

1ST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, PUNE
(Monitoring Institution)

ON

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

PERIOD

1ST OCTOBER, 2011 TO 31ST MARCH 2012

Districts Covered

- 1. GONDIA
- 2. BHANDARA
- 3. WARDHA
- 4. NAGPUR
- 5. CHANDRAPUR

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Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared for five districts of Maharashtra showing the progress of

the Mid-day-Meal in these districts till March 2012, during the year 2011-12. This report has

been preparared on basis of the data collected from 40 schools which have been selected on

the basis of criteria given by the Govt. of India and tools provided by the Govt. of India.

We are grateful to Ms. V. Radha (IAS), State Project Director, Maharashtra Prathamik

Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, Shri M.R. Kadam, Director of Education (Primary) Maharashtra

State and many officials and individuals at the State and District level who extended

immense cooperation in the monitoring work.

The BEOs, BRCs, CRCs and MDM functionaries extended great cooperation with

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level were very helpful.

We are grateful to the Honorable Chairman and Honorable Member Secretary, BoT

IIE for inspiring us to undertake this study and made valuable suggestions from time to

time.

We thank all those who have helped us in this field study directly or indirectly. We

are grateful to them all.

Pune 14th April, 2012 B.M. Naikare Nodal Officer of M.I

&

Coordinator SSA & MDM Monitoring

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1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Indian Institute of Education, (Monitoring Institution) on Mid day Meal for MAHARASHTRA for the period from 1st October, 2011 to 31st March, 2012

Chapter 1. General Information

SI. No	Information	Details
1.	Period of the report	1 st October, 2011 to 31 st March, 2012
2.	No. of Districts allotted 5	
3.	Name of the District	1) Gondia 2) Bhandara 3) Wardha
		4) Nagpur 5) Chandrapur
4.	Month of visit to the Districts /	District 1: (Gondia) 20-28 December ,2011
	Schools	District 2: (Bhandara) 3-12 January ,2012
	(Information is to be given district wise	District 3: (Wardha) 17-25 January,2012
	i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District 4: (Nagpur) 20-28 February,2012
		District 5: (Chandrapur) 01-08 March, 2012
5.	Total number of elementary schools	Primary Upper Primary
	(primary and upper primary to be	District 1: (Gondia) 1181 642
	counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI	District 2: (Bhandara) 922 515
	(Information is to be given district	District 3: (Wardha) 1075 515
	wise	District 4: (Nagpur) 2266 1319
	i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	District 5: (Chandrapur) 1795 909
6.	Number of elementary schools	Primary Upper Primary
	monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately)	District 1: (Gondia) 14 26
	Information is to be given for district	District 2: (Bhandara) 14 26
	wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3	District 3: (Wardha) 13 27
	etc)	District 4: (Nagpur) 11 29
		District 5: (Chandrapur) 17 23

7.	Types of school visited	District-1	District-2	District-3	District-4	District-5
		Gondia	Bhandara	Wardha	Nagpur	Chandrapur
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	NA	NA	6	NA	NA
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	8	8	8	8	8
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	2	2	2	2	2
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Schools having CWSN	3	3	3	3	3
g)	School covered under CAL programme	3	3	3	3	3
h)	KGBVs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal	8	8	8	3	8
	Officer of the Monitoring Institute					
9.	Whether the draft report has been	As suggested in ToR reports (5.ii) the draft report was				
	shared with the SPO : YES / NO	sent to DE (primary) Maharashtra on 14 April, 2012 by speed post. But did not receive any communication		nunication		
		regard	ding the da	te for sharii	ng or any c	omment
10.	After submission of the draft report to			au aitad		
	the SPO whether the MI has received			awaited		
	any comments from the SPO: YES /					
	NO					
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI					
	whether the MI has shared the report			_		
	with SPO: YES / NO					

12. Selection Procedure for schools

As per the Terms of Reference for monitoring of MDM programme by the Monitoring Institutes (2010-12), the following procedure was carried out for the selection of 40 schools in the districts.

The State authorities were approached by the monitoring institute and they were informed about the proposed monitoring visits to the 5 district. Similarly, the selection criteria fixed by the MDM authorities at the national level were communicated to them along with the monitoring visit plan for the 5 districts. The State authorities were requested to instruct the respective district authorities about the same and also to provide necessary information and arrangements.

All the concerned authorities from the 5 districts were instructed by the State Office about the school visits of the monitoring institute. Accordingly, the correspondence and discussion on telephone with DPOs had been initiated. A visit plan along with the selection criteria of the schools had been sent well in advance to the respective district.

