



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

II HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

**On
Mid Day Meal Scheme for the State of
KARNATAKA**

Period: 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012

Districts Covered

- 1. Bellary**
- 2. Dakshina Kannada**
- 3. Koppala**
- 4. Shimoga**
- 5. Udupi**

Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore on SSA and MDMS for the State of Karnataka for the period of 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																												
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore																												
2.	Period of the report	1 st October 2011 to 30 th March 2012																												
3.	Fund Released for the period	75% of the total amount for five districts																												
4.	No. of Districts allotted	Five																												
5.	Districts' name	1) Bellary 2) Dakshina Kannada 3) Koppala 4) Shimoga 5) Udupi																												
6.	Date of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	1) Bellary - Jan – March, 2012 2) D Kannada - Jan – March, 2012 3) Koppala - Jan – March, 2012 4) Sjimoga - Jan – March, 2012 5) Udupi - Jan – March, 2012																												
7.	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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Districts</th> <th style="text-align: center;">LPS</th> <th style="text-align: center;">UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Bellary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">729</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1084</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)D Kannada</td> <td style="text-align: center;">374</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1055</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Koppala</td> <td style="text-align: center;">530</td> <td style="text-align: center;">639</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Shimoga</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1088</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1217</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5) Udupi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">312</td> <td style="text-align: center;">655</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Districts	LPS	UPS	1) Bellary	729	1084	2)D Kannada	374	1055	3) Koppala	530	639	4) Shimoga	1088	1217	5) Udupi	312	655										
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5) Udupi	04	36	-																											
Total	16	175	09																											
9	What percentage of schools covered in all the Districts allotted	40 schools constitute the sample on the basis of the criteria for each district. [Enclosed Annexure-III].																												

10.	Type of schools visited	
A	Schools in Rural Area	
a)	Primary School	Yes
b)	Upper Primary School	Yes
c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	Yes
B	Schools in Urban Areas	
d)	Primary School	Yes
e)	Upper Primary School	Yes
f)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	Yes
C	NCLP Schools	
D	School sanctioned with Kitchen cum Stores	147
E	Schools having Cook cum helpers engaged as per norm	All
11.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	57
12.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS : YES / NO	No. To be shared after fixing the date with the SPO.
13.	After submission of the draft report to the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS whether the MI has received any Observations from the Directorate : YES / NO	-

Items to be attached with the report:

1. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.
2. Name, Designations & address of persons contacted
3. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report. – NA-
4. Any other relevant documents.

2. Executive Summary of all the District Reports

1. Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal

	Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi																																																																																																																								
a) Regularity in Serving MDM																																																																																																																													
i) Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	100	100	100	100	100																																																																																																																								
Overall Observation: Generally all schools serve hot cooked meal on a regular basis either cooked at the school itself or delivered to the school by another school/agency. In case of Uttara Kannada, one school being newly established had not started MDM. In another school, there was disruption in MDM due to delay in the supply of LPG.																																																																																																																													
ii) If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA																																																																																																																								
Overall Observation: None																																																																																																																													
iii) Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA																																																																																																																								
Overall Observation: None																																																																																																																													
iv) Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	Quality: Good - 88.5% Satisfactory -11.5% Quantity: Sufficient/More/less 97.14% /00 /00 ----- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>38.7</td> <td>36.2</td> <td>37.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>28.7</td> <td>26.2</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>15</td> <td>18.7</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>18.7</td> <td>27.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	38.7	36.2	37.5	3	28.7	26.2	20	4	15	18.7	15	5	17.5	18.7	27.5	Quality: Good - 82.5% Satisfactory -7.5% Quantity: Sufficient/More/less 7.5%/2.5%/00 ----- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3.75</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>20</td> <td>43.7</td> <td>52.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>55</td> <td>26.2</td> <td>17.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>21.2</td> <td>18</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	3.75	7.5	7.5	3	20	43.7	52.5	4	55	26.2	17.5	5	21.2	18	22.5	Quality: Good - 91.66% Satisfactory -8.33% Quantity: Sufficient/ More/less 97.22%/00/2.8 ----- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>22.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>53.7</td> <td>41.2</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>26.2</td> <td>16.2</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	12.5	2	7.5	8.7	22.5	3	53.7	41.2	50	4	26.2	16.2	12.5	5	2.5	8.7	2.5	Quality: Good - 92.5% Satisfactory -7.5% Quantity: Sufficient/More/ Less 100% /00 /00 ----- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>67.5</td> <td>62.5</td> <td>72.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> <td>21.2</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>16.2</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	10	7.5	20	3	67.5	62.5	72.5	4	10	21.2	--	5	16.2	8.7	7.5	Quality: Good - 95% Satisfactory -5% Quantity: Sufficient/More/ less 100% /00 /00 ----- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>57.5</td> <td>52.5</td> <td>37.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>27.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		I	II	III	1	-	-	-	2	7.5	10	20	3	57.5	52.5	37.5	4	25	20	27.5	5	10	17.5	15
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Overall Opinion from SDMC/ Parents/ local body members (Quantity)																																																																																																																													
Overall Observation (Details)	1 – Poor; 2 – Satisfactory; 3 – Good; 4 – Very Good; 5 - Excellent I – Parents II- SMC Members III – Panchayat Members																																																																																																																												

b) Trends						
i) Number of children enrolled in schools	11164	9881	11197	5187	6463	
Overall Observation: The above data refers to the number of children enrolled in schools where MDM is served.						
ii) Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	10087	8667	7932	5026	5519	
Overall Observation: Most of the children belong to low-income/daily wage earning families; the number of children availing MDM is consistently high.						
iii) Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	9224	8660	7933	4416	5505	
Overall Observation: Variation between number enrolled and the number of children availing MDM is due to local festivals/family celebrations.						
iv) Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	9058	8617	7920	4491	5515	
Overall Observation: The difference between (iii) and (iv) is due to the difference in attendance.						

2. Regularity in Supply of Food Grain

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?	Regularity Yes: 93.3% among 15 schools	Regularity Yes: 85.71% among 28 schools	Regularity Yes: 100% among 36 schools	Regularity Yes: 100% among 40 schools	Regularity Yes: 87.5% among 40 schools
Overall Observation: There are rare cases of delay by a day or two due to unexpected reasons/fulfillment of official procedures.						
ii)	Is the quality of food grain FAQ?	Good Quality Yes: 100%	Good Quality Yes: 100%	Good Quality Yes: 94.3%	Good Quality Yes: 97.5%	Good Quality Yes: 97.4%
Overall Observation: Response from head masters conforming good quality food grains as per the norm. FCI is instructed by the department to maintain Fair Average Quality (FAQ) while food grains to schools.						

iii)	Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?	One month stock Yes: 14 schools No : 24 schools	One month stock Yes: - 30 schools No -: 4 schools	One month stock Yes: 31 schools No : 8 schools	One month stock Yes:- 15 schools No :- 39 school	One month stock Yes: -33schools No -: 5schools
Overall Observation: Most of the schools have one month buffer stock						
iv)	Is the food grains delivered at the school?	Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%	Yes: 97.5%	Yes: 100%
Overall Observation: Apathy on the part of officials/ delay in fulfilling official procedure is the reason stated by the Head masters.						

3. Payment of Cost of Food Grain to FCI

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
a)	Enabling Conditions					
	i) Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Within the stipulated time?	Payment of cost of food grain to FCI is made on a monthly basis within a stipulated time. This is done by the Finance Department, Government of Karnataka				
Overall Observation						
	ii) Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month	Yes				
Overall Observation						
	iii) Reasons for irregular payment, if any	NA				

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the School Level

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Number of schools/ implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?	Regular Yes: 100% Schools	Regular Yes: 100%	Regular Yes: 100%	Regular Yes: 100%	Regular Yes: 100%
Overall Observation -The above data refers to the schools preparing hot cooking meal in the schools						
ii)	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?	Delay ranges from few weeks or a month due to the non-fulfillment of official procedures like any other grants (school grants as stated by head masters)				
Overall Observation						
iii)	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?	Head master manages either from contingency account or from personal account.				
Overall Observation						
iv)	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?	Cheque -00 e-transfer- 100%	Cheque òr e-transfer- 100%	Cheque – 66.67% e-transfer- 33.33%	Cheque – 35% e-transfer- 65%	Cheque-65 e-transfer-35%
Overall Observation						

5. Social Equity

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
a)	In the Class Room					
i)	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM	In rows - 100% In groups-0% Boys and girls separately- 0%	In rows - 87.5% In groups-10% Boys and girls separately- 2.5%	In rows - 88.88% In groups-11.11% Boys and girls separately-0%	In rows - 100% In groups—0% Boys and girls separately- 0%	In rows - 87.5% In groups-2.5% Boys and girls separately- 10%
Overall Observation: Variation in the pattern of seating is mostly due to functional convenience/availability of space. The “separately” category prevails in select schools for higher primary classes (6th & 7 th Standards)						
ii)	Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination	Discrimination does not prevail in all schools.				

