



**1st HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT of
M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
On
Mid Day Meal Scheme for the State of Madhya
Pradesh**

Period: 1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012

Districts Covered

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Neemuch | 7. Khargone |
| 2. Mandsaur | 8. Mandla |
| 3. Ratlam | 9. Dindori |
| 4. Bhind | 10. Barwani |
| 5. Datia | 11. Jhabua |
| 6. Tikamgarh | 12. Alirajpur |

Submitted by

Dr. Sandeep Joshi

Professor & Director

Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research

6, Bharatpuri Administrative Zone, UJJAIN – 456010, M.P.

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1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
on
MDM for the State of Madhya Pradesh for the period of
Period: 1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																										
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research Ujjain (M.P)																										
2.	Period of the report	Period: 1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012																										
3.	Fund Released for the period																											
4.	No. of Districts allotted	(12)																										
5.	Districts' name	1. Neemuch 2. Mandsaur 3. Ratlam 4. Bhind 5. Datia 6. Tikamgarh 7. Khargone 8. Mandla 9. Dindori 10. Barwani 11. Jhabua 12. Alirajpur																										
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10.	Type of schools visited		
A	Schools in Rural Area	District	
		1 Neemuch	24
		2 Mandsaur	26
		3.Ratlam	30
		4.Bhind	27
		5.Datia	26
		6.Tikamgarh	26
		7.Khargone	32
		8.Mandla	37
		9. Dindori	34
		10. Barwani	31
		11.Jhabua	33
		12.Alirajpur	32
		Total	358
a)	Primary School	District	
		1 Neemuch	11
		2 Mandsaur	13
		3.Ratlam	13
		4.Bhind	14
		5.Datia	13
		6.Tikamgarh	14
		7.Khargone	17
		8.Mandla	18
		9. Dindori	13
		10. Barwani	14
		11.Jhabua	12
		12.Alirajpur	16
		Total	168
b)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1 Neemuch	13
		2 Mandsaur	13
		3.Ratlam	17
		4.Bhind	13
		5.Datia	13
		6.Tikamgarh	12
		7.Khargone	15
		8.Mandla	19
		9. Dindori	21
		10. Barwani	17
		11.Jhabua	21
		12.Alirajpur	16
		Total	190

c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1 Neemuch	00
		2 Mandsaur	00
		3.Ratlam	00
		4.Bhind	00
		5.Datia	00
		6.Tikamgarh	00
		7.Khargone	00
		8.Mandla	00
		9. Dindori	00
		10. Barwani	00
		11.Jhabua	00
		12.Alirajpur	00
Total		00	
B	Schools in Urban Areas	District	
		1 Neemuch	16
		2 Mandsaur	14
		3.Ratlam	10
		4.Bhind	13
		5.Datia	14
		6.Tikamgarh	14
		7.Khargone	08
		8.Mandla	03
		9. Dindori	06
		10. Barwani	09
		11.Jhabua	07
		12.Alirajpur	08
Total		122	
d)	Primary School	District	
		1 Neemuch	07
		2 Mandsaur	07
		3.Ratlam	03
		4.Bhind	07
		5.Datia	06
		6.Tikamgarh	08
		7.Khargone	03
		8.Mandla	01
		9. Dindori	03
		10. Barwani	01
		11.Jhabua	03
		12.Alirajpur	04
Total		53	

e)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1 Neemuch	09
		2 Mandsaur	07
		3.Ratlam	07
		4.Bhind	06
		5.Datia	08
		6.Tikamgarh	06
		7.Khargone	05
		8.Mandla	02
		9. Dindori	03
		10. Barwani	08
		11.Jhabua	04
		12.Alirajpur	04
Total		69	
f)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1 Neemuch	00
		2 Mandsaur	00
		3.Ratlam	00
		4.Bhind	00
		5.Datia	00
		6.Tikamgarh	00
		7.Khargone	00
		8.Mandla	00
		9. Dindori	00
		10. Barwani	00
		11.Jhabua	00
		12.Alirajpur	00
Total		00	
C	NCLP Schools	District	
		1 Neemuch	00
		2 Mandsaur	00
		3.Ratlam	00
		4.Bhind	00
		5.Datia	00
		6.Tikamgarh	00
		7.Khargone	00
		8.Mandla	00
		9. Dindori	00
		10. Barwani	00
		11.Jhabua	00
		12.Alirajpur	00
Total		00	

D	School sanctioned with Kitchen cum Stores	District	
		1 Neemuch	29
		2 Mandsaur	31
		3.Ratlam	27
		4.Bhind	26
		5.Datia	35
		6.Tikamgarh	40
		7.Khargone	36
		8.Mandla	25
		9. Dindori	38
		10. Barwani	38
		11.Jhabua	33
		12.Alirajpur	34
Total		392	
E	Schools having Cook cum helpers engaged as per norm	District	
		1 Neemuch	37
		2 Mandsaur	32
		3.Ratlam	32
		4.Bhind	35
		5.Datia	39
		6.Tikamgarh	39
		7.Khargone	30
		8.Mandla	29
		9. Dindori	32
		10. Barwani	33
		11.Jhabua	26
		12.Alirajpur	31
Total		395	
11.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District	
		1 Neemuch	00
		2 Mandsaur	00
		3.Ratlam	00
		4.Bhind	00
		5.Datia	00
		6.Tikamgarh	00
		7.Khargone	15
		8.Mandla	00
		9. Dindori	00
		10. Barwani	05
		11.Jhabua	00
		12.Alirajpur	00
Total		20	

12.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS : YES / NO	District	
		1 Neemuch	
		2 Mandsaur	
		3.Ratlam	
		4.Bhind	
		5.Datia	
		6.Tikamgarh	
		7.Khargone	
		8.Mandla	
		9. Dindori	
		10. Barwani	
		11.Jhabua	
		12.Alirajpur	
13.	After submission of the draft report to the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS whether the MI has received any Observation's from the Directorate : YES / NO	District	
		1 Neemuch	
		2 Mandsaur	
		3.Ratlam	
		4.Bhind	
		5.Datia	
		6.Tikamgarh	
		7.Khargone	
		8.Mandla	
		9. Dindori	
		10. Barwani	
		11.Jhabua	
		12.Alirajpur	
14.	Items to be attached with the report:		
	a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	(Attached)	
	b) Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	(Attached)	
	c) List of Tables used for Analysis	(Attached)	
	d) List of Tables with School Name	(Attached)	

II. Consolidated Report / Executive Summary for the districts of Madhya Pradesh (State) for the period of 1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

S. No.	Districts	Observation
a. Regularity in Serving MDM		
1.	Neemuch	Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in 82.5 percent visited schools of the district. In 78 percent visited Primary and 59 percent middle schools children were found to be happy with the quality of food being served to them. As far as quantity of food is concerned in 67 percent primary and 59 percent middle schools children were found to be happy with the quantity of food being served to them.
2.	Mandsaur	In 85 percent primary and 90 percent middle schools visited by MI team the MDM was found to be served regularly. in 70 percent primary and 80 percent middle schools teachers, students and SMC members were satisfied with the quality of meals being served to children. As far as its quantity is concerned in 75 percent schools children including teachers and SMC members were happy with it.
3.	Ratlam	Hot cooked meals were found to be served regularly in 75 percent primary and 79 percent middle schools. As regard to quality of food children were found to be happy and satisfied in 69 percent primary and 46 percent middle schools, Quantity of food, was found to be sufficient in 62.5 percent primary and 46 percent middle schools.
4.	Bhind	In 6 out of 40 visited schools the MDMS was found to be temporarily closed due to political involvement of Political leaders and corruption practices. It was found during the survey that students were happy for the quality in 57 percent primary and 68 percent middle schools. As far as quantity of meals served in MDM is concerned in 62 percent visited primary schools and 74 percent middle schools quantity was sufficient.
5.	Datia	In 100 percent visited schools of Datia district hot cooked meals under MDMS was found to be served regularly to children of primary as well as middle schools, without any interruption. Sufficient quantity of food was found to be served in 89.5 percent primary and 81 percent middle schools.
6.	Tikamgarh	In two primary and three middle schools MDM was not found to be cooked regularly for children. Frequent irregularities were observed as far as availability of hot cooked meals is concerned. Most of the parents, teachers, and students (80 % schools) talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal.
7.	Khargone	In 95 primary and 90 percent middle schools MDM was found to be served regularly. The quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still an issue of concern in many visited schools. Children and even parents were not found to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of food in 30 and 37.5 percent schools respectively.
8.	Mandla	Maximum number of visited schools except 4 schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. In 84 percent visited primary and 85.7 percent middle schools children were happy with the quality of meals served to them. As far as quantity of meals is concerned in 84 percent primary and about 90 percent middle schools children, parents and community were happy with it.
9.	Dindori	In 87.5 primary and 79 percent middle schools MDM was found to be served regularly. . Children and even parents were not found to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of food in 40 and 47.5 percent schools respectively. It was also observed that they do not take MDM due to its poor quality. On the other hand in those schools where MDMS was being look after by SMC the quality and quantity of meals served was found to be comparatively better than those schools where SHGs or nagar nigam is involved.

10.	Badwani	80 percent primary and 96 percent middle schools the implementing agencies are providing regular meals to all enrolled children. The SHG members disclosed that they do not receive cooking cost in advance regularly, which is one of the biggest hurdle for smooth functioning of MDMS. Secondly in remote areas due to lack of monitoring the SHG becomes careless as there is no authority to check them, even if they do not serve MDM, MI team on checking the inspection registers in these schools noted that no one comes here to monitor any existing schemes of government. Good quality of meals was found to be served to children of 73 percent primary and 92 percent middle schools. Similarly quantity of meals was found to be good in 73 percent primary and 88 percent middle schools. Moreover the quality and quantity of food was found to be better in middle schools as compared to primary schools.
11.	Jhabua	In 93 percent visited primary and 88 percent visited middle schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly. The quantity and quality of food was not found to be sufficient and up to a desired level in 70-75 percent schools. Cases were reported regarding poor cooked pulses to children and stones in pulses.
12.	Alirajpur	10 schools out of 40 visited were not serving meals regularly to children. In 25 percent visited schools the MDMS was not found to be functioning properly. In 50 percent schools children were unhappy with the quality and in 60 percent with the quantity of meals.
b.	Trend	
1.	Neemuch	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 59 percent of the total enrolled children. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 39 percent of the total enrolled strength. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be 51 percent of the total enrolled strength. It is almost the difference of 12 percent in one day,
2.	Mandsaur	The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal as per MDM register was reported to be 81 percent of the total enrolled. Number of children availing MDM was found to be about 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be significantly more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 66 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 16 percent attendance.
3.	Ratlam	About 72 percent of the children enrolled have opted to have MDM in schools. As per the MDM register, 3952 children were availing MDM. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 40 percent of the total enrolled strength. previous day about 44 percent children availed MDM.
4.	Bhind	On an average total number of 33 percent of the children availed MDM. Although in urban areas (40.5%) students were availing MDM facility comparatively more than rural areas (28.5%). On the day of visit it was found that 40.5 percent of urban students availed MDM facility whereas in rural areas it was only 27.3 percent. On MI visit day 41.5 percent of students availed the facility of MDM. In urban areas 54 percent children whereas in case of rural areas it was 33 percent.
5.	Datia	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled children. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 51.5 percent of the total enrolled strength. The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school.
6.	Tikamgarh	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 50 percent of the total enrolled children in the visited schools of the district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 48 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 50 percent of the total enrolled children which is more as compared to urban areas. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 48.5 percent. According to records on previous day about 52 percent children availed MDM.
7.	Khargone	Schools where MDM registers were available and in those where attendance registers were used for the purpose the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled children. On visit day 40 percent of the total enrolled children availed meals under MDMS. On previous day 46 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility

8.	Mandla	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60.8 percent of the total enrolled children. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. On previous day about 65 percent children availed MDM.
9.	Dindori	Children availing MDM was found to be 72.5 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 64.5 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 74 percent of the total enrolled children. Children availing MDM facility was found to be comparatively more at Middle school level. 63 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility on the day of visit. On previous day 64 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility
10.	Badwani	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 76.4 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 65 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be nearly 83 percent of the total enrolled children. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about only 46 percent of the total enrolled strength. According to records on previous day about 50 percent children availed MDM.
11.	Jhabua	The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal as per MDM register was reported to be 85 percent of the total enrolled. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 44 percent of the total enrolled strength. 58 percent children availed MDM the previous day.
12.	Alirajpur	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 83 percent of the total enrolled children. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 45 percent of the total enrolled strength. On previous day about 55 percent children availed MDM.

2 Regularity in supply of Food grain

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	In maximum primary as well as middle schools (95%) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. in 82.5 percent visited schools the quality of food grains was found FAQ. Buffer stock of food grains were found to be maintained in 85 percent visited schools. In 15 percent schools the implementing agency reported that there is delay in receipt of food grains. The food grains are delivered at schools in 37.5 percent of the visited schools. In remaining i.e. 62.5 percent schools the food grains were delivered at the cooking place i.e. at the house of SHG member.
2.	Mandsaur	In maximum (97.5%) primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 87.5 percent visited schools. maximum schools (92.5 %) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. in 40 per cent primary and 70 percent middle schools the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools.
3.	Ratlam	Food grains are being received in all schools regularly in 82.5 percent visited schools. There was no convincible reason given by the HM/ implementing agency for remaining seven schools. The buffer stock of one-month's requirement was found to be maintained in 70 percent schools only. In only 32.5 percent schools, the food grains was found to be delivered at school.
4.	Bhind	Food grains were received in most of the schools on time. In case of 79 percent middle schools food grains was received timely whereas in primary schools only 67 percent of them received food grains on time. The quality of food supplied was as per the marked weight. In all the schools it was found that distribution was taking place as per the MDM norms.

5.	Datia	In maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. 77.5 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
6.	Tikamgarh	In maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in 95 percent schools visited in the district. The delay was reported due to lack of transportation facilities in remote rural areas. Maximum schools (92.5%) maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
7.	Khargone	In 87.5 schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency. Quality of food was found to be FAQ in 80 percent visited schools. in 42.5 per cent schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 57.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked.
8.	Mandla	In maximum schools (70 %) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. The quality of food was found to be FAQ in 52.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality. Complaints were raised regarding poor quality of rice being served to children. In 82.5 percent schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In remaining 17.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.
9.	Dindori	In 77.5 schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. Quality of food was found to be FAQ in only 32.5 percent visited schools. Maximum schools (85 %) either located in rural or urban areas have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. In 77.5 per cent schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 22.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked.
10.	Badwani	The cooking agencies of 90 percent visited schools disclosed that they timely receive the food grains for effective execution of MDMS. The buffer stock of one month was found to be maintained by 77 percent implementing agencies of visited schools.
11.	Jhabua	Quality of food was found to be FAQ in 75 percent visited schools. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). 50 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. It has been observed that in only 15 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools in remaining schools the food grains received under MDMS was found to be delivered at the cooking place.
12.	Alirajpur	Quality of food was found to be FAQ in 60 percent of the visited schools. 55 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. In 25 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools.

3 Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	According to District Panchayat CEO the payments to FCI are being made quarterly within 20 days of receipt of food grains. The payments are made for three month stock of food grains. For previous month the cost of food grains has been made to FCI.
2.	Mandsaur	Same as above
3.	Ratlam	Same as above
4.	Bhind	Same as above
5.	Datia	Same as above
6.	Tikamgarh	Same as above
7.	Khargone	Same as above
8.	Mandla	Same as above

9.	Dindori	Same as above
10.	Badwani	Same as above
11.	Jhabua	Same as above
12.	Alirajpur	Same as above

4 Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	About 57.5 percent visited schools the implementing agency revealed that they receive cooking cost in advance regularly. While on the other hand delay in receipt of cooking cost was observed in 42.5 percent of the visited schools. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 42.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
2.	Mandsaur	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 26 (65%). In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
3.	Ratlam	In some schools /implementing agency (45 % schools) is receiving cooking cost in advance, while in majority of the cases i.e. in 55 percent of the schools, it is not so. The cooking cost was found to be paid through cheques in all visited schools.
4.	Bhind	Irregularity in receiving cooking cost was observed in 35 percent visited schools of Bhind district. In Boys P.S. Lahar the women of implementing agency complained that they have not received cooking cost since last four months. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 35 percent of the visited schools.
5.	Datia	Regular cooking costs have been delivered to implementing agencies of 90 percent visited schools. 10 percent schools complained delay in receipt of cooking cost. In 100 percent visited schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.
6.	Tikamgarh	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly was found to be 38 (95%). In maximum visited schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
7.	Khargone	Schools /implementing agencies receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 32 (80%). Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 20 percent of the visited schools.
8.	Mandla	In 62.5 percent visited schools irregularity in delivering cooking cost to implementing agency was noted. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools.
9.	Dindori	Implementing agencies receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be only 17 (42.5%) out of 40 visited schools. In maximum schools the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.
10.	Badwani	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly was found to be 34. From the above analysis it has been ascertained that they was found to be delay in 15 percent schools, the delay was reported up to maximum of 6 months in some schools.
11.	Jhabua	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 25 (62.5%) out of 40 visited schools. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
12.	Alirajpur	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly was found to be 62.5%.

5 Social Equity

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a queue on tat-patti while taking MDM. But at the same time during the field visit the MI team found the sitting arrangements very haphazard way in some of the schools. Caste discrimination was observed in 10 percent of the visited schools of the district, which includes two primary and two middle schools.
2.	Mandsaur	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls.
3.	Ratlam	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. There was discrimination on the basis of gender, or caste or community observed by the MI team in cooking or serving or in seating arrangements in two primary and four middle schools.
4.	Bhind	The sitting arrangement was not uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in queues. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
5.	Datia	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. In two visited middle schools cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM where the village had mix population. In these schools children of upper social strata were found to be sitting in separate row. Children of these communities either go home during recess or bring tiffen along with them. .
6.	Tikamgarh	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. Dalit community-level access to MDM indicates that caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another do in fact had affected MDMS across schools. In one of the visited middle school respondents reported that there is a problem of caste discrimination in the cooking, as if women of SC family cook the meals children of so called upper caste community avoid eating it.
7.	Khargone	In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. There was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. In some of the schools it was observed that children were found to be sitting in small groups forming a circle.
8.	Mandla	No proper sitting arrangements were observed in some schools as, children were found to be sitting in sun while taking meals.
9.	Dindori	In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. There was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.
10.	Badwani	In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.
11.	Jhabua	Children were made to sit on tat-patti in a queue. Girls sitting separately in a queue, while boys' row was separate.
12.	Alirajpur	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls.

6. Menu

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	In only 32.5 percent of the visited Primary and Middle schools it was observed that the daily menu included wheat, vegetable and pulses. Whereas, in 67.5 percent schools either of the two i.e. vegetable or pulses is being served to children by the cooking agency. In 15 percent visited schools it was observed by MI team that same variety of food is being served to children.
2.	Mandsaur	in only some schools (30 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. in 90 percent of the visited schools in the district food was being served as per menu.

3.	Ratlam	In only 17.5 percent visited i.e. in 31 percent primary and 8 percent middle schools the daily menu included wheat, pulses and vegetables. In 75 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.
4.	Bhind	The menu was displayed in 84 percent of middle schools and 86 percent of primary schools. The daily menu of rice, wheat, dal and vegetables was being served in 81 percent of primary and 74 percent middle schools. 82.5 percent of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 17.5 percent of schools same type of food was served.
5.	Datia	In 68 percent visited primary and 62 percent middle schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis were served as disclosed by teachers, students and SMC members. The central government menu was followed in some of the schools. Students were served green vegetables very rarely in rural areas.
6.	Tikamgarh	In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. In about 65 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.
7.	Khargone	In 42.5 percent schools only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Very monotonous nature of food supplied in 10 percent schools to the children.
8.	Mandla	Due to lack of market facilities in remote villages the implementing agencies were not able to serve green vegetables daily to children. Children were only provided pulses and rice. Vegetables are given once in a week during weekly haat (market) day. In 42.5 percent visited schools same variety of food was being served to students daily.
9.	Dindori	In only 30 percent schools only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. Same type of food supplied in 70 percent schools to the children.
10.	Badwani	In 72.5 percent visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis as disclosed by teachers, students and SMC members. Same type of food was found to be served to children of 45 percent visited schools.
11.	Jhabua	Some schools (37.5 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In 47.5 percent of the visited schools same type of food was being served.
12.	Alirajpur	In 32.5 percent of the visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In maximum number of the visited schools (60%) same type of food was being served.

7. Community Mobilization

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar. In 75 percent visited schools the mother roster for evaluation and supervision of MDMS was found. Teachers have prepared these rosters by writing the names of mothers date-wise who have to come to school to check the quality of quantity of meals. In about 55 percent schools it was reported that SMC meetings are being conducted regularly. But as far as meetings particularly for discussing MDM issues is concerned, no such meetings was found to be organized. Discussion on different issues of MDM is a part of general meetings. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in 45 percent schools of both rural and urban areas.

2.	Mandsaur	The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. In about 65 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Due to lack of awareness among mothers they do not come to school, leaving their home work or other work. In 25 percent Primary and 30 percent middle schools the members of implementing agency received training for MDM. There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in 37.5 percent schools
3.	Ratlam	In all 40 visited schools roaster for mothers are not maintained. This lack monitoring of MDM at community level. In six schools out of 40 schools visited by MI team it was revealed by the SMC members that they have been provided training regarding MDMS and its monitoring. On a whole total number of 13 SMC members were benefited by the training. In 25 percent schools SMC members were of the view that meetings were held. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found in maximum schools (35%) of both rural and urban areas. In 7.5 percent schools monitoring of MDM was reported to be done occasionally (whenever we visit school, we check MDM), weekly monitoring was reported by 20 SMC members, while monthly monitoring by 12.5 percent schools.
4.	Bhind	Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar. Roaster maintenance is an important activity for monitoring MDM scheme at community level. It was found during the survey that only in 45 percent of schools roasters of mothers were maintained and a majority of schools had no such arrangements. 28 percent primary and 31.5 percent middle schools disclosed that some meetings have been conducted in last one year. Monthly meetings were found to be conducted in only 37.5 percent visited schools.
5.	Datia	There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in only 62.5 percent of the visited schools of Datia district this provision was observed to be followed. Even though the teacher prepares the rosters but very few mothers are eager to come to school to monitor the quality of meals being served to children. Even the toll free number was not found to be written on the walls of 50 percent visited schools. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be irregular in maximum schools (37.5%). in some of the visited schools located in rural or urban areas community contributed utensils for MDM (in 2 schools), water tank for storing water for cooking (in 2 schools) and tat-patti for children to sit (in 2 schools).
6.	Tikamgarh	The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. Due to continuous follow up taken by Zila Panchayat CEO the schools have prepared rosters for mothers in 47.5 percent visited schools, but hardly any mother come to taste the meals cooked under MDMS. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be irregular in 25 percent schools of both rural and urban areas While in 20 percent schools no monitoring was reported
7.	Khargone	In 40 percent visited schools the mother roster was found to be in place. But in these majorities of such schools it was observed rosters were prepared as it was mandatory but mothers were not found to be coming. Since, after the formation of SMC as per RTE in the state no training has been conducted or provided yet to SMC members regarding any activity of school. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in maximum schools (40%) of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for.
8.	Mandla	In 55 percent visited schools mother rosters was found to be maintained by the school. But at the same time it was disclosed that these rosters only contained the names of mothers, but not their signatures after checking the MDM. in 70 percent schools monitoring of MDM was not undertaken by SMC members. In two visited schools of the district community provided water tank for storing drinking water fro cooking purposes, in four schools community provided utensils to the cooking agency for cooking.

9.	Dindori	In only 12.5 percent visited schools the mother roster was found to be in place. There are no specific meetings of SMCs observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues were found to be part of regular meetings in 44 percent primary and 37.5 percent middle schools. In 42.5 percent schools it was discovered that no meetings have been conducted regarding MDM issues since last one year.
10.	Badwani	There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in only 20 percent of the visited schools of the district this provision was observed to be followed. In only 15 percent of the visited schools the meetings were conducted in which MDMS was a part discussed in the meetings. The meetings were also not regular. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found in maximum schools (75 %) of both rural and urban areas.
11.	Jhabua	Due to high rate of illiteracy and more number of rural populace residing in the district the level of awareness among SMC members regarding their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very low. Only some of the influential community members came to know through some sources about the entitlement of children. There was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.
12.	Alirajpur	10 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing mother rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. In only 22 percent of the visited schools it was disclosed that the President of SMC should visit the school to monitor all school activities. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools (75 %) of both rural and urban areas. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities.

8. MIS

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	MDM registers were found to be available in 60 percent of the visited schools. As far as its updation is concerned it was found to be updated in 45 percent schools visited by MI team. It was observed that cooing agencies were not maintaining any records, they have been provided daily attendance from school attendance registers by the teachers. There was no specific training conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information.
2.	Mandsaur	In 55 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 17 out of 22 schools visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
3.	Ratlam	In 22.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. The MDM inspection registers were found to be maintained in only seven out of nine schools. Teachers/HM/Implementing Agency of 10 percent visited schools revealed that they have received some kind of training related to MDM by CACs.
4.	Bhind	The MDM registers were found to be maintained in 76 percent visited primary and 79 percent middle schools by the teachers. The district officials has made it mandatory for teachers of all schools to maintain MDM registers and for this purpose they have been provided registers from Zila Panchayat. These registers should included daily attendance of children and number of children availing MDM.
5.	Datia	In 65 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 88 percent of the visited schools.
6.	Tikamgarh	It is revealed that in 27 out of 40 visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility.

7.	Khargone	MDM registers were found to be maintained in only 60 percent of the visited schools. Out of these 24 schools where MDM registers were maintained in only 17 i.e. 71 percent of the total schools updated their MDM registers. During the field visits it was noticed that teachers (in 40 % schools) were using attendance registers for giving attendance to cooking agencies for preparation of meals. Although MDM registers were found to be provided by CEO, Zila Panchayat but teachers did not use it.
8.	Mandla	Due to non-availability of MDM registers in 32.5 percent visited schools, proper and accurate information was not made available to MI team. It is revealed that in about 55 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 44 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
9.	Dindori	MDM registers were found to be maintained in only 57.5 percent of the visited schools. Out of these 23 schools where MDM registers were maintained in only 18 i.e. 78 percent of the total schools updated their MDM registers.
10.	Badwani	In 72.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, and as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 21 out of 29 schools.
11.	Jhabua	72.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent.
12.	Alirajpur	It is revealed 57.5 percent schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 74 percent of the visited schools. Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	In only 57.5 percent visited schools MI team found written records being maintained by the implementing agencies. In remaining schools it was reported by the implementing agency that they are illiterate and also have not been provided any training regarding maintenance of such records. Cash books, food grain registers was hardly found to be maintained by any cooking agency. The proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not shared directly with community as a whole but with the members of SMC or with only president of SMC in 47.5 percent visited schools.
2.	Mandsaur	Financial Records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (55 % of the visited schools). in only 12.5 percent visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community i.e. is only with the president of SMC. Community/SMC did not express any objection regarding its expenditure statements.
3.	Ratlam	Financial Records was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (20 % of the visited schools). Proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in only 10 percent visited schools.
4.	Bhind	At the implementing agency level 72.5 percent schools maintained all the financial records (bank passbook, food grains stock register, cash book and cooking material stock registers). At the same time in some of the visited schools the SHGs were not found to be maintaining all the required records. Proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community in 17.5 percent of the visited schools. However, the community did not expressed objection about the transaction. Because this community was not any other but the SHG members apart from those who were engaged in cooking.

5.	Datia	Bank pass book, cash books, MDM registers were found to be available with maximum visited schools. But as far as the updation and maintenance of these records is concerned only 21 out of 40 schools were found to be doing it. No other records were found physically with the implementing agency. the community members of 80 percent schools revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives.
6.	Tikamgarh	Proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community in 10 out of 40 visited schools. But no instances of community rejection or objection were observed by the MI team.
7.	Khargone	Records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in 62.5 percent of the visited schools. proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are found to be shared with the community in 30 percent of the visited schools
8.	Mandla	The proposals of expenditure statements regarding MDMS was found to be shared in 25 percent visited schools. These statements were only shared between the members of SHG only, no other person is involved in it. No instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction was observed by MI team.
9.	Dindori	Bank pass book in 77.5 percent schools, cash book in 10 percent, stock register in 15 percent schools visited by Mi team.
10.	Badwani	Bank pass book was found to be maintained with only 16 out of 40 schools. Accounts of cooks and helpers were maintained by 10 out of 25 implementing agencies. The cash books were available with only one visited schools. While none of the visited school maintained food grain stock registers, mother rosters, cooking material stock registers, etc.
11.	Jhabua	The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (50 % of the visited schools).
12.	Alirajpur	Financial records was found to be maintained in 45 % of the visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	Health cards were found to be maintained of children of 32.5 percent (33 % P.S. and 32 % M.S.) visited schools. In none of the visited schools records were available regarding the frequency of health check-up. Micronutrients were found to be supplied to children of 50 percent visited schools. Tablets with folic acid were supplied to children of 32.5 percent visited schools. At the same time children of 40 percent schools received doses of Vitamin A. De-worming tablets were provided to children of 22.5 percent visited schools.
2.	Mandsaur	Children of 27.5 percent schools (35 % P.S. & 20 % M.S.) were checked and health cards were made of these children. in maximum (67.5%) visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done bi-annually (22.5%). in 60 percent visited Primary and 65 percent middle schools children were supplied micronutrients.
3.	Ratlam	Health cards were found to be maintained for children of 50 percent primary and 12.5 percent middle schools only. In 7.5 percent schools teachers/HM were not aware about the frequency of health check ups, they it has not been in practice, since after their joining. Micro-nutrients such as iron and Folic acid, were distributed periodically in 21 schools, Vitamin A doses were supplied in 32.5 percent and de-worming tablets were reported to be distributed in 20 percent visited schools.
4.	Bhind	The awareness regarding school health cards was found only in one primary school and two middle schools. It was found that in middle schools awareness of students regarding the maintenance of health cards was greater than their primary counterparts. 55 percent of the school official had no idea about health check up camps in their schools. 57 percent of primary schools and 63 percent of middle schools Micro-nutrients were being given

5.	Datia	Out of visited 19 primary and 21 middle schools of the district in five primary and three middle schools only the health cards of children were found to be maintained. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually (35 % schools). It was also reported by large number of schools (7.5 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. At the same time teachers of 52.5 percent schools declared that they are unaware about the frequency of health check up of students. On a whole in 42 percent visited primary and 14 percent middle schools children were provided micronutrients by the health department
6.	Tikamgarh	In more than 80 percent visited schools it was reported that teachers have no information about the frequency of health check-up of students. It was also reported by large number of schools (15 %) that health check ups were being done at annually. In only three primary and two middle schools micronutrients in the form of IFA tablets were found to been provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received any doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children. In about 30 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.
7.	Khargone	Children of 25 percent primary and 40 percent middle schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. In any of the visited schools no records were available regarding the frequency of health check-up. In 40 percent primary and 45 percent middle schools children were provided with micro nutrients by the health department. Students were asked to wash hands by teachers in only 50 percent visited schools. In remaining schools where teachers do not take any interest in the implementation of MDMS students were found to be taking meals in a messy manner.
8.	Mandla	in none of the visited schools of the district the health checkups of students is undertaken since last two years. In 42per cent of the visited primary and 48 percent middle schools of micro-nutrients and de-worming tablets were provided to children periodically. In most of the visited schools (35%) teachers were found to be not interested in teaching students to wash hands before and after taking meals.
9.	Dindori	Children of one primary and one middle school were checked and health cards were made of these children. All these children were from KGBv hostel. in 17.5 percent schools teachers revealed that health check ups of students are undertaken on bi-annual basis, in 70 percent schools teachers disclosed that on an annual basis health check ups of children is being done. While in 12.5 percent schools teachers were unaware about the frequency of health check ups. In 50 percent primary and 46 percent middle schools children were provided with micro nutrients by the health department.
10.	Badwani	It was also reported by large number of schools (52.5 %) that health check ups were being done at annually. In 67.5 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
11.	Jhabua	In 65 percent schools children were provided micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, and vitamin) regularly. Administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
12.	Alirajpur	It was also reported by large number of schools (40 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. In some of the schools teachers reported that no health checks-up of students is done since last many years. deforming, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of 50 percent primary and 65 percent middle schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	In maximum number of visited school (92.5%) the cooks cum helpers were found to be engaged as per GOI norms. Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found to be provided in 70 percent visited schools. Cooks /helpers were being provided a sum amount of 1000/- per month in the form of cheque. At the same time in 57.5 percent schools it was observed that cooks/helpers were found to be provided cash payments which varied between 800 rupees up to even 1500/ rupees per month by the cooking agency. In 50 percent of the visited schools the cooks belonged to OBC community. In another 50 percent schools cooks/helpers from other social communities (30 % General, 12.5 SC and 12.5 % ST community) was found to be cooking Meals for children under MDMS.
2.	Mandsaur	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 80 percent visited schools. However, it was observed that cooking agencies were not engaging cooks as per norms to gain extra profits. in maximum schools (80%) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. in maximum (65%) number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by ST, general and SC community were found to be forming SHGs.
3.	Ratlam	The cooks and helpers are appointed as per Govt of India norms in 80 percent of the schools. In 87.5 percent schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs particularly in rural areas. While in other schools SMCs and Nagar Palika are the implementing agencies. The remuneration paid to cooks is Rs1000/-. The mode of payment is through bank in 82.5% of the cases, and in 5 percent of the schools, it is through cash as they were paid beyond or below 1000 rupees. The remuneration is paid regularly in 67.5 percent of the schools, while it is not paid regularly in 32.5 percent of the schools.
4.	Bhind	The percent of schools where cooks and helpers engaged in MDM activity as per the GOI norms were 86 percent in primary and 89.5 percent in middle schools. In other schools it was found that local arrangements were made to engage cooks and helpers. The cooks and helpers involved in MDM activity were mainly from OBC community (45 % schools), SCs (30 % schools), Minority (15 % schools) ST (7.5 %) and from general community in two visited schools.
5.	Datia	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (97.5 %). In maximum schools (97.5 %) SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. While in one of the visited school MDM scheme was even found to be managed by cook engaged by SMC members
6.	Tikamgarh	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (97.5%). In 97.5 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community (47.5 % schools) followed by SC (15 %) and SC were found to be forming SHGs.
7.	Khargone	As high as 25 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were not found to be engaged as per GOI norms. In some of the schools it was also revealed that cooks/ helpers were being paid 1200/-, 1500/- and 2500/- per month respectively. Khargone being a tribal dominant district in maximum number of visited schools women of ST (42.5% schools), flowed by OBC community (35% schools), general (12.5% schools), women of SC and minority community in only 2.5 percent schools are engaged.
8.	Mandla	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (72.5%). In 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In maximum number of visited schools (45 %) women of ST community followed by OBC (30%), SC (10%) community were found to be forming SHGs.

9.	Dindori	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 80 percent primary and middle schools. In 95 percent visited schools SHGs were found to be involved, while in 5 percent schools SMC members were found to be implementing MDMS. Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found in only 35 percent visited schools. In maximum schools the cooks and helpers were paid consolidated amount of rupees 1000/ per month. The mode of payments was found to be through Cheque or e-transfers in those schools where they were paid 1000/-pm but other than this amount the cooks/helpers were found to be paid in cash.
10.	Badwani	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (82.5%). In remaining schools it was disclosed that SHG members do not follow government rules and appoint the cooks as per their own convince. in five percent schools cooks were even found to be paid rupees 600 in a month. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 27 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 37.5 percent schools.
11.	Jhabua	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 65 percent visited schools In remaining schools the SHG engage cooks cum helpers as per their own wish. In maximum number of schools women of ST community (95 %) followed by SC (2 %) and OBC community (1%) were found to be forming SHGs.
12.	Alirajpur	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (77.5%). in maximum visited schools 90 percent of the total MDMS was being implemented by women of tribal community. The remaining 10 percent schools comprised by women of SC, OBC and general community.

12. Infrastructure

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Neemuch	In 35 percent of the visited schools it was disclosed that kitchen sheds have been constructed and were also in use by the cooking agency. In 27.5 percent visited schools the kitchen sheds were not yet found to be constructed. In this condition the MDM was found to be cooked either in classroom or at the house of SHG member. At the same time kitchen sheds have yet not sanctioned in school located in urban areas. As in these places Nagar Nigam or Nagar Palika is engaged by the department for the execution of the scheme. These agencies use their own cooking place and supply the food to all concerned schools.
2.	Mandsaur	In 60 percent visited schools Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. In 22.5 percent schools kitchen sheds were not yet sanctioned. Many of these schools were situated in urban areas. At the same time in 17.5 percent visited schools it was observed that although kitchen sheds were constructed but they were not in use by the implementing agency. In this situation MDM was being cooked in classroom and at the house of implementing agency.
3.	Ratlam	In 32.5 percent schools kitchen sheds have yet not been sanctioned all these schools belonged to urban areas. In 7.5 percent schools the construction of kitchen sheds was found to be in process, while in another 7.5 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by implementing agency.
4.	Bhind	In 57.5 percent of school food was being served in the constructed place which was in use by the implementing agency. At the same time it was revealed during investigation that yet in 35 percent schools kitchen sheds were not sanctioned for construction.
5.	Datia	In more than 70 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals was found to be in use by the implementing agency for cooking meals for children.
6.	Tikamgarh	In 80 percent of the schools visited by MI team, kitchen sheds for preparing and serving a hot meal. In nearly 10 percent of the visited schools the MI team found that the construction of kitchen sheds was sanctioned but construction was not yet started.

7.	Khargone	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In 70 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (17.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds.
8.	Mandla	In 19 out of 40 visited schools kitchen sheds were available for cooking MDM. In 15 percent schools kitchen sheds were although being constructed but were not used by implementing agency for cooking.
9.	Dindori	In 15 out of 40 visited schools no kitchen sheds was available, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air, classroom as well as in some places in SHG home.
10.	Badwani	In most (90%) of the schools visited by MI team, the pucca kitchen was to be found constructed and in use. In one of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed but were not in use by the cooking agency.. However, in one school kitchen sheds were found to be under construction.
11.	Jhabua	In 50 percent visited schools of Jhabua district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. While in 25 percent schools the kitchen sheds were although constructed but were not used for cooking meals.
12.	Alirajpur	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite adequate. In nearly 82.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (2.5 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds.

MDM Report Neemuch

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>1. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">M.G.S. Deeken</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #FF00FF; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Children availing MDM under </div> </div>
<p>One of the main objectives of SSA is "all children in schools" by the year 2005. Despite universalisation of access and enrolment the problem of retention still persists. To ensure all children in school the Out of School children, both never enrolled and dropouts need to be brought back to school. It is also equally important that the children once enrolled in schools should also be stopped from dropping out.</p> <p>A sizable number from among Out of School children do not attend the school due to weak economic conditions of the family or because they are involved as wage laborers for supporting the family. All these problems indicate that incentives should be given to such children from families having weak economic conditions so that their participation in school does not adversely affect their family's economic condition.</p> <p>Empirical observations show that children who support the family in earning daily bread are the ones with low health and nutritional levels and whose participation in school processes tends to be conspicuously inhibited and slow.</p> <p>The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in 82.5 percent visited schools of the district. Whereas in M.S. Chaldu of Neemuch Block MDM was not found to be cooked on the day of visit of MI team. On inquiry it was reported that school is closed early for the preparation of Republic day celebration which was on the next day. .</p> <p>In P.S. Amba of Jawad block meals were found to be cooked at the house of SHG member which was about two kilometers away from school, due to which children could not get hot food. If the quantity falls short as the daily attendance is not taken from HM then no measure is taken to cook more food. The SMC members were also not satisfied with the quality of food being served in the school to children. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>

iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.



Insufficient quantity of meals

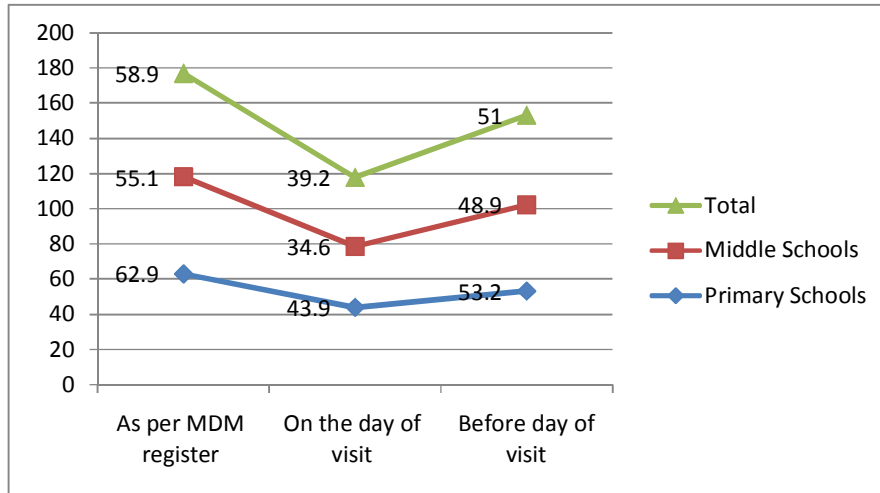


Poor Quality of meals (Over roasted) Chappatis

In 78 percent visited Primary and 59 percent middle schools children were found to be happy with the quality of food being served to them. As far as quantity of food is concerned in 67 percent primary and 59 percent middle schools children were found to be happy with the quantity of food being served to them.

