

IInd Half Yearly Monitoring Report on Mid-Day-Meal - Bihar State

1st October 2014 to 31st March 2015

(Part - I)

Districts Monitored

Sheohar

Saharsa

Khagria

Siwan

Munger



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Lucknow

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PREFACE

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

Mid-day Meal in Bihar is implemented with the joint efforts of the Government of India and state government. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and Middle Schools of the state. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow was commissioned by Ministry to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM in the selected districts of Bihar. We are thankful to Secretary and Additional Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy and the Director, MDM, Shri Gaya Prasad for their cooperation and support for undertaking the study.

The survey for the present study was conducted during February & March 2015. The survey covered prescribed number of sample primary and middle schools of the districts Sheohar, Saharsa, Khagaria, Siwan and Munger district of Bihar, as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India.

Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was separately monitored and evaluated. The Institute has prepared the present report in Sheohar, Saharsa, Khagaria, Siwan and Munger district of Bihar the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in districts of Bihar.

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

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

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District-1: Sheohar

Chapter I

Introduction

Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDMP)

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

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

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and middle schools of the State. The State Government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty, cooked food during the daily school interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during six days in a week. The Government of India provides hundred grams (100 gms) per student per day (Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150 gms) per student per day in middle schools classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 3.37 per student per day for Primary Schools and Rs. 5.0 per student per day in middle schools in the form of conversation cost and for the arrangement of other materials. The Food Corporation of India ensures the availability of food grains. The VSS gets the food prepared in the kitchen shed on the school premises. Certain Voluntary Agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision has been made for a separate

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

Objectives of MDM Programme

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

Methodology

A total number of 18 primary schools and 15 middle schools were selected for the study in the Sheohar district as per norms provided by the ministry.

Criteria of Sample Selection

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and middle schools in Sheohar district:

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

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 33 schools have been taken as sample from Sheohar district as shown in Table 1.1. Out of these 33 schools, 18 are primary and 15 are middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Total
1	Sheohar (Urban)	5	3	8
2	Sheohar (Rural)	5	4	9
3	Tariyani	3	5	8
4	Piprahi	5	3	8
Total		18	15	33

Table-1.2 reflects all 33 sample schools selected from Sheohar district. Keeping in view, that each types of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Code	Category of schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
1	Sheohar (West)	10030202103	PS	Flood Area, P.T.R. and S.C.
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)	10030202107	PS	Flood Area, Slum Area
3	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	10030202303	PS	Gender Gap and Civil Work
4	Shanaza	10030202201	PS	Flood Area and Civil Work
5	Islampur (Ward-15)	10030202110	PS	CWSN, P.T.R., Gender Gap
6	Mathurapur	10030204101	PS	CWSN and Civil Work
7	Sonvarsa	10030203031	PS	CWSN
8	Piprahi Kala	10030101901	PS	Flood Area
9	Gauspur Marhalla	10030301301	PS	Civil Work
10	Govt. Parsauni	10030101703	PS	P.T.R. and S.C.
11	Urdu Mesaura	10030102604	PS	Civil Work
12	Kushahar Kasba Tola	10030201602	PS	CWSN
13	Buniyadiganj	10030101401	PS	SC and CWSN
14	Garhwa	10030202601	PS	Gender Gap
15	Belwa	10030103201	PS	P.T.R. and Civil Work
16	Khajepur	10030103802	PS	Flood Area P.T.R.
17	Araji Chhatauni Tola	10030301404	PS	Flood Area and Gender Gap
18	Harnahiya	10030201201	PS	CWSN and Flood Area
19	Rasidpur (Mushar Tola)	10030202301	MS	P.T.R.
20	Babhan Toli	10030202105	MS	P.T.R., Gender Gap, Civil Work
21	Kanya Sheohar (Ward-13)	10030202104	MS	Computer, Gender Gap, CWSN
22	Aura	10030300901	MS	Computer, CWSN, Civil Work
23	Chamanpur	10030202501	MS	Civil Work
24	Fathapur	10030200902	MS	Civil Work
25	Mushari	10030304701	MS	CWSN and Civil Work
26	Piprahi	10030101902	MS	Gender Gap
27	Sundarpur	10030204501	MS	Civil Work and CWSN
28	Chhatauni	10030301402	MS	Gender Gap and CWSN
29	Pojhiyan	10030300404	MS	Flood Area
30	Kushahar	10030201601	MS	Gender Gap, CWSN, Civil Work
31	Dhankaul	10030101402	MS	CWSN and Gender Gap
32	Amba Kala	10030101202	MS	Gender Gap and Computer
33	Belhiya	10030304501	MS	Flood Area and Civil Work

Source: Office of the District Education Officer, Sheohar

Tools

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools. Separate schedule have been also used for the NGO, which provided MDM to the schools.

Chapter II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and middle schools has been examined. Out of the 18 primary schools, it was found that food was cooked on the schools premises by VSS in only 12 schools. In the remaining 6 primary schools, food was provide by an NGO namely Bal Vikash Sewa Sansthan. A similar situation existed in 3 out of 15 middle schools also where the food was provided by the same NGO. Hence, of the total sample of 33 schools, in 24 schools MDM cooked by VSS in schools premises while remaining to the 9 schools (in 8 Seohar- urban and one school of piparahi- rural blocks) food was provided to the students by the same NGO.

Table 2.1 shows that about 72 percent primary and 67 percent middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in about 72 percent primary and 67 percent middle schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all sample primary and middle schools (Table: 2.1). In all sample schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance grains of the previous month.

Annexure 2.1 The names of schools where Food grains facility not available in advance for One month.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of PS			No. of MS		
		VSS/ Schools	NGO	Total	VSS/ Schools	NGO	Total
1	If Food grains facility available in advance for One month	7 (58.33)	6 (100.0)	13 (72.22)	7 (58.33)	3 (100.0)	10 (66.67)
2	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	7 (58.33)	6 (100.0)	13 (72.22)	7 (58.33)	3 (100.0)	10 (66.67)
3	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools	No any arrangement			No any arrangement		
4	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
5	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly by state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of PS			No. of MS		
		VSS/Schools	NGO	Total	VSS/Schools	NGO	Total
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Cooking Cost

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance however NGOs get the funds post service. As shown in Table-2.3, it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all schools and NGO.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of PS			No. of MS		
		VSS /Schools	NGO	Total	VSS/Schools	NGO	Total
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	Days	-	-	-	-	-
		one Months	-	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	-	3 (100.0)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/ implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	-	NGO Self Manage		-	NGO Self Manage	
5	Mode of payment of cooking cost	Cheque	-	-	-	-	-
		E-transfer	12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Information Regarding Cooks Cum-Helpers

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being served by the appointed cook-cum-helpers, 48 in primary and 62 in middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid through the cheques. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of general category cooks appointed only 1.61 percent in middle and 18.75 percent in primary schools. The OBC cooks were found about 58 percent in primary and 71 percent in middle schools. The Minority cooks were appointed in only primary schools (14.59

percent). The proportion of SC cooks was observed in 8.33 percent of primary and 27.42 percent in middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cook-cum-helpers is available in all sample primary and middle schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all sample primary and middle schools imparts training to the working cook-cum-helpers. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in 50 percent primary and 45.16 percent middle schools.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in schools	By VSS/SMC	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	No. of schools cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	8 (16.67)	8 (12.90)
		Female	40 (83.33)	54 (87.10)
		Total	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook-cum-helpers	Rs. 1000/-	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
5	Mode of Payment	By Cheque	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	4 (8.33)	17 (27.42)
		2 .OBC	28 (58.33)	44 (70.97)
		3 .Minority	7 (14.59)	0 (0.0)
		4. General	9 (18.75)	1 (1.61)
8.	Availability of Training Modules	Yes	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinators	48 (100.0)	62 (100.0)
13.	Meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		6 (100.0)	3 (100.0)
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	24 (50.0)	28 (45.16)
		No	24 (50.0)	34 (54.84)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers,

parents as well as MDM registers was also verified. It is reflected from the Table 2.5 that during the last three months (Nov., Dec. 14 and January 2015) how much day's food not served to the students.

The list of sample primary and middle schools where MDM was not served during last three months is given in **Annexure 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal		18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)	0
2.	Last three months how much days food not served	Nov.	1-8	1 (33.33)	4 (100.00)	
			8-15	2 (66.67)	-	
			Total	3 (16.67)	4 (26.67)	
		Dec.	1-8	4 (80.00)	3 (100)	
			8-15	1 (20.00)	-	
			Total	5 (27.78)	3 (20.0)	
		Jan.	1-8	-	1 (100)	
			8-15	1 (100)	-	
			Total	1 (5.56)	1 (6.67)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (Multiple response)					
	Nov.	Food grains not available	3 (100.0)		3 (75.0)	
	Nov.	MDM not supplied by NGO	-		1 (25.0)	
	Dec.	Food grains not available	3 (60.0)		1 (33.33)	
	Dec.	MDM not supplied by NGO	2 (40.0)		-	
	Dec.	Fuel not available	-		3 (100.00)	
	Jan.	Food grains not available	1 (100.0)		1 (100.0)	
Total No. of Schools			18 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 66.67 percent primary and 73.33 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while in the remaining primary and middle schools it was found to be normal. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all selected primary and middle schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	12 (66.67)	11 (73.33)
		Normal	6 (33.33)	4 (26.67)
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
5.	Iron / Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and (Kg)		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (As per Requirement)		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. 83.33 percent primary and all middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample primary and middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Officials	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	15 (83.33)	15 (100.0)
		No	3 (16.67)	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	15 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in the school. In the last month 26806 students of sampled primary and 21941 students of middle schools have taken MDM. Display of MDM Logo was not found in any sample primary and middle schools (Table-2.8).

The name of sample primary and middle schools where MDM Logo was not displayed is given in **Annexure 2.8**

Table 2.8: Display of information at the School level at prominent place

S. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		26806	21941
4	Daily Menu followed (including NGO Supply)		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 4117 students were enrolled in all 18 sample primary and 5445 students were enrolled in 15 sampled middle schools of Sheohar district. On the day of visit 61.02 percent students of primary and 61.30 percent students of middle schools were present in the school. It is also found that all students were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visits in middle schools. But in primary level only 90 percent students were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visits comparison with number of students attending the school on the day of visit.

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

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4117 (100.0)	5445 (100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2512 (61.02)	3338 (61.30)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2263 (90.09)	3338 (100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2263 (100.0)	3338 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Discrimination in Cooking

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and middle schools of Sheohar district. It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	18 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	18 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		18 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Health Cards and Health Check

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 77.78 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools. The frequency of health check-up was once a year in 71.43 percent primary and 80 percent middle schools; the rate was twice a year in the remaining 28.57 percent primary and 20 percent middle schools. As the Table 2.11 shows, all students of sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. In primary schools, 38.89 percent by ANMs and 61.11 percent by

teacher, In case of middle schools, 26.67 percent by ANMs and 73.33 percent by teacher. In 55.56 percent primary and 53.33 percent middle schools the medicine was administered once. In the remaining 44.44 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools it was administered twice. 14 primary and 10 middle schools maintain height and weight records of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found. 33.33 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools maintain first aid medical kit in the school. Out of 18 PS and 15 MS, 14 primary and 10 middle schools done dental and eye checkup of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards, height and weight records, dental and eye check-up was not done and first-aid kit etc. was not available are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Check-up

Sl.No	Particulars		PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
			14 (77.78)	4 (22.22)	10 (66.67)	5 (33.33)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	10 (71.43)		8 (80.00)		
		Two time	4 (28.57)		2 (20.00)		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	18 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)	-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	7 (38.89)		4 (26.67)	
			2. Teacher	11 (61.11)		11 (73.33)	
		How many time	1 time	10 (55.56)		8 (53.33)	
			2 time	8 (44.44)		7 (46.67)	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		14(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	14 (100.0)	-	10(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	-	-	-	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		6 (33.33)	12(66.67)	7(46.67)	8(53.33)	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		14(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	14 (100.0)	-	10(100.0)	
Total No. of school			18 (100.0)		15 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that 94.44 percent primary and all sample middle schools have potable water in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Sheohar district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In 33.33 percent primary schools water was an available through tap water and in 38.89 percent primary schools water was available through local Hand Pumps. In case of middle schools, in 27.78 percent water was available through tap water, 44.44 percent water was available through local hand pumps and the rest through India Mark-II Hand pump and jet pump. Among all the funding agencies maximum water supply was done by PHED scheme in both categories of schools.

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	17 (94.44)	1 (5.56)	15 (100.0)	0
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	6 (33.33)		5 (27.78)
		Local Hand pump	7(38.89)		8 (44.44)
		India Mark-II Hand pump	5 (27.78)		4 (22.22)
		Jet Pump	0		1 (5.55)
3.	Which scheme (Multiple Response)	SSA Scheme	6 (35.29)		8 (44.44)
		PHED	11 (64.71)		10 (55.56)
Total No. of School		18 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Ceasefire in School

According to information it was found that 44.44 percent sample primary and 93.33 percent middle schools have ceasefire as shown in Table 2.13. **Annexure 2.13** has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Availability of Ceasefire in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	8 (44.44)	10 (55.56)	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
2.	If yes, Name of Ceasefire	Excel, Falcon, fire shield			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Kitchen Devices

Table 2.14 shows the availability of kitchen utensils in schools. The data shows that the cooking utensils in all sample primary and middle schools and the centralized kitchen in the NGO had available. All the cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices in the primary and middle schools were funded through kitchen devices funds while in case of NGO, has purchased by own sources. Only 16.67 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools had available eating plates for students through the MME funds.

The list of schools where utensils/kitchen devices were not sufficient is given in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools					
			PS			MS		
			Self	NGO	Total	Self	NGO	Total
1	Cooking utensils are available in the school		12 (100)	6 (100)	18 (100)	12 (100)	3 (100)	15 (100)
2.	Cooking utensils are available	Sufficient	12 (100)	6 (100)	18 (100)	12 (100)	3 (100)	15 (100)
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	12 (100)	-	12 (100)	12 (100)	-	12 (100)
		MME	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other NGO Self	-	6 (100)	6 (100)	-	3 (100)	3 (100)
4	Eating plates etc. are available in the schools		3 (16.67)			14 (93.33)		
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		0 (0.0)			7 (50.0)		
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	3 (100.0)			14 (100.0)		
		Community contribution	0 (0.0)			0 (0.0)		
Total No. of School			18 (100.0)			15 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Sheohar district was analyzed. It was found that 66.67 percent in sampled primary and 60 percent middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen cum store was available in 66.67 percent primary and 77.77 percent in middle schools while only kitchen was available in 33.33 percent primary and 22.22 percent middle schools. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was constructed and being used in all primary and 85.71 percent middle schools while only kitchens were constructed and being used in 50 percent primary and 100 percent middle schools.

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed through MDM in 37.50 percent primary schools and 28.57 percent in middle schools while 62.50 percent kitchen-cum-stores in primary and 71.43 percent in middle schools were constructed through SSA. Similarly, only kitchen were constructed through MDM in 25 percent primary schools while through SSA in 75 percent primary and 100 percent middle schools. Kitchen has been constructed but not in use in 2 primary and 1 middle schools as MDM is provided by the NGO.

Two primary schools and four middle schools prepared MDM in additional room. Schools store their food grains and other ingredients in kitchen-cum-store while the remaining 20.0 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools respectively store them in an additional room. All sample primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all primary and middle schools food is prepared by firewood.

The list of schools where the kitchen is not available and where kitchen is constructed but not in use because they have a NGO Supply is given in **Annexure 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
1	Kitchens are available		12(66.67)	9(60.0)	
2	No. of schools in which pucca kitchen-cum store available?	Kitchen-cum –store	8(66.67)	7(77.77)	
		Kitchen	4(33.33)	2(22.22)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used?	Kitchen-cum –store	8(100.0)	6(85.71)	
		Kitchen	2(50.0)	2(100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed?	MDM	Kitchen cum store	3(37.50)	2(28.57)
			Kitchen	1(25.00)	0
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	5(62.50)	5(71.43)
			Kitchen	3(75.0)	2(100.0)
(c)	Constructed but not in use (Due to food provided by NGO)		2(50.0)	1(100.0)	
(d)	Not Sanctioned		6(33.33)	6(40.0)	
3	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Rooms	2 (25.00)	4(66.67)	
		Open field	-	-	
		NGO Supply	6 (75.00)	2(33.33)	
4	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	8(80.00)	6(75.0)	
		Kitchen	0	-	
		Additional Room	2(20.00)	2 (25.0)	
5	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	8(100.00)	6 (100.0)	
		Kitchen	2(100.00)	2 (100.0)	
6	Kitchen & store away from class room of school		12(100.0)	12(100.0)	
7	MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	12(100.0)	12(100.0)	
		LPG	-	-	
8	On any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	3 (25.0)	
Total No. of Schools		MDM Supplied by School	12(66.67)	12 (80.00)	
		MDM Supplied by NGO	6 (33.33)	3 (20.00)	
		Total	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Covered Drums

As Table 2.16 indicates only 72.22 percent primary and all middle schools have covered drums for storage the food grains. The rest of the primary schools did not have covered drums as the food was provided by the NGO hence there was no need to store the food grains. Covered drums in all primary and middle schools were made available through MME (Management, Monitoring & Evaluation) scheme.

List of schools where covered drums for storage the food grains are not available is given in **Annexure 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Availability of Covered Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in schools	13(72.22)	15(100.0)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-
		MME	15(100.0)
Total No. of Schools		18	15

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that in 66.67 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these, 83.33 percent primary and 92.86 percent middle schools use toilets properly. 5.56 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools have common toilets and all of them are used properly.

Annexure 2.17 contains the list of sample schools which do not have separate toilet for boys and girls or common toilets are not available.

Table 2.17: Availability of Toilets

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilets for boys and girls in schools	12(66.67)	6(33.33)	14(93.33)	1(6.67)
2	If yes, Proper use of toilet	10(83.33)	2(16.67)	13(92.86)	1(7.14)
3	Is there available common toilets	1(5.56)	17(94.44)	7(46.67)	8(53.33)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilets	1(100.0)	0	7(100.0)	0
Total No. of Schools		18(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

IT Infrastructure (Computers) in Schools

As Table 2.18 indicates only 20 percent middle schools have computers. None of the primary schools possess any IT infrastructure. None of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is Computer available in Schools	-	18(100.0)	3(20.0)	12(80.0)
2.	If yes give the no. of Computers	-		8	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	3(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 16.67 percent of primary and 33.33 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 11.11 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 16.67 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools. Only in primary level 5.55 percent environment, 11.11 percent in safety and hygiene were found to be unsatisfactory.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Environment	3(16.67)	14(77.78)	1(5.55)	5(33.33)	10(66.67)	-
2	Safety	2(11.11)	14(77.78)	2(11.11)	5(33.33)	10(66.67)	-
3	Hygiene	3(16.67)	13(72.22)	2(11.11)	5(33.33)	10(66.67)	-
Total No. of Schools		18(100.0)			15(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Encouragement of Students to Adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in all sample primary and middle schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Children were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all schools. It is also found that in all schools students were educated about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all sample primary and middle schools.

