

**SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT  
OF YEAR 2014-15  
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION &  
STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE  
OF GOA  
FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015**



**District Covered**  
**1. South Goa**



# FOREWORD

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

Being into execution since last 11 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme through out the country and every year the progress and problems relating to implementation of this programme have been analyzed and reviewed at National level, allocated with some grants and manpower to conduct the programme related activities with more vigour and enthusiasm. But what have been achieved out of those elaborate, exhaustive programme activities? It is required to examine the progress of this programme. The Government of India, (its Ministry of Human Resource Development) has, therefore, intended to gather data on progress of the programme through a detailed monitoring of some sample districts during the period from 1.10.2014 to 31.03.2015 (six months). The monitoring team of our organization has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Upendra K. Singh who has prepared this report.

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

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

**Chairman,**  
**Monitoring Institute: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
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**15 May, 2015**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Second Half Yearly Monitoring report of year 2014-15 has been prepared for the State of Goa revealing the progress of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) in Goa from 1.10.2014 to 31.03.2015. The facts giving details of implementation of the MDM have been examined and analyzed, especially pertaining to the progress made by the South Goa district. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample schools.

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

1. Mr. D.P. Deweidi, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Goa
2. Mr. G.P.Bhatt, Director, Department of Education, Government of Goa
3. Ms. Rose D'souza, Asst. Director, Department of Education, Government of Goa & Mr. Ishwar R. Patil, Vocational Education officer & In-charge of MDM, Directorate of Education and all our sample respondents, who have extended their cooperation to us without any hesitation during monitoring work.

Our Special thanks to Ms. Vrinda Swaroop, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GoI, and Mr. J. Alam, Joint Secretary (EE-I), for their deep concern for the task of MI and also their support in order to complete the monitoring in the district of the State of Goa.

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

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

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

**Dr. Upendra K. Singh**

**Nodal Officer,**

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

**15 May, 2015  
Goa**

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**SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) OF MID  
DAY MEAL (MDM) FOR THE STATE OF GOA FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 TO 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015**

<b>1. General Information</b>		
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information</b>	<b>Details</b>
1.	Period of the report	1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2014 TO 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015
2.	Number of District(s) allotted	01
3.	District name	South Goa
1.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district- wise)	District-1( South Goa)- 10-22 March, 2015
2.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI	District-1 South Goa- PS – 317 UPS – 173 STCs- 06
3.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given district- wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District- South Goa- PS -29; UPS-8, STCs- 03
4.	<b>Types of schools visited</b>	
a)	Special training centres (STCs)	District-1( South Goa)- 03



c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District-1( South Goa)- 10
d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District-1( South Goa)- 04
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	Not Applicable
f)	Schools having CWSN	District-1( South Goa)- 05
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District-1( South Goa)- 04
h)	KGBVs	Not Applicable
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District-1( South Goa)- 12
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussions held with state officials	Before taking up the field level study we had discussions with State Officials namely SPD, Deputy/ Asst. Director. The State team helped us by intimating the district about the monitoring and visit date. They also instructed the district for necessary support as per the GOI letter and requirement.

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

**Consolidated Report of Mid Day Meal for the district of  
South Goa for the period  
1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 TO 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015**