Although the quality of meals under MDMS in P.S. Boys Baghana of Neemuch Block was found to be of very poor quality as the SHG was found to be supplying meals to 15 schools. It was not possible for SHG to supply good quality meals to 15 schools located in urban areas. Similarly in P.S. as well as M.S. Karanpura of Manasa block and in P.S. Harwar the MI team found some chappatis over roasted and some semi roasted which children could not eat. In Girls M.S. shortage of dal/vegetable was observed by MI team, as the meals were not prepared keeping in mind the number of present children. (Table 1.2)

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5476. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 136 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 59 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 51 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 68 percent of the total enrolled children which is significantly more than from urban areas

In Girls M.S. Harwar Neemuch Block due to poor quality of food, out of 121 present only 31 girls took MDM on the day of MI team visit. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 39 percent of the total enrolled strength. As far as this number is concerned for schools located in urban areas is concerned it was found to be about 35 percent of the total enrolled. In rural areas the number was 42 percent of the total enrolled children. In both the regions the number of children availed MDM on visit day was found to be quite less. The main reasons behind this were the poor quality of food being served. In urban areas due to comparative less poverty children of well off families skip MDM similarly in rural areas also children of high economic status avoid meals in MDM. (Table 1.5)



Very few girls taking meals under MDMS

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be 51 percent of the total enrolled strength. It is almost the difference of 12 percent in one day, This difference is quite large in rural areas i.e. about 62 percent children availed MDM before the visit day. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

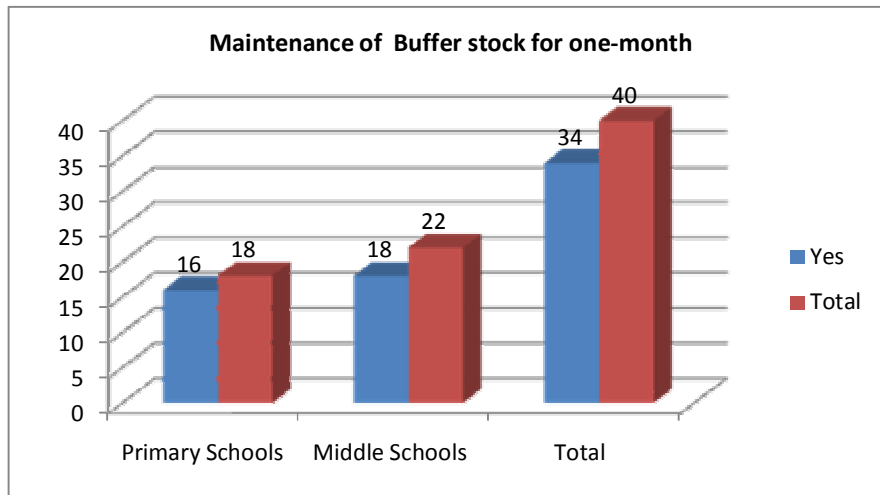
i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools (95%) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

After lifting food grains from FCI depot, suitable arrangement has been made at all levels for its secured storage. M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd and representatives of District Collector carry out joint inspections of food grains for monitoring Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of the supply. The FAQ monitoring is also done at the level of lead society, link society and SHGs / PTAs. After inspection District Manager, MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. submits a monthly report to the State Coordinator, MDM with regard to FAQ Food grains supply. Besides FCI also maintains the sample of food grains lifted by MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., so that they can be used for inspection and verification in case of complaints. In spite of these facts in 82.5 percent visited schools the quality of food grains was found FAQ.

iii. **iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

Buffer stock of food grains were found to be maintained in 85 percent visited schools. In 15 percent schools the implementing agency reported that there is delay in receipt of food grains. (Table 2.2)

iv. **Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

The food grains are delivered at schools in 37.5 percent of the visited schools. In remaining i.e. 62.5 percent schools the food grains were delivered at the cooking place i.e. at the house of SHG member. Due to fear of theft the cooking agencies preferred to keep the food grains at their homes rather keeping them in schools.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -

a. Enabling conditions: -

i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?

According to District Panchayat CEO the payments to FCI are being made quarterly within 20 days of receipt of food grains. The payments are made for three month stock of food grains. . State Government has authorized / nominates the district Collector who will be responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI will raise the bills pertaining to supply of food grains during a month to the district Collector by the 10th day of the following month in the prescribed format and the district Collector will ensure payment within 20 days of the day of submitted the bill. FCI In charge Officer, Base Depot will intimate its account number and mode of receiving of payment to the Nodal Officer, who should be made responsible for transferring money / depositing cheque in the account.

ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month

In order to avoid such a situation, State Government has authorized the district collector to draw money under the relevant Treasury Rule (usually TR-27) to make payment to FCI for supply of food grains under MDM scheme in case no budget is available. For previous month the cost of food grains has been made to FCI.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
About 57.5 percent visited schools the implementing agency revealed that they receive cooking cost in advance regularly. While on the other hand delay in receipt of cooking cost was observed in 42.5 percent of the visited schools. (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 42.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in such schools.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (92.5%) the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of concerned cooking agency

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Seating pattern of children while taking meals

In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a queue on tat-patti while taking MDM. But at the same time during the field visit the MI team found the sitting arrangements very haphazard way in some of the schools. For e.g.; in P.S. Karadhpur the children were found to be sitting in a unsystematic manner while taking meals. Most disappointing was that teachers were ignorant about this happening. They keep them away from MDMS in all aspects.

ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?



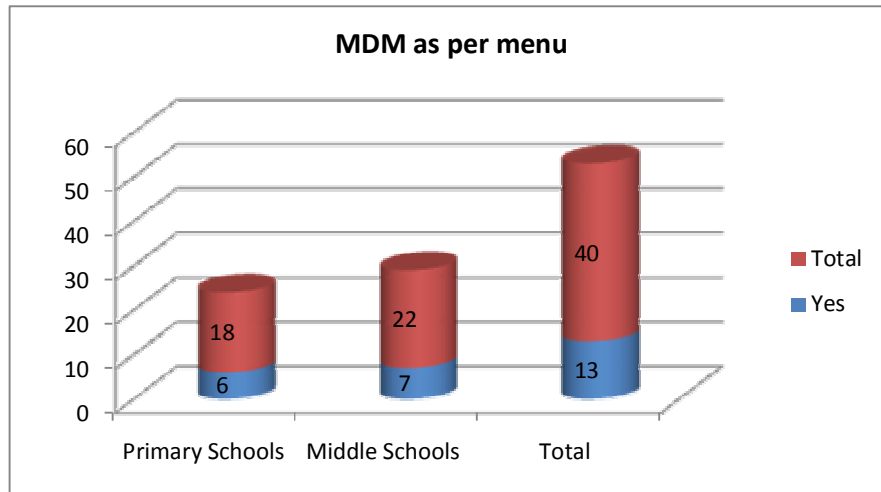
Children of SC category sitting separately while taking meals

Caste discrimination was observed in 10 percent of the visited schools of the district, which includes two primary and two middle schools. In most of the cases the discrimination was observed in cooking meals, while in two schools the discrimination was noticed in serving and in one primary and two middle schools the inequity was detected in sitting arrangement.

In P.S. Amba of Jawad block discrimination in terms of cooking, serving as well as sitting arrangements was observed by MI team. It was established that MDM was not cooked by women of SC community by the SMC members. As far as serving is concerned the meals were found to be served by children of OBC community. Similarly the sitting arrangement was also observed to be caste-wise (P.S. Karadhpur).

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu



Children enjoying kheer puri

In only 32.5 percent of the visited Primary and Middle schools it was observed that the daily menu included wheat, vegetable and pulses. Whereas, in 67.5 percent schools either of the two i.e. vegetable or pulses is being served to children by the cooking agency. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily



Meals cooked as per menu

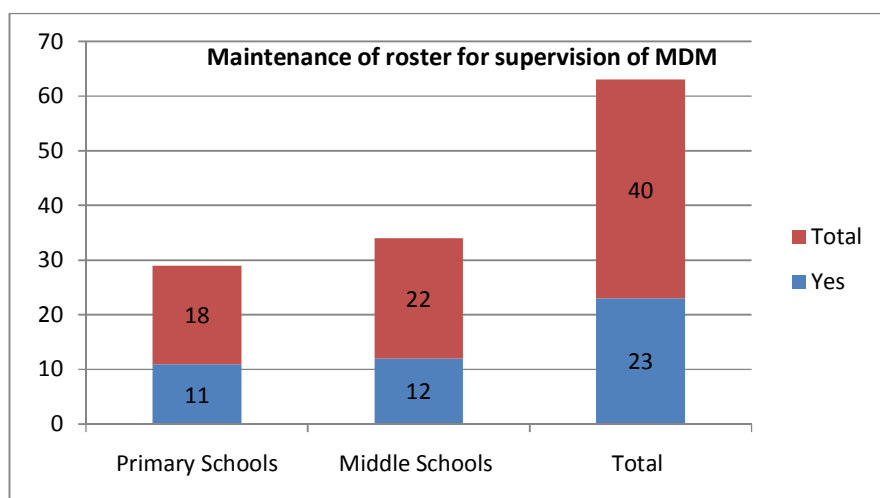
In 15 percent visited schools it was observed by MI team that same variety of food is being served to children. They were served potato vegetable which was found to be cheapest and easily available. At the same time in another large proportion of visited schools i.e. 85 percent schools different variety of meals as per menu was found to be served by the implementing agency.

7. Community Mobilization

i. **Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.**

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. **Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS**



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Prepared

As per GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 11430/22/09/MDM/2010) every school is required to maintain mother rosters at school level for supervision and monitoring of MDMS. Against this in 75 percent visited schools the mother roster for evaluation and supervision of MDMS was found. Teachers have prepared these rosters by writing the names of mothers date-wise who have to come to school to check the quality of quantity of meals. But on the contrary mothers discussed that they do not come because they will lose one day labour the loss will be of 100 rupees, which cannot be compensated (Girls M.S. Harwar block Neemuch). Mothers were of the view that even if the complaining about the MDM nothing would happen; things will remain as it is. Preparing rosters is just a formality. (Table 5.1)

iii. **Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring**

NIL.

iv. **Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.**

In about 55 percent schools it was reported that SMC meetings are being conducted regularly. But as far as meetings particularly for discussing MDM issues is concerned, no such meetings were found to be organized. Discussion on different issues of MDM is a part of general meetings. Majority of schools reported that they discussed broadly on regular availability of MDM to children. Another important issue was discussion on quality as well as quantity of MDM, followed by quality of food grains, availability of kitchen sheds and sufficient utensils for cooking, etc.

v. **Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members**

The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in 45 percent schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

vi. **Contribution made by the community for MDM**

Nil

vii. **Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies**

This committee was observed to be monitoring MDM scheme in 30 percent visited schools of the district. The community was found to be inactive regarding the activities related to MDMS, as according to them politics is involved (Girls M.S. Harwar Neemuch Block).

8. MIS

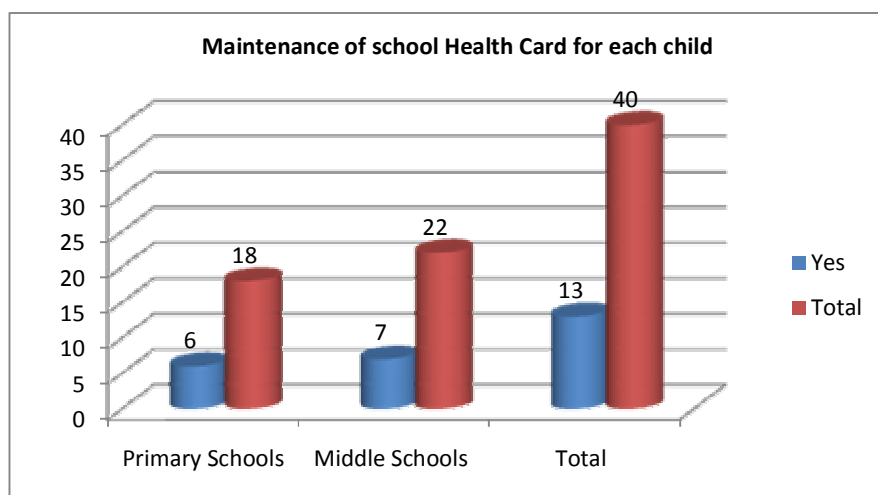
i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
MDM registers were found to be available in 60 percent of the visited schools. As far as its updation is concerned it was found to be updated in 45 percent schools visited by MI team. It was observed that cooing agencies were not maintaining any records, they have been provided daily attendance from school attendance registers by the teachers.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There was no specific training conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Only for preparing mothers rosters the CAC gave instructions to teachers about its preparation in 28 percent primary and 41 percent middle schools visited by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
School has not been given any responsibilities regarding ht implementation of MDM scheme. The information is directly taken from cooking agency i.e. is the SHGs in rural areas and SMC/nagar palika in urban areas to Janpad CEO. The Janpad CEO forwards the collected information to CEO Zila Panchayat and finally it is been forwarded to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department at State level.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The CEO Zila Panchayat Neemuch disclosed that information is being furnished on monthly basis from school to block and onwards.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
In only 57.5 percent visited schools MI team found written records being maintained by the implementing agencies. In remaining schools it was reported by the implementing agency that they are illiterate and also have not been provided any training regarding maintenance of such records. Cash books, food grain registers was hardly found to be maintained by any cooking agency.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
It is been observed that amount withdrawal is done by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC account.
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?
The proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not shared directly with community as a whole but with the members of SMC or with only president of SMC in 47.5 percent visited schools. Further it can be comprehended from available data that no instances of community expressing objection about any transaction was reported from any visited school.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?



Number of Schools where Health Cards were Maintained

It is clear from the available data that health cards were found to be maintained of children of 32.5 percent (33 % P.S. and 32 % M.S.) visited schools. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

In none of the visited schools records were available regarding the frequency of health check-up. That is why the information was asked from the teacher/HM of the visited school. However, different types of data were revealed regarding this aspect depending on the knowledge of teachers. As in 10 percent schools teachers revealed that health check ups of students are undertaken on monthly basis, in 25 percent schools teachers disclosed that twice in a year and in about 60 percent teachers were of the view that on an annual basis health checkups of children is being done.

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)

Micronutrients were found to be supplied to children of 50 percent visited schools. Tablets with folic acid were supplied to children of 32.5 percent visited schools. At the same time children of 40 percent schools received doses of Vitamin A. De-worming tablets were provided to children of 22.5 percent visited schools. Moreover, it has been observed that supplied tablets were found to be of very less quantity not as par with the total enrolled strength of the school.

iv. Who administers these medicines?

Medicines are being administered by health department in all the visited schools. In 55 percent schools it was revealed that medicines are supplied in schools twice in a year.

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used

It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 100 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agencies.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

It was disclosed from the data that on a whole the general impression of environment, safety and hygiene was found to be very good in 10 percent schools and weak in 17.5 percent visited schools. As far as the number of schools where children are encouraged to wash hands before and after meals is concerned it was found to be practiced in 40 percent of the schools only.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

- i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.



Members of SHG serving meals to children

In maximum number of visited school (92.5%) the cooks cum helpers were found to be engaged as per GOI norms.

ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

As per GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 68/22/09/MDM/2004) the implementation of MDMS is should be done by SHG/NGOs. With reference to this cooks cum helpers are engaged by CEO Janpad Panchayat, he is give the authority to form Self Help Groups in rural areas who can implement the MDMS. While in urban areas Nagar Palika/Nagar Nigam is given the responsibility to implement the MDM Scheme.

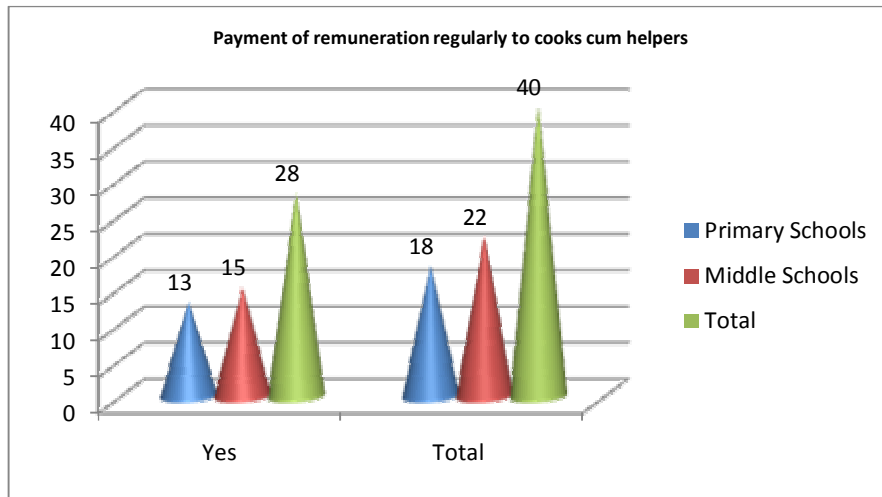
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen

Nil.

iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved

SHG were found to be engaged in 39 out of 40 visited schools. In one of the visited school (P.S. Harwar, Neemuch) it was observed that SMS members were found to be implementing the MDM Scheme. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

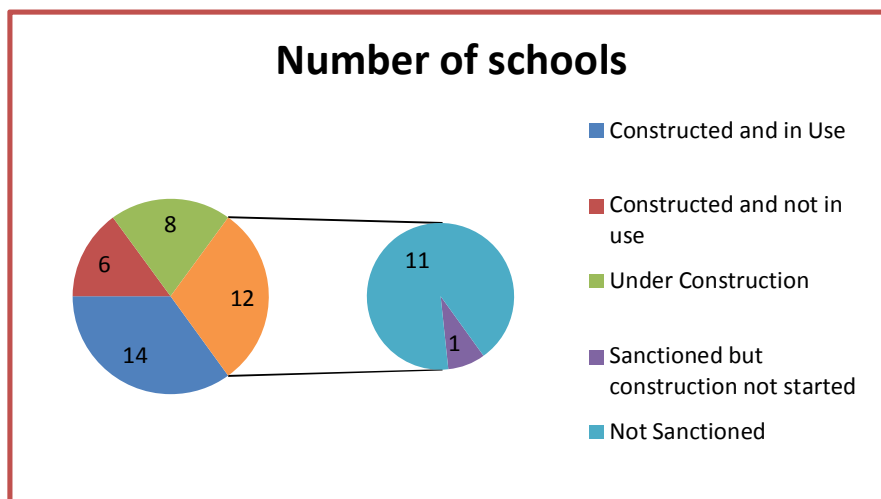
Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found to be provided in 70 percent visited schools. Cooks /helpers were being provided a sum amount of 1000/- per month in the form of cheque. At the same time in 57.5 percent schools it was observed that cooks/helpers were found to be provided cash payments which varied between 800 rupees up to even 1500/ rupees per month by the cooking agency. (Table 7.2) ,Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.

In 50 percent of the visited schools the cooks belonged to OBC community. In another 50 percent schools cooks/helpers from other social communities (30 % General, 12.5 SC and 12.5 % ST community) was found to be cooking Meals for children under MDMS. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability

In 35 percent of the visited schools it was disclosed that kitchen sheds have been constructed and were also in use by the cooking agency. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In 27.5 percent visited schools the kitchen sheds were not yet found to be constructed. In this condition the MDM was found to be cooked either in classroom or at the house of SHG member. At the same time kitchen sheds have yet not sanctioned in school located in urban areas. As in these places Nagar Nigam or Nagar Palika is engaged by the department for the execution of the scheme. These agencies use their own cooking place and supply the food to all concerned schools.

In P.S. Boys Baghana of Neemuch Block the kitchen shed was found to be constructed but SHG was cooking meals at their home. The place of cooking was found to be unhygienic. Similarly in M.S. No. 1 Jawad the construction of kitchen shed was found to be sanctioned but construction work was yet not started, the SHG was found to be cooking in the kitchen shed of Primary school located in the same premises.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

At district level the district Collector is responsible as he is the director of steering cum monitoring body of MDMS at district level. CEO, Zila Panchayat is the secretary and CEOs of all Janpad Panchayat, CMOs, DPC, WCD Project Officer and all SDM are the members of the committee.

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

There is no formal constitution of any type of committee at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS. But all the SDM, CEOs Janpad Panchayat, BEOs and BRCCs are involved in the management and monitoring of MDMS.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As per CEO, Zila Panchayat in year 2011-12 total number of three district level steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been held. The issues discussed in the meetings were related to availability of cooking costs to SHGs, maintenance of mother rosters, Maintenance of MDM inspection register at school level. In meetings new management was made to distribute food grains directly to SHGs.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Nil.

Neemuch_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Jawasa	Neemuch	2318-0705004	Middle
2	M.S.Bhadwa Mata	Neemuch	2318-0704903	Middle
3	P.S.Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714307	Primary
4	P.S.Boys Pipliya	Neemuch	2318-0708501	Primary
5	M.S.Girls BharBhdiya	Neemuch	2318-0712905	Middle
6	P.S.Girls BharBhdiya	Neemuch	2318-0712901	Primary
7	M.S.Boys Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714390	Middle
8	P.S.Jay singhpura	Neemuch	2318-0708301	Primary
9	M.S.Jay singhpura	Neemuch	2318-0708304	Middle
10	M.S.Galtoliy	Neemuch	2318-0716004	Middle
11	P.S.Galtoliy	Neemuch	2318-0716001	Primary
12	M.S.Boys Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714384	Middle
13	M.S.Chaldu	Neemuch	2318-0711502	Middle
14	P.S.Chaldu	Neemuch	2318-0711501	Primary
15	P.S.Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0701201	Primary
16	M.S. Girls Harwala	Neemuch	2318-0712102	Middle
17	P.S.Harwala	Neemuch	2318-0712101	Primary
18	M.S.Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714381	Middle
19	P.S.Boys Baghana	Neemuch	2318-0714201	Primary
20	P.S.Bamniya	Neemuch	2318-0707301	Primary
21	M.S.Kelukhsda	Neemuch	2318-0707502	Middle
22	M.S.Boys Kanjada	Manasa	2318-0500400	Middle
23	M.S.Rampura	Manasa	2318-0514201	Middle
24	P.S.Girls Rampura	Manasa	2318-0514208	Primary
25	P.S.Boys Kanjada	Manasa	2318-0500401	Primary
26	P.S.Karnpura	Manasa	2318-0513701	Primary
27	M.S.Karnpura	Manasa	2318-0513702	Middle
28	M.S.Girls Kukdeshwar	Manasa	2318-0505711	Middle
29	M.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514916	Middle
30	P.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514901	Primary
31	M.S.Kojya	Jawad	2318-0314902	Middle
32	P.S.Amba	Jawad	2318-0314101	Primary
33	P.S.Mohanpura	Jawad	2318-0331801	Primary
34	M.S.Parlai	Jawad	2318-0303802	Middle
35	M.S. Keeton	Jawad	2318-0312906	Middle
36	M.S. Keshpura	Jawad	2318-0313102	Middle
37	M.S.Jawad	Jawad	2318-0305615	Middle
38	P.S.Jawad	Jawad	2318-0305610	Primary
39	P.S.Bavl Nai	Jawad	2318-0318801	Primary
40	M.S.Bavl Nai	Jawad	2318-0318802	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Middle Schools	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1591	227	100.0	1105	100	100.0	2696	149	100.0
Middle	1225	136	100.0	1555	119	100.0	2780	126	100.0
Total	2816	176	100.0	2660	110	100.0	5476	136	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	922	131	57.9	776	70	70.2	1698	94	62.9
Middle	507	56	41.3	1025	78	65.9	1532	69	55.1
Total	1429	89	50.7	1801	75	67.6	3230	80	58.9

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	646	92	40.6	539	49	48.8	1185	65	43.9
Middle	351	39	28.6	611	47	39.3	962	43	34.6
Total	997	62	35.4	1150	47	42.2	2147	53	39.2

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	852	121	53.5	583	53	52.7	1435	79	53.2
Middle	300	33	24.4	1060	81	68.1	1360	61	48.9
Total	1152	72	40.9	1643	68	61.7	2795	69	51.0

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	100.0	0	0	18	100.0
Middle	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Middle	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	61.1	7	38.9	18	100.0
Middle	12	54.5	10	45.5	22	100.0
Total	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	6	33.3	12	66.7	18	100.0
Middle	7	31.8	15	68.2	22	100.0
Total	13	32.5	27	67.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	61.5	7	38.9	18	100.0
Middle Schools	12	54.5	10	45.5	22	100.0
Total	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	33.3	12	66.7	18	100.0
Middle Schools	7	31.8	15	68.2	22	100.0
Total	13	32.5	27	67.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	1	2.5
SHG	39	97.5
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	72.2	5	27.5	18	100.0
Middle Schools	15	68.2	7	31.8	22	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	5	12.5	1	2.5
ST	5	12.5	0	0
OBC	20	50.0	5	12.5
Minority	1	5.6	0	0
Any Others	12	30.0	2	5.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	14	35.0
Constructed and not in use	6	15.0
Under Constriction	8	20.0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Neemuch**Table 1.1**
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714307	Primary
2	P.S.Amba	Jawad	2318-0314101	Primary
3	M.S.Boys Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714384	Middle
4	M.S.Chaldu	Neemuch	2318-0711502	Middle
5	M.S.Boys Kajada	Manasa	2318-0500400	Middle
6	M.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514916	Middle
7	M.S.Girls Kukdeshwar	Manasa	2318-0505711	Middle

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Girls Kukdeshwar	Manasa	2318-0505711	Middle
2	M.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514916	Middle

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Boys Pipliya	Neemuch	2318-0708501	Primary
2	P.S.Jay singhpura	Neemuch	2318-0708301	Primary
3	P.S.Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0701201	Primary
4	P.S.Boys Baghana	Neemuch	2318-0714201	Primary
5	P.S.Boys Kanjadi	Manasa	2318-0500401	Primary
6	P.S.Karpura	Manasa	2318-0513701	Primary
7	P.S.Jawad	Jawad	2318-0305610	Primary
8	P.S.Bavl Nai	Jawad	2318-0318801	Primary
9	M.S.Bavl Nai	Jawad	2318-0318802	Middle
10	M.S.Parlai	Jawad	2318-0303802	Middle
11	M.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514916	Middle
12	M.S.Boys Kajada	Manasa	2318-0500400	Middle
13	M.S.Boys Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714384	Middle
14	M.S.Boys Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714390	Middle
15	M.S.Jay singhpura	Neemuch	2318-0708304	Middle
16	M.S.Jawasa	Neemuch	2318-0705004	Middle
17	M.S.Bhadwa Mata	Neemuch	2318-0704903	Middle

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers


S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Harwala	Neemuch	2318-0712101	Primary
2	P.S.Girls Rampura	Manasa	2318-0514208	Primary
3	P.S.Boys Kanjadi	Manasa	2318-0500401	Primary
4	P.S.Jawad	Jawad	2318-0305610	Primary
5	P.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514901	Primary
6	M.S.Bavl Nai	Jawad	2318-0318802	Middle
7	M.S. Keshpura	Jawad	2318-0313102	Middle
8	M.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514916	Middle
9	M.S.Boys Kajada	Manasa	2318-0500400	Middle
10	M.S. Girls Harwala	Neemuch	2318-0712102	Middle
11	M.S.Jawasa	Neemuch	2318-0705004	Middle
12	M.S.Bhadwa Mata	Neemuch	2318-0704903	Middle

Table 1.5
Kitchen shed not Sanctioned

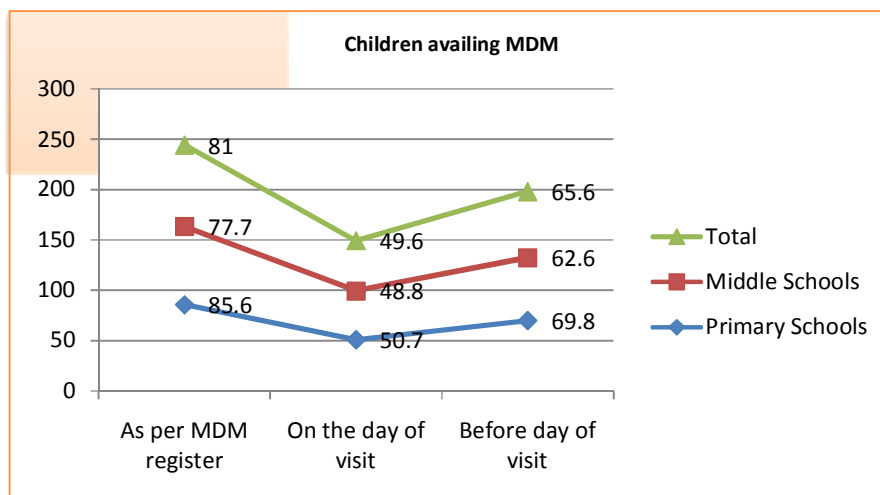
S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Galtoliy	Neemuch	2318-0716001	Primary
2	P.S.Girls Rampura	Manasa	2318-0514208	Primary
3	P.S.Bavl Nai	Jawad	2318-0318801	Primary
4	M.S.Girls Manasa	Manasa	2318-0514916	Middle
5	M.S. Girls Deekon	Jawad	2318-0312906	Middle
6	M.S.Jawad	Jawad	2318-0305615	Middle
7	M.S.Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714381	Middle
8	M.S.Rampura	Manasa	2318-0514201	Middle
9	M.S.Boys Neemuch	Neemuch	2318-0714384	Middle
10	M.S.Chaldu	Neemuch	2318-0711502	Middle
11	M.S.Galtoliy	Neemuch	2318-0716004	Middle

MDM Report Mandasaur

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a. Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
<p>A sizeable number from among Out of School children do not attend the school due to weak economic conditions of the family or because they are involved as wage lab ours for supporting the family. All these problems indicate that incentives should be given to such children so that their participation in school does not adversely affect their family's economic condition.</p> <p>Empirical observations show that children who support the family in earning daily bread are the ones with low health and nutritional levels and whose participation in school processes tends to be conspicuously inhibited and slow.</p> <p>Through the convergence with Panchayat Department, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in the district.</p> <p>During investigation it was disclosed that in 85 percent primary and 90 percent middle schools visited by MI team the MDM was found to be served regularly. In M.S.Girls Suvasra of Sita Mau block, M.S.Karju Mandasaur, P.S.Kotdi Akha Shayamgarh, P.S.Ajnoti Mandasaur and P.S.Janta Colony Mandasaur irregularity in terms of serving MDM to children was observed by MI team. (Table 1.1), Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Nil.
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch and/or SMC to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund/SMC account and continue MDMS without any disruption.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
 <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">P. B. S. Suvasra</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #FF00FF; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; border-radius: 10px;"> Children availing MDM under MDMS </div>
<p>Empirical observations show that in 70 percent primary and 80 percent middle schools teachers, students and SMC members were satisfied with the quality of meals being served to children. As far as its quantity is concerned in 75 percent schools children including teachers and SMC members were happy with it.</p> <p>In Girls M.S. Narayangarh of Malhargarh block the MI team found ten girls bringing tiffen from home, as they unliked the meals given under MDMS. (Table 1.2)</p>

b. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the 40 visited schools of Mandsaur district visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5100. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 127 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. However, the average enrolment in Middle schools was observed to be 148 and in primary schools were 106. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in the visited schools of Mandsaur district was 5100. The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal was reported to be 81 percent of the total enrolled. As was reported by the teachers, poor children, especially girls, majority of whom belonged to the SC, ST and Muslim communities, were the greatest beneficiaries. Nevertheless, there were some sections, mainly belonging to upper classes, who expressed their reservation on the Mid-Day Meal at the upper primary level. Notwithstanding the reservations, the wider public in the rural areas (85% schools) as against (76 %) in urban areas seemed to have accepted the programme as a relevant intervention.

In P.S. Kachnariya Chandrawat of Malhargarh Block it was revealed that MDM register was not found to be maintained either by teacher or by implementing agency. To give the number of children availing MDM, attendance register was used. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 50 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was more or less same as in urban areas. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. However, the number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit was far less than MDM register. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be significantly more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 66 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 16 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 15 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 17 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

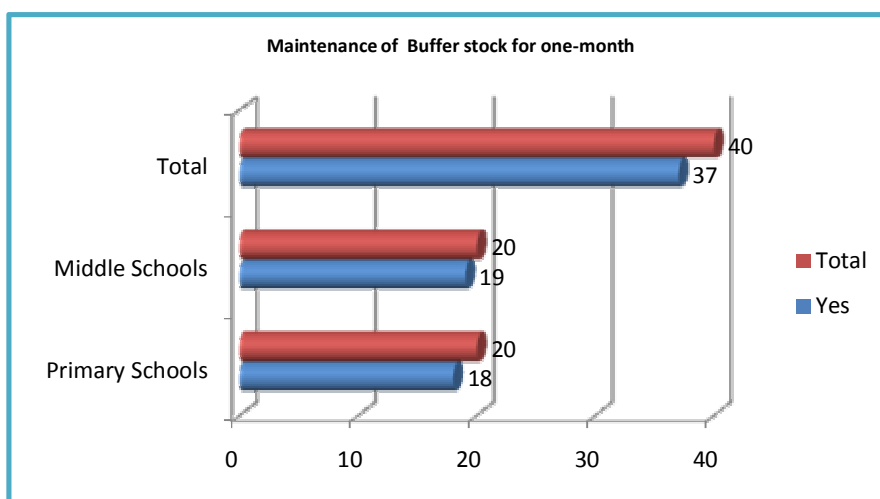
i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

The FCI is responsible for the continuous availability of adequate food grains in its Depots. It allows lifting of food grains for any month/quarter up to one month in advance so that supply chain of food grains remains uninterrupted. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum (97.5%) primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Mandsaur district. While in schools situated in remote areas were not able to get food grains in time due to lack of transportation problem. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 87.5 percent visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the MDM Programme.

iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (92.5 %) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)

iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

It has been observed that in 40 per cent primary and 70 percent middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 60 percent primary and 30 percent middle schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 26 (65%) out of 40 visited schools. There were 35 percent schools observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1), Annexure III (Table 1.3)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.

5. Social Equit

a) In the classroom: -

i. **Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.**

In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. In P.S. Kachnariya Chandrawat of Malhargarh Block children were found to be sitting in a haphazard manner while taking meals.



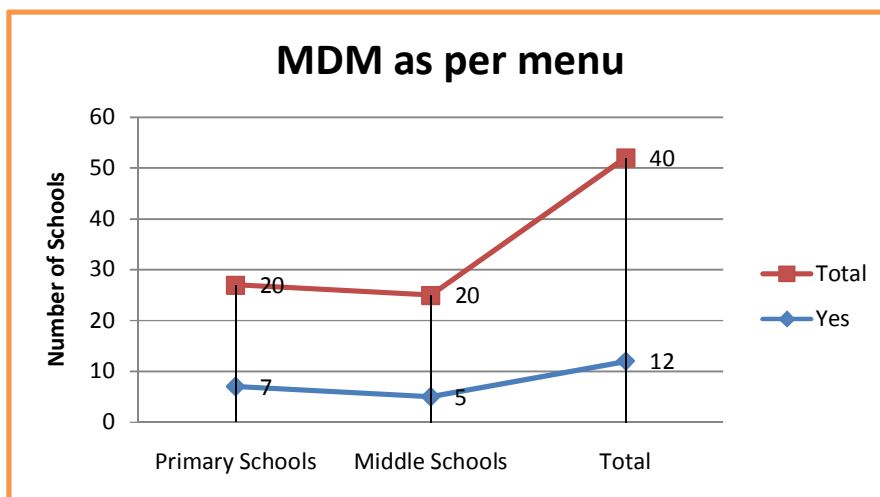
Seating pattern of children while taking meals

ii. **Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

Mid day meals can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, mid day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school children. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices. However, in except two visited middle schools in all visited schools of Mandsaur district no visible gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed by MI team. The discrimination was observed in terms of cooking and serving meals in M.S.Rahimgarh SitaMaua and in M.S.Babulda Bhanpura

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu

As observed by MI team that in only some schools (30 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. **(Table 4.1)**

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

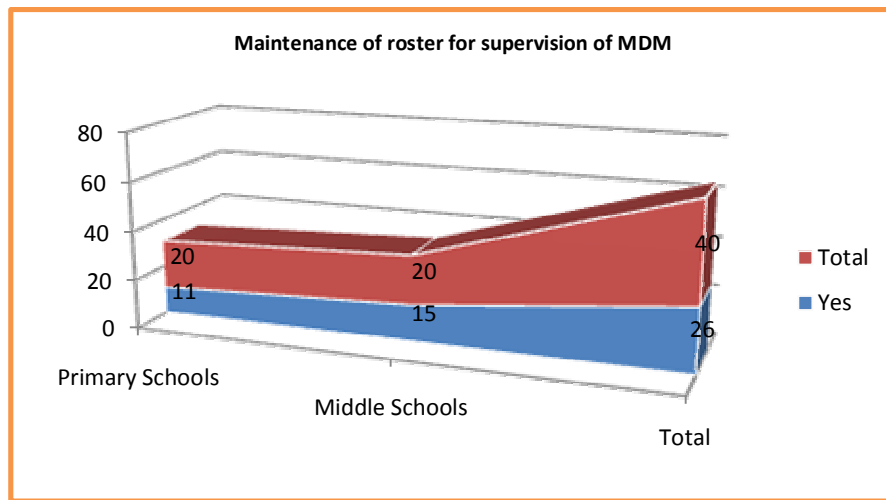
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 90 percent of the visited schools in the district food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Prepared

State government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 65 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Due to lack of awareness among mothers they do not come to school, leaving their home work or other work. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

In 25 percent Primary and 30 percent middle schools the members of implementing agency received training for MDM. In most of the schools the President of SHG attended the meeting. In all from these 11 schools 36 members attended the meeting including President. In P.S. Kachnariya Chandrawat of Malhargarh Block it was disclosed that only President of SHG attended the meeting.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where SMC president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members

The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in 37.5 percent schools of both rural and urban areas. At the same time in another 37.5 percent of the visited schools it was discovered that no monitoring is been undertaken by the SMC members. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM

Nil.

vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

As far as participation in monitoring activities is concerned in only 35 percent of the visited schools their participation was observed. The literate group of SMC members believed that even if they monitor MDMS and suggest some reformative measures nobody would implement or follow it. That is why they took least interest or bothered about the current status of MDMS implementation.

8. MIS

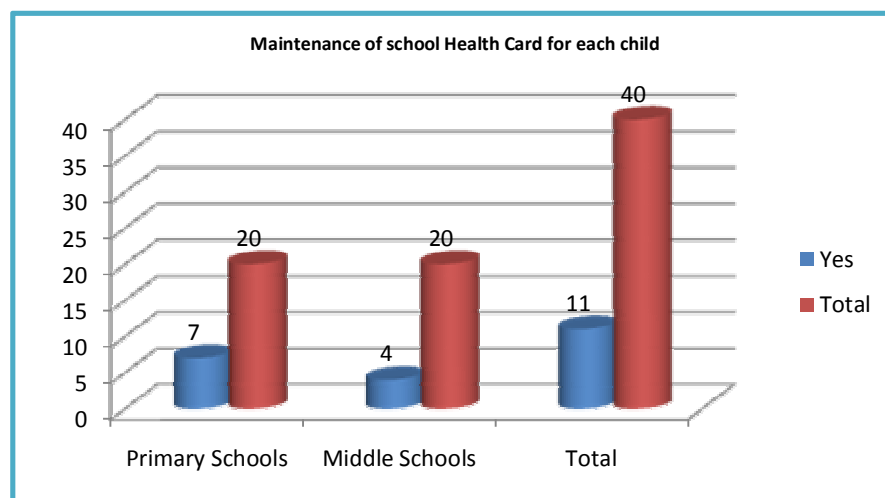
i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 55 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 17 out of 22 schools visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis. In M.S. Kanghatti of Malhargarh block MDM registers was found to be well maintained by the teachers on daily basis. On the contrary in P.S. Katna of Bhanpura block MDM registers were not found to be available in school or with implementing agency.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Nil.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (55 % of the visited schools).
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their saving bank accounts to make purchases and payments.
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?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in only 12.5 percent visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community i.e. is only with the president of SMC. . Community/SMC did not express any objection regarding its expenditure statements.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?



Number of Schools where Health Cards were Maintained

Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centres and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the Medical Check-up of school going children at block level. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 27.5 percent schools (35 % P.S. & 20 % M.S.) were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department.

In Boys P.S. Malhargarh neither the health cards were maintained nor the children were supplied any micronutrients. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum (67.5%) visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done bi-annually (22.5%).

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)

On an overall basis in 60 percent visited Primary and 65 percent middle schools children were supplied micronutrients. However, in 55 percent schools children were supplied doses of iron, in 20 percent schools Vitamin-A and in three schools only they were found to be provided de-worming tablets by the health department.

In P.S. Kachnariya Chandrawat of Malhargarh Block it was discovered that children were distributed only doses of iron.

iv. Who administers these medicines?

The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.


v. Number of school where iodized salt is used

It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.

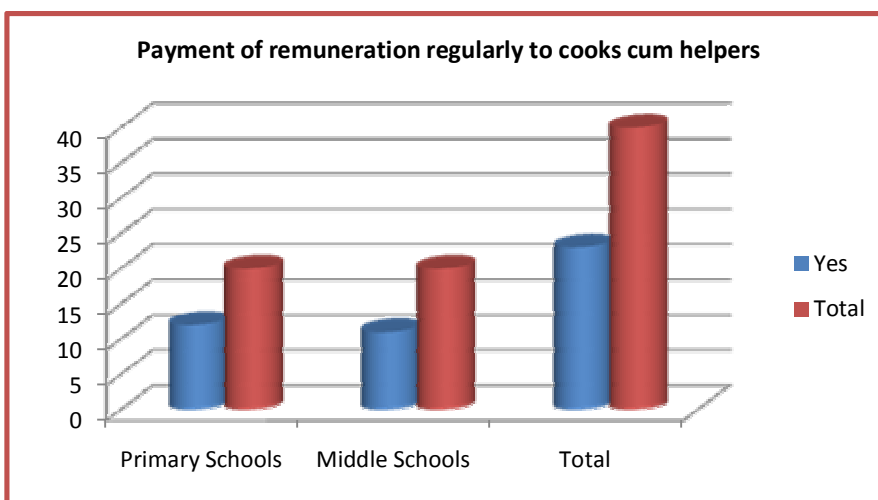
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in only 50 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

<p>i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.</p>
<p>Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 80 percent visited schools. However, it was observed that cooking agencies were not engaging cooks as per norms to gain extra profits.</p>
<p>ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.</p>
<p>The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.</p>
<p>iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p>
<p>Nil.</p>
<p>iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<p>Members of SHG being trained at block level for Effective Implementation of MDMS</p>
<p>The implementation agencies of the programme at the primary level are local bodies/authorities such as SHG in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas.</p>
<p>In 37 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas. While in three schools Nagar Panchayat/Ngal Palika was found to be serving MDM to children. (Table 7.1)</p>

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (80%) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular maximum visited schools. The mode of payments was in the form of cheques in maximum schools, while in some schools where MDMS was managed by others payments were made in cash.

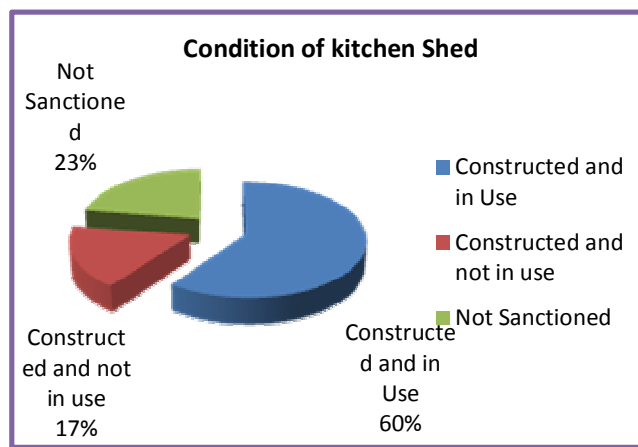
In Boys P.S. Malhargarh and Girls P.S. No. 1 Bhanpura the cooks cum helpers were getting the amount of rupees 1500/- pm which is more than prescribed norms. In M.S. Babulda of Bhanpura block the SHG members revealed that they get remuneration after three months. (Table 7.2), Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.)

