

2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF YEAR 2014-15
OF
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND
STUDIES (CDECS) OF
MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015



Districts Covered

1. Sangali 2. Satara 3. Solapur 4. Pune



FOREWORD

MDM is one of the flagships programme of Government of India launched with a view to enhance enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among children. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (**NP-NSPE**) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on **15th August 1995**, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended to cover not only children in classes I -VIII of Government, Government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in STCs. In the couple of last 11 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme throughout the country and every year the progress and problems relating to implementation of this programme have been analyzed and reviewed at National level and 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 facilitated in preparation of this report after collating the relevant data obtained through their monitoring visits to sample schools of 04 Districts of Maharashtra (Sangali, Satara, Solapur & Pune). The process of participatory monitoring has been set up in the whole process.

I would appreciate the genuine efforts of Dr. Singh and his team who could prepare the report within the time assigned by the Government of India. I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to the Government of India and the MDM department, Government of Maharashtra 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 could feel motivated and empowered towards the MDM in the district with the positive and critical inputs from the MI.

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20 May, 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Second Half Yearly Monitoring report of Financial Year 2014-15 has been prepared for the State of Maharashtra revealing the progress of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) in Maharashtra 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 Districts of Sangali, Satara, Solapur & Pune. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample respondents like heads of institutions, teachers, community leaders, parents, students, etc.

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

1. Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Maharashtra.
2. Mr. Mahaveer Mane, Director, Department of Primary Education & State Nodal Officer for Mid-Day Meal, Govt. of Maharashtra.
3. Mr. Mahesh Palkar, Deputy Director MDM, Directorate of Primary Education, Pune, team of officials working at State level for MDM & 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, Gol. We are thankful to Mr. J. Aalam, Joint Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD for his deep concern for the task of MI and also his support in order to complete the monitoring in the districts of the State of Maharashtra.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Gaya Prasad, Director, MDM, for time to time guidance in undertaking the monitoring activities in Maharashtra State. We owe our thanks to Deputy Secretary & Under Secretary of Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, Gol for their concern and support.

We express our thanks to Ms. Mridula Sirkar, Consultant, MDM, Technical Support Group (TSG), 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 Maharashtra.

Dr. Upendra K. Singh
Nodal Officer,
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)

20 May, 2015

Mumbai

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**SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT 2014-15 OF CENTRE
FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MID
DAY MEAL (MDM) FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE
PERIOD OF
1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015**

1. General Information																																					
S. No.	Information	Details																																			
1.	Period of the report	1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015																																			
2.	Number of Districts allotted	04																																			
3.	Districts' name	Sangali, Satara, Solapur & Pune																																			
Month of visit to the Districts/Schools																																					
4.	District 1 – Sangali - District 2 – Satara - District 3 – Solapur- District 4 – Pune -	22 February, 2015 to 02 March, 2015 24 February, 2015 to 08 March, 2015 18 February, 2015 to 28 Feb., 2015 02 March, 2015 to 16 March, 2015																																			
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI. (Information is to be given district- wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S.No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="3">Total schools</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Sangali</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2885</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Satara</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>3842</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Solapur</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>4668</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Pune</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>7103</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.No.	District	Total schools			PS	UPS	Total	1.	Sangali	-	-	2885	2.	Satara	-	-	3842	3.	Solapur	-	-	4668	4.	Pune	-	-	7103					
S.No.	District	Total schools																																			
		PS	UPS	Total																																	
1.	Sangali	-	-	2885																																	
2.	Satara	-	-	3842																																	
3.	Solapur	-	-	4668																																	
4.	Pune	-	-	7103																																	
6.	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)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S.No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">PS & UPS</th> <th>STCs</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Sangali</td> <td>36</td> <td></td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Satara</td> <td>37</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Solapur</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Pune</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>153</td> <td></td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.No.	District	PS & UPS		STCs				1	Sangali	36		4	2	Satara	37		3	3	Solapur	40		0	4	Pune	40		0	Total		153		7
S.No.	District	PS & UPS		STCs																																	
1	Sangali	36		4																																	
2	Satara	37		3																																	
3	Solapur	40		0																																	
4	Pune	40		0																																	
Total		153		7																																	
7.	Types of schools visited																																				
a)	Special training centres -(STCs)	District -1 (Sangali) - Yes (7)																																			

		District -2 (Satara) - Yes (8) District -3 (Solapur) - Yes (7) District -4 (Pune) - Yes (9)
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District -1 (Sangali) - Yes (4) District -2 (Satara) - Yes (3) District -3 (Solapur) - Yes (0) District -4 (Pune) - Yes (0)
d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District -1 (Sangali) - Yes (10) District -2 (Satara) - Yes (2) District -3 (Solapur) - Yes (0) District -4 (Pune) - Yes (1)
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	NA
f)	Schools having CWSN	District -1 (Sangali) - Yes (17) District -2 (Satara) - Yes (8) District -3 (Solapur) - Yes (7) District -4 (Pune) - Yes (9)
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District -1 (Sangali) - Yes (10) District -2 (Satara) - Yes (7) District -3 (Solapur) - Yes (8) District -4 (Pune) - Yes (12)
h)	KGBVs	KGBVs not sanctioned in the districts –Sangali, Satara, Solapur & Pune
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute (All 04 districts)	32 Schools
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 discussion held with State officials	Prior to taking up the field level study we had discussions with State Officials namely State Project Director, SSA, Maharashtra, Joint Director, Joint Director (F&A), Dy. Director (Project), Asst. Director (Research & Evaluation), Sr. Consultants & MIS and other officials of

		<p>State office.</p> <p>The MDM representatives also participated in the State level preliminary meeting. 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.</p>
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.	Items to be attached with the report:	
	A. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes
	B. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	Yes
	C. District Summary of the school reports	Yes
	D. Any other relevant documents.	Yes

Consolidated Report of district covered during Second Monitoring under MDM in Maharashtra (2014-15)

District 1 :(Sangali)

(a) Regularity in serving MDM: Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.

(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 39 sample schools (97.5%) received food grains regularly, whereas 01 sample school (2.5%) did not receive food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, 37 sample schools (92.5%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 03 sample schools (7.5%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in 34 sample schools (85%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ, whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) the same was not reported.

(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

(d) Social Equity: 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.

(e) Variety of Menu: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 37 sample schools (92.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 40 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample schools. Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children

were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied.

(g) Status of Cook: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level. Out of 29 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 22 sample schools (76%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 07 sample schools (24%) number of cooks and helpers was not adequate to meet the requirement of the school. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly. Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools (47.5%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools (47.5%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers. Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in 36 sample schools (90%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) the same was not reported.

(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. In 37 sample schools (92.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 05 sample schools (12.5%), whereas in 35 sample schools (87.5%) the same was not displayed.

(i) Convergence with Other Schemes: In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained. In 35 sample schools (87.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 34 schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 34 schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

(j) Infrastructure for MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 31 (77.5%) sample schools, whereas in 09 sample schools (22.5%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. Regarding storage of food grains, in 15 sample schools (37.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 19 sample schools (47.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 06 schools (15%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home). In 16 sample schools (55%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 13 sample schools (45%) gas was used for MDM preparation. In 39 sample schools (97.5%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. In 32 sample schools (80%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) storage bins were not available for food grains. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in 38 sample schools (95%) toilets were available, whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) toilet was not available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 36 sample schools (95%), whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported and 01 sample school (2.5%) was only for boys. Drinking water supply was available in all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI. Regarding source of drinking water, out of 40 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 03 sample schools (7.5%) it was handpump, in 11 sample schools (27.5%) it was borewell, in 26 sample schools (65%) it was tap water. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 34 sample schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 23 sample schools (68%) out of 34 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 11 sample schools (32%) the functionality of the same was not reported.

(k) Community Participation: In 39 sample schools (97.5%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 10 sample schools (26%), weekly in 16 sample schools (41%), fortnightly in 05 sample schools (13%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 08 sample schools (20%). In 06 sample schools (15%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 34 sample schools (85%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 04 sample schools (10%) issues related to MDM were not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 26 sample schools (65%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 10 sample schools (25%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

(l) Impact: In 32 sample schools (80%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 38 schools (95%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 39 sample schools (97.5%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children. It has also been reported that there are children in the villages who come to school because MDM is served.

District 2 :(Satara)

(a) Regularity in serving MDM: All the 40 sample schools (100%) received hot cooked MDM daily. Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools(100%) reported for the same.

(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) received food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

(d) Social Equity: 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.

(e) Variety of Menu: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 35 sample schools (87.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 40 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample schools (100%). Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, the use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 40 sample schools (100%). In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.

(g) Status of Cook: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 30 sample schools (75%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level, whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat. These sample schools are situated in municipal area. Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 28 sample schools (93%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 02 sample schools (7%) number of cooks and helpers was not adequate

to meet the requirement of the school. Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 30 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 20 sample schools (50%), whereas in 20 sample schools (50%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 20 sample schools (50%), whereas in 20 sample schools (50%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in 29 sample schools (72.5%), whereas in 11 sample schools (27.5%) the same was not reported.

(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. In 35 sample schools (87.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was not reported in any of 40 sample schools (100%).

(i) Convergence with Other Schemes: In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 32 schools (80%), whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 30 sample schools (75%), whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) the same was not reported.

(j) Infrastructure for MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 27 (67.5%) sample schools, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. 10 sample schools (25%) come under municipal area and hence, kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed in these sample schools. Out of 27 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in all the 27 sample schools (100%). Regarding storage of food grains, in 16 sample schools (40%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 18 sample schools (45%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 06 sample schools (15%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home). Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 17 sample schools (57%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 13 sample schools (43%) gas

was used for MDM preparation. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school. In 30 sample schools (75%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) storage bins were not available for food grains. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) toilets were available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported. Drinking water supply was available in all the 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI. Regarding source of drinking water, out of 40 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 01 sample school (2.5%) it was hand pump, in 03 sample schools (7.5%) it was borewell, in 36 sample schools (90%) it was tap water. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 34 sample schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 22 sample schools (65%) out of 34 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 12 sample schools (35%) the functionality of the same was not reported.

(k) Community Participation: In all the 40 sample schools (100%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 04 sample schools (10%), weekly in 21 sample schools (52.5%), fortnightly in 04 sample schools (10%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 11 sample schools (27.5%). In 04 sample schools (10%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 36 sample schools (90%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 01 sample school (2.5%) issues related to MDM were not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 30 sample schools (75%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 09 sample schools (22.5%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

(l) Impact: In 28 sample schools (70%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 36 sample schools (90%) 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.

District 3 :(Solapur)

(a) Regularity in serving MDM: All the 40 sample schools (100%) received hot cooked MDM daily. Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.

(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 33 sample schools (82.5%) received food grains regularly, whereas 07 sample schools (17.5%) did not receive food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, 36 sample schools (90%) reported that

buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 04 sample schools (10%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in 37 sample schools (92.5%) food grains were delivered at school timely, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) the same was not reported. Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) the same was not reported.

(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

(d) Social Equity: 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.

(e) Variety of Menu: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 28 sample schools (70%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 12 sample schools (30%) MDM menu was not displayed. 38 sample schools (95%) adhered to the menu displayed, whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) adherence to menu was not reported.

(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

(g) Status of Cook: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 33 sample schools (82.5%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level, whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%) MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat. These sample schools are situated in municipal area. Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly. Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 15 sample schools (45.5%), whereas in 18 sample schools (54.5%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 19 sample schools (58%), whereas in 14 sample schools (42%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers. Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in 25 sample schools (76%), whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children took MDM

happily. Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: *Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. In 28 sample schools (70%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 12 sample schools (30%) MDM menu was not displayed. Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 09 sample schools (22.5%), whereas in 31 sample schools (77.5%) the same was not displayed.*

(i) Convergence with Other Schemes: *In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained. In 36 sample schools (90%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 33 schools (82.5%), whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 35 sample schools (87.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) the same was not reported.*

(j) Infrastructure for MDM: *Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 32 (80%) sample schools, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. Out of 32 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 30 sample schools (94%). In 02 sample schools (6%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed but they were not in use. Regarding storage of food grains, in 18 sample schools (45%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 15 sample schools (37.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 07 schools (17.5%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home). In 36 sample schools (90%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. In 34 sample schools (90%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 06 sample schools (10%) storage bins were not available for food grains. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) toilets were available, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) toilet was not available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 38 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported. Drinking water supply was available in 39 sample schools (87.5%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) drinking water supply was not available.*

Regarding source of drinking water, out of 39 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 05 sample schools (13%) it was hand pump, in 09 sample schools (23%) it was borewell, in 25 sample schools(64%) it was tap water. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 36 sample schools (90%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 29 sample schools (81%) out of 36 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 07 sample schools (19%) the functionality of the same was not reported.

(k) Community Participation: In 39 sample schools (97.5%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 03 sample schools (8%), weekly in 11 sample schools (28%), fortnightly in 03 sample schools (8%), monitoring MDM was monthly in 20 sample schools (51%) and monitoring MDM was after more than two months in 02 sample schools. In 05 sample schools (12.5%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 35 sample schools (87.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 01 sample school (2.5%) issues related to MDM was not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 30 sample schools (75%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 09 sample schools (22.5%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

(l) Impact: In 33 sample schools (82.5%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 36 schools (90%) 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.

District 4 :(Pune)

(a) Regularity in serving MDM: 39 sample schools (97.5%) received hot cooked MDM daily, whereas 01 sample school (2.5%) did not receive hot cooked MDM daily. Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.

(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 36 sample schools (90%) received food grains, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) food grain was supplied to SHG. Out of 36 sample schools which received food grains, regular supply was reported in 31 sample schools(86%) whereas 05 sample schools (14%) did not receive food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, 34 sample schools (94%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 02 sample schools (6%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available. Out of 36 sample schools where food grain was supplied to school, in 33 sample schools (92%) food grains were delivered at school timely, whereas in 03 sample schools(8%) the same was not reported. Out of 36 sample schools where food grain was supplied to school, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ.

(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

(d) Social Equity: 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.

(e) Variety of Menu: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 32 sample schools (80%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 40 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample schools (100%). Children were happy and satisfied with MDM served to them.

(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level. The use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 40 sample schools (100%). In 39 sample schools (97.5%) children took MDM happily.

(g) Status of Cook: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 16 sample schools (40%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level, whereas in 24 sample schools (60%) MDM was supplied by SHG/ Bachat Ghat. These sample schools are situated in municipal area. Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 16 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly. Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 04 sample schools (25%), whereas in 12 sample schools (75%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 07 sample schools (44%), whereas in 09 sample schools (56%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers. Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in all the 16 sample schools (100%).

(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring. In 32 sample schools (80%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) MDM menu was not displayed.

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was not reported in any of 40 sample schools (100%).