Table 2.20: Encouragement to Students to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS	No	MS	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)	0
2	Children take MDM in orderly	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)	0
3	Conservation of water	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)	0
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)	0
Total No. of Schools		18(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Serving Meal to students before tasting

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers, VSS and Parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: Tasting of Meals

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)	0
2	Tasted by VSS	0	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	0	18(100.0)	0	15(100.0)
Total No. of Schools		18(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Community Participation and Awareness

Around 83 percent parents of primary school students and 66.67 percent parents of middle schools children supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be satisfactory. In case of VSSs it was 88.88 percent in primary and 80 percent in middle schools. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 61.11 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools. In 5.56 percent parents from primary and 33.33 percent parents from middle schools, 5.56 percent VSSs from primary and 20 percent SMC/VSSs from middle schools and only 6.67 percent Panchayat/Urban bodies from middle schools rated the MDM as good during daily supervision.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 83.33 percents parents, 88.88 percent VSSs and 61.11 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly, 66.67 percents parents, 80 percent VSSs and 46.67 percent

panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 5.56 percent parents and VSSs in primary schools and 33.33 percent parents, 20.0 percent VSSs and 6.67 panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of Daily MDM							
1	Good	1(5.56)	1(5.56)	-	5(33.33)	3(20.0)	1(6.67)
2	Satisfactory	15(83.33)	16(88.88)	11(61.11)	10(66.67)	12(80.0)	7(46.67)
3	None	2(11.11)	1(5.56)	7(38.89)	-	-	7(46.67)
Monitoring of MDM							
1	Good	1(5.56)	1(5.56)	-	5(33.33)	3(20.0)	1(6.67)
2	Satisfactory	15(83.33)	16(88.88)	11(61.11)	10(66.67)	12(80.0)	7(46.67)
3	None	2(11.11)	1(5.56)	7(38.89)	-	-	7(46.67)
Total No. of schools		18(100.0)			15(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in 22.22 percent primary and 20 percent middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that 83.33 percent primary and 93.33 percent in middle schools have social audit mechanism in the schools.

The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	4(22.22)	14(77.78)	3(20.0)	12(80.0)
2	Is there any Social Audit mechanism in the schools	15(83.33)	3(16.67)	14(93.33)	1(6.67)

Source: Primary Data Based.

VSS Meetings

Table 2.24 shows that VSSs meeting monitoring time was one to two times in 22.22 percent primary and in 20 percent middle schools was found three to four time , 5 times and above in 77.78 percent primary and 80 percent middle schools. The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed once or twice in 22.22 percent primary and 6.67 percent middle schools, three to four times in 33.33 percent primary and 46.66 percent middle schools, 5 times and above scenarios in 44.44 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: VSS Meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2 time	3-4 time	5 & above time	Total	1-2 time	3-4 time	5 & above time	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till the visit	2 (11.11)	2 (11.11)	14 (77.78)	18 (100.0)	-	3 (20.00)	12 (80.00)	15 (100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	4 (22.22)	6 (33.33)	8 (44.44)	18 (100.0)	1 (6.67)	7 (46.66)	7 (46.67)	15 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		18 (100.0)				15 (100.0)			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Inspection Registers

Inspection register was available in 88.89 percent primary and in all middle schools. It has been found that 38.89 percent primary and 20 percent middle schools have received fund under MME component. The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district.

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	16 (88.89)	2 (11.11)	15 (100.0)	0
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	7 (38.89)	11 (61.11)	3 (20.00)	12 (100.0)
3	Are regular inspections of MDM?	18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)	0

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was done by the BEO, BDO, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, BRP and DPO. As Table 2.26 shows in case of primary school maximum inspection and supervision were done by BRP (43.48 percent) and for middle schools it was mostly by BEO (31.58 percent) in Sheohar district. There was no state level inspecting authorities visited in the schools for MDM programme. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities in primary and middle schools. Mostly this inspection was made often in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for good quality of MDM should be provided in 55.56 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools. Cleanliness of kitchen and store should be ensured in 27.78 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools.

Table 2.26: Inspections and Supervision of MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Multiple Responses)		
		No. of Schools		
		PS	MS	
1	Regular inspection of the MDM	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	
2	Inspection by	BEO	5 (21.73)	6 (31.58)
		BDO	-	1 (5.26)
		MDM Coordinator	3 (13.04)	3 (15.79)
		CRC Coordinator	4 (17.39)	4 (21.05)
		BRP	10 (43.48)	3 (15.78)
		DPO	1 (4.35)	2 (10.53)
3	Inspecting authority	District	1 (4.35)	2 (10.53)
		Block	18 (78.26)	13 (68.42)
		CRC	4 (17.39)	4 (21.05)
4	Frequency of inspections	Weekly	5 (21.74)	2 (10.52)
		Fortnightly	7 (30.43)	7 (36.84)
		Often	11 (47.82)	10 (52.63)
5	Remarks made by the visiting officials	Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	10 (55.56)	9 (60.0)
		Cleanliness of kitchen & store	5 (27.78)	4 (26.67)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in all sample primary and middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
		Attendance of student	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
		Present of students full time in schools	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools			18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Social Harmony

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

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)	0
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)	0
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	0	18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all sample primary and middle schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMs and the district/block/ school not have toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDM?	18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)	0
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	0	18 (100.0)	0	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level. Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM in 16.67 percent primary and 13.33 percent middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in 66.67 percent primary and middle schools each. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 33.33 percent primary and 20 percent middle schools in the Sheohar district as shown in Table-2.30.

Table 2.30: Views of Investigators regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM should be Regular	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	12 (66.67)	10 (66.67)
3	Wheat also should be Provided to Schools for MDM	3 (16.67)	2 (13.33)
4	Use of Green Vegetable must be used in MDM	6 (33.33)	3 (20.00)
	Total No. of School	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

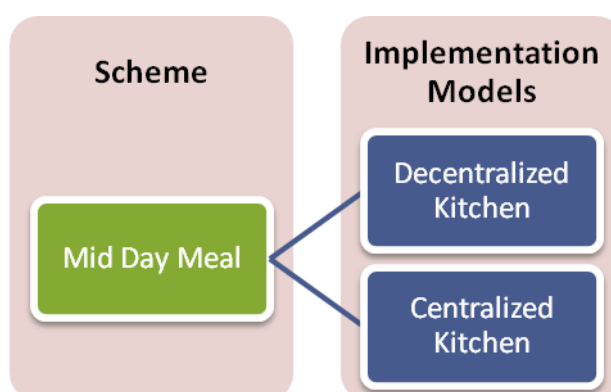
Chapter III

Centralized Kitchen in District Sheohar

Introduction

The primary objective of the MDM scheme is to provide hot cooked meal to children of primary and middle classes; with other objectives of improving nutritional status of children, encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities, thereby increasing the enrolment, retention and attendance rates.

To ensure proper and complete implementation of the scheme, two models have been designed and are in practice.



- In the **decentralized model** the meals are cooked for an exact number of students in the school, by a cook, helper, and organizer, right on the school premises and the fresh meal is served to the children.
- In the **centralized model**, mostly through a public-private partnership, an external organization cooks and delivers the meal to schools. The advantages of centralized kitchen include ensuring the provision of hygienic and nutritious food as well as allowing for the optimum utilization of infrastructural facilities. The centralized kitchen model offers the benefit of preparing a cooked meal under strict supervision in a safe environment ensuring hygienic standard and provision of quality food to a large number of children in time. This model addresses the challenges of poor infrastructure, susceptibility to fire accidents and drain on teaching time faced by schools by attempting to prepare the meal themselves. Further, the transport of food is closely monitored and delivered to the schools at the stipulated time.

Organization

During the monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in Sheohar district, it was found that Bal Vikash Sewa Shansthan (NGO) served the MDM in Sheohar- urban and some schools of piparahi- rural blocks from the year 2009-10.

No. of Schools and Students Receiving MDM from NGO

Out of the 18 primary and 15 middle schools, it was found that MDM was cooked and supplied by Bal Vikash Sewa Sansthan for 6 primary and 3 sample middle schools. The survey also shows that in total 19 schools (13 PS and 6 MS) of the district Sheohar are served MDM prepared by the NGO. Hence a total of 7161 students from the 4652 primary schools and 2509 students from the middle schools across the blocks receive MDM prepared by the NGO in the district.

Location and Area of Centralized Kitchen

The centralized kitchen running by NGO in Sheohar is located in the urban area and its total covered area approximately 3000sq. ft.

Surrounding and Accessibility of Centralized Kitchen

The quality was satisfaction level of the centralized kitchen with respect to its atmosphere surroundings. The centralized kitchen in Sheohar-Urban block was rated as good for accessibility.

Infrastructural Facilities in Centralized Kitchen

The infrastructural facilities in the centralized kitchen in district Sheohar, different types of facilities were surveyed to analyze the infrastructural facilities. The survey reveals the following observations:

- i. **FOOD ITEMS:** Adequate space was available to receive the food grains/food articles. Regarding the cleanliness of the food items received, the rating given was good location. Location received dry food grains.
- ii. **STORAGE SPACE** for food items was adequate in sample centralized kitchen. The cleanliness of the storage space was rated fair locations. Also, the storage space was found to be dry, well lit and ventilated location.
- iii. There was adequate space for PRE-PREPARATION OF MDM sample kitchen. Cleanliness during pre-preparation was fair kitchen. The space was dry, well-lit and ventilated centralized kitchens.

- iv. COOKING SPACE was adequate, dry, well lit and ventilated in the sample centralized kitchens. Cleanliness maintained during cooking was rated as good. FOOD ASSEMBLY AND SERVING SPACE was adequate, dry, well-lit and ventilated. Similarly, the cleanliness maintained in this area was also rated as good locations.
- v. The WASHING AREA of centralized kitchen was found to be adequate in space, dry, well lit and ventilated. However, on the cleanliness parameter, the area was rated as good.

Procurement and Storage of Raw Food Items in Centralized Kitchen

The information regarding procurement and storage of raw food items in the sample centralized kitchen. It was observed that in any single purchase, the maximum purchase made was on pulses, followed by cereals, then vegetables, fats and oils and then spices. The frequency of purchase was monthly for all food items except for vegetable which were bought on a daily basis. It was found that all the raw food items were stored in plastic containers in centralized kitchens. Along with this, jute bags and laminated gunny bags were also used to store cereals, pulses vegetables and spices. Along with plastic containers to store fats and oils, tin containers were also being used.

Positioning of Container/Bags of Raw Food Items

The positions of the storage containers / bags of the raw foods' items in the centralized kitchen of urban block of district Sheohar. As observed in the field, the containers/bags were placed on a raised platform.

Type of Quality Parameters Verified in Raw Food Items

The different types of quality parameters which were verified in the raw food items received in the sample centralized kitchen. Stones, insects, over-ripeness and bad odor were checked for in the raw food items.

Source, Availability and Storage of water in Centralized Kitchen

The data regarding source, availability and storage of water in the sample centralized kitchen. It was found that source of water was bore-well as well as hand pump available and water was stored on covered utensils in centralized kitchens.

Preparation of MDM in Centralized Kitchens

The survey revealed that regarding the preparation of MDM in the centralized kitchen the food items were washed before preparation. LPG was used for preparing food in sample centralized kitchens. It was observed that after preparation, food items

were kept covered. Also, the maximum time lapse between preparing and packaging of food was found to be 1 hour. Steel drums and steel buckets were used to pack food by kitchen. Likewise, clean packing material was used in the kitchen.

Quality of Spices and Salt Used for Preparation of MDM

It was found that only seal-packed Agmark spices were used for preparation of MDM in centralized kitchen. Also, double fortified salt (iron and iodine) was used in sample kitchen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRALIZED KITCHEN

Management of Uneaten Food Left by Students in Schools

It was observed that management of food left uneaten by children in schools in the urban block of District Sheohar the leftover food was packed and taken home by cook cum helpers. More importantly, leftovers was not consumed by the suppliers or thrown away.

Methods of Washing of Utensils in Centralized Kitchen

Scrubber, detergent/soap and water were used to wash the kitchen utensils in centralized kitchen.

Staff Details of Centralized Kitchen

Total 16 persons were employed in the central kitchen. The kitchen had 1 kitchen and store in-charge each; 1 purchase in-charge and 1 head cooks, 7 cooks. The remaining employees were handlers and distributors, guards and sweepers.

Personal Hygiene of Staff in Centralized Kitchen

It was observed that personal hygiene maintained by the employees of the sample central kitchens clean uniforms, wearing of headgears, short and clean fingernails, gloves-wearing while handling food was in practice. Central kitchens had toilet facility for staff. None of the staff suffered from cold, cough, throat infection or diarrhea etc. No unhygienic activities were observed among the food handlers.

Methods of Kitchen-Waste Disposal

The survey shows that various methods of kitchen-waste disposal used in centralized kitchen. Kitchen used garbage bins with lids for waste disposal. Garbage bins were removed from the kitchen premises at frequent intervals, emptied and cleaned. It

was also found that no garbage was found lying around in the vicinity of the sample centralized kitchen.

Modes for Transporting MDM to Schools

It was found that the NGO used Vans for transporting food from the centralized kitchen to the schools in the catchment areas by. No car or refrigerated/insulated vehicles were used.

Precautions Taken during Transporting MDM

Various precautions were observed by the centralized kitchens while transporting MDM to the schools. The survey revealed that centralized kitchen used properly covered containers during transporting food in vehicles. The food compartment of the vehicles was kept clean and dry and a person accompanied the packed food from the centralized kitchens to schools.

Estimation of MDM on Different Parameters

The appearance and texture of the food was rated as fair. The taste and smell of the food prepared in centralized kitchen was rated as also fair.

The overall acceptability of MDM, prepared and provided to the students of primary and middle schools by sample centralized kitchens, was rated as good.

Chapter IV

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 18 primary schools and 15 middle schools in the Sheohar district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM for monitoring and evaluations were suggested by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and middle schools, following conclusions about the MDM programme have been arrived at:

- Out of the 18 primary and 15 middle sample schools, it was found that MDM was cooked and supplied by NGO namely, Bal Vikash Sewa Sansthan for 6 primary and 3 sample middle schools. Rest of sample schools MDM cooked in premises of schools campus.
- During the monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in Sheohar district, it was found that Bal Vikash Sewa Shansthan (NGO) served the MDM in Sheohar-urban and some schools of piparahi- rural block from the year 2009-10.
- During the visits of schools of district Sheohar 13 (72.22 percent) sample primary schools and 10 (66.67 percent) middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was reported timely release of MDM funds from state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district. It was also observed that there were all sample schools where MDM cooked have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.

- It was found that all 33 sample schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- Due to unavailability of food grains and meals not supplied by NGO etc in 7 PS 8 MS in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of monitoring team to the sample schools.
- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cook-cum-helpers. Majority of cooks were females and of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.
- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in 83.33 percent primary and all middle schools and it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in the district.
- MDM logo was not displayed in any of the sample schools campus.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be good in 66.67 percent primary and 73.33 percent middle schools.
- Health cards were maintained in 77.78 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools. Likewise all students of sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically by ANM as well Teachers.

- The availability of potable water through difference sources was found in all sample primary and middle schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 12(66.67 percent) primary and 9(60.0 percent) middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using fire wood.
- It was found that 44.44 percent sample primary and 93.33 percent middle schools have ceasefire.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 72.22 percent primary and all 15 middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased from MME funds.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in only 66.67 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools.
- The Computers was available in only 3 (20.0 percent) middle schools only.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in majority of primary and middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen, cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in all sample schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed once or twice in 22.22 percent primary and 6.67 percent middle schools, three to four times in 33.33 percent primary and 46.66 percent middle schools, 5 times and above scenarios in 44.44 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision MDM by district and block officials on regular basis covered all schools

- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.
- It was found that MDM was also cooked and supplied by Bal Vikash Sewa Sansthan (A NGO) for total 19 schools (13 PS and 6 MS) in the district of Sheohar. Hence a total of 7161 students, (from the 4652 primary schools and 2509 students from the middle schools) were benefited with MDM cooked by centralized kitchen managed by NGO.
- The overall acceptability of MDM, prepared and provided to the students of primary and middle schools by sample centralized kitchens, was rated as good.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.1 Food grains facility not available in advance for One month

Primary Schools			
1	Sonvarsa	4	Araji Chhatauni Tola
2	Gauspur Marhalla	5	Harnahiya
3	Khajepur		
Middle Schools			
1	Aura	4	Amba Kala
2	Piprahi	5	Belhiya
3	Kushahar		
Food Grains not delivered to Lifting Agency within Proper Time			
Primary Schools			
1	Sonvarsa	4	Araji Chhatauni Tola
2	Gauspur Marhalla	5	Harnahiya
3	Khajepur		
Middle Schools			
1	Aura	4	Amba Kala
2	Piprahi	5	Belhiya
3	Kushahar		

Annexure 2.5 In Last three months, few days food not served due to Various Reasons

Primary Schools			
1	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	5	Khajepur
2	Sonvarsa	6	Araji Chhatauni Tola
3	Gauspur Marhalla	7	Harnahiya
4	Govt. Parsauni		
Middle Schools			
1	Kanya Sheohar (Ward-13)	5	Chhatauni
2	Aura	6	Kushahar
3	Piprahi	7	Amba Kala
4	Sundarpur	8	Belhiya

Annexure 2.7 Weekly Menu was not Displayed in Primary Schools at a Noticeable Place

1	Sheohar (West)
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)
3	Urdu Mesaura

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	3	Gauspur Marhalla
2	Shanaza	4	Kushahar Kasba Tola
Middle Schools			
1	Chamanpur	4	Chhatauni
2	Mushari	5	Pojhiyan
3	Sundarpur		
First aid Medical Kit not available in the School			
Primary Schools			
1	Sheohar (West)	7	Kushahar Kasba Tola
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)	8	Garhwa
3	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	9	Belwa
4	Shanaza	10	Khajepur
5	Mathurapur	11	Araji Chhatauni Tola
6	Piprahi Kala	12	Harnahiya

Middle Schools			
1	Babhan Toli	5	Chhatauni
2	Aura	6	Kushahar
3	Chamanpur	7	Amba Kala
4	Mushari	8	Belhiya

Annexure 2.13 Cease fire not available

Primary Schools			
1	Sheohar (West)	6	Garhwa
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)	7	Belwa
3	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	8	Khajepur
4	Islampur (Ward-15)	9	Araji Chhatauni Tola
5	Piprahi Kala	10	Harnahiya
Middle School			
1	Sundarpur		

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary Schools			
1	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	9	Urdu Mesaura
2	Shanaza	10	Kushahar Kasba Tola
3	Islampur (Ward-15)	11	Garhwa
4	Mathurapur	12	Belwa
5	Sonvarsa	13	Khajepur
6	Piprahi Kala	14	Araji Chhatauni Tola
7	Gauspur Marhalla	15	Harnahiya
8	Govt. Parsauni		
Middle School			
1	Rasidpur (Mushar Tola)		
Utensils/Kitchen Devices are not Sufficient			
Primary Schools			
1	Sheohar (West)	3	Buniyadiganj
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)		
Middle Schools			
1	Aura	5	Sundarpur
2	Chamanpur	6	Kushahar
3	Mushari	7	Dhankaul
4	Piprahi		

Annexure 2.15: Kitchens not Available

Primary Schools					
1	Sheohar (West)	3	Shanaza	5	Mathurapur
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)	4	Islampur (Ward-15)	6	Piprahi Kala
Middle Schools					
1	Rasidpur (Mushar Tola)	3	Aura	5	Piprahi
2	Babhan Toli	4	Mushari	6	Chhatauni
Interruption in Preparation of MDM due to non-availability of Firewood or LPG on any given day					
Middle Schools					
1	Sundarpur	3	Chhatauni		
2	Aura				

