



**1st Half-Yearly Monitoring Report on
Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Andhra Pradesh State
(1st April 2014 to 30th September 2014)**



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

District(s) Monitored

Kurnool

Prakasham

Visakhapatnam

Vizianagaram

Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar



Monitoring Institution

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

(Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India)

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030

2014



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Dr.T.Vijaya Kumar



**Centre for Equity and Social Development
National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
(Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India)
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad 500 030.**

2014

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FOREWORD

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Monitoring Institute has been monitoring Mid-Day-Meal scheme in Andhra Pradesh State as one of the Monitoring Institutions across the country for broad based monitoring of MDM activities.

This is the 1st half yearly report for the year 2014-15 and is based on the data collected from four districts namely Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram of Andhra Pradesh.

I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to both the Government of India and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to understand the grass root level problems in implementation as well as achievement of MDM in the State and to plan further necessary interventions.

In this context, I extend my hearty compliments to Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar, Associate Professor, Centre for Equity & Social Development of NIRD & PR, Nodal Officer for Monitoring of MDM in Andhra Pradesh and team members who have rendered good service by taking initiative to visit the schools located in the inaccessible areas and preparing the report in time. I would like to appreciate the cooperation extended by the authorities of the Commissioner & Director of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, the District and Mandal Education officers looking after MDM during the time of monitoring.

Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS.,
Director General

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Rajendranagar
Hyderabad.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present Monitoring report is an outcome of committed research investigators to the field survey and cooperation received from Teachers and Head Masters of Sampled Schools along with officials of School Education Department and officials of Mid-Day-Meal scheme of State Administration of the Andhra Pradesh. The author duly thanks them for their fullest cooperation and facilities provided in successful completion of the Monitoring Activities.

The author expresses gratitude and sincere thanks to the officials of Mid-Day-Meal scheme, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi for sponsoring this monitoring project.

I also take this opportunity to express a deep sense of gratitude to Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS, Director General, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad for providing an opportunity to undertake this monitoring project and encouragement for successful completion.

I gratefully thank Dr. R.R. Prasad, Professor & Head, Centre of Equity and Social Development, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for his consistent encouragement, guidance for timely completion of this monitoring activity.

Special thanks to the Project Manager and consultants of TSG, Ed.CIL looking after MDM, for the valuable information provided by them and cooperation extended in all aspects of the project.

I am obliged to staff members of this project Mr. A. Ashwin Kumar, project Assistant and monitors for their cooperation during the period of my assignment.

I wish to thank Mr. A. Prem Kumar, Mr. K. Sudheer Kumar and other staff members of Centre for Equity & Social Development for their contribution to this project by extending their cooperation.

Finally I thank Ms. S.V. Lakshmi for assistance and support in data entry, processing and bringing analytical output. Last but not the least, we express our thanks to all those who are directly and indirectly involved and helped in conducting the monitoring work of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar
Associate Professor (CESD) &
Nodal Officer

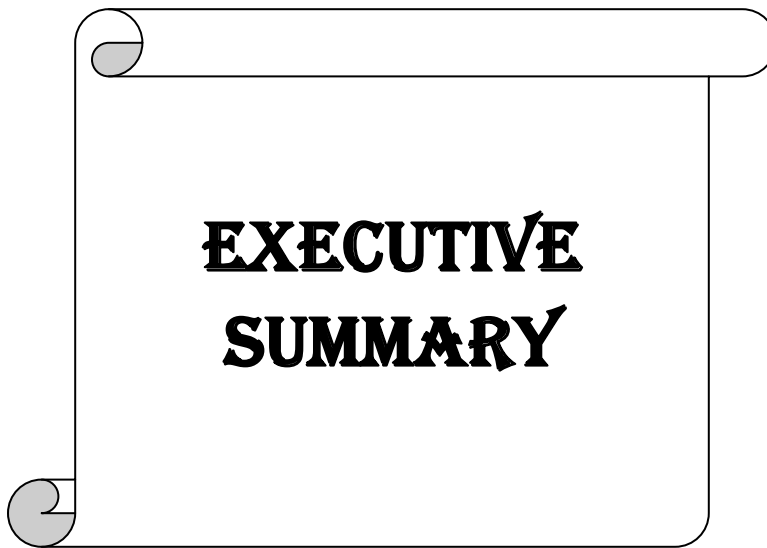
COMPOSITION OF MONITORING TEAM

S. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Dr.T. VIJAYA KUMAR	PROJECT DIRECTOR
2.	Smt. T. PRAVEENA	PROJECT CONSULTANT
3.	Mr. A. ASHWIN KUMAR	PROJECT ASSISTANT

1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Monitoring Institution) on Mid-Day-Meal scheme of Andhra Pradesh for the Period of 1st April to 30th September 2014

General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details
1.	Period of the report	1 st April 2014 to 30 th September 2014
2.	No. of Districts allotted	Four
3.	Districts' name	Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam, & Vizianagaram.
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	1.Kurnool : July, 2014 2.Prakasam: Aug, 2014 3.Visakhapatnam: Aug/ September,14 4.Vizianagaram:July, 2014
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	Detailed List category wise and District wise provided in Annexure
6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	The District wise details of schools are provided in Annexure
7.	Types of school visited	Total 40 x6=240
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Not available at the time MI Visit
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	Not available at the time MI Visit available schools included
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	8
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	2
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	3
f)	Schools having CWSN	3
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	3
h)	KGBVs	3
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	12
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the State: YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the state: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with state: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussion held with state officials:	Before monitoring information shared with State and Districts
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools:	In consultation with DPOs/DEO's
14.	List of Schools visited by MI:	Annexure



Executive Summary

The Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme was taken up during first Half Yearly period i.e. 1st April to 30th September 2014 by the Monitoring Institute i.e. National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Ministry of Rural Development, GOI) Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in four districts of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

The Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme reveals the implementation of scheme and the district wise field based observations is given below as executive summary.

Regularity in Serving Meal

Kurnool

- In all the sample schools hot cooked food is being served on daily basis without any interruption.

Prakasam

- The Monitoring Team has observed that in all the sample schools hot cooked meals is being served on daily basis.

Visakhapatnam

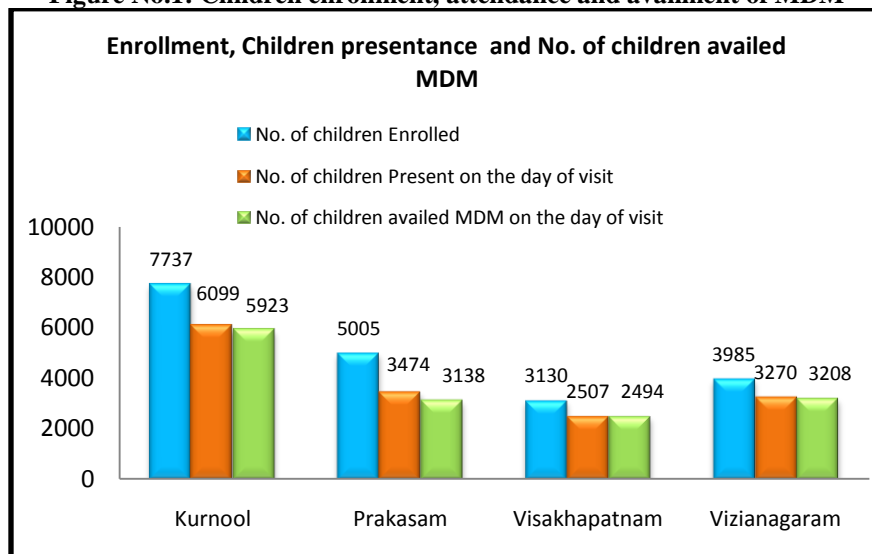
- In all the sample schools, the Monitoring Team observed the serving of hot cooked meals on daily basis without any interruption.

Vizianagaram

- Among all the sample schools, it is observed that hot cooked food served on daily basis without any interruption.

Trends

Figure No.1: Children enrollment, attendance and availment of MDM



Kurnool

- The Monitoring Institute (MI) has observed that in Kurnool district, out of 7737 enrolled children , 5923 (76.55%) children are availing the Mid-Day-Meal facility.

Prakasam

- In all the 40 sample schools in Prakasam district, out of 4053 enrolled children, 2828 (91%) children avail the Mid-Day-Meal facility on the day of Monitoring Institute visit.

Visakhapatnam

- In Visakhapatnam district, the Monitoring Institute has observed that out of 3530 children enrolled in 40 sampleschools, 2507 (76.47%) children avail the Mid-Day Meal facility on the day of MI visit in the sample schools.

Vizianagaram

- In all the sample schools observed by the Monitoring Institute, it is noticed that out of 3985 enrolled children, 3208 (80.58%) children avail the Mid-Day Meal facility on the day of MI visit.

Regularity in Delivering Food grains to School Level**Kurnool**

- In majority of sample schools, 60% of Primary Schools the food grains are delivered regularly but not at the school point. In case of Upper Primary Schools 66.7% the food grains are delivered to the school regularly. The cooking agencies lift the food grains from the fair price shop dealers.
- In 70% of the sampled Primary and 91% Upper Primary Schools, it is observed that the required buffer stock of one month is maintained whereas in the remaining 30% sample schools in adequate quality of buffer stock is maintained.

Prakasam

- In Prakasam district it is noticed that in 93.3% of the sampled Primary Schools, the food grains are delivered regularly. In Upper Primary Schools 78.6% schools are delivered food grains regularly for the supply of Mid-Day-Meal. Since the district has more tribal mandals, the MI has observed the delivery of food grains in tribal schools and noticed that the cooking agencies are burdened with the lifting of food grains by travelling 5-10km and spending Rs.200-300 for transport for the same.

Visakhapatnam

- In Visakhapatnam district, in89% of the sampled Primary & Upper Primary Schools, it is noticed that food grains are delivered regularly.
- In the Centralized kitchen, it is also observed that the rice stock is available to avoid interruption of the Mid-Day Meal programme.

Vizianagaram

- In Vizianagaram district, the Monitoring Institute has observed that in all schools, the supply of food grains is regular. In some schools, the cooking agencies lift the food grains and they bear the transport charges by themselves.
- The buffer stock is maintained in 100% in sampled schools of the district.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School

Kurnool

- In 63% of the sample Primary & 44.4% Upper Primary Schools of Kurnool district, it is observed that the cooking cost is delivered regularly, in the rest of schools is irregular. The cooking cost delivery and delayed by 1-2 months. It is also observed that the cooking cost is being paid to the agencies through E-transfer.

Prakasam

- In 72.5% sample schools, it is noticed that in 73% of Primary Schools and 72% Upper Primary Schools it is reported that release of food grains to schools by the fare price shop after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month and it is also noticed that in 69.0% Primary and 72.9% Upper Primary Schools receiving cooking cost regularly.

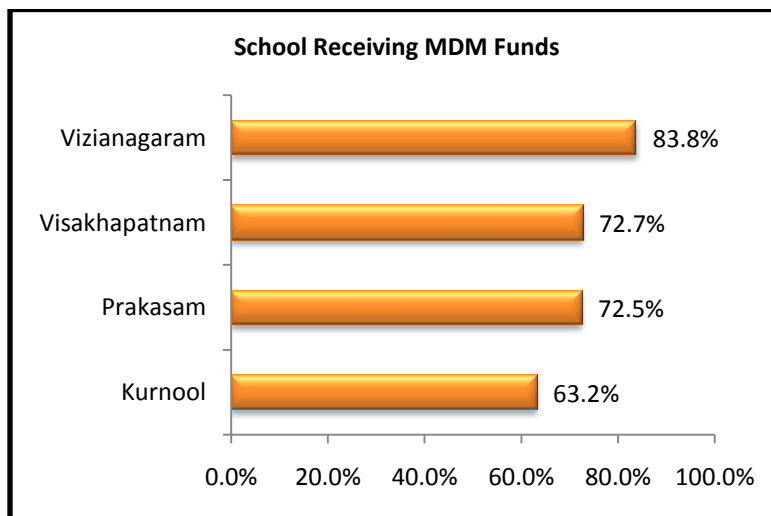
Visakhapatnam

- In 72.7% sample schools, it is reported that cooking agencies are receiving the cooking cost. However the delivery of cooking cost is delayed by 1-3 months.

Vizianagaram

- It is observed that in 83.8% of the sampled Primary & 70% Upper Primary Schools, the delivery of cooking cost is delayed by 1-3 months.

Figure No.2: School Receiving MDM Funds



Social Equity

In all the sample schools of the four districts, it is noticed that there is no caste, gender and community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements made in the Mid-Day Meal programme.

Variety of Menu

Kurnool

- In Kurnool district, 88.3% schools, displayed weekly menu which is noticeable in the school premises. it is observed that variety is maintained in the menu and it includes rice, vegetables, rasam, chutney and sambar of different types and an egg is also given to each child every week.

Prakasam

- In all sample schools of Prakasam district, the Monitoring Institute noticed that only some of the schools are following menu which includes rice, sambar, dal and local available vegetables.

Visakhapatnam

- In Visakhapatnam district, it is observed that majority of the schools follow the menu with variety which includes mostly vegetables, sambar and an egg is provided once in a week to every child.

Vizianagaram

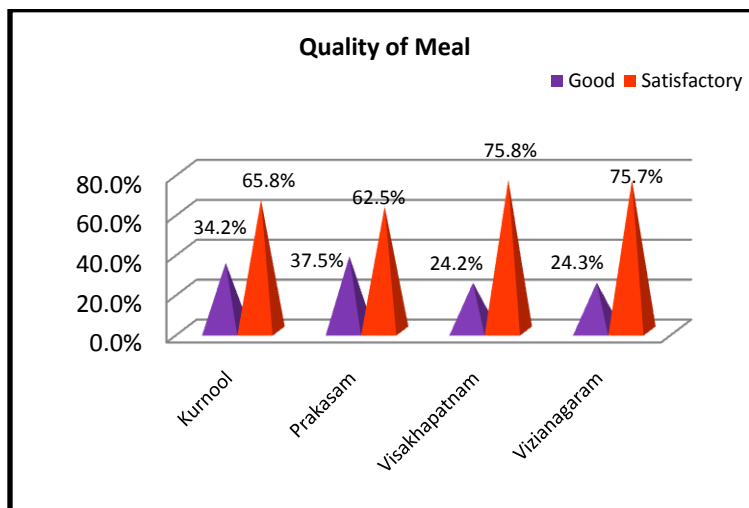
- In Vizianagaram district it is observed 72.92% of sampled schools displaying menu at a noticeable place of the school building, and food served with variety on daily basis which includes rice, dal, sambar with some local available vegetables.

Display of Menu board

In all the sample schools of four districts it is noticed that the majority of the schools have menu chart in the Head Master's room. The menu has to be displayed at a noticeable place of the school.

Quality and Quantity of Meal

Figure No.3: Quality of Meal



Kurnool

- In majority of the sampled schools in Kurnool district reported that quality of food is satisfactory by 65.8% children and the rest of the schools observed that the quality of Meal is poor.

Prakasam

- In 62.5% sampleschools of Prakasam district, the children have reported that the quality and quantity of the MDM is satisfactory, whereas in some schools the Monitoring Institute has observed that the quality and quantity of the food is found to be satisfied by the children.

Visakhapatnam

- In Visakhapatnam district, the Monitoring Institute has observed that in the majority 75.8% of 40 sample schools, the quality and quantity of the meals served is found to be satisfactory.

Vizianagaram

- In Vizianagaram district, the Monitoring Team has observed that among 75.7% schools children reported the quantity & quality meals is satisfactory. In the rest of the sample schools children felt that food provided in MDM is good

In almost all the sample schools of Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam, & Vizianagaram districts, it is reported that the quality of rice supplied under MDM is not good. 'A' grade rice is not being supplied.

Supply of Micro nutrients

In majority of the sampled Primary schools of the 4 districts, it is observed that the supplementary nutrients like folic acid, Vit A and other medicines for de-worming are supplied with the convergence of health department. In 88.9% of Upper Primary Schools children were supplied with micro nutrients like folic acid iron and vitamin A.

Status of Cooks

In majority of the sample schools of the 4 districts visited by the MI, it is noticed that the appointments of cooks cum helpers are made from the members of SHGs according to the strength of the children who avail the Mid-Day-Meal.

Payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers

It is noticed that there is a delay in payment of honorarium to cook cum helpers. The Monitoring Institute has observed that in 50% of the schools remuneration is being paid regularly and in the remaining schools the remuneration is delayed.

Social composition of cooks

In all the sample schools of the four districts, the cooks cum helpers for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal are provided by Self Help Groups. The Social composition of the cooks indicates that the majority are from the OBC community, followed by Scheduled Tribe, Schedule Caste and Other Castes.

Infrastructure

The MI has observed that in majority of the sample schools of Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram, districts, 50% schools are having semi pucca and 15% schools are having pucca kitchen shed. Whereas, the remaining schools are cooking in open place.

Storage of Food grains

The MI has noticed that in 33% Primary schools the food grains are stored in class rooms, 28% schools are stored in Head Teachers room and 6% schools in SMC president house and finally 40% in cooks House of the school. Whereas, in some schools the food grains are stored in the house of cooking agent. Further, the MI has observed that the storage of food grains in most of the schools is not properly done.

Availability of potable water for cooking purpose

In 80% of the sample schools of the 4 districts Monitored by the MI, it is noticed that the water facility is available for cooking and drinking purpose and the main water sources are tap water connection, tube well and open well. In some schools, it is also observed that the water filters are arranged for providing safe drinking water to the children and in few schools the arrangements of water supply from outside on payment basis is also observed by MI.

Kitchen Utensils

The MI has observed that in almost all the sample schools of the 4 districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, the kitchen utensils grant was provided to schools or cooking agencies only in the year 2008. Therefore, it is a necessity to immediately provide the kitchen utensils grant to schools.

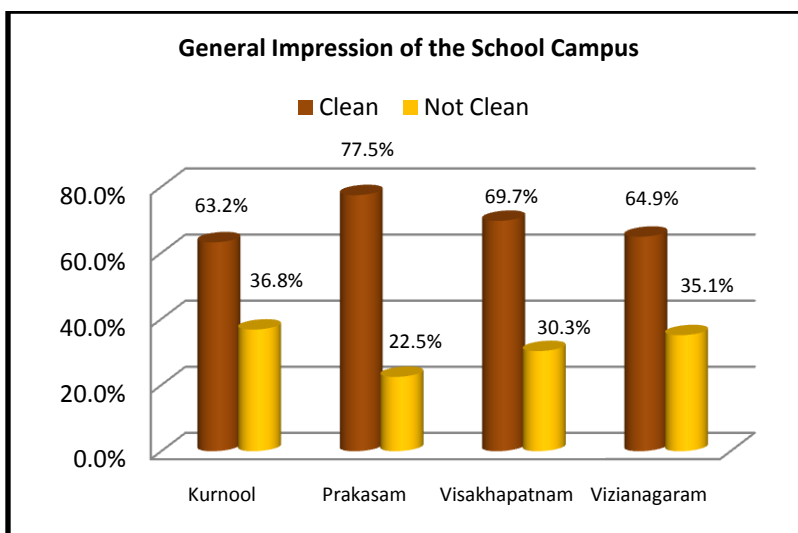
Fuel

The MI has noticed that majority (90%) of the sampled schools of four districts the fuel used for cooking of Mid-Day-Meal is firewood and whereas in remaining schools LPG is being used as fuel.

Safety and Hygiene

The MI has noticed that in majority of the sample schools of the 6 districts, the safety measures are taken up for the cooking of MDM. It is observed by the MI that hand clothes used while cooking the food is found to be unclean. Further, it is also noticed that the workers of cooking agencies do not wear head gears, gloves and aprons while cooking food. It is also observed that 80% of Primary Schools and 72.2% of Upper Primary Schools children conserve water while washing hands before & after eating meals and Self Help Group while washing utensils storage of fuel is safe in all sampled schools.

Figure No.4: General Impression of the School Campus



Community Participation

The MI has observed that in 85% of the sample schools of the 4 districts, the parents, SMC members visit the schools occasionally for participation in school activities. Further, it is also observed that among the sample schools the parents & SHG members are having little awareness regarding the entitlements and provisions of Mid-Day-Meal.

Inspection and Supervision

The MI has observed that the inspection & supervision of MDM in all the sample districts is not a priority. Occasionally, the Mandal Educational Officers and Deputy Educational Officers visit the schools to observe the Mid-Day Meal programme, but it is reported that the visits by these officials are not helpful for the improvement of the programme.

Impact

In majority of the sample schools visited by the MI in all the 4 districts, it is found that the Mid-Day-Meal is helping the poorest of the poor children of the schools to fill their stomachs at least one time a day. The Mid-Day-Meal in the school encourages the children to attend the school continuously. As far as nutritional support is concerned Mid-Day-Meal cannot be the main source of food for children's health. The MI has closely monitored the process of cooking of the Mid-Day-Meal and noticed that MDM is helping the growth and development and active participation of the children in school activities.

Conclusions and recommendations

The Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in the four districts of Andhra Pradesh by the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (Monitoring Institute) reveals that some schools have not provided the relevant information. It shows that Head Masters and teachers in the sample schools concerned do not have proper awareness about the MDM guidelines and also the children's entitlements. The monitoring work for the First Half Yearly period i.e. 1st April to September 30th 2014 in four districts namely Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts indicates the status of implementation of MDM. On the basis of field monitoring by the investigators and the project monitoring team of NIRD& PR in all the 4sampledistricts, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. In almost all the sample schools of the four districts, the schools serve hot cooked meal everyday without any interruption.
2. The consumption of the Mid-Day-Meal in sample schools of all the four districts varies from district to district; Kurnool 79.6%, Prakasam 62.6%, Visakhapatnam 79.6% and Vizianagaram 80.5%.
3. In majority of the sample schools, it is observed that the food grains are received in time except in Visakhapatnam and Prakasam districts where the supply of food grains is delayed.
4. In majority of the sample districts, it is noticed that the quality of the supplied rice is not good and as a result the children are not willing to avail the MDM.
5. It is observed that the majority (70%) of the sample schools in the 4 districts maintain buffer stock, but the storage of food grain is not proper.
6. In majority of the schools, it is reported that the cooking cost is regularly paid to the cooking agencies. In some schools there is a delay in payment of cooking cost.
7. There is a delay in payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers in all the four sample districts.
8. There is no discrimination of caste, gender and community in all the sample schools of the four districts in serving of Mid-Day-Meal.
9. In all the 4sample districts, it is observed that the menu with variety is being followed. However protein content is missing in the menu.
10. The majority (75%) of the schools has cooks cum helpers appointed by Self Help Groups and they belong to OBC community followed by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. It is found that the payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers is quite delayed, i.e. 1-3 months.
11. The majority (50%) of the sample schools in all the 4 districts does not have pucca kitchen sheds and cooking is being done in open places and katcha kitchen sheds.
12. The MI has observed that in some schools the constructed kitchen sheds are not according to the prescribed measurements. And not suitable to the cooking of MDM.
13. The kitchen utensils used by the cooking agencies are not properly maintained.
14. In majority (50%) of the schools, the food grains are being stored in class rooms only. The storage of food grains is found to be un-hygienic.