(i) Convergence with Other Schemes: In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 23 sample schools (57.5%), whereas in 17 sample schools (42.5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained. In 29 sample schools (72.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 11 sample schools (27.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 39 schools (97.5%), whereas in 01 sample schools (2.5%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 17 sample schools (42.5%), whereas in 23 sample schools (57.5%) the same was not reported.

(j) Infrastructure for MDM: Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 20 (50%) sample schools, whereas in 20 sample schools (50%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. Out of 20 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 13 sample schools (65%). In 07 sample schools (35%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store constructed but not in use. Regarding storage of food grains, out of 22 sample schools where food grains was supplied to school, in 07 sample schools (32%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 08 sample schools (36%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 07 sample schools (32%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home). Out of 16 sample school where MDM was prepared at school level, in 11 sample schools (69%) gas was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 05 sample schools (31%) firewood was used for MDM preparation. In 34 sample schools (85%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. In 24 sample schools (60%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 16 sample schools (40%) storage bins were not available for food grains. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) toilets were available, whereas in 01 sample (2.5%) toilet was not available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 32 sample schools (82%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported and 05 sample schools (13%) were either for boys or girls. Drinking water supply was available in 39 sample schools (97.5%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) drinking water supply was not available. Regarding source of drinking water, out of 39 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 01 sample school (2.6%) it was handpump, in 01 sample school (2.6%) it was borewell and in 37 sample schools(95%) 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 reported in 31 sample schools (82%) out of 38 sample schools where

the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 07 sample schools (18%) the functionality of the same was not reported.

(k) Community Participation: *In all the 40 sample schools (100%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 10 sample schools (25%), weekly in 14 sample schools (35%), fortnightly in 05 sample schools (12.5%), monitoring MDM was monthly in 08 sample schools (20%) and monitoring MDM was after more than two month in 03 sample schools(7.5%) . In 09 sample schools (22.5%) less than six SMC meetings was held during last one year, whereas in 31 sample schools (77.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 07 sample schools (17.5%) issues related to MDM was not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 27 sample schools (67.5%) issues related to MDM were discussed one to five meetings and in 06 sample schools (15%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meeting*

(l) Impact: *In 21 sample schools (52.5%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in all the 40 sample schools (100%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 32 sample schools (80%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.*

SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF 1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015

FOR SANGLI DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st October, 2014 to 31 st March, 2015
Name of the District	SANGLI
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	22 nd February, 2015 to 02 nd 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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 39 sample schools (97.5%) received food grains regularly, whereas 01 sample school (2.5%) did not receive food grains regularly.

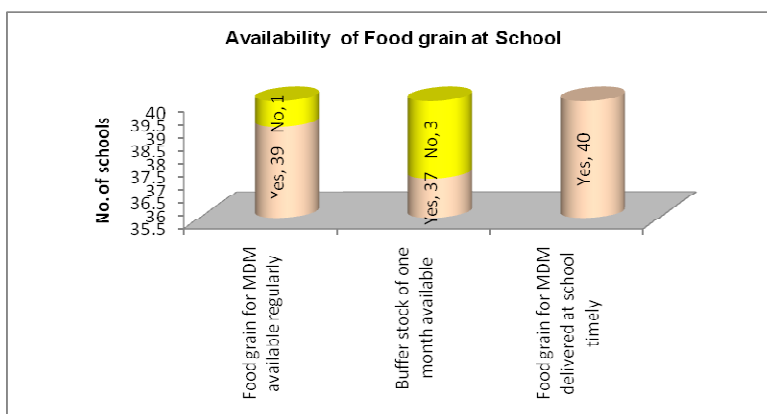


Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	39	97.5
No	01	2.5

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

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, 37 sample schools (92.5%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 03 sample schools (7.5%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available.

Out of 03 sample schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, food grain for MDM was not available for less than 15 days.

Table 2: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	92.5
No	03	7.5

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

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school.

(iv) Quality of Food grains

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in 34 sample schools (85%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ, whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) the same was not reported.

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

2. TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, none of the sample schools (100%) received funds related to MDM timely. The duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was 3-6 months.

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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

Table 3: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

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

The Schools arranged vegetables materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributed for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too.

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)

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 40 sample



schools (100%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level.

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

Out of 29 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 22 sample schools (76%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 07 sample schools (24%) number of cooks and helpers was not adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

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

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper).

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

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly. It was reported that there was delay of about 06 months in the district.

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

Out of 61 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 29 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, 05 cooks (8%) were Scheduled castes (SC), 23 cooks (38%) were OBC and 33 cooks (54%) belonged to general category.

Out of 07 male cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking, 01 cook (14%) was Scheduled caste (SC), 02 cooks (29%) were OBC and 04 cooks (57%) belonged to general category.

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

Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools (47.5%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools (47.5%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers.

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

In all the 40 sample schools visited by MI, MDM was prepared at school level by the cook of SHG and also MDM was served by cook-cum-helpers.



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

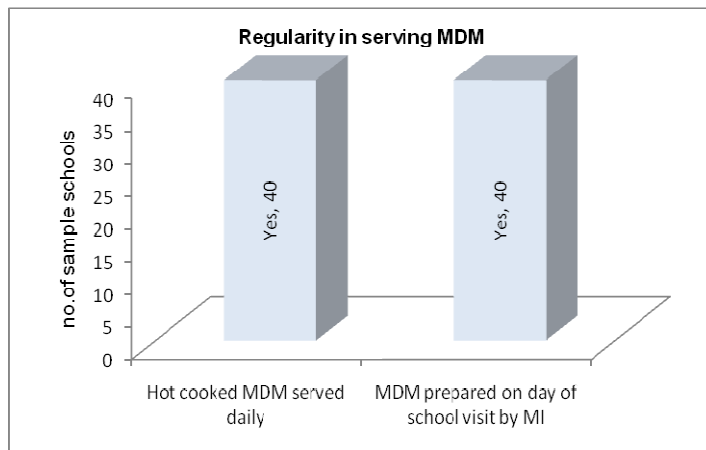
Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in 36 sample schools (90%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) the same was not reported.

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.

Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.



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 all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

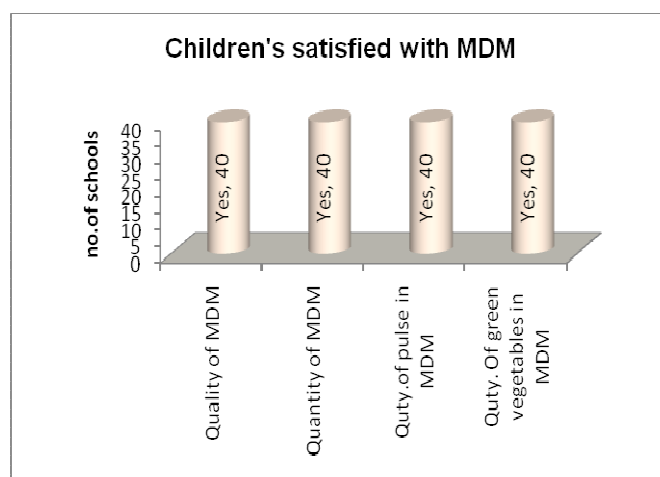


Table 4: Children satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 5: Children satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. Also, the availability of vegetables etc. was not proper due its location from market and also the cooking conversion cost given to schools was much delayed.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, the use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 40 sample schools (100%).



v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.

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

Availability of weighing machine was reported in 21 sample schools (52.5%), whereas in 19 sample schools (42.5%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported in 19 sample schools (90.5%), whereas in 02 sample schools (9.5%) weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was not reported.

7. VARIETY OF MENU

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

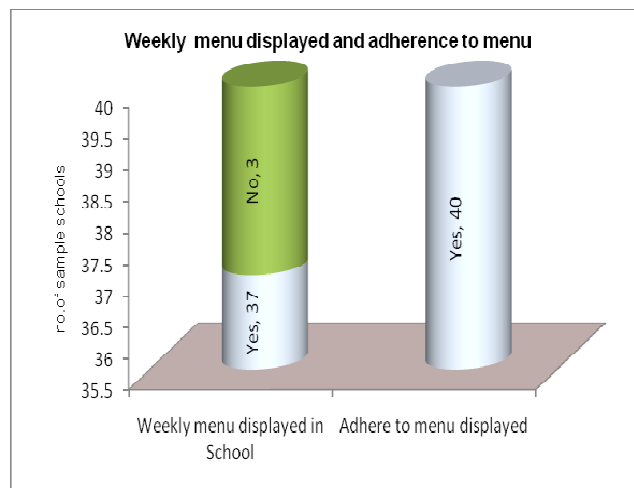


Table 6: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	92.5
No	03	7.5

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 37 sample schools (92.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 40 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed.

(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?**

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 40 sample schools (100%) as it was observed as per quantity of food served. For ensuring the nutritional value, the district may take the meal to some laboratory and consult some dietician.

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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It includes rice and different variety of pulses. This includes rice with variety of dal called

Varan Bhat, Bhat Usal Bhajji, Masale Bhat (Masala Rice) & Aamti Bhat. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes. Thus, on every week day the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely, the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

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

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

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

Children were happy and satisfied with MDM served to them.

8. Display of Information under RTE Act, 2009

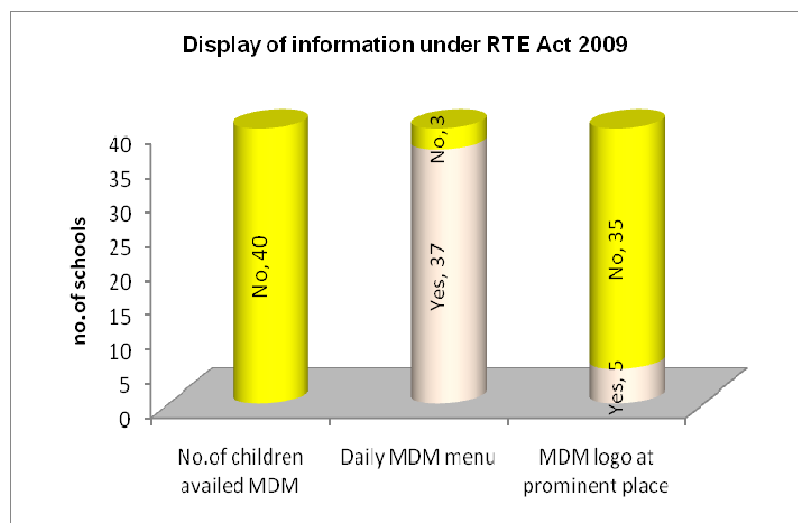
(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.



c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Other ingredients purchased and utilized during the month were not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

e) MDM daily menu

In 37 sample schools (92.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) MDM menu was not displayed.

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

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 05 sample schools (12.5%), whereas in 35 sample schools (87.5%) the same was not displayed.

9. TRENDS

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

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	5745
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	5563
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	5415
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	4868
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	4957
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	4868
vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)	4868
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	3948

As per the above figures 90% of the children attended schools against the enrolment (2014). 100% 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 100%.

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 has been observed by MI.

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

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

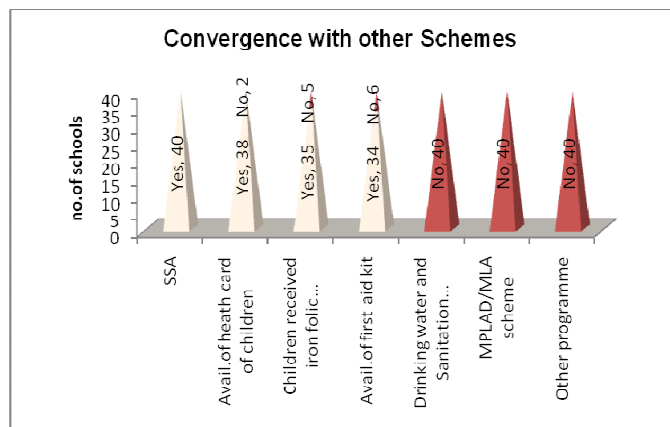
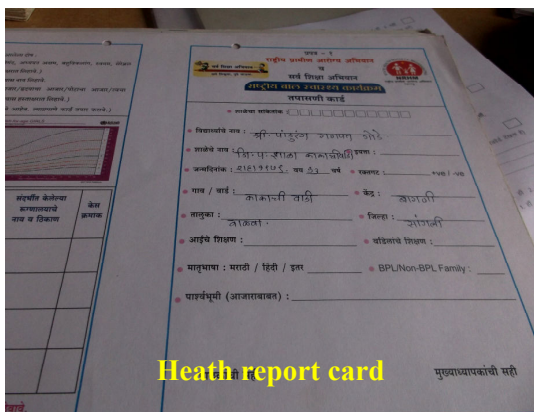
(i) SSA

In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc.

(ii) School Health Programme

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

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained.



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

In 38 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. The card was

kept at the school level. The nearest Medical and Health unit does the health checkup of the children in the schools. But largely the health checkup was reported done by the paramedical staffs.

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

In 35 sample schools (87.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming



medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table 8: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	87.5
No	05	12.5

(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 35 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 35 sample schools (100%).

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

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 35 sample schools (87.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) 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 34 schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) 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 all the 40 sample schools (100%).

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

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 05 sample schools (12.5%), whereas in 35 sample schools (87.5%) the same was not reported.



(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

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

Potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA 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 did not receive any support from other department/Scheme.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

a. Kitchen-cum-Store

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 31 (77.5%) sample schools, whereas in 09 sample schools (22.5%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed.



(i) Constructed and in use

Out of 31 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in all the 31 sample schools (100%).

(ii) Constructed but not in use

Not Applicable

(iii) Under construction

In 01 sample school pucca kitchen-shed cum store was under construction.

(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed

Out of 31 sample schools where Kitchen-cum-store was either constructed or under construction, it was constructed either under MDM or SSA in all the 31 (100%) sample schools.

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?

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store had not been constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked in the open/ school classroom/ thatched roof temporarily made.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 15 sample schools (37.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 19 sample schools (47.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 06 schools (15%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home).

c) What is the kind of fuel used?

In 16 sample schools (55%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 13 sample schools (45%) gas was used for MDM preparation.



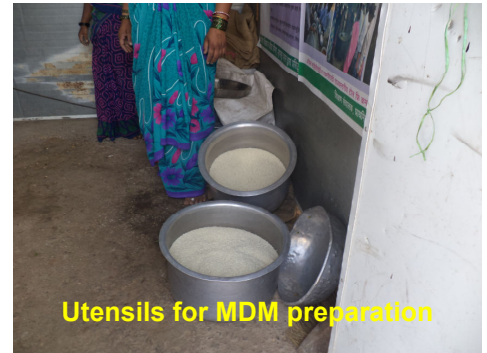
d) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?