Annexure 2.16 Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in Schools

Primary Schools					
1	Sheohar (West)	3	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	5	Islampur (Ward-15)
2	Sheohar (Ward-2)	4	Shanaza		

Annexure 2.17

Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available
Primary Schools				
1	Shanaza	✓		✓
2	Sonvarsa	✓		✓
3	Govt. Parsauni	✓		✓
4	Urdu Mesaura	✓		✓
5	Kushahar Kasba Tola	✓		✓
6	Harnahiya	✓		✓
7	Sheohar (West)		✓	✓
8	Rasidpur (Ward-7)		✓	✓
9	Sheohar (Ward-2)			✓
10	Islampur (Ward-15)			✓
11	Piprahi Kala			✓
12	Gauspur Marhalla			✓
13	Buniyadiganj			✓
14	Garhwa			✓
15	Belwa			✓
16	Khajepur			✓
17	Araji Chhatauni Tola			✓
Middle Schools				
1	Rasidpur (Mushar Tola)	✓		✓
2	Babhan Toli		✓	✓
3	Kanya Sheohar (Ward-13)			✓
4	Fathapur			✓
6	Kushahar			✓
7	Dhankaul			✓
8	Amba Kala			✓
9	Belhiya			✓

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM			
Primary Schools			
1	Rasidpur (Ward-7)	8	Kushahar Kasba Tola
2	Shanaza	9	Buniyadiganj
3	Islampur (Ward-15)	10	Garhwa
4	Sonvarsa	11	Belwa
5	Gauspur Marhalla	12	Khajepur
6	Govt. Parsauni	13	Araji Chhatauni Tola
7	Urdu Mesaura	14	Harnahiya
Middle Schools			
1	Rasidpur (Mushar Tola)	7	Chhatauni
2	Babhan Toli	8	Pojhiyan
3	Kanya Sheohar (Ward-13)	9	Kushahar
4	Chamanpur	10	Dhankaul
5	Mushari	11	Amba Kala
6	Sundarpur	12	Belhiya

District-2: Saharsa

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Saharsa district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 37 schools, 22 are primary schools and 15 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Kahra	5	4	9
2	Sattar kataiya	4	2	6
3	Sonbarsa	6	4	10
4	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	7	5	12
Total		22	15	37

Table-1.2 Depicts all 37-sample schools selected from Saharsa district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as per the selection criteria, is represented in the sample.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/MS	Criteria for Selection
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	10120404504	PS	High P.T.R.
2	N.P.S. Dumrail	10120406601	PS	CWSN
3	N.P.S. Naya Bazar	10120403302	PS	CWSN
4	P.S. Gangjala	10120404901	PS	High P.T.R.
5	P.S. Sarahi	10120403501	PS	CWSN
6	Primary Maqtab Bhoraha	10120803801	PS	CWSN, Civil Work
7	P.S. Simari Harizan Colony	10120800805	PS	CWSN
8	P.S. Rani Bag	10120804505	PS	CWSN,
9	P.S. Ganj	10120804504	PS	High P.T.R.
10	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola	10120807301	PS	CWSN, Droup out
11	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi	10120803701	PS	Civil Work
12	P.S. Ganga Prasad	10120800404	PS	SC Dominated, Gender Gap
13	P.S. Sapatiyahi	10120200102	PS	Gender Gap

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
14	P.S.Bhelwa	10120202002	PS	Out of School, CWSN
15	P.S. Lalganj	10120200702	PS	Flood Effected
16	P.S.Patori	10120201702	PS	CWSN
17	N.P.S. Navtol	10120704803	PS	High P.T.R.
18	P.S. Gadery Tola	10120701206	PS	High P.T.R.
19	N.P.S. Paswan Tola	10120700105	PS	Civil Work, SC Dominated, High P.T.R.
20	P.S. Shahu Tola	10120704802	PS	High P.T.R.
21	N.P.S. Gwalpada	10120704103	PS	SC Dominated, Flood Effected
22	Kanya P.S. Bhada	10120704601	PS	SC Dominated, Out of School
23	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony	10120404002	MS	SC Dominated, Slum Area
24	M.S. Koshi Colony	10120405001	MS	SC Dominated, Gender Gap, High P.T.R.
25	M.S.Buchchan Shah	10120403601	MS	CWSN, High P.T.R.
26	M.S.Arakshi Kendra	10120403201	MS	CWSN
27	M.S. Sardiha	10120801102	MS	Computer, CWSN
28	U.M.S.Jamuniya	10120804002	MS	SC Dominated, Flood Effected
29	M.S.Gopal Balwahat	10120806102	MS	CWSN
30	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi	10120800401	MS	CWSN, Civil Work
31	M.S. Bali Teghara	10120801801	MS	Computer
32	M.S. Haqpada	10120204301	MS	CWSN
33	M.S.Barah Sher	10120201201	MS	CWSN, Computer, Out of School
34	U.M.S.Dumara	10120700102	MS	Flood Effected, CWSN
35	U.M.S.Manauri	10120704301	MS	High P.T.R.
36	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal	10120704801	MS	High P.T.R.
37	Kanya M.S. Badivan	10120705901	MS	Flood Effected,

Source: DPO Office, SSA Programme, District Saharsa, Bihar

Tools

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

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and middle schools has been examined. It was found that 77.27 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in 77.27 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in 63.64 percent primary and 60 percent middle schools (Table: 2.1). In 81.82 percent primary and 66.67 middle schools the schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month. The list of schools where food grain supply was irregular is given in **Annexure 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	17(77.27)	5(22.73)	10(66.67)	5(33.33)
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	17(77.27)	5(22.73)	10(66.67)	5(33.33)
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	No Arrangement		No Arrangement	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	14(63.64)	8(36.36)	9(60.00)	6(40.00)
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	18(81.82)	4(18.18)	10(66.67)	5(33.33)
Total No. of Schools		22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools timely received funds at State level, 95.45 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools timely received funds at District level and 100.0 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools timely received funds at Block-level, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	21(95.45)	14(93.33)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	14(93.33)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that 90.91 percent primary and 86.67 percent middle schools were receiving cooking cost regularly in advance. It was found that 2 primary school receive cooking cost delayed by 10 days and 1 middle school receive cooking cost delayed by 10 days, 1 middle schools delay by 2 month as shown in Table-2.3, it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all sample schools.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	20(90.91)	13(86.67)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	10 days	2 (100.0)
		20 days	-
		2 Months	1(50.0)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	No Any Arrangement	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	22 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		22 (100.0)	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Information Regarding Cooks

It was found that in all sample primary schools and middle schools, MDM was being cooked by the VEC/SMC appointed cook-cum-helper. In 63.64 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly female and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid via cheques and was a regular exercise in a large number of cases. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of genral cooks 8 to 14 percent in middle schools. The OBC cooks were about 39 to 50 percent in primary and middle schools. The Minority cooks were about 12 to 16 percent in primary and middle schools. The SC cooks were about 24 to 36 percent in primary and middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

Medical check-up of the cooks was done in all primary and middle schools.

Annexure 2.4 has the names of schools in which cooks were not sufficient in number as per GOI.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC/SMC	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		14(63.64)	6(40.00)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	11(18.03)	12(24.00)
		Female	50(81.97)	38(76.00)
		Total	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	22(36.07)	12(24.00)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	24(39.34)	25(50.00)
		4 .Minority	10(16.39)	6(12.00)
		5. Others(GEN)	5(8.20)	7(14.00)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		No	-	-

9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		NA	
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	61(100.0)	50(100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Regularity in Serving Meal

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

Annexure 2.5 the names of schools in which no Regularity in Serving Meals in last three months.

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal		22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2.	last three months how much days food not served (Multipale response)	Nov.	1-8	1(20.0)	1(100.0)	
			8-15	3(60.0)	-	
			15-24	1(20.0)	-	
			Total	5(22.73)	1(6.67)	
		Dec.	1-8	3(75.0)	1(50.0)	
			8-15	-	-	
			15-24	1(25.0)	1(50.0)	
			Total	4(18.18)	2(13.33)	
		Jan.	1-8	-	1(50.0)	
			8-15	4(66.67)	-	
			15-24	2(33.33)	1(50.0)	
			Total	6(27.27)	2(13.33)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (Multipale response)					
	Nov.	Food grains not available	3(60.00)		1(100.0)	
		Lack of cooking cost	1(20.00)		-	

		Lack of Pots	2(40.00)	-
	Dec	Food grains not available	2(50.00)	1(50.00)
		Lack of cooking cost	1(25.00)	1(50.00)
		Lack of Pots	2(50.00)	-
	Jan	Food grains not available	2(33.33)	1(50.00)
		Lack of cooking cost	2(33.33)	1(50.00)
		Lack of Pots	2(33.33)	-
		Lack of Feul	1(16.67)	-
	Total No. of Schools		22(100.00)	15(100.00)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Quality and Quantity of Menu:

The quality of MDM was good in 18.18 percent primary and 33.33 middle schools of the district and quality of MDM was normal 81.82 percent primary and 66.67 middle schools of the district. Most of these sample schools are serving MDM in sufficient quantity to each student. It was found that all sample primary and middle schools were providing prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. 22 primary schools and 15 middle schools were checked. In all sample primary and middle schools students receive sufficient quantity of meals. (Table-2.6)

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	4(18.18)	5(33.33)
		Normal	18(81.82)	10(66.67)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	22(100.0)	13(86.67)
		Normal	-	2(13.33)
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
5.	Iron Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that 59.09 percent s primary and all sample middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample primary and all middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients from which they get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	13(59.09)	15(100.0)
		No	9(40.91)	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	10(76.92)	14(93.33)
		No	3(23.08)	1(6.67)
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009:

It has been found that all sample primary and middle schools received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in all sample primary and all middle schools. In the last month 52602 students of the sample primary schools and 30539 students of the sample middle schools have taken lunch. It was found that all sample primary and middle schools where the MDM logo was not displayed on the school building as revealed by Table-2.8. Schools where the MDM logo was not displayed on the school building are listed in **Annexure 2.8**.

Table 2.8: Display of information at the School level at prominent place

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		52602	30539
4	Daily Menu		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 5161 students were enrolled in 22 sample primary and 4620 were enrolled in 15 sampled middle schools of Saharsa district. On the day of visit 53.13 percent children of primary schools and 41.02 percent children of middle schools were present in the school. In both types of schools almost children were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	5161 (100.0)	4620 (100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2742 (53.13)	1895 (41.02)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2466 (89.93)	1854 (97.84)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2403 (87.63)	1716 (90.55)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Discrimination in Cooking

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and 86.67 percent middle schools of Saharsa district. It has been observed that all sample primary and middle schools observe no gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement as Table-2.10 shows.

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

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	22(100.0)	-	13(86.67)	2(13.33)
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Health Cards and Health Checkup

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that in 18.18 percent primary schools health card was maintained. One time health checkup in a year was done in 100.0 percent primary schools in which health card found. Table 2.11 shows that all student of 72.73 percent primary schools and 80.0 percent middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines were by teacher in all sample primary and middle schools. All primary schools maintain height and weight records of their children where health cards were found. 45.45 percent primary school and 73.33 percent middle school maintain first aid medical kit in the school. 50.0 percent primary schools have facility of dental and eye checkup maintain where health cards was found. The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards were not maintained, height and weight records were not maintained, first-aid kit was not available and dental and eye check-up was not done are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Checkup

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		4(18.18)	18(81.82)	-	15(100.0)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	4(100.0)		-		
		Two time	-		-		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	16(72.73)	6(27.27)	12(80.00)	3(20.00)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-		-	
			2. Health Dept.	-		-	
			3. Teacher	16 (100.0)		12(100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	16(100.0)		12(100.0)	
			2 time	-		-	
			3 time	-		-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		4(100.0)	-	-	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	4(100.0)	-	-	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	-	-	-	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		10(45.45)	12(54.55)	11(73.33)	4(26.67)	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		2(50.00)	2(50.00)	-	-	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	2(100.00)	-	-	
Total No. of school			22(100.0)		15(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that in 86.36 percent primary and all sample middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Saharsa district. In 10.53 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools water was available through India Marka Hand Pump and 89.47 percent primary schools through local hand pump. 89.47 sample primary water supplies were done by SSA. 10.53

percent sample primary and 100.0 percent middle schools water supply was done by PHED (Public Health Engineering Department).

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation		19 (86.36)	3 (13.64)	15 (100.00)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-		-	
		India Marka Hand pump	2(10.53)		15(100.00)	
		Local Hand pump	17(89.47)		-	
		Jet Pump	-		-	
3.	Which scheme	SSA Scheme	17(89.47)		-	
		PHED	2(10.53)		15(100.00)	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Ceasefire Available in School

According to information it was found that 40.91 percent sample primary and 80.0 percent middle schools have ceasefire, as shown in Table 2.13.

Annexure 2.13 has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Ceasefire Available in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	9(40.91)	13(59.09)	12(80.00)	3(20.00)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	ABC and Millomax			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Kitchen Devices

The general information of kitchen devices available in the schools shows that cooking utensils were available in 95.45 percent sample primary and all middle schools of Saharsa district. It was found that 61.91 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools had sufficient cooking utensils and rest school have insufficient cooking utensils. 42.86 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools were funded for kitchen devices

through kitchen device fund, 57.14 percent of primary and 53.33 percent schools are funded through MME. It was found that 9.09 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools had eating plates. Eating plates are funded in all sample primary and middle schools through MME where eating plates found. Schools where eating plates etc. were not available and utensils/kitchen devices were not sufficient are listed in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		21 (95.45)	1 (4.55)	15 (100.0)	-
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	13 (61.91)		12 (80.00)	
		Partial	8 (38.09)		3 (20.00)	
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	9 (42.86)		7 (46.67)	
		MME	12 (57.14)		8 (53.33)	
		Other(MDM)	-		-	
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		2 (9.09)		10(66.67)	
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		2(100.0)		2(20.00)	
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	2 (100.0)		10 (100.0)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other MDM Scheme	-		-	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Saharsa district was analyzed. It was found that 59.09 percent sample primary and 86.67 percent middle schools had a kitchen. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 46.15 percent primary and 46.15 percent middle schools while only kitchen was available in 53.85 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools and all of them were used.

In 33.33 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM scheme, 42.86 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed under MDM as shown in Table-2.15. In 66.67 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed through SSA scheme. 100.0 percent primary and 57.14 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed through SSA scheme. 7 primary schools and 2 middle schools prepared MDM in additional room. 2 primary school prepared food at the venu of villegers. In 72.73 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In 95.15 percent primary and all middle schools food is prepared firewood.

Annexure 2.15 contains the names of schools where kitchen is not available or there was interruption is preparation of MDM due to non-availability of firewood or LPG on any given day.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
	Kitchens are available		13(59.09)	13(86.67)
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	6(46.15)	6(46.15)
		Kitchen	7(53.85)	7(53.85)
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	6(100.0)	6(100.0)
		Kitchen	7(100.0)	7(100.0)
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	2(33.33)
			Kitchen	-
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	4(66.67)
			Kitchen	7(100.0)
(c)	<i>Constructed but not in use</i>		-	-
(d)	<i>Under construction</i>		-	-
(e)	<i>Sanctioned, but not started</i>		-	-
(f)	<i>Not sanctioned</i>		9(40.91)	2(13.33)
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	7(77.78)	2(100.0)
		At the venu of villegers	2(22.22)	-
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	6(27.27)	6(40.00)
		Kitchen	-	-
		Additional Room	15(68.18)	9(60.00)
		community hall	1(100.00)	-

4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	6(27.27)	6(40.00)
		Kitchen	7(31.82)	7(46.67)
		Additional Room	7(31.82)	2(13.33)
		At the venu of villegers	2(9.09)	-
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		16(72.73)	9(60.00)
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	21(95.15)	15(100.0)
		Coal	-	-
		LPG	-	-
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		1(4.76)	-
	Total No. of School		22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Cover Drum

It was found that 90.91 percent primary and all sample middle schools have covered drums for the food grains. In all sample primary and middle schools of these covered drums available through MME scheme in Saharsa district. **Annexure-2.16** shows that Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in School

Table 2.16: Availability of Cover Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school		20 (90.91)	2 (9.09)	15 (100.0)	-
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-		-	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	20 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	
Total No. of Schools			22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that 54.55 percent primary and 86.67 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these, 66.67 percent primary and 92.31 percent middle school use toilets properly. 36.36 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools have common toilets. All primary and middle schools used its properly. **Annexure 2.17** contains the names of the sample primary and middle schools which do not have separate toilets for boys and girls and common toilets, etc.

Table 2.17: Availability of Toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	12(54.55)	10(45.45)	13(86.67)	2(13.33)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	8(66.67)	4(33.33)	12(92.31)	1(7.67)
3	Is there available common toilet	8(36.36)	14(63.64)	4(26.67)	11(73.33)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	8(100.0)	-	4(100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

IT Infrastructure (computer) in school

As Table 2.18 indicates only 20.0 percent middle schools have IT infrastructure in school while others lack it. However, none of middle schools had an internet connection and therefore none of them could be used for any IT based services like E-Learning etc. None of the primary schools had any IT infrastructure.

Table 2.18: IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	-	3 (20.00)	12 (80.00)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		5(100.0)	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-		3(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows environment was good in 22.73 percent of primary and 60.0 percent in middle schools. Safety was good in 9.09 percent in primary and 46.67 percent in middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 9.09 percent primary and 13.33 percent in middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 63.64 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 36.36 percent in primary and 33.33 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was satisfactory in 72.73 percent in primary and 60.0 percent middle schools. Environment was unsatisfactory in 13.64 percent primary schools. Safety level was

unsatisfactory in 54.55 percent in primary and 20.0 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 18.18 percent in primary and 26.67 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	5(22.73)	14(63.64)	3(13.64)	9(60.00)	6(40.00)	-
2	Safety	2(9.09)	8(36.36)	12(54.55)	7(46.67)	5(33.33)	3(20.00)
3	Hygiene	2(9.09)	16(72.73)	4(18.18)	2(13.33)	9(60.00)	4(26.67)
4	Total No. of School	22(100.0)			15(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

In 68.18 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Children were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all sample primary and middle schools. In all sample primary and 93.33 percent middle schools children were taught about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in 81.82 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools as shown in Table-2.20.

Schools where students did not wash their hands before and after eating and where MDM was not served in an orderly manner are listed in **Annexure 2.20**.

Table 2.20: Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	15(68.18)	7(31.82)	15(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	22(100.0)	-	14(93.33)	1(6.67)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	18(81.82)	3(18.18)	14(93.33)	1(6.67)
5	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		15(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Tasting Meals before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers were all sample primary and middle schools. It was tasted seldom by SMC in all sample primary schools and middle schools. It was tasted seldom by parents in all primary schools and middle schools.

Table 2.21: Tasting Meals before Serving to Students

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)
Total No. of School		22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Community Participation and Awareness

Parents from 9.09 percent primary and 13.33 percent middle schools supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it good. SMC/VSS supervised it in 13.64 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools were good. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found good in 13.33 percent middle school.

Parents from 72.73 percent primary and around 80.0 percent middle schools supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it satisfactory. SMC/VSS supervised it in 72.72 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools were satisfactory. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 63.64 percent primary and 86.67 percent middle school.