	in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?	
	Overall Observation	

6. Menu

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Number of schools where menu is displayed on the wall and noticeable	Menu displayed Yes: 8.57% No : 91.43%	Menu displayed Yes: 71.43% No : 28.57%	Menu displayed Yes: 88.89% No : 11.11%	Menu displayed Yes: 87.5% No 13.5%	Menu displayed Yes: 65% No : 35%
	Overall Observation: -					
ii)	Who decides the menu	In all schools, head master prepares menu. There are instances of consulting teachers/SDMC members.				
	Overall Observation -					
iii)	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable	All schools have the daily menu with rice/ dal/ vegetables.				
	Overall Observation: The use of dal and vegetables seems to be in limited quantity during the time of visit by MI officials to schools. This could also be due to the fact that the prices had escalated during those months. In some schools, it has been observed that either the Head master or Teachers have been found to contribute partially to buy vegetables as they also take food on a roaster basis.					
iv)	Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily	Yes:91.43% No : 8.57%	Yes:87.5% No : 12.5%	Yes: 55% No : 45%	Yes: 85% No : 15%	Yes: 70% No :30%
	Overall Observation: The weekly menu is generally retained and therefore the absence of variety is reflected in the response. However, variety in the menu is maintained depending on the availability and cost of vegetables during different seasons.					
v)	Number of schools where same food is served daily	The data given in (iv), partially answers this item (question not needed).				
	Overall Observation: -					

7. Community Mobilization

		Bellary			Dakshina Kannada			Koppal			Shimoga			Udupi							
i)	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities & eligibility & entitlement of children as notified by the State Government (in %)	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III					
		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	--	--	---	---	1	-	-	-			
		2	38.74	32.5	31.25	2	32.5	7.5	5	2	37.5	8.7	3.75	2	28.7	7.5	21.2	2	26.25	11.25	18.75
		3	42.5	28.75	43.75	3	20	43.75	45	3	22.5	48.7	46.2	3	63.7	66.2	71.2	3	51.25	58.75	38.75
		4	18.75	31.25	25	4	31.25	26.75	35	4	12.5	12.5	15	4	5	7.5	2.5	4	21.25	23.75	22.5
		5	-	7.5	-	5	16.25	22.5	15	5	2.5	5	10	5	3.7	2.5	5	5	1.25	6.25	38.75
Overall Observation (Details) 1 – Poor; 2 – Satisfactory; 3 – Good; 4 – Very Good; 5 – Excellent I - Awareness; II- Role and Responsibility; III - Educational Rights																					
ii)	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS	In 35 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roster of parents prevails in 6 schools			In 40 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roster of parents prevails in 25 schools.			In 36 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roster of parents prevails in 23 schools.			. In 40 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roster of parents prevails in 27schools.			In 40 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roster of parents prevails in 21 schools.							
Overall Observation - Generally, parents and SMC members are involved in management and supervision of MDMS. Although some schools do not have roster of parents, it does not indicate the absence of supervision. There may not exist a formal list of roster but supervision would invariably be prevails in all schools.																					
iii)	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	The cooks and the SDMC members are given training at the cluster level with regard to various aspects of MDM schemes.																			
Overall Observation -																					
iv)	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed	Frequently-2.5% Monthly -82.5% Quarterly – 10% Half yearly -2.5%			Monthly -100%			Frequently-15 % Monthly -57.5% Quarterly-2.5%			Monthly - 82.5% Quarterly- 2.5% Frequently- 15%			Monthly - 97.5% Quarterly-2.5%							
Overall Observation -																					
v)	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	There is no specific schedule, but it is being done occasionally by the active members.																			
Overall Observation: SDMC members visit school during school hours and monitored. But, there is no definite schedule.																					
vi)	Contribution made by the community for MDMS	Contribution is in the form of donating Plates, tumblers, water filters and other material.																			
Overall Observation -																					
vii)	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies	Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation			More than 95% of parents, SDMC members and PRI/Urban local body members have			Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation -			. Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation -80-90 % in			Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of							

		70-80% in MDM arrangements and supervision.	confirmed participation.	80-90 % in MDM arrangements and supervision.	MDM arrangements and supervision.	participation 95% in MDM arrangements and supervision.
Overall Observation -						

8. MIS

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	35 (5 KGBV)	40	36 (4 KGBV)	40	40
Overall Observation -						
ii)	Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.
Overall Observation -						
iii)	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards?	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.
Overall Observation: Documentation of the reports especially data reported through on-line is generally not done at the school level.						
iv)	What is the prevalent MIS System?	Manual system of reporting.				
Overall Observation -						
v)	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	The system of monthly reporting prevails at the School, Cluster, Block and District level. The district reports are followed by Quarterly Report to be sent to the State Office.				
Overall Observation -						

9. Financial Management

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Nature of financial records and	There are specified Registers giving the details about the number of students availing Mid Day Meal at the				

	registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	school, Cluster and Block level. There are registers for the upkeep of stock all the material. The financial transaction of funds received and the expenditure is maintained through registers beginning from the school level.
Overall Observation -		
ii)	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels	Through Cheque or E-transfer.
Overall Observation -		
iii)	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account	S.B. Joint account in the name of SDMC President & Head Master.
Overall Observation: Sometimes the cheques are signed by the Head Master instead of a SDMC member along with the President.		
iv)	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	Generally discussion with regard to proposed expenses is made during SDMC meetings.
Overall Observation		

10. School Health Programme

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained	All Schools				
Overall Observation: The Primary Health Centre and the Health Workers are actively involved in conducting health check-up. There is also the involvement of local voluntary bodies in the conduct of health check-up in schools.						
ii)	What is the frequency of health	Annually – 100%	Annually – 100%	Annually – 100%	Annually – 100%	Annually – 100%

	check-up?	Bi-annually-00	Bi-annually- 0%	Bi-annually- 0%	Bi-annually- 0%	Bi-annually- 0%
	Overall Observation -					
iii)	Number of children given Vitamin "A"	All the children attending classes regularly				
	Overall Observation -					
iv)	Number of children given IFA Tablets	All the children attending classes regularly.				
	Overall Observation -					
v)	Number of children given de-worming tablets	All the children get de-worming tablets once in a year				
	Overall Observation -					
vi)	Who administers these medicines?	Teacher, mostly the class teacher. In some schools, cooks have shared this task with teachers.				
	Overall Observation -					
vii)	Number of school where iodized salt is used	All the schools have been supplied "Double Fortified Salt" which contents both Iodine and Iron. .				
	Overall Observation -					
viii)	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	Yes -91.45% No -8.55%	Yes - 100% No - 0%	Yes - 97.22% No - 2.78%	Yes - 100% No - 0%	Yes - 97.5% No - 2.5%
	Overall Observation: Some times, teachers might not have prompted students to wash their hands on the day of the visit by the MI representatives to the school.					

11. Status of Cook-cum Helpers

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.	All Schools				
	Overall Observation: In some schools, variations are found due to the social composition of the population in the village/ habitation.					
ii)	Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools	Head Master in consultation with SDMC.				
	Overall Observation					

iii)	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen	There are no schools with centralized kitchen. In some taluks where NGOs are involved in supplying Mid Day Meal, there is the practice of supplying Mid Day Meal to schools in a common place.														
Overall Observation: The tent schools get the supply of cooked meal from a closed-by primary school. The KGBV schools have their own kitchen to cook food for the inmates. This is also true for Madrasas.																
iv)	Number of schools where SHG is involved	There are SHG cooks in 6 schools & SHG helpers in 9 schools.			There are SHG cooks in 10 schools & SHG helpers in 25 schools.			. There are SHG cooks in 14 schools & SHG helpers in 41 schools.			There are SHG cooks in 18 schools & SHG helpers in 40schools.			There are SHG cooks in 31 schools & SHG helpers in 47 schools		
Overall Observation: The Self-Help Group (SHG) is Sthree Shakthi Sangha members (women) in all the districts. The variation in number could be explained in terms of their willingness and availability to accept the role of cook and helpers.																
v)	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?	Cook - Rs. 1100 per month Helpers-Rs.1000 per month. Payment through cheque or cash														
Overall Observations																
vi)	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers
		SC	8	20	SC	4	29	SC	3	6	SC	3	15	SC	5	9
		ST	1	5	ST	6	10	ST	3	3	ST	2	7	ST	6	9
		OB C	21	28	OB C	9	25	OB C	30	55	OB C	5	4	OB C	11	35
		Min ority	1	7	Min ority	1	11	Min ority	1	5	Min ority	---	3	Min ority	1	7
		Oth ers	9	5	Oth ers	16	15	Oth ers	3	1	Oth ers	5	4	Oth ers	5	7
Overall Observations The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. If the designated caste members fail to come forward to accept the role, SDMC will make an all-out effort to adhere to the norms prescribed by the MDM guidelines.																

12. Infrastructure

		Bellary		Dakshina Kannada		Koppal		Shimoga		Udupi	
i)	Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use	Separate kitchen	7	Separate kitchen	26	Separate kitchen	34	Separate kitchen	36	Separate kitchen	32
		Store-	5	Store-	0	Store-	2	Store-	1	Store-	4

ii)	Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available	kitchen		kitchen		kitchen		kitchen		kitchen	
		Class room	1	Class room	-2	Class room	0	Class room	3	Class room	3
		Unspeci-fied place	2	Unspeci-fied place	-	Unspecified place	-	Unspecified place	-	Unspeci-fied place	1
		From other schools	0	From other schools	-	From other schools		From other schools	-	From other schools	0
Overall Observation: The responses from head masters have revealed that schools without separate kitchen are formulating proposals to seek budget allotment to construct separate kitchen in the school. It is being considered as one of the priority items.											