District 1 :( South Goa)	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> All the 40 sample schools (100%) received hot cooked MDM daily. However, MDM served to children was not hot as it was supplied by SHG/NGO whose kitchen was located at a distance of 5-15 kms and they cooked for 7-20 schools. Also, the MDM was supplied in normal container and not in hot case. In case of pao it was supplied in wrapped newspaper or in gunny bag. Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, 37 sample schools (92.5%) reported for the same, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM was not prepared on day of school visit by MI.</p> <p><b>(d) Social Equity:</b> In all the 40 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.</p> <p><b>(c) Variety of Menu:</b> Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 24 sample schools (60%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 16 sample schools (40%) MDM menu was not displayed. 37 sample schools (92.5%) adhered to the menu, whereas 03 sample schools (7.5%) did not adhere to the menu. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample schools (100%). Daily menu included rice and vegetables. Dal and wheat was not included in MDM menu, although Peas, soybean and green moong etc. were served with Pao contained dal.</p> <p><b>(d) Quality and Quantity of MDM:</b> Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 36 sample schools (90%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 33 sample schools (82.5%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. <u>Pulses were used in bhajji in MDM in the district.</u></p>
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	<p>Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) children were satisfied, whereas in 01 sample schools (2.5%) children were not satisfied. In all the 40 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG. Hence, use of double fortified salt was not observed. In 37 sample schools (92.5%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) children did not take MDM happily.</p> <p><b>(e) Status of Cook:</b> In all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Regarding serving of MDM, it was served by helper appointed by school. It has been reported that schools with enrolment less than 20 were not given support of helper for serving MDM in the school. In these schools responsibility was undertaken by school teachers.</p> <p><b>(f) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009:</b> Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%). MDM daily menu was displayed in 24 sample schools (60%). Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 26 sample schools (65%) visited by MI, whereas in 14 sample schools (35%) the same was not reported.</p> <p><b>(g) Convergence with Other Schemes:</b> In all the 40 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as they bring soap from the school grant of SSA and may be plates in some schools. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 33 sample schools (82.5%). In all the 33 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. In 27 sample schools (67.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 13 sample schools (32.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Out of 33 sample schools where availability of School health Card was reported, height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 26 sample schools (79%), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) the same was not reported. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 35 sample schools (87.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools</p>
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	<p>(47.5%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening. Potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme in all the 40 sample schools.</p> <p><b>(h) Infrastructure for MDM:</b> In 24 sample schools (60%) eating plates for all children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 16 sample schools (40%) eating plates for all children were not available. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) toilets were available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, out of 40 sample schools where availability of toilet was reported, the same was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) separate toilets for boys and girls were not available. Drinking water supply was available in all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 40 schools (100%) where drinking water was available, it was tap water. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was not reported in any of 38 sample schools (100%) where availability of fire extinguisher was reported. Computers were available in 10 sample schools (25%), whereas in 30 sample schools (75%) computers were not available. Out of 10 sample schools where computers were available, internet connection was available in 04 sample schools (40%), whereas in 06 sample schools (60%) internet connection was not available.</p> <p><b>(i) Community Participation:</b> The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was weekly in 04 sample schools (10%), fortnightly in 03 sample schools(7.5%), monthly in 24 sample schools (60%), monitoring MDM was after more than two months reported in 09 sample schools (22.5%). Out of all 40 sample schools where SMCs were constituted, in 05 sample schools (12.5%) no SMC meetings were held, in 34 sample schools (85%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year. The SMC meetings were mostly focused on planning expenditure for the available fund under various projects/ schemes/ grants. Out of 35 sample schools where SMC meetings were held, in 06 sample schools(17%) issues related to MDM were not</p>
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	<p><i>discussed in any SMC meeting, in 29 sample schools (83%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings.</i></p> <p><b><i>(j) Inspection and Supervision:</i></b> <i>Inspection register was available in 30 sample schools (75%), whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) inspection register was not available. The schools where MDM inspection register was not available were the Government aided schools. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, all the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials namely, ADEI. The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was monthly in 35 sample schools (87.5%) and quarterly in 05 sample schools (12.5%).</i></p> <p><b><i>(k) Impact:</i></b> <i>In 12 sample schools (30%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 22 sample schools (55%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 38 sample schools (95%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children. In 36 sample schools (90%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony as the children of all castes sit together and take MDM.</i></p>
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**SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF YEAR 2014-15  
OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES  
(CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF GOA FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015**

**FOR SOUTH GOA DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>South Goa</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2015

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

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, food grains are not delivered in school. It is given to SHG directly from FCI.

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

**(iv) Quality of Food grains**

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

In all the 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Hence, funds were directly released to SHG.

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

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, cooking conversion cost was given to SHGs. The conversion cost to SHGs was given after submission of bill after a month. The SHGs were receiving the conversion cost but not regularly.



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

Not Applicable

## **4. STATUS OF COOKS**

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Regarding serving of MDM, it was served by helper appointed by school. It has been reported that schools with enrolment less than 20 were not given support of helper for serving MDM in the school. In these schools responsibility was undertaken by school teachers.

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

No

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

Rs.1000 per month.

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

Not paid regularly. There were instances where the helpers were not paid after July, 2014.