If LPG was not available, firewood was used for MDM preparation. Hence, there was no interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG.

2. Kitchen devices

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

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 29 sample schools (100%), where



MDM was prepared at school. Sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were either from SSA or MDM funds. The utensils were purchased supplied from State/ district to the schools.

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

In 39 sample schools (97.5%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility grant or contribution from community.

3. Availability of Storage bins

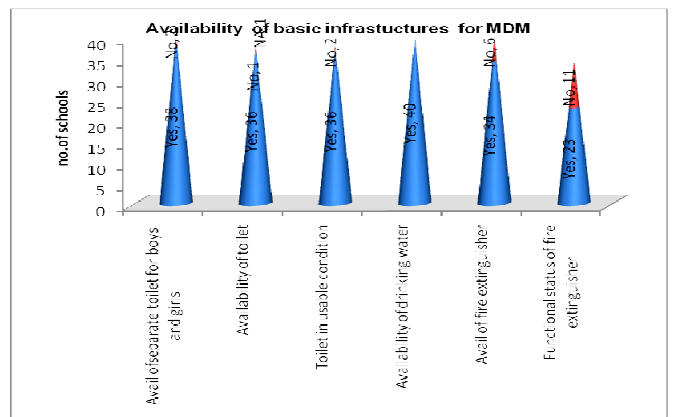
(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement.



In 32 sample schools (80%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) storage bins were not available for food grains.

4. Toilets in the school

(i) Availability of separate toilet



for the boys and girls.

Availability of toilet facilities in school is vital in order to attract, retain and provide quality education to children, especially for girls. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in 38 sample schools (95%) toilets were available, whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) toilet was not available. Regarding availability of



Toilet facility



Toilet facility for disable child

of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 36 sample schools (95%), whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported and 01 sample school (2.5%) was only for boys.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

Toilets were usable was reported in 36 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) all 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, out of 40 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 03 sample schools (7.5%) it was handpump, in 11 sample schools (27.5%) it was borewell, in 26 sample schools(65%) it was tap water



Hand pump

6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 34 sample schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same



was reported in 23 sample schools (68%) out of 34 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 11 sample schools (32%) the functionality of the same was not reported.

7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 29 sample schools (72.5%), whereas in 11 schools (27.5%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Out of 29 sample schools where computers were available, availability of internet connection was reported in 05 sample schools (17%), whereas in 24 sample schools (83%) internet connection was not available.

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

07 sample schools (24%) 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 very good in 03 sample schools (7.5%), good in 22 sample schools (55%) and in 15 sample schools (37.5%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 02 sample schools (5%), good in 22 sample schools (55%) and in 16 sample schools (40%) the same was reported average. In 05 sample schools (12.5%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good, in 27 schools (67.5%) the same was reported good and in 08 sample schools (20%) the same was reported average.

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

In 11 sample schools (27.5%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, similarly in 14 sample schools (35%)



children washed their hands after taking MDM.

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

In 36 sample schools (90%) children take meals in an orderly



manner, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) the same was not reported.

iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 31 sample schools (77.5%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 09 sample schools (22.5%) the same was not followed.

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

Out of 29 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 28 sample schools (97%) cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported.

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 39 sample schools (97.5%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 10 sample schools (26%), weekly in 16 sample schools (41%), fortnightly in

05 sample schools (13%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 08 sample schools (20%).

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

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

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

No social audit has been reported in the sample schools.

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

In 06 sample schools (15%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 34 sample schools (85%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year.

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

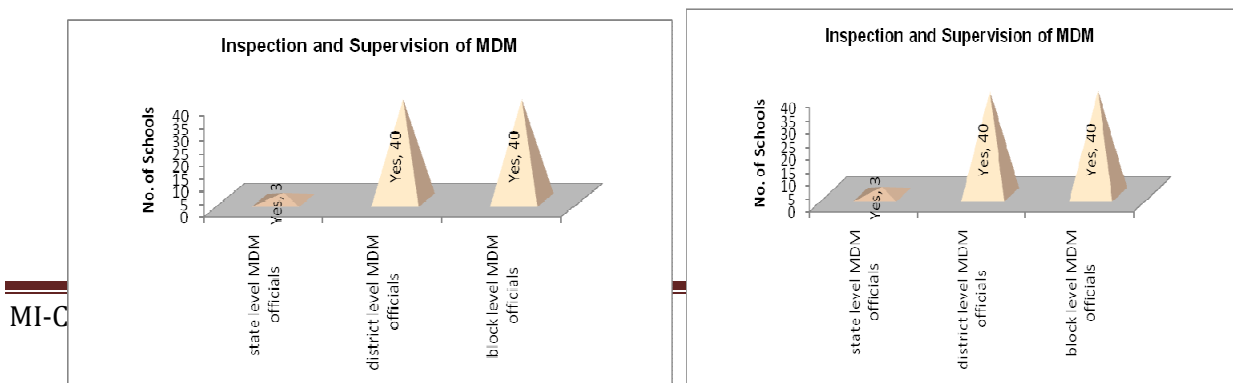
Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 04 sample schools (10%) issues related to MDM were not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 26 sample schools (65%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 10 sample schools (25%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

Inspection register was available in 39 sample schools (97.5%), whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) the same was not reported.

(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%).

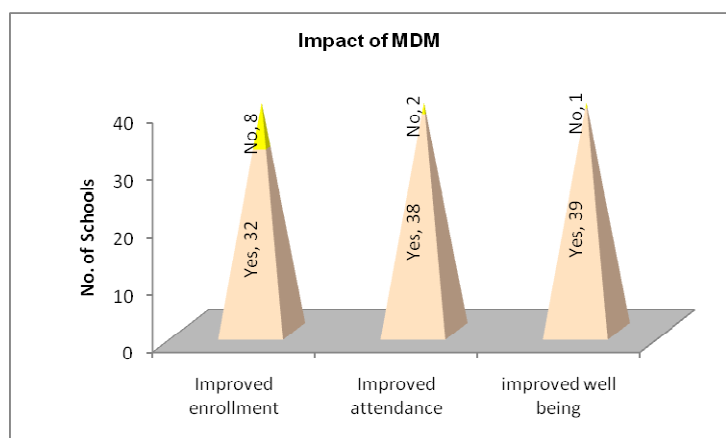
(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/ district /block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.

Out of 40 sample schools, where MDM was served to children, only 03 sample schools (7.5%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials. All the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials, whereas all the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block/ taluka level officials. Thus, monitoring by State officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM state level officials' inspection was yearly in all the 03 sample schools (100%). The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was monthly in 07 sample schools (17.5%), quarterly in 07 sample schools (17.5%), and yearly in 26 sample schools (65%). The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was weekly in 01 sample school (2.5%), fortnightly in 09 sample schools (22.5%), monthly in 28 sample schools (70%), and quarterly in 02 sample schools (5%).

16. IMPACT

i) 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 32 sample schools (80%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 38 schools (95%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of



children in schools and in 39 sample schools (97.5%) teachers reported

that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children. It has also been reported that there are children in the villages who come to school because MDM is served.

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

In 33 sample schools (82.5%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony amongst children as children were on various castes site and took MDM together in most of the schools.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS. But in case of any problem related to MDM the schools report to Block Education officer

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

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number. The toll free number is at State level i.e. at Directorate of Primary education, Pune, Number -1800-233-9988.

List of Schools - District Sangli										
S. No	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	ZP Marathi Kulalweadi	27350207401	2			1				
2	ZP Primary School Chougule-Santiwasti	27350211809	1			1				
3	ZP School Gudodagiwasti	27350202302	2			1				
4	ZP School Marathi Asangi	27350205701	2					1	1	
5	ZP School Sanamadi	27350204801	2			1		1	1	
6	ZPPS Marathi Khojanwadi	27350211807	2					1	1	
7	ZP School Dhudhalvasti Jath	27350210726	1							
8	ZPPS School No.1 Dafalapur	27350210726	2					1		
9	ZP School Maliwadi	27350210903	1					1		
10	ZP School No. 2 Chavanwasti	27350201703	1							
11	ZP Marathi Mendhegiri	27350211202	STC		1					
12	ZP School Borgaon	27350304601	2					1	1	
13	ZP School Landgewadi	27350303301	2					1		
14	ZP School Maliwasti (Haroli)	27350304802	1							
15	ZP School Patil Wandarevasti	27350305407	1							
16	ZP School Nagaj	27350300401	1			1		1		
17	ZP School Zurewadi	27350303201	1			1				
18	ZP School Matkunki	27350806201	2			1				
19	ZP School Uplavi	27350804501	2					1	1	
20	ZP School No. 1 Kumathe	27350804601	2					1	1	
21	ZP School No. 2 Kumathe	27350804602	1							
22	ZP School No. 2 Kavthe Ekand	27350806002	STC		1					
23	Nagar Parishad School No. 5	27350806412	STC		1					
24	ZP School Dhavali	27350505501	2					1	1	
25	ZP School Bamnoli	27350501901	2						1	
26	ZP School No. 1 Kavathe Piran	27350500905	2						1	
27	ZP School Manmodi	27350502701	1			1				
28	ZP School Kurnevasti (Siddhewadi)	27350503404	2			1				
29	ZP School Sangme Kondakae Mala	27350501907	1					1		
30	MNC School No. 10 Sangli	27351002206	2	1				1		
31	MNC School No. 11 Sangli	27351002105	1	1				1		
32	MNC School No. 1 Sangli	27351002204	2							
33	MNC School School No. 19 Sangli	27351002209	2	1						
34	MNC School No. 26 Waghmodenagar Miraj	27351000715	2	1				1		
35	MNP School No. 4 Miraj	27351000506	2					1	1	
36	ZP School Pisalmala Bavchi	27350908107	1			1				
37	ZP Boys School No. 1 Gotkhindi	27350908001	1					1		
38	ZP School Pokharni	27350908201	1							
39	ZP School Ninainagar	27350908929	STC		1					
40	ZP School Kakachiwadi	27350908904	1							
Total				4	4	10	0	17	10	0

Negative List (Sangali)

(i) Irregular supply of food grains

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP School Sangme Kondakae Mala	Miraj

(ii) Non-availability of Buffer Stock of one month

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	MNC School No. 10 Sangli	Sangali
2.	MNC School No. 11 Sangali	Sangali
3.	MNC School School No. 19 Sangli	Sangali

(iii) Non-availability of Kitchen cum store

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP Primary School Chougule-Santiwasti	Jath
2.	ZP School Matkunki	Tasgaon

(iv) Non-availability of toilet

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP Primary School Chougule-Santiwasti	Jath
2.	ZP School Pisalmala Bavchi	Walwa

SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF 1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015

FOR SATARA DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st October, 2014 to 31 st March, 2015
Name of the District	SATARA
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	24 February, 2015 to 08 March, 2015

1. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL

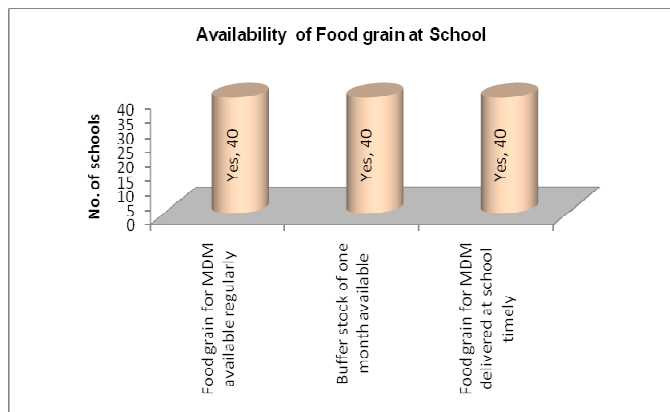
(i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) received food grains regularly.

Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

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



With regarding to availability of buffer stock of one month, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available.

Table 2: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

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

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school timely.

(viii) Quality of Food grains

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ.

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

2. TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, none of the sample schools (100%) received funds related to MDM timely. The duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was 3-6 months.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL

(ii) 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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

Table 3: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

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

The Schools arranged vegetables, materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributed for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too.

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)

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 30 sample schools (75%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level, whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat. These sample schools are situated in municipal area.

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

Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 28 sample schools (93%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 02 sample schools (7%) number of cooks and helpers was not adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

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

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper).

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

Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 30 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly.

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

Out of 51 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, 07 cooks (14%) were Scheduled tribe (4%), 14 cooks (27%) were OBC and 30 cooks (59%) belonged to general category.

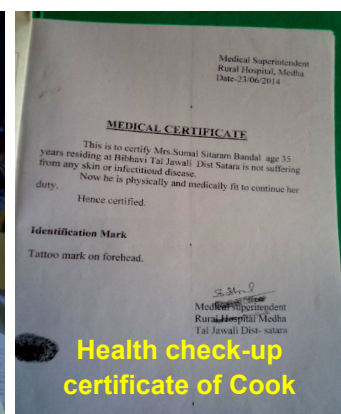
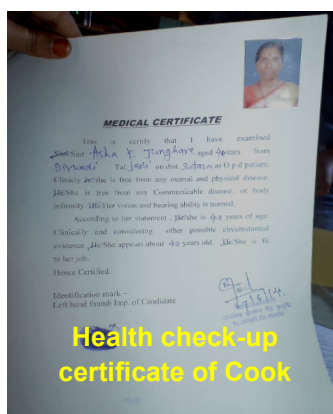
Out of 03 male cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking, 01 cook (33%) was Scheduled tribes (ST) and 02 cooks (67%) belonged to general category.

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

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 20 sample schools (50%), whereas in 20 sample schools (50%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 20 sample schools (50%), whereas in 20 sample schools (50%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers.

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

Helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children where MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat.



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

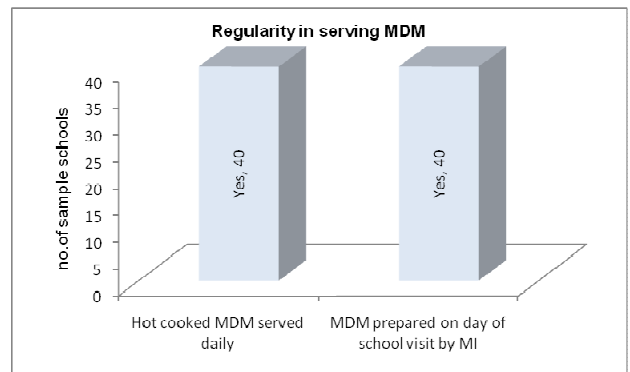
Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in 29 sample schools (72.5%), whereas in 11 sample schools (27.5%) the same was not reported.

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.

Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.