13. Staffing

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS	The MDMS is being monitored by a number of staff from different wings of Education Department and Officials from Zilla Panchayat. The prominent officials include Education Officer (ZP), DDPI, Deputy Project Coordinator and Assistant Project Coordinator (SSA).				
Overall Observation						
ii)	Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS	The Assistant Director (MDM) of Taluk Panchayat, BRC, BEO, BRP and CRCs.				
iii)	Is there any district level task force constituted	Yes				
Overall Observation						

14. Monitoring

		Bellary	Dakshina Kannada	Koppal	Shimoga	Udupi
i)	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	---	---	---	---	---
Overall Observations						
ii)	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	---	---	---	---	---

- Positive points
- Area of concerns and suggestions for improvement of the Scheme

ANNEXURE-III
[Sample Schools List]

BELLARY DISTRICT

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	KGS & HPS, Hospet (SSA) [CALC/CWSN]	29,120,506,425
2	BRCS & GHPS, 26 th Ward, Kabberapete, Chapparadahalli, Hospet [CALC/CWSN]	29,120,506,408
3	GMHPS, Ganesagudi Street, Bellary (Non-SSA) [CALC/CWSN]	29,120,111,710
4	GHPS, Kambali Bazar, (Bellary, Non-SSA) [CALC/CWSN]	29,120,900,806
5	GMHPS, Amaravathi, Hospet, Bellary [CWSN]	29,120,506,404
6	GHPS, Bandihatti, Bellary (SSA) [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,120,114,114
7	GLPS, Cheluvadhikeri 17 th Ward, Hospet [CWSN]	29,120,506,495
8	MBSL (GMHPS), Gandhinagara, Bellary [CWSN]	29,120,901,903
II. Special Training Centres		
9	GHPS, Korlagundhi [RBC/CALL/CWSN/CW/SSA]	29,020,905,901
10	GHPS, Kote [RBC/CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,011,443,232
III. Civil Works		
11	GLPS, Sridharagadde [CW]	29,120,901,407
12	GHPS, Belagal Thaanda [STC (RBC)/CWSN/CW]	29,120,100,802
IV. NPEGEL		
13	GHPS S.R. Colony, Bellary [(SSA)CALC/CWSN]	29,120,901,407
14	GHPS, Millarpet, Bellary [East] [CWSN/CW]	29,120,901,407
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
15	Valmiki GLPS 32 nd Ward, Thalawarakeri, N.Bellary [CWSN]	29,120,506,448
16	GMHPS, Gachchinamutt, Kotturu, Bellary [CWSN]	29,120,605,004
17 *	GHPS SWS, Raaraavi [CWSN]	29,120,204,002
VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]		
18	GMHPS, Nagathi, Basapura (SSA) CALC/CWSN]	29,120,204,002
19	GHPS, Araliganuru, Siruguppa, Bellary CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,120,800,401
20	Sri Kumaraswamy GMHPS, Sanduru CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,120,706,904
VII. K.G.B.V.		
21	KGBV, Kamalapura Hobli [CALC(SSA)]	29,120,506,222

22	KGBV, Bommaghatta, Sanduru [KGBV]	29,120,704,208
VIII. Others		
23	KGBV, Byasagidheri, [KGBV/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,120,301,207
24	KGBV, Banavikallu, [CALC (SSA)]	29,120,600,807
25	KGBV, Thekkalakote, [CALC/CWSN]	29,120,808,529
26	GHPS, Thorangagal, CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,120,700,803
27	GHPS, Mincheri, Bellary [East] [CWSN/CW]	29,120,906,501
28	GMHPS (Girls), Hire Hadagali, [STC (NRBC)/CWSN]	29,120,201,602
29 *	GHPS H. Hosahalli, Siruguppa, Bellary, [CWSN]	29,120,802,701
30	GHPS, Thimmalapura [W] Bellary CALC/CWSN (Non-SSA)]	29,120,108,801
31	GHPS, T.S. Kudluru, Siruguppa, Bellary [CWSN]	29,120,807,301
32	GMHPS, Sridharagadde, Bellary, CALC/CWSN/CW(Non-SSA)	29,120,907,401
33	GHPS, Metriki, [CWSN/CW]	29,120,704,901
34	GHPS, Vittalapura, [CWSN/CW]	29,120,706,301
35	GMHPS, Kudithini, STC/CALC/CWSN/CW (RBC) Non-SSA]	29,120,105,301
36	GHP (SWS)Ambhanagara, Siruguppa, [CALC/CWSN Non-SSA]	29,120,808,411
37	GHPS Dasarahalli Thaanda,[STC (RBC)CWSN/CW/STC(RBC)]	29,120,201,701
38	GHPS, Veni Veerapura, Bellary [W] [CWSN/CW]	29,120,109,201
39	GHPS, Kolagallu, [STC/CWSN/CW (NRBC)]	29,120,105,608
40	GHPS, Komaranhalli Thaanda, Hadagli, [STCC(RBC)/CWSN]	29,120,204,001

DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	GMHPS Mudabidhare Main, [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,702,801
2	DKZP MHPS, Beltangadi, [CALC/CWSN]	
3	DKZP MHPS, Naalyapadavu, [CWSN]	29,240,300,902
4	GMHPS, Marakada, [CWSN]	29,240,300,201
5	DKZPMHPS, Kaatipalla 6 th Block, Mangalore [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,608,003
6	GMHPS Puthuru, Nelikate, [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,408,401
7	GMHPS Sulya, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,504,401
8	GMHPS Gandhinagara, Sulya, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,504,402
II. Special Training Centres		
	- NIL -	
III. Civil Works		
9	DKZP, Kuntalpalke, [CWSN/CW]	29,240,101,901
10	DKZP, Naringana, [CWSN/CW]	29,140,105,302
IV. NPEGEL		
	- NIL -	
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
11	GLPS, Pandigadde, [CWSN]	29,240,500,305
12	DKZP- MHPS, Mudabidhare Pranthya, [CWSN]	
13	GHPS, Perlabaipadi, [CWSN]	29,240,200,706
VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]		
14	DKZP HPS, Munnuru, [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,609,102
15	GHPS Bengre, Kasaba, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,609,102
16	GUMHPS, Haradi, Puthuru, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,407,901
VII. K.G.B.V.		
	- NIL -	
VIII. Others		
17	DKZP HPS, Suribailu, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,103,908
18	GHPS Kanthamangala, Sulya Valaya, [More No. of girls]	29,240,500,403
19	DKZP HPS, Pandeshvara, [More No. of SC Students]	29,240,303,401
20	DKZP MHPS, Sadhashiva Nagara, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,607,501
21	DKZP HPS, Mullakadukavuru, Mangalore, [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,300,701
22	GHPS, Kodikal, [CWSN]	29,240,300,501

23	DKZP LPS, Narlapadil, [CWSN]	29,240,606,707
24	GHPS Andetadka, Belthangadi, [CWSN/CW]	29,240,201,703
25	DKZP HPS, Talapadipatna, [CALC/CWSN]	29,260,606,704
26	DKZP HPS, Kanyana, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	
27	GMHPS Vitl, Bantavala Valaya, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,108,107
28	DKZP, HPS, Ombathukere, [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,607,606
29	GMUHPS, Uppinangadi, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,406,601
30	GHPS, Koyuru, [CWSN/CW]	29,240,203,103
31	DKZP HPS, Bagire, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,200,502
32	DKZP HPS, Sagipanadu, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,106,802
33	DKZP HPS, Manchi, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,240,104,502
34	GLPS, Paledhu, [CWSN/CW]	29,240,207,303
35	GLPS, Kondaje, [CWSN]	29,240,405,902
36	DKZP HPS, Parapadhe, [CWSN]	29,240,300,601
37	DKZP HPS, Keddhalike, [CWSN/CW]	29,240,103,303
38	KZP HPS Gandhi Nagara, Mangalore, [CALC/CWSN]	29,240,301,601
39	DKZP HPS, Mannugudda, [CWSN]	29,240,301,701
40	DKZP HPS, Atthavara, [CALC]	29,240,303,501

KOPPALA DISTRICT

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	BSM School, Koppala, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,317,401
2	MHPS, Kushtagi, (Non-SSA) [CWSN/CW]	29,070,409,601
3	HPS Girls, Kushtagi, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,409,604
4	GHPS, Cheluvadi Oni(Bhegarawadi) Gangavathi, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,219,801
5	HPS No.1, Yelaburga, [CWSN]	29,070,916,301
6	GHPS, Dhiddikeri, Koppala, [CWSN]	29,070,317,801
7	MHPS Girls, Gangavathi [SSA/CWSN/CW]	29,070,219,701
8	MHPS, Yelaburga, [STC/CALC/CW]	29,070,916,101
II. Special Training Centres		
9	HPS, Adavibhavi, Kushtagi, (RBC/SSA) [STC/CALC/CW]	29,070,400,102
10	GHPS, Thummara Guddi, Yelaburga, (STC/RBC) [CWSN/CW]	29,070,912,701
III. Civil Works		
11	GHPS, Chikenakoppa [CW/CWSN]	29,070,903,401
12	GHPS, Uppinamali Camp, Gangavathi, [CW/CWSN]	29,070,218,601
IV. NPEGEL		
13	MHPS, Hitnala, [NPEGEL/CALC (SSA)/CWSn/CW]	29,070,307,601
14	MHPS, Hiremathigeri, [CWSN/CW]	29,230,040,700
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
15	GHP, Nidashesi, Kushtagi, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,413,101
16	GHPS, Yadiyapura, Yelaburga, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,913,601
17	MHPS, Koppala [CWSN]	29,070,319,061
VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]		
18	GHPS, Kaatimpura, Kushtagi, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,408,401
19	MHPS, Ginigeri, Koppala [CALC (SSSA)/CWSN]	29,070,304,901
20	MHPS, Betageri, Koppala, CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,301,701
VII. K.G.B.V.		
21	KGBV, Hanumasagara, [CWSN/CW]	29,230,404,810
22	KGBV, Dasanala, Gangavathi, [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,230,203,706
VIII. Others		
23	HPS, Venkatagiri, Gangavathi [CALC(Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,230,214,601