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. However, in maximum (65%) number of visited schools women of OBC community followed by ST, general and SC community were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability



Availability of Pucca Kitchen-shed

Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage. On no account should kitchen-cum-stores have thatched roofs or other inflammables, like straw, bamboo and synthetic material, whereas, in 60 percent visited schools of Mandsaur district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In 22.5 percent schools kitchen sheds were not yet sanctioned. Many of these schools were situated in urban areas (For e.g.; Girls P.S. No. 1 Bhanpura). At the same time in 17.5 percent visited schools it was observed that although kitchen sheds were constructed but they were not in use by the implementing agency. In this situation MDM was being cooked in classroom and at the house of implementing agency.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Nil.
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Nil.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Nil.

Mandsuar_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Kachariya	Malhargarh	2319-0406501	Primary
2	P.S.Boys Malhargarh	Malhargarh	2319-0402301	Primary
3	M.S.Boys Malhargarh	Malhargarh	2319-0402313	Middle
4	M.S.Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401812	Middle
5	P.S.Girls Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401802	Primary
6	M.S.Kanghati	Malhargarh	2319-0403506	Middle
7	M.S.Pipliya	Malhargarh	2319-0400803	Middle
8	M.S.Babulda	Bhanpura	2319-0102108	Middle
9	P.S.Girls Bhanpura	Bhanpura	2319-0105905	Primary
10	M.S.Girls Bhanpura	Bhanpura	2319-0105925	Middle
11	P.S.Antraliya	Bhanpura	2319-0100101	Primary
12	P.S.Katana	Bhanpura	2319-0103601	Primary
13	P.S.Boys Kayampur	SitaMaua	2319-0801801	Primary
14	M.S.Girls Suvasra	Sita Maua	2319-0815716	Middle
15	P.S.Boys Suvasra	SitaMaua	2319-0815707	Primary
16	P.S.Girls Basi	SitaMaua	2319-0813102	Primary
17	M.S.Girls Kayampur	SitaMaua	2319-0801809	Middle
18	M.S.Boys Suvasra	SitaMaua	2319-0815717	Middle
19	M.S.Guradiya Vijay	SitaMaua	2319-0804303	Middle
20	P.S.Guradiya Vijay	SitaMaua	2319-0814301	Primary
21	M.S.Rahimgarh	SitaMaua	2319-0812803	Middle
22	P.S.Rahimgarh	SitaMaua	2319-0812801	Primary
23	M.S.Sath Kheda	Garoth	2319-0203204	Middle
24	M.S.Bara Kheda	Garoth	2319-0200204	Middle
25	M.S.Barkhedaloya	Garoth	2319-0200205	Middle
26	P.S.Akiya	Garoth	2319-0218501	Primary
27	P.S.Barkheda Nayk	Garoth	2319-0212001	Primary
28	M.S.Borwani	Shayamgarh	2319-0213002	Middle
29	P.S.Kotdi Akha	Shayamgarh	2319-0207801	Primary
30	M.S.Bhutiya Khedi	Mandsaur	2319-0601902	Middle
31	M.S.Karju	Mandsaur	2319-0618206	Middle
32	P.S.Girls Karju	Mandsaur	2319-0618202	Primary
33	P.S.Girls Bhaugarh	Mandsaur	2319-0614303	Primary
34	M.S.Bhaugarh	Mandsaur	2319-0614306	Middle
35	P.S.Nai Abadi	Mandsaur	2319-0621727	Primary
36	M.S.Mandsaur	Mandsaur	2319-0622423	Middle
37	M.S.Nandvel	Mandsaur	2319-0614405	Middle
38	P.S.Ajnoti	Mandsaur	2319-0617401	Primary
39	P.S.Chambal Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621711	Primary
40	P.S.Janta Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621710	Primary

9. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	85.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	749	107	100.0	1390	106	100.0	2139	106	100.0
Middle	1423	203	100.0	1538	118	100.0	2961	148	100.0
Total	2172	155	100.0	2928	112	100.0	5100	127	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	709	101	94.6	1122	86	80.7	1831	91	85.6
Middle	935	133	65.7	1367	105	87.2	2302	115	77.7
Total	1644	117	75.6	2489	95	85.0	4133	103	81.0

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	410	58	54.9	675	51	48.5	1058	54	50.7
Middle	657	93	46.1	790	60	51.3	1447	72	48.8
Total	1067	76	49.1	1465	56	50.0	2532	63	49.6

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	528	75	70.4	967	74	69.5	1495	74	69.8
Middle	924	132	64.9	930	71	60.4	1854	92	62.6
Total	1452	103	66.8	1897	72	64.7	3349	83	65.6

10. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	19	95.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Middle	20	100.0	0	0	20	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Middle	19	95.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

11. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	50.0	10	50.0	20	100.0
Middle	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

12. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100.0
Middle	5	25.0	15	75.0	20	100.0
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100.0

13. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	55.0	9	45.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

14. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	4	20.0	16	80.0	20	100.0
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

15. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	0
SHG	37	92.5
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	3	7.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	60.0	8	40.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	11	55.	9	45.0	20	100.0
Total	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	3	7.5	0	0
ST	4	10.0	1	2.5
OBC	26	65.0	15	37.5
Minority	00	00	00	00
Any Others	4	10.0	1	2.5

16. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	24	60.0
Constructed and not in use	7	17.5
Under Constriction	0	0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	9	22.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Mandsuar

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Kotdi Akha	Shayamgarh	2319-0207801
2	P.S.Ajnoti	Mandsaur	2319-0617401
3	P.S.Janta Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621710
4	M.S.Karju	Mandsaur	2319-0618206
5	M.S.Girls Suvasra	Sitamau	2319-0815716

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Antraliya	Bhanpura	2319-0100101
2	P.S.Kotdi Akha	Shayamgarh	2319-0207801

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401802
2	P.S.Katana	Bhanpura	2319-0103601
3	P.S.Ajnoti	Mandsaur	2319-0617401
4	P.S.Chambal Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621711
5	P.S.Janta Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621710
6	M.S.Rahimgarh	Sitamau	2319-0812803
7	M.S.Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401812

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers


.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401802
2	P.S.Boys Suvasra	Sitamau	2319-0815707
3	P.S.Guradiya Vijay	Sitamau	2319-0814301
4	P.S.Kotdi Akha	Shayamgarh	2319-0207801
5	M.S.Karju	Mandsaur	2319-0618206
6	M.S.Guradiya Vijay	Sitamau	2319-0804303
7	M.S.Girls Suvasra	Sitamau	2319-0815716
8	M.S.Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401812
9	M.S.Babulda	Bhanpura	2319-0102108

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

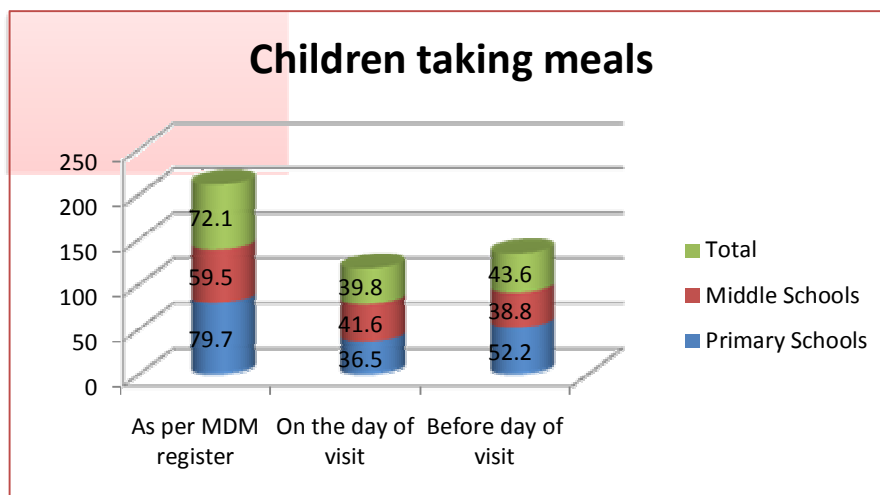
.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Bhanpura	Bhanpura	2319-0105905
2	P.S.Nai Abadi	Mandsaur	2319-0621727
3	P.S.Chambal Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621711
4	P.S.Janta Colony	Mandsaur	2319-0621710
5	M.S.Narayangarh	Malhargarh	2319-0401812
6	M.S.Kanghati	Malhargarh	2319-0403506
7	M.S.Rahimgarh	Sitamau	2319-0812803
8	M.S.Barkhedaloya	Garoth	2319-0200205
9	M.S.Mandsaur	Mandsaur	2319-0622423

MDM Report Ratlam

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>a. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #FF00FF; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px;">Cooking in process</p> </div>
<p>Hot cooked meals were found to be served regularly in 75 percent primary and 79 percent middle schools. In P.S.Bharti No.1 Dongre Nagar it was observed by MI team during investigation that cooked meals were brought for children from 10k kilometers away, due to which the food losses its freshness. On the day of MI visit in P.S.Ambapada of Sailana Block meals were not cooked for children. Similarly, in M.S. Saklawada of Sailana Block children were not been provided MDM continuously since last three days. On enquiry it was disclosed that the SHG president was out of school since last three days. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>As regard to quality of food children were found to be happy and satisfied in 69 percent primary and 46 percent middle schools, Quantity of food, was found to be sufficient in 62.5 percent primary and 46 percent middle schools. In M.S. Akyadeh of Piploda block children were not found to be happy with the quality and quantity of food being served to them. Children complained that they get semi-cooked or over-cooked chapattis and watery dal. The quality of MDM in schools located in remote tribal areas of Sailana and Banjana blocks was found to be very pathetic. If teachers complained against the implementing agency, the members drink and create nuisance in school. Most of the people here are alcoholic, that is why outsiders fear to come even for monitoring purposes in these areas. Children are provided either of the two (dal or Sabji) . (Table 1.2)</p>

b. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

Total number of 5475 children was found to be enrolled in 40 visited schools of Ratlam district. Average number of enrolment in Primary schools was 121, while at middle school level it was 147. At the same time the mean enrolment in school located in urban areas was found to be more than of rural areas. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

About 72 percent of the children enrolled have opted to have MDM in schools. As per the MDM register, 3952 children were availing MDM. The number of children opted for MDM in primary schools was 80 and at middle school was 59.5 percent. In urban areas about 51 percent and in rural areas 80 percent enrolled children gave their consent for availing MDM facility. In large number of visited schools MDM registers was not found to be maintained either by the school staff or by the implementing agency. (Table 1.4)

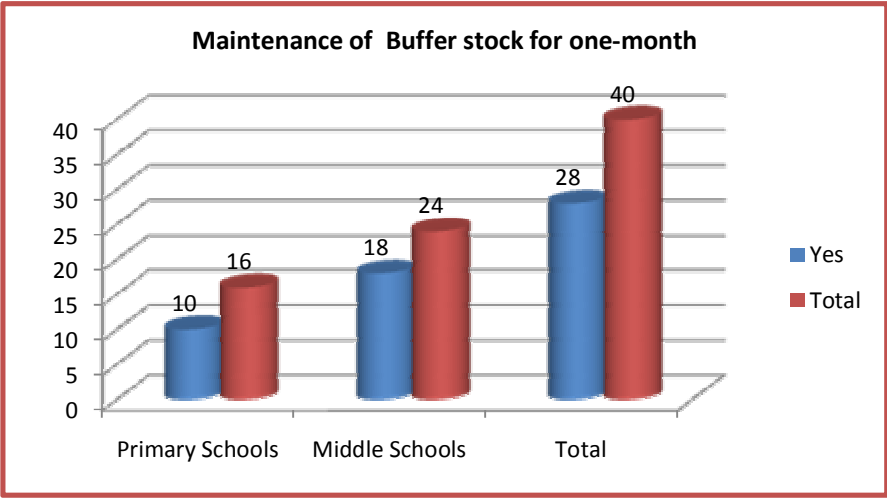
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 40 percent of the total enrolled strength. As per head count 2180 children availed MDM. In primary schools 36.5 percent and in middle schools 42 percent children availed MDM facility on the day of MI visit. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 44 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of four percent attendance. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased seven percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the decrease in number of children was observed by the MI team during investigation. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

<p>i. 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?</p>												
<p>Food grains are being received in all schools regularly in 82.5 percent visited schools. There was no convincing reason given by the HM/ implementing agency for remaining seven schools. In M.S. Bachoriya of Piploda block the implementing agency revealed that they have not received foodgrains since last 2-3 months. (Table 2.1) Annexure III (Table 1.2)</p>												
<p>ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p>												
<p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 72.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.</p>												
<p>iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>10</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>18</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>28</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month</p> </div>	Category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	10	16	Middle Schools	18	24	Total	28	40
Category	Yes	Total										
Primary Schools	10	16										
Middle Schools	18	24										
Total	28	40										
<p>The buffer stock of one-month's requirement was found to be maintained in 70 percent schools only. (Table 2.2)</p>												
<p>iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p>												
<p>In only 32.5 percent schools, the food grains was found to be delivered at school , whereas in remaining schools the implementing agency store food grains either at their homes or to some other place hired by them for cooking.</p>												

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

<p>a. Enabling conditions: -</p>
<p>i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?</p>
<p>District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 15 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time i.e. monthly. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.</p>

ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month

It has been revealed from Zila Panchayat, Ratlam that payments for the cost of food grains have yet not been made for the previous month i.e. for January- February 2012. The officials reported that they have received the bills in the month of February and it is in process.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?

In some schools /implementing agency (45 % schools) is receiving cooking cost in advance, while in majority of the cases i.e. in 55 percent of the schools, it is not so. (Table 3.1), Annexure III (Table 1.3)

ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?

Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 55 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?

In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.

iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was found to be paid through cheques in all visited schools.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Seating Pattern of Children while taking meals

The sitting arrangement in M.S. Gulbalod of Alot block was found to be based on social caste. In this school children of OBC community sit separately forming their own groups. In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls.

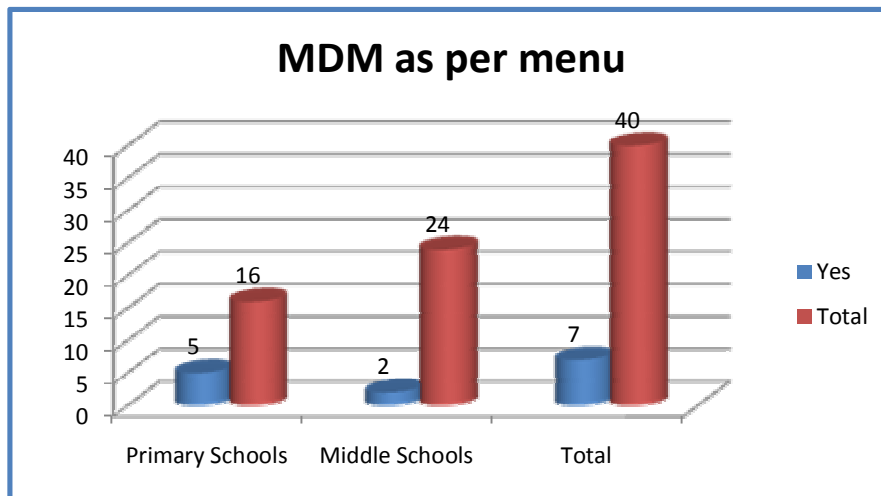
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

There was discrimination on the basis of gender, or caste or community observed by the MI team in cooking or serving or in seating arrangements in two primary and four middle schools.

In Girls M.S. Kalukheda and M.S. Gulbalod of Alot block the discrimination in terms of cooking meals was observed by the MI team, as all the members of SHG belonged to SC community but the cooks were from OBC community. On enquiry it was disclosed that parents do not permit their children to take meals if it is cooked by women of SC community. Children were also found to be sitting in groups.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu

In only 17.5 percent visited i.e. in 31 percent primary and 8 percent middle schools the daily menu included wheat, pulses and vegetables. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 75 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.

In Nutan M.S. No.2 Dongre Nagar of Ratlam block teachers complained that children are not provided meals as per menu. On Tuesdays children are supposed to be provided kheer and puri, which they do not get. Food is also served by children.

7. Community Mobilization

<p>i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p>
<p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
<p>ii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p>
<p>As regards the roaster for supervision of MDM, it was reported that in all 40 visited schools roaster for mothers are not maintained. This lack monitoring of MDM at community level. (Table 5.1)</p>
<p>iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring</p>
<p>In six schools out of 40 schools visited by MI team it was revealed by the SMC members that they have been provided training regarding MDMS and its monitoring. On a whole total number of 13 SMC members were benefited by the training. During the visit in Girls M.S.Kalukheda three day training of SHG presidents at block level, Piploda was taking place.</p>
<p>iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.</p>
<p>In 25 percent schools SMC members were of the view that meetings were held. They further claimed that monthly meetings are organized, but at the same time SMC members of 75 percent schools reported that no meetings are organized. On the basis of observation the issues related to MDM discussed in meetings are as follows: Quality of meal (17.5% schools), quality of food grains (10% schools), construction of kitchen sheds (12.5% schools) and quantity of MDM (12.5% schools).</p>
<p>v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members</p>
<p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found in maximum schools (35%) of both rural and urban areas. In 7.5 percent schools monitoring of MDM was reported to be done occasionally (whenever we visit school, we check MDM), weekly monitoring was reported by 20 SMC members, while monthly monitoring by 12.5 percent schools.</p>
<p>vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM</p>
<p>Nil.</p>
<p>vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies</p>
<p>As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases (40%) parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well.</p>

8. MIS

<p>i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p>
<p>As per GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 0327/22/09/SDM/2010) every school is required to maintain monitoring registers at school level for supervision and monitoring of MDMS It is revealed that in 22.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. The MDM inspection registers were found to be maintained in only seven out of nine schools.</p>
<p>ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p>
<p>Teachers/HM/Implementing Agency of 10 percent visited schools revealed that they have received some kind of training related to MDM by CACs.</p>

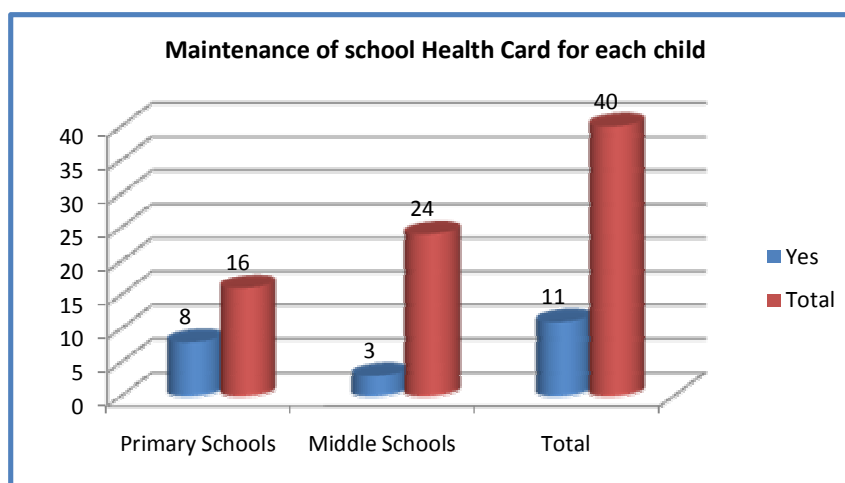
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
As per Zila Panchayat, Ratlam weekly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (20 % of the visited schools).
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMC/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
Saving Bank accounts are maintained by the implementing agency i.e. the SHGs in rural areas and SMC?Nagar Palika in urban areas. It is been observed that amount withdrawal by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC account.
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?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are not found to be shared with the community in only 10 percent visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?



Number of Schools where Health Cards were Maintained

Health cards were found to be maintained for children of 50 percent primary and 12.5 percent middle schools only. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

Health check ups are done once a year as reported by 45 percent respondents, 37.5 percent of them revealed half yearly check ups. In 7.5 percent schools teachers/HM were not aware about the frequency of health check ups, they it has not been in practice, since after their joining.

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)

Micro-nutrients such as iron and Folic acid, were distributed periodically in 21 schools, Vitamin A doses were supplied in 32.5 percent and de-worming tablets were reported to be distributed in 20 percent visited schools. .

iv. Who administers these medicines?

The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used

It was observed by MI team during investigation that iodized salts are being used for cooking MDM for children in all the visited schools.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

In a majority of the schools (47.5 %) children are encouraged to wash hands before and after food. In 45 percent schools teachers were irresponsible regarding this habit.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

- i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.



Members of SHG in uniform

The cooks and helpers are appointed as per Govt of India norms in 80 percent of the schools, in remaining schools, to be precise, in 20 schools, it is not so.

P.S. Khajurisolanki of Alot block the SHG members were different and meals were cooked from non-members.

- ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

Cooks are appointed predominantly by Panchayats by forming SHGs in rural areas and by nagar palika in urban areas.

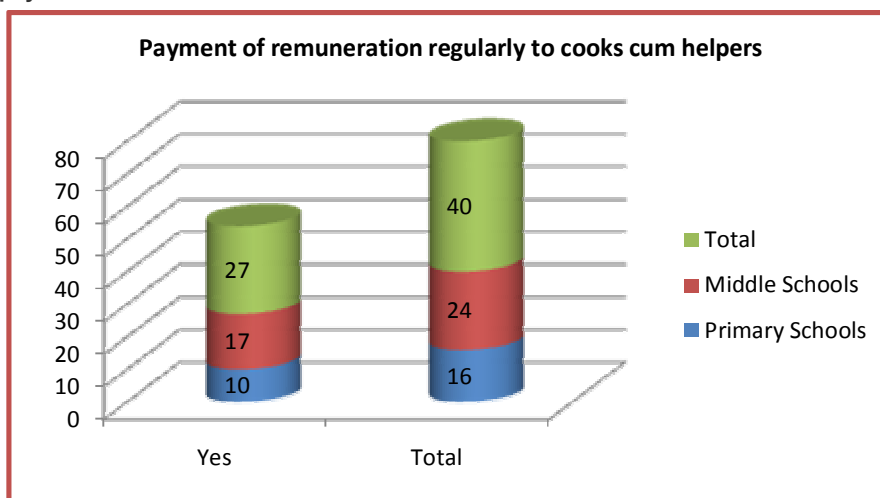
- iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen

Nil.

- iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved

In 87.5 percent schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs particularly in rural areas. While in other schools SMCs and Nagar Palika are the implementing agencies. (Table 7.1)

- v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

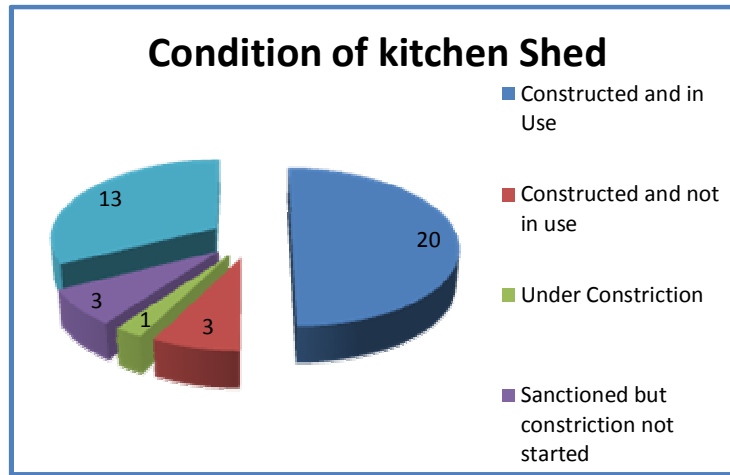
The remuneration paid to cooks is Rs1000/-. The mode of payment is through bank in 82.5% of the cases, and in 5 percent of the schools, it is through cash as they were paid beyond or below 1000 rupees. The remuneration is paid regularly in 67.5 percent of the schools, while it is not paid regularly in 32.5 percent of the schools. (Table 7.2) , Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others).

As regards the composition of cooks, in 46.5 percent schools cooks were from ST community, in 25 percent schools from OBC, 14 percent from SCs, and in 11 percent schools from general community. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability

Pucca Kitchen cum Stores was found to be available and in use in 50 percent of the visited schools. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In 32.5 percent schools kitchen sheds have yet not been sanctioned all these schools belonged to urban areas. In 7.5 percent schools the construction of kitchen sheds was found to be in process, while in another 7.5 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by implementing agency.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

At district level one task manager and one quality control monitor has been appointed by Zila Panchayt Ratlam for management and monitoring of MDMS

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

Nil.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As per CEO Zila Panchayat Ratlam in the current academic year i.e. 2011-12 two meetings has been held. The agenda of the meetings was : training to SHGs, monitoring of MDM rosters, etc.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per CEO Zila Panchayat Ratlam in the current academic year i.e. 2011-12 10 meetings has been held. The agenda of the meetings was : training to SHGs, monitoring of MDM rosters, distribution of MDM as per menu, construction of kitchen sheds, etc.

Ratlam_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Reyawt	Piploda	2320-0403405	Middle
2	M.S.Bachhodiya	Piploda	2320-0403702	Middle
3	M.S.Akiyadeh	Piploda	2320-0402102	Middle
4	M.S.Sujapur	Piploda	2320-0402402	Middle
5	P.S.No. 2 Piploda	Piploda	2320-0405701	Primary
6	M.S.Boys Piploda	Piploda	2320-0405712	Middle
7	M.S.Girls Kalukheda	Piploda	2320-0401505	Middle
8	P.S.Ratlam	Ratlam	2320-0506702	Primary
9	P.S.Delampur	Ratlam	2320-0504101	Primary
10	M.S.Girls Hathi khana	Ratlam	2320-0533201	Middle
11	M.S No.2 .Ratlam	Ratlam	2320-0533203	Middle
12	M.S.Girls Rengnod	Jaora	2320-0304307	Middle
13	M.S.Girls Dhodhr	Jaora	2320-0300300	Middle
14	M.S.Girls Jaora	Jaora	2320-0308769	Middle
15	M.S.Asawti	Jaora	2320-0302003	Middle
16	M.S.Gulbalo	Alot	2320-0105202	Middle
17	P.S.Khajuri Solanki	Alot	2320-0106801	Primary
18	M.S.Boys Alot	Alot	2320-0106717	Middle
19	M.S.Girls Alot	Alot	2320-0106716	Middle
20	P.S.Fatehpur	Alot	2320-0117001	Primary
21	M.S.Bhilo ki Khedi	Sailana	2320-0623403	Middle
22	M.S.Boys Bedda	Sailana	2320-0612204	Middle
23	P.S.Ambapada	Sailana	2320-0626501	Primary
24	M.S.Ambapada	Sailana	2320-0626502	Middle
25	P.S.Kali Devi	Sailana	2320-0616501	Primary
26	M.S.Kangsi	Sailana	2320-0617103	Middle
27	M.S.Sailana	Sailana	2320-0604513	Middle
28	P.S.Bhilo ki Khedi	Sailana	2320-0623401	Primary
29	M.S.Sakravd	Sailana	2320-0605604	Middle
30	P.S.Junawas	Sailana	2320-0604506	Primary
31	P.S.hewda Dama Kala	Bajna	2320-0205601	Primary
32	P.S.Keshrpuri	Bajna	2320-0212701	Primary
33	P.S.Jambukhandn	Bajna	2320-0211801	Primary
34	P.S.Rajpura Mataji	Bajna	2320-0203202	Primary
35	M.S.Kundanpur	Bajna	2320-0207108	Middle
36	M.S.Girls Bajana	Bajna	2320-0210409	Middle
37	P.S.Binti	Bajna	2320-0202501	Primary
38	M.S.Binti	Bajna	2320-0202502	Middle
39	P.S.Kelkachh	Bajna	2320-0201701	Primary
40	P.S.Lugtipada	Bajna	2320-0201901	Primary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	75.0	4	25.0	16	100.0
Middle Schools	19	79.2	5	20.8	24	100.0
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	244	81	100.0	1701	130	100.0	1945	121	100.0
Middle	1286	183	100.0	2244	132	100.0	3530	147	100.0
Total	1530	153	100.0	3945	131	100.0	5475	136	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	141	47	57.7	1410	108	82.8	1551	96	79.7
Middle	638	91	49.6	1763	103	78.5	2401	100	59.5
Total	779	77	50.9	3173	105	80.4	3952	98	72.1

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	87	29	35.6	623	47	36.6	710	44	36.5
Middle	485	57	37.7	985	57	43.8	1470	61	41.6
Total	572	53	37.3	1608	53	40.7	2180	54	39.8

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	105	35	43.0	912	70	53.6	1017	63	52.2
Middle	366	52	28.4	1005	59	44.7	1371	57	38.8
Total	471	47	30.7	1917	63	48.5	2388	59	43.6

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	75.0	4	25.0	16	100.0
Middle	21	87.5	3	12.5	24	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	62.5	6	37.5	16	100.0
Middle	18	75.0	6	25.0	24	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	6	37.5	10	62.5	16	100.0
Middle	12	50.0	12	50.0	24	100.0
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	31.3	11	68.8	16	100.0
Middle	2	8.3	22	91.7	24	100.0
Total	7	17.5	33	82.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	16	100.0	16	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	24	100.0	24	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	50.0	8	50.0	16	100.0
Middle Schools	3	12.5	21	87.5	24	100.0
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	3	7.5
SHG	35	87.5
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	62.5	6	37.5	16	100.0
Middle Schools	17	70.8	7	29.2	24	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	4	10.0	0	0
ST	7	17.5	0	0
OBC	6	15.0	1	2.5
Minority	0	0	0	0
Any Others	6	15.0	1	2.5

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	20	50.0
Constructed and not in use	3	7.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	3	7.5
Not Sanctioned	13	32.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Ratlam**Table 1.1**
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Ratlam	Ratlam	2320-0506702	Primary
2	P.S.Ambapada	Sailana	2320-0626501	Primary
3	P.S.Keshrpuri	Bajna	2320-0212701	Primary
4	P.S.Jambukhandn	Bajna	2320-0211801	Primary
5	M.S.Binti	Bajna	2320-0202502	Middle
6	M.S.Sakravd	Sailana	2320-0605604	Middle
7	M.S No.2 .Ratlam	Ratlam	2320-0533203	Middle
8	M.S.Akiyadeh	Piploda	2320-0402102	Middle
9	M.S.Sujapur	Piploda	2320-0402402	Middle

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Kali Devi	Sailana	2320-0616501	Primary
2	P.S.Kelkchh	Bajna	2320-0201701	Primary
3	P.S.Lugtipada	Bajna	2320-0201901	Primary
4	P.S.Delampur	Ratlam	2320-0504101	Primary
5	M.S.Bachhodiya	Piploda	2320-0403702	Middle
6	M.S.Sakravd	Sailana	2320-0605604	Middle
7	M.S.Asawti	Jaora	2320-0302003	Middle

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.No. 2 Piploda	Piploda	2320-0405701	Primary
2	P.S.Fatehpur	Alot	2320-0117001	Pirmary
3	P.S.Kali Devi	Sailana	2320-0616501	Primary
4	P.S.Bhila ki Khedi	Sailana	2320-0623401	Primary
5	P.S.Junawas	Sailana	2320-0604506	Primary
6	P.S.Lugtipada	Bajna	2320-0201901	Primary
7	M.S.Sakravd	Sailana	2320-0605604	Middle
8	M.S.Boys Piploda	Piploda	2320-0405712	Middle
9	M.S.Girls Hathi khana	Ratlam	2320-0533201	Middle
10	M.S.Girls Jaora	Jaora	2320-0308769	Middle
11	M.S.Bachhodiya	Piploda	2320-0403702	Middle
12	M.S.Sujapur	Piploda	2320-0402402	Middle

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Rajpura Mataji	Bajna	2320-0203202	Primary
2	P.S.Kali Devi	Sailana	2320-0616501	Primary
3	M.S.Bachhodiya	Piploda	2320-0403702	Middle
4	M.S.Girls Hathi khana	Ratlam	2320-0533201	Middle
5	M.S.Sakravd	Sailana	2320-0605604	Middle

Table 1.5
Kitchen shed not Sanctioned

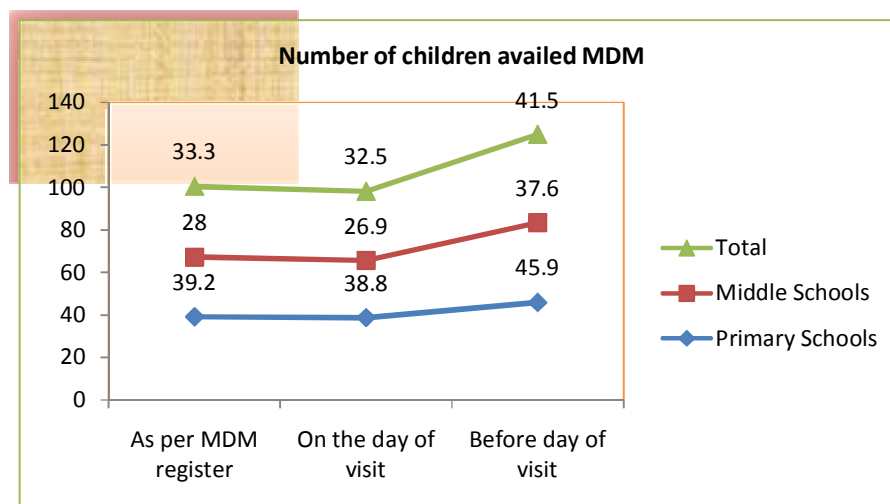
.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Ratlam	Ratlam	2320-0506702	Primary
2	P.S.Ambapada	Sailana	2320-0626501	Primary
3	P.S.Junawas	Sailana	2320-0604506	Primary
4	P.S.Rajpura Mataji	Bajna	2320-0203202	Primary
5	P.S.Kelkchh	Bajna	2320-0201701	Primary
6	P.S.Lugtipada	Bajna	2320-0201901	Primary
7	P.S.Delampur	Ratlam	2320-0504101	Primary
8	M.S.Boys Piploda	Piploda	2320-0405712	Middle
9	M.S.Binti	Bajna	2320-0202502	Middle
10	M.S.Ambapada	Sailana	2320-0626502	Middle
11	M.S.Sailana	Sailana	2320-0604513	Middle
12	M.S.Girls Rengnod	Jaora	2320-0304307	Middle
13	M.S.Gulbalo	Alot	2320-0105202	Middle

MDM_Bhind

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

1. Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
<p>The Mid Day Meal has been distributed to the student with the help of Panchyat Department as per the scheme of "Ruchikar Bhojan" of government of Madhya Pradesh. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in the district. However, in 6 out of 40 visited schools the MDMS was found to be temporarily closed due to political involvement of Political leaders and corruption practices. On enquiry by the MI team the implementing agencies revealed that they have to distribute a sum amount of 500 rupees to every block/district level officials. The further complained that after distribution very less amount is left with them to implement the MDMS for all children on all working days. That is why they skip the preparation of meals for continuously for 2-3 months. In P.S. Doniyapura of Mehgaon block the SMC members revealed that since last three months MDM facility is not being provided to children by the SHG. In M.S. Jaharapura of Gohad block parents and community disclosed that in last one month only two-three times MDM has been provided to children. (List of six schools) (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
Nil.
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or PTA as an implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
It was found during the survey that students were happy for the quality in 57 percent primary and 68 percent middle schools. As far as quantity of meals served in MDM is concerned in 62 percent visited primary schools and 74 percent middle schools quantity was sufficient. (Table 1.2)

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5271. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 131 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was found significantly more than from rural areas. Similarly the mean enrolment in Primary schools was less than Middle schools. It clearly reflects the importance of providing MDM facility at school level. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

The percent of children availing MDM facility as per the MDM register was found to be less than expected. On an average total number of 33 percent of the children availed MDM. Although in urban areas (40.5%) students were availing MDM facility comparatively more than rural areas (28.5%). (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of visit it was found that 40.5 percent of urban students availed MDM facility whereas in rural areas it was only 27.3 percent. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The percent of students availing the facility of MDM one day prior to the visit of MI was also found to be more as on the day of visit. 41.5 percent of students availed the facility of MDM. In urban areas 54 percent children whereas in case of rural areas it was 33 percent. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

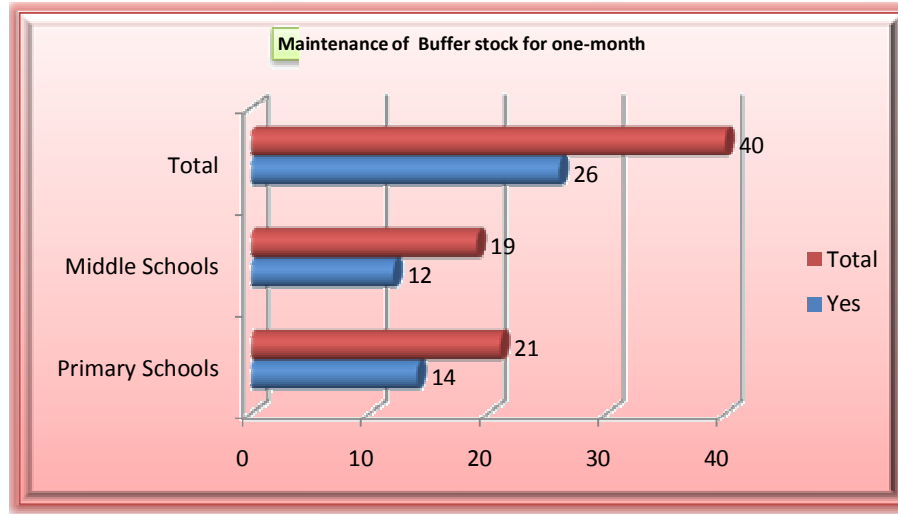
i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

Food grains were received in most of the schools on time. In case of 79 percent middle schools food grains was received timely whereas in primary schools only 67 percent of them received food grains on time. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

The quality of food supplied was as per the marked weight. In all the schools it was found that distribution was taking place as per the MDM norms.

iii. **iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

Was found to be maintained in 65 percent visited schools of Bhind district. (Table 2.2)

iv. **Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

The delivery of food grains was also given at schools. Almost all of the schools (80 % of the total) received food grains at the schools.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. **Enabling conditions: -**

i. **Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?**

After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat release 3 monthly Release Orders are issued to the SHGs / SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / SMCs. As soon as FCI submits the bills, Zila Panchayat pays FCI within 20 days of submission of bills.

ii. **Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month**

As per CEO, Zila Panchayat they have paid FCIO for the previous month i.e for the month of January 2012.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. **Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?**

Irregularity in receiving cooking cost was observed in 35 percent visited schools of Bhind district. In Boys P.S. Lahar the women of implementing agency complained that they have not received cooking cost since last four months. (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)

iii. **If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**

Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 35 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 4-6 months. The reason behind the delay was non release of funds from Zila Panchayat Bhind in time.

iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?

In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.

iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

All the visited schools the cooking cost are being paid through bank channel. In few of the cases (two out of 40 schools) it was paid by cash.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

i. **Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.**

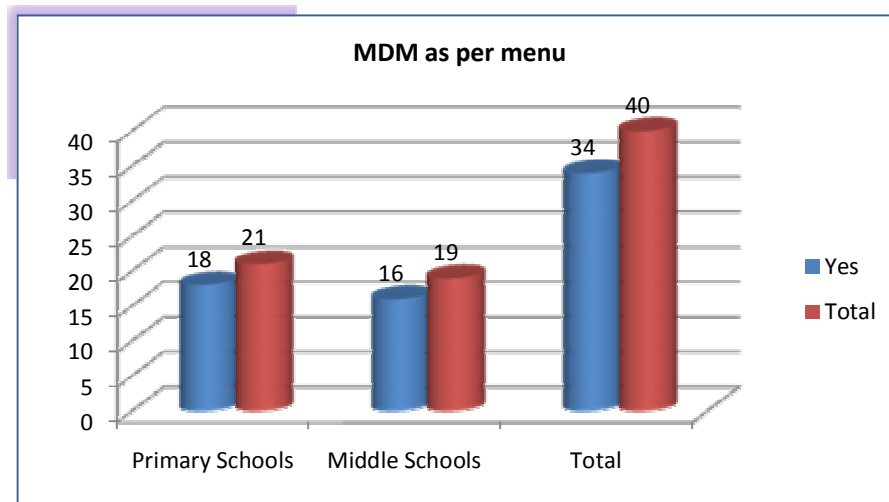
The sitting arrangement was not uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in queues. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.

ii. **Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

The caste discrimination was found in only one middle school (M.S. Senthali of Mehgaon block). It was observed that children of upper caste community do not prefer to sit with children of SC community.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu

The menu was displayed in 84 percent of middle schools and 86 percent of primary schools. The daily menu of rice, wheat, dal and vegetables was being served in 81 percent of primary and 74 percent middle schools. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

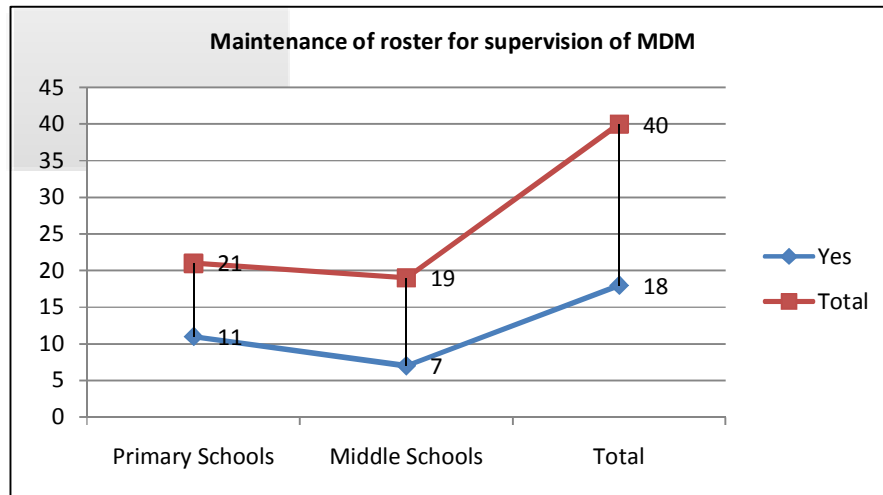
Serving different types of food was found more common by the MI. 82.5 percent of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 17.5 percent of schools same type of food was served.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Prepared

Roaster maintenance is an important activity for monitoring MDM scheme at community level. It was found during the survey that only in 45 percent of schools rosters of mothers were maintained and a majority of schools had no such arrangements. The toll free number 155343 was found to be written in only 32.5 percent visited schools of the district. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

NIL.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

28 percent primary and 31.5 percent middle schools disclosed that some meetings have been conducted in last one year. Monthly meetings were found to be conducted in only 37.5 percent visited schools. The issues discussed in the meetings were mainly related to regularity of MDM, as this was the major concern in the district. Second important issue discussed in the meetings was the quality and quantity of MDM served to children.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members

The monitoring of MDM is an important activity for its smooth functioning. It was found in the field survey that in majority of schools i.e. 40 percent there is no monitoring. In the remaining 40 percent of school it is not certain and only in 5-6 schools it was done weekly and quarterly.