In 9.09 percent parents of primary and 13.33 percent of middle schools monitoring of MDM was found good. In case of SMC/VSS it was 13.64 percent in primary and 26.67 percent in middle schools were good. Monitoring by Panchayat/urban bodies was found good in 13.33 percent middle school.

In 72.73 percent parents of primary and 80.0 percent of middle schools monitoring of MDM was found satisfactory. In case of SMC/VSS it was 72.72 percent in primary and

66.67 percent in middle schools were satisfactory. Monitoring by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 68.18 percent primary and 86.67 percent middle school.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSS	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	VSS	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	2 (9.09)	3 (13.64)	-	2 (13.33)	4 (26.67)	2 (13.33)
2	Satisfactory	16 (72.73)	16 (72.72)	14 (63.64)	12 (80.00)	10 (66.67)	13 (86.67)
3	None	4 (18.18)	3 (13.64)	8 (36.36)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.7)	-
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	2 (9.09)	3 (13.64)	-	2 (13.33)	4 (26.67)	2 (13.33)
2	Satisfactory	16 (72.73)	16 (72.72)	15 (68.18)	12 (80.00)	10 (66.67)	13 (86.67)
3	None	4 (18.18)	3 (13.64)	7 (31.82)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	-
4	Total No. of school	22 (100.0)			15 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in 72.73 percent primary and 53.33 percent in middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that all sample primary and middle schools have social audit mechanism in the school. The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	16 (72.73)	6 (27.27)	8 (53.33)	7 (46.67)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	22 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

VSS Meetings

As Table 2.24 explains SMC/VSS meeting monitoring time was once or twice in 9.09 percent primary and 6.67 percent middle schools, three or four times was in 27.27 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools, 5 times and above in 63.64 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools. MDM related discussion was for once or twice in 40.91 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools, three to four times was in 45.45 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 13.64 percent primary and 6.66 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: SMC/VEC meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting till monitoring time	2 (9.09)	6 (27.27)	14 (63.64)	22 (100.0)	1 (6.67)	4 (26.67)	10 (66.67)	15 (100.0)
2.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting to MDM related discussion	9 (40.91)	10 (45.45)	3 (13.64)	22 (100.0)	7 (46.67)	7 (46.67)	1 (6.66)	15 (100.0)
	Total No. of school	22 (100.0)				15 (100.0)			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection & Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 95.45 percent primary schools and 100.0 percent middle schools of the district. Inspection register was available at school level in 68.18 percent primary schools and 80.0 percent middle schools. It has been found that 95.45 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools have received fund under MME component.

The list of schools where inspection register was not available and fund not received under MME is given in **Annexure 2.25**

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	15(68.18)	7(31.82)	12 (80.0)	3(20.0)
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	21(95.45)	1(4.55)	15(100.0)	-
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	21(95.45)	1(4.55)	15(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Regular inspection of the MDM food was be done in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, MDM BRP, CRC Coordinator, DPO, District MDM Officer and VEC. As Table 2.26 shows all sample primary schools and middle schools maximum inspection and supervision were done by CRC Coordinator in Saharsa district. There was no state level inspecting authorities. Maximum inspections were made by Block level authorities in primary and middle school. Mostly this inspection was made monthly in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for menu based food and told Good Quality of MDM should be provided in all sample primary schools and middle schools.

Table 2.26: Inspections and Supervision of MDM

(Multiple Responses)

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	MS	
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food	22(100.0)	15(100.0)	
2	Inspection by	DPO	12 (16.0)	9(16.07)
		District MDM Officer	8 (10.66)	5(8.92)
		MDM BRP	10(13.33)	10(17.85)
		BEO	17(22.66)	11(19.64)
		CRC Coordinator	21(28.0)	15(26.78)
		VSS	7(9.33)	6(10.71)
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	20(26.66)	14 (25.0)
		Tehsil	-	-
		Block	27(36.0)	21(37.5)
		CRC	21 (28.0)	15 (26.78)
		Village	7(9.33)	6 (10.71)

4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	7(9.33)	6 (10.71)
		Fortnightly	21 (28.0)	15 (26.78)
		Monthly	27(36.0)	21(37.5)
	Often	20(26.66)	14 (25.0)	
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) About the Menu & Cleanliness /hygiene of students	2(9.09)	1(6.67)
		2) Good Quality of MDM	6(27.27)	4(26.67)
		3)Ensure the sanitation & hygiene during cooked the meal	3(13.63)	2(13.33)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in almost all sample primary and all middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		Attendance of student	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
Total No. of Schools			22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Social Harmony

In all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that all sample primary schools middle schools have not other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all sample primary and middle schools have grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and all sample primary and middle schools have the district/block and school have not toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators opined that monitoring and evaluation of MDM team should be regular in 54.55 percent primary schools and 66.67 percent middle schools. Use of wheat should be increased in 27.27 percent primary schools and 26.67 percent middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in majority primary and middle schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 22.73 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools in Saharsa districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

Table 2.30: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	12(54.55)	10 (66.67)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	16(72.73)	12(80.00)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	6(27.27)	4(26.67)
4	Use of Green VegeTable must be used in MDM	5(22.73)	6 (40.0)
Total No. of Schools		22 (100.0)	15(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 22 primary schools and 15 middle schools in the Saharsa district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- 17(77.27 percent) sample primary schools and 10(66.67 percent) middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was 20(100.0 percent) sample primary schools and 15(100.0 percent) middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from state, 21(95.45 percent) sample primary schools and 14(93.33 percent) middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from district and 22(100.0 percent) sample primary schools and 14(93.33 percent) middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from the block.
- There were 20(90.91 percent) primary schools and 13(86.67 percent) middle schools reported to have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- Due to unavailability of food grains etc in 7 PS 2 MS in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- It was found that all sample primary schools and all middle schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.

- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.
- MDM was cooked by VEC/SMC appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the banks.
- Discrimination was not found in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in all primary schools and percent middle schools and all schools followed the menu.
- MDM logo was not displayed on any sample primary schools and middle schools buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Normal' in 18(81.82 percent) primary and 10(66.67 percent) middle schools.
- Health card of students were maintained in 4(18.18 percent) primary schools. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through Local hand pumps was found in almost all primary and India Marka hand pumps was found all middle schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 13(59.09 percent) primary and 13(86.67 percent) middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using maximum fire wood.
- The kitchen utensils were available in 21(95.45 percent) primary and all sample middle schools.

- The availability of covered drums was found in 20(90.91 percent) primary and 15(100.0 percent) middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 12(54.55 percent) primary and 13(86.67 percent) middle schools.
- The IT infrastructure was available in only 3(20.0 percent) middle schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in almost all primary schools and good in almost all middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in almost all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in almost all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The number of VEC meetings relating to MDM was frequent.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on often basis covered in 21(95.45) primary and 15(100.0 percent) middle schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active and maximum schools having no toll free number.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all 22(100 percent) primary and 15(100 percent) middle schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were not found to be positive.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.1

Schools in which Food Grains Facility not available within One Month			
Primary School			
1	Primary Maqtab Boraha	4	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi
2	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	5	P.S. Ganga Prasad
3	P.S. Rani Bag		
Middle School			
1	M.S. Koshi Colony	4	M.S. Bali Teghara
2	M.S.Gopal Balwahat	5	M.S.Barah Sher
3	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi		
Food Grains not delivered to Lifting Agency within Proper Time			
Primary School			
1	Primary Maqtab Boraha	4	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi
2	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	5	P.S. Ganga Prasad
3	P.S. Rani Bag		
Middle School			
1	M.S. Koshi Colony	4	M.S. Bali Teghara
2	M.S.Gopal Balwahat	5	M.S.Barah Sher
3	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi		

Annexure 2.4

Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI			
Primary School			
1	N.P.S. Naya Bazar	5	P.S. Sapatiyahi
2	P.S. Sarahi	6	P.S. Lalganj
3	P.S. Rani Bag	7	N.P.S. Navtol
4	P.S. Ganga Prasad	8	P.S. Shahu Tola
Middle School			
1	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony	6	M.S.Barah Sher
2	M.S.Buchchan Shah	7	U.M.S.Dumara
3	M.S.Arakshi Kendra	8	U.M.S.Manauri
4	M.S. Sardiha	9	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal
5	M.S. Haqpada		

Annexure 2.5

In Last three months, few days food not served due to Various Reasons			
Primary School			
1.	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	5.	P.S. Sapatiyahi
2.	P.S. Rani Bag	6	P.S.Bhelwa
3.	P.S.Ganj	7	P.S. Gadery Tola
4.	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi		
Middle School			
1.	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi	2.	U.M.S.Dumara

Annexure 2.8

MDM Logo not Displayed on School Building			
Primary School			
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	12	P.S. Ganga Prasad
2	N.P.S. Dumrail	13	P.S. Sapatiyahi

3	N.P.S. Naya Bazar	14	P.S.Bhelwa
4	P.S. Gangjala	15	P.S. Lalganj
5	P.S. Sarahi	16	P.S.Patori
6	Primary Maqtab Bhoraha	17	N.P.S. Navtol
7	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	18	P.S. Gadery Tola
8	P.S. Rani Bag	19	N.P.S. Paswan Tola
9	P.S.Ganj	20	P.S. Shahu Tola
10	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola	21	N.P.S. Gwalpada
11	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi	22	Kanya P.S. Bhada
Middle School			
1	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony	9	M.S. Bali Teghara
2	M.S. Koshi Colony	10	M.S. Haqpada
3	M.S.Buchchan Shah	11	M.S.Barah Sher
4	M.S.Arakshi Kendra	12	U.M.S.Dumara
5	M.S. Sardiha	13	U.M.S.Manauri
6	U.M.S.Jamuniya	14	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal
7	M.S.Gopal Balwahat	15	Kanya M.S. Badivan
8	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi		

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in School			
Primary School		Middle School	
1.	N.P.S. Radhanagar	1	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony
2.	P.S. Gangjala	2	M.S. Koshi Colony
3	Primary Maqtab Bhoraha	3	M.S.Buchchan Shah
4	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	4	M.S.Arakshi Kendra
5	P.S. Rani Bag	5	M.S. Sardiha
6	P.S.Ganj	6	U.M.S.Jamuniya
7	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola	7	M.S.Gopal Balwahat
8	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi	8	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi
9	P.S. Ganga Prasad	9	M.S. Bali Teghara
10	P.S. Sapatiyahi	10	M.S. Haqpada
11	P.S.Bhelwa	11	M.S.Barah Sher
12	P.S. Lalganj	12	U.M.S.Dumara
13	P.S.Patori	13	U.M.S.Manauri
14	N.P.S. Navtol	14	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal
15	P.S. Gadery Tola	15	Kanya M.S. Badivan
16	N.P.S. Paswan Tola		
17	P.S. Shahu Tola		
18	Kanya P.S. Bhada		
First aid Medical Kit not available in the School			
Primary School			
1.	N.P.S. Radhanagar	7	P.S. Ganga Prasad
2.	N.P.S. Dumrail	8	P.S. Sapatiyahi
3.	Primary Maqtab Bhoraha	9	N.P.S. Navtol
4.	P.S. Rani Bag	10	P.S. Gadery Tola
5.	P.S.Ganj	11	N.P.S. Gwalpada
6.	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola	12	Kanya P.S. Bhada
Middle School			
1.	M.S.Gopal Balwahat	3	M.S.Barah Sher
2	M.S. Bali Teghara	4	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal

No Dental and Eye Check-up	
Primary School	
1.	N.P.S. Dumrail
2.	N.P.S. Gwalpada

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary School			
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	8	P.S.Ganj
2	N.P.S. Dumrail	9	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola
3	N.P.S. Naya Bazar	10	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi
4	P.S. Gangjala	11	N.P.S. Navtol
5	P.S. Sarahi	12	P.S. Gadery Tola
6	P.S. Sapatiyahi	13	N.P.S. Gwalpada
7	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony		
Middle School			
1	M.S. Koshi Colony	3	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal
2	M.S. Haqpada		

Annexure 2.14

Cooking Utensils are not available			
1	P.S.Bhelwa		
Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary School			
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	11	P.S. Sapatiyahi
2	N.P.S. Dumrail	12	P.S.Bhelwa
3	N.P.S. Naya Bazar	13	P.S. Lalganj
4	P.S. Gangjala	14	P.S.Patori
5	P.S. Sarahi	15	N.P.S. Navtol
6	Primary Maqtab Bhoraha	16	P.S. Gadery Tola
7	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	17	N.P.S. Paswan Tola
8	P.S. Rani Bag	18	P.S. Shahu Tola
9	P.S.Ganj	19	N.P.S. Gwalpada
10	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi	20	Kanya P.S. Bhada
Middle School			
1	M.S.Arakshi Kendra	4	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal
2	U.M.S.Dumara	5	Kanya M.S. Badivan
3	U.M.S.Manauri		

Annexure 2.15

Sr .no	Name of Schools	Kitchen Not Available	Additional Room	At the Venue of Villagers
Primary School				
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	✓	✓	
2	N.P.S. Dumrail	✓	✓	
3	P.S. Gangjala	✓	✓	
4	P.S. Sarahi	✓	✓	
5	P.S. Rani Bag	✓	✓	
6	P.S. Sapatiyahi	✓	✓	
7	N.P.S. Gwalpada	✓		✓
8	P.S. Lalganj	✓	✓	
9	N.P.S. Navtol	✓		✓

Middle School				
1	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony	✓	✓	
2	M.S. Koshi Colony	✓	✓	

Annexure 2.16

Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in School	
Primary Schools	
1.	P.S. Sapatiyahi
2.	P.S. Bhelwa

Annexure 2.17: Non-availability of Toilets

Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available	No Proper Maintained
Primary School					
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	✓		✓	
2	N.P.S. Dumrail	✓		✓	
3	N.P.S. Naya Bazar	✓		✓	
4	P.S. Simari Harizan Colony	✓			
5	P.S. Rani Bag	✓			
6	P.S. Ganj	✓			
7	P.S. Lalganj	✓			
8	N.P.S. Navtol	✓		✓	
9	P.S. Shahu Tola	✓			
10	N.P.S. Gwalpada	✓		✓	
11	P.S. Gangjala			✓	
12	Primary Maqtab Boraha			✓	
13	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola		✓	✓	
14	Urdu Primary Maqtab Usrahi		✓	✓	
15	P.S. Sapatiyahi			✓	
16	P.S. Bhelwa		✓	✓	
17	P.S. Gadery Tola			✓	
18	N.P.S. Paswan Tola		✓	✓	
19	Kanya P.S. Bhada			✓	
Middle School					
1	M.S. Buchchan Shah	✓		✓	
2	U.M.S. Dumara	✓			
3	M.S. Koshi Colony		✓	✓	
4	U.M.S. Jamuniya			✓	
5	M.S. Gopal Balwahat			✓	
6	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi			✓	
7	M.S. Bali Teghara			✓	
8	M.S. Haqpada			✓	
9	M.S. Barah Sher			✓	
10	U.M.S. Manauri			✓	
11	Adarsh M.S. Shahpur Aanchal			✓	
12	Kanya M.S. Badivan			✓	

Annexure 2.20

Children does not encouraged to wash hand before and after eating			
Sl. No.	Primary Schools		
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar	5	N.P.S. Paswan Tola
2	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	6	P.S. Shahu Tola
3	P.S. Rani Bag	7	Kanya P.S. Bhada
4	P.S.Ganj		

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM			
Sl. No.	Primary School		
1.	N.P.S. Radhanagar	4.	P.S. Ganga Prasad
2.	Primary Maqtab Bhoraha	5.	N.P.S. Gwalpada
3.	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola	6.	Kanya P.S. Bhada
Middle School			
1.	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony	5.	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi
2.	M.S. Koshi Colony	6.	M.S. Bali Teghara
3.	M.S.Buchchan Shah	7.	M.S.Barah Sher
4.	M.S.Gopal Balwahat		

Annexure 2.25

Sl. No.	Name of Schools	No any Inspection Register available at school level.	School has not received any funds under MME Component?
Primary School			
1	N.P.S. Radhanagar		✓
2	P.S.Simari Harizan Colony	✓	
3	P.S. Rani Bag	✓	
4	P.S.Ganj	✓	
5	N.P.S. Badiya Harizan Tola	✓	
6	P.S. Shahu Tola	✓	
7	Kanya P.S. Bhada	✓	
8	P.S. Ganga Prasad	✓	
Middle School			
1	Govt. M.S. D.B. Colony	✓	
2	M.S.Buchchan Shah	✓	
3	Urdu Kanya M.S. Panch Bighi	✓	

District: 3. Khagaria

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Khagaria district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 34 schools, 18 are primary and 16 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Khagaria(Urban)	5	3	8
2	Alouli	5	4	9
3	Mansi	4	4	8
4	Choutham	4	5	9
	Total	18	16	34

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Khagaria, Bihar

Table-1.2 Depicts all 34-sample schools selected from Khagaria district. Keeping in view, that each type of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/MS	Criteria for Selection
1	Dalan Haripur	10210600503	PS	Gender Gap and Civil Work.
2	Rahul Nagar Chater	10210603409	PS	Flood Area
3	Bahadurpur	10210601901	PS	Flood Area
4	Bairba Mushri	10210600508	PS	SC, Civil Work, Gender Gap and Urban Deplived
5	Meghouna	10210603705	PS	P.T.R.
6	Sohrawa	10210400601	PS	P.T.R.
7	Tafir Gadhiya	10210401903	PS	CWSN, S.C. and P.T.R.
8	Buchha	10210400102	PS	Flood Area, Urban Deplived S.C and Civil Work
9	Lagma	10210402701	PS	Flood Area
10	Shaher Kundi	10210300703	PS	Flood Area
11	Balha Bazar	10210300703	PS	Flood Area
12	Urmila Nagar	10210300608	PS	Flood Area and S.C.

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/MS	Criteria for Selection
13	Dharmchak	10210300411	PS	CWSN and P.T.R
14	Dantola	10210104204	PS	CWSN
15	Durgasthan Babugang	10210014301	PS	S.C
16	Railway No-2	10210104202	PS	CWSN
17	Mil Road	10210100401	PS	Slum Area
18	Sanhouli	10210100502	PS	S.C
19	Tofir Gadhiya	10210401902	MS	Civil Work and CWSN
20	Thuddi	10210400901	MS	P.T.R.
21	Bhutouli Malpa	10210402801	MS	Computer
22	Paharchak	10210402101	MS	Flood Area and P.T.R
23	Pipra	10210402201	MS	Flood Area and CWSN
24	Sonversha Ghat	10210400801	MS	Flood Area
25	Kamathan	10210602604	MS	CWSN
26	Dighni	10210603601	MS	S.C
27	Haripur	10210600501	MS	P.T.R.
28	Hajipur Utter	10210104901	MS	Civil Work
29	Baluahi	10210105103	MS	Computer
30	Hajipur Awas Board	10210105106	MS	Gender Gap CWSN and Civil Work
31	Amni	10210300501	MS	Computer
32	Matihani	10210300202	MS	Flood Area
33	Saidpur	10210300601	MS	Flood Area and Civil Work
34	Balha Saidpur	10210300701	MS	P.T.R.

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Khagaria, Bihar

Tools

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools.