24	GHPS, Ghanadhala, Yelburga, [STC (RBC)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,904,001
25	GHPS, Gorebihala, [STC (RBC)/CWSN]	29,070,403,601
26	GHPS, Kenchana Doni, [STC (RBC)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,310,601
27	GHPS, Kavalura, [CWSN/CW]	29,170,310,503
28	KGBV, Thalagal, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,914,508
29	HPS, Naregal, [CWSN/CW]	29,020,313,401
30	HPS, Thaala Kanakapura, [CWSN/CW]	29,020,314,601
31	HPS, Eechanaala, Gangavathi, [STC (RBC) /CWSN/CW]	29,070,203,901
32	MHPS, Navali, Gangavathi, STC (RBC)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,211,803
33	MHPS, Bharathinagara, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	Koppala Uttara
34	GHPS, Sankanura, [STC (RBC)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,911,301
35	HPS, Yarehanchinala, [STC (RBC)/CWSN/CW]	29,070,913,801
36	GHPS, Haidaranagara, [CWSN/CW]	29,070,309,001
37	GLPS, Bilebhavi [More number of OBC students]	29,070,302,401
38	GLPS, Hiresindhogi, [CWSN]	29,070,307,403
39	GLPS, Belavanaala, [CWSN]	29,070,307,001
40	KGBV, Siddapura, Gangavathi [CW]	29,070,213,115

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore
District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)

Bellary District

Bellary District had a sample of 340 schools with 3 Lower Primary Schools and 37 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012.

A. At the School Level

1. Regularity in Serving Meal

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. 20 schools prepare food in the school and for 20 other schools it is supplied by NGO. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

2. Trends

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not to avail the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	11164
b)	Number of children opted for MDM (90.35%)	-	10087
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit (91.44%)	-	9224
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (83.36%)	-	8409
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit (89.80%)	-	9058

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, there are 10 % children who have opted out of MDM in different schools. From out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM reveals no variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 83.36% per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 89.80 per cent thereby revealing a hardly any difference. There may not be any significant factors contributing to the aberrations such as students staying away due to local festivals and family celebration and hence we see that all students who opt for MDM are using the facility.

3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that all 35 schools have been getting the supply of food properly. Out of these 35 schools, 20 schools get the food supplied from outside (NGO ? name?) Only 15 schools cook food in the school's premises. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 83.3 per cent (14schools out of 15) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 1 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment with the exception of one school. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official

procedures. All 15 schools have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. 14 out of 15 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay and 1 school is not getting funds regularly. 20 school gets the supply of mid-day meal from non-governmental agency ISKCON.

5. Social Equity

No school shows social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM in the process of its implementation. It has been observed in 35 schools (87.5 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are no instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food.

6. Menu

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Only 3 schools (7.5%) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers in these 3 schools confirm that they have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are 32 schools where menu is not

displayed on the notice board. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons in these 32 schools.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 3 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in 32 schools. All 3 schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

7 Variety of Menu

(i) The data confirms that majority of the 14 schools have reported that they do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. It is also reported that 22 schools have variety in menu.

Table-7 MDM Menu

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	35	-	-	-	-	35
2	Dal	35	-	-	-	-	35
3	Vegetables	25	14	6	1	-	46*
	a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage						
	b) Tomato	21	-	-	-	-	21
	c) Alu	7	7	6	1		21
	d) Grams	-	-	-	1	-	1
	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	10	20	19	12	-	61
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, etc.	10	7	8	3	-	28*

4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	35	35
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* **The use of these vegetables by 36 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.**

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 88.57 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 11.4 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting little less quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (97.1 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the remaining 2.9 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 35 schools (100 per cent) as well as in all 5 KGBV schools. All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent) and in KGBV schools, it is conducted once a month. The data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 38 schools:

Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	3	15
2	ST	2	7
3	OBC	5	4
4	Minority	-	3
5	Others	5	4
Total		15*	33*

*** The total includes 6 cooks and 9 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.**

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept

the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table-2.

Table-2: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	7	20
2	Store-kitchen	5	14.28
3	Class room	1	2.8
4	Unspecified place	2	5.7
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	20	57.1
	Total	35	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in majority the schools (54.28 per cent) and “Satisfactory” in 8.5 per cent schools. The remaining 37.1 per cent schools have “ordinary conditions” of hygiene and safety.

12. 7 schools (35 per cent) have separate kitchen. In 25 percent schools, Mid day meal is prepared in store-kitchen. 20 school gets supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

13. The availability of water has been confirmed in 70 percent of schools. In one school, water is brought from outside. The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

14. The responses from the schools indicate that 13 schools preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food and there are two schools without utensils of its own.

15. It has been found that 14 schools have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking and in 1 schools fuel wood is used.

16. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch.

(ii) In most of the schools (91.5 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line in all schools). There is no school where MDM is served to boys and girls separately. In 2 schools, food is served on mud floor. In 35 schools, it is served in the corridor.

(iv) In 14 schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 19 schools, satisfactory in 3 schools and fair in 13 schools.

17. (i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicates that there is roster of parents formally prepared with specified days in 6 out of 35 schools. There may be “Mother Committees” with an understanding of supervising MDM on all working days depending on their convenience in the remaining 13 schools. The general perception among the parents is that the head teacher, being the secretary of the SMC has been performing the role of supervision without interruption. Their presence to supervise mid-day meal may be seen as interference by the head teacher.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/ Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) Parents: The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (60.0 per cent) have “Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with “satisfactory” level of awareness (26.3 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).

Table-3: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	36 (45%)	34 (42.5%)	8 (10%)	2 (2.5%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	28 (35%)	26 (32.5%)	24 (30%)	2 (2.5%)	80
3	Supervision	-	32 (40%)	34 (42.5%)	14 (17.5%)	-	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	31 (38.75%)	23 (28.75%)	12 (15%)	14 (17.5%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	18 (22.5%)	30 (37.5%)	18 (22.5%)	01 (1.25%)	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (58.8 per cent) and supervision (26 per cent) has been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

b) SMC Members: The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (34 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “satisfactory” to “excellent” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Good” among 38.74 per cent and “Very Good” among 16 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (15 per cent) and excellent (15 per cent) response. It has been satisfactory in 36.2 percent schools and goes in 26.25 percent schools. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness		31 (38.74%)	34 (42.5%)	15 (18.75%)	-	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	26 (32.5%)	23 (28.75%)	25 (31.25%)	6 (7.5%)	80
3	Supervision	-	33 (41.25%)	31 (38.74%)	16 (20%)	-	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	29 (36.25%)	21 (26.25%)	15 (18.75%)	15 (18.75%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	25 (31.25%)	35 (43.75%)	20 (25%)	-	80

c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members: The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (40 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their

response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	18 (45%)	16 (40%)	6 (15%)	-	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	14 (35%)	12 (30%)	12 (30%)	2 (5%)	40
3	Supervision	-	15 (37.5%)	12 (30%)	13 (32.5%)	-	40
4	Quantity available for students	-	15 (37.5%)	8 (20%)	6 (15%)	11 (27.5%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	14 (35%)	15 (37.5%)	11 (27.5%)	-	40

8. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (34.53 per cent) and students (20.86 per cent). There are others like news paper (15.83 per cent); radio (7.19 per cent) and mother committees/PTAs/Community (13.67%). Others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

Table-6: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	22	15.83
2	Radio	10	7.19
3	Television	05	3.59
4	Teacher	48	34.53
5	Students	29	20.86
6	SMC members	3	2.16

7	Panchayat members	3	2.16
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	19	13.67
	Total	159	100.0

***: Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.**

19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), BRC, Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	4	1	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	15	5	2	-	1	-
3	Block Level Officers	10	5	5	-	-	-
4	Other Educational Officers	2	9	2	3	1	3
5	BRC/BEO	6	11	8	3	-	9
6	CRC/ others	-	-	2	6	12	15

19. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways. At the outset, the MDM has been able to improve the enrollment of children to schools. Another significant aspect of the MDM reported by all the school is that the attendance of children to the school has increased significantly.

Table-8: Impact of MDM

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	40 (100%)	-	30 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	40 (100%)	-	30 (75%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	30 (75%)	10 (25%)	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-

The most striking outcome indicated by the head teachers of the sampled schools is that children have been able to maintain relatively improved health conditions through the possible nutritional support of the mid-day meal.