15. In 80% of the sample schools, the water facility is available for cooking the Mid-Day Meal as well as for drinking purpose.
16. In 70% of the schools in the sample districts, the fire wood is the fuel for cooking of the Mid-Day-Meal.
17. Safety and cleanliness in the schools:
 - 70% of the schools have clean campus, in 90% of the schools, teachers encourage children to wash hands before and after the meal. In 80% of the schools, children conserve the water by washing hands and utensils.
 - The cooks cum helpers do not maintain cleanliness while cooking the food in most of the sample schools (80%).
18. In 90% of the schools, parents and SMC members visit the schools to observe the implementation of the MDM occasionally.
19. In majority of the schools (90%) the SHG, SMC members and parents are not aware of the entitlements and quantity of food grains, pulses and vegetables for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal.
20. In 90% of the Primary schools and 75% of the Upper Primary Schools, the Mandal level officials visit the schools to observe the MDM programme but the visits are hardly useful to the improvement of the programme.
21. The Mid-Day-Meal programme is able to help the poor children to meet their hunger needs.

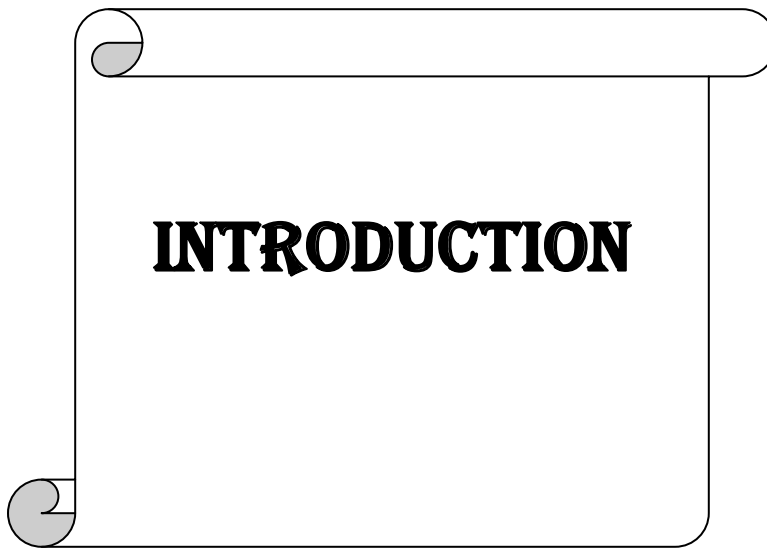
Conclusions on centralized kitchen

1. The MI has visited two centralized kitchens, in Visakhapatnam hot meal is supplied to the students.
2. It is observed that the MDM supplied through centralized kitchen is being delivered too early at the school point.
3. The menu supplied by the centralized kitchen does not suit to the food habits of the local community and as a result most of the children are not interested in eating.
4. In majority of the schools, the Mid-Day Meal served through centralized kitchen doesn't have the prescribed protein content.
5. It is noticed that there is no proper monitoring and supervision of centralized kitchens by the officials of the School Education Department in Visakhapatnam district.

Recommendations and suggestions for further improvement of the programme

1. In each district, monitoring cells are to be established for better implementation.
2. Menu boards should be displayed along with the entitlements of MDM in noticeable places of the schools for better awareness among students and parents.
3. Kitchen utensils are to be replaced immediately in the entire sample districts, the State.
4. Awareness generation programmes for teachers, community members and cooking agencies are to be organized for effective implementation.
5. Kitchen sheds should be constructed as per the strength of the students and norms of MDM, immediately in all the schools with a provision for using fire wood as a fuel.

6. The State should evolve a mechanism for reducing the delay of payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers as well as the cooking cost.
7. Proper monitoring mechanism has to be established from Mandal to State level for better delivery of MDM.
8. Centralized kitchens are to be discouraged for supply of MDM in the rural areas. In rural areas the MI has observed that most of the Self Help Groups are ready to supply the cooked Mid-Day-Meal to the children. Therefore, as per the guidelines of the scheme, SHGs are to be encouraged for promoting rural employment.
9. Centralized kitchens are to be monitored by the Department of School Education to ensure the quantity and quality of Mid-Day-Meal supplied through the centralized kitchen.
10. All the cooking agencies are to be instructed to wear head gears, aprons and gloves while cooking and serving the Mid-Day-Meal.
11. It should be mandatory to maintain a record everyday with the details of quality and taste of food, before serving to the students in schools.



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Mid Day Meal is the world's largest school feeding programme reaching out to about **12 crore children** in over 12.65 lakh schools/EGS centres across the country. With a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (**NP-NSPE**) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on **15th August 1995**, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of Government, Government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres. Central Assistance under the scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 grams per child per school day, and subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs. 50 per quintal. During 2004 the scheme was revised to provide cooked mid day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children studying in classes 1- V in Government and aided schools and EGS/AIE centres.

From 2008-09 i.e. **1st April, 2008**, the programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided primary and Upper Primary Schools and the EGS/AIE centres including Madarsa and Maqtabs supported under SSA of all areas across the country. The calorific value of a mid-day meal at Upper Primary stage has been fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by providing 150 grams of food grains (rice/wheat) per child/school day.

During the year 2009, the following changes have been made to improve the implementation of the scheme:-

- a) Food norms have been revised to ensure balanced and nutritious diet to children of Upper Primary group by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30 grams, vegetables from 65 to 75 grams and by decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams.
- b) Cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charges) has been revised from Rs.1.68 to Rs.2.50 for Primary and from Rs.2.20 to Rs.3.75 for Upper Primary children from 1.12.2009 to facilitate serving MDM to eligible children in prescribed quantity and of good quality. The revised cooking cost per child per school day w.e.f 1.07.2013 for Primary is Rs. 3.34 per child per day and Rs.5.00 for Upper Primary children.

(b) Engagement of cooks-cum-helpers

The honorarium for cooks and helpers was paid from the labour and other administrative charges of Rs.0.40 per child per day provided under the cooking cost. In many cases the honorarium was so little that it became very difficult to engage manpower for cooking the meal. A separate component for payment of honorarium @ Rs.1000 per month per cook-cum-helper was introduced

from 1.12.2009. The honorarium at the above prescribed rate is being paid to cooks-cum-helpers. The following norms for engagement of cook-cum-helper have been made:

- (i) One cook- cum-helper for each school, where 25 students avail MDM.
- (ii) Two cooks-cum-helpers for each school with 26 to 100 students.
- (iii) One additional cook-cum-helper for over 100 students.

The expenditure towards the honorarium of cooks-cum-helpers is shared between the center and the NER states on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25 basis

1.2 Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME).

Government of India provide assistance to States/ UTs for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) at the rate of 1.8% of total assistance on (a) free food grains, (b) transport cost (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cooks-cum-helpers. Another 0.2% of the above amount will be utilized at the Central Government for management, monitoring and evaluation. The detailed guidelines were issued by the Ministry vide letter No. F.1-15/2009-Desk (MDM) dated 21st June, 2010.

(a) Provision of mid-day meal during summer vacation in drought affected areas.

(b) Provision of essential infrastructure

I) Kitchen-cum-stores

The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-store is determined on the basis of State Schedule of Rates and the plinth area norm laid down by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, and the Government of India depending on the number of children studying in schools. However, in case of unconventional item, which is not part of Schedule of Rates, the rates are approved by the State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee for MDM Scheme with the condition that such estimates should not exceed the cost of the similar design made through conventional item available in the Schedule of Rates. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-store is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 and with other States /UTs on 75:25 basis. The norm for construction of kitchen-cum-store is given below:

20 sq. mts. plinth area for construction of Kitchen-cum-store in schools which have up to 100 children. For every additional 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt plinth area will be added. Slab of 100 children may be modified by the States/UTs depending upon local conditions. For example, the hill areas, where the number of children in schools is less, may have larger slabs. In one State/UT, there can be more than one slab. However, the modified prescription of plinth area will have to confirm to the above ceiling.

II) Kitchen Devices

Government of India provides assistance in a phased manner for providing and replacement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per school. States/ UT Administration will have the flexibility to incur expenditure on the items listed below on the basis of the actual requirements of the school (provided that the overall average for the State/ UT Administration remains Rs 5000 per school): a.

- b. Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients.
- c. Utensils for cooking and serving.

1.3 Objectives of Monitoring by the Independent Research Institution:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day-Meal scheme are the initiatives of the Government of India to achieve the goal of Universalization of Elementary Education. For successful implementation of the Programme, an effective monitoring system is essential. Monitoring is very important for any programme and it is required on continuous basis. The Ministry felt that it would be more fruitful to involve professional institutions in this task. Accordingly, the Department of School Education & Literacy, during the year 2003-2004, had identified key monitoring institutions to monitor the implementation of the programmes in the States/ UTs.

After enactment of RTE Act, 2009, the education scenario has changed and in order to undertake the field monitoring more intensively and rigorously, the Ministry has recently revised the Terms of Reference (ToR) with consultation with MIs, in a National Review Meeting held in June, 2010 for Monitoring of SSA-RTE. The revised ToR would be for two years and is effective from October 1st, 2013, The MI shall monitor the Schemes with the objectives of:

- (i) Assessment and analysis of the implementation of the approved interventions and processes at the habitation and school level, keeping in view the overarching goals of these schemes and the provisions under RTE Act, 2009 and
- (ii) Identification of the social, cultural, linguistic or other barriers coming in the way of successful implementation of the schematic interventions and attainment of these goals.

1.4 Methods Used

Data collection tools were developed by the Sub Group of Monitoring Institutions formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development; GoI. Data was then collected by the qualified monitors from the four districts. The methods used in data collection included observation, interviews, focus group discussions and meetings. The tools used included questionnaires, interview schedules, observation schedules and focus group discussion checklists.

1.5 Collection of Data

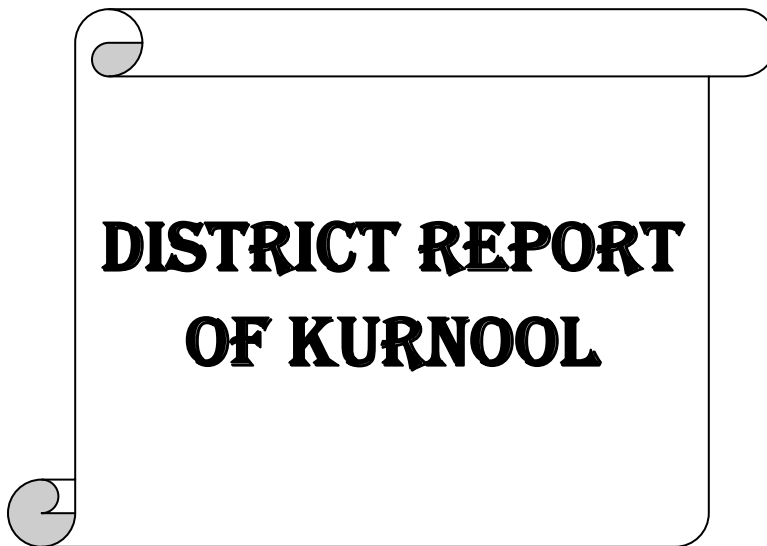
For the purpose of data collection, the study team visited all the schools for preliminary interaction with teaching staff and appraising themselves with the physical and academic conditions prevailing thereof. Since the data collection is to be covered in a span of less time and the task is of gigantic proportion, required number of research investigators were identified and trained thoroughly in terms of appropriate data collection methods. Specific care has been taken to identify the research investigators keeping in view the requirement of exposure to school education. Hence, Post Graduates with B.Ed, M.Ed, and M.Phil qualification were specifically drafted as research investigators for the purpose of the study. They were in turn given a five-day orientation on data collection, observation and capturing the information from the schools and then placed for actual data collection. The school management concerned was informed in advance to keep the records ready for secondary data collection as well. On the day of visit to the schools,

the structured schedule was administered for primary data collection under the supervision of research team.

1.6 Sample Schools for Monitoring

The schools that were monitored during first Half Yearly period i.e. April 1, 2014 to September 30, 2014, by the Monitoring Institute i.e. National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in the four districts of Andhra Pradesh, which include Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram districts.

In each district, as per the ToR the MI is supposed to monitor the 40 schools with due representation to certain interventions as well as Urban and Rural areas. Before starting the monitoring activity, the State Project Office has been informed about the districts to be monitored and requested the Commissioner and Director of School Education for Mid day Meal scheme to instruct the concerned District Educational Officers about the activity of monitoring. The schools in each district are identified in consultation with the District Project Officers/ District Educational Officers of the concerned district and at the time of monitoring the District Project Officers, DEOs and their representatives also accompanied the monitoring teams of the MI. The selected schools in each district are as follows: 8 out of these 40 schools are from the Urban area, 3 schools from Computer Aided Learning Schools, 3 schools from KGBV, 2 schools from Civil Works and the remaining schools are from Rural and Special training centres and National Child Labor Project (NCLP) schools, where ever the establishments are available. Out of the 40 schools, the schools which are implementing mid-day-meal scheme are covered for monitoring of MDM. The details of the schools monitored are provided in Annexure.



**DISTRICT REPORT
OF KURNOOL**

2. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

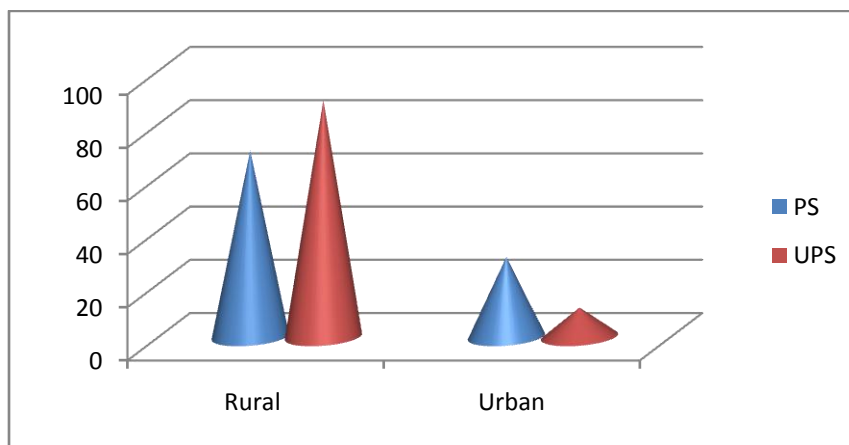
District: Kurnool

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The Monitoring Institute has visited total 40 schools Kurnool district 20 schools are Primary Schools with 14 (70%) schools Rural sample schools and 6 (30%) schools Urban sample school and rest of the 18 schools are Upper Primary Schools with 16 (89%) schools from Rural sample and 2 (11%) schools from urban sample schools, whereas 3 sample schools are KGBV which do not have the Mid- Day-Meal Programme, The MI has observed that in all the sampled schools of Kurnool district the food is being supplied by the Self Help Groups at the school based kitchen.

Figure No.2(a): Distribution of sample schools in Kurnool district



Children taking MDM

Table No.2.1: Details of Serving of Hot cooked Meal daily in sample schools					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	the school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	14	6	20
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			14	6	20
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	the school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	16	2	18
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			16	2	18
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

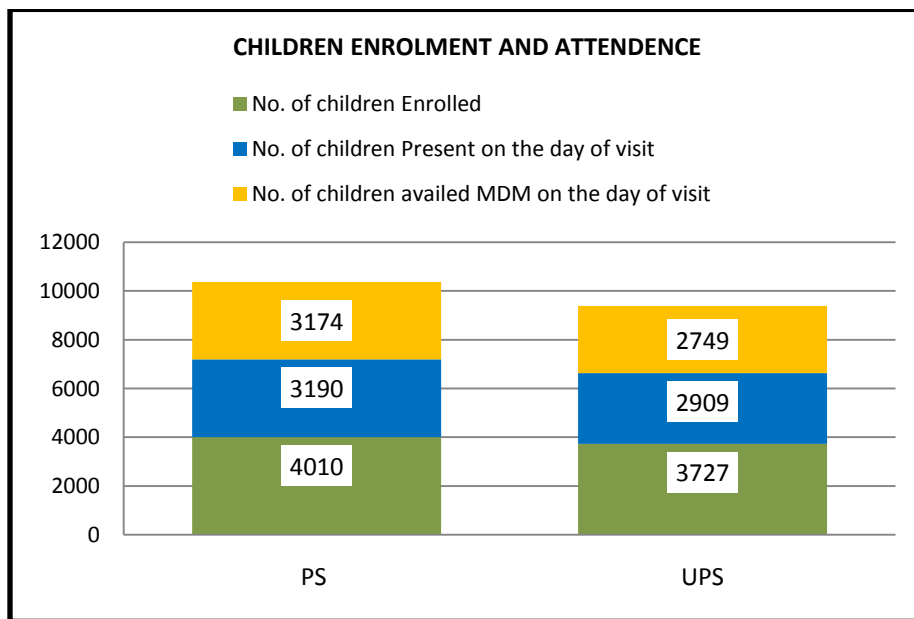
Among in 38 selected sampled schools in Kurnool district, it is observed that in all the sampled Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools, the food is being served 'hot' to the school children on daily basis.

2. TRENDS:

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

The Monitoring Team visited total sampled schools in Kurnool district. The total enrolment of 20 sampled Primary Schools is 4010 out these 3190 (79.5%) children have attended the school and out of these 3174 (79%) children have availed the Mid- Day Meal. In respect of 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools the total enrolment recorded as per the attendance registers is 3727, among total enrolled children 2909 (78%) children attended the school and among the attended 2749 (73.7%) children availed the MDM on the day of the visit to the schools by the MI.

Figure No.2(b): Enrolment and Attendance of children for Mid-Day Meals



3. 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?

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

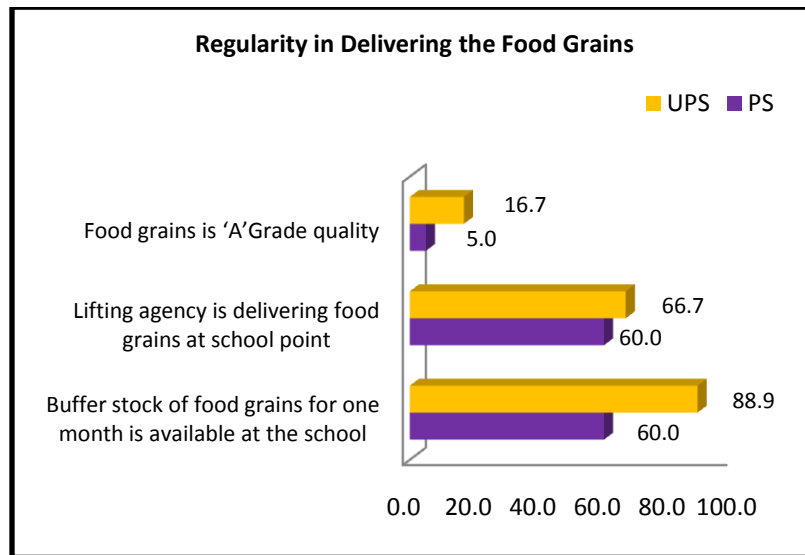
(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?

In the 38 sample schools of Kurnool district visited by the MI, it is noticed that in 12(60%) of the Primary Schools, the food grains are delivered to school point regularly. In the case of Upper Primary Schools, in 12(66.7%) of the sample schools the food grains are delivered to the schools regularly. The Monitoring Institute has observed the regular supply of food grains is not done in following MPES Chanugondla Gudur, MPPS Kota Nandikotkur, MPUPS Kallaparri, MPPS, Kota, Mothia UPS Gadda street ,Kurnool, MPES (B C) Pulakurthy Kodumur, MPLES Tekke,Nandyala, MPUPS 10 Bollavaram,Nandikotkur, MPES Sarparajapuram,Veldurthy, MPPS (M) Orvakal, MPUPS Bollavaram,Mahanandi, MPUPS IGBC Colony,Kallur, MPUPS Bethapalli, Devanakond and MPPS(WS) Yemmiganur. The cooking agencies lifting the food grains from the ration shop by bearing the transport cost on their own.

Table No.2.2: Buffer stock of Food Grains for one Month is available at the school					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school	Yes	9	3	12
		No	5	3	8
	Total		14	6	20
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	The buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school	Yes	14	2	16
		No	2	0	2
	Total		16	2	18
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As per as the buffer stock (one month's requirement of food grain,) is concerned it is observed that the Buffer stock is being maintained in 12(60%) sample Primary Schools and 16(88.9%) UP schools, in the rest Of the sample schools the buffer stock is not maintained. They are MPUPS Kallaparri, MPPS,Kota, MPPS Guttapadu, MPES (B C) PulakurthyKodumur, MPLES Tekke,Nandyala, MPES Sarparajapuram,Veldurthy, MPPS (M) Orvakal, MPES SAP Camp Kurnool, MPUPS Bollavaram,Mahanandi and MPLES Vaddepeta,Kurnool.