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

Not Applicable

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

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

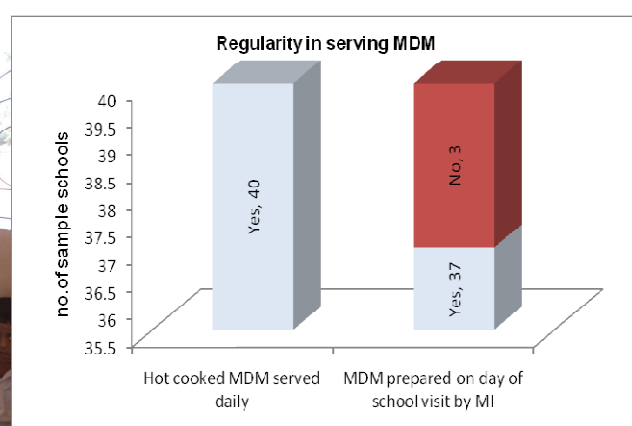
**(vii) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers**

It was not done.

**5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL**

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

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose



of the whole MDM programme. All the 40 sample schools (100%) received hot cooked MDM daily. However, MDM served to children was not hot as it was supplied by SHG/NGO whose kitchen was located at a



distance of 5-15 kms and they cooked for 7-20 schools. Also, the MDM was supplied in normal container and not in hot case. In case of pao it was supplied in wrapped newspaper or in gunny bag.

Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, 37 sample schools (92.5%) reported for the same, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM was not prepared on day of school visit by MI. In these sample schools SHG did not supply cooked MDM due to festival. Instead SHG distributed biscuit packets amongst children.

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

### **Feedback from children on**

#### **(i) Quality of meal**

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 36 sample schools (90%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 1: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	36	90
No	04	10

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

Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 33 sample schools (82.5%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.

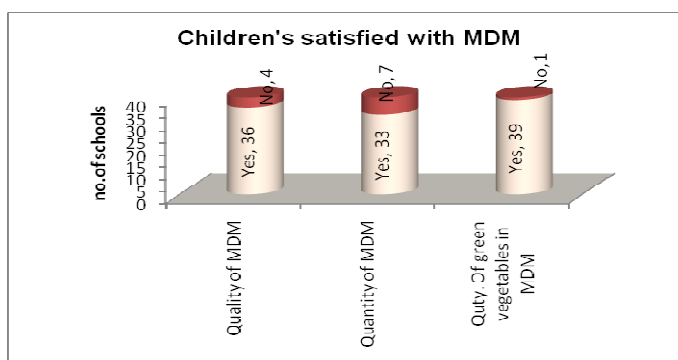
Table 2: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	82.5
No	07	17.5

However, it would be privilege to provide required quantity of meal to the children to supplement required quantity of carbohydrates, protein and other nutrients.

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

Pulses were used in bhaji in MDM in the district. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) children were satisfied, whereas in 01 sample schools (2.5%) children were not satisfied. In the name of pulse the peas, green moong and soybean etc. were mixed in the bhaji served with pao.



It has been suggested by the school children, school principal and teachers that the children don't like pulao because it has been served along without any curry and daal. It has been served twice a week. The interaction with stakeholders reported that the children were not interested in taking pulao. Therefore, the daal/bhaji along with pulao may be given to comply with the norms of providing vegetables and daal in required quantity every day.

### (iv) Use of double fortified salt

In all the 40 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG. Hence, use of double fortified salt was not observed.

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

In 37 sample schools (92.5%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) children did not take MDM happily.

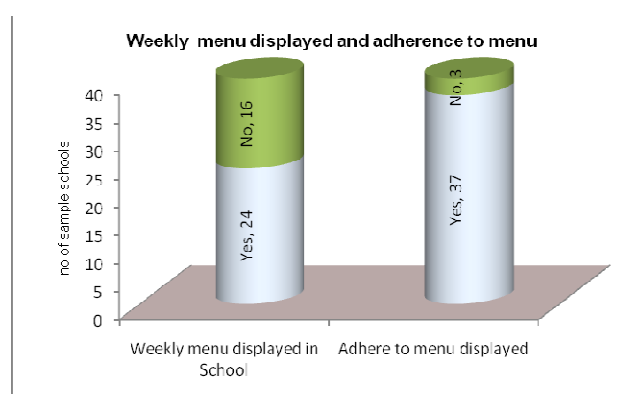
### (vi) Method/ Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.

In all the 40 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG appointed by the State Office of Education Department.

## 7. VARIETY OF MENU

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

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 24 sample schools (60%) MDM menu



was displayed, whereas in 16 sample schools (40%) MDM menu was not displayed. 37 sample schools (92.5%) adhered to the menu, whereas 03 sample schools (7.5%) did not adhere to the menu.