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore
District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)
D.Kannada District

Chamarajanagara District had a sample of 40 schools with 5 Lower Primary Schools and 35 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012.

A. At the School Level

1. Regularity in Serving Meal

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. There are 28 schools where mid-day meal is prepared in the school. The remaining 12 schools are getting

ready mid-day meal served by an NGO (ISCON). The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

2. Trends

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not to avail the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	9881
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	8667
	(87.17%)		
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	8892 (89.99%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	8660 (99.9%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	8617 (99.42%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, there are only 8 children who have opted out of MDM in different schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 99.4 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 99.9 per cent thereby revealing no difference in availing the benefit. This implies that children are enjoying the food given to them and come regularly to the school.

3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 85.7 per cent of the (28 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found that only 17.8 per cent (5 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 23 schools have indicated the

absence of one month buffer stock. There are 12 schools getting mid-day meal served by an NGO. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. All schools (28 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains with one school reporting it negatively. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. All the 28 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. There are 6 schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

5. Social Equity

In most of the schools (25 schools), there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed that in most of the schools (87.5 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (10 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. There is one school where boys and girls have been served mid-day meal separately.

6. Menu

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (71.42%) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are 8 schools where menu is not displayed on the notice board. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 20 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

7 Variety of Menu

(i) The data confirms that only 12.5 schools have reported that they do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. It is also reported that 87.5 per cent of the schools have variety in menu.

Table-7 MDM Menu

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	40	-	-	-	-	40
2	Dal	40	-	-	-	-	40

3	Vegetables a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage	5	4	10	7	-	26*
	b) Tomato	9	2	8	1		20
	c) Alu	8	3	9	6		26
	d) Grams				14		14
	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	4	4	13	6		27
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, etc.	8	19	23	24		64*
4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	32	321

* The use of these vegetables by 28 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 97.5 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 2.5 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (82.5 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the remaining 17.5 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 40 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The

data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 38 schools:

Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	5	9
2	ST	6	9
3	OBC	11	35
4	Minority	1	7
5	Others	5	7
Total		28*	67*

*** The total includes 28 cooks and 67 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.**

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and

helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table-2.

Table-2: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	26	65
2	Store-kitchen	2	5
3	Class room		
4	Unspecified place		
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	12	30
	Total	40	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in 27 out of 28 schools (96.5 per cent schools). In one school, it is brought from else where/ outside.

12. Majority of the schools (92.85 per cent) have separate kitchen. There are two schools where mid-day meal is prepared in class room. There are 12 schools getting supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

13. The availability of water has been confirmed in 27 out of 28 schools (96.42 schools). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

14. The responses from the schools indicate that in all schools preparing mid-day meal (28 schools) have utensils to cook food and there is one school without utensils of its own.

15. It has been found that all the 28 schools (100 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking.

16. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch.

(ii) In most all schools (100 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (87.5 per cent schools). There are 10 per cent schools where students are served meal in groups. There is one school where MDM is served to boys and girls separately.

(iv) Most of the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing

cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 23 schools, satisfactory in 8 schools and fair in 9 schools.

17. (i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicates that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there are “Mother Committees” with an understanding of supervising MDM on all working days depending on their convenience. The general perception among the parents is that the head teacher, being the secretary of the SMC has been performing the role of supervision without interruption. Their presence to supervise mid-day meal may be seen as interference by the head teacher.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/ Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) Parents: The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (60.0 per cent) have “very Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with “good” (41 per cent) and “excellent” (21.25%) levels of awareness (see Table-3 for details).

Table-3: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	12 (15%)	29 (36.25%)	27 (33.75%)	12 (15%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	6 (7.5%)	22 (27.5%)	39 (48.75%)	13 (16.25%)	80

3	Supervision	-	17 (21.25%)	27 (33.75%)	29 (36.25%)	12 (15%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	3 (3.75%)	16 (20%)	44 (55%)	17 (21.25%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	3 (3.75%)	41 (51.25%)	23 (28.75%)	13 (16.25%)	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (48.75 per cent) and supervision (36.25 per cent) has also been found to be “very good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

b) SMC Members: The level of awareness among SMC members has been “very Good” among majority (31.25 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” to “Very Good” and “excellent” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Good” among 43.75 per cent and “Very Good” among 26.25 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (48.75 per cent) and “excellent” (21.25%) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	26 (32.50%)	16 (20%)	25 (31.25%)	13 (16.25%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	6 (7.5%)	35 (43.75%)	21 (26.25%)	18 (22.5%)	80
3	Supervision	-	11 (13.75%)	34 (42.50%)	23 (28.75%)	12 (15%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	6 (7.5%)	39 (48.75%)	18 (22.5%)	17 (21.25%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	4 (5%)	36 (45%)	28 (35%)	12 (15%)	80

c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members: The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (62.5 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “excellent” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	2 (5%)	25 (62.5%)	7 (17.5%)	6 (15%)	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	-	23 (57.5%)	11 (27.5%)	6 (15%)	40
3	Supervision	-	4 (10%)	22 (55%)	7 (17.5%)	7 (17.5%)	40
4	Quantity available for students	-	3 (7.5%)	21 (52.5%)	7 (17.5%)	9 (22.5%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	-	22 (55%)	12 (30%)	6 (15%)	40

8. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (32.7 per cent) and students (23.3 per cent). There are others like news paper (13.2 per cent); television (7.5 per cent) and others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

Table-6: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	26	9.88

2	Radio	27	10.26
3	Television	28	10.64
4	Teacher	57	21.67
5	Students	47	17.87
6	SMC members	28	10.64
7	Panchayat members	23	8.74
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	27	10.26
	Total	263	100.0

***: Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.**

19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), BRC, Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	3	1	2	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	9	2	2	-	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	6	5	4	5	-	1
4	Other Educational Officers	10	6	5	-	1	-

5	BRC/BEO	13	8	4	4	3	4
6	CRC/ others	2	2	6	6	5	19

19. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways. At the outset, the MDM has been able to improve the enrollment of children to schools. Another significant aspect of the MDM reported by all the school is that the attendance of children to the school has increased significantly.

Table-8: Impact of MDM

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	35 (87.5%)	5 (12.5%)	38 (95%)	2 (5%)	30 (75%)	10 (25%)	38 (98%)	2 (5%)
Improved Attendance	36 (90%)	4 (10%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	32 (80%)	8 (20%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	32 (80%)	8 (20%)	40 (100%)	-

The most striking outcome indicated by the head teachers of the sampled schools is that children have been able to maintain relatively improved health conditions through the possible nutritional support of the mid-day meal.

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)

Koppala District

Koppal District had a sample of schools with 3 Lower Primary Schools and 37 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012.

A. At the School Level

1. Regularity in Serving Meal

All the 36 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. All 36 schools prepare food in the school itself. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

2. Trends

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not to avail the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	11197
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	7932 (70.84%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	8663 (77.37%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	7933 (70.84%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	7920 (70.73%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, there are 3265 children who have opted out of MDM in different schools. From out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM reveals no variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 70.84 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 70.73 per cent thereby revealing a hardly any difference. There may not be any significant factors contributing to the aberrations such as students staying away due to local festivals and family celebration and hence we see that all students who opt for MDM are using the facility.

3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 100 per cent of the (36 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 77.7 per cent (28 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 8 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. There are no schools getting mid-day meal served by any NGO.

Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. All schools (36 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. 34 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay and 2 schools are not getting funds regularly. No school gets the supply of mid-day meal from any non-governmental agency.

5. Social Equity

In all the 4 out of 36 schools, there is social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed in 32 schools (90 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (10 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food.

6. Menu

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (75%) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are 4 schools where menu is not displayed on the notice board. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 36 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in 32 schools. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

7 Variety of Menu

(i) The data confirms that majority of the 14 schools have reported that they do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. It is also reported that 22 schools have variety in menu.

Table-7 MDM Menu

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	36	-	-	-	-	36
2	Dal	36	-	-	-	-	36
3	Vegetables	28	9	7	7	-	49*
	a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage						
	b) Tomato	8	4	3	3	-	18
	c) Alu	15	4	8	3	-	30
	d) Grams	-	-	-	2	-	2

	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	14	6	6	5	-	31
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, etc.	8	8	3	1	-	20*
4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	36	36

* **The use of these vegetables by 36 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.**

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 97 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 3 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting little less quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (91 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the remaining 9 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 36 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by

teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 38 schools:

Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	4	29
2	ST	6	10
3	OBC	9	25
4	Minority	1	11
5	Others	16	15
Total		36*	90*

*** The total includes 14cooks and 41 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.**

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table-2.

Table-2: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	34	94.4
2	Store-kitchen	2	-
3	Class room	0	5.6
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies		-
	Total	36	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in majority the schools (47.5 per cent schools) and “Satisfactory” in 22 per cent schools. The remaining 30.5 per cent schools have “ordinary conditions” of hygiene and safety.

12. Majority of the schools (97.5 per cent) have separate kitchen. In two schools, Mid day meal is prepared in store-kitchen. No school gets supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

13. The availability of water has been confirmed in 35 the schools (97.5 percent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

14. The responses from the schools indicate that most of the schools preparing mid-day meal (35 schools) have utensils to cook food and there is one school without utensils of its own.