Figure No.2(c): Availability of Food Grains



4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL:

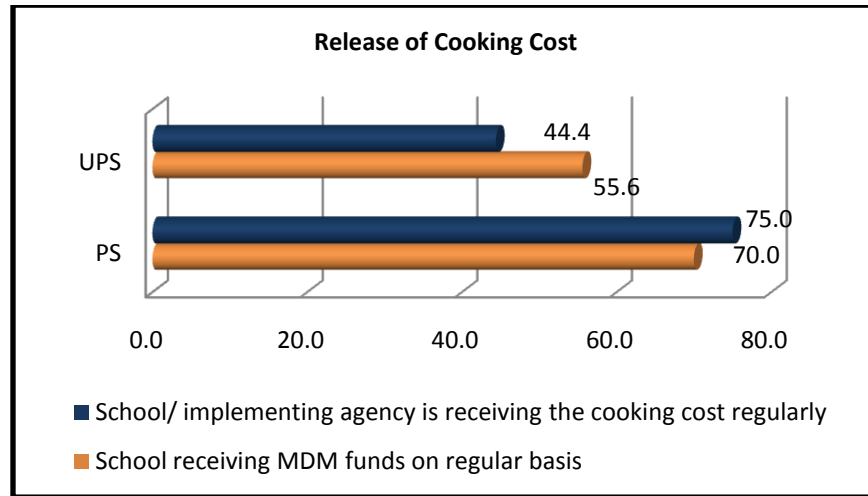
- (i) **Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**
- (ii) **In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**
- (iii) **Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

The Monitoring Institute has noticed that in 15(75%) of the Primary Schools and 8(44.4%) of the Upper Primary Schools of 38 sample schools in Kurnool district, the schools and implementing agency is receiving the cooking cost regularly. In the rest of the schools the cooking cost grant is received irregularly. The schools which not receiving regularly are : MPLLPS Anakalieta, Nandyala, MPUPS Chilakaladona, IGMMSPS A Camp Kurnool, MPPS Special school Brahmanakotkur, Nandikotkur, MPES SAPCamp Kurnool, MPES Polakal, C. Belagal, MPUPS Takakanapalli, Kallur, MPUPS Kannamadakalam, Orvakal, MPUPS Veepanagandla, Midthur, MPUPS Bollavaram, Mahanandi, MPUPS Bodabanda, Yemmiganu, MPUPS IGBC Colony, Kallur, MPUPS, Allur Nandikotkur, MPUPS Gajuladinne, Gonegandla and MPES P Kotakonda, Devanakond.

Further, it is observed that in majority of the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools visited by the Monitoring Institute it is reported by the teachers and head masters that the food grains are released to schools by the ration shop owners after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

In all the sampled schools the Monitoring Institute has observed that the cooking cost is being paid to the agencies through e-transfer

Figure No.2 (d): Release of cooking Cost



5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

The Monitoring Institute has not noticed any gender / caste discrimination in cooking of MDM among the sampled schools in Kurnool district.

6. VARIETY OF MENU

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

As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. The Monitoring Team has noticed that out of 20 sampled Primary Schools, in 11 (55%) schools the weekly menu is displayed and followed. In respect of 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools in 6 (33.3%) schools the weekly menu is displayed and followed. The schools which did not display the weekly menu in the prominent and noticeable place are: MPPS (M) Gopavaram, MPES ChanugondlaGudur, MPPS Kota Nandikotkur, MPUPS Ponnapuram, MPUPS Kallaparri, MPPS,Kota, MPPS Boinapalli, MPUPS Gudimirala, MPUPS Kethavaram,Orvakal, Mothia UPS Gadda street ,Kurnool, MPES Sarparajapuram,Veldurthy, MPPS Special school Brahmanakotkur,Nandikotkur, Shamsia UPS Gadda street Kurnool, MPUPS Veepanagandla,Midthur, MPUPS Bollavaram,Mahanandi, MPUPS Bodabanda,Yemmiganu, MPUPS IGBC Colony,Kallur, MPES P Kotakonda,Devanakond, MPUPS Bethapalli,Devanakond, MPLES Vaddepeta,Kurnool and MPPS(W S) Yemmiganur.

Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily? Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in the sample schools of Kurnool district, in all the schools variety of food is served on daily basis and the menu includes rice, dal and with some locally available vegetables.

7. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

a) **Quality of meal:**

b) **Quantity of meal:**

{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

The Monitoring Team observed that among the 20 sampled Primary Schools, in 5 (25%) schools the children reported that the quality of meal is good, in 14 (70%) schools children reported that the quality of food is satisfactory and in 1 (5%) school the children felt that the quality of the meal is poor. In respect of 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools, in 8 (44.4%) schools the children reported that the quality of the meal is good; where as in 10 (55.6%) schools the children replied that the quality of the meal is satisfactory.

Table No.2.3: Opinion of Children on Quality of Meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quality of meal	Good	3 21.4%	2 33.3%	5 25.0%
		Satisfactory	10 71.4%	4 66.7%	14 70.0%
		Poor	1 7.1%	0 .0%	1 5.0%
	Total	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Quality of meal	Good	7 43.8%	1 50.0%	8 44.4%
		Satisfactory	9 56.2%	1 50.0%	10 55.6%
	Total	16 100.0%	2 100.0%	18 100.0%	

Table No.2.4: Quantity of Meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quantity of meal	Good	4 28.6%	3 50.0%	7 35.0%
		Satisfactory	10 71.4%	3 50.0%	13 65.0%
	Total	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Quantity of meal	Good	10 62.5%	2 100.0%	12 66.7%
		Satisfactory	6 37.5%	0 .0%	6 33.3%
	Total	16 100.0%	2 100.0%	18 100.0%	

In the 38 sampled schools the Monitoring Team has observed that in 7 (35%) Primary Schools the children reported that the quantity of the meal is good and in respect of the 13 (65%) schools the children felt that the quantity of meal is satisfactory. Against the 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools, in 12 (66.7%) schools, the children reported that the quantity of meal is good and in rest of the 6 (33.3%) schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of the food provided.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- (i) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in all the sampled Primary Schools, the children are provided with micro nutrients like Folic acid, iron and Vitamin A. With regard to the 18 sample Upper Primary Schools, in 16 (88.9%) schools children are provided with micro nutrients like Folic acid, iron and Vitamin A. The schools which are not providing micronutrients are: MPUPS Gudimirala and MPUPS Bethapalli, Devanakond.

The Nutrients are provided on weekly/monthly basis in majority of the schools. It is observed that the micro nutrient support is provided in convergence with the health department in the sample schools of Kurnool district.

Table No.2.5: Supply of Micro Nutrients					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A	Yes	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%
		Total	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%
UPS / MS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A	Yes	14 87.5%	2 100.0%	16 88.9%
		No	2 12.5%	0 .0%	2 11.1%
		Total	16 100.0%	2 100.0%	18 100.0%



Supply of micro nutrients to the children

Table No 2.6: Engaged cook-cum-helpers at schools					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Who engaged cook-cum-helpers at schools	Education department	3 21.4%	0 .0%	3 15.0%
		School authorities	6 42.9%	2 33.3%	8 40.0%
		SMC	5 35.7%	4 66.7%	9 45.0%
	Total	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Who engaged cook-cum-helpers at schools	Education department	3 21.4%	1 50.0%	4 25.0%
		School authorities	2 14.3%	1 50.0%	3 18.8%
		SMC	9 64.3%	0 .0%	9 56.2%
	Total	14 100.0%	2 100.0%	16 100.0%	

9. STATUS OF COOKS:

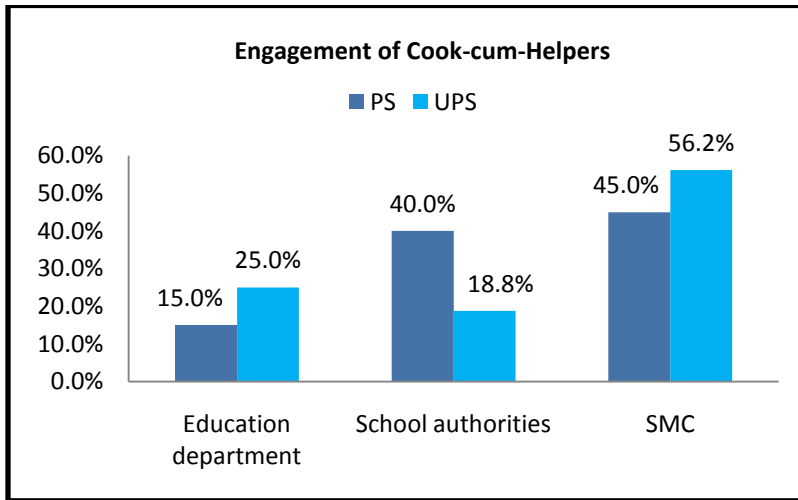
- (i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority).**

Among the 20 sampled Primary Schools visited by the Monitoring Institute with regard to the engagement of cook cum helpers, it is observed that in 9 (45%) schools engaged by the School Management Committee (SMC), in 8 (40%) schools by the School authorities and in 3 (15%) schools the cook cum helpers are engaged by the Education Department. With respect to 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools it is observed that in 9 (56.2%) schools the cook cum helpers are engaged by the School Management Committee (SMC), in 4 (25%) schools by the Education department and in rest of the 3 (18.8%) schools the cook cum helpers are engaged by the School authorities.

The meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers from the Self-Help Groups/ Individual agency. It is observed that the cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand. The appointment of cooks cum helpers is according to the guidelines issued by the State Government and Central Government.

It is noticed by the MI that Rs. 1000 is being paid as honorarium cook cum helpers in the sampled schools and the payment is regular. The Social composition of the Cooks indicates that the majority of them belong to the OBC community, followed by Scheduled Caste and Minorities and Scheduled Tribes.

Figure No.2 (e): Engagement of Cook-cum-Helpers



10. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- (a) **Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**
- (b) **Constructed and in use**
- (c) **Constructed but not in use under**
- (d) **Under construction**
- (e) **Sanctioned, but constructed not started**
- (f) **Not sanctioned**
- (g) **Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring Team observed the 20 sampled Primary Schools, Among the 3 (15%) schools have pucca kitchen, 9 (45%) schools have semi pucca, 2 (10%) school have katcha kitchen and 6 (30%) schools the cooking is done in open place. In the case of 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools, 2 (11.1%) schools have pucca kitchen, 5 (27.8%) schools each have semi pucca and kutchu kitchens and in rest of the 6 (33.3%) schools cooking is done in open place.

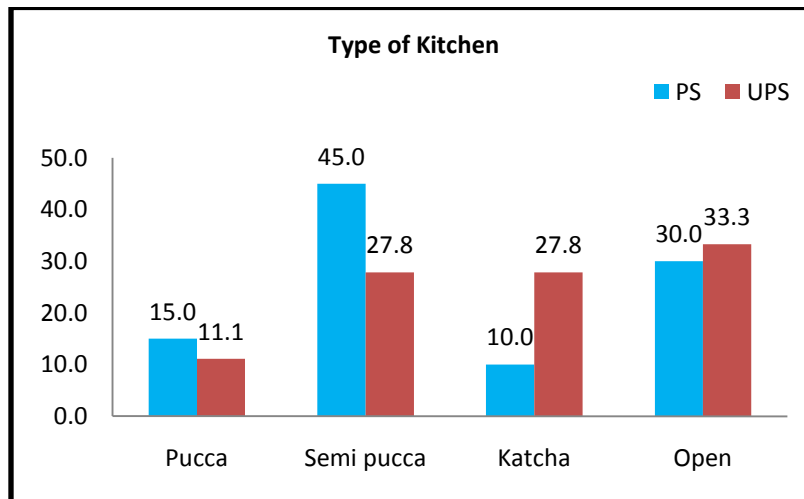
Out of the 20 sampled Primary Schools, in 7 (35%) schools kitchen sheds are constructed and in use, in 4 (20%) schools kitchen sheds are constructed but not in use, in 2 (10%) schools kitchen sheds sanctioned but construction not started, in 6 (30%) schools kitchen sheds not sanctioned and 1 (5%) school the kitchen shed not in use due to other reasons. Against the 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools in 4 (22.2%) schools

kitchen sheds are constructed and in use, in 3 (16.7%) schools kitchen sheds constructed but not in use, in 2 (11%) schools kitchen sheds sanctioned but construction not started and in 9 (50%) schools the kitchen sheds are not sanctioned because of other reasons.



Place of cooking in sample school

Figure No.2 (f): Type of Kitchen Shed



11. 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?

Among the 20 sampled Primary Schools, in 6 (31.6%) schools the food grain storage point (buffer stock) is In classroom, in 5 (26.3%) schools, the storage point of Buffer stock is Head Teacher’s room and in 1 (5.3%) school the storage point is In SMC president’s house and 7 (36.8%) schools the storage points are the following: Cooks house, HM room, Kitchen shed, SHG home, school building.

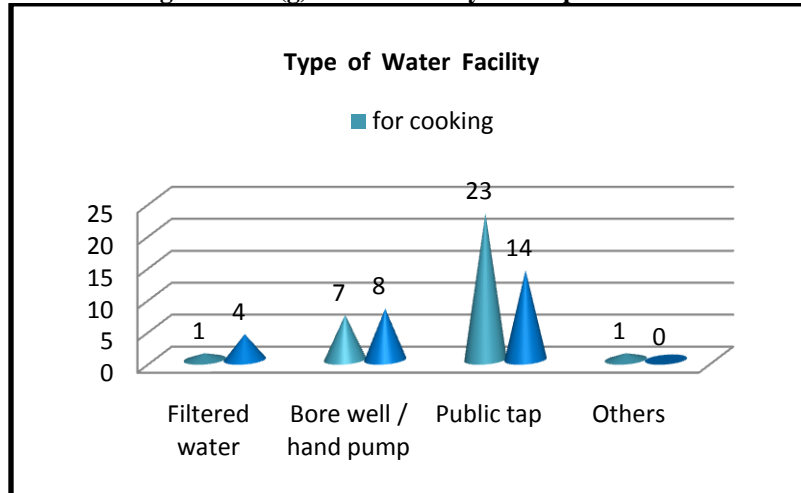
Among the 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools, in 8 (44.4%) schools, the food grain storage point (buffer stock) is classroom, in 5 (27.7%) schools each the storage points are HM room, and other like cook's house, Kitchen shed, SHG home, school building.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	4 30.8%	2 33.3%	6 31.6%
		HM's room	5 38.5%	0 .0%	5 26.3%
		SMC president's house	0 .0%	1 16.7%	1 5.3%
		Others	4 30.8%	3 50.0%	7 36.8%
		Total	13 100.0%	6 100.0%	19 100.0%
UPS / MS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	8 42.9%	0 .0%	8 44.4%
		HM's room	5 35.7%	0 .0%	5 27.7%
		Others	3 21.4%	2 100.0%	5 27.7%
		Total	16 100.0%	2 100.0%	18 100.0%

12. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

As per as the availability of potable water for cooking & drinking is concerned, the 38 sampled schools visited by the Monitoring Team, it is observed that 1 school each is using filtered water and other sources, 7 schools are using bore well/ hand pump water and 23 schools are using public tap water. for cooking the MDM. Whereas 4 schools are using filtered water, 8 schools are using bore well/ hand pump water and 14 schools are using public tap for drinking purpose.

Figure No.2 (g): Water facility in sample schools



13. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

In all the 39 selected sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute in Kurnool district, it is observed that majority of the schools have rice basins, dekshas, vessels, kadai, utensils, buckets, spoons, drums etc. But the utensils are quite old and the cooking agencies are asking for the replacement of the kitchen utensils with the new ones. It is reported by school Head Teachers and Officers concerned that in some schools the utensils were purchased between 2003 and 2009.

14. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

The Monitoring Institute has observed that out of the 20 sampled Primary Schools in 3 (15%) schools gas is used as fuel and in rest of the 17 (85%) schools fire wood is used as fuel. Against the 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools in 1 (5.6%) school gas is used as fuel and in rest of 17 (94.4%) schools fire wood is used as fuel for cooking the Mid –Day Meal.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	1 7.1%	2 33.3%	3 15.0%
		Firewood	13 92.9%	4 66.7%	17 85.0%
	Total	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	20 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	0 .0%	1 50.0%	1 5.6%
		Firewood	16 100.0%	1 50.0%	17 94.4%
	Total	16 100.0%	2 100.0%	18 100.0%	

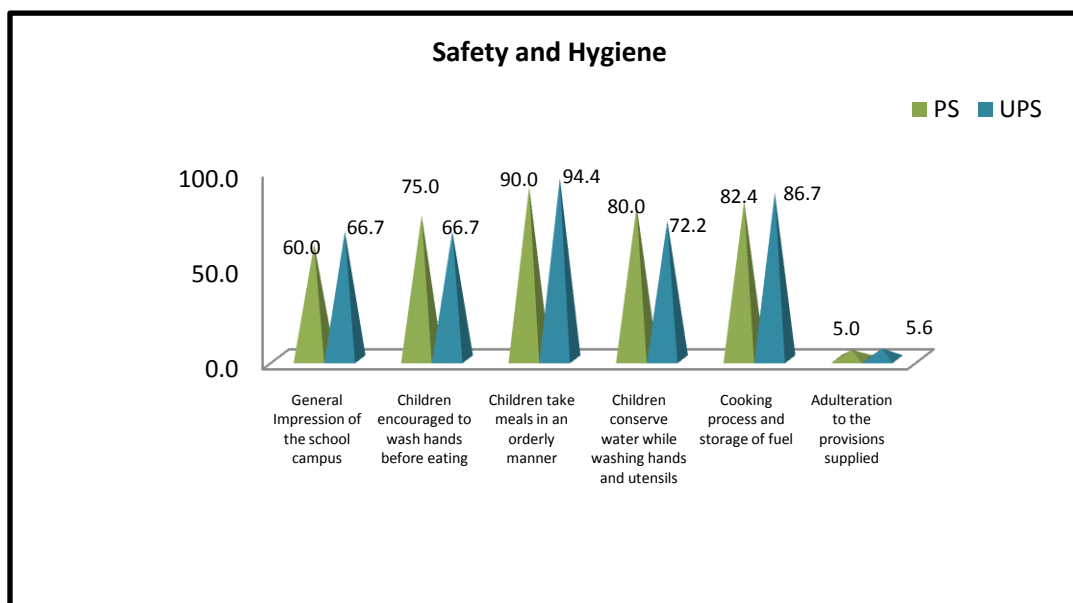
15. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. **General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:**
- ii. **Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**
- iii. **Do the children par take meal in an orderly manner?**
- iv. **Conservation of water?**
- v. **Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

Category		Area		Total
		Rural	Urban	
PS	Safe	10 76.9%	4 100.0%	14 82.4%
	Possibility of poisoning any food items	3 23.1%	0 .0%	3 17.6%
	Total	13 100.0%	4 100.0%	17 100.0%
UPS / MS	Safe	11 84.6%	2 100.0%	13 86.7%
	Possibility of poisoning any food items	2 15.4%	0 .0%	2 13.3%
	Total	13 100.0%	2 100.0%	15 100.0%

The Monitoring Institute has observed in all the sampled schools where the School based kitchens are supplying the food under MDM and noticed that among the Primary Schools 12 (60%) and 12 (66.7%) Upper Primary Schools have clean campus. In 15 (75%) Primary Schools and 12 (66.7%) of the Upper Primary Schools, it is observed that teachers encourage the children to wash hands before the meals; in 18 (90%) sample Primary Schools and 17 (94.4%) Upper Primary Schools, it is observed that children take meals in an orderly manner and as far as water conservation is concerned in 16 (80%) Primary Schools and 13 (72.2%) Upper Primary Schools the children are practicing the water conservation methods. In 14 (82.4%) Primary Schools and in 13 (86.7%) Upper Primary Schools, The Monitoring Institute while food safety measures are being followed by the school has noticed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition.

Figure No.2 (h): Safety and Hygiene in sample schools



16. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

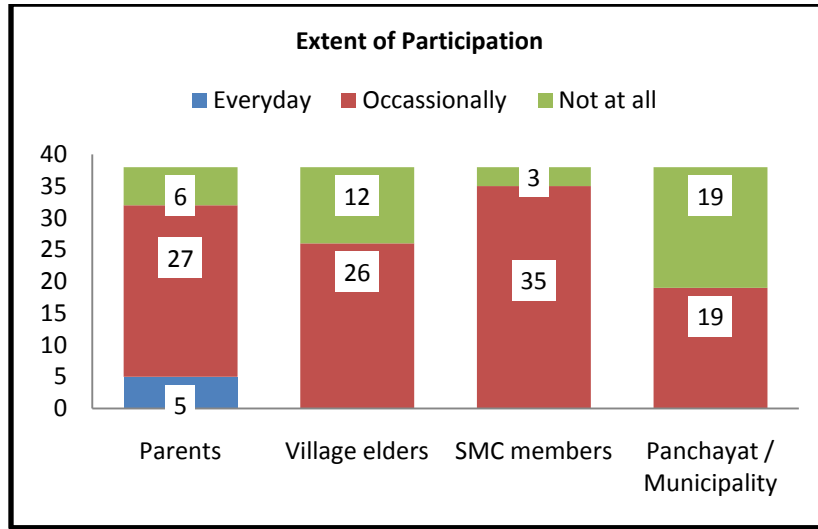
Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring and participation

In the sample of 38 schools, it was seen by the MI team that in 5 schools, parent visit the school regularly, and in 26 schools, the village elders visit the school regularly, in 35 schools, SMC members were observed to be visiting regularly while the MDM is being served. There is a need to encourage the community participation in implementation & Supervision of MDM at the school level.



Children, parents and SMC members are interacting with the Nodal Officer on MDM quality

Figure No.2(i): Community participation in sample schools

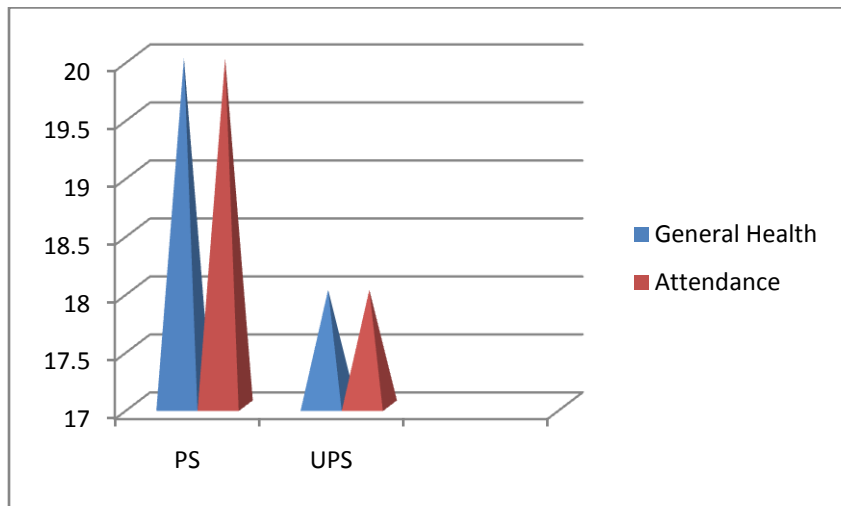


17. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the 20 sample Primary Schools covered no school has been visited by the State level officials, 7 (35%) schools visited by the District level officials and 18 (90%) schools visited by the Mandal level officials. In respect of 18 sampled Upper Primary Schools no school is visited by the State level officials, 4 (22.2%) schools visited by the District level officials and 15 (83.3%) schools are visited by the Mandal level officials to check the implementation of the Mid-Day Meal programme in the schools.