Table 3 School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	24	60
No	16	40

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

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

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

Looking to the quantity / weight of cooked MDM one can say that it was to an extent in required amount. But the calorific value may be measured in some lab, may be facilitated by the State. The supplied MDM as per weight was reported in 37 schools (92.5%).

But in majority of schools the required quantity of pao was not given to children. The weights of the given pao were varying from 30-50 grams per child only for children of classes 1-8.

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

In the district MDM lacks variety. Only two food items viz. Pao Bhaji, and Pulao were included in MDM which were served alternate days/ 03 days each in a week. Some more food items based on pulses, rice and wheat must be included in MDM.

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

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

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

Reasons for non-satisfaction of children regarding quality and quantity of MDM are as follows:

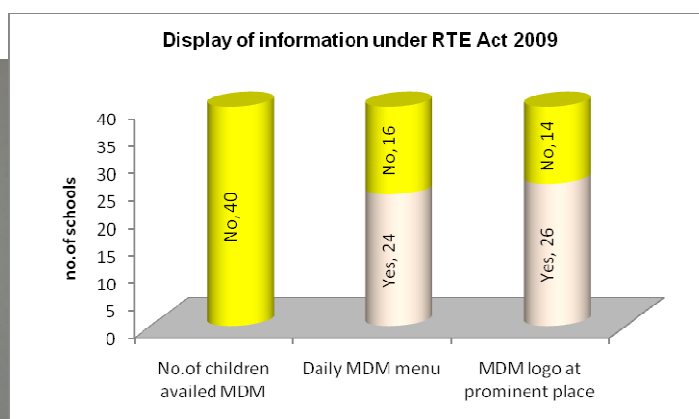
- Children did not like pulao as it became tasteless and cold due to supply of MDM.
- One piece of pao with bhaji /daal is given to children which is not sufficient.
- The weight of pao is an issue of concern. May be 100grams (primary classes) and 150 grams (upper primary classes) can be served to each child.
- Bhaji quality was poor in some schools and given in less quantity.
- MDM menu lacks variety.
- MDM not served properly in the school. Also plates were not available in most of the schools.

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

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

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

Not Applicable



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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%).

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

MDM daily menu was displayed in 24 sample schools (60%).

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

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 26 sample schools (65%) visited by MI, whereas in 14 sample schools (35%) the same was not reported.

### **9. TRENDS**

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

<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>On the day of visit</b>
i.	Enrollment (2012)	3159
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	3136
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	3300
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2547
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	2218
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	2189
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	1757

As per the above figures 77% of the children attended schools against 2014 enrolment. 87% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the last day and 86% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the visit day was 69%.

In Government aided schools children do not prefer to take MDM as they bring food in the tiffin from home.

Also, it has been observed in some schools, especially in secondary schools where MDM was given to children up to class 8 that there the

children of classes 7 and 8 didn't take MDM as most of them didn't bring any plates /tiffin from home and the same was available in less number in the schools.

It has been observed in aided schools/ secondary school classes that the MDM was distributed in class or in open place/ corridors rather than serving at proper place where all the children can sit and took the MDM in orderly manner.

## **10. SOCIAL EQUITY**

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

In all the 40 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI.

Table 4: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

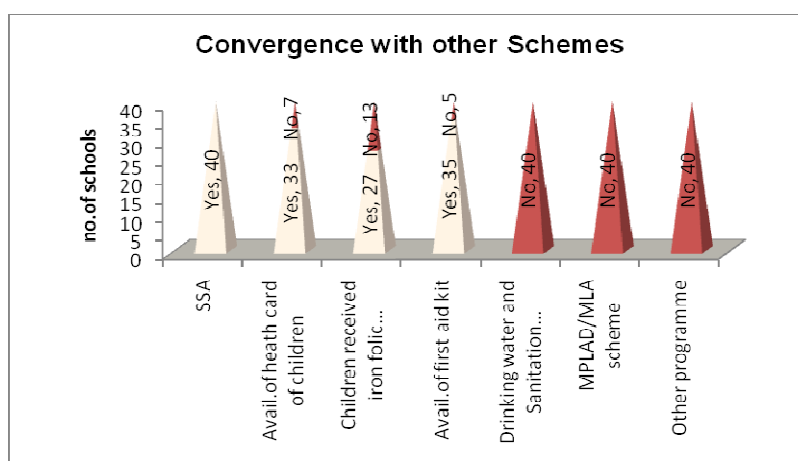
	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

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

### **(i) SSA**

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as they bought soap from the school grant of SSA and may be plates in some schools.