A meeting was organized at the respective district headquarters with the help of the district authorities to select the schools. This meeting was attended by the District authorities; BEOs, BRC Coordinators, MDM functionaries working at the block and district level and investigators of MI. The objectives of monitoring visit and the selection criteria and tools were discussed with them. A set of criteria was given to each group. As the block wise situation was different, all groups came up with the list comprised of uneven number. A comprehensive list was prepared by combining all these lists provided by the block representatives. The comprehensive list was discussed with the District Education Officer and finalized. The final list of 40 schools spread all over the blocks of the respective district was prepared that fulfilled all the criteria for selection. In consultation with the functionaries involved in the selection process of the schools, a school visit plan was prepared for the respective block and then monitoring visit to the urban schools was started.

Under the guidance and day—to-day supervision of the Nodal Officer, the process of data collection of 40 schools was completed according to the monitoring visit plan for the 5 districts.

13. Selection Criteria for Schools

As suggested in the ToR the selection of 40 schools to be visited was made on the basis of the given criteria.

- a) Higher gender gap in enrolment
- b) Higher proportion of SC/ST students
- c) Low retention and higher dropout rate
- d) The school has a minimum of three CWSN
- e) The habitation where the school is located at has sizeable number of out of school children
- f) The habitations where the school is located at witnesses in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration
- g) The ward/unit of planning where the school is located at is known to have sizeable number of urban deprived children
- h) The school is located in a forest or far flung area
- i) The habitation where the school is located at witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity
- j) School covered under CAL Programme
- k) School sanctioned with civil works
- I) School from NPEGEL blocks and m) KGBVs

Chapter 2.

District Summary of the School Reports of MDM

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

District: 1	All sample schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day. There was an
Gondia	interruption in 11 schools (27.5%), due to irregular supply of food grains.
District: 2	All sample schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day. There was an
Bhandara	interruption due to irregular supply of food grains in 19 schools (47.5%).
District: 3	All sample schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day. There was an
Wardha	interruption in 5 schools (12.5%) due to irregular supply of food grains.
District: 4	All sample schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day. There was an
Nagpur	interruption in 10 schools (25%), due to irregular supply of food grains.
District: 5	Interruption in serving a hot cooked meal was found in 20 sample schools
Chandrapur	(50%) and the reason was irregular supply of food grains, split pulses and
	condiments.

2. TRENDS:

District: 1	All children (Boys 3577 & Girls 2988) enrolled in the sample schools, opted
Gondia	for mid day meal. No variation was found between the number of children
	availing mid day meal as per MDM Register and actual number of children
	consumed Mid-day Meal on the day of visit. 89.96 percent of children had
	taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 93.37 percent of children had
	taken mid-day meal on the previous day.
District: 2	All children (Boys 3503 & Girls 3569) enrolled in the sample schools opted
Bhandara	for the mid-day meal. No variation was found between the number of
	children availing and day meal as per MDM Register and actual number of
	children consumed Mid-day Meal on the day of visit. 87.54 percent of
	children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 88.13 percent of
	children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.
District: 3	All children (Boys 2490 & Girls 2494) enrolled in the sample schools opted
Wardha	for the mid-day meal. No variation was found between the number of
	children availing and day meal as per MDM Register and actual number of
	children consumed Mid-day Meal on the day of visit. 82.88 percent of
	children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 98.89 percent of
	children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.

District: 4	All children enrolled in the sample schools, opted for mid-day meal. No
Nagpur	variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day-meal
	as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid-day meal on
	the day of visit. 86.67 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the
	day of visit and 88.40 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the
	previous day.
District: 5	All children enrolled in the sample schools opted for Mid day meal. No
Chandrapur	variation was found between the number of children availing MDM as per
	MDM register and actual number of children consumed mid day meal on the
	day of visit. 88.91 percent of children (Boys 87.74% & Girls 90.19%) had
	taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 87.78 percent of children (Boys
	86.04% & Girls 89.69%) had taken mid-day meal on the previous day visit.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