Figure No.2 (j): Inspection and Supervision of Officials in MDM



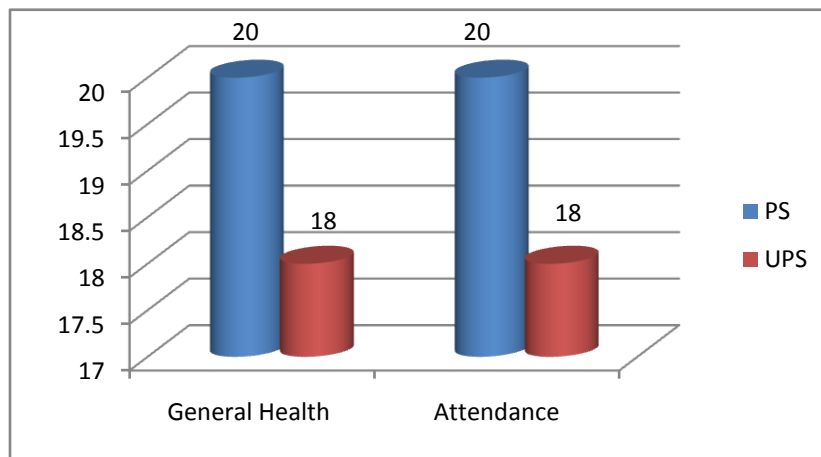
18. IMPACT

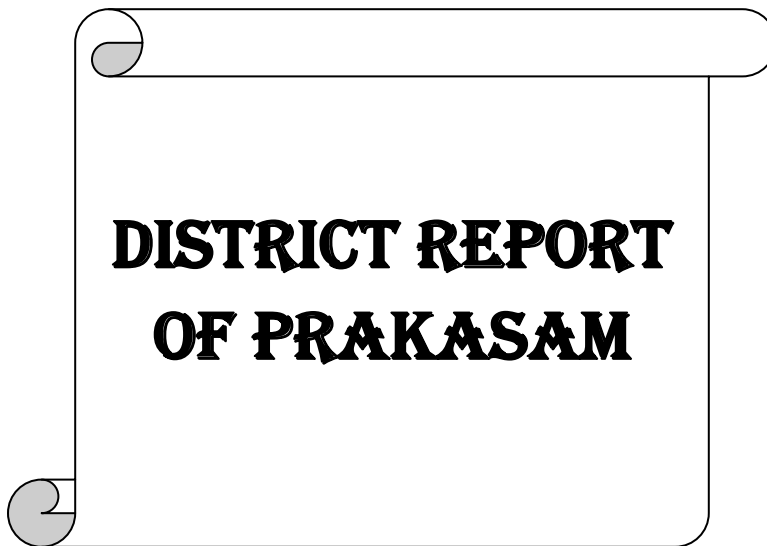
Has the mid-day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school and general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

During the MI visit to the 38 sample Primary Schools of Kurnool district, the Monitoring Team has collected the opinions of the Head teacher, teachers, students, school management committee members and gram Panchayath members to know the effectiveness of Mid-Day Meal programme.

The Mid-Day Meal programme helps the poor children to get the noon meal. In all the sampled Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools, it is reported that the Mid-Day Meal programme has triggered in enrollment and attendance and general health condition of the children in the sampled schools.

Figure No.2 (k): Impact of Mid-Day Meals in sample schools





**DISTRICT REPORT
OF PRAKASAM**

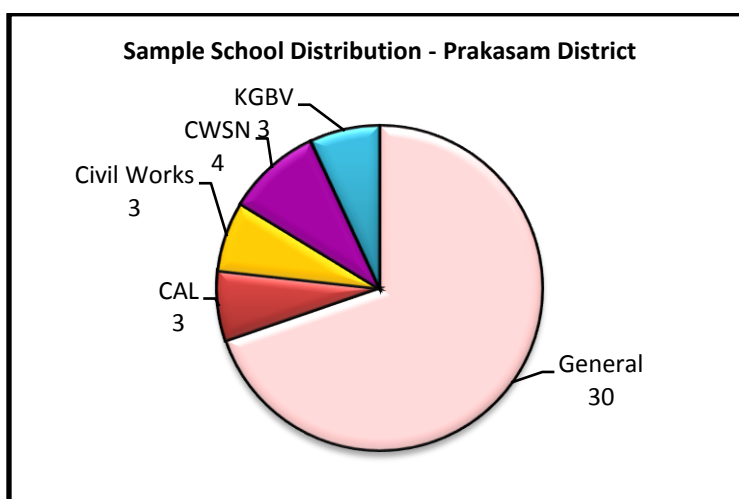
3. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report District: Prakasam

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The Monitoring Institute has monitored 40 schools in Prakasam district and this includes 30 Primary and Upper Primary Schools, 4 CWSN, 3 Civil Works, 3 CAL schools and 3 KGBVs. Out of all the sample schools, in 40 schools the food is cooked and supplied by the Self Help Group. Whereas 3 schools are KGBV which do not have the Mid-Day-Meal Programme.

Figure No.3 (a): Distribution of sample schools in Prakasam district



Children taking MDM

Out of the 40 selected sampled schools in Prakasam district, it is observed in all the 27 (93.1%) Primary Schools, the food is being served ‘hot’ to the school children on daily basis. It is also evident from the table that 1 school each from rural (MPPs, (main), SN.Padu) and urban (MPPS, Venkateswaranagar) hot food is not being served to the student. On the other hand in Upper Primary Schools 11 (100%), the food is being served hot.

Table No.3.1: Details of Serving of Hot cooked meal daily in sample schools					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	21 95.5%	6 85.7%	27 93.1%
		No	1 4.5%	1 14.3%	2 6.9%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	The school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%
		Total	9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

2. TRENDS:

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

The Monitoring Team visited 31 Rural Schools which includes both Primary and Upper Primary. 4053 children are enrolled. Out of 4053 children, 2828 children were present on the day of visit. 2605 children were availing the Mid-Day Meal.

In the case of 9 Urban schools, the total children enrolled are 952 and out of this 646 (%) children were present on the day of visit. The children availed Mid-Day Meal are 533 only.

Table No.3.2: Enrolment and Attendance of children for Mid-day meals						
Area	Category		No. of children Enrolled	No. of children Present on the day of visit	No. of children availed MDM on the day of visit	
Rural	PS	Mean	116	83	78	
		Sum	2552	1830	1705	
	UPS / MS	Mean	167	111	100	
		Sum	1501	998	900	
	Total	Mean	131	91	84	
		Sum	4053	2828	2605	
	Urban	PS	Mean	98	64	49
			Sum	686	447	345
UPS / MS		Mean	133	100	94	
		Sum	266	199	188	
Total		Mean	106	72	59	
		Sum	952	646	533	
Total		PS	Mean	112	79	71
			Sum	3238	2277	2050
	UPS / MS	Mean	161	109	99	
		Sum	1767	1197	1088	
	Total	Mean	125	87	78	
		Sum	5005	3474	3138	

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

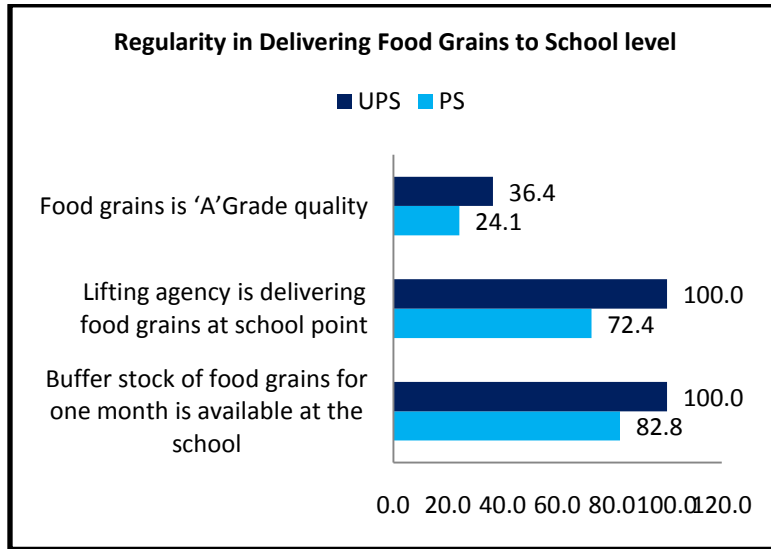
- (i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?**
- (ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**
- (iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

In the 40 sample schools of Prakasam district visited by the Monitoring Institute it is noticed that in 93.3% of the Primary Schools, the food grains are delivered to schools regularly. In the case of Upper Primary Schools, in 78.6% of the sample schools the food grains are delivered to the schools regularly. Lifting agency is delivering food grains in 72.4% primary schools and in all the sample upper primary schools. The MI has observed the regular supply of food grains in MPUPS Bommacheruvu, MPUPS Mogilivaripalle, MPUPS Kummaramadugu, MPUPS Kothavaripalle, MPPS Nampalle, MPPS Irala, MPUPS Settipalle, MPPS Rompicherla and MPPS KKV Puramthe delay of food grains is noticed. (Bar for food grains is not drawn)

With respect to the buffer stock (one month's requirement of food grain,) it is observed that the buffer stock is being maintained in 82.8% sample Primary Schools and 100 % UP schools, in the rest of the sample

schools the buffer stock is not maintained. The schools not maintaining buffer stock are: MPL, PS (VS), Santhapeta, MPPS, Nehrunagar, MPPS, Pitakayagulla, MPPS, Annagi ,MPPS, Venkatarajupalem.

Figure No.3(b): Availability of Food grains



4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL:

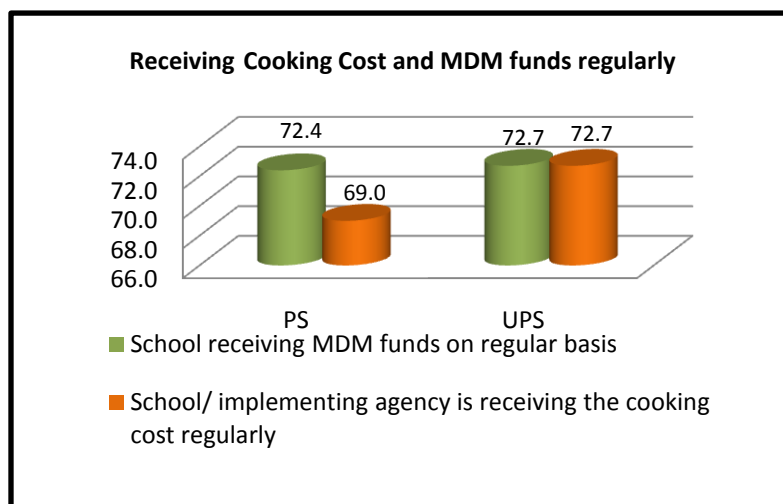
- (i) **Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**
- (ii) **In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**
- (iii) **Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

The Monitoring Institute has noticed that in 72.4% of the Primary Schools and 72.7% of the Upper Primary Schools of 40 sample schools of Prakasam district, the quality of the food grains is good and in the sample schools it is reported that the food grains are released by the ration shop owners after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

Regarding the release of cooking cost, it is observed that 69.0% of the Primary schools and 72.7% Upper Primary Schools receive cooking cost regularly in advance. In the rest of the 12 schools the fund release was delayed by 1-2 months. In all 37 sampled schools visited by MI it to noticed that the cooking cost to the implementation agency is being paid through e-transfer.

Table No.3.3: Details of Release of funds to District / Block / School on regular basis					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The school is receiving MDM funds on regular basis	Yes	17 77.3%	4 57.1%	21 72.4%
		No	5 22.7%	3 42.9%	8 27.6%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	The school is receiving MDM funds on regular basis	Yes	7 77.8%	1 50.0%	8 72.7%
		No	2 22.2%	1 50.0%	3 27.3%
	Total		9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

Figure No.3(c): Timely release of funds of MDM in sample schools



5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

The Monitoring Institute has noticed any gender/caste discrimination is cooking and serving of MDM among the sampled schools in Prakasam district.

6. VARIETY OF MENU

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

As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards at a noticeable place of the school premise and follow the same daily. The Monitoring Team has noticed that out of 40 sample schools, in 13 Schools the weekly menu is displayed and the same as followed. This includes 10 Primary schools and 3 Upper Primary schools. However there are 27 other schools which include PS and UPS where weekly menu is not displayed.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community	Yes	7 31.8%	3 42.9%	10 34.5%
		No	15 68.2%	4 57.1%	19 65.5%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community	Yes	2 22.2%	1 50.0%	3 27.3%
		No	7 77.8%	1 50.0%	8 72.7%
	Total		9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily? Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables

The MI has observed that in the sample schools of Prakasam district, all the schools variety of food is served on daily basis and the menu includes rice, dal and sambar with some locally vegetables.

7. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

a) **Quality of meal:**

b) **Quantity of meal:**

{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

The Monitoring Team observed that among 40 sampled schools, in 13 schools from PS and 2 from UPS schools children reported that the quality and quantity of meal is good. But when it comes to satisfactory level there are 16(PS) and 9 (UPS) schools children are satisfied with the quality & quantity of food (meal).

Table No.3.5: Opinion of Children Quality of meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quality of meal	Good	11 50.0%	2 28.6%	13 44.8%
		Satisfactory	11 50.0%	5 71.4%	16 55.2%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	Quality of meal	Good	2 22.2%	0 .0%	2 18.2%
		Satisfactory	7 77.8%	2 100.0%	9 81.8%
	Total		9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

Table No.3.6: Opinion of Children Quantity of meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quantity of meal	Good	11 50.0%	2 28.6%	13 44.8%
		Satisfactory	11 50.0%	5 71.4%	16 55.2%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	Quantity of meal	Good	2 22.2%	0 .0%	2 18.2%
		Satisfactory	7 77.8%	2 100.0%	9 81.8%
	Total		9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

The Monitoring Team observed that out of 40 sample schools, in 15 schools, the children felt good about the quantity of meal served in the schools. In 9 schools, children were satisfied with the food provided.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- (i) **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

The MI has observed that among 29 Primary Schools among 40 sampled schools, the children of 24(82.8%) schools are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, iron and Vitamin A. In the rest of 11 Upper Primary schools, the children of 11 (100%) schools are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, iron and Vitamin A. The nutrients are provided on weekly/monthly basis in majority of the schools. It is observed that the micro nutrient support is provided in convergence with the health department.



Supply of micro nutrients to the children

The schools which are not provided with micronutrients are: MPL, PS (VS), Santhapeta MPL MPL, PS Court street , MPPS, Nehrunagar, MPPS, Vangapadu, MPPS, Juvigunta in Prakasam district.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A?	Yes	20 90.9%	4 57.1%	24 82.8%
		No	2 9.1%	3 42.9%	5 17.2%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A?	Yes	9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%
		Total	9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

9. STATUS OF COOKS:

- (i) **Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) **Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) **What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) **Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) **Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority).**

The meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers belong to the Self-Help Groups/ Individual agency. It is observed that the cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand. The appointment of cooks cum helpers is according to the guidelines issued by the State Government and Central Government. It is noticed by the Monitoring Institute that Rs. 1000 is being paid as honorarium for helpers in the sampled schools and the payment is regular. The Social composition of the Cooks indicates that the majority of them belong to the OBC community (18), followed by Scheduled Tribe(2), Schedule Caste(13), and Other Castes.

10. INFRASTRUCTURE:

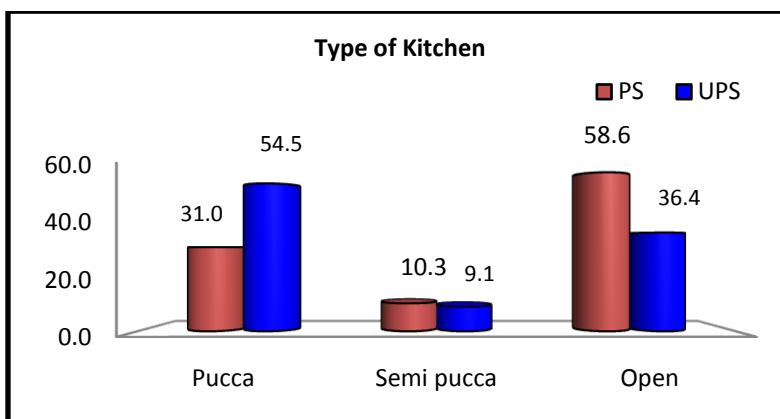
- a) **Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**
- b) **Constructed and in use**
- c) **Constructed but not in use under**
- d) **Under construction**
- e) **Sanctioned, but constructed not started**
- f) **Not sanctioned**
- g) **Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring Team observed that out of 29 sampled Primary Schools, (31.0%) schools have pucca kitchen followed by semi pucca kitchens in (10.3%) schools and kitchens in open place in (58.6) schools. In the case of 11 UPS schools, (54.5) schools have pucca kitchen, (9.1) schools have semi pucca kitchen and in one school cooking is done in open place.



Kitchen shed

Figure No.3 (d): Type of Kitchen Shed in sample schools



11. 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?

Among the 29 sampled Primary Schools, in 9 (31.0%) schools the food grain storage point (buffer stock) is in classroom, in 15 (51.7%) schools, the storage point of Buffer stock is in Head Teacher’s room and in 5 (17.2%) schools, the storage points are the following: Cooks house, HM room, Kitchen shed, SHG home, school building .

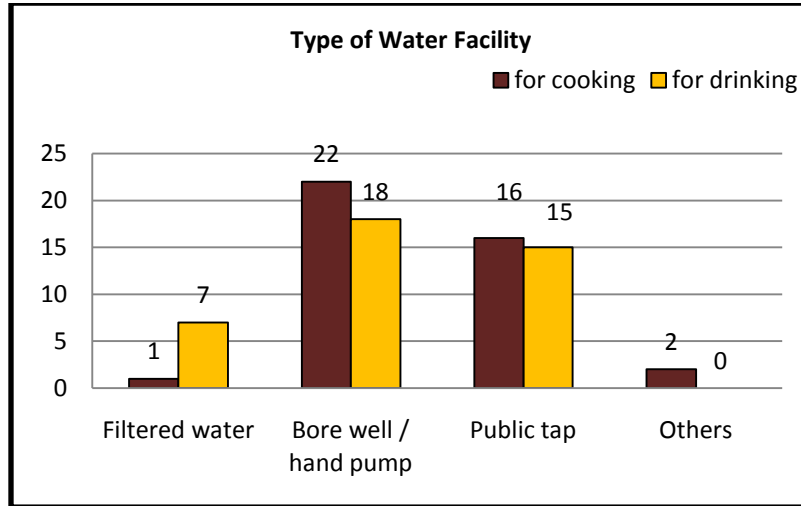
Among the 11 sampled Upper Primary Schools, in 4 (36.4%) schools, the food grain storage point (buffer stock) is classroom, in 7 (63.6%) schools the storage point is HM room.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	9 40.9%	0 .0%	9 31.0%
		HM’s room	12 54.5%	3 42.9%	15 51.7%
		Others	1 4.5%	4 57.1%	5 17.2%
Total			22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	4 44.4%	0 .0%	4 36.4%
		HM’s room	5 55.6%	2 100.0%	7 63.6%
		Total	9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

12. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

In 40 sampled schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, it is observed that out of 11 Upper Primary Schools, 14.3% schools have water cans, 7.1% schools use water filters, 4.3% of the schools have bore well, 50% of the schools have tap connections, 7.1% schools have open well and 8.1% of the schools get water from cooking agent's residence for the purpose of cooking the MDM and also for drinking purpose. Out of the 29 Primary Schools, 20% of schools have bore well, 73.3% of the schools have tap connections, 71% schools have open well and 6.7% schools get water from cooking agent's residence.

Figure No.3 (e): Water facility in sample schools



13. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

In all the 40 selected sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute in Prakasam district, it is observed that majority of the schools have rice basins, dekshas, vessels, kadai, utensils, buckets, spoons, drums etc. But the utensils are quite old and the cooking agencies are asking for the replacement of the kitchen utensils with the new ones. It is reported by the District Educational Officer that the Utensils grant was given to the schools only in 2008.

14. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

The MI has observed that among 29 Primary schools, in 40 sample schools of Prakasam district, in 4 (13.8%) schools the cooking agencies use gas as fuel and in 25 (86.2%) schools the agencies use fire-wood as the principal source for cooking food. In the case of Upper Primary schools, it is observed that in 1 (9.1%) schools the agencies use gas as fuel and in 10 (90.9%) schools they use firewood as the fuel for cooking the food.