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM
Nil.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
Nil.

8. MIS

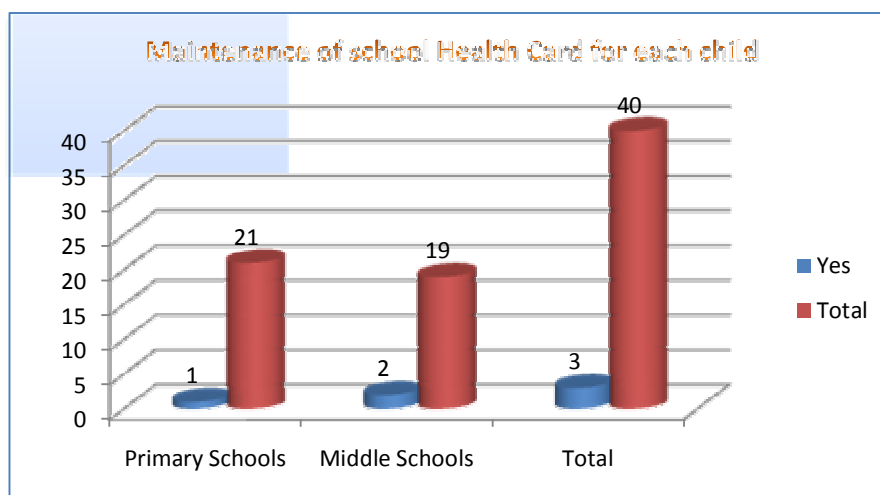
i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
The MDM registers were found to be maintained in 76 percent visited primary and 79 percent middle schools by the teachers. The district officials has made it mandatory for teachers of all schools to maintain MDM registers and for this purpose they have been provided registers from Zila Panchayat. These registers should included daily attendance of children and number of children availing MDM.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
Nil
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
The information is imparted from school to district and onwards in two ways: in written from teacher to CAC from CAC to BRCC from BRCC to DPC and from DPC to Ministry/RSK, Bhopal. The other way is from implementing agency to Zanpad Panchayat from Zanpad Panchayat to Zila Panchayat from Zila Panchayat to Ministry/RSK, Bhopal.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
As per Zila Panchayat Bhind the information from School to Block and onwards is furnished in the interval of 15 days.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
At the implementing agency level 72.5 percent schools maintained all the financial records (bank passbook, food grains stock register, cash book and cooking material stock registers). At the same time in some of the visited schools the SHGs were not found to be maintaining all the required records.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
It is been observed that amount withdrawal by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC/implementing agency account.
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?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community in 17.5 percent of the visited schools. However, the community did not expressed objection about the transaction. Because this community was not any other but the SHG members apart from those who were engaged in cooking.

10.School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?



Number of Schools where Health Cards were Maintained

The awareness regarding school health cards was found only in one primary school and two middle schools. It was found that in middle schools awareness of students regarding the maintenance of health cards was greater than their primary counterparts. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

Health check ups in the school were mostly restricted to yearly check ups only. Only in one school it was done monthly and half yearly in five schools. The remaining 55 percent of the school official had no idea about health check up camps in their schools.

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)

Micro nutrients and de-worming medicines are prescribed under the MDM norms to deliver in the schools through teachers. In the field it was found that only in 57 percent of primary schools and 63 percent of middle schools these tablets were being given

iv. Who administers these medicines?

Apart from health department officials no agency is involved in the administration of medicines.

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used

It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

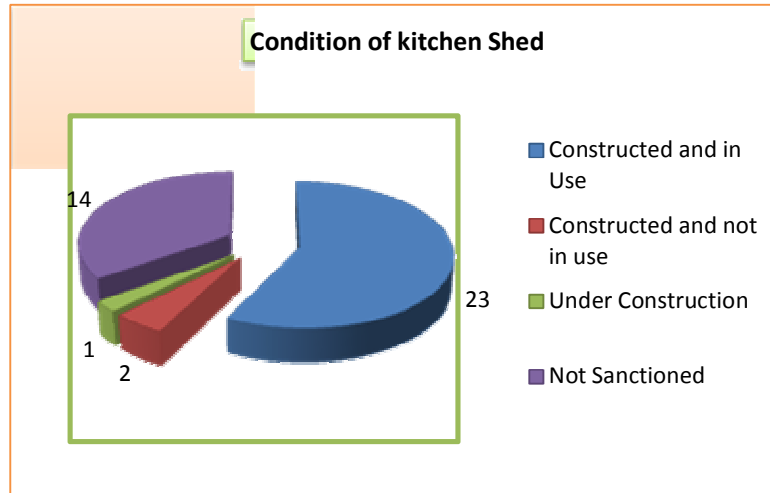
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in about 75 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

<p>i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.</p>												
<p>The percent of schools where cooks and helpers engaged in MDM activity as per the GOI norms were 86 percent in primary and 89.5 percent in middle schools. In other schools it was found that local arrangements were made to engage cooks and helpers.</p>												
<p>ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.</p>												
<p>At block level the CEO Zanpad Panchayat is responsible to form self help groups of women of weaker sections who can implement the programme. Similarly at village level sarpanch is responsible to engage Cooks cum helpers along with the formation of SHGs. As per DPC, Behind the implementation agencies of the programme at the primary level are local bodies/ authorities such as Village Panchayats, PTA/SMC in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas.</p>												
<p>iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p>												
<p>Nil.</p>												
<p>iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved</p>												
<p>MDM activity is mostly done by SHGs. 75 percent of the schools had SHGs for MDM activities. In few schools it was implemented through Panchayat/NagarPalika and through cook cum helper appointed by the department. In remaining schools SMC members were running the MDMS in schools. (Table 7.1)</p>												
<p>v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School Type</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>18</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>33</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	School Type	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	18	21	Middle Schools	15	19	Total	33	40
School Type	Yes	Total										
Primary Schools	18	21										
Middle Schools	15	19										
Total	33	40										
<p>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</p>												
<p>One thousand rupees is being paid to the cook and helpers engaged in MDM activity. The mode of payment in 85 percent of schools is cheque and cash was found to be given in one of the visited schools. At the same time in five schools SHG members reported that they have not been paid remuneration since after their joining. (Table 7.2) ,Annexure III (Table 1.4)</p>												
<p>vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.</p>												
<p>The cooks and helpers involved in MDM activity were mainly from OBC community (45 % schools), SCs (30 % schools), Minority (15 % schools) ST (7.5 %) and from general community in two visited schools. (Table 7.3)</p>												

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability

In 57.5 percent of school food was being served in the constructed place which was in use by the implementing agency. At the same time it was revealed during investigation that yet in 35 percent schools kitchen sheds were not sanctioned for construction. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In about 35 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open place, in classroom and at the home of one of the member of SHG.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

For the management and monitoring of MDMS at district level following staff is engaged:

S.No	Name of Members/Staff	Designation	Level (District/Block)	Nature of Work
1	Ramesh Chand Bhadoria	Incharge MDMS	District	All work
2	Smt. Pushpa Sharma	Assistant Grade-2	District	All typing work
3	Smt. Seema Singh	Quality Monitor	District	Field Visit
4	Satendra Singh	Data Entry Operator	District	Computer Work

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

Nil.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As per Zila Panchayat in current year (2011-12) total number of 10 meetings has been organized with regard to MDMS at district level. The issues discussed in the meetings is as flows : 1. Roster of Mothers, 2. Payment to Cooks and 3. Distribution of meals as per menu
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per Zila Panchayat in current year (2011-12) total number of 4 meetings has been organized with regard to MDMS at state level. The issues discussed in the meetings is as flows : 1. Roster of Mothers, 2. Payment to Cooks and 3. Distribution of meals as per menu

Bhind_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Boys Mehanda	Roun	2303-0200602	Primary
2	P.S.Girls Mehanda	Roun	2303-0200603	Primary
3	P.S.Urdu Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500103	Primary
4	P.S.Girls Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0504303	Primary
5	P.S.Boys Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0544301	Primary
6	P.S.Girls Sendhri	Mehgaon	2303-0321702	Primary
7	P.S.Boys Imlaha	Roun	2303-0203401	Primary
8	P.S.Boys Roun	Roun	2303-0200206	Primary
9	P.S.Khitoila	Roun	2303-0203301	Primary
10	P.S.Boys Pratappura	Ater	2303-0617402	Primary
11	P.S.Girls Mohanpura	Mehgaon	2303-0312603	Primary
12	P.S.Boys Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500101	Primary
13	P.S.Doniyapura	Mehgaon	2303-0320801	Primary
14	P.S.Tekari ka Pura	Mehgaon	2303-0320201	Primary
15	P.S.Girls Ajar	Lahar	2303-0502223	Primary
16	P.S.Boys Jamuhan	Lahar	2303-0509001	Primary
17	P.S.Chambal Collony	Gohad	2303-0721121	Primary
18	P.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711601	Primary
19	P.S.Boys Johari Kotwali	Ater	2303-0618201	Primary
20	P.S.Girls Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500104	Primary
21	P.S. Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500102	Primary
22	M.S.Mohanpura	Mehgaon	2303-0312604	Middle
23	M.S.Boys Mehnda	Roun	2303-0200604	Middle
24	M.S.Girls Mehnda	Roun	2303-0200605	Middle
25	M.S.Imlaha	Roun	2303-0203403	Middle
26	M.S.Boys Roun	Roun	2303-0200209	Middle
27	M.S.Senthari	Mehgaon	2303-0321705	Middle
28	M.S.Ajanar	Lahar	2303-0502203	Middle
29	M.S.Jamuha	Lahar	2303-0509004	Middle
30	M.S.Girls Gormi	Mehgaon	2303-0312403	Middle
31	M.S.Boys Gormi	Mehgaon	2303-0312404	Middle
32	M.S.Duniyapura	Mehgaon	2303-0320802	Middle
33	M.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711602	Middle
34	M.S.Gohada	Gohad	2303-0721136	Middle
35	M.S.Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0504304	Middle
36	M.S.Johari Kotwal	Ater	2303-0618203	Middle
37	M.S.Khitoli	Roun	2303-0203302	Middle
38	M.S. Pratappura	Ater	2303-0617403	Middle
39	M.S.Buniyadi	Bhind	2303-0422301	Middle
40	M.S.Khatoli	Roun	2303-0203301	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	81.0	4	19.0	21	100.0
Middle Schools	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	819	117	100.0	1677	119	100.0	2496	118	100.0
Middle	1274	212	100.0	1501	115	100.0	2775	146	100.0
Total	2093	161	100.0	3178	117	100.0	5271	131	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	421	60	68.0	558	39	33.2	979	46	39.2
Middle	427	71	33.5	350	26	23.5	777	40	28.0
Total	848	65	40.5	908	33	28.5	1756	43	33.3

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	421	60	68.0	548	39	32.6	969	46	38.8
Middle	427	71	33.5	320	24	21.3	747	39	26.9
Total	848	65	40.5	868	32	27.3	1716	42	32.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	604	86	73.7	543	38	32.3	1147	54	45.9
Middle	534	89	41.9	510	39	33.9	1044	54	37.6
Total	1138	87	54.3	1053	39	33.1	2191	54	41.5

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100.0
Middle	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100.0
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100.0
Middle	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0
Middle	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100.0
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100.0
Middle	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	52.4	10	47.6	21	100.0
Middle Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100.0
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	4.8	20	95.2	21	100.0
Middle Schools	2	10.5	17	89.5	19	100.0
Total	3	7.5	37	92.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	9	22.5
SHG	30	75.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100.0
Middle Schools	15	79.0	4	21.0	19	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	12	30.0	5	12.5
ST	3	7.5	3	7.5
OBC	18	45.0	13	32.5
Minority	6	15.0	3	7.5
Any Others	2	5.0	3	7.5

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	23	57.5
Constructed and not in use	2	5.0
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	14	35.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM- Bhind

Annexure III

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0504303
2	P.S.Doniyapura	Mehgaon	2303-0320801
3	P.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711601
4	P.S.Boys Johari Kotwali	Ater	2303-0618201
5	M.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711602
6	M.S.Johari Kotwal	Ater	2303-0618203

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Urdu Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500103
2	P.S.Girls Sendhri	Mehgaon	2303-0321702
3	P.S.Girls Mohanpura	Mehgaon	2303-0312603
4	P.S.Doniyapura	Mehgaon	2303-0320801
5	P.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711601
6	P.S.Girls Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500104
7	M.S.Senthari	Mehgaon	2303-0321705
8	M.S.Girls Gormi	Mehgaon	2303-0312403
9	M.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711602
10	M.S.Johari Kotwal	Ater	2303-0618203
11	M.S.Buniyadi	Bhind	2303-0422301

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Mehanda	Roun	2303-0200603
2	P.S.Urdu Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500103
3	P.S.Boys Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0544301
4	P.S.Girls Sendhri	Mehgaon	2303-0321702
5	P.S.Boys Pratappura	Ater	2303-0617402
6	P.S.Doniyapura	Mehgaon	2303-0320801
7	P.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711601
8	P.S.Girls Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500104
9	P.S. Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500102
10	M.S.Mohanpura	Mehgaon	2303-0312604
11	M.S.Boys Mehnda	Roun	2303-0200604
12	M.S.Girls Mehnda	Roun	2303-0200605
13	M.S.Girls Gormi	Mehgaon	2303-0312403
14	M.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711602

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0504303
2	P.S.Boys Lapwaha	Lahar	2303-0544301
3	P.S.Boys Imlaha	Roun	2303-0203401
4	P.S.Girls Mohanpura	Mehgaon	2303-0312603
5	M.S.Mohanpura	Mehgaon	2303-0312604
6	M.S.Boys Mehnda	Roun	2303-0200604
7	M.S.Girls Mehnda	Roun	2303-0200605

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711601
2	P.S.Boys Johari Kotwali	Ater	2303-0618201
3	P.S.Girls Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500104
4	P.S. Lahar	Lahar	2303-0500102
5	M.S.Imlaha	Roun	2303-0203403
6	M.S.Senthari	Mehgaon	2303-0321705
7	M.S.Jaharkapur	Gohad	2303-0711602
8	M.S. Pratappura	Ater	2303-0617403
9	M.S.Girls Gormi	Mehgaon	2303-0312403
10	M.S.Duniyapura	Mehgaon	2303-0320802
11	M.S.Gohada	Gohad	2303-0721136
12	M.S.Johari Kotwal	Ater	2303-0618203
13	M.S.Khitoli	Roun	2303-0203302
14	M.S.Buniyadi	Bhind	2303-0422301

MDM Report Datia

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

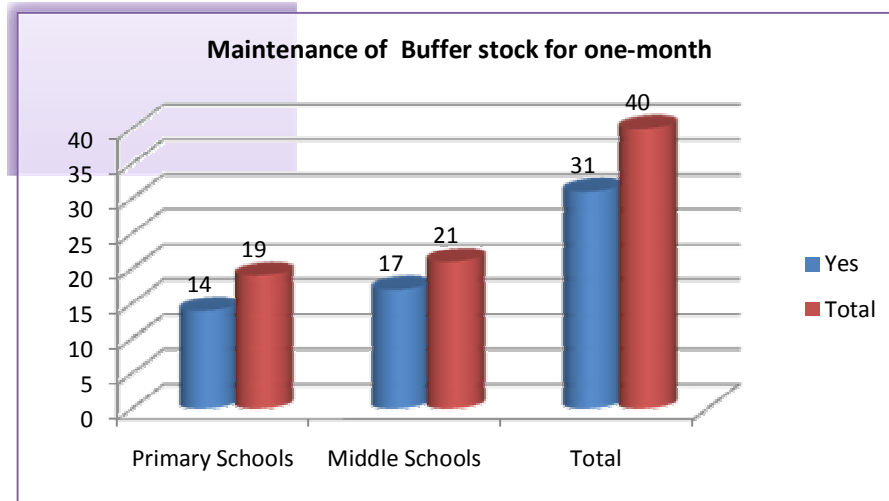
1. Regularity in Serving MDM																
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.																
It was very pleasing to note that in 100 percent visited schools of Datia district hot cooked meals under MDMS was found to be served regularly to children of primary as well as middle schools, without any interruption. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)																
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.																
Nil.																
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM																
Nil.																
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.																
Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students (92.5 % schools) talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. Similarly sufficient quantity of food was found to be served in 89.5 percent primary and 81 percent middle schools. In M.S. Girls Datia of Datia block children complained that they are served less quantity of food. Only single vegetable i.e. of potato is being served to them. Similarly in P.S. Chopra of Datia block both the quality as well as quantity of meals was found to be of very pathetic condition. Most of the children do not take meals due to poor quality. (Table 1.2)																
2. Trend																
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Number of children availed MDM</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Middle Schools</th> <th>Primary Schools</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As per MDM register</td> <td>60</td> <td>60.2</td> <td>59.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On the day of visit</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>49.2</td> <td>54.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Before day of visit</td> <td>58</td> <td>57.4</td> <td>58.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Category	Total	Middle Schools	Primary Schools	As per MDM register	60	60.2	59.8	On the day of visit	51.5	49.2	54.5	Before day of visit	58	57.4	58.8
Category	Total	Middle Schools	Primary Schools													
As per MDM register	60	60.2	59.8													
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%; background-color: #003366; color: white; border-radius: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">MDM Availed by Children (in %)</p> </div>																
i. Number of children enrolled in schools																
In the 40 visited schools of Datia district visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5610. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 140 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was significantly more than from rural areas in both primary as well as middle schools. (Table 1.3)																

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 55 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 64 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 51.5 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is not much difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban areas for both the period. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural laborers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. But the difference of 16 percent in attendance in just one day can be ignored. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 58 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 7 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 8 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase in attendance was of six percent. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. 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?
During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Datia district. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in all visited schools of the district.

iii. **Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that only 77.5 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)

iv. **Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

It has been observed that in maximum visited primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In some schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. **Enabling conditions: -**

i. **Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?**

The CEO Zila Panchayat, Datia disclosed the fact that they make the payments within 15 days of submissions of bills by the FCI.

ii. **Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month**

The CEO Zila Panchayat, Datia confirmed that they have paid the cost of food grains to FCI for previous month i.e for the month of February 2012.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. **Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?**

Regular cooking costs have been delivered to implementing agencies of 90 percent visited schools. 10 percent schools complained delay in receipt of cooking cost. SHG of P.S. Uprai of Datia block complained that they do not receive cooking cost regularly. It takes nearly three months to get the amount into their accounts.

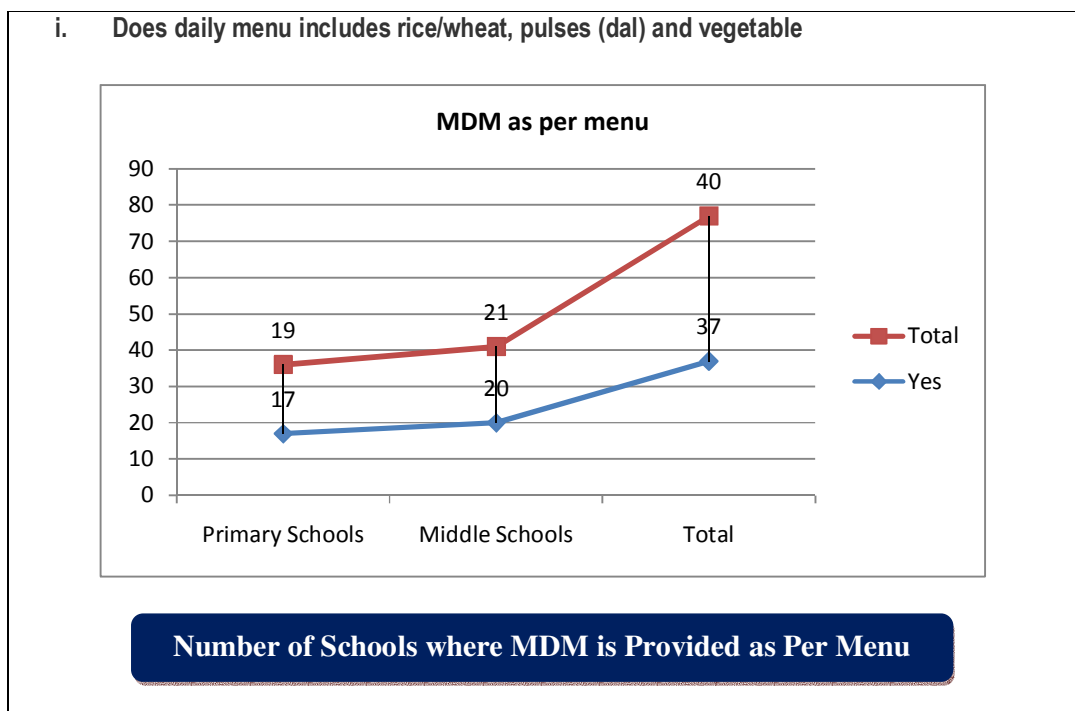
(Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)

ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Datia district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. The sitting arrangement of children in Girls M.S. No.1 Hathikhana of Datia block was found to be very good due to teachers active involvement. Before taking meals girls draw rangoli on the ground and then sit for lunch.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
In two visited middle schools cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM where the village had mix population. In these schools children of upper social strata were found to be sitting in separate row. Children of these communities either go home during recess or bring tiffin along with them. .

6. Menu



As observed by MI team that in 68 percent visited primary and 62 percent middle schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis were served as disclosed by teachers, students and SMC members. The central government menu was followed in some of the schools. Students were served green vegetables very rarely in rural areas. (**Table 4.1**)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

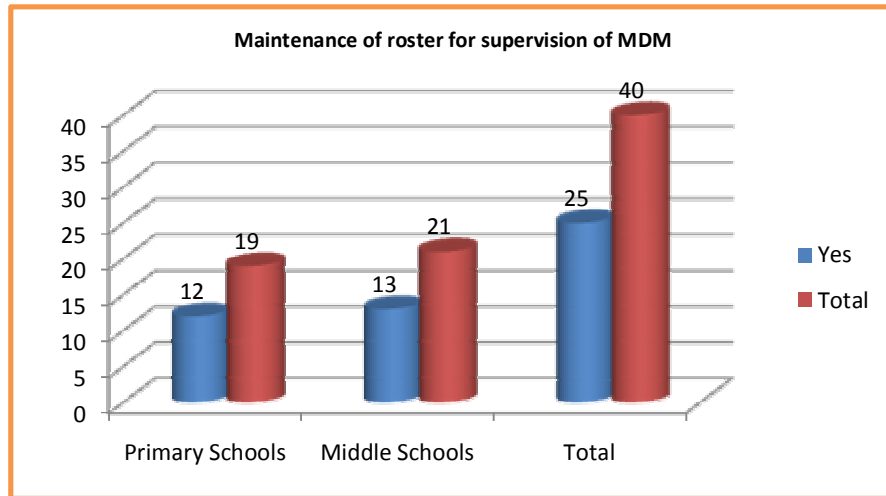
Different variety of food was found to be served in 70 percent visited schools. It is clear that same variety of food was found to be served by those schools located in urban areas, as they get very expensive vegetables, which according to them exceeds the level which government has decided. Children in many schools were found to be served potato vegetable thrice a week, as it can be stored for many days and is comparatively cheaper. Only on Tuesdays children are served kheer and puri, which is liked by most of the children.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less particularly among illiterate parents. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Prepared

There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in only 62.5 percent of the visited schools of Datia district this provision was observed to be followed. Even though the teacher prepares the rosters but very few mothers are eager to come to school to monitor the quality of meals being served to children. Even the toll free number was not found to be written on the walls of 50 percent visited schools. (**Table 5.1**)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

NIL.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues in 45 percent visited schools neither the issues related to MDM was found to be discussed in the meetings. It would not be wrong to say that only SMC president or vice-president is called upon by the headmaster to sign on the meeting registers just to show the officials, otherwise practically in meetings were found to be taken.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be irregular in maximum schools (37.5%) of both rural and urban areas of the district as SMC members had never visited the school. Some of the SMC members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools. In 20 percent schools SMC members were not involved in monitoring of meals under MDMS.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM
Empirical observations and available data reveals the fact that in some of the visited schools located in rural or urban areas community contributed utensils for MDM (in 2 schools), water tank for storing water for cooking (in 2 schools) and tat-patti for children to sit (in 2 schools).
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
Empirical observations and available data reveal the fact that in only 30 percent of the visited schools the participation of SMC/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was notified. Their participation was observed in terms of donating some items as discussed above or in monitoring of MDM scheme.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 65 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 88 percent of the visited schools. It has been made mandatory by the District Collector to maintain MDM register which should include number of children availing MDM and the daily attendance of children. These registers have been in fact provided to all schools from Zila Panchayat.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
It was ascertained by the concerned officials that there is no MIS system under MDM unit.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book, cash books, MDM registers were found to be available with maximum visited schools. But as far as the updation and maintenance of these records is concerned only 21 out of 40 schools were found to be doing it. No other records were found physically with the implementing agency.

ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMC/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
Separate saving bank accounts of SHG are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
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?
In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the SMC members, the community members of 80 percent schools revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that “the teachers/implementing agencies do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure”.

10.School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Maintenance of school Health Card</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>5</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>3</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Number of Schools where Health Cards were Prepared </div>	Category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	5	19	Middle Schools	3	21	Total	8	40
Category	Yes	Total										
Primary Schools	5	19										
Middle Schools	3	21										
Total	8	40										
Out of visited 19 primary and 21 middle schools of the district in five primary and three middle schools only the health cards of children were found to be maintained. (Table 6.1)												
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?												
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows different types of answers regarding frequency of health check-up. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually (35 % schools). It was also reported by large number of schools (7.5 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. At the same time teachers of 52.5 percent schools declared that they are unaware about the frequency of health check up of students.												

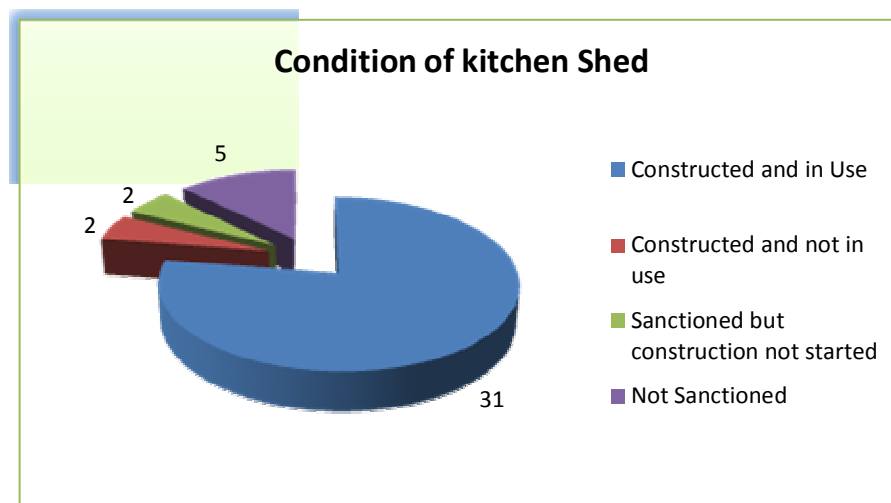
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
On a whole in 42 percent visited primary and 14 percent middle schools children were provided micronutrients by the health department. In these children of 27.5 percent were provided iron doses, children of 2.5 percent schools i.e only one school was distributed tablets of Vitamin A and children of three visited schools were provided de-worming tablets by the health department. The schools in which these doses were provided but that too was not as per enrolled strength. Many students informed that they have not received the tablets. Teachers complained that they doses were very few in number, all children could not get it.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in 57.5 percent of the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers. The rules of safety and hygiene during taking meals was followed by children of 67 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (97.5 %).
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
Nil.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In maximum schools (97.5 %) SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. While in one of the visited school MDM scheme was even found to be managed by cook engaged by SMC members. (Table 7.1)
v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis through Cheque, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash. In 97.5 percent schools the implementing agencies revealed that they regular receive the remunerations without any delay. (Table 7.2), Annexure III (Table 1.4)
vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. In maximum number of visited schools women of OBC (60%) community, followed by women of SC (25 %) and Minority in (25 %) and ST in 10 percent visited schools of the district. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability

The long term viability and success of this program must be linked to the provision of basic infrastructure required for efficient implementation of the program such that there is minimum distraction to the teachers as well as the students due to the program. Hence of all the school surveyed, in more than 70 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals was found to be in use by the implementing agency for cooking meals fro children. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

It was found that only 5 schools could not possess the required facilities to run the scheme in a satisfactory manner due to non-availability of kitchen sheds.

13.Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

For the management and monitoring of MDMS at district level following staff is engaged:

S.No	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (district/Block)	Work Allotted
1	Ashok Deshwal	Chairman- District Collector	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
2	R.P.Singh Jadon	Member Secretary- CEO, Zila Panchayat	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
3	S.P.Jain	Member- Chief Municipal Officer	Block	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
4	P.D.Gupta	Member-SDM, Datia	Block	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
5	H.V.L. Punjabi	Member- SDM Sewra	Block	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
6	Anil Vyas	Member- SDM Bhandar	Block	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
7	Saleem Khan	Member- Tribal Welfare Department, Datia	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
8	K.G.Shukla	Member-DEO	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
9	Ashok Jaroliya	Member-DPC	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
10	R.S.Gupta	Member- CMO	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
11	S.P.Tiwari	Member-Food Department	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
12	D.S.Jadon	Member- WCD	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
13	Shri Tiwari	Member- Nagrik Apurti Nigam	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
14	Smt. Shashi Purohit	Member- Nutrition Department	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
15	Raghwantra Singh Parihar	Member- School Education Specialist	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
16	S.K.Pathak	Member- Child Health Specialist	District	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS
17	Mukut Singh Yadav	Member-Nagar Panchayat	Block	Monitoring and Supervision of MDMS

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

Listed Above.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

S.No	Details of Committee Members			
	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Smt. Seema Dandwata	Task Manager	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
2	Smt Sapna Jain	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
3	Smt. Rashmi Pandey	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
Under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat 3 monitoring meetings have been organized in year 2011-12 in which three major types of issues were discussed: Arrangement for food grains distribution, Discussion on distribution of cooking costs and procedures for the involvement of community members.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
At state Level total number of two steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been held in the current financial year (2011-12).

Datia _ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Uprai	Datia	2305-0117003	Middle
2	P.S.Girls Sitapur	Datia	2305-0105302	Primary
3	M.S.Dhirpur	Seondha	2305-0217902	Middle
4	P.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0119201	Primary
5	M.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0119205	Middle
6	M.S.Sitapur	Datia	2305-0105303	Middle
7	P.S.Dang Karer	Datia	2305-0137501	Primary
8	M.S.Dang Karer	Datia	2305-0137502	Middle
9	M.S.Saliya Pamar	Datia	2305-0137102	Middle
10	M.S.Bhander	Bhander	2305-0314003	Middle
11	M.S. Datia	Datia	2305-0111202	Middle
12	P.S.Boys Uprai	Datia	2305-0117001	Primary
13	M.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0119803	Middle
14	P.S.Boys Bichhodna	Bhander	2305-0302701	Primary
15	M.S.Indergarh	Datia	2305-0233301	Middle
16	P.S.Chak Veina	Seondha	2305-0216501	Primary
17	M.S.Bagpura	Bhander	2305-0301902	Middle
18	M.S.Hasapura	Bhander	2305-0300802	Middle
19	M.S.Raruajeevan	Seondha	2305-0209803	Middle
20	M.S.Girls Hathi Khana	Datia	2305-0110802	Middle
21	P.S.Salaiya Pamar	Datia	2305-0137101	Primary
22	P.S.Girs Jigna	Datia	2305-0136302	Primary
23	M.S.Girls Indergarh	Datia	2305-0204503	Middle
24	M.S.Bhander	Bhander	2305-0300114	Middle
25	M.S.Jigna	Datia	2305-0136303	Middle
26	P.S.Datia Gird	Datia	2305-0111201	Primary
27	P.S.Girls Raja Bag	Seondha	2305-0204504	Primary
28	P.S.RamNagar	Datia	2305-0119801	Primary
29	P.S.Salaiya Pamar	Datia	2305-0137103	Primary
30	M.S.Bichhodna	Bhander	2305-0302705	Middle
31	M.S.Jhadiya	Datia	2305-0135002	Middle
32	P.S.Girls Uprai	Datia	2305-0117002	Primary
33	P.S.Boys Jigna	Datia	2305-0136301	Primary
34	P.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0119806	Primary
35	P.S.Raruagivan	Seondha	2305-0209801	Primary
36	M.S. kalipura	Datia	2305-0117802	Middle
37	P.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0124806	Primary
38	P.S.Boys Sitapur	Datia	2305-0105301	Primary
39	M.S.Chopra	Datia	2305-0106902	Middle
40	P.S.Chopra	Datia	2305-0106901	Primary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	100.0	0	0	19	100.0
Middle Schools	21	100.0	0	0	21	100.0
Total	40	100.0	0	0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1018	169	100.0	1371	105	100.0	2389	125	100.0
Middle	1509	188	100.0	1712	131	100.0	3221	153	100.0
Total	2527	180	100.0	3083	118	100.0	5610	140	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	569	94	55.8	862	66	62.8	1431	75	59.8
Middle	827	103	54.8	1113	85	65.0	1940	92	60.2
Total	1396	99	55.2	1975	75	64.0	3371	84	60.0

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	569	94	55.8	735	56	53.6	1304	69	54.5
Middle	827	103	54.8	760	58	44.3	1587	75	49.2
Total	1396	99	55.2	1495	57	48.4	2891	72	51.5

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	601	100	59.0	806	62	61.0	1407	74	58.8
Middle	910	113	60.3	940	72	54.9	1850	88	57.4
Total	1511	107	59.7	1746	67	56.6	3257	81	58.0

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100.0
Middle	18	5.7	3	14.3	21	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100.0
Middle	17	81.0	4	19.0	21	100.0
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100.0
Middle	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100.0
Middle	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100.0
Middle Schools	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	26.3	14	73.7	19	100.0
Middle Schools	3	14.3	18	85.7	21	100.0
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	1	2.5
SHG	39	97.5
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	100.0	0	0	19	100.0
Middle Schools	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	10	25.0	3	7.5
ST	4	10.0	6	15.0
OBC	24	60.0	23	57.5
Minority	1	25.0	2	5.0
Any Others	1	2.5	1	2.5

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	31	77.5
Constructed and not in use	2	5.0
Under Constriction	0	0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM – Datia

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	Nil.		

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Boys Uprai	Datia	2305-0117001
2	M.S.Dhirpur	Seondha	2305-0217902
3	M.S.Sitapur	Datia	2305-0105303
4	M.S. Datia	Datia	2305-0111202

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Boys Uprai	Datia	2305-0117001
2	P.S.Chak Veina	Seondha	2305-0216501
3	P.S.Girs Jigna	Datia	2305-0136302
4	M.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0119803

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Indergarh	Datia	2305-0233301

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Datia Gird	Datia	2305-0111201
2	P.S.RamNagar	Datia	2305-0119801
3	P.S.Chopra	Datia	2305-0106901
4	M.S.Datia	Datia	2305-0119803
5	M.S.Jigna	Datia	2305-0136303

MDM Report Tikamgarh

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

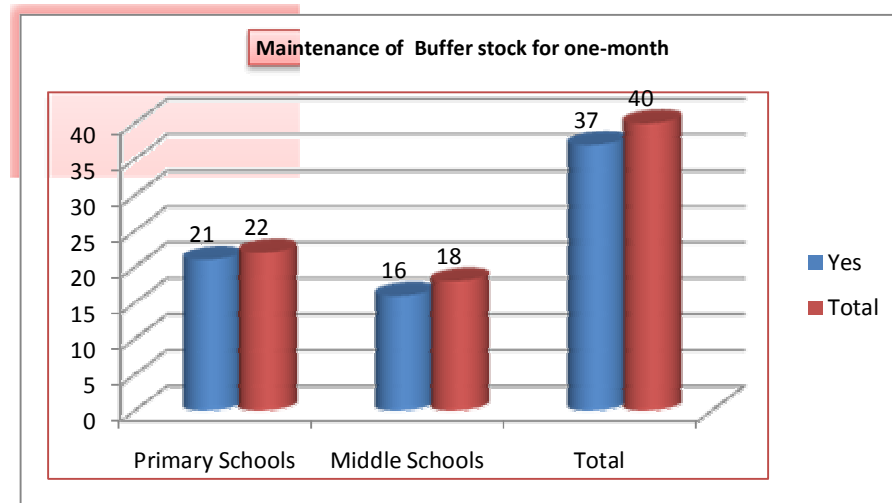
1. Regularity in Serving MDM																
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.																
In two primary and three middle schools MDM was not found to be cooked regularly for children. Frequent irregularities were observed as far as availability of hot cooked meals is concerned. In P.S. and M.S. Purnol of Jatara block MI team found and was also complained by community that since last few days MDM has not been cooked by the SHG members. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)																
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.																
Nil.																
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM																
As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or any other implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.																
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.																
Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students (80 % schools) talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. P.S. Raniganj of Jatara block the quality of MDM was found to be very pathetic, as children were served semi-cooked food by the implementing agency. Children of P.S. Veersagar Prithvipur complained about less quantity of food being served to them. The quality of meals in M.S. Simrakhurd of Palera block was found to be very pitiable as daily children were served potato vegetable which contained only water and no spices. (Table 1.2)																
2. Trend																
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Number of children availed MDM</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>As per MDM register</th> <th>On the day of visit</th> <th>Before day of visit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>149.6</td> <td>148.2</td> <td>151.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>48.2</td> <td>48.4</td> <td>52.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>51.1</td> <td>48.1</td> <td>50.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Category	As per MDM register	On the day of visit	Before day of visit	Total	149.6	148.2	151.9	Middle Schools	48.2	48.4	52.9	Primary Schools	51.1	48.1	50.9
Category	As per MDM register	On the day of visit	Before day of visit													
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<div style="border: 1px solid gray; border-radius: 15px; background-color: #FF00FF; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> MDM Availed by Children (in %) </div>																

i. Number of children enrolled in schools
In the 40 schools of the district visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 7634. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 190 children. The mean enrolment in schools of rural areas (195) was found more than from urban areas (181). Similarly the mean enrolment in middle schools (214) was more than primary schools (171). (Table 1.3)
ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 50 percent of the total enrolled children in the visited schools of the district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 48 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 50 percent of the total enrolled children which is more as compared to urban areas. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 48.5 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was same as in rural areas. In Girls M.S. Bhelsi of Baldevgarh block MI team observed that due to poor quality of food 50 percent girls did not took MDM on the visit day. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 52 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 4 percent attendance in a day. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM was 50.4, whereas in urban areas 55 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM on the previous day. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. 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?
The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in 95 percent schools visited in the district. The delay was reported due to lack of transportation facilities in remote rural areas. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?
It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum number of visited schools (92.5%)

iii. **Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (92.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)

iv. **Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

It has been observed that in more than 95 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. **Enabling conditions**

i. **Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?**

The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the food grains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.

ii. **Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month**

It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month (month of January 2012)

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. **Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?**

The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 38 (95%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed in the visited schools of the district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)

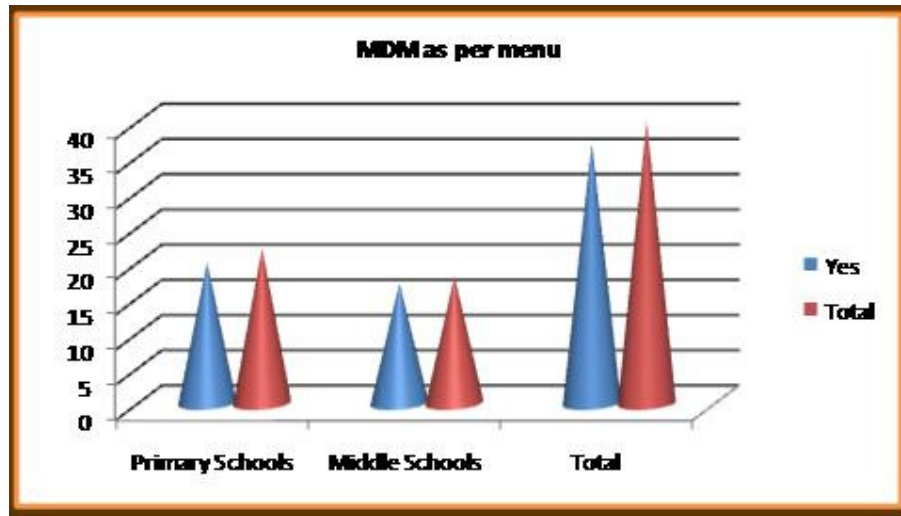
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
A major hindrance for the implementation of the programme was reported to be the delay in releasing funds. "This often makes to buy the required stuff on credit; but sometimes the grocers refuse to give the materials without ready payment," said a member of the implementing agency. In fact, this has been one of the major reasons for the irregularity of the programme in some schools. "Carrying it out on credit was taken for granted; but how can such a system sustain?" is a big challenge for implementing agency.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools of Tikamgarh district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls. It has played a major role in reducing the gap of social distances among children. Many evidences suggest the scope of MDM in identifying and narrowing down the gap.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
The findings of a survey in selected schools of the district exposed the patterns of exclusion and caste discrimination that afflict the government's mid-day meal scheme. Survey findings with reference to dalit community-level access to MDM indicate that caste-based exclusion and discrimination of one form or another do in fact had affected MDMS across schools. Looking first at the aggregate data, in which all forms of caste-based exclusion and discrimination are considered together, in one of the visited middle school respondents reported that there is a problem of caste discrimination in the cooking of MDMS in their village, as if women of SC family cooks the meals children of so called upper caste community avoid eating it. Nevertheless, in maximum schools MI team did not come across gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving MDM.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Status of meals cooked as per menu

As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (92.5%) only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In some of the schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

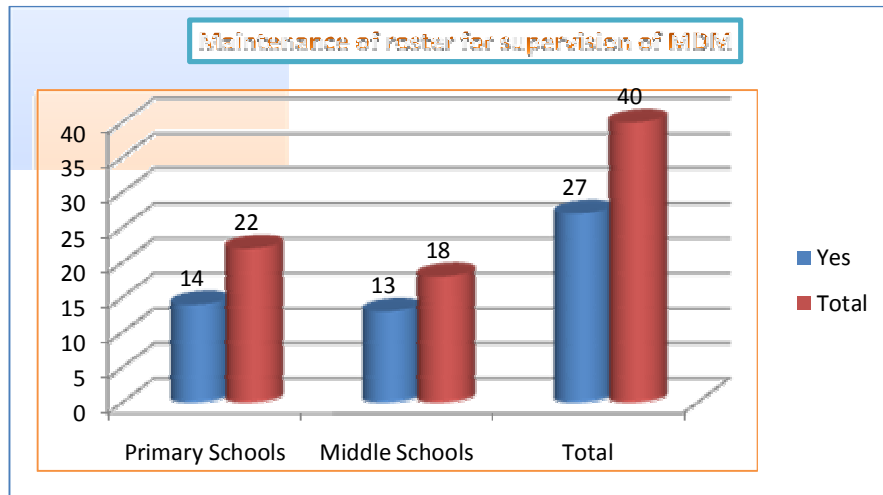
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in about 65 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The level of participation, a feature in the rural areas, was found to be very low. No conscious effort of bringing larger communities together to improve the implementation of the programme was found. This apart, some local level political intricacies seemed to have played a role in restricting the level of participation. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was not the case in some other areas. As to why this variation took place, there were contradictory explanations: some groups said that the elected members belonging to a different political group did not take any interest in taking part in the process, while another group alleged that they were not made part of it.

ii. **Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS**



Status of Mother Rosters being prepared for monitoring MDMS

Due to continuous follow up taken by Zila Panchayat CEO the schools have prepared rosters for mothers in 47.5 percent visited schools, but hardly any mother come to taste the meals cooked under MDMS. (Table 5.1)

iii. **Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring**

NIL.

iv. **Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.**

There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in only 37.5 percent visited schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.

v. **Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members**

The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be irregular in 25 percent schools of both rural and urban areas While in 20 percent schools no monitoring was reported. Nevertheless, the need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

vi. **Contribution made by the community for MDM**

It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.

vii. **Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies**

Nil.