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



The Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram was in the process of implementation in the district and the health cards for all children were issued.

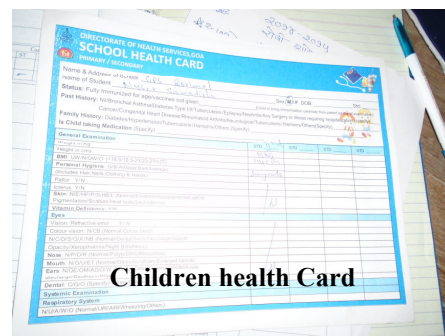


**(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 33 sample schools (82.5%).

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

In all the 33 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.



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

In 27 sample schools (67.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 13 sample schools (32.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table 5: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	27	67.5
No	13	32.5

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

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 27 sample schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was monthly in all the 27 sample schools (100%).

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

Out of 33 sample schools where availability of School health Card was reported, height and weight record of the children was being indicated in the school health card in 26 sample schools (79%), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) the same was not reported.

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

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

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

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

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

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 35 sample schools (87.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

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

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools (47.5%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening.

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

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was not reported in any of 40 sample schools where eye check-up was reported.

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

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

Potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme in all the 40 sample schools.

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

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 40 sample schools (100%).

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

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

## **12. INFRASTRUCTURE**

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

Not Applicable as cooked food was supplied in the schools. The food was cooked by SHGs appointed by the State Education Directorate.

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

### **2. Kitchen devices**

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

Not Applicable

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

In 24 sample schools (60%) eating plates for all children taking MDM were available in the schools, whereas in 16 sample schools (40%) eating plates for all children were not available. The source of funding for eating plates was either contribution from community/SMC or School Facility grant.

### **3. Availability of Storage bins**

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

Not Applicable

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

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) toilets were available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, out of 40 sample schools where availability of toilet was reported, the same was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) separate toilets for boys and girls were not available.

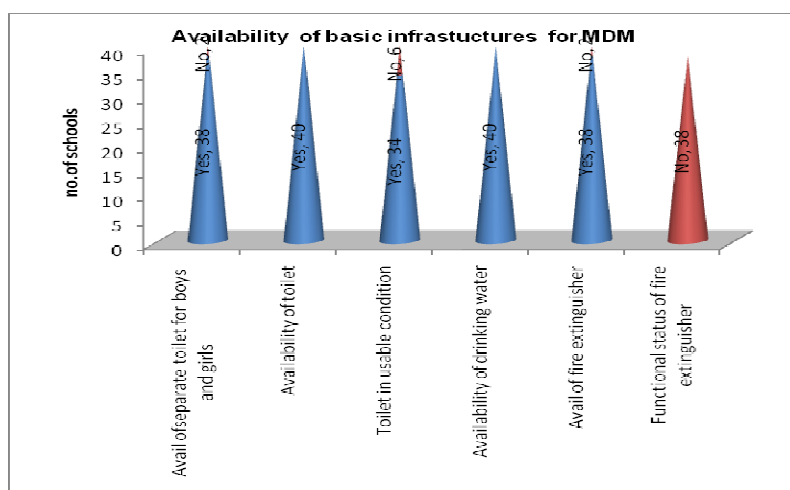
##### **(ii) Are toilets usable?**

In 34 sample schools (85%) toilets were usable, whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) toilets were not usable.

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

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

Drinking water supply was available in all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 40 schools (100%) where drinking water was available, it was tap water.



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

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was not reported in any of 38 sample schools (100%) where availability of fire extinguisher was reported.

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

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

Computers were available in 10 sample schools (25%), whereas in 30 sample schools (75%) computers were not available.

**(b) Availability of internet connection**

Out of 10 sample schools where computers were available, internet connection was available in 04 sample schools (40%), whereas in 06 sample schools (60%) internet connection was not available.

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

05 sample schools (50%) were using IT enabled services.

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

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

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported good in 17 sample schools (42.5%) and MDM impact on safety was reported average in 23 sample schools (57.5%). MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported good in 15 sample schools (37.5%) and MDM impact on hygiene was reported average in 25 sample schools (62.5%). In 16 sample schools (40%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was good and MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was reported average in 24 sample schools (60%).