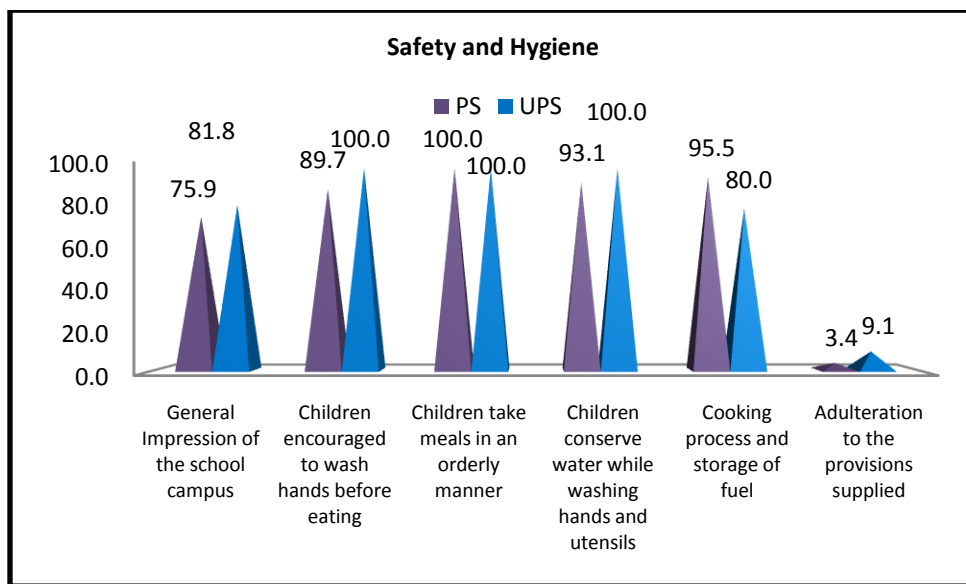
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	2 9.1%	2 28.6%	4 13.8%
		Firewood	20 90.9%	5 71.4%	25 86.2%
	Total		22 100.0%	7 100.0%	29 100.0%
UPS / MS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	1 11.1%	0 .0%	1 9.1%
		Firewood	8 88.9%	2 100.0%	10 90.9%
	Total		9 100.0%	2 100.0%	11 100.0%

15. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:**
- ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**
- iii. Do the children par take meal in an orderly manner?**
- iv. Conservation of water?**
- v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

The MI has observed in all the 40 sample schools where the SHGs are supplying the food under MDM and noticed that among the Primary Schools, 22 (75.9%) and 9 (81.8%) in Upper Primary Schools have clean campus. In all the Primary Schools, 26 (89.7%) and 11 (100%) Upper Primary sample schools, it is observed that teachers encourage the children to wash hands before and after the meals; in 100% sample Primary schools and all Upper Primary Schools, it is observed that children take meals in an orderly manner as far as water conservation is concerned in Primary & Upper Primary schools the children are practicing the water conservation methods. In all the 11 (100%) UPS, and 27 (93.1%) in PS schools, the MI has noticed that while cooking the food safety measures are being followed by this school . The chance of adulteration to the provision supplies is very much minimum that is 1(3.4%) in PS and 1(9.1%) in UPS.

Figure No.3(f): Safety and Hygiene in sample schools

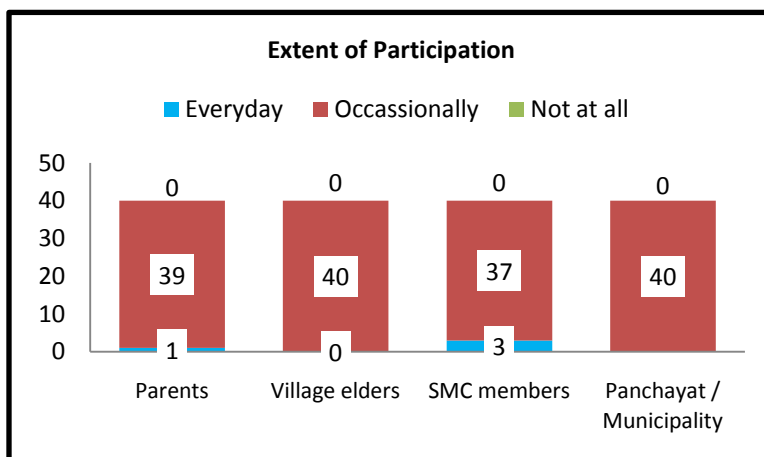


16. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring and participation

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the sampled schools, in 99% of the schools, parents visit the schools while MDM is being served to the children, in 92.5% of the schools. The School Management Committee (SMC) members supervise the MDM and in 100% of the schools, panchayat/municipality members visit the school occasionally for monitoring the MDM. However there is a need encourage the community participation in implementation and supervision of MDM at school level the village elders visit the school while MDM is being served to the children.

Figure No.3 (g): Community participation in sample schools



17. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the 40 schools covered under the category of food supplied by the Self Help Groups in Prakasam district, the Mandal level officials followed by the District level officials visit the school when the MDM is being served. In 20% of the schools, it is reported that the State level officials check the implementation of the mid-day meal programme.

18. IMPACT

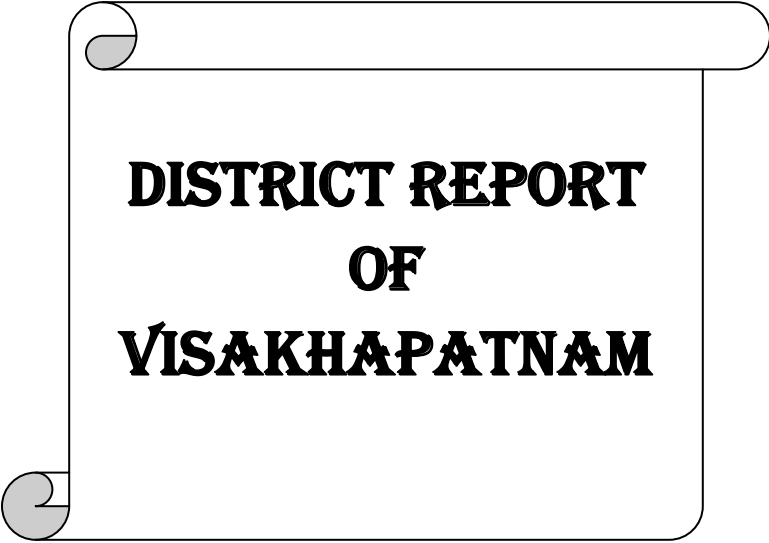
Has the mid-day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school and general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

During the Monitoring Institute visit to the 40 sample schools of Prakasam district, the Monitoring team has collected the opinions of the Head teacher, teachers, students, school management committee members and gram Panchayat members to know the effectiveness of Mid-Day Meal programme.

The Mid-Day Meal programme helps the poor children to get the noon meal. In all the 15 (100%) Primary schools and in the 14 (93.3%) Upper Primary Schools, it is reported that the Mid-day meal programme has the school enrollment and attendance of the children and improved the general health of children. In 92.9% of the Primary schools and 93.3% of the Upper Primary schools, it is reported that the Mid-day meal has supported the nutritional intake by children.

Overall implementation of the programme

The overall impression of the Mid-Day-Meal is satisfactory and reported that the food of the same taste is being cooked by the agencies and supplied to the schools. In some schools, it is reported that the food is supplied to the school very early and keeping the food un-attended in the verandahs till lunch time, may become hazardous.



**DISTRICT REPORT
OF
VISAKHAPATNAM**

4. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

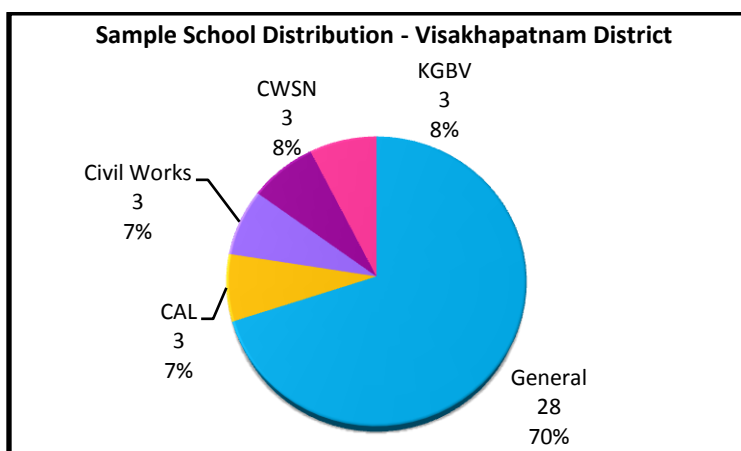
District: Visakhapatnam

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme was carried out by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad in Visakhapatnam District. Total of 33 schools were monitored which include both urban and rural schools and the distribution of sample schools are 28 (70%) general Primary and Upper Primary Schools, 3 (7%) schools with civil work construction, 3 (8%) CWSN, 3 (8%) KGBV and 3 (7%) CAL. Details are in Figure 6.1. In 12 Upper Primary Schools and 21 Primary Schools the Self Help Group women are cooking the Mid-Day-Meal and in 7 schools the centralized kitchen is supplying the Mid-Day-Meal. Whereas 3 school are KGBV which do not have the Mid-Day-Meal Programme

Figure No.4 (a): Sample school distribution



Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	the school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	the school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	12		12
			100.0%		100.0%
Total			12		12
			100.0%		100.0%

It is observed by the Monitoring Team that in sample schools i.e. in 21 (100.0%) Primary and in 12 (100%) Upper Primary Schools hot cooked food is being served on a regular basis without any interruption at the school based kitchen.



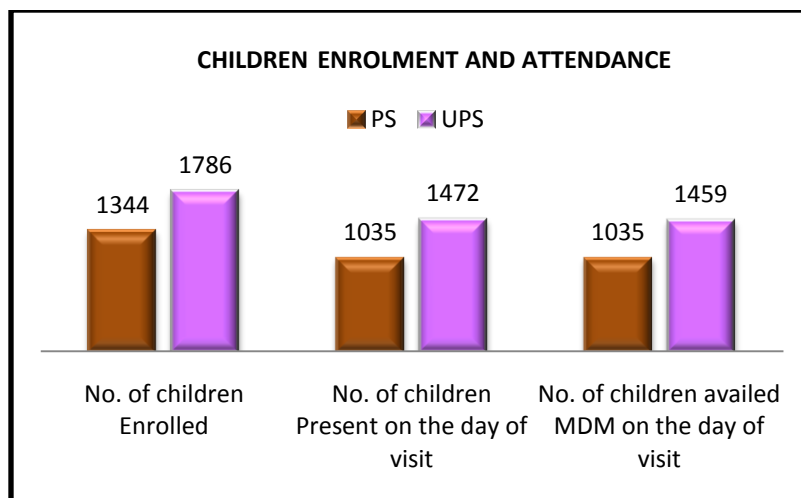
Availment of MDM

2. TRENDS:

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in sampled Primary Schools 1344 students are enrolled, out of which 1035 students are taking MDM as per the school registers and same number of children were taking MDM on the day of visit. Among the Upper Primary Schools the children enrollment is 1786 out of which 1472 children were taking MDM as per the schools Register and on the of MI visit 1459 children were present for Mid-Day-Meals.

Figure No.4 (b): Enrollment, Attendance and Children present on day of MI visit



3. 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?**
- (ii) **Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**
- (iii) **Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

It is noticed by the Monitoring Institute that in 54.5% Primary Schools and 36.4% Upper Primary Schools, food grains are delivered regularly.

It is observed that in 10 (47.6%) of the Primary Schools and 06 (50.00%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in classrooms. Whereas, in 4 (19.0%) of the Primary Schools and 4 (33.33%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in HM's room.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	8 47.1%	2 50.0%	10 47.6%
		HM's room	3 17.6%	1 25.0%	4 19.0%
		Others	6 35.3%	1 25.0%	7 33.3%
		Total	17 100.0%	4 100.0%	21 100.0%
UPS / MS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	6 50.0%		6 50.0%
		HM's room	4 33.3%		4 33.3%
		Others	2 16.7%		2 16.7%
		Total	12 100.0%		12 100.0%

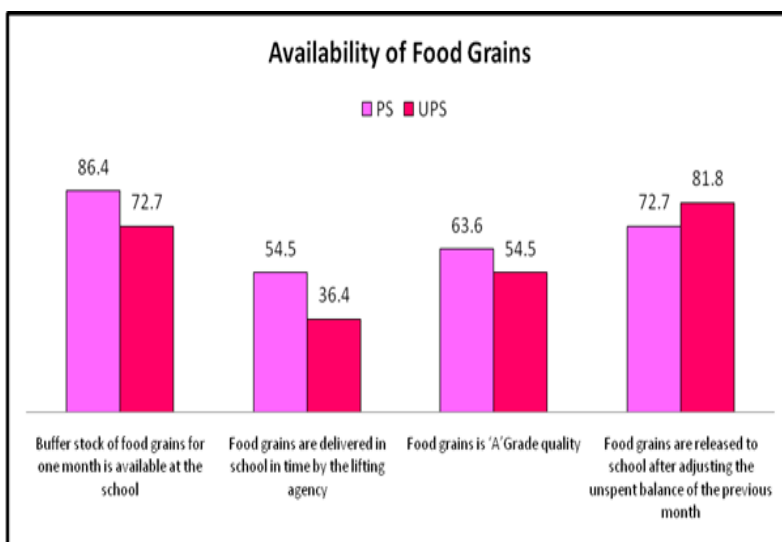


Buffer stock in sample school

In 54.5% sample Primary Schools and 36.4% sample Upper Primary Schools it is reported that food grains are delivered in time. But in most of the schools it is observed that the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains from the ration shop by bearing the transport cost on their own.

Table No.4.3: The buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school	Yes	17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	The buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school	Yes	9		9
			75.0%		75.0%
			3		3
			25.0%		25.0%
Total			12		12
			100.0%		100.0%

Figure No.4(c): Regularity in delivering the food grains

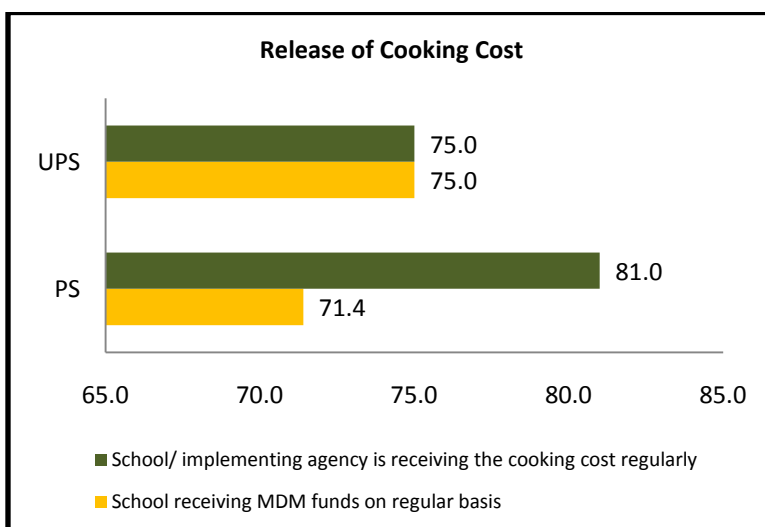


4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

- (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?
- (ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
- (iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

The Monitoring Team has found that in 17 (81.0%) sampled Primary Schools and 9 (75.0%) Upper Primary Schools, the implementing agencies are receiving the cooking cost in advance regularly. Regarding this, the monitoring team found that there is a delay in payment of cooking cost. The extent of delay in payment of cooking cost is 1-3 months.

Figure No.4 (d): Release of Cooking Cost



There are times when there is non-receipt of cooking cost, the MDM is managed by cook cum helper 3 (9.1%), cooks family members 1 (3.0%), departments 2 (6.1%), relatives 2 (6.1%) and others.

Regarding the payment given to cook-cum-helpers, it is noticed by the monitoring team that Rs.1000- Rs. 5163 per cook is being paid. The payments of cook-cum-helper are made through e-transfer 20 (95.2%) and 12 (100.0%) in both Primary and Upper Primary Schools. About the regularity of the remuneration paid to the cook-cum-helpers, it is seen that in 5 (26.3%) Primary Schools it is on time followed by 6 (26.1%) in case of Upper Primary Schools

Table No.4.4: In case of non-receipt of cooking cost how the meal is served				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	14	42.4	42.4	42.4
alternate arrangement	1	3.0	3.0	45.5
cook cum helper	3	9.1	9.1	54.5
cooks family members	1	3.0	3.0	57.6
Depts.	2	6.1	6.1	63.6
interest money	1	3.0	3.0	66.7
Interest	1	3.0	3.0	69.7
own expenditure	7	21.2	21.2	90.9
Relatives	2	6.1	6.1	97.0
teachers help	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table No.4.5: Mode of payment of cooking cost					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Mode of payment of cooking cost	Cheque	1	0	1
			5.9%	.0%	4.8%
	E-transfer	16	4	20	
		94.1%	100.0%	95.2%	
Total			17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	Mode of payment of cooking cost	E-transfer	12		12
			100.0%		100.0%
Total			12		12
			100.0%		100.0%

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

The Monitoring Institute has noticed any gender /caste discrimination in cooking and serving of MDM among the sampled schools in Visakhapatnam district

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

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

Table No.4.6: Display Menu in Sample Schools					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community	Yes	11 64.7%	2 50.0%	13 61.9%
		No	6 35.3%	2 50.0%	8 38.1%
	Total		17 100.0%	4 100.0%	21 100.0%
UPS / MS	The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community	Yes	8 66.7%		8 66.7%
		No	4 33.3%		4 33.3%
	Total		12 100.0%		12 100.0%

As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards at noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. It was noticed by the Monitoring Institute that in 13 (61.9%) Primary Schools and 08 (66.7%) Upper Primary Schools the display of weekly menu of MDM is done.

The monitoring team has found that 72.7% of the Primary Schools and 45.5% of the Upper Primary Schools followed the menu. In 21 (100.0%) of the Primary Schools, menu included locally available vegetables whereas in 11 (91.7%) of the Upper Primary Schools also the menu included locally available vegetables.

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

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

In majority of the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools visited by MI, it is observed that variety of the food is being served.

Daily menu includes Rice, Dal, eggs, leaf, vegetables, sambar and some locally available vegetables in the sampled schools.

7. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

- a) **Quality of meal:**
- b) **Quantity of meal:**
- c) **{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}**

Table No.4.7: Opinion of Children Quality of meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quality of meal	Good	3 17.6%	2 50.0%	5 23.8%
		Satisfactory	14 82.4%	2 50.0%	16 76.2%
	Total		17 100.0%	4 100.0%	21 100.0%
UPS / MS	Quality of meal	Good	3 25.0%		3 25.0%
		Satisfactory	9 75.0%		9 75.0%
	Total		12 100.0%		12 100.0%

Table No.4.8: Opinion of Children Quantity of meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quantity of meal	Good	4 23.5%	2 50.0%	6 28.6%
		Satisfactory	13 76.5%	2 50.0%	15 71.4%
	Total		17 100.0%	4 100.0%	21 100.0%
UPS / MS	Quantity of meal	Good	3 25.0%		3 25.0%
		Satisfactory	9 75.0%		9 75.0%
	Total		12 100.0%		12 100.0%

The Monitoring team noted from the children on quality and quantity of Mid-Day-Meal. Among the sampled Primary Schools in the children felt that the quantity of served Mid-Day-Meal is satisfactory.

In 6 (28.6%) primary school children reported that quantity of meal is satisfactory and 3 (25.0%) in Upper Primary Schools the children reported that quantity of meal is satisfactory. On the whole the children's opinion on quantity and quality of Mid-Day- Meal is satisfactory.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- (i) **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

Table No.4.9: Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A	Yes	15 88.2%	3 75.0%	18 85.7%
		No	2 11.8%	1 25.0%	3 14.3%
	Total		17 100.0%	4 100.0%	21 100.0%
UPS / MS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A	Yes	11 91.7%		11 91.7%
		No	1 8.3%		1 8.3%
	Total		12 100.0%		12 100.0%

It is observed by the Monitoring Team that in 18 (85.7%) Primary Schools the children were given micro nutrients and de-worming medicine periodically followed by 11 (91.7%) Upper Primary Schools, it is reported that in 3(14.3%) Primary Schools and 1 (8.3%) Upper Primary Schools, they were not given any micro nutrients and de-worming medicine.

The micro nutrients and de-worming medicine were given once a week to all students in 24 schools and these are administered mostly by the teachers under the supervision of Head Master in convergence with the health department in the sampled school of Visakhapatnam district.

In all the sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, it is noticed that the health cards were not maintained for any student.

The list of schools in which the micro nutrients and de-worming medicine was not administered are MPPS Padagalapeta, MPPS Vadlapudi, MPUPS M Kotapadu and GPSTW Boduguput.

9. STATUS OF COOKS:

- (i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)**

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the visited schools the meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers appointed by the Self-Help Groups. It is also observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the requirement of the school in preparing MDM for the children in the school.

In majority of the schools the remuneration paid to cook cum helpers is from Rs. 1000 and the payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers in 15 (71.4%) in Primary School is regular and 07 (58.3%) in Upper Primary Schools.

The majority of the cook cum helpers from Self Help Groups belongs to OBC community followed by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

10. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- (a) Constructed and in use**
- (b) Constructed but not in use under**
- (c) Under construction**
- (d) Sanctioned, but construction not started**
- (e) Not sanctioned**
- (f) Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring Institute has found that among Primary Schools 10 (50.0%) schools are having pucca constructed kitchen and are using it for cooking of MDM and in 1 (5.0%) school under construction. In 01 (5.0%) school it is reported that the kitchen was sanctioned but construction of kitchen shed was not started. In case of Upper Primary Schools 07 (63.6%) schools are having pucca constructed kitchen and the cooking agencies are using for cooking of MDM. In 01 (9.1%) schools it is reported that the kitchen was constructed but not in use. In 2 (18.2%) school it is reported that the kitchen was sanctioned but construction was not started.

On the whole it can be concluded that most of the sampled schools are having kitchen shed and are in use and in the sample district it is noticed that still some schools are not having pucca kitchen shed to cook MDM for the children.

Table No.4.10: If it is pucca kitchen shed-cum-store, observe whether it is				
Category		Area		Total
		Rural	Urban	
PS	Constructed and in use	8 50.0%	2 50.0%	10 50.0%
	Under construction	1 6.2%	0 .0%	1 5.0%
	Sanctioned, but construction not started	0 .0%	1 25.0%	1 5.0%
	Not sanctioned	7 43.8%	1 25.0%	8 40.0%
Total		16 100.0%	4 100.0%	20 100.0%
UPS / MS	Constructed and in use	7 63.6%		7 63.6%
	Constructed but not in use	1 9.1%		1 9.1%
	Under construction	1 9.1%		1 9.1%
	Sanctioned, but construction not started	2 18.2%		2 18.2%
	Total	11 100.0%		11 100.0%

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?

It is observed by the Monitoring Team that in case of non- availability of kitchen shed, in 3 (18.8%) Primary Schools the cooking takes place in open space and in 32 (18.8%) in school verandah and 02 (12.5%) in thatched house. In Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that in 6 (60.0%) schools the cooking is in open space and in 2 (20.0%) in thatched house.



