31	G.P.S Gauthan	30020600103	PS							
32	G.P.S Pratapnagar	30020600711	PS							
33	GHS Biana Mormugao				1					
34	Kiran Niketan Primary School				1					
35	Our Lady of Perpetual Scour Campus				1					
36	G.M.S Curpawaddo	30020200401	UPS							
37	G.M.S Cortalim	30020200201	UPS			1				
38	G.M.S Jetty	30020200301	UPS						1	
39	G.M.S Dabolim	30020201101	UPS						1	
40	G.P.S Chicalim	30020202603	PS							
				6	6	1	0		3	0

A N N E X U R E

List of Schools

I. Non-satisfaction with the quality of MDM

Sl.no.	Name of school	Block
1	G.P.S Pirla	Quepem
2.	G.P.S Nave	Dharbandora

I. Non-satisfaction with the quantity of MDM

Sl.no.	Name of school	Block
1	G.P.S Welwada	Canacona
2.	G.P.S Mastimol	Canacona
3.	G.M.S Bhati, Curtorim	Salcete
4.	G.M.S Dramapur	Salcete
5.	G.P.S Telaulim	Salcete
6.	G.P.S Borda Margao	Salcete
7.	G.M.S Oilemol	Salcete
8.	G.P.S Maad Kakoda	Quepem
9.	G.P.S Pirla	Quepem
10.	G.P.S Kakoda	Quepem
11.	G.P.S Gajanan	Quepem
12.	G.P.S Curchorem	Quepem
13.	G.P.S Nave	Dharbandora
14.	G.P.S Dayanandnagar	Dharbandora
15.	G.P.S Gauthan	Dharbandora
16.	G.P.S Pratapnagar	Dharbandora
17.	G.M.S Curpawaddo	Marmagao
18.	G.M.S Jetty	Marmagao
19.	G.M.S Dabolim	Marmagao

Comments of State on 2nd Half Yearly report

FROM : D E

FAX NO. : 08322416136

18 Jun. 2014 9:53 P1

NO:DE/VOC/474/MDM/Sugg/-
PFI/2013-14/ 92
Government of Goa,
Directorate of Education,
Porvorim Goa. 403521

Dated: 17/06/2014.

To,
Dr. Upendra K. Singh,
Nodal Officer,
Center For Development Communication & Studies,
133, (First Floor), Devi Nager
Nannu Marg, New Sanganer Road,
Sodala, Jaipur-302019
Rajasthan (India)

Sub:- Comments and suggestion of Draft Report of 2nd
half yearly.

Sir,

With reference to your Letter No.CDECS/MHRD (SSA-MI-2013-15)
3199/ 2014 dated 10th May, 2014 on the above cited subject, after going
through the 2nd half yearly Mid Day Meal Monitoring report it is seen that
the following remarks/ suggestions have been made for strengthening Mid
Day Meal Scheme.

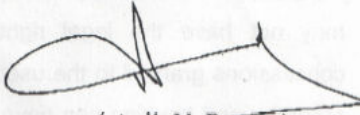
- 1.To add the menu liked by the children as well as nutritious & rich in
proteins & vitamin.
2. To provide serving plates in schools
3. Increase the quantity of food & hygienic of the food served
4. Hygienic in bringing cooked food
5. Pav should be given to students as per required quantity.

Besides in the report you have noted that.

- i. In some school Menu is not displayed on notice board.
- ii. Pulao was not with enough vegetables.
- iii. The quality & quantity were not up to the mark.
- iv. Quality inputs Monitoring, Supervision & Pursuance.
- V. Self Help Group should be paid timely so that they may ensure quality and quantity of vegetables.

We have noted the above points and will take due care and measures to improve the meal served under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Instructions have been already issued to all Self Help Group/Mahila Mandal/4 P.T.A to supply hot cooked to the students. All the heads of the institutions are directed to display the menu on school notice board. Plates of uniform standard will be provided to Government schools. The process of timely settling the bills of Self Help Group is in progress. Further the Government has planned to strengthen Mid Day Meal Scheme by outsourcing the agency for monitoring & evaluation of the scheme.

Yours faithfully,



(Anil V. Powar)
Director of Education

Copy to
The Director(MDM)
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of School Education

NO:DE/VOC/474/MDM/Sugg/-
PFI/2013-14/ 92

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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