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

In 17 sample schools (42.5%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, in 20 sample schools(50%) the same was not reported and in 03 sample schools(7.5%) MDM was not supplied on the day of visit.

In 16 sample schools (40%) children were encouraged to wash hands after taking MDM, in 21 sample schools(52.5%) the same was not reported and in 03 sample schools(7.5%) MDM was not supplied on the day of visit.



**iii. Do the children take meals in**

### **an orderly manner?**

In 36 sample schools (90%) children took meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) children did not take meals in an orderly manner. In 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM was not supplied on the day of visit.

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

Out of 37 schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) children conserved water while washing food plates.

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

Not Applicable

## **14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

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

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was weekly in 04 sample schools (10%), fortnightly in 03 sample schools(7.5%), monthly in 24 sample schools (60%), monitoring MDM after more than two months was reported in 09 sample schools (22.5%).

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

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

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

Social audit mechanism was not reported in any of 40 sample schools.

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



Out of all 40 sample schools where SMCs were constituted, in 05 sample schools (12.5%) no SMC meetings were held, in 34 sample schools (85%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year. The SMC meetings were mostly focused on planning expenditure for the available fund under various projects/ schemes/ grants.

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

Out of 35 sample schools where SMC meetings were held, in 06 sample schools(17%) issues related to MDM were not discussed in any SMC meeting, in 29 sample schools (83%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings.

## **15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

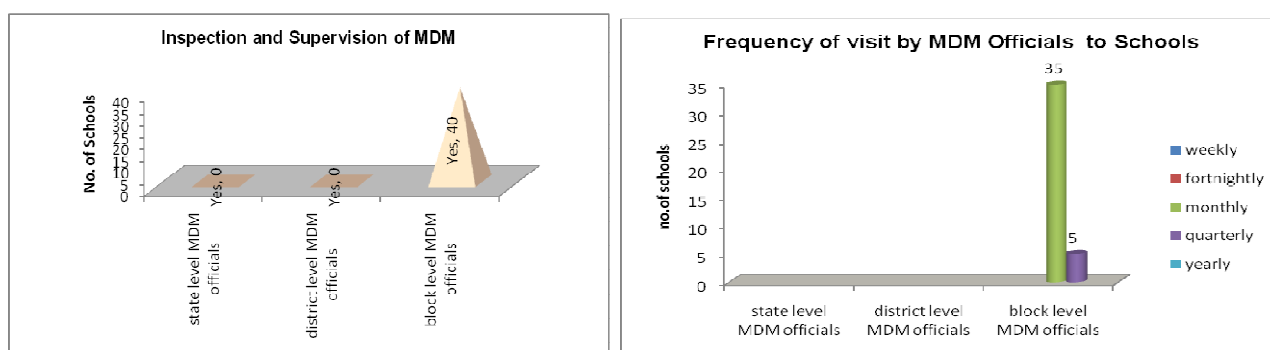
**i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?**

Inspection register was available in 30 sample schools (75%), whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) inspection register was not available. The schools where MDM inspection register was not available were the Government aided schools.

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

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 40 sample schools (100%). No school in the district has received any grant under MDM.

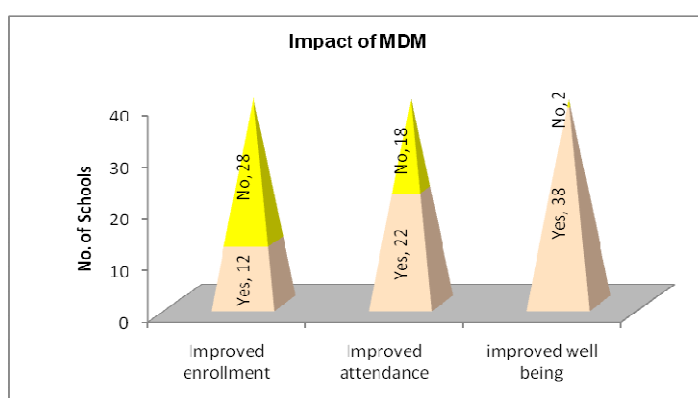
**(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/ district /block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.**



Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, all the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials namely, ADEI. The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was monthly in 35 sample schools (87.5%) and quarterly in 05 sample schools (12.5%).

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

In 12 sample schools (30%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 22 sample schools (55%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 38 sample schools (95%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.