6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on

(iii) Quality of meal

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

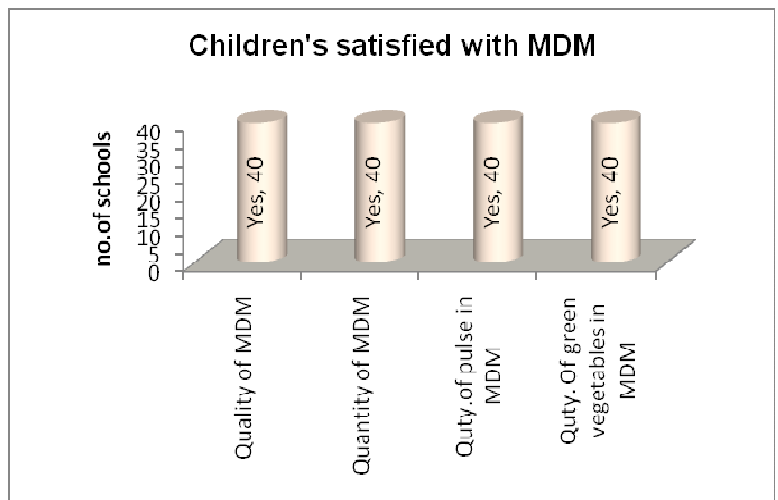


Table 4: Children satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 5: Children satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. Also, the availability of vegetables etc. was not proper due its location from market and also the cooking conversion cost given to schools was much delayed.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

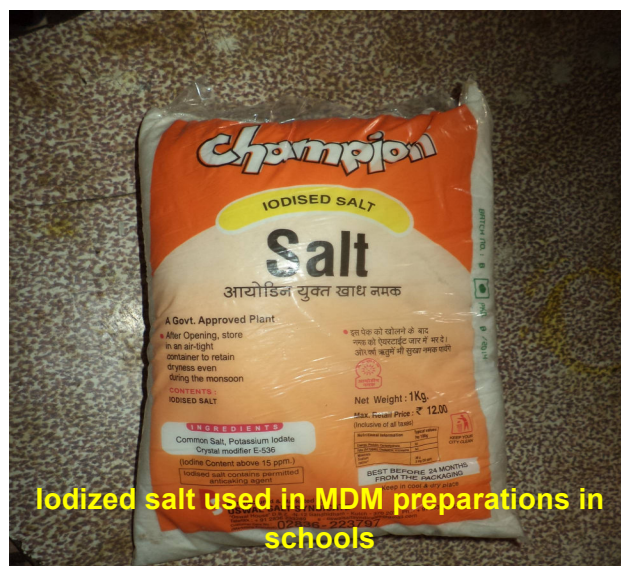
In all the 40 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, the use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.

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

Availability of weighing machine was reported in 29 sample schools (72.5%), whereas in 11 sample schools (27.5%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before



MDM preparation was reported in 26 sample schools (90%), whereas in 03 sample schools (10%) weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was not reported. In remaining 14 schools, they use measurement methods which were traditionally used in the houses.

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 35 sample schools (87.5%)



MDM Menu



MDM Menu

MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 40 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed.

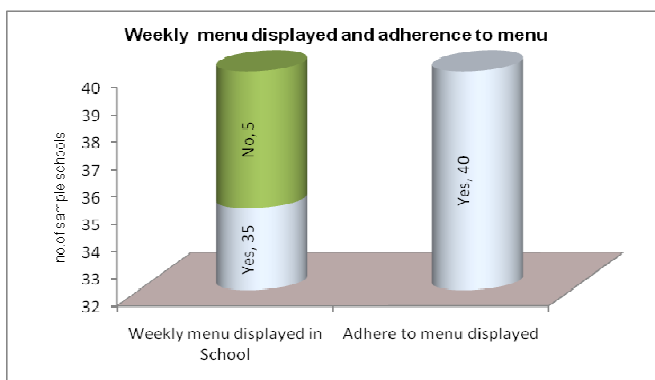


Table 6: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	35	87.5
No	05	12.5

(iv) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 40 sample



Locally available ingredients



Locally available ingredients

schools (100%).

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

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 40 sample schools (100%) as it was observed as per quantity of food served. For ensuring the nutritional value, the district may take the meal to some laboratory and consult some dietician.

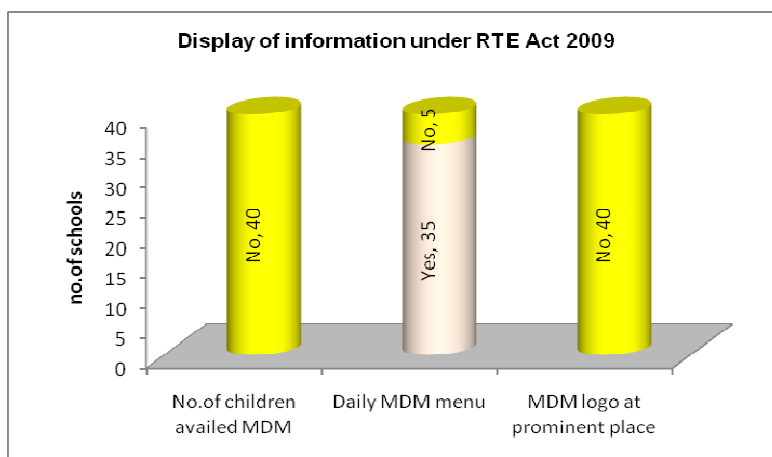
(iv) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It includes rice and different varieties of pulses. This includes rice with variety of dal called *Varan Bhat*, *Bhat Usal Bhajji*, *Masale Bhat* (Masala Rice) & *Aamti Bhat*. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes. Thus, on every week day the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely, the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

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

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

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



Children were happy and satisfied with MDM served to them.

8. Display of Information under RTE Act, 2009

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Other ingredients purchased and utilized during the month were not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

e) MDM daily menu

In 35 sample schools (87.5%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) MDM menu was not displayed.

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

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was not reported in any of 40 sample schools (100%).

9. TRENDS

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

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	5659
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	5519
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	5407
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	4711
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	4868
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	4711

vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM (last day)	4868
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	4711

As per the above figures 87% of the children attended schools against the enrolment (2014). 100% 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 100% respectively.

10. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

In all the 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.

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

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

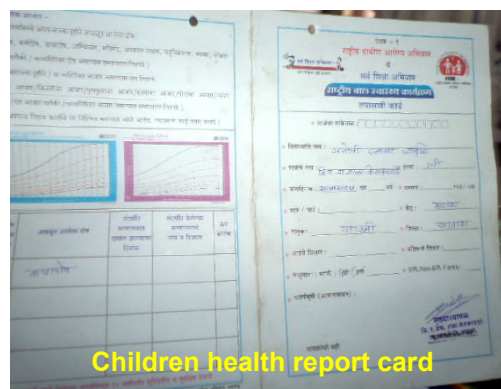
(i) SSA

In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc.

(ii) School Health Programme

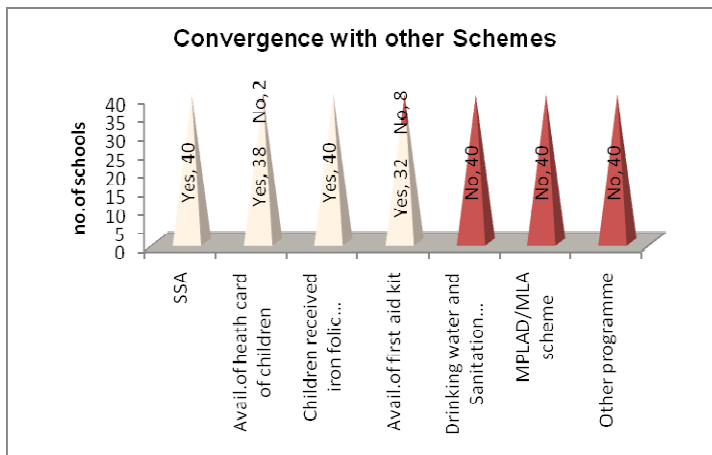
(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained.



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

In 38 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. The card was kept at the school level. The nearest Medical and Health unit of Government (PHC/CHC) does the health checkup of the children in the schools. But largely, the health checkup was reported done by the paramedical staffs.



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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.



Table 8: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

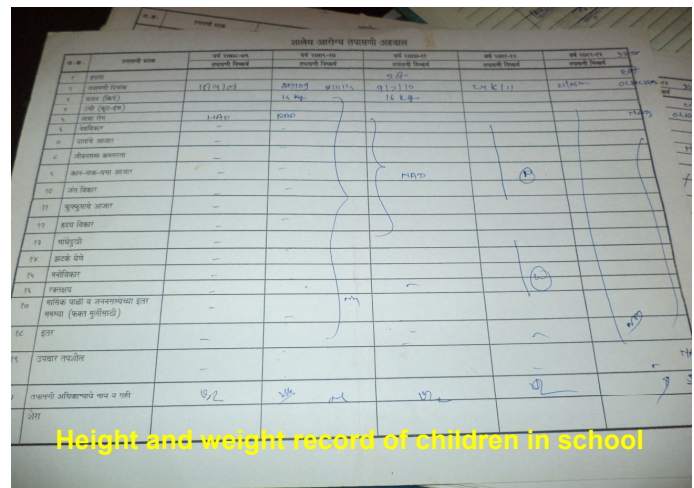
(d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 40 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

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

Out of 38 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 31 sample schools (82%), whereas in 07 sample schools (18%) 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 32 schools (80%), whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) 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 30 sample schools (75%), whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) the same was not reported.



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

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 04 sample schools (11%), whereas in 31 sample schools (89%) the same was not reported.

(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

(b) 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 (100%)

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA 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 did not receive any support from other department/Scheme.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

a. Kitchen-cum-Store

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was



constructed in 27 (67.5%) sample schools, whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. 10 sample schools(25%) come under municipal area and hence, kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed in these sample schools.

(i) Constructed and in use

Out of 27 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in all the 27 sample schools (100%).

(ii) Constructed but not in use

Not Applicable

(iii) Under construction

In 01 sample school pucca kitchen-shed cum store was under construction.

(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed

Out of 27 sample schools where Kitchen-cum-store was either constructed or under construction, it was constructed either under MDM or SSA in all the 32 (100%) sample schools.

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?

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store had not been constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked in the open/ school classroom/ thatched roof temporarily made.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 16 sample schools (40%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 18 sample schools (45%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 06 sample schools (15%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home).

c). What is the kind of fuel used?

Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 17 sample schools (57%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 13 sample schools (43%) gas was used for MDM preparation.



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

When LPG was not available, firewood was used for MDM preparation. Hence, there was no interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG.



2. Kitchen devices

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

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 30 sample



schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. Sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were either from SSA or MDM funds. The utensils were purchased and supplied from State/ district to the schools.

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility grant or contribution from community.



3. Availability of Storage bins

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

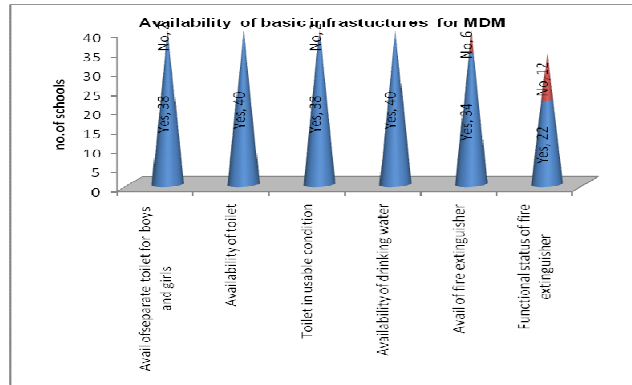
In 30 sample schools (75%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 10 sample schools (25%) storage bins were not available for food grains.



4. Toilets in the school

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

Availability of toilet facilities in school is vital in order to attract, retain and provide quality education to children, especially for girls. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) toilets were available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported.



(ii) Are toilets usable?

Toilets were usable was reported in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%)



all 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, out of 40 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 01 sample school (2.5%) it was hand pump, in 03 sample schools (7.5%) it was borewell, in 36 sample schools(90%) it was tap water.



6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 34 sample schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 22 sample schools (65%) out of 34 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 12 sample schools (35%) the functionality of the same was not reported.

7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 31 sample schools (77.5%), whereas in 09 schools (22.5%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Out of 31 sample schools where computers were available, availability of internet connection was reported in 09 sample schools (29%), whereas in 22 sample schools (71%) internet connection was not available.

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

08 sample schools (26%) 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 very good in 05 sample schools (12.5%), good in 26 sample schools (65%) and in 09 sample schools (22.5%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 05 sample schools (12.5%), good in 26 sample schools (65%) and in 09 sample schools (22.5%) the same was reported average. In 04 sample schools (10%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good in 05 sample schools (12.5%), in 23 sample schools (57.5%) the same was reported good, in 11 sample schools (27.5%) the same was reported average and in 01 sample school (2.5%) the same was reported poor.



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

In 11 sample schools (27.5%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, similarly, in 11 sample schools (27.5%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

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

In 29 sample schools (72.5%) children take meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 11 sample schools (27.5%) the same was not reported.

iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 23 sample schools (57.5%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 17 sample schools (42.5%) the same was not followed.



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

Out of 30 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in all the 30 sample schools (100%) cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard.

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 daily in 04 sample schools (10%), weekly in 21 sample schools (52.5%), fortnightly in 04 sample schools (10%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 11 sample schools (27.5%).

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

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

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

No social audit has been reported in the sample schools.

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

In 04 sample schools (10%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 36 sample schools (90%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year.

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

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 01 sample school (2.5%) issues related to MDM were not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 30 sample schools (75%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 09 sample schools (22.5%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

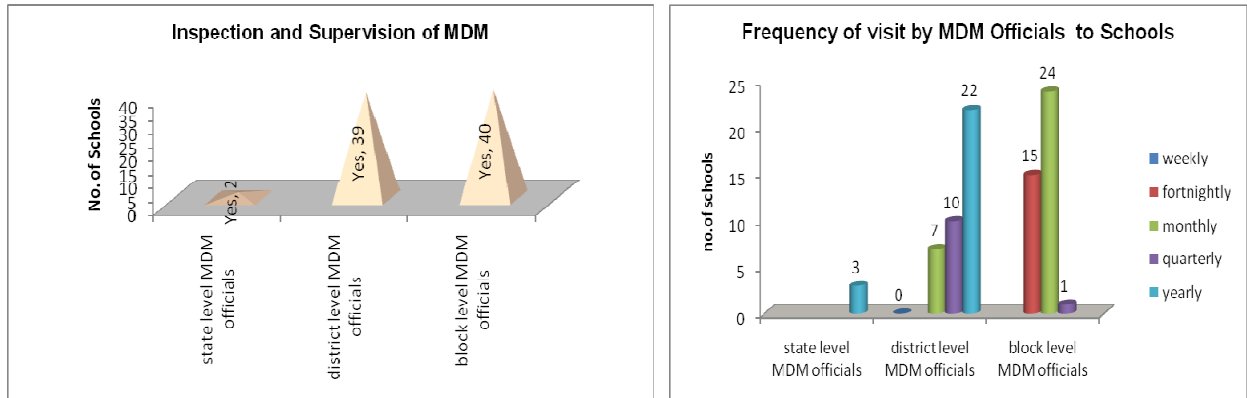
Inspection register was available in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) the same was not reported.