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains:

Table 2.1 shows that all sample primary and middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in all sample primary and middle schools. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all sample primary and middle schools (Table: 2.1). In all sample schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance grains of the previous month.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	-		-	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		18 (100.0)		16 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Timely Release of Funds:

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly by state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S. No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
Total No. of schools		18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Cost of Cooking Received

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

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S. No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	10 days	-
		20 days	-
		2 Months	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	18(100.0)
Total No. of schools		18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Information Regarding Cooks

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being served by the appointed cook-cum-helper, 50 in primary and 68 in middle schools. In all sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly female and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of

the cooks was paid through the cheques. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of general cooks appointed only 2.94 percent in middle schools. The OBC cooks were found about 64 percent in primary and 75 percent in middle schools. The SC cooks were about 36 percent in primary and 22.06 percent in middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cook-cum-helpers is available in all sample primary and middle schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all sample primary and middle schools imparts training to the working cook-cum-helpers. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in all sample primary and middle schools.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC/SMC	18 (100.0)	16 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		18 (100.0)	16 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	4(8.00)	3(4.41)
		Female	46(92.00)	65(95.59)
		Total	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By Cheque	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	18(36.00)	15(22.06)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	32(64.00)	51(75.00)
		4 .Minority	-	-
		5. Others(GEN)	-	2(2.94)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-

12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.			
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	50(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in 44.44 percent primary and 93.75 percent middle schools hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents as well as MDM registers was also verified. It is reflected from the Table 2.5 that during the last three months (Nov., Dec. 14 and January 2015) how much day's food not served to the students.

The list of sample primary and middle schools where MDM was not served during last three months is given in **Annexure 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal		8(44.44)	10(55.56)	15(93.75)	1(6.25)
2.	last three months how much days food not served (Multiple response)	Nov.	1-8	2(100.00)	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-
			15-24	-	-	-
			Total	2(11.11)		
		Dec	1-8	8(80.00)	-	-
			8-15	2(20.00)	1(100.0)	
			15-24	-	-	-
			Total	10(55.56)	1(6.25)	
		Jan.	1-8	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-
			15-24	-	-	-
			Total			
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (Multiple response)					
	Nov.	No proper amount avail in School	2(100.0)		-	
	Dec.	Food grains not available	10(100.0)		-	
	Jan.	Training for cook	-		1(100.0)	
	Total No. of Schools		18(100.0)		16(100.0)	

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

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in all sample primary and middle schools the quality of meal was good. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all selected primary and middle schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	MS	
1.	Quality of meal	Good	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)	18(100.0)	16(100.0)	
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)	18(100.0)	16(100.0)	
5.	Iron Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)	18(100.0)	16(100.0)	
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)	18(100.0)	16(100.0)	
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons	-	-	
Total No. of Schools		18(100.0)	16(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all sample primary and all middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample primary and all middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place`	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		No	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all sample primary and middle schools received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in all sample schools. In the last month 23818 students of the sampled primary schools and 31956 students of middle schools have taken MDM. Display of MDM Logo was found in all sample primary and middle schools (Table-2.8).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		18(100.0)	16(100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		23818	31956
4	Daily Menu		18(100.0)	16(100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 4296 students were enrolled in 18 sample primary and 5022 were enrolled in 16 sample middles schools of Khagaria district. On the day of visit

67.78 percent student of primary and 53.15 percent student of middle schools were present in the school. It is also found that all students were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visits in middle schools. But in middle level only 99.44 percent students were availing MDM actually on the day of visits comparison with number of students in MDM register of school on the day of visit.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4296(100.0)	5022(100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2912(67.78)	2669(53.15)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2912(100.0)	2669(100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2912(100.0)	2654(99.44)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Discrimination in Cooking

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and middle schools of Khagaria district. It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

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

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)
Total No. of schools		18(100.0)		16(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Health Cards and Health Check

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 88.89 percent primary and 81.25 percent schools. The frequency of health check-up was once a year in 62.50 percent primary and 92.31 percent middle schools; the rate was twice a year in the remaining 37.50 percent primary and 7.69 percent middle schools. As the Table 2.11 shows, all student of 88.89 percent primary and 93.75 percent middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines in all sample primary and middle schools by teacher. In 56.25 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools the medicine was administered once. In the remaining 43.75 percent primary and 20.0 percent middle schools it was administered twice. 16 primary and 13 middle schools maintain height and weight records of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found. 50.0 percent primary school and 75.0 percent middle school maintain first aid medical kit in the school. Out of 18 PS and 16 MS, 16 primary and 13 middle schools done dental and eye checkup of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards and first-aid kit not available are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Check

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		16(88.89)	2(11.11)	13(81.25)	3(18.75)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	10(62.50)		12(92.31)		
		Two time	6(37.50)		1(7.69)		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	16(88.89)	2(11.11)	15(93.75)	1(6.25)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-		-	
			2. Health Dept.	-		-	
			3. Teacher	16(100.0)		15(100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	9(56.25)		12(80.0)	
			2 time	7(43.75)		3(20.0)	
			3 time	-		-	

5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.	16(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.	-	16(100.0)	-	13(100.0)
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.	9(50.00)	9(50.00)	12(75.00)	4(25.00)
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.	16(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.	-	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)
Total No. of school		18(100.0)		16(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that 88.89 percent primary and all sample middle schools have potable water in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Khagaria district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water In 6.25 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools water was available through tap water and in 93.75 percent primary and 75.0 percent middle schools water was available through local hand pump. Among all the funding agencies maximum water supply was done by SSA scheme in both categories of schools.

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation		16 (88.89)	2 (11.11)	16 (100.0)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	1(6.25)		1(25.00)	
		Local Hand pump	15(93.75)		15(75.00)	
3.	Which scheme	SSA Scheme	15(93.75)		15(75.0)	
		MLA Fund	1(6.25)		1(25.0)	
Total No. of School			18(100.0)		16(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Ceasefire Available in School

According to information it was found that 27.78 percent sample primary and 37.5 percent middle schools have ceasefire, as shown in Table 2.13. **Annexure 2.13** has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Ceasefire Available in School

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	5(27.78)	13(72.22)	6(37.50)	10(62.50)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	Cross fire, Syndex fire.			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Kitchen Devices:

Table 2.14 shows the availability of kitchen utensils in schools. The data shows that the cooking utensils in all sample primary and middle schools had available. All the cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices in the primary and middle schools were funded through kitchen devices funds. Only 83.33 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools had available eating plates for students through the MME funds and MDM Scheme.

The list of schools where utensils/kitchen devices were not sufficient is given in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		15(83.33)	16(100.0)
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		15(100.0)	16(100.0)
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	3(20.00)	4(25.00)
		Other MDM Scheme	12(80.00)	12(75.0)
Total No. of School			18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Infrastructure of Kitchen:

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Khagaria district was analyzed. It was found that 88.89 percent primary and 93.75 percent middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 6.25 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools while only kitchen was available in 93.57 percent primary and 73.33 percent middle schools and all of them were used. Two primary and one middle school were not sanctioned kitchen.

In all sample primary and 75.0 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM scheme while 73.33 percent primary and 36.36 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed under MDM scheme as shown in Table-2.15. In 25.0 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed through SSA scheme while 26.67 percent primary and 63.64 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed through SSA scheme. Two primary schools and one middle school prepared MDM in additional room. One primary schools prepared MDM in open field. In all sample primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all sample primary and all middle schools food is prepared firewood.

Annexure 2.15 contains the names of schools where kitchen is not available.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
	Kitchens are available		16(88.89)	15(93.75)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	1(6.25)	4(26.67)	
		Kitchen	15(93.75)	11(73.33)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	1(100.0)	4(100.0)	
		Kitchen	15(100.0)	11(100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	1(100.0)	3(75.0)
			Kitchen	11(73.33)	4(36.36)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	-	1(25.0)
			Kitchen	4(26.67)	7(63.64)
(c)	<i>Constructed but not in use</i>		-	-	
(d)	<i>Under construction</i>		-	-	
(e)	<i>Sanctioned, but not started</i>		-	-	
(f)	<i>Not sanctioned</i>		2(11.11)	1(6.25)	
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available,	Additional Room	1(50.0)	1(100.0)	
		Open field	1(50.0)	-	

	where is the food being cooked?			
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	-	-
		Kitchen	-	-
		Additional Room	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		community hall	-	-
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	-	
		Kitchen	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		Additional Room	-	-
		At the venue of villegers	-	-
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		18(100.0)	16(100.0)
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		Coal	-	-
		LPG	-	-
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-
	Total No. of School		18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Availability of Cover Drum

As Table 2.16 indicates only 72.22 percent primary and 93.75 percent middle schools have covered drums for the food grains. Covered drums in all primary and middle schools were made available through MME (Management, Monitoring & Evaluation) scheme.

List of schools where covered drums for storage the food grains are not available is given in **Annexure 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Availability of Cover Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school		13(72.22)	5(27.78)	15(93.75)	1(6.25)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-		-	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	13(100.0)		15(100.0)	
	Total No. of School		18(100.0)		16(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Availability of Toilets

It was found that in 77.78 percent primary and 87.50 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these 92.86 percent primary and 85.71 percent middle school use toilets properly. 33.33 percent primary school and 56.25 percent middle schools have common toilets and out of these all primary and middle school use common toilets properly.

Annexure 2.17 contains the list of sample schools which do not have separate toilet for boys and girls or common toilets are not available.

Table 2.17: Availability of toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	14(77.78)	4(22.22)	14(87.50)	2(12.50)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	13(92.86)	1(7.14)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)
3	Is there available common toilet	6(33.33)	12(66.67)	9(56.25)	7(43.75)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	6(100.0)	-	9(100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	18 (100.0)		16 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

IT Infrastructure (computer) in school

As Table 2.18 indicates only 18.75 percent middle schools have computer. None of the primary schools possess any IT infrastructure. None of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	18(100.0)	3(18.75)	15(81.25)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		9	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-		3(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows environment was good in 38.89 percent primary and 56.25 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 27.18 percent in primary and 37.5 percent in middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 16.67 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	7(38.89)	11(61.11)	-	9(56.25)	7(43.75)	-
2	Safety	5(27.18)	13(72.22)	-	6(37.50)	10(62.50)	-
3	Hygiene	3(16.67)	15(83.33)	-	4(25.00)	12(75.00)	-
4	Total No. of School	18(100.0)			16(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in all sample primary and middle schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Students were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all sample schools. It is also found that in all schools students were educated about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all sample schools

Table 2.20: Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	-	18(100.0)		16(100.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
5	Total No. of School	18 (100.0)		16(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Serving Meal to students before tasting

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers VSS and Parents It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all sample primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: before serving meal to students by whom tasted

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)
Total No. of School		18 (100.0)		16 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Community Participation and Awareness:

Around 16.67 percent parents of primary and 12.5 percent parents of middle schools supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be good and rest sample schools found satisfactory. SMC/VSS supervised it in 50.0 percent primary and 43.75 percent middle schools were good and rest sample schools found satisfactory. They also Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found good in 11.11 percent primary and 12.5 percent middle schools and rest sample schools found satisfactory.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was found that parents from 5.56 percent primary and 12.5 percent middle schools monitoring of MDM was found good and rest sample schools found satisfactory. In case of SMC/VSS it was 50.0 percent primary and 50.0 percent middle schools were found good and rest sample schools found satisfactory. Monitoring by Panchayat/urban bodies was found good in 12.5 percent middle school and rest sample schools found satisfactory.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	SMC/VSS	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/VSS	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	3(16.67)	9(50.00)	2(11.11)	2(12.50)	7(43.75)	2(12.50)
2	Satisfactory	15(83.33)	9(50.00)	16(88.89)	14(87.50)	9(56.25)	14(87.50)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	1(5.56)	9(50.00)	-	2(12.50)	8(50.00)	2(12.50)
2	Satisfactory	17(94.44)	9(50.00)	18(100.0)	14(87.50)	8(50.00)	14(87.50)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total No. of school	18 (100.0)			16(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in 94.44 percent primary and 75.0 percent middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that 61.11 percent primary and 18.75 middle schools have social audit mechanism in the school. The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM and social audit not done is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	17(94.44)	1(5.56)	12(75.00)	4(25.00)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	11(61.11)	7(38.89)	3(18.75)	13(81.25)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

VSS Meetings

Table 2.24 shows that VSSs meeting monitoring time was one to two in 27.78 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools, three to four times was in 33.33 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools, 5 times and above in 38.89 percent primary and 50.0 percent middle schools. MDM related discussion was for one to two in 44.44 percent primary and 50.0 percent middle schools, three to four times was in 27.78

percent primary and 12.5 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 27.78 percent primary and 37.5 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: VSS Meetings

Sl. No	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till monitoring time	5 (27.78)	6 (33.33)	7 (38.89)	18 (100.0)	4 (25.0)	4 (25.0)	8 (50.0)	16 (100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	8 (44.44)	5 (27.78)	5 (27.78)	18 (100.0)	8 (50.0)	2 (12.5)	6 (37.50)	16 (100.0)
	Total No. of school	18 (100.0)				16 (100.0)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Inspection & Supervision:

Inspection register was available in 94.44 percent primary and all sample middle schools. It has been found that 66.67 percent primary and 43.75 percent middle schools have received fund under MME component. The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district.

The list of schools where inspection register was not available and fund not received under MME is given in **Annexure 2.25**

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	17(94.44)	1(5.56)	16(100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	12(66.67)	6(33.33)	7(43.75)	9(56.25)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, DPO, and BRP. As Table 2.26 shows in case of primary school

maximum inspection and supervision were done by BRP (50.0 percent) and for middle schools it was mostly by BRP (75.0 percent) in Khagaria district. There was no state level inspecting authorities visited in the schools for MDM programme. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities in primary and middle schools. Mostly this inspection was made often in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for good quality of MDM should be provided in 27.78 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools. About the Menu & Cleanliness / hygiene of students in 33.33 percent primary and 31.25 percent middle schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2	Inspection by	BEO	9(50.00)	11(68.75)
		MDM Co-ordinator	7(38.89)	5(31.25)
		CRC coordinator	9(50.00)	4(25.00)
		BRP	9(50.00)	12(75.00)
		DPO	1(5.56)	5(31.25)
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	1(5.56)	5(31.25)
		Tehsil	-	-
		Block	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		CRC	16(88.89)	16(100.0)
		Village	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	-
		Fortnightly	6(33.33)	9(25.71)
		Monthly	12(66.67)	13(37.14)
		Often	17(94.44)	15(42.86)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) About the Menu & Cleanliness /hygiene of students	6(33.33)	5(31.25)
		2) Good Quality of MDM	5(27.78)	4(25.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in almost all sample primary and all middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	17(94.44)	16(100.0)
		Attendance of student	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	16(88.89)	16(100.0)
2	Total No. of School		18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Social Harmony

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of student. Table 2.28 shows that there is no other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in all sample schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all sample primary and middle schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMs and the district/block and school have toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	18(100.0)	-	16(100.0)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level. Wheat also should be increased in all sample primary and middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in all sample primary and middle schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in all sample primary and middle schools in Khagaria districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

Table 2.30: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
4	Use of Green VegeTable must be used in MDM	18(100.0)	16(100.0)
	Total No. of School	18(100.0)	16(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 18 primary schools and 16 middle schools in the Khagaria district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- During the visits of schools of district Khagaria 18(100.0 percent) sample primary schools and 16(100.0 percent) middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was reported timely release of MDM funds from state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district. It was also observed that there were all sample schools where MDM cooked have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- Due to unavailability of food grains etc in 10 PS 1 MS in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- It was found that 8(44.44 percent) primary and 15(93.75 percent) middle schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- There was minor difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.

- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cook-cum-helpers. Majority of cooks were females and of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.
- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in all primary and percent middle schools it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in the district.
- MDM logo was displayed in all sample primary and middle schools buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in all sample primary and middle schools.
- Health cards were maintained in 16(88.89 percent) primary and 13(81.25 percent) middle schools. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through Local hand pumps was found in almost all sample primary and middle schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 16(88.89 percent) primary and 15(93.75 percent) middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using maximum fire wood.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 72.22 percent primary and 93.75 percent middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.

- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 77.78 percent primary and 87.5 percent middle schools.
- The Computers was available in only 3(18.75 percent) middle schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in almost primary schools and good in almost middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in almost all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen, cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in almost all sample schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed one to two in 44.44 percent primary and 50.0 percent middle schools, three to four times was in 27.78 percent primary and 12.5 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 27.78 percent primary and 37.5 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision MDM by district and block officials on regular basis covered all schools
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all sample schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.5

In Last three months, few days food not served due to Various Reasons			
Primary Schools			
1.	Dalan Haripur	6	Durgasthan Babugang
2.	Tafir Gadhiya	7	Mil Road
3.	Lagma	8	Sanhouli
4.	Shaher Kundi	9	Balha Bazar
5.	Dharmchak	10	Dantola
Middle Schools			
1.	Baluahi		

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in Schools			
Primary Schools			
1.	Meghouna	2.	Sohrawa
Middle Schools			
1.	Thuddi	3	Sonversha Ghat
2.	Pipra		
First aid Medical Kit not available in the Schools			
Primary Schools			
1.	Bairba Mushri	6.	Shaher Kundi
2.	Meghouna	7	Urmila Nagar
3.	Sohrawa	8	Dantola
4.	Tafir Gadhiya	9	Railway No-2
5.	Buchha		
Middle Schools			
1.	Thuddi	3	Sonversha Ghat
2	Paharchak	4	Hajipur Awas Board

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary Schools			
1.	Dalan Haripur	8	Balha Bazar
2	Rahul Nagar Chater	9	Urmila Nagar
3	Bairba Mushri	10	Dharmchak
4	Tafir Gadhiya	11	Durgasthan Babugang
5	Buchha	12	Railway No-2
6	Lagma	13	Mil Road
7	Shaher Kundi		
Middle Schools			
1	Tofir Gadhiya	6	Dighni
2	Thuddi	7	Baluahi
3	Bhutouli Malpa	8	Matihani
4	Pipra	9	Saidpur
5	Sonversha Ghat	10	Balha Saidpur

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary Schools			
1.	Dalan Haripur		
2.	Tafir Gadhiya		
3.	Dantola		

Annexure 2.15

	Name of Schools	Kitchen Not Sanctioned	Additional Room	Open Field
Primary Schools				
1.	Durgasthan Babugang	✓	✓	
2.	Railway No-2	✓		✓
Middle Schools				
1.	Thuddi	✓	✓	

Annexure 2.16

Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in Schools				
Primary Schools				
1.	Dalan Haripur	4.	Dantola	
2.	Tafir Gadhiya	5.	Durgasthan Babugang	
3.	Shaher Kundi			
Middle Schools				
1.	Amni			

Annexure 2.17: Non-availability of Toilets

Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available
Primary Schools				
1	Dalan Haripur			✓
2	Rahul Nagar Chater			✓
3	Bairba Mushri			✓
4	Meghouna	✓		
5	Tafir Gadhiya			✓
6	Buchha			✓
7	Lagma	✓		
8	Shaher Kundi			✓
9	Balha Bazar			✓
10	Urmila Nagar			✓
11	Dharmchak			✓
12	Dantola		✓	✓
13	Durgasthan Babugang	✓		✓
14	Railway No-2	✓		
15	Sanhouli			✓
Middle Schools				
1	Tofir Gadhiya			
2	Thuddi	✓		
3	Bhutouli Malpa			✓
4	Pipra			✓
5	Kamathan			✓
6	Dighni		✓	✓
7	Haripur			
8	Hajipur Utter			✓
9	Baluahi		✓	
10	Hajipur Awas Board			✓
11	Amni			✓
12	Saidpur	✓		