Enrollment (2012)	3153
Enrollment (2013)	3136
Enrollment (2014)	3300

Last 3 years enrolment data in the sample schools show the decreasing trend of enrolment from 2012 to 2013 and from 2013-2014 it shows increasing trends overall.

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

In 36 sample schools (90%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony as the children of all castes sit together and take MDM.

## **17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

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

The school may write its grievances to ADEI office who forward the same to State Office of Education (Directorate of education, Government of Goa).

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

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

## **18. Conclusion & some Suggestions for Improvement**

Largely, the MDM in the district has shown improvement in the MDM management and serving in the schools. Also, the stakeholders at the State, district and block were conversant and committed for providing quality MDM in the schools and largely at the plates of every child.

The State has increased the number of SHGs almost 50-60% in order to improve the coverage.

The State has also appointed 04 nutrition experts in order to work for providing quality MDM. Also, State is in process of piloting some recipe namely, Idly etc.,

But there are some issues which need to be taken care of in order to improve the MDM in the schools in the State.

- There is also great need to review the menu and it should be nutritious and diverse (different meals on different days). Fruits may also be added at least once in a week.
- State may work for further strengthening the MDM in schools in three ways: first, the menu may be added with more liked food by the school children as well more nutritious and rich in protein and vitamin as per the MDM mandate, secondly, provide the serving plates in schools and thirdly, increase the quantity of food and hygiene of the food served.
- The State has issued order to each SHG to supply gross weight of cooked MDM and menu. The order talked about supply of 150

grams for class 1-5 children and 200 grams for class 6-8 children. Menu in the order talked about supply of 4 days pao/chappti/puri with bhaji and 2 days Pulao. The State may ensure that the SHGs should adhere to the orders of the State and may add puri/ chappati in addition to providing all the 4 days pao only. Also, the weight of pao and bhaji may be taken on 50-50% rather than supplying 70-80% weight of Bhaji and 20-30% weight was of Pao. In the whole process the State should intervene and ensure the proper weight of the supplied MDM in adequate proportion.

- MDM in all the 40 sample schools was prepared and supplied by SHG. The SHGs cook food at their place and supply to schools.
- Hygiene in bringing cooked items namely, the Pao needs to be maintained.
- Quantity of Bhaji may be increased and more number / increased weight of pao should be given to elderly children of classes 4 to 7 as the dry weight of Pao is about 30-40 grams and it was given one to each child.
- Plates of uniform standards may be made available in the schools for children so that children really enjoy with the MDM rather than some bring small katori/ small Tiffin boxes, etc from home for taking MDM.
- State should also have better convergence with health department in order to have quality health checkup in the schools.
- State should undertake studies/evaluations regularly. Repeated highlights may improve the scenario through – RAPID ASSESSMENT FOR MDM ONLY/ STUDIES/ EVALUATIONS.
- Although monitoring has been increased at the State level by the assistant Directors and the nutrition experts roped into the MDM. The pursuance is required of the suggestions given by the experts.
- The helpers engaged in the schools for serving MDM may be paid timely. Also, they should be made responsible for serving meals to

children rather than standing in a place and children coming with plate/ tiffin to receive the MDM.

- The helper for serving MDM in the schools having enrollment less than 20 may also be given in order to support teachers maintain hygiene, cleanliness and properly serving the meals to every child.