(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%).

(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, only 02 sample schools (5%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials.

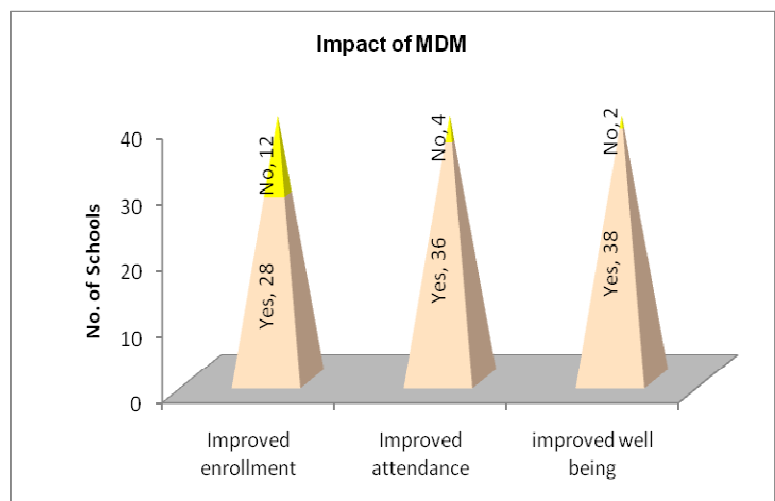


39 sample schools (97.5%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials, whereas all the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block/ taluka level officials. Thus, monitoring by State officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM state level officials' inspection was yearly in both the sample schools (100%). The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was monthly in 07 sample schools (18%), quarterly in 10 sample schools (26%), and yearly in 22 sample schools (56%). The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was fortnightly in 15 sample schools (37.5%), monthly in 24 sample schools (60%), and quarterly in 01 sample school (2.5%).

16. IMPACT

i) 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 28 sample schools (70%) teachers/headmasters reported (as per their perception) that



MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 36 sample schools (90%)

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. It has also been reported that there were children in the villages who come to school because MDM is served.

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

In 30 sample schools (75%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony amongst children as children of various castes sit and takes MDM together in most of the schools.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS. But in case of any problem related to MDM the schools report to Block Education officer

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

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number. The toll free number is at State level i.e. at Directorate of Primary education, Pune, Number -1800-233-9988.

List of Schools - District Satara										
S. No	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	ZP PS Avkali	27310600801	PS							
2	ZP UPS center school Metgutad	27310600701	UPS					1	1	
3	ZP UPS Rajpuri	27310601501	UPS					1	1	
4	ZP PS Tayghat	27310601101	PS							
5	ZP PSBheem nagar		PS							
6	ZP PS Gurehar	27310600901	PS							
7	ZP UPS Kendra Shala Bhilar	27310600203	UPS						1	
8	NP UPS Giri Isthana Boys No.1	27310607101	UPS	1						
9	NP UPS Giri Isthana Girls No.2	27310607201	UPS	1						
10	NP UPS Giri IsthanaUrdu No.3	27310607301	UPS	1						
11	NP PS Giri IsthanaUrdu No.4	27310606901	PS	1						
12	NP PS Giri IsthanaUrdu No.5	27310607002	PS	1						
13	ZP PS Vaduj No.-1	27310411001	PS							
14	ZP PS Vaduj No.-3	27310411003	PS							
15	ZP UPS Vardhan gad	27310413102	UPS			1				
16	ZP UPS Kendra shala Ganesh wadi	27310415401	UPS						1	
17	ZP PS Madnewasti Ponwarwadi	27310410403	PS							
18	ZP UPS Panchaganeali	27310418901	UPS					1		
19	ZP UPS Laxmi nagar	27310306403	UPS					1		
20	Zp UPS Koregaon No.-1	27310306401	UPS					1	1	
21	Zp UPS kendra shala -Koregaon No.-2	27310306402	UPS							
22	ZP UPS Shirambe	27310305201	UPS					1		
23	ZP PS Triputi	27310308701	PS							
24	ZP PS Bhivadi	27310307801	PS							
25	ZP UPS Bamnoli		UPS							
26	ZP UPS Kendrashala Bhanang	27310104201	UPS			1				
27	ZP UPS Bibhavi	27310104301	UPS							
28	ZPPS Keskarwadi	27310104501	PS							
29	ZP PS Aglavewadi	27310104101	PS							
30	ZP PS Divdevwadi	27310116301	PS							
31	ZP UPS Kendrashala Kamthi	27311003802	UPS					1		
32	ZP UPSKodoli	27311005705	UPS					1	1	
33	ZP PS Bharat Gaon wadi	27311024501	PS							
34	ZP PS Panwar Babar vasti	27311003804	PS							
35	ZP PS Laman vasti	27311016202	PS							
36	ZP PS Nagthane	27311008504	STC		1					
37	NPUPS Siddhi viddh. Mandir No-1	27311026301	STC		1					
38	NP Takshyashila Viddh. MandirNo-2	27311026901	STC		1					
39	NP UPS Rajmata Jijau No-23	27311027403	UPS	1					1	
40	NP Shala No-25	27311026505	PS	1						
				7	3	2	0	8	7	0

Negative List (Satara)

(i) Non-availability of Kitchen cum store

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP UPS Vardhan gad	Khatav
2.	ZP UPS Bibhavi	Javali
3.	ZP PS Aglavewadi	Javali

(ii) Non-availability of toilet

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP PS Davne wadi	Maval
2.	ZP Ps chandan wadi	Maval

**SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF
MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015**

FOR SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st October, 2014 to 31 st March, 2015
Name of the District	SOLAPUR
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	18 February, 2015 to 28 February, 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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 33 sample schools (82.5%) received food grains regularly, whereas 07 sample schools (17.5%) did not receive food grains regularly. The reasons were irregular supply by the contractor hired by the State.

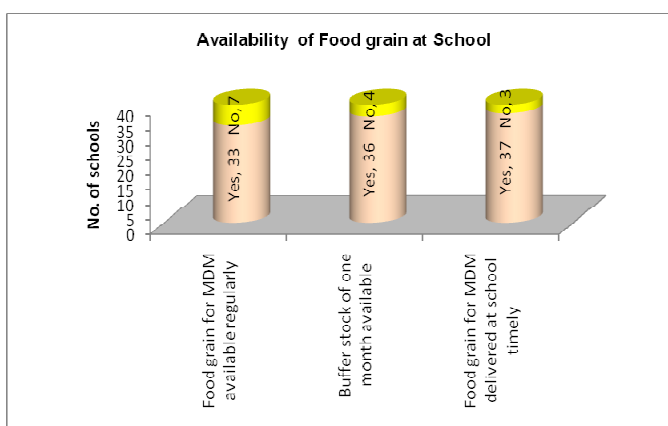


Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	82.5
No	07	17.5

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

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, 36 sample schools (90%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 04 sample schools (10%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available.

Out of 04 sample schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, food grain for MDM was not available for less than 15 days in 03 sample schools(75%), whereas in 01 sample school(25%) it was not available for 30 days.

Table 2: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	36	90
No	04	10

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

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in 37 sample schools (92.5%) food grains were delivered at school timely, whereas in 03 sample schools(7.5%) the same was not reported.

(iv) Quality of Food grains

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) food grains were of “A” quality decided by FAQ, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) the same was not reported.

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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

2. TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, none of the sample schools (100%) received funds related to MDM timely. The duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was 3-6 months.

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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration

of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

Table 3: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

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

The Schools arranged vegetables, materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributed for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too.

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)

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 33 sample schools (82.5%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level, whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%) MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat. These sample schools are situated in municipal area.

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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 25 sample schools (76%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) number of cooks and helpers was not adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

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

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper).

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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly.

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

Out of 50 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, 02 cooks (8%) were Scheduled tribes (4%), 17 cooks (34%) were OBC and 31 cooks (62%) belonged to general category.

Out of 10 male cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking, 01 cook (10%) was Scheduled tribes (ST), 05 cook (50%) were OBC and 04 cooks (40%) belonged to general category.

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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 15 sample schools (45.5%), whereas in 18 sample schools (54.5%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 19 sample schools (58%), whereas in 14 sample schools (42%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers.

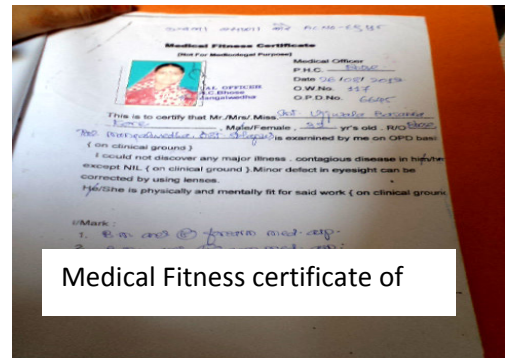
(vii) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal was prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO

Helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children where MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat.



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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in 25 sample schools (76%), whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported.

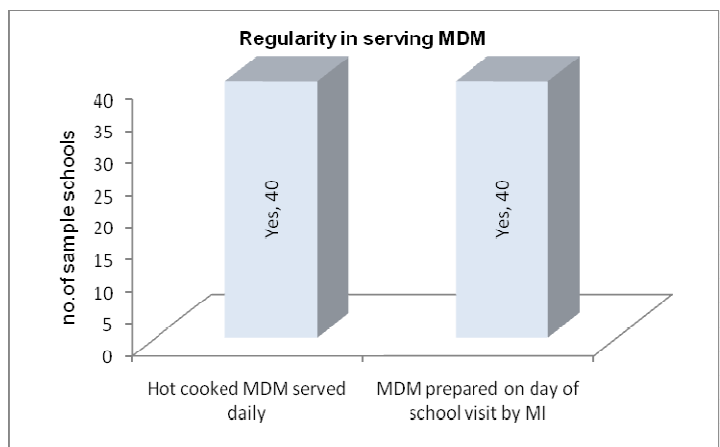


5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL

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.

Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.



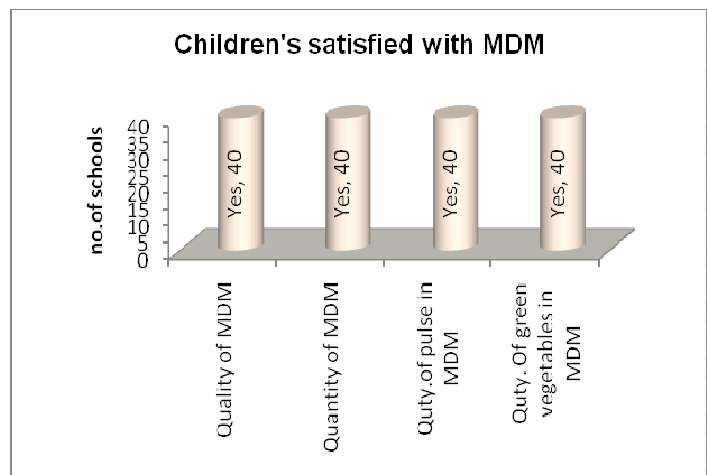
6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on

(iii) Quality of meal

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 4: Children satisfied with the quality of meal



	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 5: Children satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0



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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. Also, the availability of vegetables etc. was not proper due its location from market and also the cooking conversion cost given to schools was much delayed.



(iv) Use of double fortified salt

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level. The use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 40 sample schools (100%).

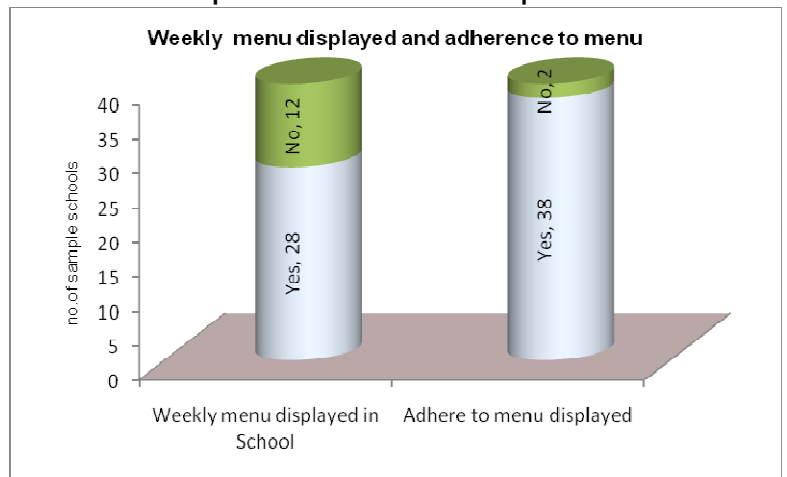
(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.



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

Availability of weighing machine was reported in 23 sample schools (57.5%), whereas in 17 sample schools (42.5%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported in 20 sample schools (87%), whereas in 03 sample schools (13%) weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was not reported.



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 28 sample schools (70%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 12 sample schools (30%) MDM menu was not displayed. 38 sample schools (95%) adhered to the menu displayed, whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) adherence to menu was not reported.

Table 6: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	28	70
No	12	30

(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?

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 40 sample schools (100%) as it was observed as per quantity of food served. For ensuring the nutritional value, the district may take the meal to some laboratory and consult some dietician.



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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It includes rice and different variety of pulses. This includes rice with variety of dal called *Varan Bhat*, *Bhat Usal Bhajji*, *Masale Bhat* (Masala Rice) & *Aamti Bhat*. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes. Thus, on every week day the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely, the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

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

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

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

Children were happy and satisfied with MDM served to them.

8. Display of Information under RTE Act, 2009

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed?