15. It has been found that 34 schools (94.5 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking and in 2 schools kerosene is used.

16. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch.

(ii) In most of the schools (97.5 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (75 per cent schools). There are 22.5 per cent schools where students are served meal in groups. There is no school where MDM is served to boys and girls separately.

(iv) Most of the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 18 schools, satisfactory in 11 schools and fair in 11 schools.

17. (i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicates that there is roster of parents formally prepared with specified days in 23 out of 36 schools. There may be “Mother Committees” with an understanding of supervising MDM on all working days depending on their convenience in the remaining 13 schools. The general perception among the parents is that the head teacher, being the secretary of the SMC has been performing the role of supervision without interruption. Their presence to supervise mid-day meal may be seen as interference by the head teacher.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/ Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) Parents: The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (42.5 per cent) have “Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with “satisfactory” level of awareness (32.5 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).

Table-3: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	2 (2.5%)	26 (32.50%)	34 (42.5%)	9 (11.25%)	1 (1.25%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	3 (3.75%)	6 (7.5%)	53 (66.25%)	9 (11.25%)	1 (1.25%)	80
3	Supervision	2 (2.5%)	11 (13.75%)	54 (67.50%)	4 (5%)	1 (1.25%)	80

4	Quantity available for students	---	6 (7.5%)	43 (53.75%)	21 (26.25%)	2 (2.5%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	---	4 (5%)	48 (60%)	20 (25%)	---	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (66.25 per cent) and supervision (67.50 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

b) SMC Members: The level of awareness among SMC members has been “satisfactory” among majority (37.5per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day has been “Good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Good” among 37.5 per cent and “Very Good” among 21.5 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (41.25 per cent) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	--	30 (37.50%)	18 (22.50%)	10 (12.50%)	2 (2.50%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	--	7 (8.75%)	39 (48.75%)	10 (12.50%)	4 (5%)	80
3	Supervision	1 (1.25%)	8 (10%)	30 (37.50%)	17 (21.25%)	4 (5%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	--	7 (8.75%)	33 (41.25%)	13 (16.25%)	7 (8.75%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	---	3 (3.75%)	37 (46.25%)	12 (15%)	8 (10%)	80

c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members: The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (52.5 per cent) among the majority and very good among 10% and even excellent among 2.5% of members. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	4 (10%)	9 (22.5%)	21 (52.5%)	4 (10%)	1 (2.5%)	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	3 (7.5%)	11 (27.5%)	20 (50%)	3 (7.5%)	---	40
3	Supervision	4 (10%)	14 (35%)	16 (40%)	4 (10%)	---	40
4	Quantity available for students	5 (12.5%)	9 (22.5%)	20 (50%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (2.5%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	6 (15%)	8 (20%)	20 (50%)	6 (15%)	1 (2.5%)	40

8. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (34.53 per cent) and students (20.86 per cent). There are others like news paper (15.83 per cent); radio (7.19 per cent) and mother committees/PTAs/Community (13.67%). Others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

Table-6: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	22	15.83
2	Radio	10	7.19
3	Television	05	3.59
4	Teacher	48	34.53

5	Students	29	20.86
6	SMC members	3	2.16
7	Panchayat members	3	2.16
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	19	13.67
	Total	159	100.0

***: Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.**

19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), BRC, Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	2	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	13	6	-	-	1	-
3	Block Level Officers	11	10	4	1	1	2
4	Other Educational Officers	5	7	2	3	-	-
5	BRC/BEO	8	15	11	2	2	1
6	CRC/ others	3	3	5	12	5	13

There is no detailed information available as per the table given above. However, the data says in general that most of these officials visit twice in a year (22 schools) and once a year in 12 schools.

19. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways. At the outset, the MDM has been able to improve the enrollment of children to schools. Another significant aspect of the MDM reported by all the school is that the attendance of children to the school has increased significantly.

Table-8: Impact of MDM

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	40 (100%)	-	30 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	40 (100%)	-	30 (75%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	30 (75%)	10 (25%)	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-

The most striking outcome indicated by the head teachers of the sampled schools is that children have been able to maintain relatively improved health conditions through the possible nutritional support of the mid-day meal.

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore
District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)
Shimoga District

Shimoga District had a sample of 40 schools with 1 Lower Primary Schools and 39 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the

State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012.

A. At the School Level

1. Regularity in Serving Meal

In all 40 sample schools, hot food is cooked and served daily. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days. All schools prepare food in the school itself.

2. Trends

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not to avail the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	5187
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	5026 (96.89%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	4475 (86.27%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	4416 (87.86%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	4491 (89.35%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, 161 children who have opted out of MDM in different schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 87.86 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 89.35 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 1.5 per cent. This difference is not very significant. There are several factors contributing to these kinds of aberrations such as students staying away due to local festivals and family celebrations.

3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 100 per cent of the (33 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 37.5 per cent (15 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 62.5 per cent schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. Most of the schools (39 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains with one school reporting it negatively. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. All the 35 out of 40 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. 5 schools have reported delay by months in receiving the funds.

5. Social Equity

In all the 36 out of 40 schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. 4 schools have reported discrimination in cooking and serving mid day meals. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community may have been influencing MDM in the process of its implementation in these schools. It has been observed that in all schools (100 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. On a clean floor food has been served in 39 schools and in one school other arrangement has been observed.

6. Menu

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (87.5%) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are 5 schools where menu is not displayed on the notice board.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 35 schools where the menu is displayed, mostly head teacher has been stated to decide the menu. In the remaining one school, the head teacher has indicated that other teachers are consulted to prepare menu schedule. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

7 Variety of Menu

(i) The data confirms that majority of the schools have reported that they do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. It is also reported that 97 per cent of the schools have variety in menu.

Table-7 MDM Menu

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total

1	Rice	40	-	-	-	-	40
2	Dal	40	-	-	-	-	40
3	Vegetables	16	16	18	8	-	43*
	a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage						
	b) Tomato	6	-	6	7	-	21
	c) Alu	1	3	5	11	-	20
	d) Grams	-	-	-	10	-	11
	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	12	9	15	11	-	47*
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, etc.	8	5	3	14		30
4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	38	38

* The use of these vegetables by 34 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 100 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (92.5 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the remaining 7.5 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 40 schools (100 per cent). All the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (100 per cent). The data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

In one school, child/ children have been found to suffer from chronic diseases. However, data does not indicate about actions undertaken in this regard. Health check up is done once a year and vitamin nutrition tablets are given in all schools. ANMs come conduct health check-ups in the schools.

10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles.

In all 40 schools cooks appointed by the department are cooking the food and serve to all the students. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. Only in 29 schools, cooks receive salary on time while in 11 schools, they do not receive the salary on time. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 38 schools:

Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	8	20
2	ST	1	5

3	OBC	21	28
4	Minority	1	7
5	Others	5	65
Total		36*	125*

* 18 cooks and 40 assistants belong to three Shakti sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table-2. In 13 schools, kitchen is under construction.

Table-2: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	36	97.3
2	Store-kitchen	1	2.7
3	Class room	-	-
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies		-
Total		40	100.0

The hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in 40 percent of the schools (16 schools) and “Satisfactory” in 50 per cent schools. The remaining 10 per cent schools have “ordinary conditions” of hygiene. The safety of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in 20.1 per cent of the schools (19 schools). In 40.5 per cent of the schools (18 schools), it has been found to be “satisfactory” and in 13.3 per cent of the schools (3 schools), it has been found to be “ordinary”.

12. Majority of the schools (90 per cent) have separate kitchen. In three schools mid-day meal is prepared in class room (7.5 per cent). In one school (2.5 per cent), Kitchen and store room are together where food is prepared.

13. The availability of water has been confirmed in all the schools (40 schools). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

14. The responses from the schools indicate that all schools preparing mid-day meal (40 schools) have utensils of its own to cook food.

15. It has been found that all the 40 schools (100 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking.

16. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. In 10 per cent of the schools (4 schools) things could be improved for the better. In 20 schools, i.e. 50 per cent of the schools conditions are satisfactory and in 40 per cent of the schools (16 schools) conditions are graded as good.

(ii) In all schools (100 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organized way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (100 per cent schools).

(iv) All schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 18 schools, satisfactory in 11 schools and fair in 11 schools.

17. (i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicates that in 27 schools out of the 40 sampled schools, roster of parents is formally prepared with specified days.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/ Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) Parents: The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (50.0 per cent) have “Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with “satisfactory” level of awareness (46.5 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).