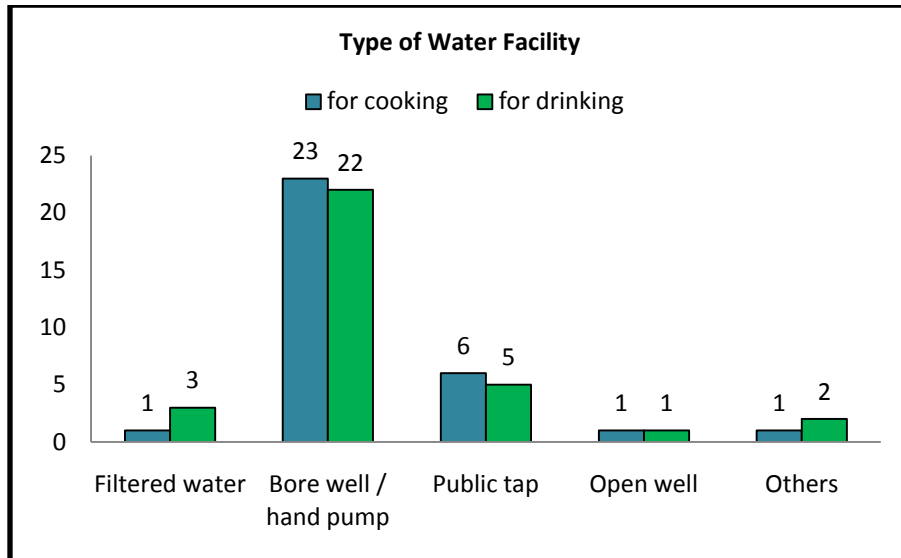
Cooked MDM in sample school

Table No.4.11: Place of cooking					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Place of cooking	Open space	2 16.7%	1 25.0%	3 18.8%
		School verandah	3 25.0%	0 .0%	3 18.8%
		Thatched house	1 8.3%	1 25.0%	2 12.5%
		Others	6 50.0%	2 50.0%	8 50.0%
	Total	12 100.0%	4 100.0%	16 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Place of cooking	Open space	6 60.0%		6 60.0%
		Thatched house	2 20.0%		2 20.0%
		Others	2 20.0%		2 20.0%
	Total	10 100.0%		10 100.0%	

11. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

It is mandatory for all the schools to provide drinking water to all students as well as for cooking the MDM. In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it is noticed that in both 01 of the sampled Upper and primary Schools, open wells are used for drinking and cooking purpose. Again in both 14 of the Primary School and 08 Upper Primary Schools water is fetched from bore wells/hand pump. In 03 Primary School, water used was filtered water. Therefore, majority of the schools seemed to depend on bore wells/hand pumps for fulfilling the water requirements.

Figure No.4(e): Type of water facility



12. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

Among the 33 schools visited by the Monitoring Institute in Visakhapatnam district it is observed that all schools have adequate cooking vessels for cooking the MDM.

13. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

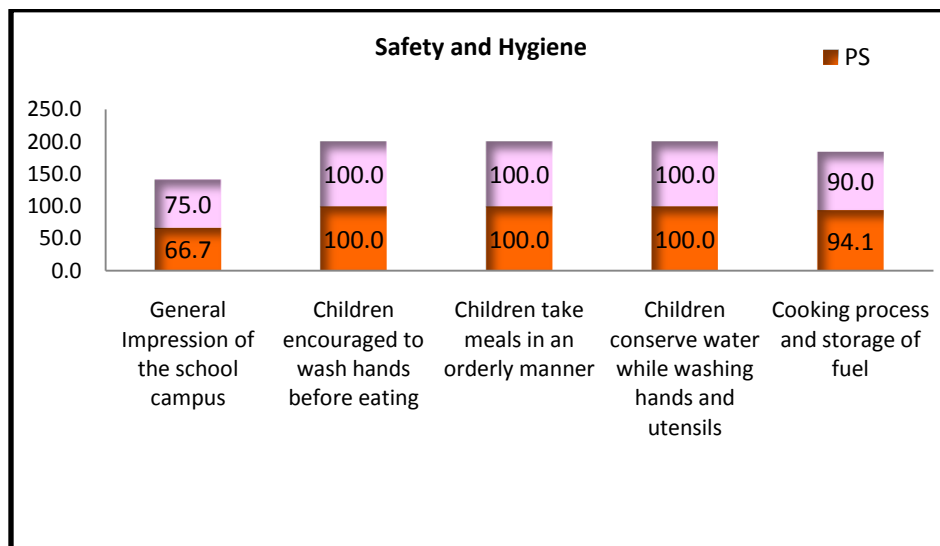
The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the sampled schools in 18 (85.7%) Primary and 10 (83.3%) the Upper Primary Schools the cooking agencies are using firewood as a fuel for cooking of MDM. In 03 (14.3%) of the Primary Schools and 02 (16.7%) Upper Primary School, gas is used for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal. On the whole it can be concluded that in majority of the sampled schools firewood is the principal source of fuel for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal in Visakhapatnam district.

Table No.4.12: What kind of fuel is used for cooking					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	0 .0%	3 75.0%	3 14.3%
		Firewood	17 100.0%	1 25.0%	18 85.7%
	Total	17 100.0%	4 100.0%	21 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	2 16.7%		2 16.7%
		Firewood	10 83.3%		10 83.3%
	Total	12 100.0%		12 100.0%	

14. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:
- ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
- iii. Do the children par take meals in an orderly manner?
- iv. Conservation of water?
- v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?

Figure No.4(f): Safety and Hygiene



The Monitoring Team has observed that in 66.7% sample Primary Schools, the school environment is found to be clean whereas in 75.0% of the Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that cleanliness is maintained.

The Monitoring Teams observed that in 100.0% of the Primary Schools and in 100.0% Upper Primary Schools the teachers are encouraging the children to wash hands before and after having meal.

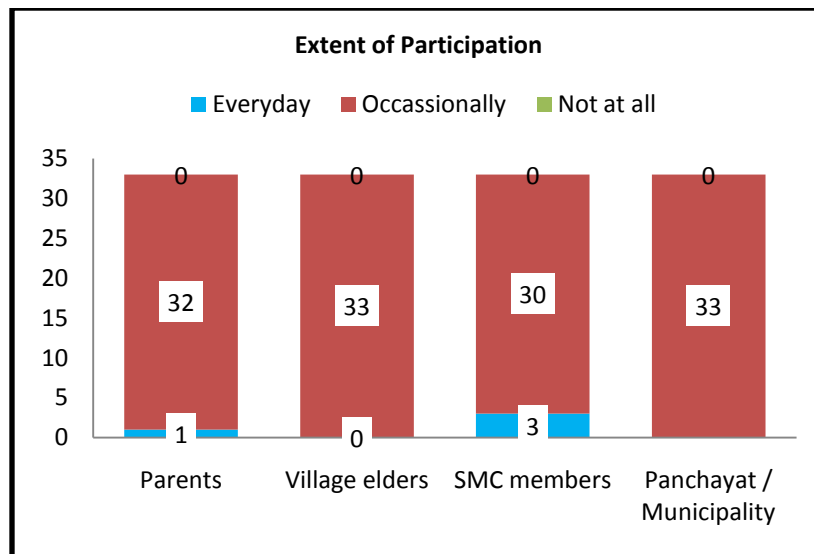
Among the sampled schools the MI has noticed that teachers are engaged in controlling the conduct of children to sit in proper rows, with proper hand washing and a prayer before taking their food. as far as water conservation in concerned 100% of Primary & 100% Upper schools the children are practicing the water conservation method Further it is also observed that in 94.1% Primary Schools and in 90.00% of the sample Upper Primary Schools while cooking the food safety measures are being followed by the school.

15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation

As per the policy guidelines the community participation should be encouraged in all the school activities. The Monitoring Team has observed that in sample schools the School Management Commit (SMC) members and the elected representatives of the Panchayats and urban bodies are participating in school management activities. In all sampled schools, parents, SMC members and panchayat members are participating occasionally. There is a need to encourage the community participation in implementation and supervision of MDM at the school level.

Figure No.4 (g): Extent of participation

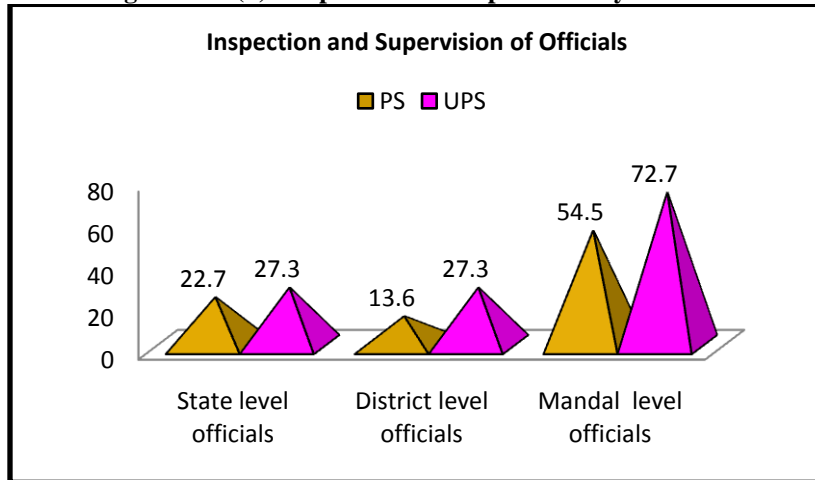


16. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

Has the Mid-Day-Meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?

It is observed by the Monitoring Team that in 21 (100.0%) Primary School and 1 (8.3%) Upper Primary Schools the State Level Officers are visiting the schools to see the MDM. In 2 (9.5%) primary school and 1 (8.3%) Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that District Level Officials and visiting the schools and observe the MDM. In 20 (95.2%) Primary School and 11 (91.7%) Upper Primary Schools Mandal level Officers are visiting and observing the MDM. Further it is observed that these visits are formal and there is no significant contribution for improvement of Mid Day Meal in the schools of Visakhapatnam district.

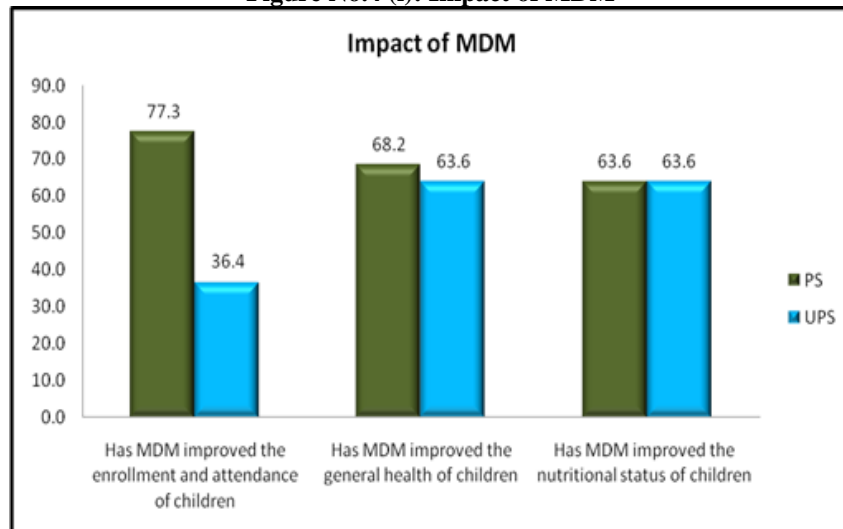
Figure No.4(h): Inspection and Supervision by Officials



17. IMPACT

Has the Mid Day Meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

Figure No.4 (i): Impact of MDM



The Monitoring Institute has observed that effectiveness of Mid-Day Meal scheme the enrollment and attendance of children. It was found that in 21 (100.0%) primary school and 12 (100.0%) of Upper Primary School MDM has influence on the enrollment and attendance of the children. As far as general health of the children is concerned, the MDM has helped the children to improve their general health in 21 (100.0%) Primary and 12 (100.0%) Upper Primary Schools it is reported in Visakhapatnam district.

Table No.4.13: MDM improved and attendance of children					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	MDM improved and attendance of children	Yes	17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	MDM improved and attendance of children	Yes	12		12
			100.0%		100.0%
Total			12		12
			100.0%		100.0%

Table No.4.14: MDM helped in improving the general health of children					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Has MDM helped in improving the general health of children	Yes	17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			17	4	21
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	Has MDM helped in improving the general health of children	Yes	12		12
			100.0%		100.0%
Total			12		12
			100.0%		100.0%

18. Report on Centralized Kitchen – Mid-Day-Meal scheme (Visakhapatnam)

The Monitoring Institute has monitored the MDM activities in Visakhapatnam district and noticed that there are two agencies supplying the MDM to the children through centralized kitchen shed.

Name of the organization managing Centralized kitchen:

1. The AkshayaPatra Foundation based at Gajuvaka, Visakhapatnam

2. Naandhi Foundation based at ITA Junction Visakhapatnam

1. **A) AkshayaPatra Foundation Centralized Kitchen:** The centralized kitchen is based at Gajuvaka, Visakhapatnam. The Organization is supplying food to 07 high schools with a total of 5500 students out of these the Primary sections consists of nearly 2500 children.. The approximate kitchen is 07,000 Sqr.Ft.

B) Naandhi Foundation Centralized Kitchen:

The centralized kitchen is based at ITA Junction, Visakhapatnam. The Organization is supplying food to 147 schools with a total of 15500 students. The approximate kitchen is 16000 Sqr.Ft.

2. **Organization chart:**

A) Naandhi Foundation: The NGO has about 41 people working to cook and transport MDM to all schools regularly. There were 2 kitchen in-charges, 1 store in-charges, Manager incharge is acting as purchase in-charge, one Head cook, 3 cooks, 22 helpers for serving at the school level and also acting like handlers and distributors, 12 cleaners and sweepers.

B) The Akshaya Patra Foundation: The NGO has about 57 people working to cook and transport MDM to all schools regularly. There were One kitchen in-charges, 1 store in-charges, one purchase in-charge, one Head cook, 2 cooks, 20 helpers for serving at the school level and 10 handlers and distributors, 10 cleaners and sweepers.

3. **Infrastructural facilities:** The central kitchen sheds of the above two agencies have adequate space for receiving food grains, food articles, adequate space for store and cooking the food.
4. **Procurement and storage of food Items:** The central kitchen procures rice from the Government on a monthly basis. It purchases pulses, cereals, spices, fats and oils on a weekly basis and vegetables on daily basis.
5. **Cleanliness of food items:** It was observed by the Monitoring Institute that all items such as rice, vegetables, dals etc., are first thoroughly cleaned and washed before cutting and cooking.

The workers continuously sweep and mop the floor to prevent water blockage. It was also observed that the lapse of time between cooking and transporting to schools is less than 1 hour.

6. **Management of the left-over food:** Regarding the management of the left-over food it is observed that the left-over food is fed to the animals and sometimes thrown away.

7. **Dish washing:** It was observed by the MI team that all containers carrying food and utensils used for cooking are washed with water and detergent soap.
8. **Personal hygiene practice:** It was observed by the MI that the workers were not wearing clean uniforms, headgears and gloves. However, they seem to be clean.
9. **Toilet facility:** Though toilet facilities are available at the central kitchen they are inadequate in number.
10. **Food transportation:** The centralized kitchen is having vans for transporting the cooked meal to various schools as per the scheduled routes.
11. **Procurement of pulses and condiments:** It is observed that the procurement of pulses and condiments are from the open market and the spices, oil and salt packets are products of branded company. Iodized salt is being used in cooking.
12. **Food evaluation:** The Monitoring Institute team has tasted the food at centralized kitchen as well as in the schools where the food is being supplied and noticed that the quality of the food is good. However, it is noticed that most of the children in the sample schools are not taking the supplied meal.
13. **Overall impression of the Central kitchens at Visakhapatnam:**

It is noticed by Monitoring Institute team that food cooked at The Akshaya Foundation and Naandhi Foundation central kitchens is of good quality and tasty. The place is kept safe and hygienic and good quality ingredients are used in preparation of food. Proper lighting and ventilation is provided. Solar panels are installed on the roof and the solar energy is used to boil the water for rice cooking.

Further it is observed that the centralized kitchen organized by both the organizations are serving the children of Visakhapatnam schools and reported that day by day the availing children's number is coming down because of non-advocacy of the programme and lack of motivation regarding the supply of Mid Day Meal. The major reason is the quality of the rice.

19. School wise analysis

The Monitoring Institute has visited 04 Urban schools where the food is served from the two Centralized kitchen. Among these schools, it is noticed that the total enrollment of the children is 1050, out of this as per the school registers daily 707 (67.33%) children are availing the Mid Day Meal whereas on the day of MI visit it is noticed that same number of children i.e., 707 (67.33%) children actually availed the Mid Day Meal. The details can be seen from the Table 4.15

Table No.4.15: List of schools receiving food from Centralized kitchen				
Sl. No.	Name of the School	Total Number of the children enrolled	Total Number of children attending the school on the day of MI visit	Total Number of children availing the Mid-day Meal
1	MVDPS Dandubazar	138	107	107
2	MCPS Prakashraopeta	219	169	123
3	RBM UPS Dabagardens	417	246	246-
4	MC UPS Butchinajupalem	276	231	231

Display of Menu:

It is observed that the Centralized kitchen has circulated the weekly menu and the same was displayed in the school but not in the noticeable place of the school. Moreover the menu is not indicating the entitlements of the quantity of the food per child every day.

Receiving the food at school point:

It is observed that the Centralized kitchen sends the food in vans to the schools. At the school point the teachers and other staff receives the food at around 1100 hrs to 1200 hrs.

Distribution of food in the sample schools:

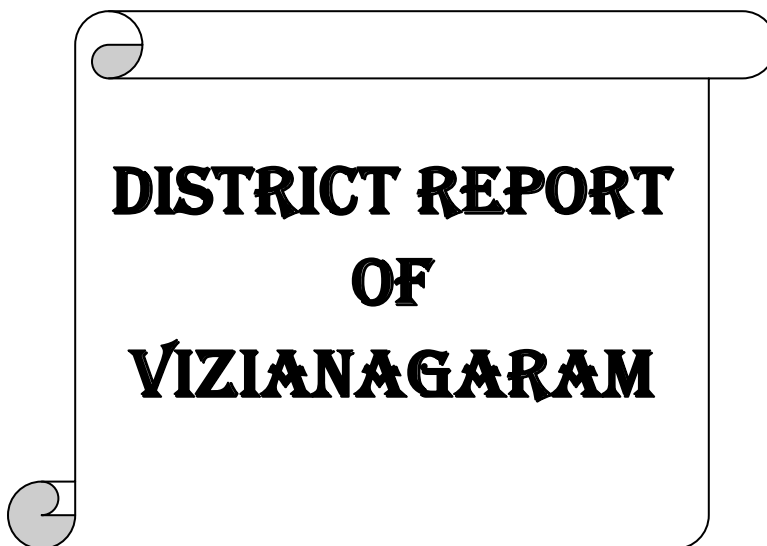
It is observed that in the sample schools, the helper helps the teachers sometimes to distribute the food. The food is found to be hot at the time of distribution.

Further it is also noticed that almost 50% of the food is being unutilized the same is discussed with the children and they felt that on the day of vegetablepulav more consumption will be there by the children.

Overall impression of the food supplied by Centralized kitchen at the school point:

The Monitoring Institute has observed that the food supplied by the Centralized kitchens in Visakhapatnam town is reaching the schools during lunch time, and it is reported that the food delivered to the schools is sometimes delayed because of vehicle problem.

The quantity and quality of the food supplied by the Centralized kitchen is satisfactory. Because of routine taste and flavor sometimes the supplied food item is not used by the community, the intake of the food is found to be less. Among the sample schools visited by the MI almost 50% of the supplied food remains unutilized.



**DISTRICT REPORT
OF
VIZIANAGARAM**

5. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

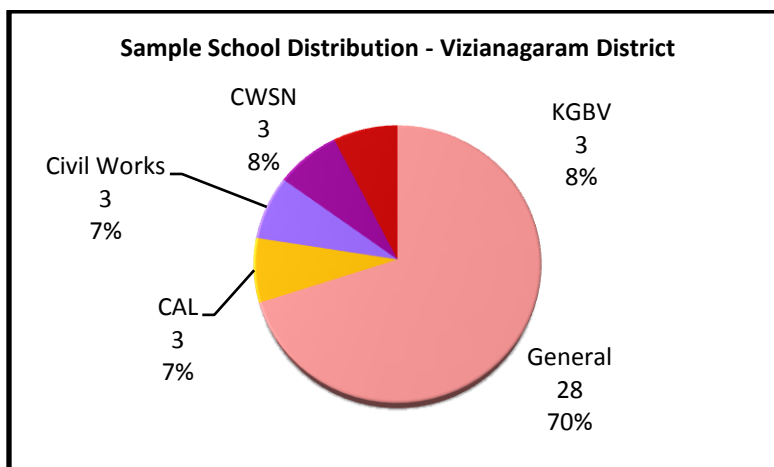
District: Vizianagaram

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The Monitoring Institute has monitored 40 schools in Vizianagaram district and this includes 28 Primary and Upper Primary Schools, 3 CWSN, 2 Civil Work, 3 CAL schools and 3 KGBVs. Out of all the sample schools, in 29 schools the food is cooked and supplied by the Self Help Group(SHG), Whereas 3 schools are KGBV which do not have the Mid- Day-Meal Programme.

Figure No.5(a): Distribution of sample schools in Vizianagaram district



Among the selected 37 sample schools, The MI has observed that in 29 schools of Vizianagaram district, the food is being supplied by the Self Help Groups;



Children taking MDM

Out of the 37 selected sampled schools in Vizianagaram district, it is observed in all the 27 (100%) Primary Schools, the food is being served ‘hot’ to the school children on daily basis. On the other hand in case of 10 (100%) Upper Primary Schools, the food is being served hot to the students.

Table No.5.1: Details of Serving of Hot cooked meal daily in sample schools					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	21	6	27
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			21	6	27
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	The school is serving hot cooked meal daily	Yes	8	2	10
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			8	2	10
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2. TRENDS:

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

The Monitoring Team visited 29 Rural Schools which includes both Primary and Upper Primary. 3099 children are enrolled. Out of 3099 children, 2621 (84.57%) children were present on the day of visit. 2619 (96.6%) children were availing the Mid-Day Meal.

In the case of 8 Urban schools, the total children enrolled are 886 and out of this 649 (72.4%) children were present on the day of visit and out of it 589 children availed Mid-Day meal.