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

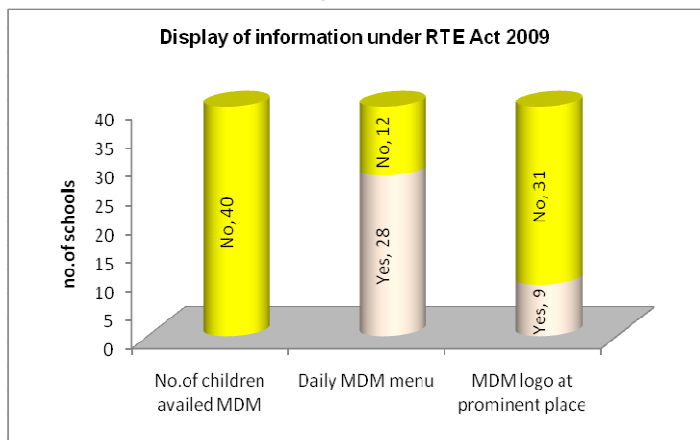
Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Other ingredients purchased and utilized during the month were not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

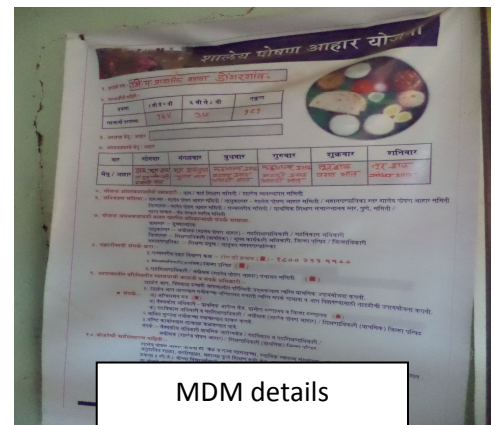


e) MDM daily menu

In 28 sample schools (70%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 12 sample schools



(30%) MDM menu was not displayed.



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

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 09 sample schools (22.5%), whereas in 31 sample schools (77.5%) the same was not displayed.

9. TRENDS

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

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	5383
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	5164
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	5172
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	4331
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	4470
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	4331
vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM (last day)	4470
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	4331

As per the above figures 84% of the children attended schools against the enrolment (2014). 100% 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 100%.

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 has been observed by MI.

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

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

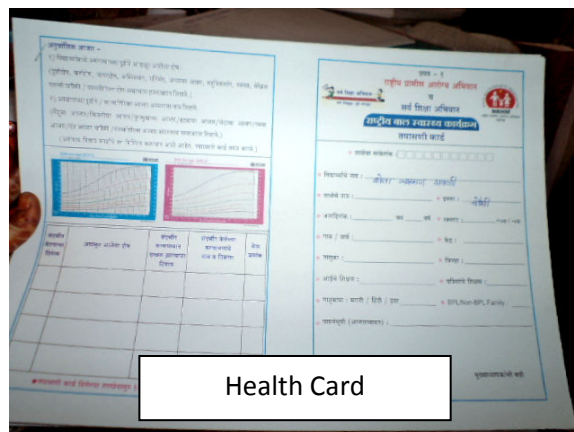
(i) SSA

In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc.

(ii) School Health Programme

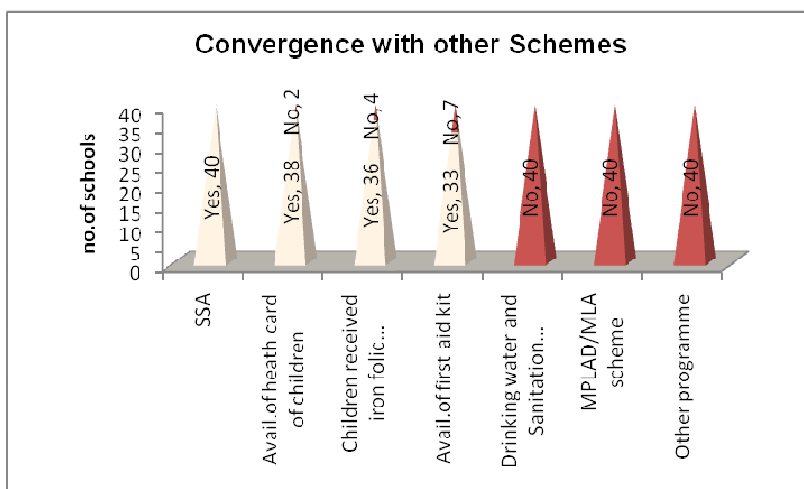
(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 38 sample schools (95%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained.



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

In 38 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. The card was kept at the school level. The nearest Medical and Health unit does the health checkup



of the children in the schools. But largely, the health checkup was reported done by the paramedical staffs.

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

In 36 sample schools (90%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table 8: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	36	90
No	04	10

(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 36 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 31 sample schools (100%).

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

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 33 sample schools (82.5%), whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%) 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 33 schools (82.5%), whereas in 07 sample schools (17.5%)



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 35 sample schools (87.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (12.5%) the same was not reported.

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

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 04 sample schools (11%), whereas in 31 sample schools (89%) the same was not reported.



(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

(i) 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 (100%).

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

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

(v) Any other Department/Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

a. Kitchen-cum-Store

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was



monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 32 (80%) sample schools, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed.

(i) Constructed and in use

Out of 32 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 30 sample schools (94%).

(ii) Constructed but not in use

In 02 sample schools (6%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed but they were not in use.

(iii) Under construction

In 01 sample school pucca kitchen-shed cum store was under construction.

(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed

Out of 32 sample schools where Kitchen-cum-store was either constructed or under construction, it was constructed either under MDM or SSA in all the 32 (100%) sample schools.

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?

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store had not been constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked in the open/ school classroom/ thatched roof temporarily made.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 18 sample schools (45%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 15 sample schools (37.5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 07 schools (17.5%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home).

c). What is the kind of fuel used?



In all the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, firewood was used for MDM preparation.

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

Firewood was used for MDM preparation. Hence, there was no interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG.

2. Kitchen devices

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

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 33 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. The sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were either from SSA or MDM funds. The utensils were purchased and supplied from State/ district to the schools.



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

In 36 sample schools (90%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility grant or contribution from community.



3. Availability of Storage bins

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

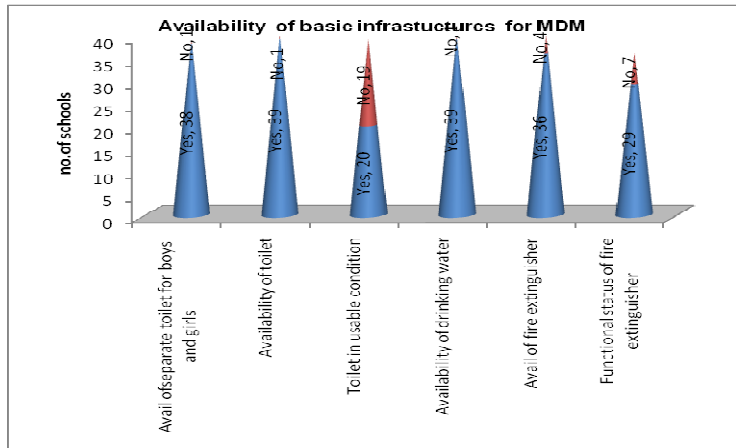


In 34 sample schools (90%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 06 sample schools (10%) storage bins were not available for food grains.

4. Toilets in the school

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

Availability of toilet facilities in school is vital in order to attract, retain and provide quality education to children, especially for girls. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) toilets were available, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) toilet was not available.



With regard to availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was



reported in 38 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

Toilets were usable was reported in 20 sample schools (51%), whereas in 19 sample schools (49%) all toilets were not usable.

5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Drinking water supply was available in 39 sample schools (87.5%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) drinking water supply was not available. Regarding source of drinking water, out of 39 sample schools where drinking water was available,



in 05 sample schools (13%) it was hand pump, in 09 sample schools (23%) it was borewell, in 25 sample schools(64%) it was tap water.

6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 36 sample schools (90%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) availability of fire extinguisher was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 29 sample schools (81%) out of 36 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 07 sample schools (19%) the functionality of the same was not reported.



7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 20 sample schools (50%), whereas in 20 schools (50%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Out of 20 sample schools where computers were available, availability of internet connection was reported in 07 sample schools (35%), whereas in 13 sample schools (65%) internet connection was not available.

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

09 sample schools (45%) 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 very good in 04 sample schools (10%), good in 24 sample schools (60%) and in 12 sample schools (30%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 04 sample schools (10%), good in 24 sample schools (60%) and in 12 sample schools (30%) the same was reported average. In 04 sample schools (10%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good, in 22 sample schools

(55%) the same was reported good and in 14 sample schools (35%) the same was reported average.

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

In 06 sample schools (15%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, similarly, in 07 sample schools (17.5%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

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

In 31 sample schools (77.5%) children take meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 09 sample schools (22.5%) the same was not reported.



iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 28 sample schools (70%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 12 sample schools (30%) the same was not followed.

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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard.

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 39 sample schools (97.5%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 03 sample schools (8%), weekly in 11 sample schools (28%), fortnightly in 03 sample schools (8%), monitoring MDM was monthly in 20 sample

schools (51%) and monitoring MDM was after more than two months in 02 sample schools.

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

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

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

No social audit has been reported in the sample schools.

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

In 05 sample schools (12.5%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 35 sample schools (87.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year.

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

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 01 sample school (2.5%) issues related to MDM was not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 30 sample schools (75%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 09 sample schools (22.5%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

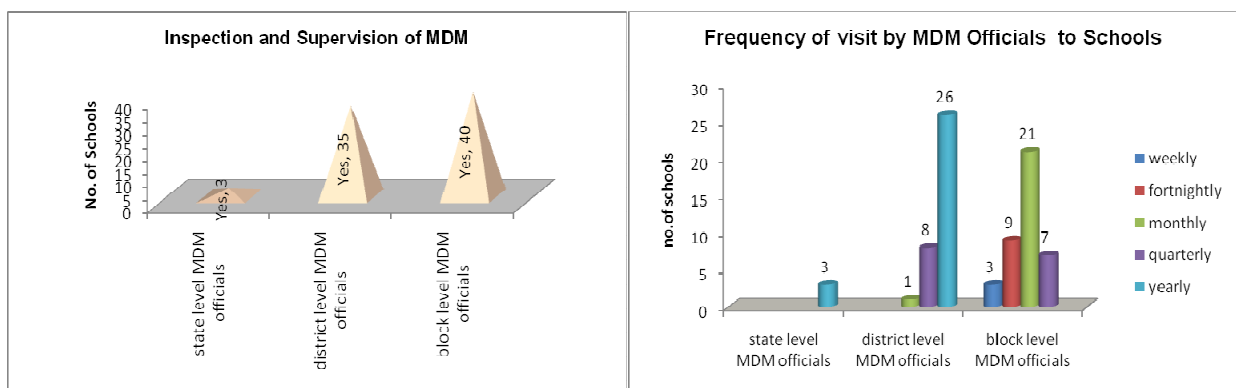
Inspection register was available in 37 sample schools (92.5%), whereas in 03 sample schools (7.5%) the same was not reported.

(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%).

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

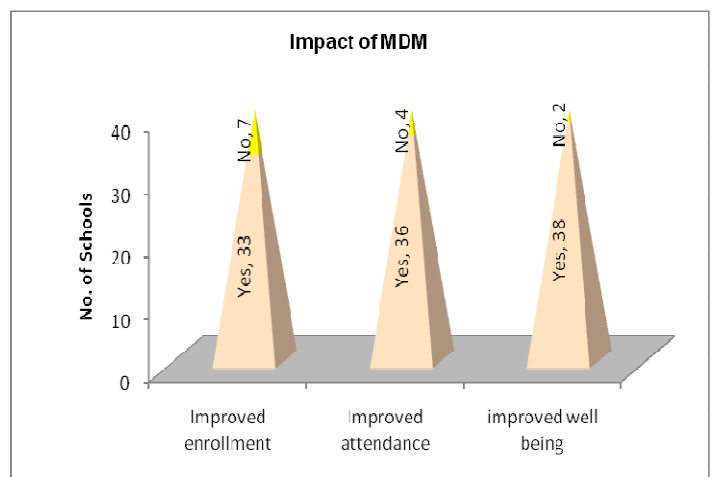
Out of 40 sample schools, where MDM was served to children, only 03 sample schools (7.5%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials. 35 sample schools (87.5%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials, whereas all the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block/ taluka level officials. Thus, monitoring by State officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM state level officials' inspection was yearly in all the 03 sample schools (100%). The



frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was monthly in 01 sample school (3%), quarterly in 08 sample schools (23%),) and yearly in 26 sample schools (74%). The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was weekly in 03 sample schools (7.5%), fortnightly in 09 sample schools (22.5%), monthly in 21 sample schools (52.5%), and quarterly in 07 sample schools (17.5%).

16. IMPACT

i) 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 33 sample schools (82.5%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 36 schools (90%) 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. It has also been reported that there are children in the villages who come to school because MDM is served.

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

In 29 sample schools (72.5%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of social harmony amongst children as children of various castes sit and take MDM together in most of the schools.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS. But in case of any problem related to MDM the schools report to Block Education officer

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

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number. The toll free number is at State level i.e. at Directorate of Primary education, Pune, Number -1800-233-9988.

List of Schools - District Solapur

S. No	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	MNC Marathi School No. 6	27301201503	UPS	1					1	
2	MNC Marathi School No. 2	27301201201	UPS	1				1	1	
3	MNC Marathi Boys School Camp	27301301904	UPS					1	1	
4	MNC Marathi Boys School No. 25	27301300805	PS	1						
5	ZPPS Ujni (Madha)	27300410002	UPS						1	
6	ZPPS Ropale	27300408005	PS							
7	ZPPS Dherewasti	27300405311	PS							
8	ZPPS Gawalewadi	27300403601	UPS							
9	ZPPS Banajgol	27300101201	UPS							
10	ZPPS Patilwasti Banajgol	27300101202	PS							
11	ZPPS Karjal	27300107202	PS							
12	ZPPS Kannad Karjal	27300107201	PS							
13	ZPPS Chikkehali	27300102701	UPS							
14	ZPPS Kannad Mahamdabad	27300108901	PS							
15	Nagar Parishad Central School Akkalkot	27300100220	UPS	1						
16	N.P Pramilaraje Girls School Akkalkot	27300100217	PS	1						
17	ZPPS Khed	27301002001	PS							
18	ZPPS Karamba Marathi	27301001801	UPS						1	
19	ZPPS Kakangar	27301004002	PS							
20	ZPPS Vadala	27301004001	PS							
21	ZPPS Nannaj No. 1	27301002601	PS							
22	ZPPS Maliwasti	27301000803	PS							
23	ZPPS Kalman	27301001701	PS							
24	ZPPS Darfhal	27301000801	UPS						1	
25	ZPPS Majarewadi	27301006004	UPS					1		
26	ZPPS Aherwadi Urdu	27301100302	UPS							
27	ZPPS Konadewasti	27301100307	PS							
28	ZPPS Ingalgi	27301104001	UPS					1		
29	ZPPS Fatatewadi	27301106101	PS							
30	ZPPS Ajungewasti	27301100303	PS							
31	ZPPS Bankalgi	27301101201	PS							
32	ZPPS Aurad Marathi	27301100901	PS							
33	ZPPS Aurad Urdu	27301100904	UPS							
34	ZPPS Dongargaon	27300601801	UPS					1	1	
35	ZPPS Laxminagar	27300603202	PS							
36	ZPPS Khadaki	27300603601	PS							
37	ZPPS Bandgarwadi	27300605804	UPS					1		
38	ZPPS Shirasi	27300607001	UPS					1		
39	ZPPS Bhowse	27300600902	UPS						1	
40	NP School No. 1	27300605103	PS	1						
				6	0	0	0	7	8	0

Negative List (Solapur)

(i) Irregular supply of food grains

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZPPS Ropale	Madha
2.	ZPPS Gawalewadi	Madha
3.	ZPPS Patilwasti Banajgol	Akkalkot
4.	ZPPS Karjal	Akkalkot
5.	ZPPS Kannad Karjal	Akkalkot
6.	ZPPS Maliwasti	North Solapur
7.	ZPPS Majarewadi	North Solapur

(ii) Non-availability of Buffer Stock of one month

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZPPS Karjal	Akkalkot
2.	ZPPS Kannad Mahamdabad	Akkalkot
3.	ZPPS Maliwasti	North Solapur
4.	NP School No. 1	Mangalwedha

(iii) Non-availability of Kitchen cum store

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZPPS Nannaj No. 1	North Solapur

(iv) Non-availability of toilet

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	MNC Marathi Boys School No. 25	Solapur

(v) Non-availability of drinking water

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZPPS Ajungewasti	South Solapur

SECOND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE PERIOD OF 1st October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015

FOR PUNE DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st October, 2014 to 31 st March, 2015
Name of the District	PUNE
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	02 March, 2015 to 16 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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, 36 sample schools (90%) received food grains, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) food grain was supplied to SHG.