Table-3: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	--	37 (46.25%)	40 (50%)	2 (2.5%)	1 (1.25%)	80
2	Mid-day meal	--	6	55	18	1	80

	arrangements		(7.5%)	(68.75%)	(22.5%)	(1.25%)	
3	Supervision	--	22 (27.5%)	50 (62.5%)	8 (10%)	--	80
4	Quantity available for students	--	8 (10%)	54 (67.5%)	8 (10%)	13 (16.25%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	--	6 (7.5%)	53 (66.25%)	6 (7.5%)	2 (2.5%)	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (68.75 per cent) and supervision (62.5 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

b) SMC Members: The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (63.75 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” to “excellent” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Good” among 71.25 per cent and “excellent” among 2.5 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (62.5 per cent) response and 8.75% respond as “excellent”. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	---	23 (28.75%)	51 (63.75%)	4 (5%)	3 (3.75%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	---	6 (7.5%)	49 (61.25%)	8 (10%)	15 (18.75%)	80
3	Supervision	---	16	57	4	2	80

			(20%)	(71.25%)	(5%)	(2.5%)	
4	Quantity available for students	---	6 (7.5%)	50 (62.5%)	17 (21.25%)	7 (8.75%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	---	17 (21.25%)	57 (71.25%)	2 (2.5%)	4 (5%)	80

c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members: The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (52.5 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	---	17 (42.5%)	21 (52.5%)	2 (5%)	---	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	1 (2.5%)	4 (10%)	30 (75%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (2.5%)	40
3	Supervision	---	12 (30%)	24 (60%)	3 (7.5%)	---	40
4	Quantity available for students	---	8 (20%)	29 (72.5%)	---	3 (7.5%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	1 (2.5%)	12 (30%)	25 (62.5%)	---	2 (5%)	40

8. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (32.7 per cent) and students (23.3 per cent). There are others like news paper (13.2 per cent); television (7.5 per cent) and others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

Table-6: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	14
2	Radio	13
3	Television	16
4	Teacher	66
5	Students	55
6	SMC members	35
7	Panchayat members	8
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	21
	Total	408

*: Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.

19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), BRC, Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	1	1	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	4	7	5	1	-	-
3	Block Level	5	6	7	7	2	

	Officers						
4	Other Educational Officers	3	10	5	5	1	-
5	BRC/BEO	1	11	10	07	03	02
6	CRC/ others	-	02	5	7	9	17

19. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways. At the outset, the MDM has been able to improve the enrollment of children to schools. Another significant aspect of the MDM reported by all the school is that the attendance of children to the school has increased significantly.

Table-8: Impact of MDM

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	37 (92.5%)	3(7.5%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	34 (85%)	6 (15%)	37 (92.5%)	3 (7.5%)
Improved Attendance	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	34 (85%)	6 (15%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	38 (97%)	2 (5%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	38 (97%)	2 (5%)

The most striking outcome indicated by the head teachers of the sampled schools is that children have been able to maintain relatively improved health conditions through the possible nutritional support of the mid-day meal.

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore
District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report (MDM)
Udupi District

Udupi District had a sample of 40 schools with 4 Lower Primary Schools and 36 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1st October 2011 to 30th March 2012.

A. At the School Level

1. Regularity in Serving Meal

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. In all 40 schools mid-day meal is prepared in the school. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

2. Trends

Most of the students enrolled in a given school are eligible to avail mid-day meal facility. However, an individual child is entitled to make an option to avail or not to avail the facility. It is in this context, data has been collected about the number of students availing mid-day meal and the actual number of students taking meal during the days of visit.

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	6463
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	5519 (85.39%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	5915 (91.52%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	5505 (99.74%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	5515 (99.9%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, there are only 944 children who have opted out of MDM in different schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 99.7 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 99.92 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 0.2 per cent. This difference is not very significant. There are several factors contributing to these kinds of aberrations such as students staying away due to local festivals and family celebrations.

3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 87 per cent of the (35 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found only 47.5 per cent (19 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 21 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. There are no schools getting mid-day meal served by an NGO. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. Most of the schools (38 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains with two schools reporting it negatively. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. Only 30 out of 40 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. There are no schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

5. Social Equity

In all the 40 schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed that in most of the schools (87.5 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (2.5 per cent of schools) on the basis

of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. There are 4 schools where boys and girls have been served mid-day meal separately.

6. Menu

The guidelines issued by the MDM scheme have specifications relating to menu. Every school is expected to evolve and maintain menu details on a weekly basis. It is also expected to incorporate variety in the menu.

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (65%) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are 14 schools where menu is not displayed on the notice board. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 26 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in 18 schools. In the remaining 8 schools, the head teacher has indicated that other teachers are consulted to prepare menu schedule. All 26 schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

7 Variety of Menu

(i) The data confirms that majority of the (70.0 per cent) schools have reported that they do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. It is also reported that 30 per cent of the schools have variety in menu.

Table-7 MDM Menu

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	40	-	-	-	-	34
2	Dal	40	-	-	-	-	34
3	Vegetables	6	8	8	10	-	32*
	a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage						
	b) Tomato	20	1	1		-	23
	c) Alu	7	7	5	4	-	23
	d) Grams	4	3	-	13	-	20
	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	8	7	6	6	-	27
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, etc.	14	26	12	15	-	77*
4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	26	26

* **The use of these vegetables by all 40 schools where mid-day meal is prepared. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.**

(ii) In all the schools rice is the common item served. It is the items prepared with dal and vegetables that take varied form. Generally, schools provide a distinct food item (rice bath) on Saturdays.

8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 100 per cent students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (95 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the

remaining 5 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 97.5 percent schools. 97.5 per cent of the schools have reported that they have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year. The data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of providing all this is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children half yearly.

10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 38 schools:

Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
---------	----------	-------	---------

1	SC	3	6
2	ST	3	3
3	OBC	30	55
4	Minority	1	5
5	Others	3	1
Total		40*	70*

* The total includes 18 cooks and 44 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. Sometimes, the social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste groups has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers.

11. Infrastructure

The infrastructure needed to provide mid-day meal in the school includes facilities to cook food, availability of water, fuel and vessels. The data relating to these items indicates that most of the schools have separate kitchen or a separate space to cook. The details are given in Table-2.

Table-2: Details about Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	32	80
2	Store-kitchen	4	10
3	Class room	3	7.5
4	Unspecified place	1	2.5
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies		
Total		40	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in majority the schools (10 per cent schools) and “Satisfactory” in 40 per cent

schools. The remaining 50 per cent schools have “ordinary conditions” of hygiene and safety.

12. Majority of the schools (80 per cent) have separate kitchen. There is one school where mid-day meal is prepared in class room. No school is getting supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

13. The availability of water has been confirmed in 95 per cent of schools (38 schools). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

14. The responses from the schools indicate that most of the schools preparing mid-day meal (97.5 percent) have utensils to cook food and there is one school without utensils of its own.

15. It has been found that all the 34 schools (97.5 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking.

16. Safety and Hygiene

(i) All the schools have been making the best possible effort to ensure hygiene in the place where mid-day meal is prepared and served. There are a few cases where things could be improved for the better. This is especially true in case of the space available to serve food for all the children in one stretch.

(ii) In most of the schools (97.5 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (87.5 per cent schools). There are 2.5 per cent schools where students are served meal in groups. There are 10 percent of schools where MDM is served to boys and girls separately.

(iv) Most of the schools have been able to store drinking water either in a separate container or a water filter. The water needed for cleaning utensils and plates is provided either with the help of a tanker or storage system. In some cases, there is good quality water available for both the purposes.

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 4 schools, satisfactory in 16 schools and fair in 20 schools.

17. (i) The participation by parents, local body members and the community have been quantified. It has been found that the participation of SMC members to supervise mid-day meal varies from school to school.

(ii) As per the norm, the MDM is being monitored and supervised by the parents on most of the days. The data collected from sample schools indicates that there is no roster of parents formally prepared with specified days. However, there are “Mother Committees” with an understanding of supervising MDM on all working days depending on their convenience. The general perception among the parents is that the head teacher, being the secretary of the SMC has been performing the role of supervision without interruption. Their presence to supervise mid-day meal may be seen as interference by the head teacher.

(iii) A detailed analysis of the extent of awareness and participation in MDM programme by the parents, SMC members and Panchayat/ Local Body representatives has been made by examining the responses from the respective groups:

a) Parents: The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (57.5 per

cent) have “Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with “satisfactory” level of awareness (24 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).

Table-3: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Parents)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	24 (30%)	46 (57.5%)	7 (8.75%)	3 (3.75%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	11 (13.75%)	42 (52.5%)	24	3 (3.75%)	80
3	Supervision	-	13 (16.25%)	45 (56.25%)	19 (23.75%)	3 (3.75%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	6 (7.50%)	46 (57.5%)	20 (25%)	8 (10%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	11 (13.75%)	36 (45%)	19 (23.75%)	14 (17.50%)	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (52.5 per cent) and supervision (56.25 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

b) SMC Members: The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (51.25 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Good” among 61.25 per cent and “Very Good” among 26.25 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (52.5 per cent) response. 38.75 percent response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal as “excellent” and “good”.