8. MIS

i. **Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained**

It is revealed that in 27 out of 40 visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained by schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that teachers maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.

ii. **Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?**

Nil
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC, the CACs takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in only 72.5 percent visited schools.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMC/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks or directly from the district.
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?
It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community in 10 out of 40 visited schools. But no instances of community rejection or objection were observed by the MI team.

10. School Health Programme

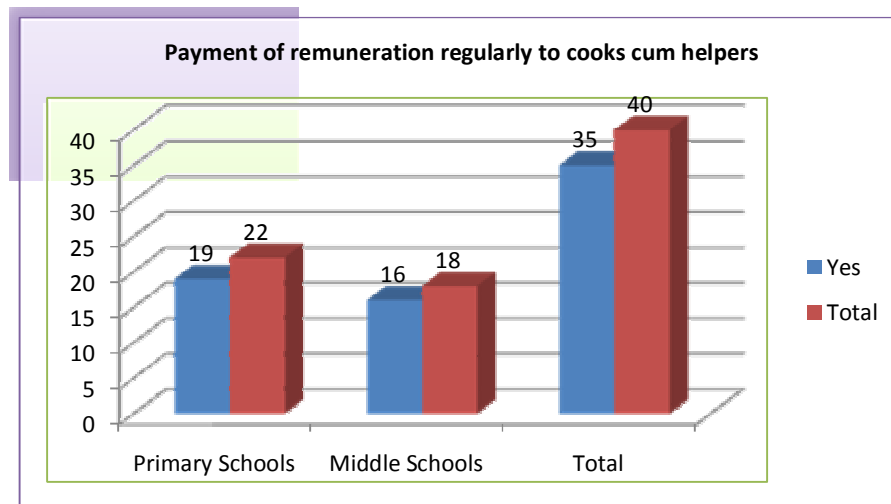
i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Nil.
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 80 percent visited schools it was reported that teachers have no information about the frequency of health check-up of students. It was also reported by large number of schools (15 %) that health check ups were being done at annually.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Adding a health component in MDM scheme deworming, regular check-ups, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of all schools. The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. However in only three primary and two middle schools micronutrients in the form of IFA tablets were found to be provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complainant that they do not received any doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
In maximum visited schools (70%) the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was found to be weak. In about 30 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (97.5%).
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palika and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
Nil.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. Payment of the conversion cost and wages for cooking was made directly to the groups through Cheque. In 90 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools, while in 7.5 percent school cooks were engaged by department were engaged as implementing agency and in one of the visited school nagar palika was engaged for cooking and serving MDM to children. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 97.5 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government.

During field visits in P.S.Ramnagar of Niwari block the cooks/helpers complained that they have not received remuneration since last eight months. Similarly in Girls M.S. Bhelsi of Baldevgarh block the members of SHG reported that they have not received remuneration since last five months. In M.S. Simrakhurd of Palera block the cooks of Vandana SHG revealed that they have been provided only 500 rupees monthly.

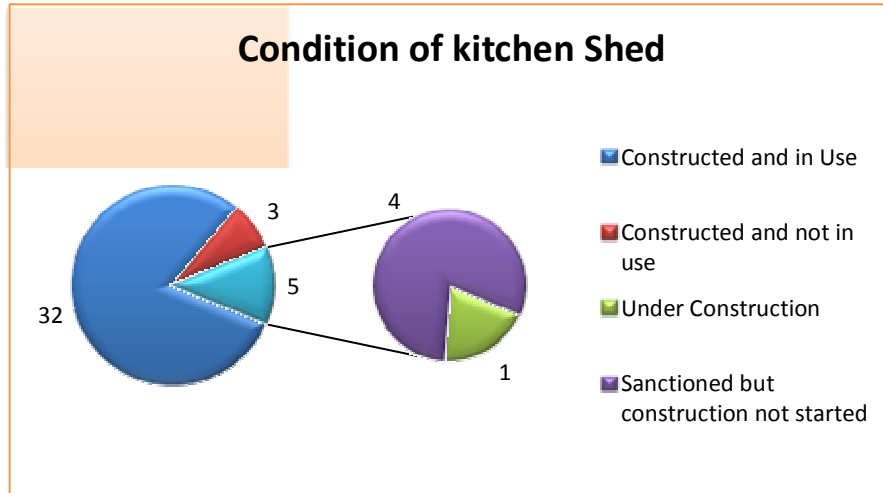
(Table 7.2) ,Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. **Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.**

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. But on the contrary in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community (47.5% schools) followed by SC (15%) and SC were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed

In 80 percent of the schools visited by MI team, kitchen sheds for preparing and serving a hot meal. In nearly 10 percent of the visited schools the MI team found that the construction of kitchen sheds was sanctioned but construction was not yet started.

In P.S. Mathurapura of Niwari block inspite of having kitchen shed it was not being used by SHG as there was no chimney or way for smoke emission. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In another four schools schools where kitchen sheds were not constructed the MDM was found to be cooked in very unsafe and unhygienic place. During rainy seasons the problem becomes severe. Due to non-availability of kitchen shed in Girls M.S. Bhelsi of Baldevgarh block the SHG members were found to be cooking food in a hut.



Level of access to kitchen facility

13.Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

For the management and monitoring of MDMS at district level following staff is engaged:



Investigator Interacting with District Collector (Chairman)

S.No	Details of Committee Members		
	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	District Collector	District	President/Chairman
2	CEO, Zila Panchayat	District	Member Secretary
3	All MPs and MLAs		Member
4	Zila Panchayat President	District	Member
5	SDM of all Blocks	District	Member
6	All officials of Tribal Welfare Department	District	Member
7	DEO	District	Member
8	DPC, SSA	District	Member
9	DPM, DPIP	District	Member
10	CMO	District	Member
11	Officer of Food Department	District	Member
12	Women and Child Department Officer	District	Member
13	District level officials of Nagrik apurti nigam	District	Member
14	District level officials of FCI	District	Member
15	District level officials of Urban Administration	District	Member
16	District level officials of Cooperative Department	District	Member
17	Co-operative Bank, General Manager	District	Member

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

Nil.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

S.No	Details of Committee Members			
	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Smt. Ganjan Sen	Task Manager	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
2	Smt Richa Dwivedi	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
In the first week of month under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat 11 monitoring meeting has been organized in year 2011-12 in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Nil.

Tikamgarh_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Boys Simra khas	Prithvipur	2308-0505601	Primary
2	M.S. Sakera Khurd	Prithvipur	2308-0502102	Middle
3	P.S.Ramnagar	Niwari	2308-0311801	Primary
4	P.S. Raniganj	Jatara	2308-0211201	Primary
5	M.S.Karguwa	Prithvipur	2308-0514707	Middle
6	M.S.Boys Orchha	Niwari	2308-0312403	Middle
7	P.S.Lakharon	Jatara	2308-2110301	Primary
8	P.S.Veersagar	Prithvipur	2308-0506901	Primary
9	M.S.Girls Jorara Mora	Prithvipur	2308-0509204	Middle
10	M.S.Bamhaori	Jatara	2308-0210604	Middle
11	P.S.Girls Niwari	Niwari	2308-0315602	Primary
12	P.S.Ramgarh	Niwari	2308-0310703	Primary
13	M.S.Lakhron	Jatara	2308-0211302	Middle
14	M.S.Girls Orchha	Niwari	2308-0312404	Middle
15	P.S.Mathurapur	Niwari	2308-0305201	Primary
16	P.S.Pratapura	Jatara	2308-0211401	Primary
17	P.S.Rotiyana	Prithvipur	2308-0509303	Primary
18	P.S.Kulwa	Niwari	2308-0312101	Primary
19	M.S.Beala	Palera	2308-0412202	Middle
20	P.S.Nakta	Niwari	2308-0311803	Primary
21	M.S.Girls Bhelsi	Beldeogarh	2308-0104404	Middle
22	M.S.Virora Pahad	Prithvipur	2308-0509402	Middle
23	P.S.Virora Pahad	Prithvipur	2308-0509401	Primary
24	M.S.Ramnagar	Niwari	2308-0311802	Middle
25	P.S.Girls Palera	Palera	2308-0413606	Primary
26	M.S.Kukdeswar	Tikamgarh	2308-0621603	Middle
27	P.S.Boys Orecha	Niwadi	2308-0312401	Primary
28	P.S.Bijravan	Jatara	2308-0206201	Primary
29	M.S.Veersagar	Niwari	2308-0506902	Middle
30	P.S.Punavl	Jatara	2308-0210501	Primary
31	M.S.Simra Khurd	Palera	2308-0406703	Middle
32	M.S.Raniganj	Jatara	2308-0211202	Middle
33	P.S.Pathar	Jatara	2308-0211501	Primary
34	P.S.Sakera Khurd	Prithvipur	2308-0502101	Primary
35	P.S.Ganjmohala	Palera	2308-0413901	Primary
36	M.S.Punavl	Jatara	2308-0210502	Middle
37	M.S.Ganjmohala	Palera	2308-0413902	Middle
38	M.S.Karguwa	Prithvipur	2308-0514706	Middle
39	M.S.Boys Prithvipur	Prithvipur	2308-0514703	Middle
40	P.S.Amarpur	Tikamgarh	2308-0613601	Primary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100.0
Middle Schools	15	83.3	3	16.7	18	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1249	156	100.0	2532	180	100.0	3781	171	100.0
Middle	1291	215	100.0	2562	213	100.0	3853	214	100.0
Total	2540	181	100.0	5094	195	100.0	7634	190	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	522	65	41.7	1412	100	55.7	1934	87	51.1
Middle	698	116	54.0	1160	96	45.2	1858	103	48.2
Total	1220	87	48.0	2572	98	50.4	3792	94	49.6

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	522	65	41.7	1297	92	51.2	1819	82	48.1
Middle	706	117	54.6	1160	96	45.2	1866	103	48.4
Total	1228	87	48.3	2457	94	48.2	3685	92	48.2

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	632	79	50.6	1295	92	51.1	1927	87	50.9
Middle	767	127	59.4	1273	106	49.6	2040	113	52.9
Total	1399	99	55.0	2568	98	50.4	3967	99	51.9

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0
Middle	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0
Middle	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0
Middle	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100.0
Middle	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	63.6	8	36.4	22	100.0
Middle Schools	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	22	100.0	22	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	18	100.0	18	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	3	7.5
SHG	36	90.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	86.4	3	13.6	22	100.0
Middle Schools	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	6	15.0	5	12.5
ST	1	2.5	5	12.5
OBC	19	47.5	18	45.0
Minority	0	0	1	2.5
Any Others	1	2.5	2	5.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	32	80.0
Constructed and not in use	3	7.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	4	10.0
Not Sanctioned	0	0
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Tikamgarh**Annexure III**

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Rotiyana	Prithvipur	2308-0509303
2	P.S.Punavl	Jatara	2308-0210501
3	M.S.Lakhron	Jatara	2308-0211302
4	M.S.Girls Bhelsi	Beldeogarh	2308-0104404
5	M.S.Punavl	Jatara	2308-0210502

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Niwari	Niwari	2308-0315602
2	M.S.Simra Khurd	Palera	2308-0406703

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Ramnagar	Niwari	2308-0311801
2	M.S.Girls Bhelsi	Beldeogarh	2308-0104404

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Pathar	Jatara	2308-0211501
2	P.S.Sakera Khurd	Prithvipur	2308-0502101
3	P.S.Ganjmohala	Palera	2308-0413901
4	M.S.Girls Bhelsi	Beldeogarh	2308-0104404
5	M.S.Simra Khurd	Palera	2308-0406703

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

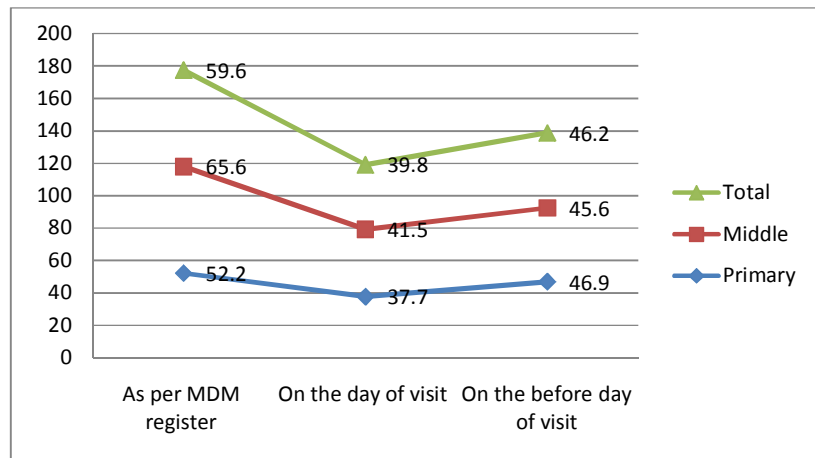
.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	Nil.		

MDM Report Khargone

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

1. Regularity in Serving MDM
i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
MDM is one of the efforts undertaken for improving attendance and retention on one hand and on the other it is a helpful measure for bringing the dropouts and never enrolled to schools. A large number of students have a weak economic family condition. The dropouts and never enrolled children also have the same economic factor. In these circumstances MDM can be one of the attractions for regular attendance for the students and entrance of the out of school children. However, in moving towards this objective it is pleasing to note that in 95 primary and 90 percent middle schools MDM was found to be served regularly. At the same time in Govt. M.S. Kabri of Bhagwanpura block meals under MDM was not found to be cooked on the day of visit by MI team. On inquiry it was reported that MDM is not provided regularly to children by the SHG. The SHG belong to a Patel family which was found to well know family in the village. Therefore, no one dares to complain against the group. Even if meals are cooked only one chappati is being served with either dal or sabji. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)
ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.
NIL
iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
As per state MDM cell officials there are no norms for the consideration of irregular supply of MDM to children. In case of any irregularity it is the duty of SMC to provide MDM to all present children from school funds.
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper primary schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is a pre-requisite and need to be ensured. However, the quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still an issue of concern in many visited schools. Children and even parents were not found to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of food in 30 and 37.5 percent schools respectively. In Girls M.S. Maheshwar girls were not happy with the quality of meals provided to them, that is why girls of well off families were found to be bringing tiffen along with them from homes. In Govt. M.S. Jamli of Khargone block maximum number of children complained about it. It was also observed that they do not take MDM due to its poor quality. On the other hand in those schools where MDMS was being look after by SMC the quality and quantity of meals served was found to be comparatively better than those schools where SHGs or nagar nigam is involved. For e.g.; in Govt. Navin Urdu M.S. Sanjay Nagar of Khargone block meals served under MDM was found to be better as it was being served by SMC. (Table 1.2)

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5818. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 145 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more as compared to the rural areas. Similarly it was more at Middle school level as compared to Primary level. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

One of the very peculiar problems observed in many visited schools of the district was that MDM register was not found to be maintained by the implementing agency nor by the school. It was reported that the attendance was provided by the teachers from the attendance registers. Daily records of students taking MDM was not found anywhere. But in those schools where MDM registers were available and in those where attendance registers were used for the purpose the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 68.5 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 56 percent of the total enrolled children. Children availing MDM facility was found to be comparatively more at Middle school level. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

The number of children availing MDM was recorded by head count by the investigator. Based on the data so collected the analysis reveals that only 40 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility. The number of children availing MDM in school decreases as the economic condition of the household improves because the quality of MDM served in schools was found to be poor. The number was comparatively high (41 %) in urban areas as compared to rural areas (39 %). Similarly number of children availing MDM was comparatively high at middle school level (41.5%). (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

As mentioned above there were large number of schools which did not maintain MDM registers and attendance registers were used to provide the number of children availing MDM facility for the day. However, it is clear that on previous day 46 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility which is obvious to be high from the day of visit in primary as well as middle schools located either in urban or rural areas. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

i. 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?

During the visit of 40 schools the MI team found that in 87.5 primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?



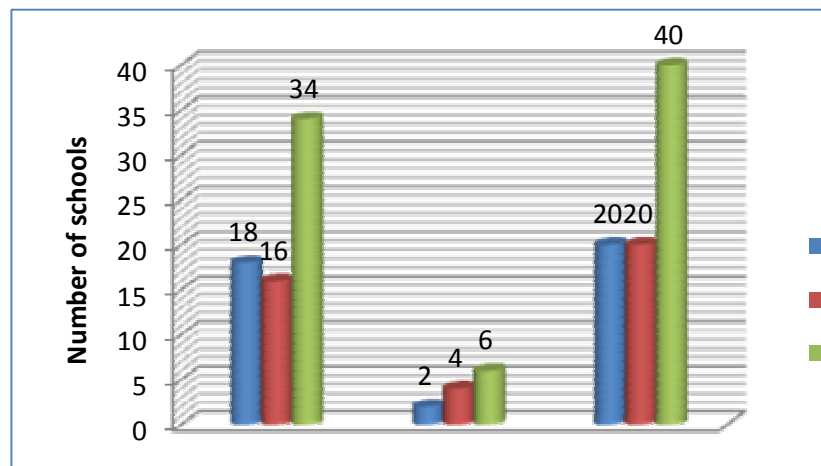
Good Quality of food grains

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains (Fair Average Quality (FAQ)). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 80 percent visited schools.

iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?



Nodal Director Checking Buffer Stock



Status of buffer stock maintained for one month



Non-maintenance of buffer stock

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. The CEO Janpad Panchayat reported that a token to collect grains from society is provided quarterly to the entire cooking agencies in advance. (Table 2.2)

iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

It has been observed that in 42.5 per cent schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 57.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked. For example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains. In Primary School, Shahpura of Gogawa block it was found by MI team that food grains were stored in the house of one of the member of SHG.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

b. Enabling conditions
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat releases 3 monthly Release Orders to the SHGs / SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / SMCs. Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized by implementing agency. Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs/SMCs of schools to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school. District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 15 days of the submission of the bills.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
As per CEO Zila Panchayat Khargone the payments of cost of food grains to FCI has been made for previous month i.e. the month of December 2011.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The Self Help Group is the implementation agency of the programme in District. The number of schools /implementing agencies receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 32 (80%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 20 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes. In Govt. P.S. Surpala of Gogawa block the SHG complaint that they have not received cooking cost since last 2-3 months from the district.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in some schools of the district. In one of the school the cooking agency reported that they continue the feeding programme by taking loans from SMC members. They also brought food items from the general store on credit basis.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Children taking meals in haphazard manner



Children taking meals in a Systematic manner

In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. There was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. In some of the schools it was observed that children were found to be sitting in small groups forming a circle. In Govt. M.S. Chikalwas of Bhikangaon block the sitting pattern of children was not found to be in a systematic manner, children were found to be sitting in a haphazard way.

ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

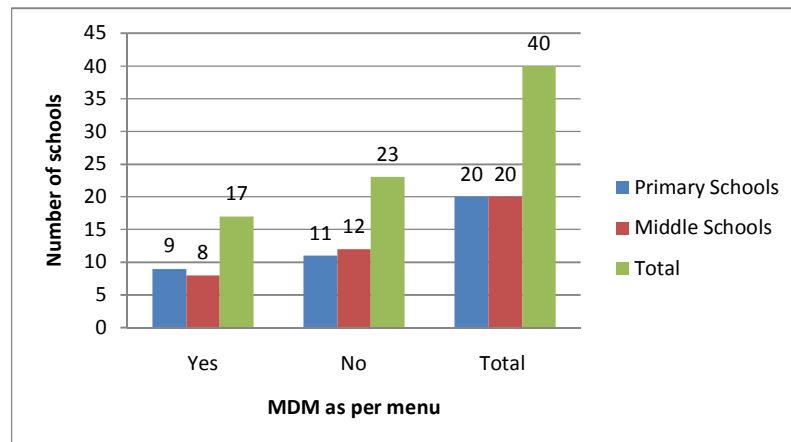
Empirical observations reveal that there is a widespread caste disparity within the village in terms of cooking under mid-day meal. During the initial surveillance the investigation team had observed that there are clear instances of untouchability in one of the visited middle school (M.S. Jamli, Khargone) especially, where students of all castes study. It was noticeable that children of upper castes were not found to be taking MDM, as it is being cooked by cook from unprivileged community. The resistance to the programme by some parents was not only originated from feudal social relations but also from the existing class relations. As many of the caste Hindu parents reasoned their animosity towards the programme: However, as mentioned above, this was not the case everywhere. In many villages MI team has found children of all socio-economic background sharing the food sitting in a single line. As it happened, in these schools the food was found to be of much better quality with a variation in the menu.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Meals not served as per menu



Status of meals cooked as per menu

The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same everyday. As observed by MI team that in 42.5 percent schools only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. (**Table 4.1**)

ii. **Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily**



Variety of meals served to children



Children enjoying meals in disciplined way

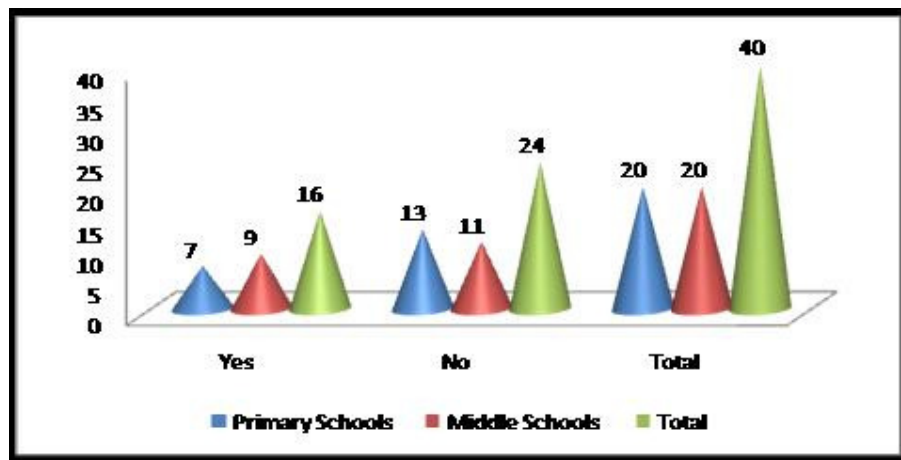
It was observed that the monotonous nature of food supplied in 10 percent schools to the children, while in large number of schools different variety of food was found to be served, but not actually as per the menu. It depends on the regional availability of vegetables. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas. In M.S. Devli of Segaoon block children disclosed the fact that they usually get one type of food everyday i.e. dal and roti only, sabji is served only once in a week on a weekly market (haat) day.

7. Community Mobilization

i. **Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.**

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being

As per the instruction forwarded by state administration a mother is supposed to visit the school daily and check the quality and quantity of meals served to children and comment accordingly. In 40 percent visited schools the mother roster was found to be in place. But in these majorities of such schools it was observed rosters were prepared as it was mandatory but mothers were not found to be coming. Most of the parents of children studying in government schools belong to casual labourers who are daily wage earners. For them it is not possible to skip the labour of one day to come to school. On enquiry from mothers regarding their disinterest they reported that even if they lodge complaint regarding poor quality of food nothing is done to improve the quality. They considered it absolutely wastage of time coming to school and commenting on meals served to children. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

As far training to SMC members with reference to MDMS is concerned there is no provision in this respect i.e. to train SMC members. After the formation of SMC as per RTE in the state no training has been conducted or provided yet to SMC members regarding any activity of school.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

There are no specific meetings of SMCs observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues were found to be part of regular meetings in 30 percent primary and 35 percent middle schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. Quality of food grains provided to SHGs was also a matter of discussion in some of the visited schools.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members

The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in maximum schools (40%) of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM

Nil.


vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was found only in 37.5 percent visited schools.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
MDM registers were found to be maintained in only 60 percent of the visited schools. Out of these 24 schools where MDM registers were maintained in only 17 i.e. 71 percent of the total schools updated their MDM registers. During the field visits it was noticed that teachers (in 40 % schools) were using attendance registers for giving attendance to cooking agencies for preparation of meals. Although MDM registers were found to be provided by CEO, Zila Panchayat but teachers did not use it.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There was no specific training conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Only for preparing mothers rosters the CAC gave instructions to teachers about its preparation in 20 percent primary and 30 percent middle schools visited by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
Mechanism of flow of MDM information from school to district and onwards is as follows : School→CAC→BRC→DPC→CEO(Zila Panchayat)→RSK/Ministry.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
According to district officials there does not exist any MIS system at district level particularly for MDM scheme.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Information from School to Block and onwards was reported to be furnished on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.

<div style="background-color: #800040; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Nature of Financial Records Maintained by SHG </div>
The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in 62.5 percent of the visited schools.
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state- the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
It has been observed that amount withdrawal is done by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC saving bank account.

<p>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?</p>
<p>It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are found to be shared with the community in 30 percent of the visited schools (20 % P.S and 40 % M.S.). Further it was reported that no instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction was visible in any visited schools.</p>

10.School Health Programme

<p>i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>
<p>Health camps were held related to School Health at Community Health Centers and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for school going children. It was evident from the analysis of data that children of 25 percent primary and 40 percent middle schools were checked and health cards were made of these children. Health Cards for 1st to 8th class have been printed by Education Department according to the sample sent by Health Department. (Table 6.1)</p>
<p>ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?</p>
<p>In any of the visited schools no records were available regarding the frequency of health check-up. That is why the information was asked from the teacher/HM of the visited school. However, different types of data were revealed regarding this aspect depending on the knowledge of teachers. As in 7.5 percent schools teachers revealed that health check ups of students are undertaken on monthly basis, in 25 percent schools teachers disclosed that twice in a year and in about 45 percent teachers were of the view that on an annual basis health check ups of children is being done. While in 22 percent schools teachers were unaware about the frequency of health check ups.</p>
<p>iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)</p>
<p>In 40 percent primary and 45 percent middle schools children were provided with micro nutrients by the health department. Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 5 percent of the visited primary and middle schools children were distributed doses of Vitamin A. As reported by the teachers of the sampled schools, IFA tablets were supplied in only 27.5 percent primary and upper primary schools. As far as distribution of de-worming tablets is concerned it was found to be distributed to children of only one visited school (P.S. No.1 Badwaha). The doses were also not of sufficient quantity. Some children did not receive the tablets.</p>
<p>iv. Who administers these medicines?</p>
<p>The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. In 57.5 percent schools it was disclosed that tablets are distributed twice in a year, in 25 percent schools monthly distribution of tablets was found to be done and in 15 percent schools does were found to be distributed on an annual basis.</p>
<p>v. Number of school where iodized salt is used</p>
<p>It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 100 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agencies.</p>

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.



Children contaminating drinking water by washing hands in it

To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in only 50 percent visited schools. In remaining schools where teachers do not take any interest in the implementation of MDMS students were found to be taking meals in a messy manner.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt

Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 85 percent primary and 65 percent middle schools. Still in as high as 25 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were not found to be engaged as per GOI norms. The cooking agencies i.e. the Self Help Groups serving MDM in schools located in rural areas are mostly affiliated to some political party. Nobody from the village can say anything to these groups. On papers they show that they have appointed cooks cum helpers as per GOI norms, but onsite during investigation MI team found that the numbers were not as per norms.

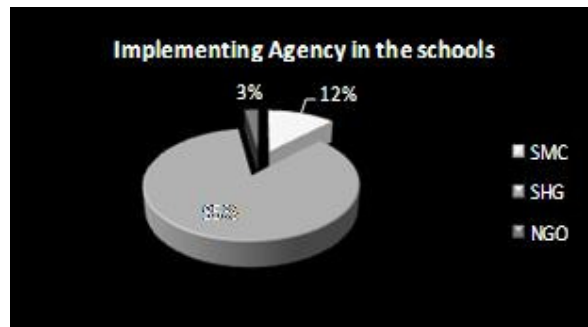
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

The execution of MDMS is being done by district collector and CEO Zila Panchayat. CEO Zila Panchayat further instructs CEO Janpad Panchayat to form Self Help Groups of women from unprivileged community. In rural areas members of SHGs engage cooks cum helpers. While in urban areas SMCs and nagar nigam/palika are given the responsibility to implement MDMS for their respective schools.

iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen

Nil.

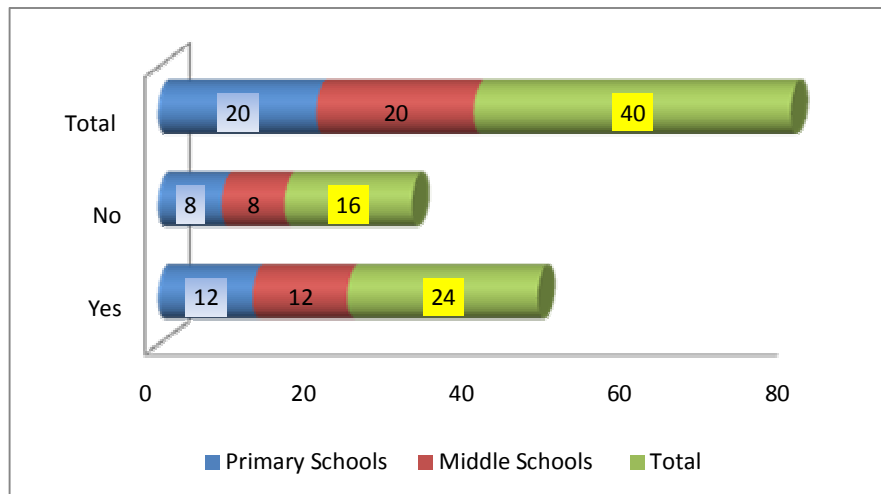
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved



Agencies engaged in implementing MDMS

In 85 percent visited schools SHGs were found to be involved, in 12.5 percent schools SMC members were found to be implementing MDMS. At the same time in one of the visited school (M.S. Chikalwas, Bhilangaon) of the district NGO was found to be serving MDM in the school. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



No. of schools where SHGs are getting regular payments

Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found in 60 percent visited schools. In maximum schools the cooks and helpers were paid consolidated amount of rupees 1000/ per month. While in some of the schools it was also revealed that cooks/ helpers were being paid 1200/-, 1500/- and 2500/- per month respectively. The mode of payments was found to be through Cheque or e-transfers in those schools where they were paid 1000/-pm but other than this amount the cooks/helpers were found to be paid in cash. (Table 7.2) ,Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.



Women of deprived section of society engaged in implementing MDMS

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has instructed for the appointment of women of weaker sections of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Khargone being a tribal dominant district in maximum number of visited schools women of ST (42.5% schools), followed by OBC community (35% schools), general (12.5% schools), women of SC and minority community in only 2.5 percent schools are engaged. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

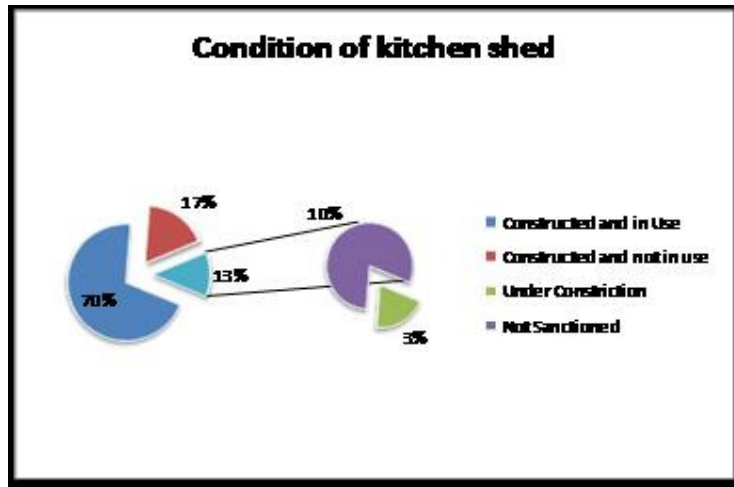


Availability of Pucca kitchen shed in good condition



Pucca kitchen shed but not in good condition

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability

In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In 70 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (17.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds due to water leakage, shortage of utensils for cooking or theft problem. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available



Temporary arrangement to cook



Access to kitchen shed availability

In five out of 40 visited schools no kitchen sheds was available, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air, classroom as well as in some places in SHG home.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

In Khargone district for management and monitoring of MDMS all members of DIET and SSA are involved in the process. It also includes district collector for coordinating and supervising the programme, health officer, food officer, assistant commissioner, DPC and others including officials from Zila and Block Panchayat.

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

At block level the block level officials viz; BRCC, BEOs and members of DIET are engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
At district level six steering cum monitoring committee meetings has been held during current financial year i.e 2011-2012 till the visit of MI team. The issues of discussion in the meetings were as follows: lifting of foodgrains, to provide funds to SHGs regularly, Review of school health programme, regular distribution of meals and discussion on resolving complaints.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
Nil.

Khargone_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Najrpur	Maheshwar	2327-1409101	Primary
2	P.S. Boys Mandleshwar	Maheshwar	2327-1400304	Primary
3	P.S.Dhapla	Maheshwar	2327-1413601	Primary
4	P.S.Girls Maheshwar	Maheshwar	2327-1413103	Primary
5	M.S.Girls Kaili	Segaon	2327-0204404	Middle
6	M.S.Devli	Segaon	2327-0204203	Middle
7	M.S.Talkpura	Segaon	2327-0201902	Middle
8	P.S.Boy Segaon	Segaon	2327-0200102	Primary
9	P.S.Girls Dashnawal	Segaon	2327-0202002	Primary
10	M.S.Shahapura	Gogawa	2327-1003003	Middle
11	P.S.Surpala	Gogawa	2327-1003101	Primary
12	M.S.Girls Nagajari	Gogawa	2327-1005406	Middle
13	M.S.Surpala	Gogawa	2327-1003102	Middle
14	P.S.Boys Shiwana	Zirniya	2327-0912602	Primary
15	K.G.B.V Abhapur	Zirniya	2327-0911909	Middle
16	M.S.Cheddiya	Zirniya	2327-0911503	Middle
17	P.S.Cheddiya	Zirniya	2327-0911501	Primary
18	P.S.Rahimpur	Khargone	2327-1501801	Primary
19	M.S.Jamli	Khargone	2327-1509603	Middle
20	P.S.Arapur	Khargone	2327-1509901	Primary
21	M.S.Boys Khargone	Khargone	2327-1508901	Middle
22	M.S.Khargone	Khargone	2327-1514910	Middle
23	M.S.Urdu Khargone	Khargone	2327-1507602	Middle
24	M.S.Naya	Barwah	2327-1322601	Middle
25	P.S.Bagdari	Bhagwanpura	2327-	Primary
26	M.S.Kabri	Bhagwanpura	2327-0605301	Middle
27	P.S.Badi Khurd	Bhagwanpura	2327-0609001	Primary
28	P.S.Ringniy Fhaliya	Bhagwanpura	2327-0605304	Primary
29	P.S.Girls Bhagwanpura	Bhagwanpura	2327-0600102	Primary
30	P.S.Boys Bhagwanpura	Bhagwanpura	2327-0600101	Primary
31	K.G.B.V.Dhulkot	Bhagwanpura	2327-0602504	Middle
32	M.S..Khodi	Barwah	2327-1308301	Middle
33	P.S.Barwah	Barwah	2327-1308621	Primary
34	P.S.Pith Faliya	Bhikangaon	2327-0813605	Primary
35	M.S.Boys Saikhedi	Bhikangaon	2327-0809702	Middle
36	M.S.Boys Bannala	Bhikangaon	2327-0805003	Middle
37	M.S.Barwah	Barwah	2327-1308617	Middle
38	P.S.Girls Saikhedi	Bhikangaon	2327-0809701	Primary
39	M.S.Chikalwas	Bhikangaon	2327-0808806	Middle
40	P.S.Boys Bamnala	Bhikangaon	2327-0805006	Primary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	19	95.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	422	140	100.0	2163	127	100.0	2585	129	100.0
Middle	1221	244	100.0	2012	134	100.0	3233	161	100.0
Total	1643	205	100.0	4175	130	100.0	5818	145	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	309	103	73.2	1042	61	48.1	1351	67	52.2
Middle	818	163	66.9	1304	86	64.8	2122	106	65.6
Total	1127	140	68.5	2346	73	56.1	3473	86	59.6

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	169	56	40.0	807	47	37.3	976	48	37.7
Middle	512	102	41.9	830	55	41.2	1342	67	41.5
Total	681	85	41.4	1637	51	39.2	2318	57	39.8

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	217	108	51.4	997	66	46.0	1214	71	46.9
Middle	441	110	36.1	1036	94	51.4	1477	98	45.6
Total	658	109	40.0	2033	78	48.6	2691	84	46.2

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Middle	17	85.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Middle	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Middle	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	45.0	11	55.0	20	100.0
Middle	8	40.0	12	60.0	20	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	9	45.0	11	55.0	20	100.0
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	25.0	15	75.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	8	40.0	12	60.0	20	100.0
Total	13	32.5	27	67.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	5	12.5
SHG	34	85.0
NGO	1	2.5
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	00
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	60.0	8	40.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	12	60.0	8	40.0	20	100.0
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	2	5.0	1	2.5
ST	17	42.5	11	27.5
OBC	14	35.0	11	27.5
Minority	1	2.5	1	2.5
Any Others	5	12.5	3	7.5

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	28	70.0
Constructed and not in use	7	17.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM_Khargone**Annexure III****Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Ringniy Fhaliya	Bhagwanpura	2327-0605304	Primary
2	M.S.Kabri	Bhagwanpura	2327-0605301	Middle
3	M.S.Chikalvas	Bhikangawn	2327-0808806	Middle

**Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Najarpur	Maheshwar	2327-1409101	Primary
2	P.S.Surpala	Gogawa	2327-1003101	Primary
3	P.S.Badi Khurd	Bhagwanpura	2327-0609001	Primary
4	M.S.Naya	Badwah	2327-1322601	Middle

**Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Rahimpur	Khargone	2327-1501801	Primary
2	P.S.Surpala	Gogawa	2327-1003101	Primary
3	P.S.Girls Bhagwanpura	Bhagwanpura	2327-0600102	Primary
4	P.S.Boy Bhagwanpura	Bhagwanpura	2327-0600101	Primary
5	P.S.Cheddiya	Ziraniya	2327-0911501	Primary
6	M.S..Girls Maheshwar	Maheshwar	2327-1413103	Middle
7	M.S.Surpala	Gogawa	2327-1003102	Middle
8	K.G.B.V Abhapur	Ziraniya	2327-0911909	KGBV

**Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers**




S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S. Najarpur	Maheshwar	2327-1409101	Primary
2	P.S.Cheddiya	Ziraniya	2327-0911501	Primary
3	P.S.Badi Khurd	Bhagwanpura	2327-0609001	Primary
4	M.S.Shahapura	Gogawa	2327-1003003	Middle
5	M.S.Cheddiya	Ziraniya	2327-0911503	Middle

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Jamli	Khargone	2327-1509603	Middle
2	M.S.Urdu Khargone	Khargone	2327-1507602	Middle
3	M.S.Naya	Badwah	2327-1322601	Middle
4	K.G.B.V.Dhulkot	Bhagwanpura	2327-0602504	Middle

MDM Report Mandla

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>1. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M. S. Parsa Tola</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>K. G. B. V. Rajo</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>P. S. Barbaspur</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #800080; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Meals being prepared for children </div> </div>
<p>To boost Universalisation of education by improving enrolment, attendance, retention and learning levels of students, especially those belonging to disadvantaged sections MDM scheme was initiated in all government aided and unaided schools including madarsas of the country. It was found by MI team that in maximum number of visited schools except 4 schools under MDM scheme the daily hot cooked meals were found to be served to all children irrespective of any caste, origin or ethnicity. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>

- iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.

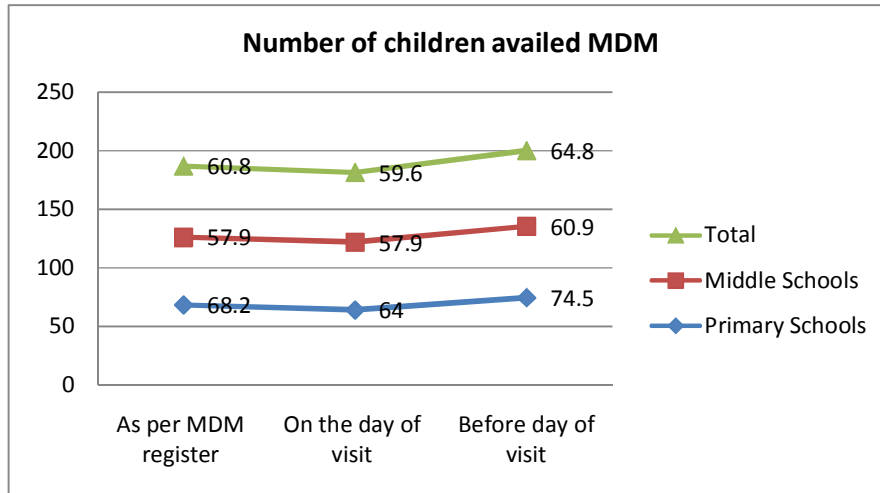


Pathetic Quality of meals served to children

In 84 percent visited primary and 85.7 percent middle schools children were happy with the quality of meals served to them. As far as quantity of meals is concerned in 84 percent primary and about 90 percent middle schools children, parents and community were happy with it.

Even though Mandla being dominated by tribal population which was found to be dependent on forests for livelihood, not all present children were found to be taking meals in school, as they found the quality of meals very poor. For this situation students (6th class) of M.S. Danitola gave application in written to the HM, but no action was found to be taken in this regard by the school authorities to improve the quality of food. On inquiry HM disclosed that they have no role to play in MDM, even if they say anything none bothers about it. The sole authority is Zanpad Panchayat in this respect and they don't listen them. (Table 1.2)

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the 40 visited schools of Mandla district visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4682. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 117 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was less than from rural areas. However, the average enrolment in Middle schools was very high as compared to primary schools. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

As per GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 741/22/09/MDM/2010) teacher is required to provide daily attendance to implementing agency for cooking meals. As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60.8 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 70 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be approximately 60 percent of the total enrolled children.