Out of 36 sample schools which received food grains, regular supply was reported in 31 sample schools(86%) whereas 05 sample schools (14%) did not receive food grains regularly.

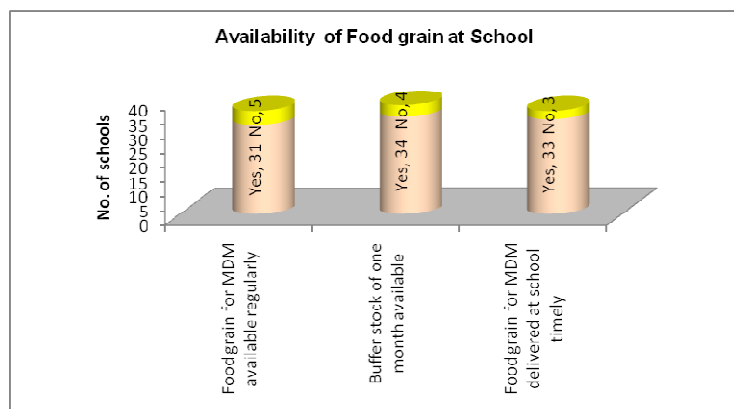


Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	86
No	05	14

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

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, 34 sample schools (94%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 02 sample schools (6%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available.

Out of 02 sample schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, food grain for MDM was not available for 15 to 30 days.



Table 2: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	94
No	02	6

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

Out of 36 sample schools where food grain was supplied to school, in 33 sample schools (92%) food grains were delivered at school timely, whereas in 03 sample schools(8%) the same was not reported.

(xiii) Quality of Food grains

Out of 36 sample schools where food grain was supplied to school, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) food grains were of "A" quality decided by FAQ.



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

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

2. TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, none of the sample schools (100%) received funds related to MDM timely. The duration of delay of release of funds from block to school was 3-6 months.

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?

Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, all the 40 sample schools (100%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 40 sample schools (100%) was for more than 30 days.

Table 3: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

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

The Schools arranged vegetables, materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributed for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too.

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)

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 16 sample schools (40%) MDM was prepared by the cook of Bachat Ghat at the school level, whereas in 24 sample schools (60%) MDM was supplied by SHG/ Bachat Ghat. These sample schools are situated in municipal area.

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

Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 15 sample schools (94%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 01 sample school (6%)

number of cooks and helpers was not adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

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

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper).

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

Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC/ Bachat Ghat, in all the 16 sample schools (100%) remuneration was not paid to cooks/helpers regularly.

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

Out of 29 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school, 05 cooks were Scheduled castes (17%), 04 cooks (14%) were Scheduled tribes, 08 cooks (28%) were OBC and 12 cooks (41%) belonged to general category.

Out of 02 male cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking, 01 cook (50%) was Scheduled tribes (ST), 01 cook (50%) was OBC.

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

Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was reported in 04 sample schools (25%), whereas in 12 sample schools (75%) availability of training module was not reported. Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 07 sample schools (44%), whereas in 09 sample schools (56%) training was not imparted to cook-cum-helpers.

(vii) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal was prepared and transported by

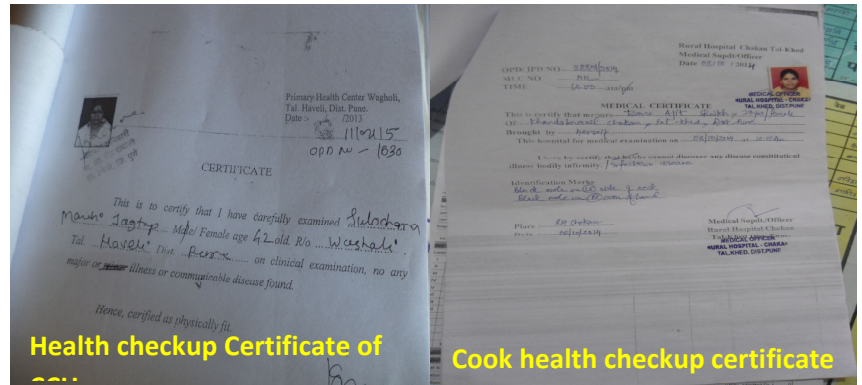


Centralized kitchen/NGO

Helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children where MDM was supplied by Bachat Ghat.

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

Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was reported in all the 16 sample schools (100%).

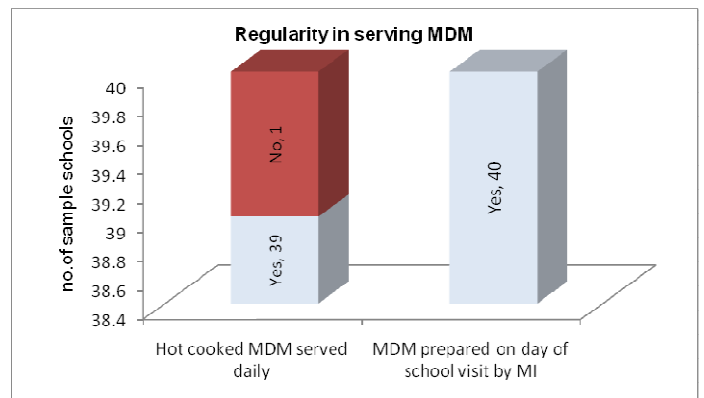


5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL

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. 39 sample schools (97.5%) received hot cooked MDM daily, whereas 01 sample school (2.5%) did not receive hot cooked MDM daily.

Regarding whether MDM prepared on day of school visit by MI, all the 40 sample schools (100%) reported for the same.



6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

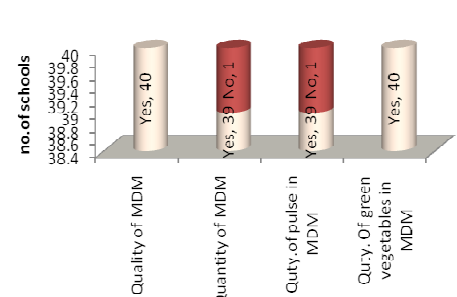
Feedback from children on

(i) Quality of meal

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to



Children's satisfied with MDM



children, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 4: Children satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.



Table 5: Children satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	39	97.5
No	01	2.5

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

In 39 sample schools (97.5%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 40 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. Also, the availability of vegetables etc. was not proper due its location from market and also the cooking conversion cost given to schools was much delayed.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

In all the 40 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level. The use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 40



sample schools (100%).

(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In 39 sample schools (97.5%) children took MDM happily.

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

Availability of weighing machine was reported in 28 sample schools (70%), whereas in 12 sample schools (30%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported in 03 sample schools (19%), whereas in 13 sample schools (81%) weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was not reported.

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 32 sample schools (80%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 40 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed.

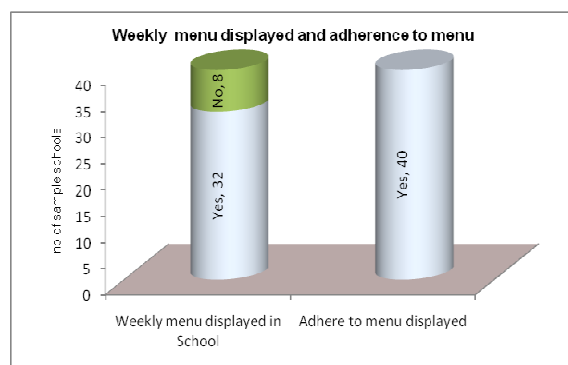


Table 6: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	80
No	08	20

(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?

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 40 sample schools (100%) as it was observed as per quantity of food served. For ensuring the nutritional value, the district may take the meal to some laboratory and consult some dietician.

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

MDM includes rice and different varieties of pulses. This includes rice with varieties of dal called *Varan Bhat*, *Bhat Usal Bhajji*, *Masale Bhat* (Masala Rice) & *Aamti Bhat*. The dal is prepared on various days of different tastes. Thus, on every week day the menu is different with different dal and vegetables. But largely, the menu is rice based on their traditional tastes.

This shows that there was variety in the food served for MDM.

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

Daily menu includes rice, dal and vegetables. Wheat preparation is not included in MDM.

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

Children were happy and satisfied with MDM served to them.

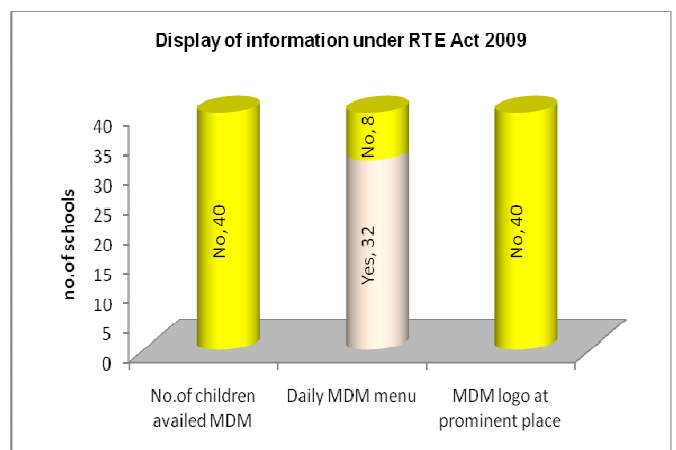
8. Display of Information under RTE Act, 2009

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month



Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Other ingredients purchased and utilized during the month were not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 40 sample schools (100%) visited by MI for MDM monitoring.

e) MDM daily menu

In 32 sample schools (80%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (20%) MDM menu was not displayed.

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

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was not reported in any of 40 sample schools (100%).

9. TRENDS

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

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	8712
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	8426
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	8084
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	6761
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	6678
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	6761
vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM (last day)	6678

viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	6761
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As per the above figures, 84% of the children attended schools against the enrolment (2014). 100% 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 100% respectively.

10. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

In all the 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.

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

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

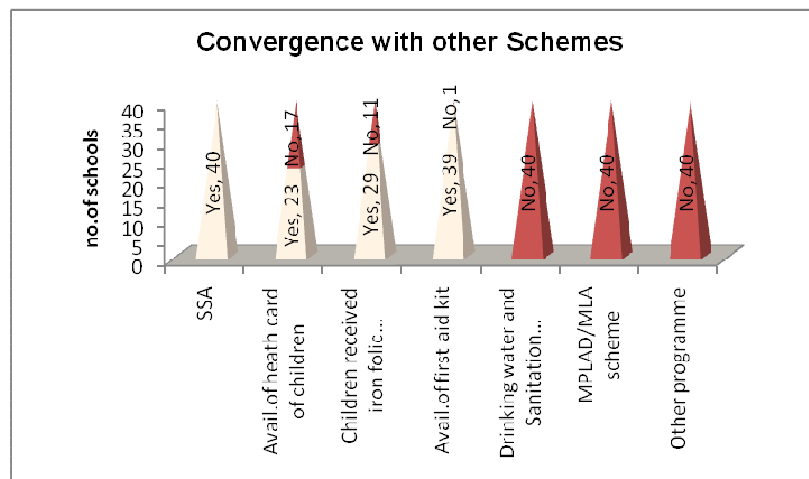
(i) SSA

In all the 40 sample schools (100 %) MDM had convergence with SSA in using the grants of SSA for purchase of first aid kit items and plates, towel & soaps etc.

(ii) School Health Programme

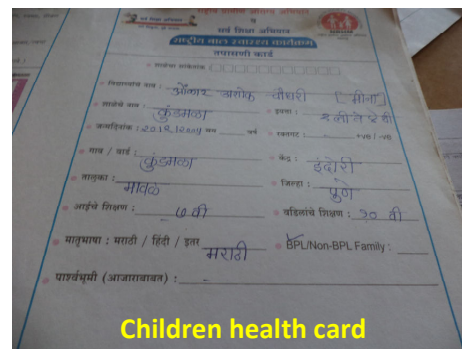
(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 23 sample schools (57.5%), whereas in 17 sample schools (42.5%) School Health Card for each School child was not maintained.



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

In 23 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. The card was kept at the school level. The nearest Medical and Health unit does the health checkup of the children in the schools. But largely, the health checkup was reported done by the paramedical staffs.



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

In 29 sample schools (72.5%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 11 sample schools (27.5%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

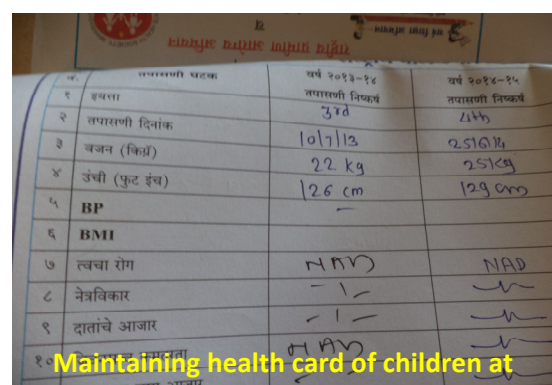


Table 8: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	72.5
No	11	27.5

(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 29 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 31 sample schools (100%).



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

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 13 sample schools (32.5%), whereas in 27 sample schools (67.5%) 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 39 schools (97.5%), whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) 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 17 sample schools (42.5%), whereas in 23 sample schools (57.5%) the same was not reported.