Annexure 2.23

Sr.No	Name of School	Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM	Is there no any social audit mechanism in the MDM
Primary Schools			
1.	Tafir Gadhiya	✓	✓
2.	Dalan Haripur		✓
3.	Rahul Nagar Chater		✓
4.	Shaher Kundi		✓
5.	Urmila Nagar		✓
6.	Railway No-2		✓
7.	Sanhouli		✓
Middle Schools			
1.	Pipra	✓	✓
2.	Sonversha Ghat	✓	✓
3.	Dighni	✓	✓
4.	Haripur	✓	✓
5.	Tofir Gadhiya		✓
6.	Thuddi		✓
7.	Bhoutouli Malpa		✓
8.	Kamathan		✓
9.	Hajipur Utter		✓
10.	Baluahi		✓
11.	Matihani		✓
12.	Saidpur		✓
13.	Balha Saidpur		✓

Annexure 2.25

Sr.No	Name of School	Is there no any Inspection Register available at school level?	School has not received any funds under MME component?
Primary Schools			
1.	Meghouna	✓	✓
2.	Dalan Haripur		✓
3.	Rahul Nagar Chater		✓
4.	Bahadurpur		✓
5.	Balha Bazar		✓
6.	Railway No-2		✓
Middle Schools			
1.	Tofir Gadhiya		✓
2.	Thuddi		✓
3.	Pipra		✓
4.	Sonversha Ghat		✓
5.	Kamathan		✓
6.	Dighni		✓
7.	Hajipur Utter		✓
8.	Baluahi		✓
9.	Matihani		✓

District-4: Siwan

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Siwan district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 37 schools, 22 are primary schools and 15 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Siwan (Urban)	5	3	8
2	Basantpur	4	4	8
3	Raghunathpur	6	4	10
4	Ziradei	7	4	11
	Total	22	15	37

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Siwan, Bihar

Table-1.2 reflects all 37 sample schools selected from Siwan district. Keeping in view, that each types of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
1	Lakhravn	10161508302	PS	CWSN
2	Bathani	10161905102	PS	CWSN
3	Rajapur	10160307602	PS	CWSN
4	Belvasa	10161905101	PS	Civil Work
5	Nawadhah	10161300601	PS	CWSN
6	Khuzwa	10161301902	PS	Civil Work
7	Haripalpur	10161310601	PS	Gender Gap and CWSN
8	Makdoom Saray	10161509601	PS	PTR and Gender Gap
9	Rajapur Mallahi Tola	10160307603	PS	CWSN and PTR
10	Titra	10161901002	PS	PTR and CWSN
11	Navalpur	10161901003	PS	PTR
12	Ahir Tola (Raghunathpur)	10161306906	PS	Gender and PTR
13	Konauli	10160304103	PS	SC, PTR and Civil Work
14	Naza Khila	10161509801	PS	Slum Area and CWSN
15	Dalitodhar	10161508601	PS	Civil Work and PTR

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
16	Mirzapur	10161305401	PS	Flood Area
17	Bharthui Garh	10161906202	PS	Gender and PTR
18	Ziradei Kanya	10161906102	PS	PTR
19	Ganesh Smarak	10161509501	PS	SC
20	Basantpur Kanya	10160307904	PS	PTR and CWSN
21	Pipra	10161312302	PS	SC
22	Ruiya	10161906001	PS	Flood Area, PTR, SC
23	Khori Pakad	10160307801	MS	Civil Work
24	Rajapur	10160307601	MS	Gender Gap and PTR
25	Ripura	10161907401	MS	Flood, SC, Gender Gap
26	Rajapur	10161305902	MS	Computer
27	Samardha	10160303801	MS	Civil Work and CWSN
28	Kaheri	10161509002	MS	Gender Gap
29	Tari	10161312401	MS	Gender Gap, PTR, CWSN
30	Lohgajar	10161905601	MS	Flood Area and CWSN
31	Maniya	10161903701	MS	CWSN
32	Govt. Ziradei	10161906103	MS	Computer, Gender Gap, Civil Work
33	Chakri	10161301601	MS	Gender Gap
34	Govt. Basantpur	10160307902	MS	Computer, CWSN, Civil Work
35	Karsar	10161308601	MS	Gender Gap and CWSN
36	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar	10161509802	MS	Gender Gap, CWSN, Civil Work, Minority
37	Sri Nagar	10161508201	MS	Gender Gap

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Siwan, Bihar

Tools

A well-structured was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools.

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

Table 2.1 shows that about 86.36 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in about 95.45 percent primary and all sample middle schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all sample primary and middle schools (Table: 2.1). In all sample schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance grains of the previous month.

Annexure 2.1 The names of schools where Food grains facility not available in advance for One month.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	19 (86.36)	3 (13.64)	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	21 (95.45)	1 (4.55)	15 (100.0)	-
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	No Arrangement		No Arrangement	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	22 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	22 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Timely Release of Funds:

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools timely received funds at State, District level and 81.82 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools timely received funds at Block-level, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table-2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	15 (100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	18(81.82)	12 (80.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)	15 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that 86.36 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools were receiving cooking cost regularly in advance. It was found that one primary and one percent middle schools receive cooking cost delayed by 10 days, one primary schools receive cooking cost delayed by 1 month and one middle schools receive cooking cost in advance delayed by 20 days as shown in Table-2.3; it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all sample schools.

Table-2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	19 (86.36)	12 (80.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	10 days	1 (33.33)
		20 days	-
		1 Months	2 (66.67)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	22 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		22 (100.0)	15(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Information Regarding Cooks

It was found that in all sample primary schools and middle schools, MDM was being served by the appointed cook-cum-helpers, 55 in primary and 76 in middle schools. In all sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid through the cheques. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of general category cooks appointed only 1.31 percent in middle schools. The OBC cooks were found about 52.73 percent in primary and 68.42 percent in middle schools. The Minority cooks were appointed in 7.27 percent primary and 6.58 percent middle schools. The proportion of SC cooks was observed in 30.91 percent of primary and 21.05 percent in middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cook-cum-helpers is available in all sample primary and middle schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all sample primary and middle schools imparts training to the working cook-cum-helpers. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in 81.82 percent primary and 53.95 percent middle schools.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC/SMC	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	7 (2.73)	21 (27.64)
		Female	48 (87.27)	55 (72.36)
		Total	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	17 (30.91)	16 (21.05)
		2. ST	5 (9.09)	2 (2.64)
		3. OBC	29 (52.73)	52 (68.42)
		4. Minority	4 (7.27)	5 (6.58)
		5. Others(GEN)	-	1 (1.31)

8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	55 (100.0)	76 (100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.	NA		
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	45 (81.82)	41 (53.95)
		No	10 (18.18)	35 (46.05)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents as well as MDM registers was also verified. It is reflected from the Table 2.5 that during the last three months (Dec. 14, Jan and Feb 2015) how much day's food not served to the students.

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		MS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			22 (100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2.	last three months how much days food not served (Multipale response)	Dec.	1-8	3 (60.0)		7 (87.5)	
			8-15	2 (40.0)		1 (12.5)	
			Total	5 (22.72)		8 (53.33)	
		Jan.	1-8	1 (14.29)		6 (100.0)	
			8-15	6 (85.71)		-	
			Total	7 (31.82)		6 (40.0)	
		Feb.	1-8	5 (45.45)		5 (71.43)	
			8-15	6 (54.55)		2 (28.57)	
			Total	11 (50.0)		7 (46.66)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (Multipale response)						
	Dec.	Fuel Not available		2 (40.00)		1 (12.5)	

Dec.	Fund not available	3 (60.00)	3 (37.5)
Jan.	Food grains not available	5 (71.43)	4 (66.67)
Jan.	Fund not available	2 (28.57)	1 (16.67)
Jan.	Fuel not available	1 (14.29)	3 (50.0)
Feb.	Food grains not available	5 (45.45)	1 (14.29)
Feb.	Fund not available	5 (45.45)	1 (14.29)
Feb.	Due to H.M. Transfer	1 (9.09)	6 (85.71)

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 45.45 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while in the remaining primary and middle schools it was found to be normal. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all selected primary and middle schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	10(45.45)	6 (40.0)
		Normal	12(54.55)	9 (60.0)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
5.	Iron Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)		22 100.0)	15(100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		22(100.0)	15(100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. All sample primary and middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample primary and middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		No	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009:

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in the all sample school. In the last month 52838 students of the sample primary schools and 62888 students of the sample middle schools have taken MDM. MDM. Display of MDM Logo was not found in any sample primary and middle schools (Table-2.8).

The name of sample primary and middle schools where MDM Logo was not displayed is given in **Annexure 2.8**

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	MS	
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	
3	Last month how many student take MDM	52838	62888	
4	Daily Menu	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building	-	-	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 4338 students were enrolled in 22 sample primary and 7425 students were enrolled in 15 sampled middle schools of Siwan district. On the day of visit 71.54 percent children of primary schools and 63.04 percent student of middle schools were present in the school. In both types of schools all student were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4338(100.0)	7425(100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3103(71.54)	4681(63.04)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	3103(100.0)	4681(100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3103(100.0)	4681(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Discrimination in Cooking

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sampled primary and middle schools of Siwan district. It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

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

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Health Cards and Health Check

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 68.18 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools health card was maintained. The frequency of health check-up was once a year in all sample schools. Table 2.11 shows that all student of sample primary schools and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines were given by teacher in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that 54.55 percent primary and 53.33 percent middle schools the medicine was administered once. In the remaining 45.45 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools it was administered twice. 15 primary and 12 middle schools maintain height and weight records of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found. It was found that 40.91 percent primary and 53.33 percent middle schools maintain first aid medical kit in the school. Out of 22 PS and 15 MS, 15 primary and 12 middle schools done dental and eye checkup of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards were not maintained, height and weight records were not maintained, first-aid kit was not available and dental and eye check-up was not done are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Check

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		15 (68.18)	7 (31.82)	12 (80.0)	3 (20.0)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	15 (100.0)		12 (100.0)	
		Two time	-		-	
		More than two time	-		-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-	-	
			2. Health Dept.	-	-	
			3. Teacher	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	12 (54.55)	8 (53.33)	
			2 time	10 (45.45)	7 (46.67)	
			3 time	-	-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		15 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	-
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	15 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	15 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		9 (40.91)	13 (59.09)	8 (53.33)	7 (46.67)
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		15 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	-
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	15 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
Total No. of school			22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that in 95.45 percent primary and all middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Siwan district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In 9.53 percent primary schools water was available through India Marka Hand Pump and 90.47 percent primary schools through local hand pump. In case of middle

school 6.67 percent water was available through India Marka hand pumps and 93.33 percent through local hand pumps. It was found that 42.86 percent primary and 53.33 percent middle schools water supply was done by SSA and 57.14 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools water supply was done by PHED (Public Health Engineering Department).

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation		21 (95.45)	1 (4.55)	15 (100.0)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-		-	
		India Marka Hand pump	2 (9.53)		1 (6.67)	
		Local Hand pump	19 (90.47)		14 (93.33)	
		Jet Pump	-		-	
3.	Which scheme	SSA Scheme	9 (42.86)		8 (53.33)	
		PHED	12 (57.14)		7 (46.67)	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Ceasefire Available in School

According to information it was found that 59.09 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools have ceasefire, as shown in Table 2.13. **Annexure 2.13** has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Ceasefire Available in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	13 (59.09)	9 (40.91)	9 (60.0)	6 (40.0)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	ABC Laxmi			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Kitchen Devices

The general information of kitchen devices available in the schools shows that cooking utensils were available in all the sample primary and middle schools of Siwan district. It was found that all sample schools had sufficient cooking utensils. It was found that 50.00 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools were funded for kitchen devices through kitchen device fund, 18.18 percent primary and 6.67 middle schools are funded through MME fund and 31.82 percent primary schools and 53.33 percent middle schools were funded through MDM fund. It was found that eating plates are available in 50 percent primary and 73.33 percent middle schools. It was found out of 11 PS and 11 MS, 9 primary and 7 middle schools had sufficient eating plates. Cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices are funded 6 primary and 10 middle schools through MME and 5 primary and 1 middle schools through MDM and other sources.

The list of schools where utensils/kitchen devices were not sufficient and eating plates not available is given in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	22(100.0)		15(100.0)	
		Partial	-		-	
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	11 (50.0)		6 (40.0)	
		MME	4 (18.18)		1 (6.67)	
		Other(MDM)	7 (31.82)		8 (53.33)	
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		11 (50.0)		11 (73.33)	
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		9 (81.82)		7 (63.64)	
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	6 (54.55)		10 (90.91)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other MDM Scheme	5 (45.45)		1 (9.09)	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		15(100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in all sample primary and middle schools in Siwan district was analyzed. It was found that 59.09 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 38.46 percent primary schools and 33.33 percent middle schools while only kitchen was available in 61.54 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools and all of them were used.

In 80.0 percent primary and 75.0 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM scheme, 62.5 percent primary and 50.0 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed under MDM as shown in Table-2.15. In 20.0 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed through SSA scheme, 37.5 percent primary and 50.0 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed through SSA scheme. It was find that 4 primary schools and 4 middle schools prepared MDM in additional room, 5 primary school and 1 percent middle school prepared food in open fields. All primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In 90.91 percent primary and 73.33 percent middle schools food is prepared firewood, 20.0 percent middle schools food is prepared coal and 9.01 percent primary and 6.67 middle schools LPG is used for cooking food.

Annexure 2.15 The list of schools where the kitchen is not available

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
	Kitchens are available		13 (59.09)	12 (80.0)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	5 (38.46)	4 (33.33)	
		Kitchen	8 (61.54)	8 (66.67)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	5 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	
		Kitchen	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	4 (80.0)	3 (75.0)
			Kitchen	5 (62.5)	4 (50.0)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	1 (20.0)	1 (25.0)
			Kitchen	3 (37.5)	4 (50.0)
(c)	Constructed but not in use		-	-	
(d)	Under construction		-	-	

(e)	Sanctioned, but not started		-	-
(f)	Not sanctioned		9 (100.0)	3 (100.0)
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	4 (44.44)	2 (66.67)
		Open field	5 (55.56)	1 (33.33)
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	5 (22.73)	4 (26.67)
		Kitchen	2 (9.09)	-
		Additional Room	15 (68.18)	11(73.33)
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	5 (100.0)	4 (100.0)
		Kitchen	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		13 (100.0)	12(100.0)
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	20 (90.91)	11(73.33)
		Coal	-	3 (20.0)
		LPG	2 (9.01)	1 (6.67)
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-
	Total No. of School		22 (100.0)	15(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Availability of Cover Drum

As Table 2.16 indicates only 86.36 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools have covered drums for the food grains. All sample primary school of these covered drums available through M.M.E scheme in primary school. In case of middle schools 7.14 percent was available through SSA and 92.86 percent through MME scheme in Siwan district.

List of schools where covered drums for food grains are not available is given in

Annexure 2.16.

Table 2.16: Availability of Cover Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school		19(86.36)	3(13.64)	14(93.33)	1 (6.67)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-		1 (71.42)	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	19 (100.0)		13 (92.86)	
	Total No. of School		22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Availability of Toilets

It was found that 59.09 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these, 84.62 percent primary and 92.86 percent middle school use toilets properly. It was found that 40.91 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools have common toilets. Out of these, 77.78 percent primary and all middle schools use common toilets properly.

Annexure 2.17 contains the names of the sample primary and middle schools which do not have separate toilets for boys and girls and common toilets, etc.

Table 2.17: Availability of toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	13(59.09)	9 (40.91)	14(93.33)	1 (6.67)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	11(84.62)	2 (15.38)	13(92.86)	1 (7.14)
3	Is there available common toilet	9 (40.91)	13(59.09)	4 (26.67)	11(73.33)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	7 (77.78)	2 (22.22)	4 (100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

IT Infrastructure (computer) in school

As Table 2.18 indicates only 20.0 percent middle schools have computers. None of the primary schools possess any IT infrastructure. None of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	22(100.0)	3 (20.0)	12 (80.0)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		9	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3 (100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	3 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the sample primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 9.09 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 13.64 percent primary and 26.67 percent middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 13.63 percent primary and 33.33 percent in middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 86.36 percent primary and 73.33 percent middle schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 72.72 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was satisfactory in 81.82 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools. Environment was unsatisfactory in 4.55 percent primary school. Safety level was unsatisfactory in 13.64 percent primary and 13.33 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 4.54 percent in primary and 6.67 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	2 (9.09)	19 (86.36)	1 (4.55)	4 (26.67)	11 (73.33)	-
2	Safety	3 (13.64)	16 (72.72)	3 (13.64)	4 (26.67)	9 (60.0)	2 (13.33)
3	Hygiene	3 (13.63)	18 (81.82)	1 (4.54)	5 (33.33)	9 (60.0)	1 (6.67)
4	Total No. of School	22(100.0)			15(100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

It was found that 95.45 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools were encouraged Students to wash their hands before and after meals. Students were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in 95.45 percent primary school and 80.0 percent middle schools. It is also found that in 77.27 percent primary and all middle schools children were taught about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in 95.45 percent primary and all middle schools.

Schools where students did not wash their hands before and after eating and where MDM was not served in an orderly manner are listed in **Annexure 2.20**.

Table 2.20: Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	21(95.45)	1 (4.55)	12 (80.0)	3 (20.0)
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	21(95.45)	1 (4.55)	12 (80.0)	3 (20.0)
3	Conservation of water in school	17(77.27)	5(22.73)	15(100.0)	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	21(95.45)	1 (4.55)	15(100.0)	-
5	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Serving Meal to students before tasting

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers, VSS and Parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: Before serving meal to students by whom tasted

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	22(100.0)	-	22(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	22(100.0)	-	15(100.0)
Total No. of School		22 (100.0)		15 (100.0)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Community Participation and Awareness

Around 68.18 percent parents of primary school students and 73.34 percent parents of middle schools children supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be satisfactory. In case of VSSs it was 77.27percent in primary and 60.0 percent in middle schools. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 54.55 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools. In 4.55 percent parents from primary and 13.33 percent parents from middle and only 6.67 percent VSSs bodies from middle schools rated the MDM as good during daily supervision.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 95.45 percents parents, 100.0 percent VSSs and 54.55 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly, 86.67 percents parents, 73.34 percent VSSs and 53.33 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 4.55 percent parents in primary schools. Similarly, 13.33 percent parents, 6.67 percent VSSs in middle schools.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	SMC/VSS	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	SMC/VSS	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	1 (4.55)	-	-	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	-
2	Satisfactory	15(68.18)	17 (77.27)	12 (54.55)	11(73.34)	9 (60.0)	7 (46.67)
3	None	6 (27.27)	5 (22.73)	10 (45.45)	2 (13.33)	5(33.33)	8 (53.33)
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	1 (4.55)	-	-	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	-
2	Satisfactory	21(95.45)	22 (100.0)	12 (54.55)	13(86.67)	11(73.34)	8 (53.33)
3	None	-	-	10 (45.45)	-	3 (20.0)	7 (46.67)
4	Total No. of school	22 (100.0)			15 (100.0)		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in 63.64 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that 86.36 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools have social audit mechanism in the school.