MDM registers were not found to be maintained in many schools. In M.S. Singhpur of Niwas block also MI team found that information from attendance registers is used in place of MDM registers. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit



Children waiting for their turn to come

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and farmer families were busy in harvesting of wheat. This in turn compelled children to stay at home or go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. Due to poor quality of food only 68 children out of 146 (total present) took MDM in M.S. Makke of Nainpur Block. Lack of interest among teachers and parents in this respect was found to be the major cause. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be much more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 65 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 5 percent attendance. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 8 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 26 percent in just one day. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

i. 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?

The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools (70 %) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. Sometimes implementing agency has to face problems for getting food grains in time, in that situation they have to borrow from baniya the food grains. When this type of situation exists, the implementing agency reduces the per head quantity of meals served to children. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

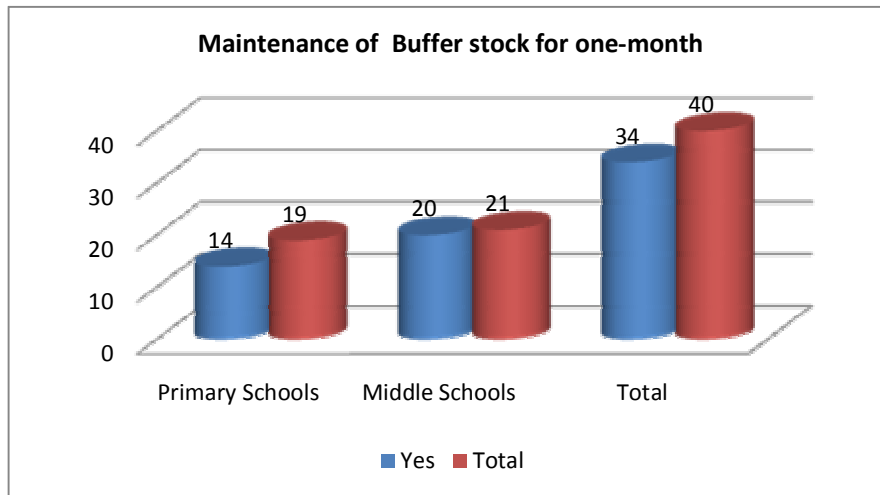
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?



Quality of food grain not according to FAQ

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 52.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality. Complaints were raised regarding poor quality of rice being served to children.

iii. **iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month



Maintenance of Buffer Stock

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (85%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (**Table 2.2**)

iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

It has been observed that in 82.5 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 17.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 15 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
As per Zila Panchayat CEO, Mandla district the payments for previous month i.. for January 2012 has been made to FCI. Payments are made within 15 days of submissions of bills by FCI.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
In 62.5 percent visited schools irregularity in delivering cooking cost to implementing agency was noted. On inquiry it was disclosed that due to the quality of banking process in rural areas this problem is common (Boys M.S. Ghugri). The SHG of Girls M.S. Pipriya of Niwas block disclosed that since last five months.
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district. While in some places SHG members were found to be bringing food items on credit basis from general store (for e.g.; Girls M.S. Pipriya Niwas).
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Mandla district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Seating Pattern of children while taking meals

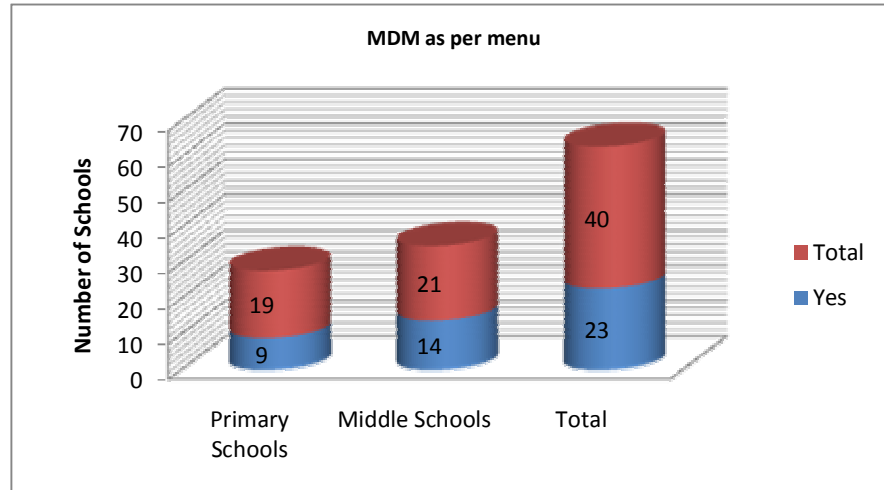
Due to non-availability of tat-patti children were forced to sit on floor in P.S. Samnapur of Bijadandi block. It was even observed in some schools that children collect the food from kitchen sheds and eat in classrooms (P.S. Surajpura, Mawai). No proper sitting arrangements was observed in M.S. Makke of Nainpur Block as, children were found to be sitting in sun while taking meals. Very haphazard manner of sitting arrangements was observed in M.S. Devgaon of Mohgaon block by the MI team, as some children were found to be sitting in kitchen sheds, some in classrooms and some in sun and others near unhygienic place. Children wash plates where they sit and eat meals.

ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

NIL.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu

Due to lack of market facilities in remote villages the implementing agencies were not able to serve green vegetables daily to children. Children were only provided pulses and rice. Vegetables are given once in a week during weekly haat (market) day, (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily



Variety of meals being served to children (Rice)

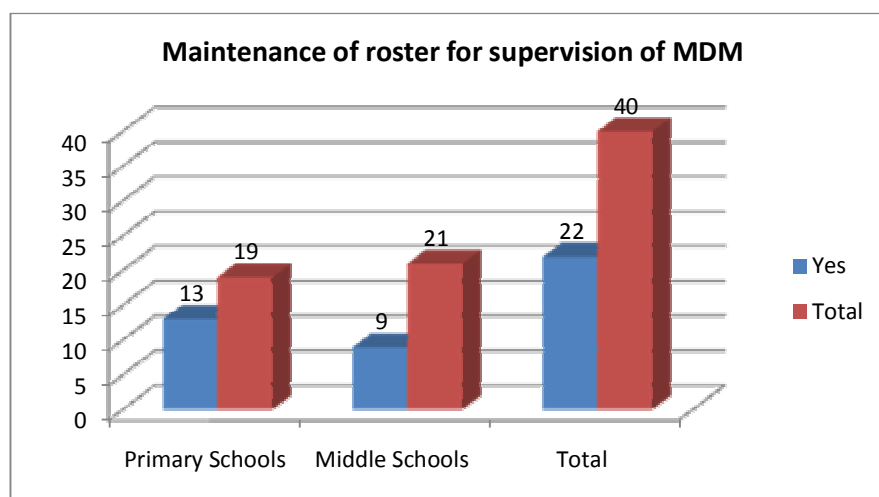
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 42.5 percent visited schools same variety of food was being served to students daily. On Tuesdays only children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children and increased the attendance significantly.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being

In 55 percent visited schools mother rosters was found to be maintained by the school. But at the same time it was disclosed that these rosters only contained the names of mothers, but not their signatures after checking the MDM. On inquiry it was disclosed by the teachers that even though they send written information to mothers they do not come. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

NIL.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in 50 percent schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings members commented on the quality, quantity and regularity of food being served.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members

It can be propounded on the basis of analysis that in 70 percent schools monitoring of MDM was not undertaken by SMC members. The frequency of monitoring ranged between monthly to half yearly depending on the level of awareness and participation of SMC members. In the schools where SMC members were actively involved there the frequency of monitoring was found to be weekly (12.5%)

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM

In two visited schools of the district community provided water tank for storing drinking water for cooking purposes, in four schools community provided utensils to the cooking agency for cooking.

vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

Nil.

8. MIS


<p>i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p> <p>Due to non-availability of MDM registers in 32.5 percent visited schools, proper and accurate information was not made available to MI team. It is revealed that in about 55 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 44 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.</p>
<p>ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p> <p>There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was being observed in any of the visited schools by MI.</p>
<p>iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards</p> <p>It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.</p>
<p>iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?</p> <p>As per Zila Panchayat Mandla CEO monthly information is furnished from School to Block and onwards.</p>

9. Financial Management

<p>i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Maintenance of financial records by Implementing Agency</p> </div> <p>The implementing agency is suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, accounts of cooks and helpers engaged in cooking etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools (50%).</p>
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ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
It is been observed that amount withdrawal by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC account.
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?
The proposals of expenditure statements regarding MDMS was found to be shared in 25 percent visited schools. These statements were only shared between the members of SHG only; no other person is involved in it. No instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction was observed by MI team.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
It is very disappointing to note that in none of the visited schools of the district the health checkups of students is undertaken since last . (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by some schools (25 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anaemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in 42per cent of the visited primary and 48 percent middle schools of micro-nutrients and de-worming tablets were provided to children periodically.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
In all the 45 percent schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

Children washing hands before taking meals

In most of the visited schools (35%) teachers were found to be not interested in teaching students to wash hands before and after taking meals. When students both of primary and middle level as well, take meals teachers sit in classrooms rather facilitating students to take meals in an orderly manner.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

<p>i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.</p>									
<p>Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (72.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at primary level as compared to middle school level.</p>									
<p>ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.</p>									
<p>The overall execution of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.</p>									
<p>iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p>									
<p>Nil.</p>									
<p>iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved</p>									
<p>In urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are providing their contribution in MDM. However, it is made clear that in one visited schools of urban areas NGOs are found to be providing the MDM and in 39 schools SHGs were found to be serving MDM for children in all PS and MS. (Table 7.1)</p>									
<p>v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.</p>									
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers</p> <p>■ Primary Schools ■ Middle Schools</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Primary Schools</th> <th>Middle Schools</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Response	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Yes	7	7	Total	19	21
Response	Primary Schools	Middle Schools							
Yes	7	7							
Total	19	21							
<p>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</p>									

Empirical observations and the data available illustrate that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. Though, the mode of payments either cash payment or through banks was found to be different depending upon the implementing agency i.e. by SHG or NGO.

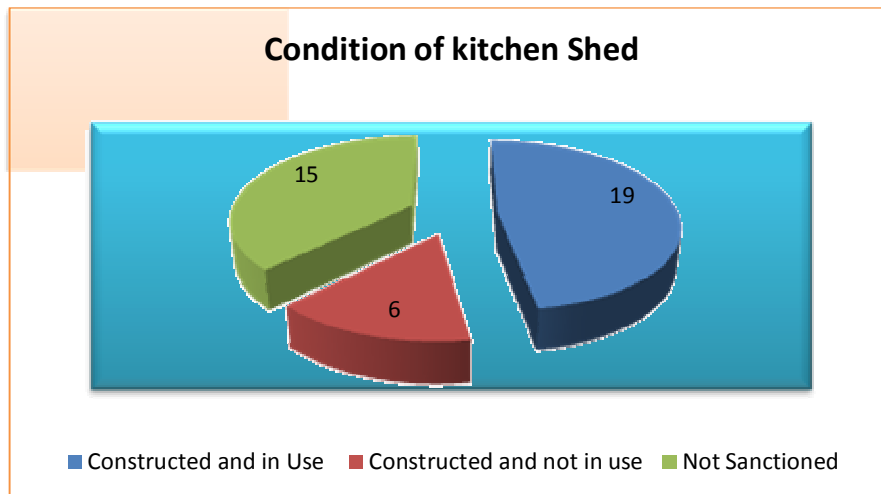
In M.S. Singhpur and Girls M.S. Pipriya of Niwas block the members of SHG disclosed to MI team during field visit that they have not received remuneration since last two and five months. (**Table 7.2**) , **Annexure III (Table 1.4)**

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore based on social profile of the district in maximum number of visited schools (45 %) women of ST community followed by OBC (30%), SC (10%) community were found to be forming SHGs. (**Table 7.3**)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability



Availability of Pucca kitchen shed

It was revealed that in 19 out of 40 visited schools kitchen sheds were available for cooking MDM. In 15 percent schools kitchen sheds were although being constructed but were not used by implementing agency for cooking. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)
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ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In 37.5 percent schools it was observed by MI team during investigation that kitchen sheds were yet not sanctioned for construction. In Girls M.S. Mohgaon it was observed during field visit that school does not have kitchen shed, hence the meals are being cooked in the kitchen shed of primary school.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

At district level one quality control monitor is appointed by Zila Panchayat, Mandla to monitor MDMS in the district.

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

Nil.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
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Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
--

Nil.

ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
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Nil.

Mandla_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Dhenko	Ghughri	2342-0603601	Primary
2	P.S.Devri	Bijadandi	2342-1403101	Primary
3	P.S.Boys Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400501	Primary
4	P.S.Girls Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400503	Primary
5	P.S.Folbadi	Mandla	2342-0118701	Primary
6	P.S.Girls Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403101	Primary
7	P.S.Bichhiya	Bichhiya	2342-0316206	Primary
8	P.S.Girls Khajri	Ghughri	2342-0609202	Primary
9	P.S.Niwari	Nainpur	2342-0209001	Primary
10	P.S.Khajri	Ghughri	2342-0609201	Primary
11	P.S.Dani Tola	Bichhiya	2342-0313903	Primary
12	P.S.Samnapur	Bijadandi	2342-1400601	Primary
13	P.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311701	Primary
14	P.S.Makke	Nainpur	2342-0209104	Primary
15	P.S.Boys Dithouri	Nainpur	2342-0204602	Primary
16	P.S.Surajpur	Mawai	2342-0510801	Primary
17	P.S.Mangveli	Bichhiya	2342-0317701	Primary
18	P.S.Singpur	Niwas	2342-1206801	Primary
19	P.S.Gajraj	Ghughri	2342-0604901	Primary
20	M.S.Gajraj	Ghughri	2342-0604902	Middle
21	M.S.Boys Bichhiya	Bichhiya	2342-0316208	Middle
22	M.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311702	Middle
23	M.S.Makke	Nainpur	2342-0209102	Middle
24	M.S.Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403104	Middle
25	M.S.Parsag Tola	Mawai	2342-0505403	Middle
26	M.S.Singpur	Niwas	2342-1206802	Middle
27	M.S.Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400505	Middle
28	M.S.Dani Tola	Bichhiya	2342-0313902	Middle
29	M.S.Niwari	Nainpur	2342-0209003	Middle
30	M.S.Dithouri	Nainpur	2342-0204605	Middle
31	M.S.Medh	Mawai	2342-0509503	Middle
32	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119403	Middle
33	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119502	Middle
34	M.S.Sarsdoli	Mawai	2342-0507603	Middle
35	M.S.Girls Pipriya	Niwas	2342-1206605	Middle
36	M.S.Girls Ghughri	Ghughri	2342-0605106	Middle
37	M.S.Rajo	Bichhiya	2342-0319303	Middle
38	M.S.Luhari	Niwas	2342-1203702	Middle
39	M.S.Umardeeh	Mohgaon	2342-0402302	Middle
40	M.S.Madanpur	Ghughri	2342-0603502	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100.0
Middle Schools	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	73	73	100.0	1253	69	100.0	1326	69	100.0
Middle	256	128	100.0	3100	163	100.0	3356	159	100.0
Total	329	109	100.0	4353	117	100.0	4682	117	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	57	57	78.0	848	47	67.6	905	47	68.2
Middle	173	86	67.5	1769	93	57.0	1942	92	57.8
Total	230	76	69.9	2617	70	60.1	2847	71	60.8

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	56	56	76.7	793	47	63.2	849	47	64.0
Middle	139	69	54.2	1806	93	58.2	1945	92	57.9
Total	195	65	59.2	2599	70	55.5	2794	71	59.6

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	63	63	86.3	926	51	73.9	989	52	74.5
Middle	217	108	54.7	1828	96	58.9	2045	97	60.9
Total	280	93	85.1	2754	74	63.2	3034	75	64.8

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100.0
Middle	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100.0
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100.0
Middle	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	26.3	14	73.7	19	100.0
Middle	10	47.6	11	52.4	21	100.0
Total	15	37.5	25	62.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	47.4	10	52.6	19	100.0
Middle	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100.0
Total	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100.0
Middle Schools	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	100.0
Total	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	19	100.0	19	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	21	100.0	21	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	0
SHG	39	97.5
NGO	1	5.3
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100.0
Middle Schools	7	33.3	14	66.7	21	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	4	10.0	8	20.0
ST	17	42.5	18	45.0
OBC	25	62.5	12	30.0
Minority	0	0	0	0
Any Others	1	2.5	0	0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	19	47.5
Constructed and not in use	6	15.0
Under Constriction	0	0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Mandla**Annexure III**

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Mangveli	Bichhiya	2342-0317701
2	P.S.Dhenko	Ghughri	2342-0603601
3	M.S.Dani Tola	Bichhiya	2342-0313902
4	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119502

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Dhenko	Ghughri	2342-0603601
2	P.S.Devri	Bijadandi	2342-1403101
3	P.S.Boys Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400501
4	P.S.Girls Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400503
5	P.S.Surajpur	Mawai	2342-0510801
6	M.S.Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403104
7	M.S.Medh	Mawai	2342-0509503
8	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119403
9	M.S.Luhari	Niwas	2342-1203702
10	M.S.Umardeeh	Mohgaon	2342-0402302

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Dhenko	Ghughri	2342-0603601
2	P.S.Devri	Bijadandi	2342-1403101
3	P.S.Boys Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400501
4	P.S.Girls Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400503
5	P.S.Folbadi	Mandla	2342-0118701
6	P.S.Girls Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403101
7	P.S.Bichhiya	Bichhiya	2342-0316206
8	P.S.Niwari	Nainpur	2342-0209001
9	P.S.Dani Tola	Bichhiya	2342-0313903
10	P.S.Samnapur	Bijadandi	2342-1400601
11	P.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311701
12	P.S.Surajpur	Mawai	2342-0510801
13	P.S.Gajraj	Ghughri	2342-0604901
14	M.S.Gajraj	Ghughri	2342-0604902
15	M.S.Boys Bichhiya	Bichhiya	2342-0316208
16	M.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311702
17	M.S.Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403104
18	M.S.Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400505
19	M.S.Niwari	Nainpur	2342-0209003
20	M.S.Medh	Mawai	2342-0509503
21	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119502
22	M.S.Girls Pipriya	Niwas	2342-1206605
23	M.S.Luhari	Niwas	2342-1203702
24	M.S.Umardeeh	Mohgaon	2342-0402302
25	M.S.Umardeeh	Mohgaon	2342-0402302

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers



.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Dhenko	Ghughri	2342-0603601
2	P.S.Devri	Bijadandi	2342-1403101
3	P.S.Boys Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400501
4	P.S.Girls Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400503
5	P.S.Folbadi	Mandla	2342-0118701
6	P.S.Dani Tola	Bichhiya	2342-0313903
7	P.S.Samnapur	Bijadandi	2342-1400601
8	P.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311701
9	P.S.Surajpur	Mawai	2342-0510801
10	P.S.Singpur	Niwas	2342-1206801
11	M.S.Gajraj	Ghughri	2342-0604902
12	M.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311702
13	M.S.Makke	Nainpur	2342-0209102
14	M.S.Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403104
15	M.S.Singpur	Niwas	2342-1206802
16	M.S.Udaipur	Bijadandi	2342-1400505
17	M.S.Medh	Mawai	2342-0509503
18	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119403
19	M.S.Girls Pipriya	Niwas	2342-1206605
20	M.S.Girls Ghughri	Ghughri	2342-0605106
21	M.S.Luhari	Niwas	2342-1203702

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Dhenko	Ghughri	2342-0603601
2	P.S.Devri	Bijadandi	2342-1403101
3	P.S.Bichhiya	Bichhiya	2342-0316206
4	P.S.Dani Tola	Bichhiya	2342-0313903
5	P.S.Jujhari	NarayanGang	2342-1311701
6	P.S.Boys Dithouri	Nainpur	2342-0204602
7	P.S.Gajraj	Ghughri	2342-0604901
8	M.S.Boys Bichhiya	Bichhiya	2342-0316208
9	M.S.Makke	Nainpur	2342-0209102
10	M.S.Devgaon	Mohgaon	2342-0403104
11	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119403
12	M.S.Mandla	Mandla	2342-0119502
13	M.S.Sarsdoli	Mawai	2342-0507603
14	M.S.Girls Ghughri	Ghughri	2342-0605106
15	M.S.Umardeeh	Mohgaon	2342-0402302

MDM Report Dindori

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>1. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Hot cooked Meals being served to children </div> </div>
<p>A sizable number from among Out of School children do not attend the school due to weak economic conditions of the family or because they are involved as wage laborers for supporting the family. All these problems indicate that incentives should be given to such children from families having weak economic conditions so that their participation in school does not adversely affect their family's economic condition. MDM is one of the efforts undertaken for improving attendance and retention on one hand and on the other it is a helpful measure for bringing the dropouts and never enrolled to schools. A large number of students have a weak economic family condition. The dropouts and never enrolled children also have the same economic factor. In these circumstances MDM can be one of the attractions for regular attendance for the students and entrance of the out of school children. However, in moving towards this objective it is pleasing to note that in 87.5 primary and 79 percent middle schools MDM was found to be served regularly. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>

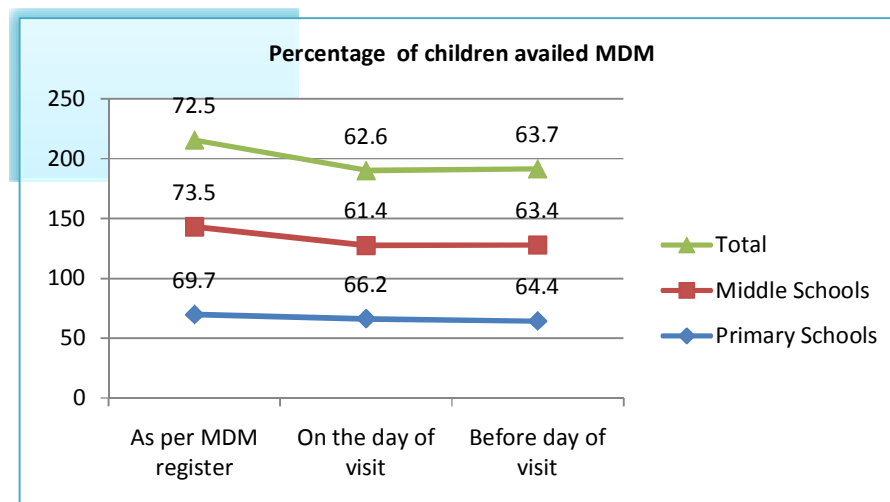
iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.



Very Poor Quality of Meals being Served to Children

To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper primary schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is a pre-requisite and need to be ensured. However, the quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still an issue of concern in many visited schools. Children and even parents were not found to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of food in 40 and 47.5 percent schools respectively. It was also observed that they do not take MDM due to its poor quality. On the other hand in those schools where MDMS was being look after by SMC the quality and quantity of meals served was found to be comparatively better than those schools where SHGs or nagar nigam is involved. (Table 1.2)

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4171. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 104 children. The mean enrolment in schools of rural areas was more as compared to the urban areas. Similarly it was observed to be double at Middle school level as compared to Primary level. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

One of the very peculiar problems observed in many visited schools of the district was that MDM register was not found to be maintained by the implementing agency nor by the school. It was reported that the attendance was provided by the teachers from the attendance registers. Daily records of students taking MDM was not found anywhere. But in those schools where MDM registers were available and in those where attendance registers were used for the purpose the number of children availing MDM was found to be 72.5 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 64.5 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 74 percent of the total enrolled children. Children availing MDM facility was found to be comparatively more at Middle school level. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

The number of children availing MDM was recorded by head count by the investigator. Based on the data so collected the analysis reveals that only 63 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility. The number of children availing MDM in school decreases as the economic condition of the household improves because the quality of MDM served in schools was found to be poor. The number was comparatively high (63 %) in rural areas as compared to urban areas (59 %). Similarly number of children availing MDM was comparatively high at primary school level (66%). (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

As mentioned above there were large number of schools which did not maintain MDM registers and attendance registers were used to provide the number of children availing MDM facility for the day. However, it is clear that on previous day 64 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility which is obvious to be high from the day of visit in primary as well as middle schools located either in urban or rural areas. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

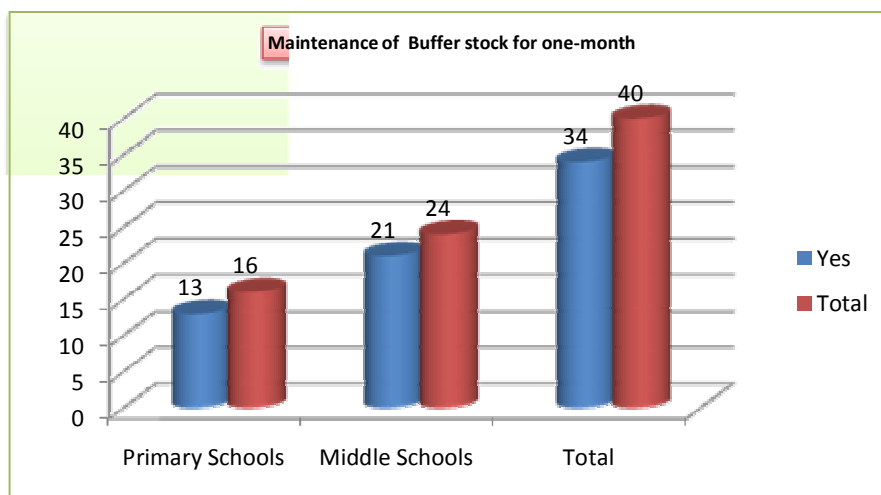
i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

During the visit of 40 schools the MI team found that in 77.5 primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains (Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in only 32.5 percent visited schools.

iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (85 %) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. The CEO Janpad Panchayat reported that a token to collect grains from society is provided quarterly to the entire cooking agencies in advance. (Table 2.2)

iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

It has been observed that in 77.5 per cent schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 22.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked. For example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -

i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?

As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Dindori the payments for cost of food grains has been made for previous month i.e. one month before MI team visit in the month of February. The stipulated time is 20 days immediately after the submission of bills by FCI.

ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month

As per CEO Zila Panchayat Dindori the payments of cost of food grains to FCI has been made for previous month i.e. the month of January 2012.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?

The Self Help Group is the implementation agency of the programme in District. The number of schools /implementing agencies receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be only 17 (42.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were 23 schools observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. . (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)

ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?

Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 57.5 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 3-4 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?

In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.

iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Unsystematic sitting arrangement

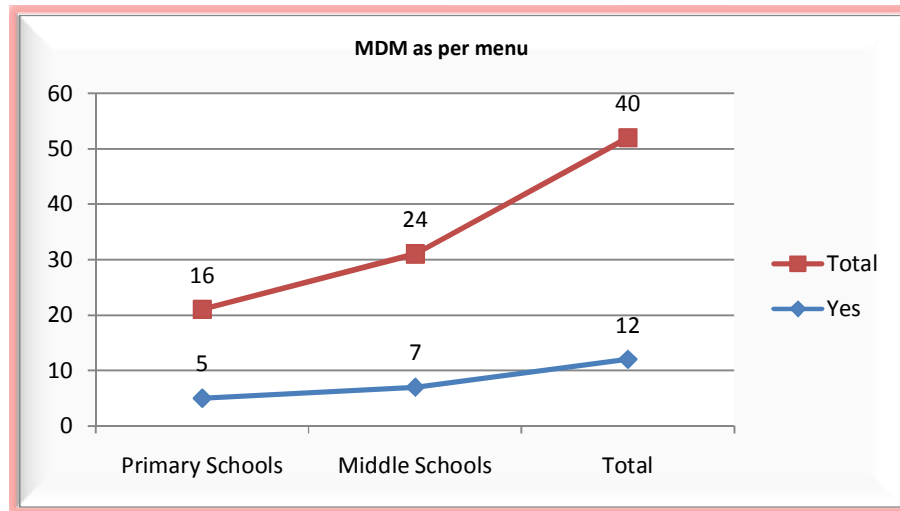
In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. There was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. In some of the schools it was observed that children were found to be sitting in small groups forming a circle

ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

Nil.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu



Preparation of meals as per menu

The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, was same every day. As observed by MI team that in only 30 percent schools only the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

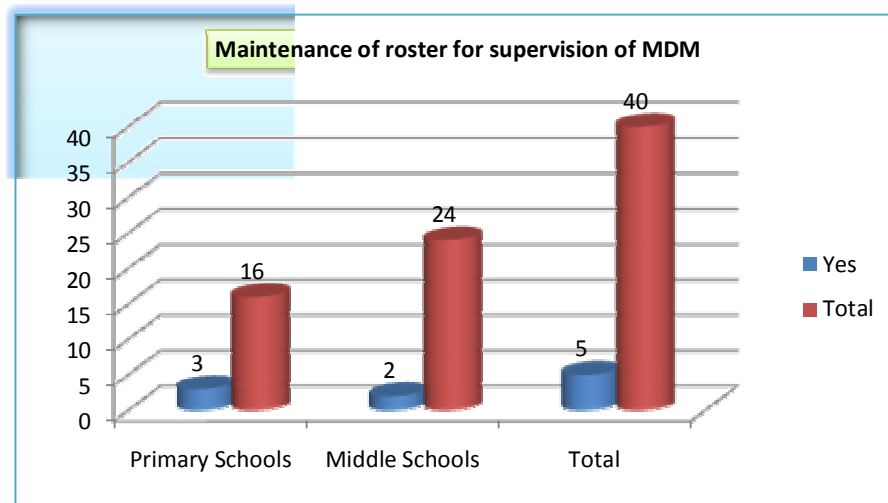
It was observed that same type of food supplied in 70 percent schools to the children, while in some schools different variety of food was found to be served, but not actually as per the menu. It depends on the regional availability of vegetables. The repetition of the food even made some of the children of well off families (although few in number) skipping their lunch at school especially in urban areas.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

Nil.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS.



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Maintained

As per the instruction forwarded by state administration a mother is supposed to visit the school daily and check the quality and quantity of meals served to children and comment accordingly. In only 12.5 percent visited schools the mother roster was found to be in place. But in these majorities of such schools it was observed rosters were prepared as it was mandatory but mothers were not found to be coming. Most of the parents of children studying in government schools belong to casual labourers who are daily wage earners. For them it is not possible to skip the labour of one day to come to school. On enquiry from mothers regarding their disinterest they reported that even if they lodge complaint regarding poor quality of food nothing is done to improve the quality. They considered it absolutely wastage of time coming to school and commenting on meals served to children. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

NIL.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

There are no specific meetings of SMCs observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues were found to be part of regular meetings in 44 percent primary and 37.5 percent middle schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the quality (32.5%) and quantity of food being served. Quality of food grains provided to SHGs was also a matter of discussion in some of the visited schools (27.5%). In meetings the issues related to availability of utensils for cooking was also discussed ,as in 90 percent visited schools shortage of utensils for cooking and eating MDM was observed by MI team.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
In 42.5 percent schools of Dindori district it was discovered that no meetings have been conducted regarding MDM issues since last one year. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in maximum schools (27.5%) of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM
Nil.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of parents' participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was found only in 45 percent visited schools.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
MDM registers were found to be maintained in only 57.5 percent of the visited schools. Out of these 23 schools where MDM registers were maintained in only 18 i.e. 78 percent of the total schools updated their MDM registers. During the field visits it was noticed that teachers (in 40 % schools) were using attendance registers for giving attendance to cooking agencies for preparation of meals. Although MDM registers were found to be provided by CEO, Zila Panchayat but teachers did not use it.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
There was no specific training conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Only for preparing mothers rosters the CAC gave instructions to teachers about its preparation in 31 percent primary and 25 percent middle schools visited by MI.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
Mechanism of flow of MDM information from school to district and onwards is as follows : School→CAC→BRC→DPC→CEO(Jila Panchayat)→RSK/Ministry.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Information from School to Block and onwards was reported to be furnished on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.



Financial Records Maintained by Implementing Agency

The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few visited schools. Bank pass book in 77.5 percent schools, cash book in 10 percent, stock register in 15 percent schools visited by Mi team.

ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.

As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.

iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.

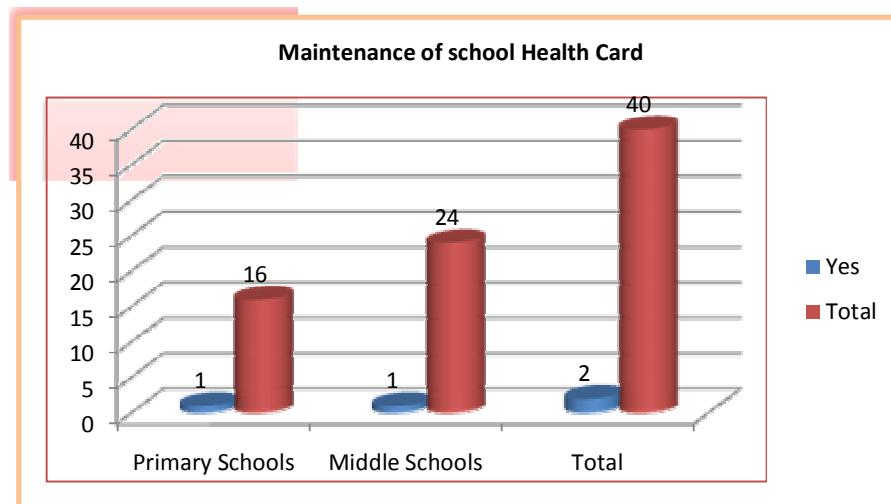
It is been observed that amount withdrawal by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/SHG account.

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?

Nil.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?



Number of Schools where Health Cards were Maintained

It was evident from the analysis of data that children of one primary and one middle school were checked and health cards were made of these children. All these children were from KGBV hostel. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

The information was asked from the teacher/HM of the visited school. However, different types of data were revealed regarding this aspect depending on the knowledge of teachers. As in 17.5 percent schools teachers revealed that health check ups of students are undertaken on bi-annual basis, in 70 percent schools teachers disclosed that on an annual basis health check ups of children is being done. While in 12.5 percent schools teachers were unaware about the frequency of health check ups.

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)

In 50 percent primary and 46 percent middle schools children were provided with micro nutrients by the health department. Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anaemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 32.5 percent of the visited primary and middle schools children were distributed doses of Vitamin A. As reported by the teachers of the sampled schools, IFA tablets were supplied in only 35 percent primary and upper primary schools. As far as distribution of de-worming tablets is concerned it was found to be distributed to children of only five visited school. The doses were also not of sufficient quantity. Some children did not receive the tablets.

iv. Who administers these medicines?

The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. In 45 percent schools it was disclosed that tablets are distributed twice in a year, in 2.55 percent schools monthly distribution of tablets was found to be done and in 52.5 percent schools doses were found to be distributed on an annual basis.

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used



Iodized Salt being Used

It was observed by MI team that in 100 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agencies.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in only 60 percent visited schools. In remaining schools where teachers do not take any interest in the implementation of MDMS students were found to be taking meals in a messy manner.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.

Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 80 percent primary and middle schools. Still in as high as 20 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were not found to be engaged as per GOI norms. The cooking agencies i.e. the Self Help Groups serving MDM in schools located in rural areas are mostly affiliated to some political party. Nobody from the village can say anything to these groups. On papers they show that they have appointed cooks cum helpers as per GOI norms, but onsite during investigation MI team found that the numbers were not as per norms.

ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

The execution of MDMS is being done by district collector and CEO Zila Panchayat. CEO Zila Panchayat further instructs CEO Janpad Panchayat to form Self Help Groups of women from unprivileged community. In rural areas members of SHGs engage cooks cum helpers. While in urban areas SMCs and nagar nigam/palika are given the responsibility to implement MDMS for their respective schools.

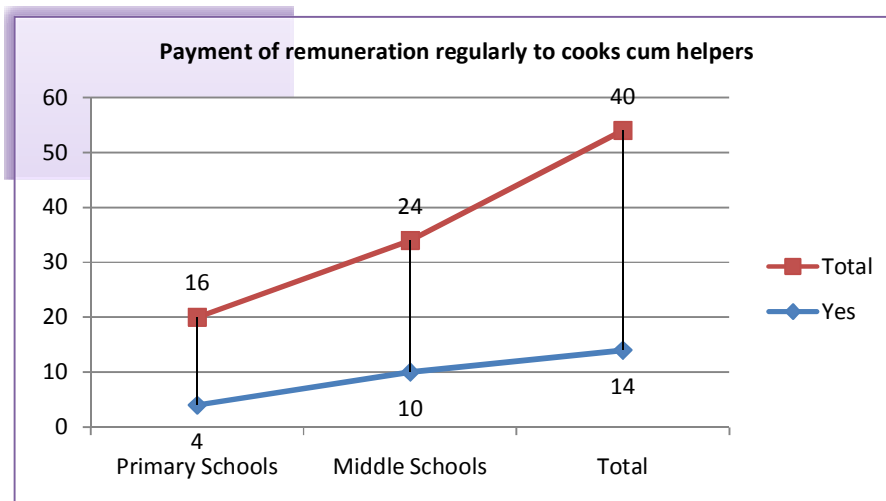
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen

Nil.

iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved

In 95 percent visited schools SHGs were found to be involved, while in 5 percent schools SMC members were found to be implementing MDMS. **(Table 7.1)**

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

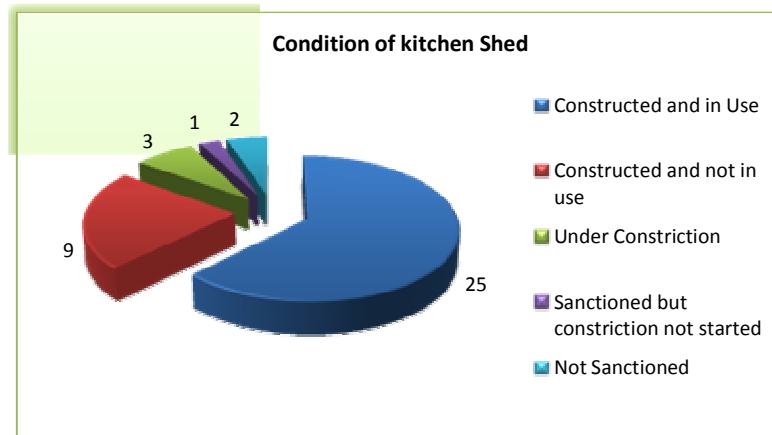
Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found in only 35 percent visited schools. In maximum schools the cooks and helpers were paid consolidated amount of rupees 1000/ per month. The mode of payments was found to be through Cheque or e-transfers in those schools where they were paid 1000/-pm but other than this amount the cooks/helpers were found to be paid in cash. (Table 7.2), Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. **Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.**

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has instructed for the appointment of women of weaker sections of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Dindori being a tribal dominant district in maximum number of visited schools women of ST (60% schools), followed by OBC community (39% schools), general (12.5% schools), women of general community in only one school was found to be engaged. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen shed availability



Access to Pucca Kitchen Shed

In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In 62.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (22.5% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds due to water leakage, shortage of utensils for cooking or theft problem. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. **Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available**



P.S. Bijori



KGBV, Hostel Amarpur

Pucca Kitchen shed not available

In 15 out of 40 visited schools no kitchen sheds was available, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air, classroom as well as in some places in SHG home.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

In Dindori district for management and monitoring of MDMS all members of DIET and SSA are involved in the process. It also includes district collector for coordinating and supervising the programme, health officer, food officer, assistant commissioner, DPC and others including officials from Zila and Block Panchayat.

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS

At block level the block level officials viz; BRCC, BEOs and members of DIET are engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS.

iii. Is there any district level task force constituted

Nil.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year

Nil.

ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year

Nil.