# **A N N E X U R E**



List of Schools - District South Goa										
S. No.	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	GPS Shiroti Khola	30020502004	PS							
2	GPS Talpan	30020501809	PS			1				
3	GPMS Patnem	30020504301	UPS						1	
4	GPS Parvem Agonda	30020500305	PS							
5	GPS Welwada	30020501811	PS							
6	GPS Mashem	30020500505	PS							
7	GPS Aquem Alto/ Bindolem	30020103303	PS		1					
8	GPS Moti Dongar	30020103302	PS					1		
9	Govt. High School Vidhyanagar	30020102402	UPS					1		
10	GPS Varce	30020102901	PS							
11	GMS Dramapur	30020100501	UPS	1						
12	St. Anthony High School Marjoda	30020105302	UPS		1					
13	GMS Khareband No. 1 Sirvodem	30020100601	UPS						1	
14	GHS Vasco (Main)	30020203001	UPS	1						
15	Municipal High School	30020200806	UPS							
16	GPS Vademnagar	30020200703	PS							
17	GMS Jetti	30020200301	UPS						1	
18	GPS Bogda	30020201401	PS	1						
19	GPS Sada	30020200902	PS	1						
20	GPS Chicolim	30020202603	PS	1						
21	GPS Zuarinagar	30020200502	PS							
22	GMS Curpavaddo-Cortalim	30020200401	UPS						1	
23	GPS Sanguem	30020400201	PS	1						
24	GPS Valkini Colony No. 1	30020409104	PS	1						
25	GPS Gauthan-Piliye	30020600103	PS		1					
26	GPS Thatod	30020600707	PS					1		
27	GPS Marad	30020500709	PS			1				
28	GPS Talsai	30020600704	PS			1				
29	GPS Navem	30020601507	PS			1				
30	Late Wingh Comdr V.B. Savardekar GPS Sanvordem	30020407301	PS							
31	GPS Mirabag Sanvorden Sanguem	30020407601	PS					1		
32	GPS Shelde	30020300403	PS							
33	GPS Aamona	30020301604	PS							
34	GPS Gaonkarcuado Deao	30020302402	PS							
35	GPS Gaonkarwada Ambaulim	30020303403	PS							
36	GPS Housing Board Gogal	30020102101	PS	1						
37	GPS Satorlim	30020503206	PS							
38	GPS Ziltawadi Gaondongrem	30020503209	PS					1		
39	GPS Kakoda	30020303301	PS	1						
40	GPS Curchorem	30020301107	PS	1						
				10	3	4	0	5	4	0

## Negative list (South Goa)

### I. Non-satisfaction with quality of MDM

Sl.no.	Name of Schools	Block
1	Govt. High School Vidhyanagar	Salcete
2	St. Anthony High School Marjoda	Salcete
3	GPS Marad	Dharbandora
4	GPS Talpan	Canacona

### II. Non-satisfaction with quantity of MDM

Sl.no.	Name of Schools	Block
1	GPS Talpan	Canacona
2	GPS Aquem Alto/ Bindolem	Salcete
3	Govt. High School Vidhyanagar	Salcete
4	Municipal High School	Mormagao
5	GMS Jetti	Mormagao
6	GPS Sada	Mormagao
7	GPS Marad	Dharbandora

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

NO:DE/VOC/474/MDM/Sugg-  
PFI/2015/ 150

Government of Goa,  
Directorate of Education,  
Porvorim Goa. 403521

Dated: 22/06/2015.

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

Sub:- Comments and suggestion of Draft Report of 2<sup>nd</sup>  
half yearly.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.CDECS/MHRD (SSA-MI—1 HLY -  
2014-15) 30/ 2015 dated 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 on the above cited subject, after  
going through the 2<sup>nd</sup> half yearly Mid Day Meal Monitoring report it is  
seen that the following remarks/ suggestions have been made for  
strengthening Mid Day Meal Scheme.

- 1.To add the menu liked by the children as well as nutritious & rich in  
proteins & vitamin, also one day fruits may be added.
2. The meal supplied by SHG gross cooked weight.
3. To provide serving plates in schools
4. Increase the quantity of food & hygienic of the food served
5. Hygienic in bringing cooked food
6. Quantity of Bhaji may be increased and more number of Pav should  
be given to students as per required quantity.
7. The helpers engaged in the Schools for serving MDM may be paid  
timely.
8. The helpers for serving MDM in the schools have enrollment less than  
20 may also be give.

Besides in the report you have noted that.

- i. The quality & quantity were not up to the mark.
- ii. Monitoring has been increased at the State level.

We have noted the above points and will take due care and measures to improve the meal served under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Instructions have been already issued to all Self Help Group/Mahila Mandal Parent Teacher Association to add more vegetable in pulao and supply exact quantity, quality and hot cooked to the students. Helpers are appointed in the schools having enrolment less than 20. Providing Plates of uniform standard is in process and the same will be provided to Government schools shortly. Helpers bills are settled and at present no bills are pending. The revision of menu is under process. Directorate of Health Services attending the issue of coverage of health checkup in the school. Further the Government has planned to strengthen Mid Day Meal Scheme by outsourcing the agency for monitoring & evaluation of the scheme.

Yours faithfully, .



( Gajanan P. Bhat )  
Director of Education

Copy to

1. The Director(MDM)  
Ministry of Human Resource Development,  
Department of School Education & Literacy,  
Shastri Bhavan,  
New Delhi 110 115.