The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	14(63.64)	8(36.36)	7 (46.67)	8(53.33)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	19(86.36)	3(13.64)	14(93.33)	1 (6.67)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

VSS Meetings

Table 2.24 shows that SMC/VSS meeting monitoring time was one to two in 9.09 percent primary schools and three to four times was in 27.27 percent primary schools and 20.0 percent middle schools and 5 times and above in 63.64 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools. MDM related discussion was for one to two in 22.73 percent primary and for three to four times was in 45.45 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle school and 5 times and above in 31.82 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools.

Table-:2.24 VSS Meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting till monitoring time	2 (9.09)	6 (27.27)	14 (63.64)	22 (100.0)	-	3 (20.0)	12 (80.0)	15 (100.0)
2.	No. of SMC/VEC meeting to MDM related discussion	5 (22.73)	10 (45.45)	7 (31.82)	22 (100.0)	-	9 (60.0)	6 (40.0)	15 (100.0)
	Total No. of school	22 (100.0)				15 (100.0)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Inspection & Supervision

Inspection register was available in 95.45 percent primary and in all middle schools. It has been found that 72.73 percent primary and 46.67 percent middle schools

have received fund under MME component. The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample schools of the district.

The list of schools where inspection register was not available and fund not received under MME is given in **Annexure 2.25**

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	21 (95.45)	1 (4.55)	15 (100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	16 (72.73)	6 (27.27)	7 (46.67)	8 (53.33)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	22 (100.0)	-	15 (100.0)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, Pradhan, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, BRCP, DPO and VEC. As Table 2.26 shows all sample primary schools and middle schools maximum inspection and supervision were done by MDM BRP in Siwan district. There were no state level and tehsil level inspecting authorities visited in the schools for MDM programme. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities in primary and middle school. Mostly this inspection was made monthly in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for good quality of MDM should be provided in all sample schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Inspection by	BEO	6 (18.75)	5 (22.73)
		BDO	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-
		MDM Co-ordinator	7 (21.88)	4 (18.18)
		CRC coordinator	3 (9.37)	2 (9.09)
		MDM BRP	11 (34.37)	9 (40.91)
		DPO	5 (15.63)	2 (9.09)
		VEC	-	-
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	12 (37.5)	6 (27.27)
		Tehsil	-	-
		Block	20 (62.5)	18 (72.73)
		CRC	-	-
		Other	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	1 (4.57)
		Fortnightly	10 (31.25)	5 (22.72)
		Monthly	14 (43.75)	10 (45.45)
		Often	8 (25.0)	6 (27.27)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	22 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Impact of MDM

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

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		Attendance of student	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	22(100.0)	15(100.0)
2	Total No. of School		22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Social Harmony

In all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony. It was found that 90.91 percent primary and all sample middle schools help in improvement of the nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that there is 31.82 percent primary school and 46.67 percent middle schools have other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	22 (100.0)	-	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	20 (90.91)	2 (9.09)	15 (100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	7 (31.82)	15 (68.18)	7 (46.67)	8 (53.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that 81.82 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle school have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and 45.45 percent primary and 33.33 percent schools have the district/block and school have toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	18 (81.82)	4 (18.18)	9 (60.0)	6 (40.0)
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	10 (45.45)	12 (54.55)	5 (33.33)	10 (66.67)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators opined that monitoring and evaluation of MDM team should be regular in 63.64 percent primary schools and 60.0 percent middle schools. Use of wheat should be increased in 81.82 percent primary schools and 60.0 percent middle schools.

LPG should be used for cooking in majority primary and middle schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 22.73 percent primary and around 26.67 percent middle schools in Siwan districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

Table 2.30: Investigator’s views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	14(63.64)	9(60.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	12(54.55)	7(46.67)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	18(81.82)	9(60.0)
4	Use of Green VegeTable must be used in MDM	5(22.73)	4(26.67)
	Total No. of School	22(100.0)	15(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 22 primary schools and 15 middle schools in the Siwan district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- During the visits of schools of district Siwan 86.36 percent sample primary and 93.33 percent middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was 90.91 percent primary and 86.67 percent middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from state, 90.91 percent sample primary and 93.33 percent middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from district and 81.82 percent sample primary schools and 80.0 percent middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from the block.
- There was 86.36 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools reported to have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- Due to unavailability of food grains etc in 11 PS 7 MS in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- It was found that all sample primary and middle schools, hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.

- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.
- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.
- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in all primary schools and percent middle schools and it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in the district.
- MDM logo was not displayed on any sample primary and middle schools buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in 45.45 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools; while the quality was 'Normal' in 45.55 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools.
- Health card were maintained in 68.18 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools. Likewise all students of sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically by Teachers.
- The availability of potable water through Local hand pumps was found in almost all primary and middle schools.

- Kitchens were available in only 59.09 percent primary and 80.0 percent middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using maximum fire wood.
- It was found that 59.09 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle schools have ceasefire.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 86.36 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 59.09 percent primary and 93.33 percent middle schools.
- The Computers was available in only 3(20.0 percent) middle schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in majority primary and middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in almost all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in almost all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The frequency of VSS meeting MDM related discussion was for one to two in 22.73 percent primary and for three to four times was in 45.45 percent primary and 60.0 percent middle school and 5 times and above in 31.82 percent primary and 40.0 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on monthly basis covered in 95.45 percent primary and all sample middle schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.

- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active and maximum schools not having toll free number.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all sample schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.1

Schools in which Food Grains Facility not available within One Month			
Primary Schools			
1	Bathani	3	Pipra
2	Rajapur Mallahi Tola		
Middle School			
1	Govt. Basantpur		
Food Grains not delivered to Lifting Agency within Proper Time			
Primary School			
1	Govt. Basantpur		

Annexure 2.8

MDM Logo not Displayed on School Building			
Primary Schools			
1	Lakhravn	12	Ahir Tola (Raghunathpur)
2	Bathani	13	Konauli
3	Rajapur	14	Naza Khila
4	Belvasa	15	Dalitodhar
5	Nawadhih	16	Mirzapur
6	Khuzwa	17	Bharthui Garh
7	Haripalpur	18	Ziradei Kanya
8	Makdoom Saray	19	Ganesh Smarak
9	Rajapur Mallahi Tola	20	Basantpur Kanya
10	Titra	21	Pipra
11	Navalpur	22	Ruiya
Middle Schools			
1	Khori Pakad	9	Maniya
2	Rajapur	10	Govt. Ziradei
3	Ripura	11	Chakri
4	Rajapur	12	Govt. Basantpur
5	Samardha	13	Karsar
6	Kaheri	14	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar
7	Tari	15	Sri Nagar
8	Lohgajar		

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in School			
Primary Schools			
1	Bathani	5	Mirzapur
2	Haripalpur	6	Ganesh Smarak
3	Makdoom Saray	7	Ruiya
4	Ahir Tola (Raghunathpur)		
Middle Schools			
1	Tari	3	Karsar
2	Govt. Ziradei		
First aid Medical Kit not available in the Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	Bathani	7	Mirzapur
2	Belvasa	8	Bharthui Garh
3	Titra	9	Ziradei Kanya
4	Konauli	10	Ganesh Smarak
5	Naza Khila	11	Basantpur Kanya
6	Dalitodhar	12	Pipra
13	Ruiya		

Middle Schools			
1	Ripura	5	Maniya
2	Rajapur	6	Govt. Ziradei
3	Samardha	7	Chakri
4	Tari		

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary Schools			
1	Bathani	6	Ziradei Kanya
2	Haripalpur	7	Ganesh Smarak
3	Naza Khila	8	Pipra
4	Dalitodhar	9	Ruiya
5	Mirzapur		
Middle Schools			
1	Ripura	4	Maniya
2	Kaheri	5	Govt. Ziradei
3	Tari	6	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary Schools			
1	Bathani	7	Naza Khila
2	Haripalpur	8	Dalitodhar
3	Makdoom Saray	9	Mirzapur
4	Rajapur Mallahi Tola	10	Ziradei Kanya
5	Navalpur	11	Ganesh Smarak
6	Ahir Tola (Raghunathpur)		
Middle Schools			
1	Rajapur	3	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar
2	Kaheri	4	Sri Nagar
Utensils/Kitchen Devices are not Sufficient			
Primary Schools			
1	Lakhrawn	2	Titra
Middle Schools			
1	Rajapur	3	Lohgajar
2	Tari	4	Karsar

Annexure 2.15

Kitchens not Available			
Primary Schools			
1	Lakhrawn	6	Naza Khila
2	Bathani	7	Dalitodhar
3	Makdoom Saray	8	Ganesh Smarak
4	Titra	9	Basantpur Kanya
5	Konauli		
Middle Schools			
1	Kaheri	3	Sri Nagar
2	Maniya		

Annexure 2.16

Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in School			
1	Makdoom Saray	3	Dalitodhar
2	Naza Khila		
Middle Schools			
1	Samardha		

Annexure 2.17

Non-availability of Toilets					
Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available	No Proper use of Toilets
Primary Schools					
1	Lakhravn	✓			
2	Makdoom Saray	✓			✓
3	Rajapur Mallahi Tola	✓		✓	
4	Konauli	✓		✓	
5	Naza Khila	✓			
6	Dalitodhar	✓			
7	Bharthui Garh	✓			✓
8	Ziradei Kanya	✓			
9	Ganesh Smarak	✓		✓	
10	Lakhravn			✓	
11	Bathani			✓	
12	Rajapur			✓	
13	Titra			✓	
14	Navalpur		✓	✓	
15	Ahir Tola (Raghunathpur)			✓	
16	Mirzapur			✓	
17	Basantpur Kanya			✓	
18	Pipra			✓	
19	Rajapur			✓	
20	Haripalpur		✓		
Middle Schools					
1	Kaheri	✓		✓	
2	Tari		✓	✓	
3	Rajapur			✓	
4	Samardha			✓	
5	Lohgajar			✓	
6	Maniya			✓	
7	Govt. Ziradei			✓	
8	Chakri			✓	
9	Govt. Basantpur			✓	
10	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar			✓	
11	Sri Nagar			✓	

Annexure 2.20

Hands not Washed before and after Eating			
Primary Schools			
1	Rajapur Mallahi Tola		
Middle Schools			
1	Ripura	3	Karsar
2	Govt. Ziradei		
MDM not Served in an Orderly Manner			
	Primary Schools		Middle Schools
1	Makdoom Saray	1	Samardha
		2	Govt. Ziradei
		3	Karsar

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM					
Primary Schools					
1	Rajapur Mallahi Tola	4	Ganesh Smarak	7	Bharthui Garh
2	Nawadhah	5	Basantpur Kanya	8	Ruiya
3	Bathani	6	Pipra		
Middle Schools					
1	Ripura	4	Lohgajar	7	Karsar
2	Kaheri	5	Maniya	8	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar
3	Tari	6	Govt. Ziradei		

Annexure 2.25

No any Inspection Register available at School Level					
Primary Schools					
1	Mirzapur				
School has not received any funds under MME component					
Primary Schools					
1	Naza Khila	4	Basantpur Kanya		
2	Dalitodhar	5	Pipra		
3	Ganesh Smarak	6	Ruiya		
Middle Schools					
1	Kaheri	5	Govt. Ziradei		
2	Tari	6	Govt. Basantpur		
3	Lohgajar	7	Karsar		
4	Maniya	8	Govt. Urdu Naya Bazar		

District-5: Munger

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Munger district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 34 schools, 20 are primary schools and 14 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Munger (Sadar)	9	3	12
2	Tatiya Bambar	3	4	7
3	Dharhra	5	4	9
4	Asarganj	3	3	6
	Total	20	14	34

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Munger, Bihar

Table-1.2 Depicts all 37-sample schools selected from Munger district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as per the selection criteria, is represented in the sample.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/MS	Criteria for Selection
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	10240902001	PS	PTR
2	PS Chapha	10240901901	PS	PTR
3	PS Damodarpur	10240901801	PS	PTR
4	PS Dharhra Town	10240803101	PS	Civil Work
5	PS Adalpur	10240805901	PS	PTR
6	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	10240806303	PS	Civil Work/Flood Effacted/PTR
7	PS. Dharhra No.2	10240803103	PS	PTR
8	PS Khirodharpur	10240800801	PS	PTR/Drop-out
9	PS Nauagarhi	10240104301	PS	Civil Work/PTR
10	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar	10240101703	PS	CWSN
11	PS Hasanpur Mufsil	10240104801	PS	CWSN
12	PS Nawada Sakarpur	10240105904	PS	CWSN
13	PS Navtoliya	10240102802	PS	PTR
14	PS Sheetapur	10240103602	PS	PTR
15	PS Nath Tola Akela	10240108701	PS	PTR/Gender Gap
16	PS Tarapur Diyara	10240104004	PS	Civil Work

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Coade	Category of schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
17	PS Hardiyabad	10240107602	PS	PTR
18	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari	10240601602	PS	Civil Work/PTR
19	PS Barsanda	10240604001	PS	Civil Work/CWSN
20	PS Kahartoli	10240604101	PS	CWSN
21	Kanya MS Hathinath	10240903504	MS	Computer / Gender Gap
22	MS Jalalabad	10240902101	MS	Computer
23	MS Masoomganj	10240901702	MS	PTR
24	MS Hemzapur	10240806502	MS	PTR/Gender Gap
25	MS Mahrna	10240805304	MS	PTR
26	MS Dharahra	10240805302	MS	Computer/ Civil Work
27	MS Phulka	10240800301	MS	CWSN /PTR
28	MS Vasudevapur	10240100401	MS	Computer/Civil Work/PTR/Gender Gap
29	MS Sadalpur	10240102701	MS	PTR
30	Balak MS Lallu Pokhar	10240102201	MS	CWSN/Computer
31	MS Lagma	10240601901	MS	PTR
32	MS Kalai	10240601002	MS	CWSN
33	Govt. Buniyadi PS Tetiya Bambar	10240605204	MS	PTR
34	Kanya MS Teliya		MS	PTR

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Munger, Bihar

Tools

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

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

Table 2.1 shows that about 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in about 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools (Table: 2.1). 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance grains of the previous month.

Annexure 2.1 The names of schools where Food grains facility not available in advance for One month and Food grains not delivered to lifting agency within proper time.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	19(95.0)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	19(95.0)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	No Arrangement		-	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	19(95.0)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	19(95.0)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools timely received funds at State, 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools timely received funds at District level and 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools timely received funds at Block-level, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
Total No. of schools		20(100.0)	14 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools were receiving cooking cost regularly in advance. One sample primary school receive cooking cost delayed by 1 month as shown in Table-2.3, it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all schools.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance		19 (95.0)	14(100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	1 Months	1 (100.0)	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme		No Any Arrangement	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		By Cheque	-	-
		E-Transfer	20 (100.0)	14(100.0)
Total No. of schools			20 (100.0)	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Information Regarding Cooks

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being served by the appointed cook-cum-helpers, 51 in primary and 58 in middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid through the cheques. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of general category cooks appointed only 6.89 percent in middle schools. The OBC cooks were found about 86.27 percent in primary and 65.52 percent in middle schools. The proportion of SC cooks was observed in 13.73 percent of primary and 27.59 percent in middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cook-cum-helpers is available in all sample primary and middle schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all sample primary and middle schools imparts training to the working cook-cum-helpers. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in all sample schools.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC/SMC	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	7(13.73)	7(12.07)
		Female	44(86.27)	51(87.93)
		Total	51(100.0)	58(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	7(13.73)	16(27.59)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	44(86.27)	38(65.52)
		4 .Minority	-	-
		5. Others(GEN)	-	4(6.89)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		No	-	-

11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		NA	
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	51 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents as well as MDM registers was also verified. It is reflected from the Table 2.5 that during the last three months (December 2014, January and Feb. 2015) how much day's food not served to the students.

The list of sample primary and middle schools where MDM was not served during last three months is given in **Annexure 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		MS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			19(95.0)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
2.	last three months how much days food not served (Multiple response)	Dec.	1-8	1(100.0)		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			Total	1(5.0)		-	
		Jan.	1-8	1(100.0)		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			Total	1(5.0)		-	
		Feb.	1-8	1(100.0)		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			Total	1(5.0)		-	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (Multiple response)						
	Dec.	Fuel Not available		-		-	
	Dec.	Food grains not available		1(100.0)		-	
	Jan.	Food grains not available		1(100.0)		-	
	Jan.	Fund not available		-		-	
	Jan.	Fuel not available		-		-	
Feb.	Food grains not available		1(100.0)		-		

Source: Primary Data Based

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools the quality of meal was good while in the remaining primary schools it was found to be normal. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools. It was found that all selected primary and middle schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	MS	
1.	Quality of meal	Good	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)	19(95.0)	14(100.0)	
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)	19(95.0)	14(100.0)	
5.	Iron Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)	20(100.0)	14(100.0)	
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)	20(100.0)	14(100.0)	
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons	-	-	
Total No. of Schools		20(100.0)	14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. All sample primary and middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	20 (100.0)	14(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	20 (100.0)	14(100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	20 (100.0)	14(100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		No	1(5.00)	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		No	1(5.00)	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	19(95.0)	14(100.0)
		No	1(5.00)	-

Source: Primary Data Based

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in the 95.0 percent primary school and all sample middle school. In the last month 38505 students of the sample primary schools and 38436 students of the sample middle schools have taken MDM. Display of MDM Logo was found in 20.0 percent primary and 28.57 percent middle schools (Table-2.8).

The name of sample primary and middle schools where MDM Logo was not displayed is given in **Annexure 2.8**

Table 2.8: Display of information at the School level at prominent place

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	20 (100.0)	14(100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		19(95.0)	14(100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		38505	38436
4	Daily Menu		19(95.0)	14(100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		4(20.0)	4(28.57)

Source: Primary Data Based

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 3109 students were enrolled in 20 sample primary and 3598 were enrolled in 14 sampled middle schools of Munger district. On the day of visit 69.22 percent children of primary schools and 63.48 percent children of middle schools were present in the school. In both types of schools all student were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	3109(100.0)	3598(100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2152(69.22)	2284(63.48)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2152(100.0)	2284(100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2152(100.0)	2284(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Discrimination in Cooking

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in 95.0 percent primary and all middle schools of Munger district. It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

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

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	19(95.00)	-	14(100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)
Total No. of schools		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Health Cards and Health Checkup

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 50.0 percent primary and 57.14 percent middle schools health card was maintained. The frequency of health check-up was once a year in all sample schools. Table 2.11 shows that all student of 80.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines were given by health dept. in 25.0 percent primary and 35.71 percent middle schools and given by teacher in 75.0 percent primary and 64.29 percent middle schools. In all sample primary and middle schools the medicine was administered once. 10 primary and 8 middle schools maintain height and weight records of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found. 30.0 percent primary school and 78.57 percent middle school maintain first aid medical kit in the school. Out of 20 PS and 14 MS, 10 primary and 8 middle schools done dental and eye checkup of their children and indicate it in the school health card, where health card were found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards were not maintained, height and weight records were not maintained, first-aid kit was not available and dental and eye check-up was not done are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Checkup

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		10(50.0)	10(50.0)	8(57.14)	6(42.86)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	10(100.0)		8(100.0)		
		Two time	-		-		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	16(80.0)	4(20.0)	14(100.0)	-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-		-	
			2. Health Dept.	4(25.0)		5(35.71)	
			3. Teacher	12(75.0)		9(64.29)	
		How many time	1 time	16(100.0)		14(100.0)	
			2 time	-		-	
			3 time	-		-	

5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.	10(100)	-	8(100.0)	-
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.	-	20(100.0)	-	8(100.0)
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.	6(30.00)	14(70.00)	11(78.57)	3(21.43)
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.	10(100)	-	8(100.0)	-
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.	-	10(100.0)	-	8(100.0)
Total No. of school		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that in 90.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Munger district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In 55.56 percent primary schools water was available through India Marka Hand Pump and 44.44 percent primary schools through local hand pump. In case of middle school 42.86 percent water was available through India Marka hand pumps and 57.14 percent through local hand pumps. 55.56 percent sample primary and 71.43 percent middle schools water supply was done by SSA. 44.44 percent sample primary and 28.57 percent middle schools water supply was done by PHED (Public Health Engineering Department).