Dindori_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Parapani	Mehandwani	2341-1502401	Primary
2	P.S.Harra Tola	Mehandwani	2341-1508701	Primary
3	M.S.Parapani	Mehandwani	2341-1502405	Middle
4	M.S.Harra Tola	Mehandwani	2341-1508702	Middle
5	M.S.Girls Mehandwani	Mehandwani	2341-1501209	Middle
6	P.S.Salaya	Amarpur	2341-0801802	Primary
7	M.S.Sakka	Amarpur	2341-0800605	Middle
8	M.S.Girls Amarpur	Amarpur	2341-0804802	Middle
9	M.S. Girls Kishalpur	Amarpur	2341-0801406	Middle
10	M.S.Chandpur	Amarpur	2341-0804402	Middle
11	M.S.Majhgaon	Shamnapur	2341-1007002	Middle
12	M.S.Keoti	Shamnapur	2341-1000703	Middle
13	P.S.Banjari Tola	Shamnapur	2341-1003403	Primary
14	P.S.Boys Chhanta	Shamnapur	2341-1000302	Primary
15	P.S.Began Tola	Shamnapur	2341-1003904	Primary
16	M.S.Jhankhi	Shamnapur	2341-1003903	Middle
17	M.S.Samnapur	Shamnapur	2341-1003409	Middle
18	P.S.Boys Dindori	Dindori	2341-0724102	Primary
19	M.S.Girls Dindori	Dindori	2341-0719607	Middle
20	M.S.Boys Dindori	Dindori	2341-0719606	Middle
21	M.S.Shahapur	Dindori	2341-0723504	Middle
22	P.S.Khaleh Tola	Dindori	2341-0712402	Primary
23	P.S.Boys Shapur	Dindori	2341-0711601	Primary
24	P.S.Girls Dindori	Dindori	2341-0723603	Primary
25	M.S.Karanjiya	Karanjiya	2341-0907404	Middle
26	P.S.Jhapa Tola	Karanjiya	2341-0905102	Primary
27	P.S.Ram Nagar	Karanjiya	2341-0905901	Primary
28	M.S.Girls Rusha	Karanjiya	2341-0903406	Middle
29	M.S.Ram Nagar	Karanjiya	2341-0905903	Middle
30	M.S.Bajag	Bajag	2341-1105703	Middle
31	M.S.Amadongari	Bajag	2341-1106703	Middle
32	M.S.Lalpur	Bajag	2341-1105305	Middle
33	P.S.Boys Lalpur	Bajag	2341-1103301	Primary
34	M.S.Boys Manikpur	Shahapura	2341-1603403	Middle
35	P.S.Shapura	Shahapura	2341-1622602	Primary
36	M.S.Shahapura	Shahapura	2341-1622002	Middle
37	M.S.Gureya	Shahapura	2341-1609202	Middle
38	P.S.Sakka Reyan	Amarpur	2341-0800602	Primary
39	M.S.Bhanpur	Bajag	2341-1108003	Middle
40	P.S.Padariyadongri	Bajag	2341-1107002	Primary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	87.5	2	12.5	16	100.0
Middle Schools	19	79.2	5	20.8	24	100.0
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	16	40.0	14	60.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	240	80	100.0	815	62	100.0	1055	65	100.0
Middle	343	114	100.0	2773	132	100.0	3116	129	100.0
Total	583	97	100.0	3588	105	100.0	4171	104	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	155	51	64.5	581	44	71.2	736	46	69.7
Middle	223	74	65.0	2069	98	74.6	2292	95	73.5
Total	378	63	64.8	2650	77	73.8	3028	75	72.5

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	131	43	54.5	568	43	69.6	699	43	66.2
Middle	215	71	62.6	1701	81	61.3	1916	79	61.4
Total	346	57	59.3	2269	66	63.2	2615	65	62.6

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	148	49	61.6	532	40	65.2	680	42	64.4
Middle	232	77	67.6	1747	83	63.0	1978	82	63.4
Total	380	63	65.1	2279	67	63.5	2659	66	63.7

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	81.3	3	18.8	16	100.0
Middle	18	75.0	6	25.0	24	100.0
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	81.3	3	18.8	16	100.0
Middle	21	87.5	3	12.5	24	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	6	37.5	10	62.5	16	100.0
Middle	11	45.8	13	54.2	24	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	31.3	11	68.8	16	100.0
Middle	7	29.2	17	70.8	24	100.0
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	18.8	13	81.2	16	100.0
Middle Schools	2	8.3	22	91.7	24	100.0
Total	5	12.5	35	87.5	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	6.3	15	93.8	16	100.0
Middle Schools	1	4.2	23	95.8	24	100.0
Total	2	5.0	38	95.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	2	5.0
SHG	38	95.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	25.0	12	75.0	16	100.0
Middle Schools	10	41.7	14	58.3	24	100.0
Total	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	2	5.0	2	5.0
ST	18	45.0	19	47.5
OBC	18	45.0	13	32.5
Minority	0	0	1	2.5
Any Others	1	2.5	2	5.0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	25	62.5
Constructed and not in use	9	22.5
Under Constriction	3	7.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	1	4.5
Not Sanctioned	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Dindori**Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Banjari Tola	Shamnapur	2341-1003403
2	P.S.Khaleh Tola	Dindori	2341-0712402
3	M.S.Karanjiya	Karanjiya	2341-0907404
4	M.S.Girls Rusha	Karanjiya	2341-0903406
5	M.S.Gureya	Shahapura	2341-1609202
6	M.S.Majhgaon	Shamnapur	2341-1007002

**Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Salaya	Amarpur	2341-0801802
2	P.S.Banjari Tola	Shamnapur	2341-1003403
3	P.S.Khaleh Tola	Dindori	2341-0712402
4	M.S.Karanjiya	Karanjiya	2341-0907404
5	M.S.Bajag	Bajag	2341-1105703
6	M.S.Girls Dindori	Dindori	2341-0719607
7	M.S.Majhgaon	Shamnapur	2341-1007002

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Harra Tola	Mehandwani	2341-1508701
2	P.S.Salaya	Amarpur	2341-0801802
3	P.S.Banjari Tola	Shamnapur	2341-1003403
4	P.S.Boys Chhanta	Shamnapur	2341-1000302
5	P.S.Boys Dindori	Dindori	2341-0724102
6	P.S.Jhapa Tola	Karanjiya	2341-0905102
7	P.S.Boys Lalpur	Bajag	2341-1103301
8	P.S.Sakka Reyan	Amarpur	2341-0800602
9	P.S.Padariyadongri	Bajag	2341-1107002
10	M.S.Bhanpur	Bajag	2341-1108003
11	M.S.Gureya	Shahapura	2341-1609202
12	M.S.Bajag	Bajag	2341-1105703
13	M.S.Lalpur	Bajag	2341-1105305
14	M.S.Karanjiya	Karanjiya	2341-0907404
15	M.S.Jhankhi	Shamnapur	2341-1003903
16	M.S.Sakka	Amarpur	2341-0800605
17	M.S. Girls Kishalpur	Amarpur	2341-0801406
18	M.S.Chandpur	Amarpur	2341-0804402
19	M.S.Majhgaon	Shamnapur	2341-1007002
20	M.S.Keoti	Shamnapur	2341-1000703
21	M.S.Harra Tola	Mehandwani	2341-1508702

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers



.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Boys Chhanta	Shamnapur	2341-1000302
2	P.S.Began Tola	Shamnapur	2341-1003904
3	P.S.Boys Dindori	Dindori	2341-0724102
4	P.S.Jhapa Tola	Karanjiya	2341-0905102
5	P.S.Ram Nagar	Karanjiya	2341-0905901
6	P.S.Boys Lalpur	Bajag	2341-1103301
7	P.S.Shapura	Shahapura	2341-1622602
8	P.S.Sakka Reyan	Amarpur	2341-0800602
9	P.S.Padariyadongri	Bajag	2341-1107002
10	M.S.Bhanpur	Bajag	2341-1108003
11	M.S.Gureya	Shahapura	2341-1609202
12	M.S.Ram Nagar	Karanjiya	2341-0905903
13	M.S.Lalpur	Bajag	2341-1105305
14	M.S.Boys Dindori	Dindori	2341-0719606
15	M.S.Jhankhi	Shamnapur	2341-1003903
16	M.S.Harra Tola	Mehandwani	2341-1508702
17	M.S.Girls Mehandwani	Mehandwani	2341-1501209
18	M.S.Sakka	Amarpur	2341-0800605
19	M.S.Majhgaon	Shamnapur	2341-1007002
20	M.S.Keoti	Shamnapur	2341-1000703

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Khaleh Tola	Dindori	2341-0712402
2	M.S.Karanjiya	Karanjiya	2341-0907404

MDM Report Badwani

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>1. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #800080; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Meals being cooked for children under MDMS </div> </div>
<p>The analysis reveals the fact that in 80 percent visited primary and 96 percent middle schools the implementing agencies are providing regular meals to all enrolled children. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>The SHG members disclosed that they do not receive cooking cost in advance regularly, which is one of the biggest hurdle for smooth functioning of MDMS. Secondly in remote areas due to lack of monitoring the SHG becomes careless as there is no authority to check them, even if they do not serve MDM, MI team on checking the inspection registers in these schools noted that no one comes here to monitor any existing schemes of government.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p>

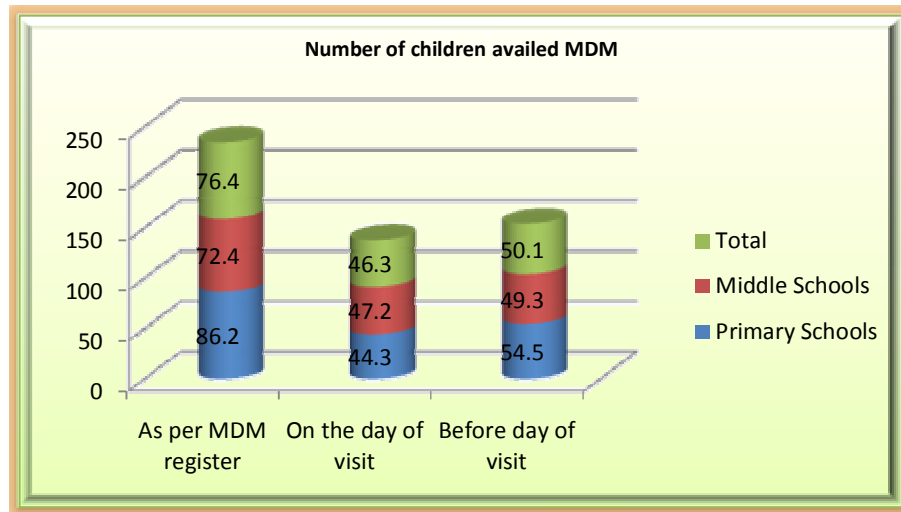


Good Quality of meals being served to children

Good quality of meals was found to be served to children of 73 percent primary and 92 percent middle schools. Similarly quantity of meals was found to be good in 73 percent primary and 88 percent middle schools. Moreover the quality and quantity of food was found to be better in middle schools as compared to primary schools.

Pathetic quality of food was found to be served to children in M.S.Girls Rajpur of Rajpur block as children and SMC members complained that the sabji and dal are cooked and mixed together which children do not like to eat. Students of P.S. No.3 Sendhwa block and P.S. Boys Regun of Badwani block were observed to be bringing tiffin from home due to poor quality of meals served to them in school. (Table 1.2)

2. Trend



No. of children availing MDM under MDMS

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the 40 visited schools of Badwani district visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5937. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 148 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was almost double than from rural areas. However, the average enrolment in Middle schools located in urban areas was also found to be more than schools located in rural areas. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.
As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 76.4 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 65 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be nearly 83 percent of the total enrolled children. The data were extracted from the attendance registers, as in many schools MDM registers were not found to be maintained. (Table 1.4)
iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about only 46 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. Less number of children availing MDM was due to the fact that these children are required periodically, for example, during the busy agricultural season, and this hampers their education. In the poor family the child not only looks after the younger child but also escorts the animals for grazing. While doing this he also takes some animals from others for grazing and earns money. The families are so poor that even the food for the whole day is not available, which is the case for a large number of families in this country, that family will never send the child to the school, because everybody gets involved in the income generation activities. (Table 1.5)
iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.
The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 50 percent children availed MDM. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased five percent, whereas in urban areas there was not much difference between the two reference periods. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

i. 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?												
The cooking agencies of 90 percent visited schools disclosed that they timely receive the food grains for effective execution of MDMS. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)												
ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?												
As far as Fair Average Quality of food grains is concerned implementing agencies of 80 percent visited primary and 72 percent middle schools revealed that the quality is good.												
iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Yes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>40</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>25</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>15</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Category	Total	Yes	Total	40	31	Middle Schools	25	18	Primary Schools	15	13
Category	Total	Yes										
Total	40	31										
Middle Schools	25	18										
Primary Schools	15	13										
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; background-color: #800040; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Status of buffer stock maintained for one month </div>												

The buffer stock of one month was found to be maintained by 77 percent implementing agencies of visited schools. (Table 2.2)
iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?
The implementing agencies of all 40 visited schools ascertained that food grains are kept under their custody, as there is fear of theft of food grains from the school premises. They further declared that the kitchen sheds of schools were not in good condition to keep the buffer stock in that kitchen sheds cum store rooms. The fear is also during rainy seasons as the water enters in the rooms

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
District administration, Badwani is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 10 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month i.e. for the month of January 2012.

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly was found to be 34 out of 40 visited schools. The implementing agencies of 15 percent visited schools reported that there is always a delay in receiving cooking costs which results in misinterpretation of MDM. (Table 3.1), Annexure III (Table 1.3)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
From the above analysis it has been ascertained that there was found to be delay in 15 percent schools, the delay was reported up to maximum of 6 months in some schools. The reasons of delay as per cooking agency was due to opening of bank accounts, amount is not deposited by CEO in time i.e. the state share, whereas the central share is received in time and lastly the problem is more acute in remote rural areas.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
Six visited schools reported delay in receiving cooking costs. During that period the implementing agency manages to continue MDM by taking money from money lenders at very high rate of interests, purchase food grains on credit basis and in some of the schools it was even observed that the implementing agency stopped serving MDM, if there is delay.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of the district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Seating Pattern of children while taking meals

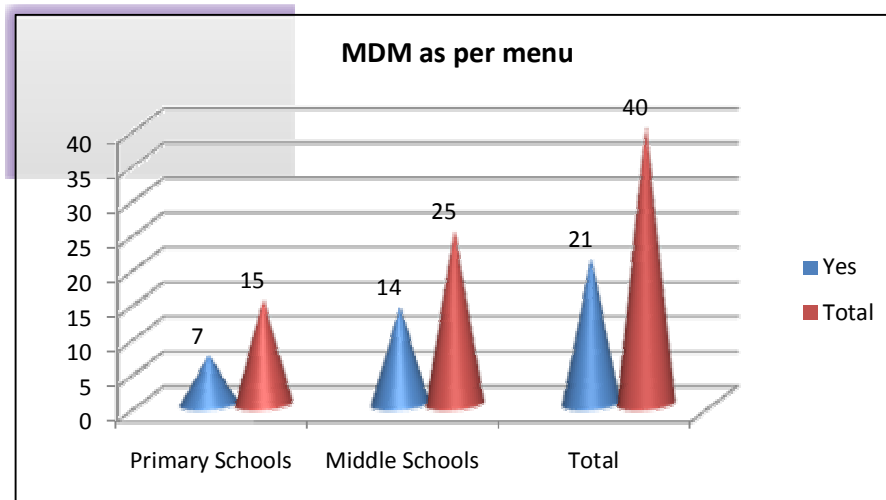
In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.

ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

Nil.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Status of meals cooked as per menu

As observed by MI team that in 72.5 percent visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis as disclosed by teachers, students and SMC members. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily



SHG serving variety of meals to children

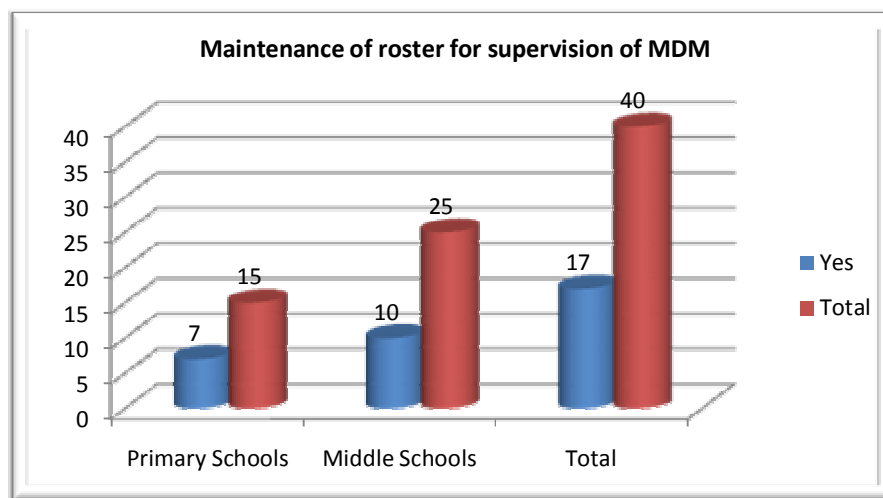
Same type of food was found to be served to children of 45 percent visited schools. The number is not so small to ignore. In M.S.Dhabavadi of Barwani block the SHG "Jai Santoshi Ma" served daily same type of food to children. Children complained that they always get the vegetable of potato and same tuar dal.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

- ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS.



Status of Mother Rosters being prepared for monitoring MDMS



Mother Roster being prepared for monitoring and supervision of MDMS

There is a provision (GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 11430/22/V-09/MDM/2010) every school is required to maintain mother rosters at school level for supervision and monitoring of MDMS) to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in only 20 percent of the visited schools of the district this provision was observed to be followed. It was further observed by MI team that mothers take least interest to come to school to check the meals, especially when they know that nothing will be under even if they are unsatisfied with the quality or quantity of meals provided to children in school.

(Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring
NIL.
iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
It has been observed by the MI team in Badwani district that in only 15 percent of the visited schools the meetings were conducted in which MDMS was a part discussed in the meetings. The meetings were also not regular. The issues related to MDM discussed in the meetings were related to regularity of meals, its quality and quantity.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found in maximum schools (75 %) of both rural and urban areas of the district as SMC members had never visited the school. Some of the SMC members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools. The irregular supply of MDM is also one of the main reasons parents have lost interest in it.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM
Nil.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
Nil.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 72.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, and as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 21 out of 29 schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
Nil.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book was found to be maintained with only 16 out of 40 schools. Accounts of cooks and helpers were maintained by 10 out of 25 implementing agencies. The cash books were available with only one visited schools. While none of the visited school maintained food grain stock registers, mother rosters, cooking material stock registers, etc
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
Separate accounts of cooks and helpers are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
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?
Nil.

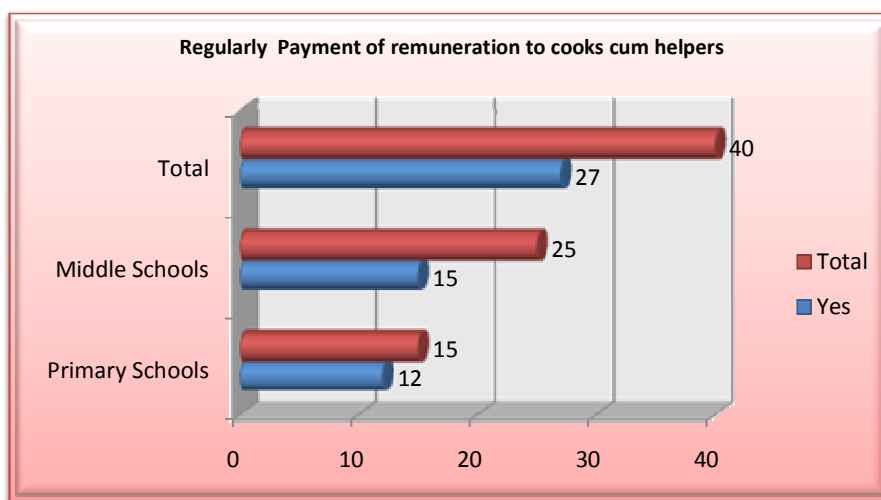
10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Nil. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
It was also reported by large number of schools (52.5 %) that health check ups were being done at annually.
iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in only 67.5 per cent of the visited primary and middle schools micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine were given to the children periodically.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
In all the schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
It has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in less than 30 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (82.5%). In remaining schools it was disclosed that SHG members do not follow government rules and appoint the cooks as per their own convince.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
Nil.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. In all schools visited by Miteam SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



No. of schools where SHGs are getting regular payments

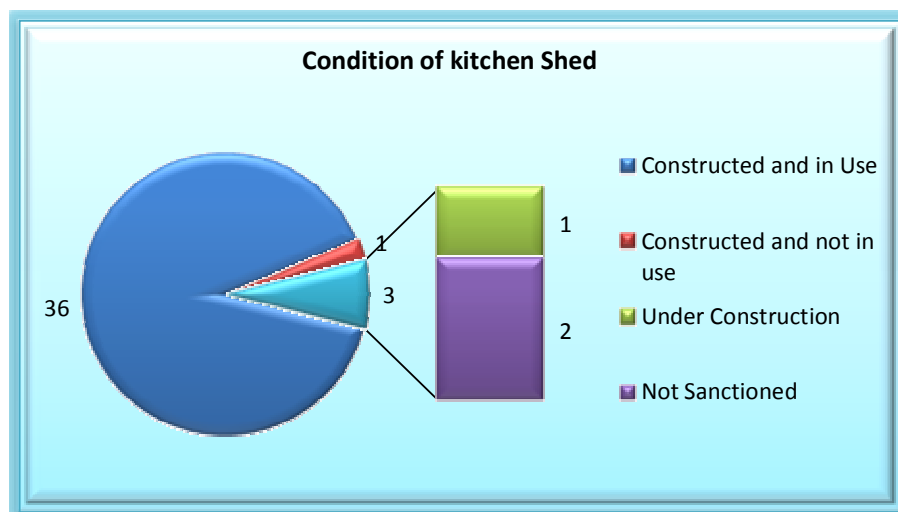
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (95%) cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. While in five percent schools cooks were even found to be paid rupees 600 in a month. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular in 27 out of 40 visited schools. The delay in payments was reported by 37.5 percent schools. The reasons behind delay were found on the part of share of state government to be given to cooks cum helpers engaged in cooking MDM. The mode of payments apart from banks was also found to be cash in some of the visited schools. (Table 7.2), Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others).

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Badwani being a tribally dominated district therefore in maximum (69 %) number of visited schools women of ST community followed by OBC (24 %), SC community (5%) were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Status of Kitchen Shed Availability

Kitchen sheds are being constructed through funds available under SSA and various rural Development programs such as SGRY & RSVY. In most (90%) of the schools visited by MI team, the pucca kitchen was to be found constructed and in use. In one of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed but were not in use by the cooking agency.. However, in one school kitchen sheds were found to be under construction.

(Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In two visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned and food was being prepared either at the home of SHG member or in school.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS

For the management and monitoring of MDMS at district level following staff is engaged:

S.No	Details of Committee Members			
	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Krishna Paliwal	Non-govt female member	District	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
2	Smt. Vandana Rathore	Non-govt female member	District	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
3	Shri Bhagirath Patidar	Non-govt male member	District	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
4	Shri Mangal Singh Rajput	Non-govt male member	District	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
5	Shri Sunil Agrawal	Non-govt male member	District	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
6	Lakhan Bhawsar	Non-govt male	District	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO

ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS				
Nil.				
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted				
S.No	Details of Committee Members			
	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Surendra Singh Thakur	Assistant Project Officer	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
2	Ku. Kanika Munshi	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Badwani, two meetings have been organized in current financial year i.e. in 2011-12. Three major issues were discussed in the meetings: 1. Preparation of mothers' rosters, served rice to children in place of wheat on two out of six days and timely health check-up of students.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Badwani, one state level meeting has been conducted in last one year on the issues related to effective execution of MDMS.

Badwani_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Boys Rajpur	Rajpur	2328-0104106	Middle
2	P.S.Bamniya Phaliya	Niwali	2328-1100303	Primary
3	M.S.Dhababavdi	Barwani	2328-0303504	Middle
4	M.S.Girls Rajpur	Rajpur	2328-0104105	Middle
5	M.S.Boys Palsud	Rajpur	2328-0107104	Middle
6	M.S.Girls Palsud	Rajpur	2328-0107105	Middle
7	M.S.Awali	Pati	2328-0408002	Middle
8	M.S.Mansir	Niwali	2328-1107103	Middle
9	P.S.Sanwriyapani	Pati	2328-0407801	Primary
10	P.S.Danod	Rajpur	2328-0105901	Primary
11	M.S.Vajhr	Niwali	2328-1108202	Middle
12	M.S.Goei	Sendhwa	2328-0515102	Middle
13	P.S.Mansur	Niwali	2328-1107101	Primary
14	M.S.Boys Sajwani	Barwani	2328-0310002	Middle
15	P.S.Girls Sajwani	Badwai	2328-0310004	Primary
16	M.S.Chhapdi	Thikari	2328-1604002	Middle
17	M.S.Sosad Phaliya	Thikri	2328-1605123	Middle
18	P.S.Chhapri	Thikari	2328-1664001	Primary
19	M.S.Danod	Rajpur	2328-0105904	Middle
20	M.S.Sakrali Bujurg	Pansemal	2328-0701002	Middle
21	M.S No.3 .Sendhwa	Sendhwa	2328-0509808	Middle
22	P.S No.3 .Sendhwa	Sendhwa	2328-0509813	Primary
23	P.S.Boys Dondwada	Pansemal	2328-0700801	Primary
24	M.S. Dondwada	Pansemal	2328-0700804	Middle
25	M.S.Girls Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303109	Middle
26	M.S.Boys Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303105	Middle
27	M.S.Girls Niwali	Niwali	2328-1100120	Middle
28	P.S.Boys Regun	Barwani	2328-0308102	Primary
29	M.S.Kusmpa	Niwali	2328-1103002	Middle
30	P.S.Khedapura	Thikri	2328-1604004	Primary
31	M.S.Takiyapur	Thikri	2328-1607002	Middle
32	P.S.Takiyapur	Thikri	2328-1607001	Primary
33	P.S.Dhababawdi	Barwani	2328-0303501	Primary
34	P.S.Osada	Pati	2328-0402001	Primary
35	P.S.Girls Aamda	Pansemal	2328-0707702	Primary
36	M.S.Aamda	Pansemal	2328-0707703	Middle
37	M.S.Mehdgaon	Sendhwa	2328-0515202	Middle
38	P.S.Upla	Rajpur	2328-0105001	Primary
39	M.S.Upla	Rajpur	2328-0105002	Middle
40	M.S.Aanzad	Thikri	2328-1605124	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	24	96.0	1	4.0	25	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	34	85.0	5	15.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	350	350	100.0	1385	98	100.0	1735	115	100.0
Middle	1722	215	100.0	2480	145	100.0	4202	168	100.0
Total	2072	230	100.0	3865	124	100.0	5937	148	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	270	270	77.1	1227	87	88.5	1497	99	86.2
Middle	1077	134	62.5	1967	115	79.3	3044	121	72.4
Total	1347	149	65.0	3194	103	82.6	4541	113	76.4

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	200	200	57.1	569	40	41.0	769	51	44.3
Middle	865	108	50.2	1120	65	45.1	1985	79	47.2
Total	1065	118	51.3	1689	54	43.6	2754	68	46.3

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	230	230	65.7	717	51	51.7	947	63	54.5
Middle	889	105	51.6	1186	69	47.8	2075	81	49.3
Total	1072	119	51.7	1903	61	49.2	2975	74	50.1

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100.0
Middle	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0
Middle	18	72.0	7	28.0	25	100.0
Total	31	77.1	9	22.5	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0
Middle	21	84.0	4	16.0	25	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Middle	14	56.0	11	44.0	25	100.0
Total	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	10	40.0	15	60.0	25	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	15	100.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	25	100.0	25	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	00
SHG	40	100.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	5	12.5	5	12.5
ST	26	65.0	15	37.5
OBC	9	22.5	10	25.0
Minority	0	0	0	0
Any Others	0	0	0	0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	36	90.0
Constructed and not in use	1	2.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Badwani**Annexure III**

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Bamniya Phaliya	Niwali	2328-1100303
2	P.S.Sanwriyapani	Pati	2328-0407801
3	M.S.Girls Niwali	Niwali	2328-1100120
4	M.S.Kusmpa	Niwali	2328-1103002

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Boys Regun	Barwani	2328-0308102
2	M.S.Girls Rajpur	Rajpur	2328-0104105
3	M.S.Girls Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303109
4	M.S.Boys Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303105

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Sajwani	Badwai	2328-0310004
2	P.S.Boys Regun	Barwani	2328-0308102
3	M.S.Danod	Rajpur	2328-0105904
4	M.S.Girls Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303109
5	M.S.Boys Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303105
6	M.S.Girls Rajpur	Rajpur	2328-0104105

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers



.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Danod	Rajpur	2328-0105901
2	P.S No.3 .Sendhwa	Sendhwa	2328-0509813
3	P.S.Boys Regun	Barwani	2328-0308102
4	M.S.Kusmpa	Niwali	2328-1103002
5	M.S.Aanzad	Thikri	2328-1605124
6	M.S.Girls Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303109
7	M.S.Boys Rehgun	Barwani	2328-0303105
8	M.S.Girls Niwali	Niwali	2328-1100120
9	M.S.Boys Sajwani	Barwani	2328-0310002
10	M.S.Danod	Rajpur	2328-0105904
11	M.S.Sendhwa	Sendhwa	2328-0509808
12	M.S.Boys Rajpur	Rajpur	2328-0104106
13	M.S.Girls Rajpur	Rajpur	2328-0104105

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

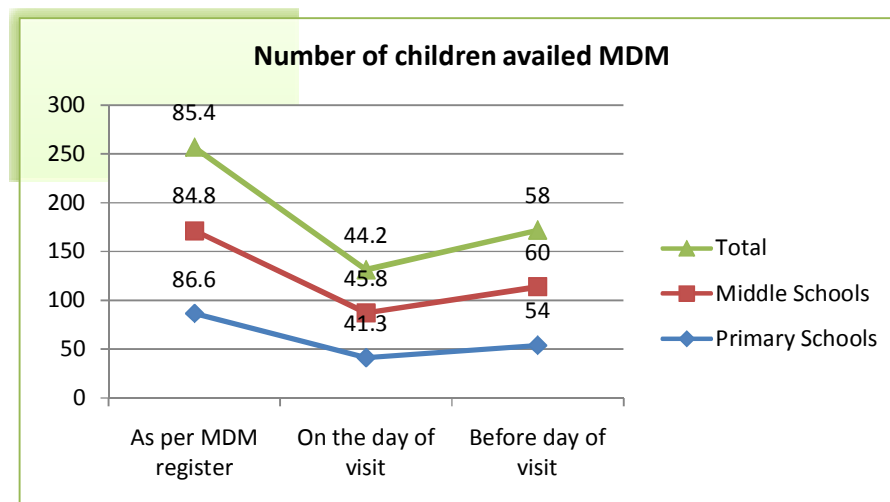
.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Girls Sajwani	Badwai	2328-0310004
2	M.S.Sakrali Bujurg	Pansemal	2328-0701002

MDM Report Jhabua

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>1. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Meals being cooked for children</p> </div>
<p>Convergence done with the help of Village & Nagar Panchayat to provide Mid Day Meal to the children of govt. and Govt. added primary schools and EGS Schools throughout the year. However, in 93 percent visited primary and 88 percent visited middle schools hot cooked meals was found to be served regularly MI team found that in P.S. Amla Pathar of Meghnagar block and in P.S. Boys Amargarh of Petlawad block children were not served Meals under MDMS by the implementing agency. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>The SHG members disclosed that they do not receive cooking cost in advance regularly, which is one of the biggest hurdles for smooth functioning of MDMS. Secondly in remote areas due to lack of monitoring the SHG becomes careless as there is no authority to check them, even if they do not serve MDM, MI team on checking the inspection registers in these schools noted that no one comes here to monitor any existing schemes of government.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>With adequate resources and quality safeguards, mid-day meals can play a major role in improving school attendance, eliminating classroom hunger and fostering social equity. Mid-day meals may be expected to enhance pupil attendance on a daily basis. School meals may also enhance learning achievements, in so far as 'classroom hunger' undermines the ability of pupils to concentrate and perhaps even affects their learning skills. That is why the quantity and quality of food should be given utmost importance. However, in the visited schools of Jhabua district the quantity and quality of food was not found to be sufficient and up to a desired level in 70-75 percent schools. Cases were reported regarding poor cooked pulses to children and stones in pulses. In M.S. Kheda of Rama block children and parents complained that they are not satisfied with the quantity of meals served by Sahara SHG as they serve only two chappatis and some dal to children. (Table 1.2)</p>

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

In the 40 schools of Jhabua district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6922. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 172 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was observed to be same as in rural areas. However, the average enrollment in Middle schools located was found to be more than primary schools. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in the visited schools of Jhabua district was 6922. The percentage of children taking the Mid-Day Meal was reported to be 85 percent of the total enrolled. As was reported by the teachers, poor children, especially girls, majority of whom belonged to the S, and ST communities, were the greatest beneficiaries. Nevertheless, there were some sections, mainly belonging to upper classes, who expressed their reservation on the Mid-Day Meal at the upper primary level. Notwithstanding the reservations, the wider public in the rural areas seemed to have accepted the programme as a relevant intervention. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be only 44 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The reason behind this mismatch is due to the fact that there is not much fluctuations in the attendance of children in urban areas, because they do not always go along with their families to work, whereas in rural areas it was observed that when the survey was conducted most of the agricultural labourers and migrant families who migrate to distant places in search of livelihood. Which in turn compelled children to go along with their family members to fields. The low attendance is one of the main reasons for less number of children availing MDM. However, the number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit was far less than MDM register. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be significantly more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 58 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 13 percent attendance which cannot be ignored. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 13 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 18 percent which is to be noted. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

i. 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?

It is to be noted that FCI is responsible for the continuous availability of adequate food grains in its Depots [and in Principal Distribution Centers in the case of North East Region]. It allows lifting of food grains for any month/quarter up to one month in advance so that supply chain of food grains remains uninterrupted. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

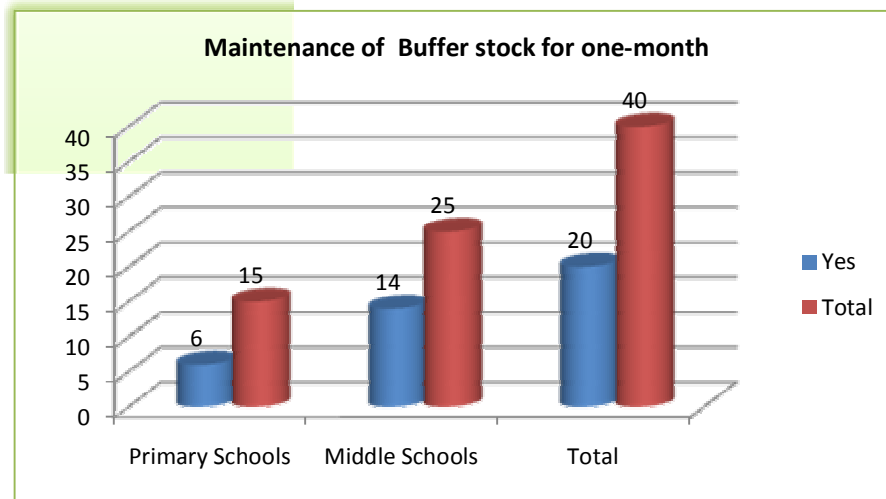
ii. ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?



Quality of food grains not FAQ

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 75 percent visited schools. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the MDM Programme.

iii. **iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that 50 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.

The implementing agency of MDMS in M.S. Chappadi of Rama block disclosed that the quantity of food grain supplied was not as per marked/indicated weight, as they are charged for 50 kg put the actual quantity is only 40 kg. (Table 2.2)

iv. **Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

It has been observed that in only 15 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools in remaining schools the food grains received under MDMS was found to be delivered at the cooking place i.e. the SHG home due to theft and other problems.

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. **Enabling conditions: -**

i. **Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?**

District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.

ii. **Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month**

It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month directly by the state government. The payment is done either monthly or even quarterly

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

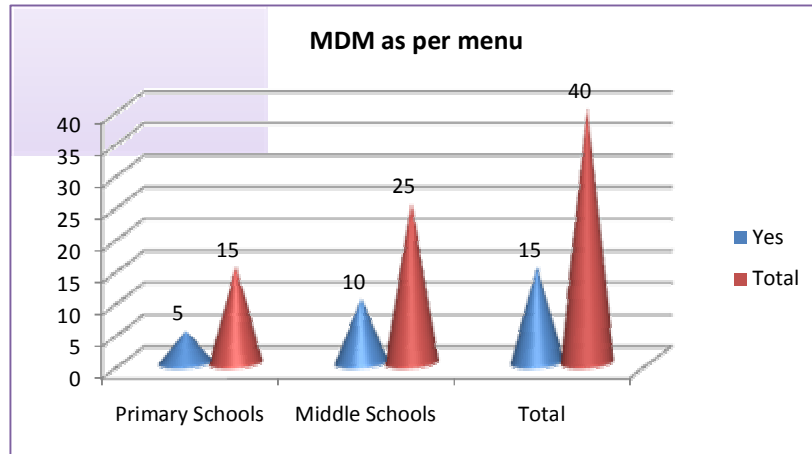
i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 25 (62.5%) out of 40 visited schools. (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in all visited schools the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency in maximum visited schools.

5. Social Equity

a) In the classroom: -
i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
Mid-day meals help to undermine caste prejudices, by teaching children to sit together and share a common meal. They also foster gender equity, by reducing the gender gap in school participation. To some extent, mid-day meals also reduce class inequalities. This is likely to reduce future class inequalities, since lack of education is a major source of economic disadvantages and social marginalization. However, it was observed that children were made to sit on tat-patti in a queue. Girls sitting separately in a queue, while boys' row was separate.
ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
Nil.

6. Menu

i. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable .



Number of schools where MDM is provided as per menu

As observed by MI team that in only some schools (37.5 %) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal and semi cooked chapattis that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)

ii. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily



Kheer Puri in Preparation for children

Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 47.5 percent of the visited schools in Jhabua district same type of food was being served.

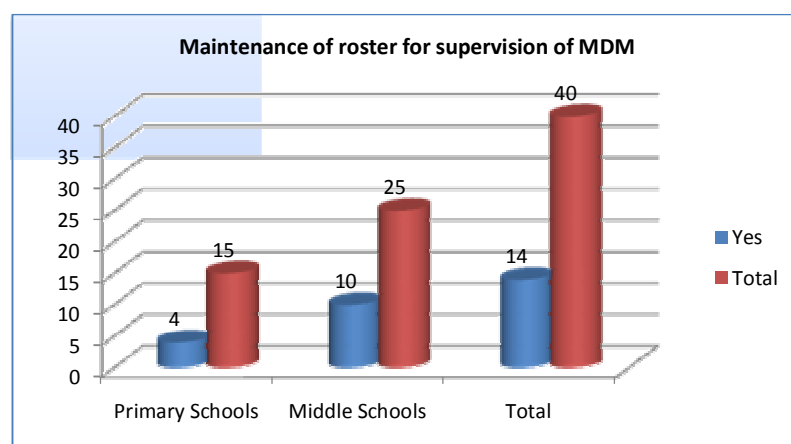
Children of M.S. Agral of Meghnagar block complained that they are being served same type of food daily and that is why they have lost interest in the food. These children often skip meals.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

Due to high rate of illiteracy and more number of rural populace residing in the district the level of awareness among SMC members regarding their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very low. Only some of the influential community members came to know through some sources about the entitlement of children.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Maintained

State government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 35 percent visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Due to lack of concern mothers did not come to schools, leaving their home work or other work. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

NIL.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.

There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings that members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served.

v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members

The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for.

vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM

It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.

vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

Nil.

8. MIS


i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 72.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 50 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that cooking agency maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
In M.S.No.2 Petlawad, P.S.Gadi Petlawad and M.S.Kodli (Petlawad) it was revealed that training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher.
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (50 % of the visited schools).
ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/SMCs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
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?
Nil.

10. School Health Programme

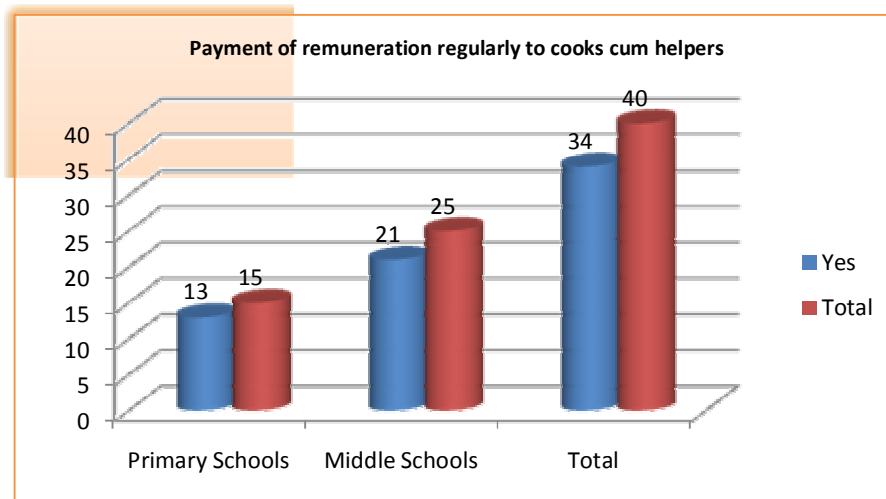
i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
Nil. (Table 6.1)
ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?
Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done annually

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
The MDMS is also being used to support administration of six monthly doses of de-worming medication and Vitamin A supplementation, weekly doses of iron and folic acid supplements, and other micronutrients depending on common deficiencies found in the local area. However, in 65 percent schools children were provided micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, and vitamin) regularly.
iv. Who administers these medicines?
The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
v. Number of school where iodized salt is used

<div style="background-color: #800040; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;">Iodized Salt being used for cooking</div>
It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking.
vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.
To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in only 57 percent schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in 65 percent visited schools. In remaining schools the SHG engage cooks cum helpers as per their own wish.
ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.
The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed. The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and SMC are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
Nil.
iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved
In 38 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas, except in two schools where SMC members were serving meals to children under MDMS. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat. As far as regular payment to the cooks cum helpers is concerned it was found to be regular maximum visited schools. The mode of payments was in the form of Cheque in maximum schools

The SHG of M.S.Chhapadi of Rama block complained that they have not received remuneration since last one year due to access failure to basic infrastructural facilities. (Table 7.2) ,Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. **Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.**

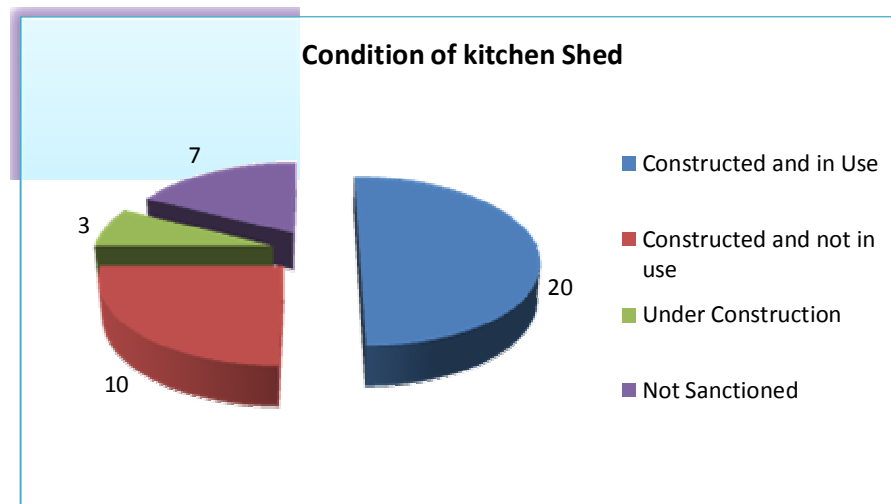
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed women of weaker section of society to form SHGs for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore in maximum number of visited schools of Jhabua district women of ST community (95 %) followed by SC (2 %) and OBC community (1%) were found to be forming SHGs. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

iii. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



Good condition of kitchen shed



Status of Kitchen shed availability

Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage. In 50 percent visited schools of Jhabua district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. While in 25 percent schools the kitchen sheds were although constructed but were not used for cooking meals. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In about 17.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in their own space/home.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS				
For the management and monitoring of MDMS at district level following staff is engaged:				
S.No	Details of Committee Members			
	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Smt.R. Rajput	Project Officer	District Level	All work
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS				
Nil.				
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted				
S.No	Details of Committee Members			
	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Chairman	District Collector	District Level	Coordination
2	Member	CEO Zila	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	
As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Jhabua, two meetings have been organized in current financial year i.e. in 2011-12. The major issue discussed in the meetings were related to distribution of smokeless chulas to SHGs.	
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	
As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Jhabua, two state level meetings have been organized in current financial year i.e. in 2011-12. The major issues were discussed in the meetings: Quality and regularity of MDM.	