Table-4: Community Participation in MDM (Response from SMC Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
---------	-------------	------	--------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------

1	Awareness	-	21 (26.25%)	41 (51.25%)	17 (21.25%)	1 (1.25%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	9 (11.25%)	47 (58.75%)	19 (23.75%)	5 (6.25%)	80
3	Supervision	-	9 (11.25%)	49 (61.25%)	21 (26.25%)	1 (1.25%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	8 (10%)	42 (52.5%)	16 (20%)	14 (17.50%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	15 (18.75%)	31 (38.75%)	18 (22.5%)	31 (38.75%)	80

c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members: The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (60 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

Table-5: Community Participation in MDM (Response from Panchayat/Ward Members)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	9 (22.5%)	24 (60%)	7 (17.5%)	-	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	6 (15%)	20 (50%)	12 (30%)	2 (5%)	40
3	Supervision	-	10 (25%)	19 (47.5%)	8 (20%)	3 (7.5%)	40
4	Quantity available for students	-	8 (20%)	15 (37.5%)	11 (27.5%)	6 (15%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	9 (22.5%)	17 (42.5%)	8 (20%)	6 (15%)	40

8. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (29 per cent) and students (29 per cent). There are others like news paper (4.3 per cent); television (7.8 per cent) and others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

Table-6: Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme/ School Activities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	10	4.3
2	Radio	11	4.8
3	Television	18	7.8
4	Teacher	68	29
5	Students	67	29
6	SMC members	35	15
7	Panchayat members	5	2.2
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	17	7.4
	Total	231	100.0

***: Each respondent is entitled to indicate more than one source.**

19. Inspection and Supervision

The MDM scheme has been supervised at the State, District, Block, Cluster and School level. There are many officials involved and assigned with this responsibility. There are both periodical and surprise inspections from most these officials. On a daily basis, it is the SMC members or parents who supervise and inspect at the school level. The CRP, Assistant Director of Taluk Panchayat (Akshara Dasoha) and CRC supervise most of the schools at least once in a month. The district officials like the Deputy Project Coordinator (SSA), BRC, Education Officer (Zilla Panchayat) and other officials supervise and inspect as and when they visit schools. The officials at the State level also have their planned programme of supervision and inspection. The data collected from the sampled schools indicates that it is the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	4	1	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	15	5	2	1	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	10	5	5	-	-	-
4	Other Educational Officers	2	9	2	3	1	3
5	BRC/BEO	6	11	8	3	-	9
6	CRC/ others	-	-	2	6	12	15

19. Impact

The mid-day meal scheme has been found to have made impact in many ways. At the outset, the MDM has been able to improve the enrollment of children to schools. Another significant aspect of the MDM reported by all the school is that the attendance of children to the school has increased significantly.

Table-8: Impact of MDM

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	21 (52.5%)	19 (47.5)	22 (55%)	18 (45%)	21 (52.5%)	19 (47.5)	22 (55%)	18 (45%)
Improved Attendance	26 (65%)	14 (35%)	28 (70%)	12 (30%)	27 (67.5%)	13 (22.5%)	28 (70%)	12 (30%)
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-

The most striking outcome indicated by the head teachers of the sampled schools is that children have been able to maintain relatively improved health conditions through the possible nutritional support of the mid-day meal.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	GMHPS, Belalamakki, [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,150,328,203
2	GHPS, Mavinakoppa, Hosanagara [CW]	29,150,202,901
3	GMHPS, Paper Town, Bhadravathi [CALC/CW]	29,150,117,503
4	GHPS, Ravindranagara, Shimoga [CALC/CWSN]	29,150,523,238
5	GHPS, Gurupura, Vidyanooru, Shimoga [CWSN/CW]	29,280,525,601
6	GMBS, Theerthahalli [CWSN]	29,150,736,901
7	GHPGS, Doddapete, Shikaripura, Shimoga [CWSN]	29,150,427,601
8	GHPS, Sorabha	29,150,631,210
II. Special Training Centres		
9	GHPS, Hakkipikki Camp, Shimoga, [STC/(Non-Res)/CWSN]	29,150,526,901
10	GHPS, Honnavile, Shimoga [Tent School/CALC]	29,150,519,701
III. Civil Works		
11	GHPS, Kallihaala [CW/CALC (SSA)]	29,150,116,011
12	GHPS, Kasagaaru [CW/CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,150,711,001
IV. NPEGEL		
-NIL-		
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
13	GUHPS, Hittala [CWSN/CW]	29,150,415,702
14	GHPS, Doddapete [CWSN/CW]	29,150,541,001
15	GHPS, Halli Nagara [CWSN/CALC (SSA)]	29,150,116,001
VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]		
16	GHPS, Honnesara [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,150,311,302
17	GHPS, PWD Colony, Soraba [CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,150,631,204
18	GHPS, Kumsi, Shimoga, [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,150,501,201
VII. K.G.B.V.		
-NIL-		
VIII. Others		
19	GHPS, Konagavalli, Shimoga [More No. of SC Students]	29,150,505,802
20	GHPS, Purale, Shimoga [More No. of SC Students]	29,150,525,701
21	GHPS, Agaradhahalli, [CWSN]	29,150,130,301

22	GHPS, Vinobha Nagara, Sagara, [CWSN]	29,150,329,702
23	GHPS, Bedara Hosahalli, Shimoga [CWSN/CW]	29,150,514,603
24	GHPS, Maththodu [CW] Block-Shimoga, Cluster : Savuthi	29,150,
25	Sri Sideshwara GHPS, Subhashnagara, Sagara [CWSN/CW]	29,150,329,801
26	GMHPS, Shiralakoppa [CALC (Non-SSA)]	29,150,426,102
27	GUHPS, Shiralakoppa [CWSN – Only HBC]	29,150,425,605
28	GHPS, Kunchenahalli, Shimoga [CWSN]	29,150,511,902
29	GHPS, Kallahalli [More No. of OBC Students]	Hosanagar,Belluru
30	GHPS, Kugve, Sagara [CWSN]	29,150,305,101
31	GHPS, Thalale [CWSN]	29,150,216,202
32	GHPS, Navule, Shimoga [CWSN/CW]	29,150,524,801
33	GHBS, Tyagarthi [CWSN]	29,150,313,603
34	MLA GMHPS, Hosanagara [CWSN/CW/CALC]	29,150,223,406
35	GHPS, Kommanaalu [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,150,513,501
36	GHPS, Handalasu [Only OBC Students]	29,150,723,204
37	GHPS, Mallanduru, [Only OBC Students]	29,150,723,302
38	GHPS, Kumaruru [Only OBC Students]	29,280,600,701
39	GHPS, Gaajanuru, Agrahara, Shimoga [CWSN/CW]	29,150,518,001
40	GLPS, Holehonnuru, AK Colony [CWSN]	29,150,102,514

UDUPI DISTRICT

S No	School Details	Dise Code
I. Urban [Deprived]		
1	GLPS, Araadi, [More number of OBC students]	29,160,500,701
2	UHPS, [CWSN/CW]	29,160,310,802
3	GMHPS, Kodavooru, [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,210,907
4	GHPS, Kundapura, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,163,010,202
5	GMHPS, Gandhi Shatabdi, Malpe [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,210,701
6	Vivekananda, MHPS, Ajjarakaadu, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,212,501
7	MHPS, Sadbhavana Nagara, [CWSN]	29,160,105,201
8	GMHPS, North Udupi, [CWSN]	29,160,212,704
II. Special Training Centres [STC]		
9	GHPS, Heruru, [CW]	29,160,501302
10	GHPS, Uppuru, Brahmavara Division, Udupi, [CW]	29,160,504,901
III. Civil Works [CW]		
	-NIL-	
IV. NPEGEL		
	-NIL-	
V. Children with Special Needs [CWSN]		
11	GLPS, Naadacheeru, [CWSN]	29,160,403,3005
12	GHPS, Pulkeri, Sanooru [CWSN]	29,160,104,204
13	GHPS, T T Road, Kundapura, [CWSN]	29,160,310,903
VI. Computer Aided Learning Centres [CALC]		
14	GMHPS, Brahmavara – 576213, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,160,505,401
15	GHPS, Atradi, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,160,201,803
16	GMHPS, Olakaadu, Udupi, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,160,212,209
VII. K.G.B.V.		
	-NIL-	
VIII. Others		
17	GLPS, Kadhali, [More No. of OBC Students]	29,160,400,601
18	GHPS, Naadpaalu, Meygaddhe, [More No. of OBC students]	29,160,100,306
19	GMHPS, Ermala, [More No. of OBC Students]	29,160,204,602
20	GHPS, Mullichaaru, [CWSN]	29,160,405,003

21	GLPS, Chichehalli, [CWSN]	29,160,306,201
22	GHPS, Hangaara Katte, Brahmavara, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,502,402
23	GHPS, Kaudooru, Bailuru Main, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,102,703
24	UHPS, [CWSN]	29,160,205,302
25	GMHPS, Pervaje, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,105,801
26	GMHPS, Nandalike, [CALC (SSA)/CWSN]	29,160,103,301
27	GHPS, Koteswara, Kundapura Division, [CALC/CWSN]	29,160,306,803
28	GMHPS, Kaabettu, [CALC/CWSN]	29,300,105,509
29	GHPS, Mudradi, [CALC/CWSN]	29,160,100,805
30	GMHPS, Thalkuru, Baindooru, [CALC/CWSN]	29,160,404,502
31	GMHPS, Kukkehalli, [CALC/CWSN]	29,160,503,702
32	GHPS, Tharapathi, [CWSN/CW]	29,160,404,203
33	GHPS, Siddapura, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,160,311,206
34	GHPS, Naavunda, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,160,404,104
35	GHPS, Hiriyaana, [CWSN/CW]	29,160,500,302
36	GHPS, Vandse, [CALC, CWSN/CW]	29,160,404,903
37	GHPS, Vadeyra Hobli, [CALC (Non-SSA)/CWSN/CW]	29,160,001,901
38	GMHPS, Kumragodu, [CWSN/CW]	29,160,501,501
39	GMHPS, Hanumanthanagara, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,160,508,501
40	GHPS, Gandhinagarchouka, Hebri, [CALC/CWSN/CW]	29,160,100,503