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	18 (90.00)	2 (10.0)	14 (100.0)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-	-	-
		India Marka Hand pump	10(55.56)	6(42.86)	
		Local Hand pump	8(44.44)	8(57.14)	
		Jet Pump	-	-	
3.	Which scheme	SSA Scheme	10(55.56)	10(71.43)	
		PHED	8(44.44)	4(28.57)	
Total No. of School		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Ceasefire Available in School

According to information it was found that 75.0 sample primary and 78.57 percent middle schools have ceasefire, as shown in Table 2.13.

Annexure 2.13 has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Ceasefire Available in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	15(75.00)	5(25.00)	11(78.57)	3(21.43)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	ABC casefire			

Source: Primary Data Based

Kitchen Devices

Table 2.14 shows the availability of kitchen utensils in schools. The data shows that the cooking utensils in all sample primary and middle schools had available. All the cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices in the primary and middle schools were funded through kitchen devices funds. Only 68.42 percent primary and all sample middle schools had available eating plates for students through the MME funds and Vikas Anudan.

The list of schools where eating plates were not available is given in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient		14(100.0)	
		Partial		6(30.00)	
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund		20(100.0)	
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school	13(68.42)		14(100.0)	
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient	13(100.0)		14(100.0)	
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME		4(30.77)	
		Vikas Anudan		9(69.23)	
		Other MDM Scheme		-	
Total No. of School		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Munger district was analyzed. It was found that 65.0 percent sample primary and all sample middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 53.85 percent primary and 35.71 percent middle schools while only kitchen was available in 46.15 percent primary and 64.29 percent middle schools and all of them were used.

In 28.58 percent schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM scheme 66.67 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed under MDM as shown in Table-2.15. In 71.42 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed through SSA scheme. 33.33 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed through SSA scheme. Three primary schools prepared MDM in additional room and four primary school prepared food in open fields. All primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all primary and 85.71 percent middle schools food is prepared firewood, 14.29 percent middle schools LPG is used for cooking food.

The list of schools where the kitchen is not available is given in **Annexure 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
	Kitchens are available		13(65.00)	14(100.0)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	7(53.85)	5(35.71)	
		Kitchen	6(46.15)	9(64.29)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	7(100.0)	5(100.0)	
		Kitchen	6(100.0)	9(100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	2(28.58)	-
			Kitchen	4(66.67)	6(66.67)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	5(71.42)	5(100.0)
			Kitchen	2(33.33)	3(33.33)
(c)	<i>Constructed but not in use</i>		-	-	
(d)	<i>Under construction</i>		-	-	
(e)	<i>Sanctioned, but not started</i>		-	-	
(f)	<i>Not sanctioned</i>		-	-	
2	In case the pucca kitchen-	Additional Room	3(42.86)	-	

	cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Open field	4(57.14)	-
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	7(35.00)	5(35.71)
		Kitchen	-	-
		Additional Room	13(65.00)	9(64.29)
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	7(100.0)	5(100.0)
		Kitchen	6(100.0)	9(100.0)
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		20(100.0)	14(100.0)
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	20(100.0)	12(85.71)
		Coal	-	-
		LPG	-	2(14.29)
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-
	Total No. of School		20 (100.0)	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Availability of Cover Drum

As Table 2.16 indicates only all sample schools have covered drums for the food grains. It was found that 15.0 percent primary and 21.43 percent middle schools of these covered drums available through SSA scheme while 85.0 percent primary and 78.57 percent middle schools of these covered drums available through MME scheme in Munger district.

Table 2.16: Availability of Cover Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school		20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	3(15.0)		3(21.43)	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	17(85.0)		11(78.57)	
	Total No. of School		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Availability of Toilets

It was found that 60.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these, 83.33 percent primary and 85.71 percent

middle school use toilets properly. 45.0 percent primary and 35.71 percent middle schools have common toilets and out of these all primary and 80.0 percent middle school use common toilets properly.

Annexure 2.17 The names of sample primary and middle schools which do not have separate toilets for boys and girls and common toilets, etc.

Table 2.17: Availability of toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	12(60.00)	8(40.00)	14(100.0)	-
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	10(83.33)	2(16.67)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)
3	Is there available common toilet	9(45.00)	11(55.00)	5(35.71)	9(64.29)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	9(100.0)	-	4(80.00)	1(20.00)
Total No. of School		20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Availability of Computer in Schools

As Table 2.18 indicates only 28.57 percent middle schools have IT infrastructure in school while others lack it. However, none of middle schools had an internet connection and therefore none of them could be used for any IT based services like E-Learning etc. None of the primary schools had any IT infrastructure.

Table 2.18: Availability of Computer in Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	20(100.0)	4(28.57)	10(71.43)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		10	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	4(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-		4(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 35.0 percent of primary and 78.57 percent in middle schools. Safety was good in 20.0 percent in primary

and 71.43 percent in middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 30.0 percent primary and 71.43 percent in middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 65.0 percent primary and 21.43 percent middle schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 80.0 percent in primary and 28.57 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was satisfactory in 70.0 percent in primary and 28.57 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	7(35.00)	13(65.00)	-	11(78.57)	3(21.43)	-
2	Safety	4(20.00)	16(80.00)	-	10(71.43)	4(28.57)	-
3	Hygiene	6(30.00)	14(70.00)	-	10(71.43)	4(28.57)	-
4	Total No. of School	20(100.0)			14(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based

Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools student were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Student were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools. In all sample primary and middle schools children were not taught about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools as shown in Table-2.20.

Schools where students did not wash their hands before and after eating and where MDM was not served in an orderly manner are listed in **Annexure 2.20**.

Table 2.20: Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	19(95.0)	1(5.0)	14(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	19(95.0)	1(5.0)	14(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	-	19(95.0)	-	14(100.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	19(95.0)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
Total No. of School		20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers were 95.0 percent in primary and all middle schools. It was tasted seldom by VSS in 95.0 percent primary schools and all sample middle schools. It was tasted seldom by parents in 95.0 percent primary schools and all sample middle schools.

Table 2.21: Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	19(95.00)	-	14(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	19(95.00)	-	14(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	19(95.00)	-	14(100.0)
Total No. of School		20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based

Community Participation and Awareness

Around 85.0 percent parents of primary school students and 71.43 percent parents of middle schools student supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be satisfactory, In case of VSSs it was 90.0 percent in primary and 50.0 percent in middle schools. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 100.0 percent primary and 78.57 percent middle schools. In 15.0 percent parents from primary and 28.57 percent parents from middle schools, 10.00 percent VSSs from primary and 50.0 percent VSSs from middle schools and only 21.43 percent Panchayat/Urban bodies from middle schools rated the MDM as good during daily supervision.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 90.0 percents parents, 85.0 percent VSSs and 100.0 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly, 64.29 percents parents, 50.00 percent VSSs and 78.57 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 10.00 percent parents and VSSs in 15.0 percent primary schools and 35.71 percent parents, 50.00 percent VSSs and 21.43 panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSS	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	VSS	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	3(15.0)	2(10.0)	-	4(28.57)	7(50.0)	3(21.43)
2	Satisfactory	17(85.0)	18(90.0)	20(100.0)	10(71.43)	7(50.0)	11(78.57)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	-	5(35.71)	7(50.0)	3(21.43)
2	Satisfactory	18(90.0)	17(85.0)	20(100.0)	9(64.29)	7(50.0)	11(78.57)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total No. of school	20 (100.0)			14 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in 80.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that all sample primary and middle schools have not social audit mechanism in the school. The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	16(80.0)	4(20.00)	14(100.0)	-
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	-	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Number of VSS Meetings

As Table 2.24 explains VSS meeting monitoring time was one to two in 10.0 percent primary schools and three to four times was in 15.0 percent primary and 28.57 percent middle schools and 5 times and above in 75.0 percent primary and 71.43 percent middle schools. For MDM related discussion was for one to two in 25.0 percent primary and 21.43 percent middle schools. For three to four times was in 60.0 percent primary and

42.86 percent middle school and 5 times and above in 15.0 percent primary and 35.71 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: Number of VSS Meetings

Sl. No	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till monitoring time	2 (10.0)	3 (15.0)	15 (75.0)	20 (100.0)	-	4 (28.57)	10 (71.43)	14 (100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	5 (25.0)	12 (60.0)	3 (15.0)	20 (100.0)	3 (21.43)	6 (42.86)	5 (35.71)	14 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		20 (100.0)				14 (100.0)			

Source: Primary Data Based

Inspection & Supervision

Inspection register was available in all sample schools. It has been found that all sample primary and middle schools have not received fund under MME component. The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools of the district.

The list of schools where fund not received under MME is given in **Annexure 2.25**

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	-	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	19(95.00)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, Pradhan, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, BRCP, DPO and VEC. As Table 2.26 shows all sample primary schools and middle schools maximum inspection and supervision were done by MDM BRP in Munger district. There was no state level inspecting authorities visited in the schools for MDM programme. Maximum inspections were made by block level

authorities in primary and middle school. Mostly this inspection was made monthly in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for good quality of MDM should be provided in all sample schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		19(95.00)	14(100.0)
2	Inspection by	BEO	10(50.00)	11(78.57)
		BDO	3(15.00)	-
		Pradhan	-	-
		MDM Co-ordinator	10(50.00)	9(64.29)
		CRC coordinator	4(20.00)	1(7.14)
		BRP MDM	12(60.00)	11(78.57)
		DEO	3(15.00)	1(7.14)
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	15(75.00)	12(85.71)
		Tehsil	-	-
		Block	18(90.00)	10(71.43)
		CRC	9(45.00)	11(78.57)
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	5(25.00)	2(14.29)
		Fortnightly	8(40.00)	8(57.14)
		Monthly	17(85.00)	13(92.86)
		Often	12(60.00)	10(71.43)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	19 (100.0)	14 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in almost all sample primary and all middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
		Attendance of student	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
Total No. of Schools			20(100.0)	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Social Harmony

In 95.0 percent primary and all middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that all sample primary and middle schools have not other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	19(95.00)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	19(95.00)	1(5.00)	14(100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all sample primary and middle schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and the district/block/ school have toll free number.

Table-:2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level. Use of wheat should be increased in 95.0 percent primary schools and all sample middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in majority primary and middle schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 95.0 percent primary and around all middle schools in Munger districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

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

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
4	Use of Green VegeTable must be used in MDM	19(95.00)	14(100.0)
	Total No. of School	20(100.0)	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 20 primary schools and 14 middle schools in the Munger district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- During the visits of schools of district Munger 95.0 percent sample primary schools and all sample middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was 95.0 percent sample primary and all sample middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from state, 95.0 percent sample primary and all sample middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from district and 95.0 percent sample primary and all sample middle schools reported timely release of MDM funds from the block.
- It was found that 33 sample schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- Due to unavailability of food grains in one primary school in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.

- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cook-cum-helpers. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the banks.
- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in all sample primary and middle schools and all schools followed the menu.
- MDM logo was displayed in 20.0 percent primary and 28.57 percent middle schools buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in 95.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools.
- Health cards were maintained in 50.0 percent primary and 57.14 percent middle schools. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through Local hand pumps was found in almost all primary and local hand pumps was found in almost in all middle schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 65.0 percent primary all sample middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using maximum fire wood.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in all sample primary and middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 60.0 percent primary and all sample middle schools.

- The Computers was available in only 28.57 percent middle schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in majority of primary schools and good in almost all middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in almost all sample schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in almost all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed one to two in 25.0 percent primary and 21.43 percent middle schools, three to four times in 60.0 percent primary and 42.86 percent middle school, 5 times and above 15.0 percent primary and 35.71 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on often basis covered in 85.0 percent primary and 92.86 percent middle schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active and maximum schools having toll free number.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.1

Schools in which Food Grains Facility not available within One Month	
Primary School	
1	PS Nawada Sakarpur
Food Grains not delivered to Lifting Agency within Proper Time	
Primary School	
1	PS Nawada Sakarpur

Annexure 2.5

In Last three months, few days food not served due to Various Reasons	
Primary School	
1	PS Nawada Sakarpur

Annexure 2.8

MDM Logo not Displayed on School Building			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Chapha	9	PS Nawada Sakarpur
2	PS Damodarpur	10	PS Navtoliya
3	PS Dharhra Town	11	PS Sheetapur
4	PS Adalpur	12	PS Nath Tola Akela
5	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	13	PS Tarapur Diyara
6	PS Khirodharpur	14	PS Hardiyabad
7	PS Nauagarhi	15	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari
8	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar	16	PS Barsanda
Middle Schools			
1	Kanya MS Hathinath	6	MS Sadalpur
2	MS Masoomganj	7	Balak MS Lallu Pokhar
3	MS Hemzapur	8	MS Lagma
4	MS Phulka	9	MS Kalai
5	MS Vasudevpur	10	Govt. Buniyadi PS Tetiya Bambar

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	6	PS Navtoliya
2	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	7	PS Nath Tola Akela
3	PS Nauagarhi	8	PS Tarapur Diyara
4	PS Hasanpur Mufsil	9	PS Barsanda
5	PS Nawada Sakarpur	10	PS Kahartoli
Middle Schools			
1	Kanya MS Hathinath	4	MS Phulka
2	MS Jalalabad	5	MS Vasudevpur
3	MS Hemzapur	6	MS Sadalpur
Whether children are not given micronutrients medicine periodically			
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	3	PS Nawada Sakarpur
2	PS Hasanpur Mufsil	4	PS Kahartoli
First aid Medical Kit not available in the School			
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	8	PS Sheetapur
2	PS Chapha	9	PS Nath Tola Akela
3	PS Adalpur	10	PS Tarapur Diyara

4	PS Khirodharpur	11	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari
5	PS Hasanpur Mufsil	12	PS Barsanda
6	PS Nawada Sakarpur	13	PS Kahartoli
7	PS Navtoliya	14	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar
Middle Schools			
1	MS Jalalabad	3	Govt. Buniyadi PS Tetiya Bambar
2	MS Lagma		

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	4	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari
2	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	5	PS Kahartoli
3	PS. Dharhra No.2		
Middle Schools			
1	MS Dharhra	3	MS Lagma
2	Balak MS Lallu Pokhar		

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Damodarpur	5	PS Sheetapur
2	PS Dharhra Town	6	PS Tarapur Diyara
3	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	7	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari
4	PS Khirodharpur		

Annexure 2.15

Kitchens not Available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Dharhra Town	5	PS Nawada Sakarpur
2	PS Adalpur	6	PS Nath Tola Akela
3	PS. Dharhra No.2	7	PS Hardiyabad
4	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar		

Annexure 2.17

Non-availability of Toilets					
Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available	No Proper use of Toilets
Primary Schools					
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	✓			
2	PS Adalpur	✓		✓	
3	PS. Dharhra No.2	✓		✓	
4	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar	✓			
5	PS Nawada Sakarpur	✓			
6	PS Navtoliya	✓			
7	PS Nath Tola Akela	✓		✓	
8	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari	✓			
9	PS Sheetapur		✓		
10	PS Hardiyabad		✓		
11	PS Chapha			✓	
12	PS Dharhra Town			✓	
13	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola			✓	

14	PS Hasanpur Mufsil			✓	
15	PS Sheetapur			✓	
16	PS Tarapur Diyara			✓	
17	PS Hardiyabad			✓	
18	PS Kahartoli			✓	
Middle Schools					
1	MS Sadalpur		✓		
2	Balak MS Lallu Pokhar		✓		
3	Kanya MS Hathinath			✓	
4	MS Jalalabad			✓	
5	MS Dharahra			✓	
6	MS Phulka			✓	
7	MS Vasudevapur			✓	
8	MS Sadalpur			✓	
9	MS Dharahra			✓	
10	MS Lagma			✓	
11	MS Kalai			✓	
12	Kanya MS Teliya				
13	MS Hemzapur				
14	Govt. Buniyadi PS Tetiya Bambar				✓

Annexure 2.20

Hands not Washed before and after Eating	
Primary School	
1	PS Nawada Sakarpur
MDM not Served in an Orderly Manner	
Primary School	
1	PS Nawada Sakarpur

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community for Supervision of MDM			
Primary Schools			
1	PS. Dharhra No.2	3	PS Nawada Sakarpur
2	PS Nauagarhi	4	PS Hardiyabad
No any social audit mechanism in the school			
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	11	PS Hasanpur Mufsil
2	PS Chapha	12	PS Nawada Sakarpur
3	PS Damodarpur	13	PS Navtoliya
4	PS Dharhra Town	14	PS Sheetapur
5	PS Adalpur	15	PS Nath Tola Akela
6	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	16	PS Tarapur Diyara
7	PS. Dharhra No.2	17	PS Hardiyabad
8	PS Khirodharpur	18	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari
9	PS Nauagarhi	19	PS Barsanda
10	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar	20	PS Kahartoli
Middle Schools			
1	Kanya MS Hathinath	8	MS Vasudevapur
2	MS Jalalabad	9	MS Sadalpur
3	MS Masoomganj	10	Balak MS Lallu Pokhar
4	MS Hemzapur	11	MS Lagma
5	MS Mahrna	12	MS Kalai
6	MS Dharahra	13	Govt. Buniyadi PS Tetiya Bambar
7	MS Phulka	14	Kanya MS Teliya

Annexure 2.25

Schools has not received any funds under MME component			
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Asarganj	11	PS Hasanpur Mufsil
2	PS Chapha	12	PS Nawada Sakarpur
3	PS Damodarpur	13	PS Navtoliya
4	PS Dharhra Town	14	PS Sheetapur
5	PS Adalpur	15	PS Nath Tola Akela
6	PS Choti Lagma Paswan Tola	16	PS Tarapur Diyara
7	PS. Dharhra No.2	17	PS Hardiyabad
8	PS Khirodharpur	18	PS Manjura Arazi Tilkari
9	PS Nauagarhi	19	PS Barsanda
10	Kanya PS Chowk Bazar	20	PS Kahartoli
Middle Schools			
1	Kanya MS Hathinath	8	MS Vasudevpur
2	MS Jalalabad	9	MS Sadalpur
3	MS Masoomganj	10	Balak MS Lallu Pokhar
4	MS Hemzapur	11	MS Lagma
5	MS Mahrna	12	MS Kalai
6	MS Dharahra	13	Govt. Buniyadi PS Tetiya Bambar
7	MS Phulka	14	Kanya MS Teliya