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

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 02 sample schools (12%), whereas in 15 sample schools (88%) the same was not reported.

(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

(j) 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 (100%).

(iv) MP LAD/ MLA LAD Scheme

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

(v) Any other Department/Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

a. Kitchen-cum-Store

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 20 (50%) sample schools, whereas in 20 sample schools (50%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed.

(i) Constructed and in use

Out of 20 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 13 sample schools (65%).

(ii) Constructed but not in use

In 07 sample schools (35%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed but they were not in use.

(iii) Under construction

In 01 sample school pucca kitchen-shed cum store was under construction.

(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed

Out of 20 sample schools where Kitchen-cum-store was either constructed or under construction, it was constructed either under MDM or SSA in all the 20 (100%) sample schools.



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?

In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store had not been constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked in the open/ school classroom/ thatched roof temporarily made.

Regarding storage of food grains, out of 22 sample schools where food grains was supplied to school, in 07 sample schools (32%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 08 sample schools (36%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 07 sample schools (32%) food grains / other ingredients were stored in other place (SHG or Cooks' home).



c). What is the kind of fuel used?

Out of 16 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in 11 sample schools (69%) gas was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 05 sample schools (31%) firewood was used for MDM preparation.



d). whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?

Firewood was used for MDM preparation. Hence, there was no interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG.

2. Kitchen devices

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

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 16 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. The sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were either from SSA or MDM funds. The utensils were purchased and supplied from State/ district to the schools.



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

In 34 sample schools (85%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 06 sample schools



(15%) eating plates for children taking MDM were not available in the school. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility grant or contribution from community.

3. Availability of Storage bins

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



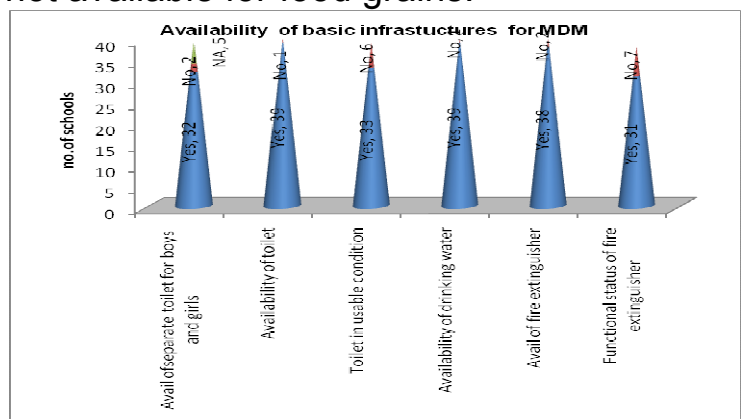
In 24 sample schools (60%)

storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 16 sample schools (40%) storage bins were not available for food grains.

4. Toilets in the school

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

Availability of toilet facilities in school is vital in order to attract, retain and provide quality education to children, especially for girls. Out of 40 sample schools visited by MI, in 39 sample schools (97.5%) toilets were available, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) toilet was not available. Regarding availability of separate toilets for boys and girls, the same was reported in 32 sample schools



(82%), whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was not reported and 05 sample schools (13%) were either for boys or girls.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

Toilets were usable was reported in 33 sample schools (85%), whereas in 06 sample schools (15%) all toilets were not usable.



Toilet facilities

5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Drinking water supply was available in 39 sample schools (97.5%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 sample school (2.5%) drinking water supply was not available. Regarding source of drinking water, out of 39 sample schools where drinking water was available, in 01 sample school (2.6%) it was handpump, in 01 sample school (2.6%) it was borewell and in 37 sample schools(95%) it was tap water.



Water filter

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 reported in 31 sample schools (82%) out of 38 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported. In 07 sample schools (18%) the functionality of the same was not reported.



fire extinguisher

7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

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

(b) Availability of internet connection



computers available

Out of 30 sample schools where computers were available, availability of internet connection was reported in 03 sample schools (10%), whereas in 27 sample schools (90%) internet connection was not available.

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

10 sample schools (33%) 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 10 sample schools (25%) and in 30 sample schools (75%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported good in 10 sample schools (25%) and in 30 sample schools (75%) the same was reported average. MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found good in 20 sample schools (50%) and in 20 sample schools (50%) the same was reported average.

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

In 15 sample schools (37.5%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, similarly in 22 sample schools (55%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.



(iii) Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?

In 36 sample schools (90%) children take meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) the same was not reported.



(iv) Conservation of water?

Out of 40 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 27 sample schools (67.5%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 13 sample schools (32.5%) the same was not followed.

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

Out of 36 sample schools where MDM was prepared at school level, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard.

14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

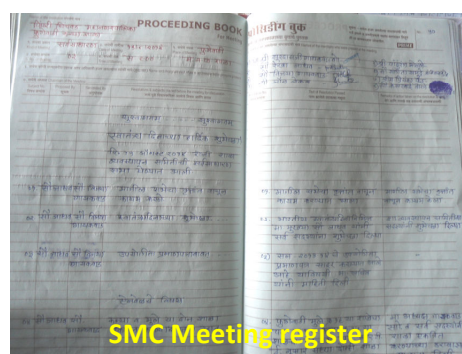
The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In all the 40 sample schools (100%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 10 sample schools (25%), weekly in 14 sample schools (35%), fortnightly in 05 sample schools (12.5%), monitoring MDM was monthly in 08 sample schools (20%) and monitoring MDM was after more than two months in 03 sample schools(7.5%) .

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

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

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

Social audit for MDM in school was reported in 18 sample schools (45%), whereas in 22 sample schools (55%) the same was not reported.



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

In 09 sample schools (22.5%) less than six SMC meetings were held during last one year, whereas in 31 sample schools (77.5%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held during last one year.

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

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 07 sample schools (17.5%) issues related to MDM were not discussed in any of SMC meetings, in 27 sample schools (67.5%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings and in 06 sample schools (15%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meetings.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

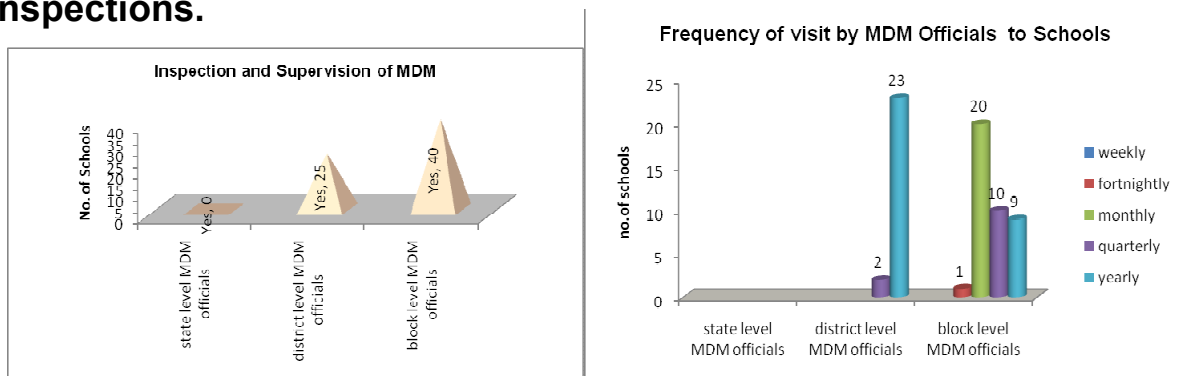
i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?

Inspection register was available in 36 sample schools (90%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10%) the same was not reported.

(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%).

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



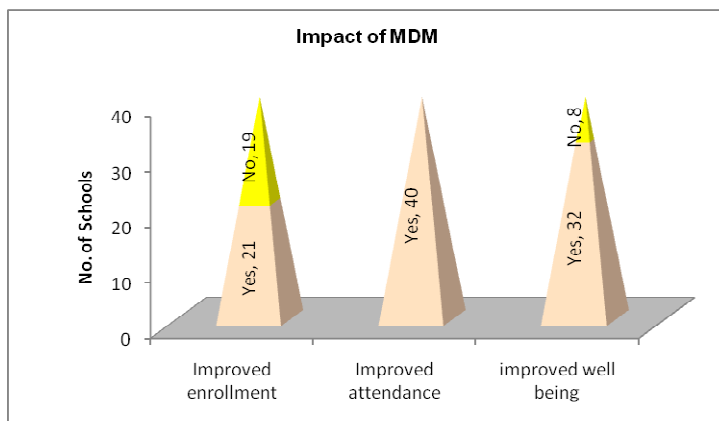
Out of 40 sample schools, where MDM was served to children, none of the sample schools (100%) had been inspected by state level MDM

officials. 25 sample schools (62.5%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials, whereas all the 40 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block/ taluka level officials. Thus, monitoring by State officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was quarterly in 02 sample schools (8%) and yearly in 23 sample schools (92%). The frequency of MDM block level officials' inspection was fortnightly in 01 sample school (2.5%), monthly in 20 sample schools (50%), quarterly in 10 sample schools (25%) and yearly in 09 sample schools (22.5%).

16. IMPACT

(i) 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 21 sample schools (52.5%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in all the 40 sample schools (100%) teachers reported that MDM improved



attendance of children in schools and in 32 sample schools (80%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children. It has also been reported that there are children in the villages who come to school because MDM is served.

(ii) 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 amongst children as children of various castes sit and takes MDM together in most of the schools.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS. But in case of any problem related to MDM, the schools report to Block Education officer/ Block level MDM Superintendent.

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

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number. The toll free number is at State level i.e. at Directorate of Primary education, Pune, Number -1800-233-9988.

List of Schools - District Pune										
S. No.	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	PMC Pimple sodagar No-51	27251902201	PS	1						
2	PMC Pimple gurav boys No-54/1	27251901803	UPS					1		
3	PMC Bhosari boys No-3	27252000303	PS							
4	MNP Phugewadi (Girls) No-17	27251900701	UPS						1	
5	MNP Chhatrapati Raj.sh.Mah. Vidh.Man.Kasarwadi Boys	27251901206	UPS							
6	MNP Karnal yang UPSBoys No-45	27251500306	UPS						1	
7	MNP St. Gyaneshwar UPS No-51 yerwada	27251500701	UPS						1	
8	MNP St. Gyaneshwar Girls UPS No-44 yerwada	27251500702	UPS						1	
9	MNP Bhau s. Appa jadhav UPS N.23 Urdu	27251500705	UPS	1						
10	MNP Bhau s. Appa jadhav UPS N.6 Boys	27251500707	UPS	1					1	
11	ZP PS Vagholi Girls N-2	27250508602	PS					1		
12	ZP PS Katkewadi	27250508605	PS							
13	ZP UPS Khandvenagar	27250509405	UPS						1	
14	ZP UPS Lohgaon No-1	27250509401	UPS						1	
15	ZP PS Gulab hari Vasti	27250508203	PS							
16	ZP PS shindepadal	27250508202	PS						1	
17	ZP PS Bargevasti	27250816803	PS							
18	ZP UPS Chimbali	27250816805	UPS						1	
19	Zp UPS Girls Chakan No-2	27250812802	UPS					1		
20	ZP UPS Vadgaon Near khed	27250807701	UPS					1		
21	ZP UPS Thigal Isthal	27250800103	UPS			1				
22	Zp UPS Bhorwadi	27250103801	UPS							
23	ZP PS Avsari khurd	27250103502	PS					1		
24	ZP PS Sasewadi	27250315701	PS							
25	ZP PS Shinde wadi	27250316101	PS							
26	ZP Ps varve Budruk	27250318201	PS							
27	ZP UPS Kambare Budruk	27250306201	PS							
28	ZP PS Basrapur	27250301301	PS					1		
29	ZP PZ Eklahre	27250103101	PS					1		
30	ZP PS Londhemala	27250102205	PS							
31	Zp PS PimpalgaonTarfe mahalunge	27250102601	PS						1	
32	ZP PS Davne wadi	27250901804	PS							
33	ZP Ps chandan wadi	27250918102	PS							
34	ZP Ps Babed aahol	27250914101	PS					1		
35	ZP PS Pansare wasti	27250917024	PS							
36	ZP PS Kundmala	27250917002	PS							
37	ZP PS Indori	27250917001	PS					1		
38	Zp Ps Bhimashankar colony	27250916902	PS							
39	ZP PS Girls Fursugi No-2	27250501903	PS						1	
40	ZP UPS Vadki	27250507903	UPS						1	
				3	0	1	0	9	12	0

Negative List (Pune)

(i) Irregular supply of food grains

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP PS Pansare wasti	Maval
2.	ZP PS Kundmala	Maval

(ii) Non-availability of drinking water

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	ZP UPS Kambare Budruk	Bhor

(iii) Non-satisfaction with Quantity

S.No.	School Name	Block
1.	MNP Bhau s. Appa jadhav UPS N.23 Urdu	Yerwada



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
DIRECTORATE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
Maharashtra State

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E - mail : depmah@gmail.com

No. MDM/2014-15/304 /7459/
Date : 06/07/2015

To,
Dr. Upendra .K. Singh
Nodal Officer
Center for Development Communication & Studies, Jaipur.

Sub : About Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report 2014-15
Ref :- Your vide letter CDECS/MHRD(SSA & MDM.MI)/
27 /2015 , dated 25 th May,, 2015

With refrence to above letter, Draft report on 2nd half yearly monitoring of 04 districts (Sangli, Satara, Solapur, & Pune) for the period 01 October, 2014 to 31 March, 2015 under MDM has been received. We accept your findings and recommendation, you can finalize the report. We will inform finding and recommendation to respective district.

Thanking you,

(Mahaveer Mane)
Director
Directorate of Primary Education,
Maharashtra, Pune

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIE	-	Alternative and Innovative Education
ACRs	-	Additional Classrooms
APC	-	Assistant Project Coordinator
APS	-	Aided Primary School
AMS	-	Aided Middle School
AHS	-	Aided High School
BRC	-	Block Resource Centre
BRP	-	Block Resource Person
BRCF	-	Block Resource Centre Facilitator
CRC	-	Cluster Resource Centre
CWSN	-	Children with Special Need
CDECS	-	Centre for Development Communication & Studies
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DIET	-	District Institute of Education and Training
DPO	-	District Project Office
EGS	-	Education Guarantee Scheme
ECCE	-	Early Childhood Care and Education
JE	-	Junior Engineer
KGBV	-	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
MDMS	-	Mid Day Meal Scheme
MI	-	Monitoring Institute
NGOs	-	Non Government Organizations
NPEGEL		National Programme For Education of Girls at Elementary Level
OBCs	-	Other Backward Castes
PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
OoSC	-	Out of School Children
PRIs	-	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RTE	-	Right To Education
SCs	-	Scheduled Castes
SG	-	School Grants
SHGs	-	Self Help Groups
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