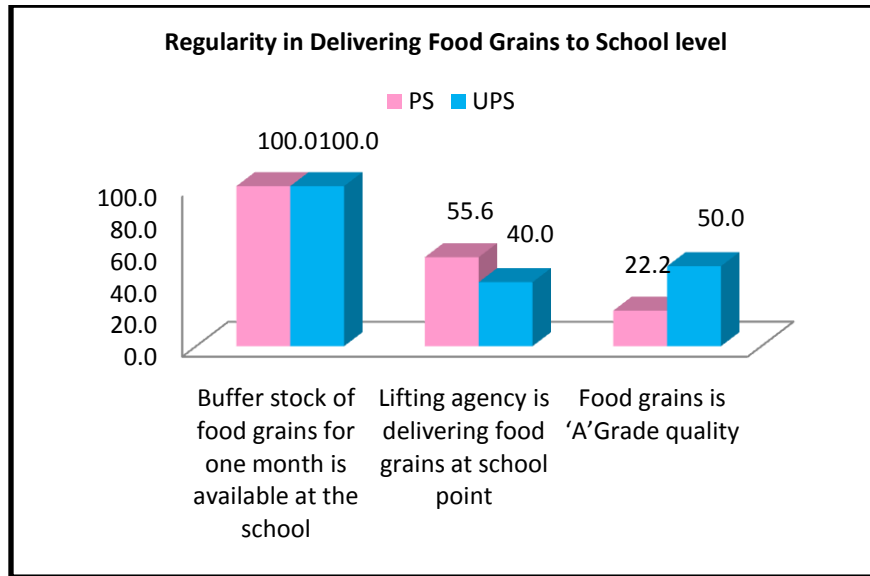
Table No.5.2: Enrolment and Attendance					
Area	Category		No. of children Enrolled	No. of children Present on the day of visit	No. of children availed MDM on the day of visit
Rural	PS	Mean	90	79	79
		Sum	1892	1650	1650
	UPS / MS	Mean	151	121	121
		Sum	1207	971	969
	Total	Mean	107	90	90
		Sum	3099	2621	2619
Urban	PS	Mean	77	57	55
		Sum	462	340	329
	UPS / MS	Mean	212	155	130
		Sum	424	309	260
	Total	Mean	111	81	74
		Sum	886	649	589
Total	PS	Mean	87	74	73
		Sum	2354	1990	1979
	UPS / MS	Mean	163	128	123
		Sum	1631	1280	1229
	Total	Mean	108	88	87
		Sum	3985	3270	3208

3.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?**
- ii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**
- iii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

With respect to the buffer stock (one month's requirement of food grain,) it is observed that the buffer stock is being maintained in 100% sample Primary Schools and 100 % Upper Primary Schools of Vizianagaram the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains from the ration shop by being the transport cost their own .

Figure No.5(b): Availability of Food grains



4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL :

- 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?**
- ii. In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**
- iii. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

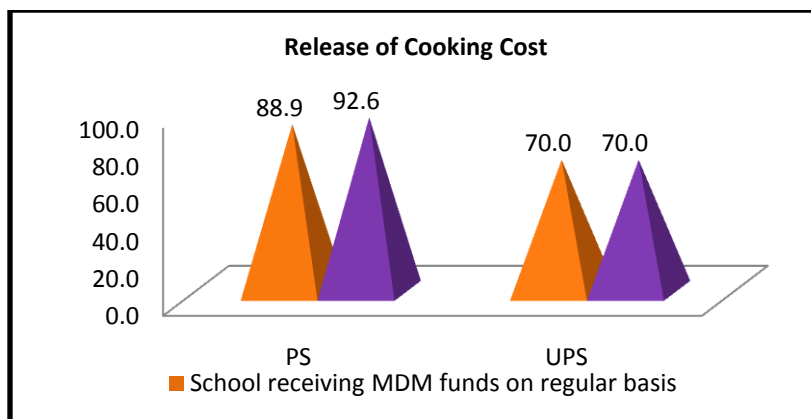
The MI has noticed that in 22.2 of the Primary Schools and 50% of the Upper Primary Schools of 37 sample schools of Vizianagaram district, the quality of the food grains is good. In the rest of the schools the quality is not **good**.

Further, it is observed that in 88.9% of the Primary Schools and 70.0% of the Upper Primary Schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, it is reported by the teachers and head masters that the food grains are released to schools by the ration shop owners after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

Regarding the release of cooking cost, it is observed that 93.6% of the Primary schools and 70% of the Upper Primary Schools receive cooking cost regular in advance. In the rest of the 5 schools the fund release was delayed by 1-3 months. They are, MPLPS Kataveedhi, MPUPS B P Colony, MPUPS Peripi, MPUPS Chinaburadapeta, MPPS Kotarabilli

Table No.5.3: Details of Release of funds to District / Block / School on regular basis					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The school is receiving MDM funds on regular basis	Yes	18 85.7%	6 100.0%	24 88.9%
		No	3 14.3%	0 .0%	3 11.1%
	Total		21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%
UPS / MS	The school is receiving MDM funds on regular basis	Yes	6 75.0%	1 50.0%	7 70.0%
		No	2 25.0%	1 50.0%	3 30.0%
	Total		8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%

Figure No.5(c): Timely release of funds of MDM in sample schools



5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

In all the schools, the Monitoring Team has observed that there is no gender, caste and community discrimination in cooking /serving/ seating arrangements

6. VARIETY OF MENU

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

As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. The Monitoring Team has noticed that out of 37 sample schools, in 27 Schools

the weekly menu is displayed and followed. This includes 19 Primary schools and 8 Upper Primary Schools. Only in 10 School deviation is noticed the menu where the menu is not displayed.

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community	Yes	15 71.4%	4 66.7%	19 70.4%
		No	6 28.6%	2 33.3%	8 29.6%
	Total		21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%
UPS / MS	The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community	Yes	7 87.5%	1 50.0%	8 80.0%
		No	1 12.5%	1 50.0%	2 20.0%
	Total		8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%

Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily? Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in the sample schools of Vizianagaram district, all the schools variety of food is served on daily basis and the menu includes rice, dal and sambar with some locally available vegetable.

7. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

a) Quality of meal:

b) Quantity of meal:

{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

The Monitoring Team observed that out of the 37 sample schools, in 7 and 6 schools the children reported that the quality and quantity of meal is good, whereas in 8 Upper primary schools the children were satisfied with the food provided.

Table No.5.5: Opinion of Children Quality of meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quality of meal	Good	6 28.6%	1 16.7%	7 25.9%
		Satisfactory	15 71.4%	5 83.3%	20 74.1%
	Total		21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%
UPS / MS	Quality of meal	Good	2 25.0%	0 .0%	2 20.0%
		Satisfactory	6 75.0%	2 100.0%	8 80.0%
	Total		8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%

Table No.5.6: Opinion of Children Quantity of meal					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Quantity of meal	Good	5 23.8%	1 16.7%	6 22.2%
		Satisfactory	16 76.2%	5 83.3%	21 77.8%
	Total		21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%
UPS / MS	Quantity of meal	Good	2 25.0%	0 .0%	2 20.0%
		Satisfactory	6 75.0%	2 100.0%	8 80.0%
	Total		8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%

8. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- i. Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- ii. Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- iii. Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among 27 Primary Schools out of 37 sample schools, the children of 23 (85.2%) schools are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, iron and Vitamin A. In the rest of 14 Upper Primary Schools, the children of 10 (100%) schools are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, iron and Vitamin A. The nutrients are provided on weekly/monthly basis in majority of the schools. It is observed that the micro nutrient support is provided in convergence with the health department in Vizianagaram district.

The schools which do not provide micronutrients are MPLPS Dattipeta, MPPS Mugadavalasa, MPPS Kondavelagada, MPPS Puritipenta.R.

Table No.5.7: Supply of micro nutrients like Folic Acid					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A	Yes	18 85.7%	5 83.3%	23 85.2%
		No	3 14.3%	1 16.7%	4 14.8%
	Total		21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%
UPS / MS	The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A	Yes	8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%
		Total	8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%

9. STATUS OF COOKS:

- i. Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- ii. Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- iii. What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- iv. Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- v. Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority).**

The meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers from the Self-Help Groups/ Individual agency. It is observed that the cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand. The appointment of cooks cum helpers is according to the guidelines issued by the State Government and Central Government.

It is noticed by the Monitoring Institute that Rs. 1000 is being paid as honorarium for helpers in the sample schools and the payment is regular. The Social composition of the Cooks indicates that the majority of them belong to the OBC (32) community, followed by Scheduled Tribe(5), Schedule Caste(2), and Other Castes.

10. INFRASTRUCTURE:

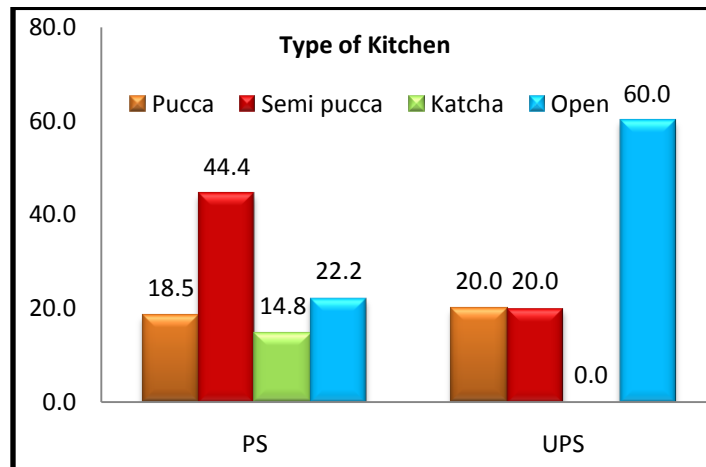
- a) **Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**
- b) **Constructed and in use**
- c) **Constructed but not in use under**
- d) **Under construction**
- e) **Sanctioned, but constructed not started**
- f) **Not sanctioned**
- g) **Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring Team observed that out of 27 sample Primary Schools, 5 (18.5%) schools have pucca kitchen followed by semi pucca kitchens in 12 (44.4%) schools and kitchens in open place in 3 schools. In the case of 10 UPS school, 2 (20.0%) schools have pucca kitchen, 2 (20.0) schools have semi pucca kitchen and in 6 (60.0%) school cooking is done in open place.



Cooking of mid-day-meal

Figure No.5(d): Type of Kitchen Shed in sample schools



11. 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?

Among the 27 sampled Primary Schools, in 16 (59%) schools the food grain storage point (buffer stock) is in classroom, in 8 (29.6%) schools, the storage point of Buffer stock is Head Teacher's room and in 3 (11.1%) schools, the storage points are the following: Cooks house, HM room, Kitchen shed, SHG home, school building and school premises.

Among the 10 sample Upper Primary Schools, in 6 (60.0%) schools, the food grain storage point (buffer stock) is classroom, in 3 (30.0%) schools the storage point is HM room and in 1(10.0%) Schools the storage points are the following: the cook's house, HM room, Kitchen shed, SHG home, school building and school premises.



Buffer stock in sample school

Table No.5.8: Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	13 61.9%	3 50.0%	16 59.3%
		HM's room	7 33.3%	1 16.7%	8 29.6%
		Others	1 4.8%	2 33.3%	3 11.1%
		Total	21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%
UPS / MS	Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock)	Classroom	4 50.0%	2 100.0%	6 60.0%
		HM's room	3 37.5%	0 .0%	3 30.0%
		Others	1 12.5%	0 .0%	1 10.0%
		Total	8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%

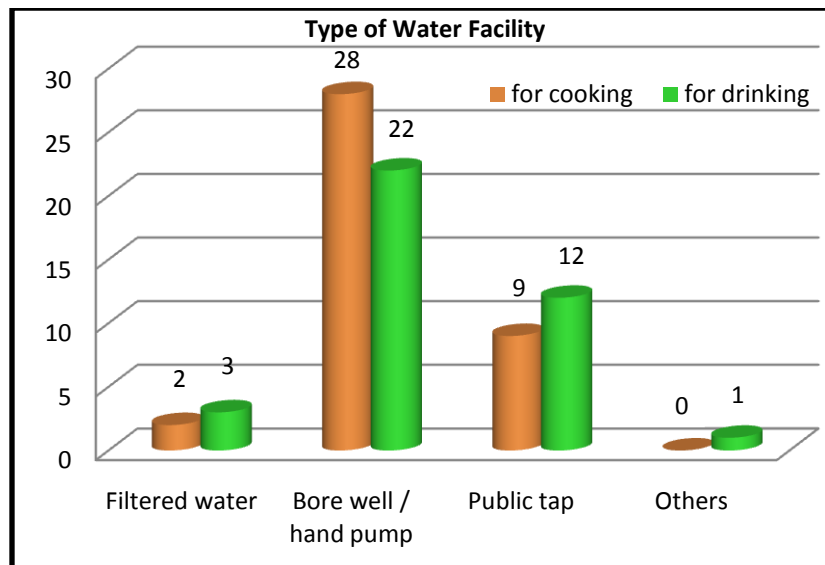
12. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

As per as the availability of potable water for cooking and drinking is concerned. It is observed that both the Primary and Upper Primary Schools use filtered water for cooking (2) and drinking (3), followed by borewell/handpump for cooking (28), and drinking (22), schools have public tap for cooking (9), and drinking(12), in the same way 1 for drinking from others.

14.3% of the schools have water cans, 7.1% of the schools use water filters, 4.3% of the schools have bore well, 50% of the schools have tap connections, 7.1% of the schools have open well and 8.1% of the schools get water from cooking agent's residence for the purpose of cooking the MDM and also for drinking purpose.

Out of the 15 Primary Schools, 20% of schools have bore well, 73.3% of the schools have tap connections, 71% of the schools have open well and 6.7% of the schools get water from cooking agent's residence.

Figure No.5(e): Water facility in sample schools



13. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among 27 Primary Schools, in 37 sampled schools of Vizianagaram district, in 17 (63.0%) schools the cooking agencies use gas as fuel and in 10 (37.0%) schools the agencies use fire-wood as the principal source for cooking food. In the case of Upper Primary Schools, it is observed that in 4 (40.0%) schools the agencies use gas as fuel and in 6 (60.0%) schools they use firewood as the fuel for cooking the food.

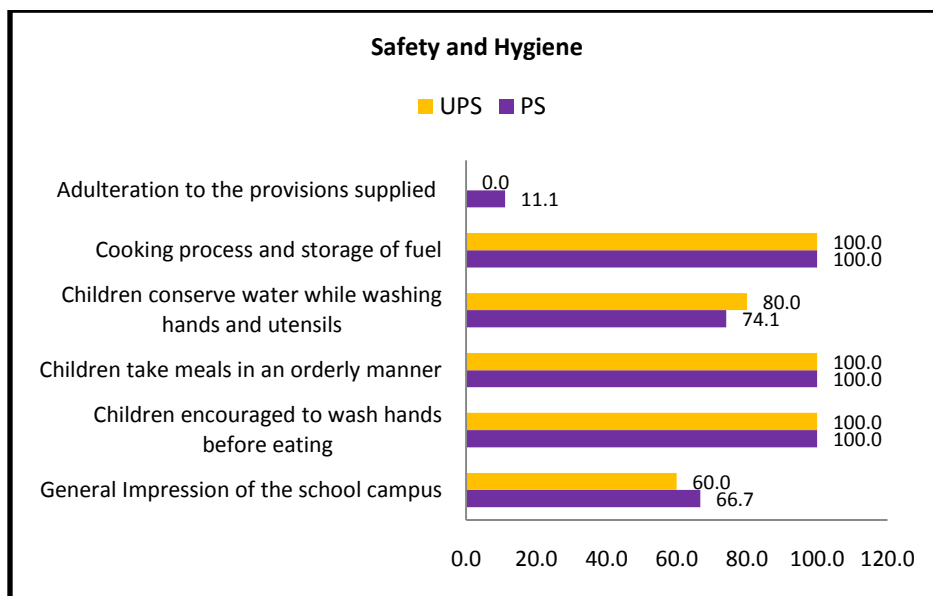
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	12 57.1%	5 83.3%	17 63.0%
		Firewood	9 42.9%	1 16.7%	10 37.0%
	Total	21 100.0%	6 100.0%	27 100.0%	
UPS / MS	Kind of fuel is used for cooking	Gas	2 25.0%	2 100.0%	4 40.0%
		Firewood	6 75.0%	0 .0%	6 60.0%
	Total	8 100.0%	2 100.0%	10 100.0%	

14. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:**
- ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**
- iii. Do the children par take meal in an orderly manner?**
- iv. Conservation of water?**
- v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

The Monitoring Institute has observed in all the 37 sampled schools where the Self-Help-Groups are supplying the food under MDM and noticed that among the Primary Schools, 86.7% (13) and 78.6% (11) in Upper Primary Schools have clean campus. In all the Primary Schools and 100% of the Upper Primary sampled Schools, it is observed that (100%) children are encourage by the teachers to wash hands before and after the meals and take meal in orderly manner; 80.0% sample Primary Schools up to 100% in PS and UPS ,As for as water conservation is concerned in sampled Primary & Upper Primary Schools the children are Practicing the water conservation method. In all the 26 (100%) sampled schools, the MI has noticed while cooking the food safer measures are being followed by the school. In all the schools cooking process and storage of fuel is (100%).

Figure No.5(f): Safety and Hygiene in sample schools

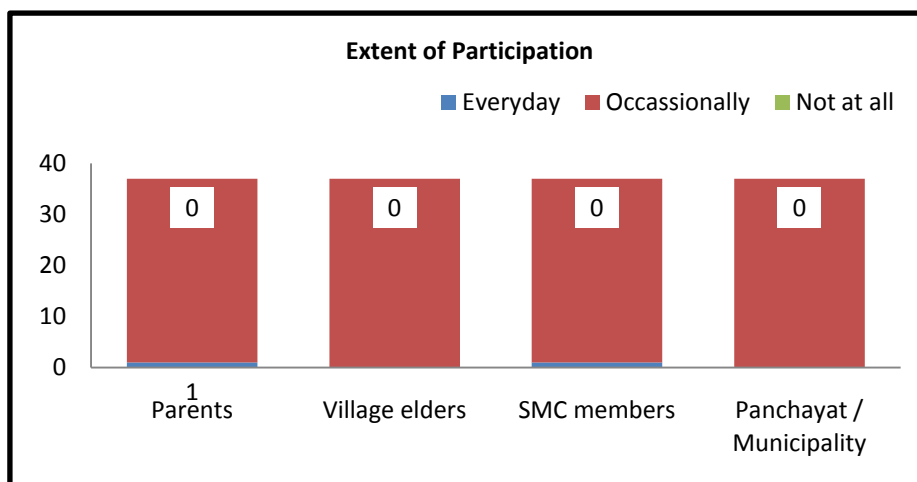


15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring and participation

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the sampled schools, in 37 of the schools, parents visit the schools while MDM is being served to the children, in 99% of the schools, the School Management Committee members supervise the MDM and in 96% of the schools, panchayat/ municipality members (100%) visit the school occasionally for monitoring the MDM. There is a need to encourage the community participation in implementation & supervision of MDM at the school level.

Figure No.5 (g): Community participation in sample schools

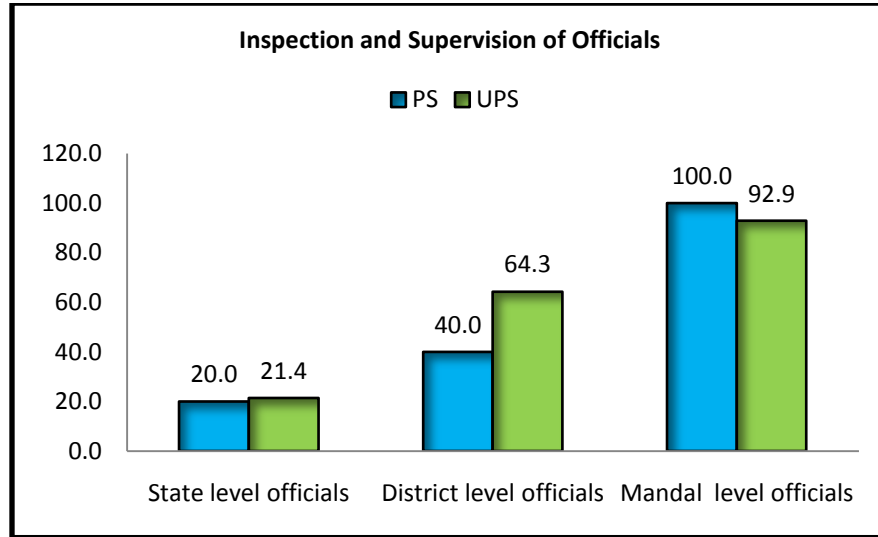


16. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the 37 schools covered under the category of food supplied by the Self Help Groups in Vizianagaram district, the Mandal level officials followed by the District level officials visit the school when the MDM is being served. In 20% of the schools, it is reported that the State level officials check the implementation of the Mid-Day Meal Programme.

Figure No.5 (h): Inspection and Supervision of Officials in MDM



17. IMPACT

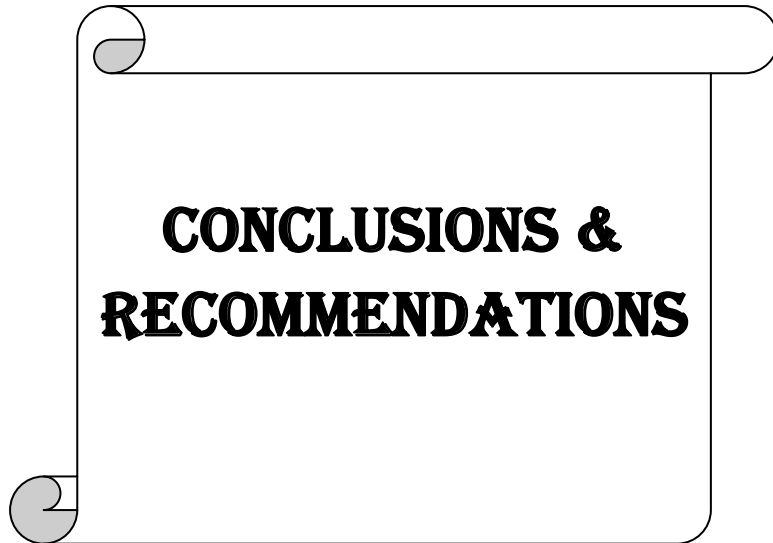
Has the Mid-Day Meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school and general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	MDM improved and attendance of children	Yes	21	6	27
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total		21	6	27
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	MDM improved and attendance of children	Yes	8	2	10
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total		8	2	10
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No.5.11: MDM helped in improving the general health of children					
Category			Area		Total
			Rural	Urban	
PS	MDM helped in improving the general health of children	Yes	21	6	27
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total		21	6	27
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UPS / MS	Has MDM helped in improving the general health of children	Yes	8	2	10
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total		8	2	10
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Overall implementation of the programme

The overall impression of the Mid-Day Meal Programme in Vizianagaram district is satisfactory and reported that the food of the same taste is being cooked by the agencies and supplied to the schools. In some schools, it is reported that the food is supplied to the school very early and keeping the food unattended in the verandahs till lunch time, may become hazardous.