Jhabua_MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	P.S.Amla Pthar	Megh Nagar	2324-1111101	Primary
2	P.S.Boys Amargarh	Petlawad	2324-0923101	Primary
3	P.S.Kheda	Rama	2324-1006502	Primary
4	M.S.Kardabadi	Jhabua	2324-0800702	Middle
5	M.S.Agral	Megh Nagar	2324-1101001	Middle
6	M.S.Sutreti	Thandla	2324-0410504	Middle
7	M.S.Naharpur Bada	Megh Nagar	2324-1103503	Middle
8	M.S.No. 2 Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901102	Middle
9	M.S.Ban	Ranapur	2324-1204301	Middle
10	P.S.Rangpura	Jhabua	2324-0805803	Primary
11	M.S.Machhliya	Rama	2324-1005003	Middle
12	P.S.Kodli	Petlawad	2324-0907505	Primary
13	M.S.Chhapdi	Rama	2324-1009709	Middle
14	M.S.Beadawa	Thandla	2324-0406302	Middle
15	M.S.Diggi	Ranapur	2324-1200901	Middle
16	M.S.Doliyawada	Ranapur	2324-1202301	Middle
17	M.S.Nawagaon	Jhabua	2324-0807402	Middle
18	M.S.Kheda	Rama	2324-1006503	Middle
19	P.S.Khoriya	Petlawad	2324-0908101	Primary
20	P.S.Bagdiya Faliya	Thandla	2324-0400206	Primary
21	M.S.Nowgaon	Megh Nagar	2324-1102107	Middle
22	M.S.Boys Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901119	Middle
23	M.S.Khardubdi	Rama	2324-1006703	Middle
24	P.S.Boradi	Thandla	2324-0401904	Primary
25	P.S.Gadi Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901122	Primary
26	M.S.Boradi	Thandla	2324-0401901	Middle
27	P.S.Ruparal	Thandla	2324-0402001	Primary
28	P.S.Bedwa	Thandla	2324-0406301	Primary
29	P.S.Bhutkhedi	Ranapur	2324-1200803	Primary
30	M.S.Hatyadeli	Rama	2324-1003006	Middle
31	M.S.Girls Kaldela	Thandla	2324-0406206	Middle
32	M.S.Girls Jhabua	Jhabua	2324-0800913	Middle
33	P.S.Hatyadeli	Rama	2324-1003009	Primary
34	M.S.Kodli	Petlawad	2324-0907501	Middle
35	M.S.Rotla	Rama	2324-1005802	Middle
36	P.S.Rotla	Rama	2324-1005801	Primary
37	M.S.Chenpura	Megh Nagar	2324-1102606	Middle
38	P.S. Boys Buniyadi	Megh Nagar	2324-1109805	Primary
39	M.S.Boys Thandla	Thandla	2324-0400214	Middle
40	M.S.Amargarh	Petlawad	2324-0923104	Middle

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100.0
Middle Schools	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	595	198	100.0	1826	198	100.0	2421	161	100.0
Middle	615	153	100.0	3886	153	100.0	4501	180	100.0
Total	1210	172	100.0	5712	172	100.0	6922	173	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	483	161	81.1	1614	134	88.3	2097	139	86.6
Middle	521	184	84.7	3299	157	84.8	3820	161	84.8
Total	1004	174	83.0	4913	148	86.0	5917	153	85.4

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	270	90	45.3	732	61	39.8	1002	66	41.3
Middle	324	81	52.6	1738	82	44.7	2062	82	45.8
Total	594	84	49.0	2470	74	43.2	3064	76	44.2

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	294	98	49.4	1014	84	55.5	1308	87	54.0
Middle	520	130	84.5	2185	104	54.5	2705	108	60.0
Total	814	116	67.2	3199	96	56.0	4013	100	58.0

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100.0
Middle	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	6	40.0	9	60.0	15	100.0
Middle	14	56.0	11	44.0	25	100.0
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0
Middle	21	84.0	4	16.0	25	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Middle	14	56.0	11	44.0	25	100.0
Total	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	10	40.0	15	60.0	25	100.0
Total	17	42.5	23	57.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	15	100.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	25	100.0	25	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	0	00
SHG	40	100.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Middle Schools	15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100.0
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	5	12.5	5	12.5
ST	26	65.0	15	37.5
OBC	9	22.5	10	25.0
Minority	0	0	0	0
Any Others	0	0	0	0

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	36	90.0
Constructed and not in use	1	2.5
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

MDM -Jhabua**Annexure III****Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Amla Pthar	Megh Nagar	2324-1111101
2	M.S.Chhapdi	Rama	2324-1009709
3	M.S.Boys Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901119
4	M.S.Girls Kaldela	Thandla	2324-0406206

**Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Rangpura	Jhabua	2324-0805803
2	M.S.Chhapdi	Rama	2324-1009709
3	M.S.Kardabadi	Jhabua	2324-0800702
4	M.S.Ban	Ranapur	2324-1204301

**Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Rangpur	Jhabua	2324-0805803
2	M.S.Kardabadi	Jhabua	2324-0800702
3	M.S.Ban	Ranapur	2324-1204301
4	M.S.Chhapdi	Rama	2324-1009709

**Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers**



S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Rangpura	Jhabua	2324-0805803
2	P.S.Boradi	Thandla	2324-0401904
3	P.S.Gadi Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901122
4	P.S.Ruparal	Thandla	2324-0402001
5	P.S.Hatyadeli	Rama	2324-1003009
6	M.S.Chenpura	Megh Nagar	2324-1102606
7	M.S.Boys Thandla	Thandla	2324-0400214
8	M.S.Hatyadeli	Rama	2324-1003006
9	M.S.Boradi	Thandla	2324-0401901
10	M.S.Chhapdi	Rama	2324-1009709
11	M.S.Boys Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901119
12	M.S.Khardubdi	Rama	2324-1006703
13	M.S.Kardabadi	Jhabua	2324-0800702
14	M.S.No. 2 Petlawad	Petlawad	2324-0901102
15	M.S.Ban	Ranapur	2324-1204301

Table 1.5
kitchen shed not Sanctioned

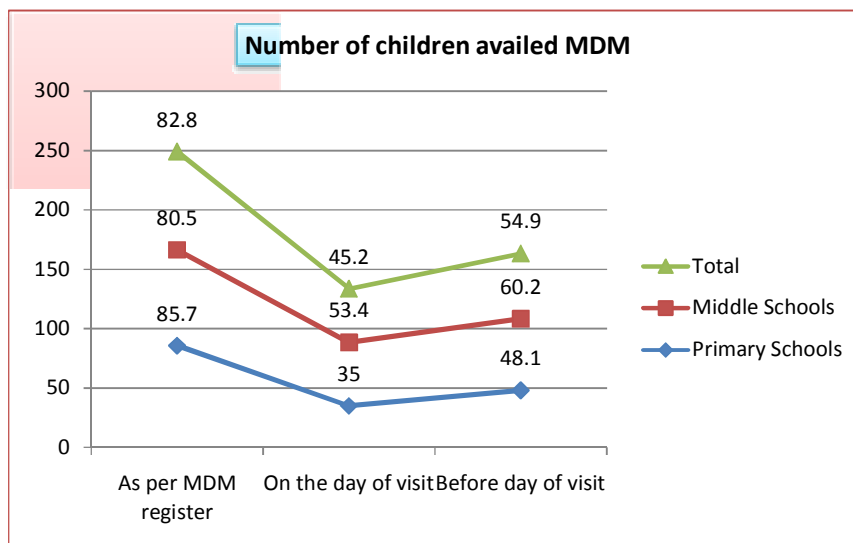
.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Amla Pthar	Megh Nagar	2324-1111101
2	P.S.Rangpura	Jhabua	2324-0805803
3	M.S.Chhapdi	Rama	2324-1009709
4	M.S.Diggi	Ranapur	2324-1200901
5	M.S.Girls Jhabua	Jhabua	2324-0800913
6	M.S.Amargarh	Petlawad	2324-0923104
7	M.S.Ban	Ranapur	2324-1204301

MDM Report Alirajpur

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

<p>1. Regularity in Serving MDM</p> <p>i. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #00FF00; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Meals being cooked for children </div> </div>
<p>It is very displeasing to find that 10 schools out of 40 visited were not serving meals regularly to children.</p> <p>In M.S. Lakshmi of Alirajpur block it was put into the notice of MI team that the SHG named "Ma Gayatri " do not prepare meals daily. The SHG every now and then give some personnel excuses to defend. The SMC also had no control over it. Children of M.S. Harsawat of Alirajpur revealed that SHG named "Sai SHG" do not serve meals regular to them. They often skip the cooking of meals due to unknown reasons. Similarly in M.S.Kotda of Udaigarh block the Saraswati SHG very frequently miss out cooking of meals. The SHG is having political affiliation. In the same way in M.S.Kharpai of Alirajpur block the Jai Hind SHG do not cook MDM regularly, even if they cook the quality and quantity is found to be below standard. (Table 1.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.1)</p>
<p>ii. If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.</p> <p>As mentioned above in 25 percent visited schools the MDMS was not found to be functioning properly. The one of the important reasons observed by MI team and discussions made with local community it can be comprehended that each SHG is in some or the other way affiliated to Sarpanch of the village, in turn these SHGs adopt arbitrary conduct.</p> <p>At the same time the SHG members of P.S.Harsawat of Alirajpur block revealed that they are unable to cook regular meal as they do not receive food grains in time.</p>
<p>iii. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>Nil.</p>
<p>iv. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was little better than what they received at home. It should be noted that this argument was given by households who could not afford single meal in a day. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. However, others complained that the scheme left many of the students hungry. It is unclear if this discrepancy is because of different perceptions of how much food should be given or whether different amounts of food are actually being given due to different prices for foodstuffs throughout the state or corruption. Still in 50 percent schools children were unhappy with the quality and in 60 percent with the quantity of meals.</p> <p>In P.S.Undari of Jobat block children complained that they have been provided only one chappati and a little vegetable. The quality of meals suffered in M.S. Girls Udaigarh of Udaigarh block as the SHG was engaged in cooking meals for children of four schools, it could not maintain the quality. (Table 1.2)</p>

2. Trend



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

i. Number of children enrolled in schools

Total number of 20 primary and 20 middle schools was visited by MI team from Alirajpur district. The mean enrollment in primary schools was found to be 117 and in middle the number was quite large i.e 147. While there was no difference between the mean enrollment of schools located in urban and rural areas. (Table 1.3)

ii. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register.

As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 83 percent of the total enrolled children in Alirajpur district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 86 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 82 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)

iii. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 45 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was far less than rural areas. On the similar manner the number of children availing MDM in primary schools was found to be far less than the number in middle schools. (Table 1.5)

iv. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit.

The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 55 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 10 percent attendance. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 7 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 14 percent which cannot be overlooked. (Table 1.6)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

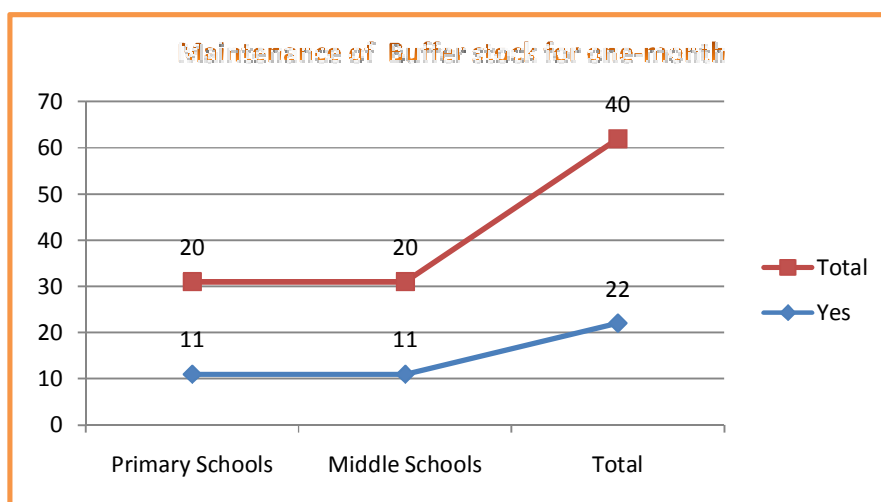
i. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1), Annexure III (Table 1.2)

ii. Is the quality of food grain FAQ?

It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 60 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.

iii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?



Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock For a Month

District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that only 55 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)

iv. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

It has been observed that in 25 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 75 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains

3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

a. Enabling conditions: -
i. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?
CEO, Zila Panchayat is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
ii. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month
It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month (January 2012).

4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

i. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 25 (62.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were 37.5 observed in the visited schools of the district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1) , Annexure III (Table 1.3)
ii. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extend of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
iii. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district. At the same time some of the SHG even skipped cooking of meals if they do not receive cooking cost in time.
iv. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Alirajpur district the cooking cost is been paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity



Sitting arrangement of children while taking meals

a) In the classroom: -

i. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.



Sitting arrangement of children while taking meals

In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls.

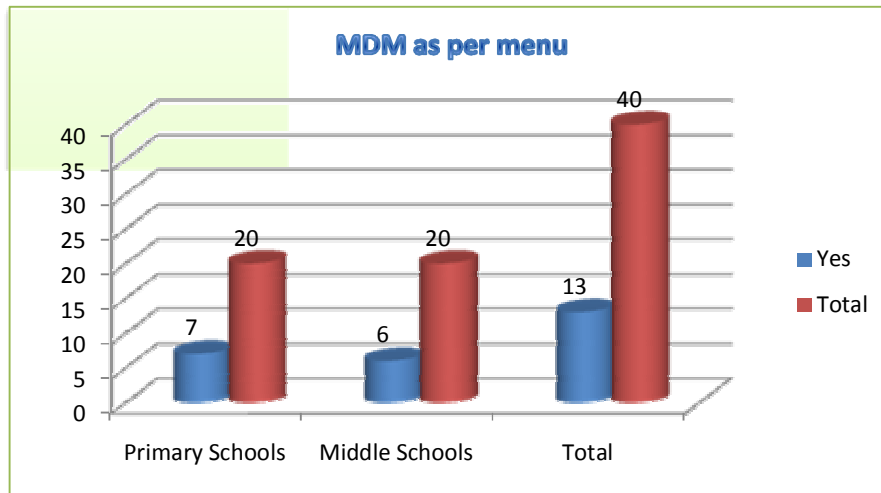
The sitting arrangements in M.S.Behadwasa and in P.S. Behdwa of Sondwa block was found to be very unsystematic, as the SHGs do not distribute meals to children on the dining place, children collect the meals from kitchen shed and eat where ever they wish.

ii. Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

In P.S.Boys Bhabhra caste discrimination was observed by MI team during investigation. It was observed that women of SC community were not allowed to cook and serve MDM by the local community of upper castes.

6. Menu

iii. Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable



Number of Schools where MDM is Provided as Per Menu

As observed by MI team that in only 32.5 percent of the visited schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In other proportion of schools children were being served either of the two i.e. dal or vegetable daily. In vegetable children were served potatoes three to four days in a week. Complaints were also raised on the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)

iv. Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily

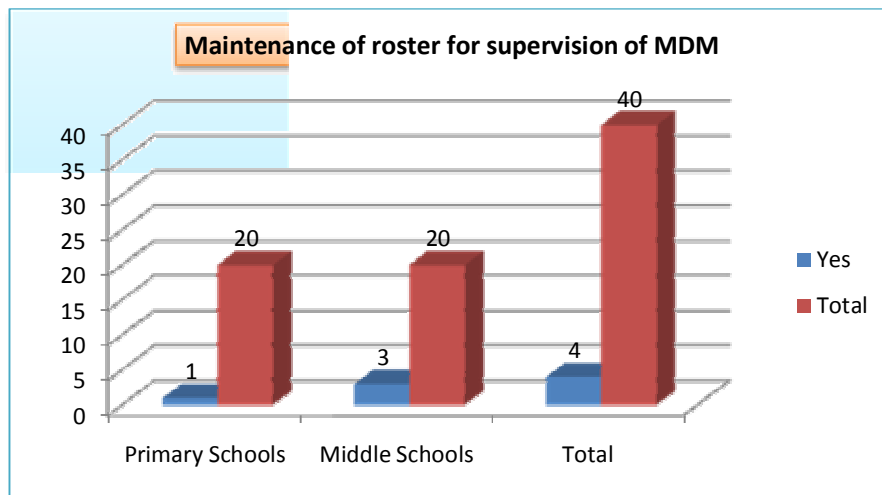
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in maximum number of the visited schools (60%) same type of food was being served. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.

7. Community Mobilization

i. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.

The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.

ii. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS



Number of Schools where Mother Rosters are Being Maintained

Recently the state government has made obligatory for all schools to maintain a roster of mothers with regard to MDM. Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in about 10 percent schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Parents are not involved by the implementing agency in MDM. (Table 5.1)

iii. Number of members received training regarding MDM and its monitoring

MI team observed that no meetings are organized as regards to MDMS. In only 22 percent of the visited schools it was disclosed that the President of SMC should visit the school to monitor all school activities. The major issues related to MDMS discussed in the meeting was providing regular meals to children, as in Alirajpur district having regular access to meals was still a great challenge.

iv. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDM discussed.
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools (75 %) of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
v. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDM by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools (75 %) of both rural and urban areas Nevertheless, the need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
vi. Contribution made by the community for MDM
In one school it was informed to Mi team that community has contributed some funds to have the access to water tank for storing water for drinking and cooking purposes. Similarly in another school community donated tat-patti for children to sit while having meals.
vii. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies
In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the visited schools. In some cases, it was the unwillingness of the teacher and the reluctance of the implementing authority that acted as a hindrance in involving the communities. Apart from this, there were some other practical problems also. The visited schools covered a wider area that made many children to come from distant villages. This made it difficult for their parents to get associated with the day-to-day functioning of the schools.

8. MIS

i. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 57.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 74 percent of the visited schools.
ii. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
Nil .
iii. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
iv. What is the prevalent MIS System?
Nil.
v. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management

i. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.



Nature of financial records maintained by school

The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (45 % of the visited schools).

ii. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.

As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMC/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.

iii. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.

It is been observed that amount withdrawl by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC saving bank account.

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?

Nil.

10. School Health Programme

i. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?

Nil. (Table 6.1)

ii. What is the frequency of health check-up?

Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in more than 40 percent visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools (40 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. In some of the schools teachers reported that no health checks-up of students is done since last many years.

iii. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)



Micro-nutrients for children

Adding a health component in MDM scheme deworming, , micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of 50 percent primary and 65 percent middle schools. The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. In many schools teachers complaint that they do not received sufficient doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children.

iv. Who administers these medicines?

In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.

v. Number of school where iodized salt is used

It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.

vi. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating.

To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed 50 percent of the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

i. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.

Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (77.5%). However, the percentage of such schools was more at middle school level as compared to primary level.

ii. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools.

The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.

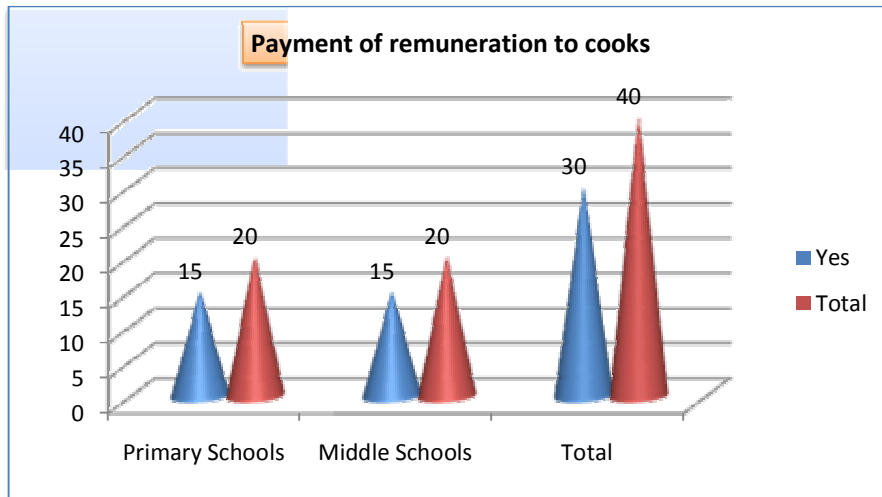
iii. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen

Nil.

iv. Number of schools where SHG is involved

The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. Payment of the conversion cost and wages for cooking was made directly to the groups through Cheque. In 90 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. While in 10 percent schools members of SMC were found to be implementing MDMS. (Table 7.1)

v. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment.



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

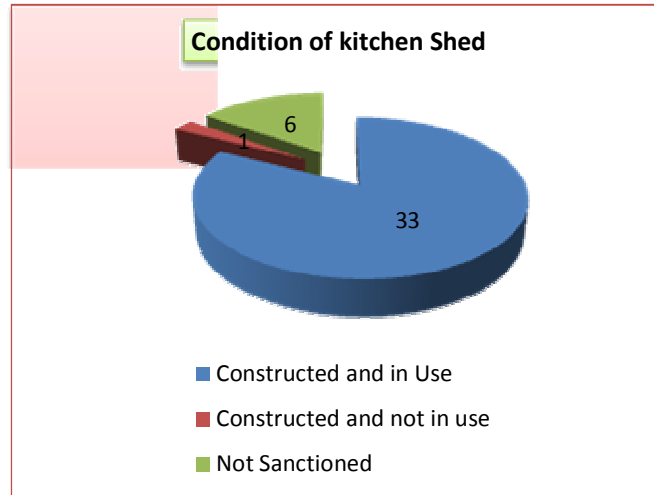
Empirical observations and the data available shows that in all visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. While in five visited schools the SHG members revealed that they have yet not been provided remuneration since past many months. (Table 7.2) ,Annexure III (Table 1.4)

vi. Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others.

Alirajpur being a tribally populated district, 97 percent of its population is dominated by tribal people. Hence, in maximum visited schools 90 percent of the total MDMS was being implemented by women of tribal community. The remaining 10 percent schools comprised by women of SC, OBC and general community. (Table 7.3)

12. Infrastructure

i. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use



No. of schools with kitchen sheds



Access to pucca kitchen shed

In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite adequate. In nearly 82.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and were in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (2.5 % schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds. (Table 8.1), Annexure III (Table 1.5)

ii. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available

In about 15 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open air or in their own space/home.

13. Staffing

i. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS
The District Collector is responsible at the district level for coordinating and supervising the programme. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat extends all possible help to the District Collector in the implementation of the scheme. The day-to-day functioning of the programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the urban areas. The officers of Education/ Tribal department assist them. At the District level, coordination is also established between functionaries of Rural Development, School Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Administration and Food & civil supplies Department to ensure timely delivery of food grains to the primary schools, procurement of additional resources and monitoring the quality food grains and cooked meal.
ii. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS
Nil.
iii. Is there any district level task force constituted
There is one task manager is recruited at district level to monitor MDMS in by the MDM unit.

14. Monitoring

i. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat in year 2011-12 two steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been held in the district Alirajpur. The main issues discussed in the meetings are: instructions were provided to construct smokeless chulhas and secondly in each school campus drumstick plant should be planted.
ii. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat in year 2011-12 two steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been held in at state level. The main issues discussed in the meetings are: instructions were provided for continuous monitoring of MDMS and secondly in each school quality MDM should be ensured.

Alirajpur_ MDM

1. Access:

Table 1.1
Name & category of the school visited

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code	Category
1	M.S.Kasba Jobat	Jobat	2349-0102905	Middle
2	P.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205201	Primary
3	M.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205202	Middle
4	M.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201204	Middle
5	M.S.Kareli Mavdi	Kathiwada	2349-0301703	Middle
6	M.S.Kotda	Udaygarh	2349-0502001	Middle
7	P.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201201	Primary
8	P.S.Girls Devli	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700802	Primary
9	P.S.Kabri Sel	Kathiwada	2349-0301602	Primary
10	M.S.Behdwasa	Sondwa	2349-0607701	Middle
11	P.S.Dedrwas	Udaygarh	2349-0507701	Primary
12	P.S.Boys Khatwali	Jobat	2349-0107301	Primary
13	P.S.Korda	Udaygarh	2349-0502002	Primary
14	M.S.Girls Bori	Udaygarh	2349-0504607	Middle
15	M.S.Kharpai	Alirajpur	2349-0206407	Middle
16	P.S.Undari	Jobat	2349-0101701	Primary
17	M.S.Kabri Sel	Kathiwada	2349-0301603	Middle
18	P.S.Girls Bori	Udaygarh	2349-0504602	Primary
19	M.S.Girls Khatwali	Jobat	2349-0104907	Middle
20	P.S.Behdwa	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0707101	Primary
21	P.S.Boys Bori	Udaygarh	2349-0504606	Primary
22	P.S.Patel Faliya	Jobat	2349-0102902	Primary
23	M.S.Devli	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700804	Middle
24	M.S.Badaguda	Jobat	2349-0107205	Middle
25	P.S. Behdwa	Sondwa	2349-0607703	Primary
26	M.S. Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705301	Middle
27	P.S.Boys Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705311	Primary
28	P.S. Dehadala	Jobta	2349-0100403	Primary
29	M.S. Dehadala	Jobta	2349-0100402	Middle
30	M.S.Girls Sondwa	Sondwa	2349-0600403	Middle
31	M.S.Girls Udaygarh	Udaygarh	2349-0505004	Middle
32	P.S. Boy Devli	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700801	Primary
33	M.S.Sayda	Kathiwada	2349-0304802	Middle
34	P.S. Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700101	Primary
35	M.S.Kadwal	Kathiwada	2349-0301308	Middle
36	M.S.Behdwa	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0707102	Middle
37	M.S.Umri	Jobat	2349-0105203	Middle
38	P.S.Hatuphaliya	Udaygarh	2349-0505007	Primary
39	P.S.Pipliya	Udaygarh	2349-0506701	Primary
40	P.S.Kharpai	Alirajpur	2349-0206401	Primary

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2
Sufficient quality and quantity of meal

School Category	Quality and quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of meal	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100.0
Quantity of meal	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100.0

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	476	119	100.0	1878	117	100.0	2354	117	100.0
Middle	576	144	100.0	2376	148	100.0	2952	147	100.0
Total	1052	131	100.0	4254	132	100.0	5306	132	100.0

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	374	93	78.5	1644	102	87.5	2018	100	85.7
Middle	533	133	92.5	1845	115	77.6	2378	118	80.5
Total	907	113	86.2	3489	109	82.0	4396	109	82.8

Table 1.5
Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	148	37	31.0	676	42	36.0	824	41	35.0
Middle	234	58	40.6	1345	84	56.6	1579	78	53.4
Total	382	47	36.3	2021	63	47.5	2403	60	45.2

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on the before day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	258	64	54.2	875	54	46.5	1133	56	48.1
Middle	370	92	64.2	1410	88	59.3	1780	89	60.2
Total	628	78	59.6	2285	71	53.7	2913	72	54.9

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Middle	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100.0

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	55.0	9	45.0	20	100.0
Middle	11	55.0	9	45.0	20	100.0
Total	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Middle	10	50.0	10	50.0	20	100.0
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0

4. Menu

Table 4.1
Inclusion of rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables in daily menu

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100.0
Middle	6	30.0	14	70.0	20	100.0
Total	13	32.5	27	67.5	40	100.0

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Maintenance of roster for supervision of MDM

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	5.0	19	95.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	3	15.0	17	85.0	20	100.0
Total	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	20	100.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	20	100.0	20	100.0
Total	0	0	40	100.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum helper appointed by the department	4	10.0
SHG	36	90.0
NGO	0	0
Panchayat/Nagar Palika	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Middle Schools	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	100.0
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100.0

Table 7.3
Social Composition of cooks and helpers

Social Composition	Cooks		Helpers	
	No.	%	No.	%
SC	0	0	1	2.5
ST	21	52.5	21	52.5
OBC	0	0	1	2.5
Minority	3	7.5	1	2.5
Any Others	1	2.5	00	00

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	33	82.5
Constructed and not in use	1	2.5
Under Constriction	0	0
Sanctioned but constriction not started	0	0
Not Sanctioned	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 1.1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205201
2	P.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201201
3	P.S.Dedrwas	Udaygarh	2349-0507701
4	P.S.Korda	Udaygarh	2349-0502002
5	P.S.Boys Bori	Udaygarh	2349-0504606
6	M.S.Kadwal	Kathiwada	2349-0301308
7	M.S.Kharpai	Alirajpur	2349-0206407
8	M.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205202
9	M.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201204
10	M.S.Kotda	Udaygarh	2349-0502001

Table 1.2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205201
2	P.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201201
3	P.S.Boys Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705311
4	P.S. Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700101
5	M.S.Behdwas	Sondwa	2349-0607701
6	M.S. Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705301

Table 1.3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Boys Khatwali	Jobat	2349-0107301
2	P.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205201
3	P.S.Undari	Jobat	2349-0101701
4	P.S.Patel Faliya	Jobat	2349-0102902
5	P.S.Boys Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705311
6	M.S.Dehdla	Jobta	2349-0100402
7	M.S.Girls Sondwa	Sondwa	2349-0600403
8	M.S.Kadwal	Kathiwada	2349-0301308
9	M.S.Devli	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700804
10	M.S.Badaguda	Jobat	2349-0107205
11	M.S. Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705301
12	M.S.Girls Khatwali	Jobat	2349-0104907
13	M.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205202
14	M.S.Kareli Mavdi	Kathiwada	2349-0301703
15	M.S.Behdwas	Sondwa	2349-0607701

Table 1.4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S. Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0700101
2	P.S.Korda	Udaygarh	2349-0502002
3	P.S. Behdwa	Sondwa	2349-0607703
4	P.S.Boys Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705311
5	P.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205201
6	M.S.Lakshmi	Alirajpur	2349-0205202
7	M.S.Kotda	Udaygarh	2349-0502001
8	M.S.Behdwasa	Sondwa	2349-0607701
9	M.S.Girls Sondwa	Sondwa	2349-0600403
10	M.S.Kadwal	Kathiwada	2349-0301308

Table 1.5
Kitchen shed not Sanctioned

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201201
2	P.S.Korda	Udaygarh	2349-0502002
3	P.S.Boys Bhabhra	Bhabhra(C.S.A.N.)	2349-0705311
4	M.S.Girls Sondwa	Sondwa	2349-0600403
5	M.S.Harsvat	Alirajpur	2349-0201204
6	M.S.Girls Bori	Udaygarh	2349-0504607



मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
राज्य समन्वयक - मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम
द्वितीय तल, विद्याचल भवन
म.प्र.भोपाल

क्र. 168 / 22/रा.स.का./वि-6/एम.डी.एम./2004
प्रति,

भोपाल दिनांक 25.02.04

कलेक्टर
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन में स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को संबद्ध करने के विषय में।

शिक्षा के लोकव्यापीकरण एवं प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में विद्यार्थियों की दर्ज संख्या में वृद्धि तथा उपस्थिति नियमित करने के उद्देश्य से क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परिवर्तित व्यवस्था फरवरी 2004 से प्रदेश में प्रारंभ की जा चुकी है, ताकि विद्यार्थियों को मिलने वाला भोजन रुचिकर एवं पोष्टिक भी हो।

मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था की क्रियान्वयन प्रणाली के अनुसार पाठशाला स्तर पर विविध व्यवस्थाओं के नियोजन, संपादन एवं समन्वय का दायित्व पालक शिक्षक संघ अथवा इनके सक्षम न होने पर ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंपा गया है।

यदि आप मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों व उपयोगिता पर गहनता से विचार करें तो आप पायेंगे कि यह कार्यक्रम वास्तव में समाज सेवा का ऐसा पुनीत कार्यक्रम है, जो शिक्षा के लोकव्यापीकरण के अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में पढ़ने वाले ऐसे विद्यार्थी, जो आर्थिक बर्हाली के कारण अक्सर कुपोषण के शिकार होते हैं, उन्हें सबल भी प्रदान कर सकता है। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में भवनीय मुख्यमंत्री जी की मंशा के अनुरूप समाज सेवा के निहित उद्देश्य वाली स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को भी मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन का दायित्व सौंपा जा सकता है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में अनुरोध है कि अधिक से अधिक स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को प्रेरित कर मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन में संबद्ध करने के लिये सार्थक प्रयास किये जावें। इस हेतु ऐसी संस्थाओं को चयनित कर दायित्व सौंपा जाये, जो स्वेच्छा से इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन से जुड़ना चाहें और संस्थागत व्यय वहन कर सकें। स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं के चयन हेतु उनकी योग्यता व प्रतिष्ठा का पूर्व आंकलन अवश्य किया जाये, ताकि कोई अक्षम तथा कुपान्न संस्थायें कार्यक्रम से न जुड़ें। चयनित स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं के प्रारंभ में प्रायोगिक तौर पर कुछ पाठशालाओं का दायित्व सौंपा जाये और इस दायित्व के सफलतापूर्वक निर्वहन के बाद ही उन्हें व्यापक पैमाने पर कार्यक्रम से संबद्ध किया जावे।

स्वयंसेवी/अशासकीय संस्थाओं को मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन से संबद्ध किये जाने पर वे पाठशाला स्तर पर विविध व्यवस्थाओं के नियोजन, संपादन एवं समन्वय हेतु उन समस्त दायित्वों का निर्वाह करेंगी, जो पैरा-2 में उल्लेखित अनुसार पालक शिक्षक संघ/ग्राम पंचायत को किये गये हैं।

कृपया उपरोक्त के संबंध में शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कार्रवाही करें और परिणामों के संबंध में संलग्न प्रपत्र में अधोहस्ताक्षरकर्ता को अवगत भी करावें।

संतान : उपरोक्तानुसार

(पंकज राग)
समन्वयक
मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम
म.प्र. भोपाल

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
द्वितीय तल, विख्यात भवन, भोपाल

क्रमांक 619 / 22 / वि-9 / एम.जी.एम. / 2011

भोपाल दिनांक 29/03/2011

प्रति,

- 1) कलेक्टर
जिला-समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।
- 2) मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत-समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत भोजन पकाने की दरों में वृद्धि के संबंध में।


मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत भोजन पकाने की वर्तमान दरों में भारत सरकार द्वारा वृद्धि की गई है। नवीन दर 01 अप्रैल 2011 से प्रभावशील होगी। निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रति छात्र प्रति शैक्षणिक दिवस में केन्द्रांश 75 प्रतिशत तथा राज्यांश 25 प्रतिशत सम्मिलित रहेगा। भोजन पकाने की वर्तमान एवं नवीन दरों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :-

(प्रति विद्यार्थी प्रति शैक्षणिक दिवस के मान से)

क.	शाला का स्तर	वर्तमान दर			नवीन दर (1 अप्रैल, 2011 से प्रभावशील)		
		केन्द्रांश	राज्यांश	योग	केन्द्रांश	राज्यांश	योग
1	प्राथमिक	2.02	0.57	2.69	2.17	0.72	2.89
2	माध्यमिक	3.02	1.01	4.03	3.25	1.08	4.33

उपरोक्त नवीन दरों में भोजन पकाने का पारिश्रमिक तथा प्रशासनिक व्यय शामिल नहीं है।

उक्त निर्देशों के संबंध में मध्यान्ह भोजन कियान्वयन एजेंसी (स्व-सहायता समूह, पालक शिक्षक संघ एवं केन्द्रीयकृत रसोईघर) एवं संबंधित अधिकारियों को अवगत कराया जावे तथा व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार भी कराया जावे ताकि समस्त को नवीन निर्देशों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो सकें। जिले में की गई कार्यवाही का पालन प्रतिवेदन इस कार्यालय को शीघ्र भेजा जावे।


(अजय तिकी)
सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

-2-

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

क्रमांक 741 / 22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

भोपाल, दिनांक 15/01/2010

प्रति,

1. कलेक्टर
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

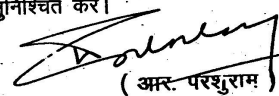
2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत - समस्त,
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम में दैनिक उपस्थिति दिये जाने के संबंध में।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियाचयन महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। शासन के ध्यान में यह आया है कि शाला प्रभारी द्वारा भोजन बनाने वाले स्व-सहायता समूहों को छात्रों की उपस्थिति समय पर नहीं दी जाती है, जिससे स्व-सहायता समूहों को भोजन वितरण करने में कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। स्व-सहायता समूहों को शाला प्रभारी द्वारा उपस्थिति दिये जाने के संबंध में विभाग के पूर्व निर्देशानुसार "शाला के प्रधानाध्यापक/प्रभारी अध्यापक द्वारा प्रत्येक माह के अंत में लिखित में विद्यार्थियों की दैनिक औसत उपस्थिति की संख्या स्व-सहायता समूहों/समूह के सदस्यों को अवगत कराई जायेगी। चालू माह में भोजन पकाने के लिए यह संख्या आधार रहेगी।"

2/ उक्त के अनुक्रम में संशोधन उपरान्त यह निर्देश दिये जाते हैं कि शाला के प्रधानाध्यापक/शाला प्रभारी द्वारा भोजन बनाने वाले स्व-सहायता समूहों को एक दिवस पूर्व छात्रों की संभावित उपस्थिति की संख्या उपलब्ध कराई जावे इस आधार पर स्व-सहायता समूह द्वारा आकलन कर कार्य दिवस में भोजन बनाया जाये।

3/ उक्त निर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

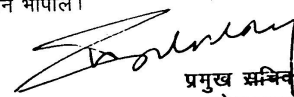

(अन्. परशुराम)
प्रमुख सचिव
मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

क्रमांक 742/22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

भोपाल, दिनांक 15/01/2010

प्रतिलिपि

1. आयुक्त राज्य शिक्षा केंद्र श्यामिला हिल्स भोपाल।
2. आयुक्त नगरीय प्रशासन विभाग शिवाजी नगर, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त आदिमजाति कल्याण विभाग सतपुड़ा भवन भोपाल।


प्रमुख सचिव
मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

g/c

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विन्ध्याचल भवन, बी बिंग, द्वितीय तल, भोपाल

क्रमांक 11430 /22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010
प्रति.

भोपाल दिनांक 20/8/19 /2010

1. कलेक्टर
जिला समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय :- मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम में शाला स्तर पर माताओं के निरीक्षण का रोस्टर बनाये जाने के संबंध में।

शाला स्तर पर मध्याह्न भोजन की गुणवत्ता को बनाये रखने के लिए निगरानी एवं निरीक्षण आवश्यक है। भोजन में उपयोग की जा रही सामग्री पकाने के समय सावधानी एवं विद्यार्थियों को वितरण के पूर्व गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इस कार्यक्रम में स्थानीय स्तर पर भोजन में गुणवत्ता बनाये रखने के लिये "माताओं" की सहभागिता रखी गई है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में माताओं की सहभागिता को सशक्त व प्रभावशाली बनाये जाने के लिये "माताओं के निरीक्षण का रोस्टर" तैयार कर क्रियान्वयन किया जावे जिसमें निम्नानुसार बिन्दुओं पर कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित किया जावे।

1. ऐसी माताएँ जिनके बच्चे शाला में अध्ययनरत हैं, उनका मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर संबंधित शाला शिक्षक द्वारा पालक शिक्षक संघ के सहयोग से तैयार किया जावे।
2. निरीक्षण रोस्टर इस प्रकार तैयार होगा, जिससे अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की माताएँ बारी-बारी से भोजन की गुणवत्ता का निरीक्षण कर सकें।
3. शाला प्रभारी द्वारा रोस्टर प्रतिमाह तैयार किया जावेगा और जिसे पंचायत भवन, शाला भवन एवं अन्य सार्वजनिक भवन पर शाला प्रभारी द्वारा चस्पा किया जावे, जिससे आम जनों को यह जानकारी हो जावे की कौन सी माता द्वारा, किस दिन भोजन का निरीक्षण किया जाना है।
4. निरीक्षण रोस्टर ऐसा तैयार किया जाये ताकि शाला में अध्ययनरत समस्त विद्यार्थियों को माताओं की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित हो सके।
5. संबंधित शाला प्रभारी के द्वारा विद्यार्थी को एक दिवस पूर्व कागज में लिखकर यह अवगत कराया जावे कि आगामी दिवस में कौनसी माता को निरीक्षण हेतु उपस्थित होना है।
6. माताओं द्वारा अपने सुझाव/समझाईश शाला स्तर पर संधारित मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम निरीक्षण पंजी में दर्ज की जावे। जो माताएं अशिक्षित हैं, उन्हें टीप अंकित करने में शाला प्रभारी द्वारा सहयोग किया जावे।
7. मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर की प्रति शाला प्रभारी द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत, पालक शिक्षक संघ, विकासखंड शिक्षा अधिकारी, विकासखंड स्त्रोत समन्वयक तथा मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जनपद पंचायत को प्रस्तुत की जावे।
8. मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर का वाचन ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में समय-समय पर आयोजित होने वाली ग्राम सभाओं में संबंधित पंचायत सचिव द्वारा किया जावे।

निरंतर.....

58

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विध्याचल भवन, द्वितीय तल, भोपाल

क्रमांक 10397/22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010
प्रति,

भोपाल दिनांक 30/7/2010

1. कलेक्टर,
जिला - समरत
मध्यप्रदेश।

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत - समरत
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के निरीक्षण हेतु शाला स्तर पर पंजी संधारण करने बावत।

शासन के निर्देशानुसार लक्षित प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न विभागों के जिला स्तरीय, विकासखण्ड स्तरीय तथा ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यक्रम का निरीक्षण किया जाता है। किन्तु शाला स्तर पर इसका कोई व्यवस्थित लेखा नहीं होने से सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती जबकि निरीक्षण के समय पाई गई कमियों में सुधार होना आवश्यक है।

उक्त के परिपेक्ष्य में प्रत्येक लक्षित शाला में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के निरीक्षण हेतु शाला स्तर पर एक पंजी का संधारण अनुलग्नक "अ" पर कराया जावे जिसमें-जिला स्तरीय, विकासखण्ड स्तरीय तथा ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारी द्वारा निरीक्षण की टीप निर्धारित प्रारूप में अंकित की जावे तथा भोजन पकाने वाली ऐजेन्सी को कमियों के संबंध में सुधार हेतु निर्देश भी दिये जावे। यह पंजी संबंधित शाला प्रभारी के अधिपत्य में रहेगी जो निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी के समक्ष मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम की टीप हेतु प्रस्तुत करेंगे। शाला प्रभारी द्वारा निरीक्षण पंजी की छायाप्रति प्रतिनाह 05 तारीख तक विकासखण्ड स्त्रोत स्व-समन्वयक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जावेगी।

पंजी संधारण का व्यय जिला को प्राप्त मैनेजमेन्ट मॉनीटरिंग इवेल्युएशन (एम.एम.ई.) निधि से किया जावे। कृपया जिलों में निरीक्षण पंजी का संधारण अनिवार्य रूप से कराया जावे साथ में यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जावे कि निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी द्वारा टीप अंकित की जावे और कमियों का सुधार समय-सीमा में कराया जावे। निर्देश की प्रति क्रियान्वयन ऐजेन्सी तथा संबंधित विभागों के निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारियों को भी उपलब्ध कराई जावे। जिले में शाला स्तर पर पंजी का संधारण 15.08.2010 के पूर्व किया जाकर प्रतिवेदन राज्य समन्वयक मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम भोपाल को अनिवार्य रूप से भेजा जावे।

संलग्न :- उक्तानुसार

(अजय तिकी)
सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

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