**CONCLUSIONS &
RECOMMENDATIONS**

6. Conclusions and recommendations

The Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in the four districts of Andhra Pradesh by the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (Monitoring Institute) reveals that some schools have not provided the relevant information. It shows that Head Masters and teachers in the sample schools concerned do not have proper awareness about the MDM guidelines and also the children's entitlements. The monitoring work for the First Half Yearly period i.e 1st April, 2014 to September 30th, 2014 in four districts namely Kurnool, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts indicates the status of implementation of MDM. On the basis of field monitoring by the investigators and the project monitoring team of NIRD& PR in all the 4 sample districts, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. In almost all the sample schools of the four districts, the schools serve hot, cooked meal everyday without any interruption.
2. The consumption of the Mid-Day-Meal in sample schools of all the four districts varies from district to district; Kurnool 79.6%, Prakasam 62.6%, Visakhapatnam 79.6% and Vizianagaram 80.5%.
3. In majority of the sample schools, it is observed that the food grains are received in time except in Visakhapatnam and Prakasam districts where the supply of food grains is delayed.
4. In majority of the sample districts, it is noticed that the quality of the supplied rice is not good and as a result the children are not willing to avail the MDM.
5. It is observed that the majority (70%) of the sample schools in the 4 districts maintain buffer stock, but the storage of food grain is not proper
6. In majority of the schools, it is observed that the cooking cost is regularly paid to the cooking agencies. In some schools there is a delay in payment of cooking cost.
7. There is a delay in payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers in all the four sample districts.
8. There is no discrimination of caste, gender and community in all the sample schools of the four districts in the serving of Mid-Day-Meal.
9. In all the 4 sample districts, it is observed that the menu with variety is being followed. However protein content is missing in the menu.
10. The majority (75%) of the schools has cooks cum helpers appointed by Self Help Groups and they belong to OBC community followed by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. It is found that the payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers is quite delayed, i.e. 3-6 months.
11. The majority (50%) of the sample schools in all the 4 districts does not have pucca kitchen sheds and cooking is being done in open places and katcha kitchen sheds.
12. The MI has observed that in some schools the constructed kitchen sheds are not according to the prescribed measurements and not suitable for cooking of MDM.
13. The kitchen utensils used by the cooking agencies are not properly maintained.
In 80% of the sample schools, the water facility is available for cooking the Mid-day meal as well as for drinking purpose.

14. In 70% of the schools in the sample districts, the fire wood is the fuel for cooking of the Mid-Day-Meal.
15. Safety and cleanliness in the schools:
 - 70% of the schools have clean campus, in 90% of the schools, teachers encourage children to wash hands before and after the meal. In 80% of the schools, children conserve the water by washing hands and utensils.
 - The cooks cum helpers do not maintain cleanliness while cooking the food in most of the sample schools (80%).
16. In 90% of the schools, parents and SMC members visit the schools to observe the implementation of the MDM occasionally.
17. In majority of the schools (90%) the SHG, SMC members and parents are not aware of the entitlements and quantity of food grains, pulses and vegetables for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal.
18. In 90% of the Primary schools and 75% of the Upper Primary Schools, the Mandal level officials visit the schools to observe the MDM programme but the visits do contribute much to the improvement of the programme.
19. The Mid-Day-Meal programme is able to help the poor children to meet their hunger needs.

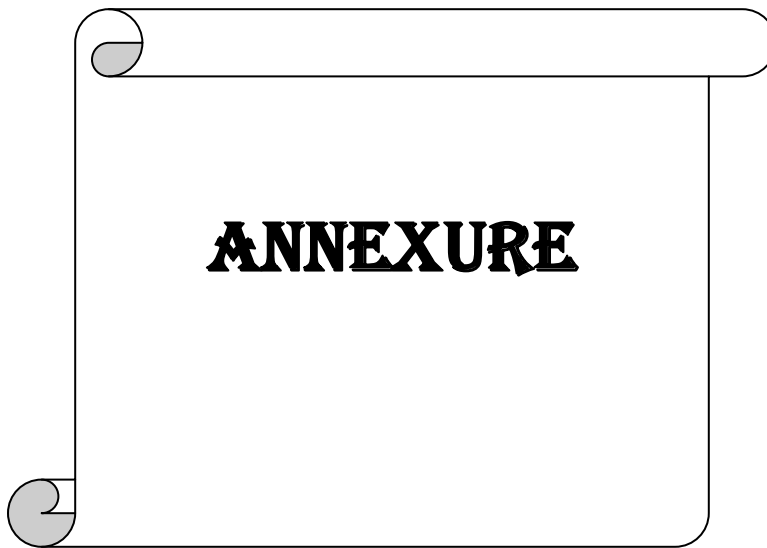
Conclusions on centralized kitchen

1. The MI has visited two centralized kitchens, in Visakhapatnam hot meal is supplied to the students.
2. It is observed that the MDM supplied through centralized kitchen is being delivered too early at the school point.
3. The menu supplied by the centralized kitchen does not suit to the food habits of the local community and as a result most of the children are not interested in eating.
4. In majority of the schools, the Mid-Day Meal served through centralized kitchen doesn't have the prescribed protein content.
5. It is noticed that there is no proper monitoring and supervision of centralized kitchens by the officials of the School Education Department in Visakhapatnam district.

Recommendations and suggestions for further improvement of the programme

1. In each district, monitoring cells are to be established for better implementation.
2. Menu boards should be displayed along with the entitlements of MDM in noticeable places of the schools for better awareness among students and parents.
3. Kitchen utensils are to be replaced immediately in the entire sample districts of the State.
4. Awareness generation programmes for teachers, community members and cooking agencies are to be organized for effective implementation.
5. Kitchen sheds should be constructed as per the strength of the students and norms of MDM, immediately in all the schools with a provision for using fire wood as a fuel.
6. The State should evolve a mechanism for reducing the delay of payment of remuneration to cooks cum helpers as well as the cooking cost.

7. Proper monitoring mechanism has to be established from Mandal to State level for better delivery of MDM.
8. Centralized kitchens are to be discouraged for supply of MDM in the rural areas. In rural areas the MI has observed that most of the Self Help Groups are ready to supply the cooked Mid-Day-Meal to the children. Therefore, as per the guidelines of the scheme, SHGs are to be encouraged for promoting rural employment.
9. Centralized kitchens are to be monitored by the Department of School Education to ensure the quantity and quality of Mid-Day-Meal supplied through the centralized kitchen.
10. All the cooking agencies are to be instructed to wear head gears, aprons and gloves while cooking and serving the Mid-Day-Meal.
11. It should be mandatory to maintain a record every day with the details of quality and taste of food, before serving to the students in schools.



Annexure

List of schools identified for NIRD&PR monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in KURNOOL district of Andhra Pradesh State

S. No.	Name of the school	Mandal	Area	Intervention	DISE CODE
1.	MPES SAP Camp Kurnool	Kurnool	Urban	General	28210790535
2.	IGMMS PS A Camp, Kurnool	Kurnool	Urban	General	28210790537
3.	MPLES Vaddepeta, Kurnool	Kurnool	Urban	General	28210790523
4.	MPES, Prakashnagar, Kurnool	Kurnool	Urban	General	28210790555
5.	Mothia UPS Gadda street , Kurnool	Kurnool	Urban	General	28210791159
6.	Shamsia UPS Gadda street, Kurnool	Kurnool	Urban	General	28210791130
7.	MPLES Tekke, Nandyala	Nandyala	Urban	General	28213490621
8.	MPLLPS Anakalieta, Nandyala	Nandyala	Urban	General	28213490625
9.	KGBV	Nandyala	Rural	KGBV	28213491450
10.	KGBV	Kodumur	Rural	KGBV	28211900338
11.	KGBV	Gudur	Rural	KGBV	28210600629
12.	MPES (BC) Pulakurthy	Kodumur	Rural	Civil Work	28211900101
13.	MPPS Guttapadu	Orvakal	Rural	Civil Work	28211701001
14.	MPUPS Gajuladinne	Gonegandla	Rural	Civil Work	282212001304
15.	MPUPS Kallaparri	Kodumur	Rural	CAL	28211900311
16.	MPUPS 10 Bollavaram	Nandikotkur	Rural	CAL	28210801001
17.	MPUPS Kethavaram	Orvakal	Rural	CAL	28211700301
18.	MPUPS, Allur	Nandikotkur	Rural	CWSN	28210800702
19.	MPES Chanugondla	Gudur	Rural	CWSN	28210600701
20.	MPPS Special school Brahmanakotkur	Nandikotkur	Rural	CWSN	28210801202
21.	MPES Polakal	C. Belagal	Rural	General	28210500604
22.	MPPS (M) Gopavaram	Mahanandi	Rural	General	28213500702
23.	MPUPS Bollavaram	Mahanandi	Rural	General	28213500103
24.	MPUPS Ponnapuram	Nandyala	Rural	General	28213401306
25.	MPPS, Kota	Nandikotkur	Rural	General	28210800917
26.	MPPS (MRC)	Nandikotkur	Rural	General	28210800920
27.	MPUPS Veepanagandla	Midthur	Rural	General	28211600502
28.	MPPS (M)	Orvakal	Rural	General	28211700104
29.	MPES P. Kotakonda	Devanakonda	Rural	General	28212700601
30.	MPUPS Kannamadakalam	Orvakal	Rural	General	28211700401
31.	MPUPS gudimirala	Devanakond	Rural	General	28212701504
32.	MPUPS Bethapalli	Devanakond	Rural	General	28212700803
33.	MPPS (WS) Yemmiganur	Yemmiganur	Rural	General	28212191007
34.	MPPS (AA) Kalugotla road	Yemmiganur	Rural	General	28212191038
35.	MPPS MS Nagar	Yemmiganur	Rural	General	28212191003
36.	MPUPS Bodabanda	Yemmiganur	Rural	General	28212101907
37.	MPUPS Chilakaladona	Mantralayam	Rural	General	28210301502
38.	MPES Sarparajapuram	Veldurthy	Rural	General	28212900701
39.	MPPS Boinapalli	Veldurthy	Rural	General	28212900901
40.	MPUPS Takakanapalli	Kallur	Rural	General	28211801204
41.	MPUPS IGBC Colony	Kallur	Rural	General	28211800491

List of schools identified for NIRD&PR monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in PRAKASHAM district of Andhra Pradesh State

Sl. No	School name	Mandal	Intervention	Category	Area	U-DISE Code
1	MPL, PS (VS), Santhapeta	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490515
2	MPPS, Ramnagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490615
3	MPPS, Balajinagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	2818449553
4	MPL, PS Court street	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490518
5	MPPS, Police Quarters	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490502
6	MPUPS, Vengamukkalapalem	Ongole	General	UPS	Urban	28184401201
7	MPUPS, Yerrajarla	Ongole	General	UPS	Urban	28184401402
8	MPPS, Venkateswaranagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490501
9	MPPS (LE), Mukthinuthalapadu	Ongole	General	PS	Rural	28184400801
10	MPPS (Main),	Ongole	General	PS	Rural	28184400804
11	MPPS, Nehrunagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490503
12	MPPS, Pitakayagulla	Bestavaripet	General	PS	Rural	28183301501
13	MPPS, Vangapadu	Bestavaripet	General	PS	Rural	28183301503
14	MPUPS , J.C. Agraharam	Bestavaripet	Civil Work	UPS	Rural	28183301505
15	MPPS, Retlapalli	Bestavaripet	Civil Work	PS	Rural	28183301301
16	KGBV, Kalajuvalapadu	Tarlapadu	KGBV	--	Rural	28181001415
17	MPPS (Gen), Kalajuvalapadu	Tarlapadu	General	PS	Rural	28181000901
18	MPPS, Kandalapalli	Tarlapadu	General	PS	Rural	28181000701
19	MPUPS, Ganugapenta	Tarlapadu	General	UPS	Rural	28181000501
20	MPPS, Chinnarikatla	Konakanamitta	CWSN	PS	Rural	28181103201
21	MPPS, Siddavaram (AA)	Konakanamitta	General	PS	Rural	28181102102
22	MPUPS, Cheyreddivaripalli	Konakanamitta	Civil Work	UPS	Rural	28181102105
23	KGBV, Chinnaganjam	Chinnaganjam	KGBV	--	Rural	28184600630
24	MPPS, Kadavakuduru (YC)	Konakanamitta	General	PS	Rural	28184600402
25	MPPS, Chinnaganjam(Main)	Konakanamitta	General	PS	Rural	28184600602
26	MPUPS, Adivedipalem	Konakanamitta	CAL	UPS	Rural	28184600503
27	MPUPS, Chimata	Marripudi	General	UPS	Rural	0305
28	MPUPS, K.G. Kandrika	Marripudi	General	UPS	Rural	28183000507
29	MPPS, Juvigunta	Marripudi	General	PS	Rural	28183000901
30	MPPS, Dharmavaram	Marripudi	General	PS	Rural	28183001801
31	MPPS, K. Pallepalem	Kothapatnam	CWSN	PS	Rural	28184700601
32	MPPS, Padarathi-1	Kothapatna	General	PS	Rural	28184700201
33	KGBV, Kothapatnam	Kothapatna	KGBV	--	Rural	2818470036
34	MPPS, Maddipadu (West)	Maddipadu	General	PS	Rural	28182801302
35	MPPS, Annagi	Maddipadu	General	PS	Rural	28182800303
36	MPPS, Venkatarajupalem	Maddipadu	General	PS	Rural	28182802001
37	MPPS, Gandhinagar	Chimakurthy	General	PS	Rural	2818291209
38	MPUPS, Y. Gudipadu	Chimakurth	General	UPS	Rural	28182901401
39	MPPS, P. Naidupalem	Chimakurth	General	PS	Rural	28182900801
40	MPUPS, Ilapavuluru	Chimakurth	CAL	UPS	Rural	28182900104
41	MPPS (Main), Pernamitta	S.N. Padu	CWSN	PS	Rural	28184300601
42	MPPS (Main), S. N. Padu	S.N. Padu	CWSN	PS	Rural	28184300701
43	MPUPS P. Gudipadu	S.N. Padu	CAL	UPS	Rural	28184300902

List of schools identified for NIRD&PR monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in VISAKHAPATNAM district of Andhra Pradesh State

Sl. No	School name	Mandal	Intervention	Category	Area	U-DISE Code
1	MPL, PS (VS), Santhapeta	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490515
2	MPPS, Ramnagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490615
3	MPPS, Balajinagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	2818449553
4	MPL, PS Court street	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490518
5	MPPS, Police Quarters	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490502
6	MPUPS, Vengamukkalapalem	Ongole	General	UPS	Urban	28184401201
7	MPUPS, Yerrajarla	Ongole	General	UPS	Urban	28184401402
8	MPPS, Venkateswaranagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490501
9	MPPS (LE), Mukthinuthalapadu	Ongole	General	PS	Rural	28184400801
10	MPPS (Main),	Ongole	General	PS	Rural	28184400804
11	MPPS, Nehrunagar	Ongole	General	PS	Urban	28184490503
12	MPPS, Pitakayagulla	Bestavaripeta	General	PS	Rural	28183301501
13	MPPS, Vangapadu	Bestavaripeta	General	PS	Rural	28183301503
14	MPUPS , J.C. Agraharam	Bestavaripeta	Civil Work	UPS	Rural	28183301505
15	MPPS, Retlapalli	Bestavaripeta	Civil Work	PS	Rural	28183301301
16	KGBV, Kalajuvalapadu	Tarlapadu	KGBV	--	Rural	28181001415
17	MPPS (Gen), Kalajuvalapadu	Tarlapadu	General	PS	Rural	28181000901
18	MPPS, Kandalapalli	Tarlapadu	General	PS	Rural	28181000701
19	MPUPS, Ganugapenta	Tarlapadu	General	UPS	Rural	28181000501
20	MPPS, Chinnarikatla	Konakanamitta	CWSN	PS	Rural	28181103201
21	MPPS, Siddavaram (AA)	Konakanamitta	General	PS	Rural	28181102102
22	MPUPS, Cheyreddivaripalli	Konakanamitta	Civil Work	UPS	Rural	28181102105
23	KGBV, Chinnaganjam	Chinnaganjam	KGBV	--	Rural	28184600630
24	MPPS, Kadavakuduru (YC)	Konakanamitta	General	PS	Rural	28184600402
25	MPPS, Chinnaganjam(Main)	Konakanamitta	General	PS	Rural	28184600602
26	MPUPS, Adivedipalem	Konakanamitta	CAL	UPS	Rural	28184600503
27	MPUPS, Chimata	Marripudi	General	UPS	Rural	0305
28	MPUPS, K.G. Kandrika	Marripudi	General	UPS	Rural	28183000507
29	MPPS, Juvigunta	Marripudi	General	PS	Rural	28183000901
30	MPPS, Dharmavaram	Marripudi	General	PS	Rural	28183001801
31	MPPS, K. Pallepalem	Kothapatnam	CWSN	PS	Rural	28184700601
32	MPPS, Padarathi-1	Kothapatnam	General	PS	Rural	28184700201
33	KGBV, Kothapatnam	Kothapatnam	KGBV	--	Rural	2818470036
34	MPPS, Maddipadu (West)	Maddipadu	General	PS	Rural	28182801302
35	MPPS, Annagi	Maddipadu	General	PS	Rural	28182800303
36	MPPS, Venkatarajupalem	Maddipadu	General	PS	Rural	28182802001
37	MPPS, Gandhinagar	Chimakurthy	General	PS	Rural	2818291209
38	MPUPS, Y. Gudipadu	Chimakurthy	General	UPS	Rural	28182901401
39	MPPS, P. Naidupalem	Chimakurthy	General	PS	Rural	28182900801
40	MPUPS, Ilapavuluru	Chimakurthy	CAL	UPS	Rural	28182900104
41	MPPS (Main), Pernamitta	S.N. Padu	CWSN	PS	Rural	28184300601
42	MPPS (Main), S. N. Padu	S.N. Padu	CWSN	PS	Rural	28184300701
43	MPUPS P. Gudipadu	S.N. Padu	CAL	UPS	Rural	28184300902

List of schools identified for NIRD&PR monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in VIZIANAGARAM district of Andhra Pradesh State

Sl. No	School name	Mandal	Intervention	Category	Area	U-DISE Code
1	MPLPS Kataveedhi	Vizianagaram	General	PS	Urban	28122891216
2	MPLPS DBLE Colony	Vizianagaram	General	PS	Urban	28122891231
3	MPUPS Thotapalem	Vizianagaram	General	UPS	Urban	28122891275
4	MPLPS Nandiveedi	Vizianagaram	General	PS	Urban	28122891219
5	MPUPS BP Colony	Vizianagaram	General	UPS	Urban	28122891274
6	MPLPS Cherchstreet	Parvathipuram	General	PS	Urban	28120690910
7	MPLPS Dattipeta	Parvathipuram	General	PS	Urban	28120690924
8	MPLPS Jaganadhapuram	Paravathipuram	General	PS	Urban	28120690918
9	KGBV Jami	Jami	KGBV	KGBV	Rural	28123301417
10	MUPS J.D Valasa	Jami	CAL	UPS	Rural	28123302101
11	MPPS Bheemasangi	Jami	General	PS	Rural	28123301102
12	KGBV Cheepurupalli	Cheepurupalli	KGBV	KGBV	Rural	28122300231
13	MPUPS Peripi	Cheepurupalli	CAL	UPS	Rural	28122301603
14	KGBV Kavithibhadra	Parvathipuram	KGBV	KGBV	Rural	28120601616
15	MPUPS Kore	Parvathipuram	General	UPS	Rural	28120601102
16	MPUPS Sangamvalasa	Parvathipuram	CAL	UPS	Rural	28120601007
17	MPPS Gotlam	Bondapalli	CWSN	PS	Rural	28122003201
18	MPPS Ambativalasa	Bondapalli	General	PS	Rural	28122003001
19	MPPS Billalavalasa	Bondapalli	General	PS	Rural	28122002201
20	MPPS Thondranki	Garividi	CIVIL	PS	Rural	28122203202
21	MPUPS Seripeta	Garividi	General	UPS	Rural	28122203102
22	MPPS Mugadavalasa	Salur	General	PS	Rural	New school
23	MPPS Tadilova	Salur	General	PS	Rural	28121106705
24	MPPS Lakkadavalasa	Salur	CIVIL	PS	Rural	28121106702
25	MPUPS Chinaburadapeta	Nellimarla	CWSN	UPS	Rural	28122400202
26	MPPS Kondavelagada	Nellimarla	General	PS	Rural	28122400901
27	MPPS Gorlepeta	Nellimarla	General	PS	Rural	28122401301
28	MPPS Ramatheerdham	Nellimarla	General	PS	Rural	28122401401
29	MPPS Ramavaram	Gantyada	CWSN	PS	Rural	28122904401
30	MPUPS Narava	Gantyada	General	UPS	Rural	28122904301
31	MPPS Kotarabilli	Gantyada	General	PS	Rural	28122904002
32	MPPS Neelavathi	Gantyada	General	PS	Rural	28122903101
33	MPPS Puritipenta.R	Gajapathinagaram	General	PS	Rural	28121901201
34	MPPS G.C.Penta	Gajapathinagaram	General	PS	Rural	28121901301
35	MPPS Pathabaggam	Gajapathinagaram	CIVIL	PS	Rural	28121900602
36	MPPS Kothabaggam	Gajapathinagaram	General	PS	Rural	28121900801
37	MPPS Komatipalli	Dattirajeru	General	PS	Rural	28121702501
38	MPUPS Ingilapalli	Dattirajeru	General	UPS	Rural	28121702702
39	MPPS PM Palli	Mentada	General	PS	Rural	28121800801
40	MPPS Poram	Mentada	General	PS	Rural	28121800902