District: 1	72.5 percent schools had received food grains regularly. There was a delay
Gondia	in delivering food grains noticed in 11 schools (27.5%). The quantity of food
	grains that was supplied was found to be as per the weight marked on bags
	in all schools (100%). All schools reported that food grains were delivered at
	the door step of the school.
District: 2	23 schools (57.5%) had received food grains regularly and there was a delay
Bhandara	in delivering food grains 17 schools (42.5%).
District: 3	35 schools (87.5%) had received food grains regularly and there was delay
Wardha	in delivering food grains in 5 schools. All schools reported that the food
	grains were delivered at the door step of the school. The quality of food
	grain was found to be good in all schools.
District: 4	30 schools (75%) had received food grains regularly and there was a delay
Nagpur	in delivering food grains in 10 schools. All sample schools reported that the
	food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.
District: 5	20 schools (50%) had received food grains regularly and there was a delay
Chandrapur	in delivering food grains in 20 schools. All sample schools reported that the
	food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST At SCHOOL LEVEL:

District: 1	None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received
Gondia	after a gap of 4 to 5 months. The cooking cost was paid through bank in all
	schools.
District: 2	None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received
Bhandara	after a gap of 4 to 5 months. The school head master had paid the advance
	from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and purchased the
	vegetable on credit or spend from his own pocket. The cooking cost was
	paid through bank in all schools.
District: 3	None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received
Wardha	after a gap of 4 to 5 months. The school head master had paid the advance
	from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and ensured the
	continuity in mid-day-meal programme.
District: 4	None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received
Nagpur	after a gap of 4 to 5 months. The school head master had paid the advance
	from his own pocket whenever the cook asked for it. Sometime cook herself
	managed to buy things such as fuel and vegetables etc on her credit. The
	cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools.
District: 5	None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received
Chandrapur	after a gap of 4 to 5 months. The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools.

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

District: 1	In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or
Gondia	community was observed in cooking, serving or seating arrangement. It was noticed that in most of the schools (80%) the students used to sit in school verandah or open place in school premises and then cook/ helper served the food.
District: 2	In none of the schools, discrimination with respect to gender, caste or
Bhandara	community was observed in cooking or serving or seating arrangement.
	In most of the schools (87.5%) the students used to sit in school verandah
	or open place in school premises and then cook/ helper served the food.
District: 3	No discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed
Wardha	in cooking or serving and seating arrangement.
	In most of the schools the children used to sit in school verandah or in
	classroom and then cook/ helper served the food.

District: 4	In none of the schools, discrimination with respect to gender, caste or
Nagpur	community was observed in cooking or serving or seating arrangement.
	In most of the schools (90%) the students used to sit in school verandah or
	in classroom or in open place in school premises and then the cook served
	the food.
District: 5	No discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed
Chandrapur	in any school in cooking or serving or seating arrangement.
	It was noticed that in 10 schools (25%) the students used to stand in queue to take the meal. In 30 schools (75%) it was observed that the students used to sit in school verandah or in classroom or in open place/ground in school premises and then the cook and helper served the food

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

District: 1	16 sample schools (40%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable
Gondia	to community. The committee constituted under the chairmanship of the
	District Chief Executive Officer had selected a common menu for all schools
	in the district.
District: 2	14 sample schools (35%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable
Bhandara	to community. In 16 schools (40%) it was inside the school office and in 10
	schools (25%) it was inside the kitchen. The committee constituted under
	the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive Officer had selected menu
	for all schools in the district.
District: 3	It was found that only 4 schools (10%) had displayed menu at the place
Wardha	noticeable to community and in most of the schools (75%) it was inside the
	school office.
	The committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Chief
	Executive Officer had selected the menu and it was followed by all schools in
	the district.
District: 4	Very few schools (32.5%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place
Nagpur	noticeable to community. In most of the schools (60%) it was inside the
	head masters office. The committee constituted under the chairmanship of
	the District Chief Executive Officer had selected menu and it was followed by
	all schools in the district.
District: 5	It was found that only 11 schools (27.5%) had displayed menu at a place
Chandrapur	noticeable to community and in 24 schools (60%) it was inside the school
	office. The committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District
	Chief Executive Officer had selected the menu and it was followed by the all
	schools in the district.

7. VARIETY OF FOOD:

District: 1	In all schools a variety in food preparation as given the prescribed menu was
Gondia	noticed. The daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal and curry
	or sambhar on every alternate day, as given in the prescribed menu.
District: 2	In 39 schools (97.5%) a variety in food preparation as given in the
Bhandara	prescribed menu such as rice with curry or khichadi were found. The
	seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.
District: 3	In 9 schools (22.5%), a variety in food preparation as given in the
Wardha	prescribed menu was found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used
	in mid-day meal. Daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal and
	mung or gram curry on every alternate day as given in the prescribed menu.
District: 4	In 39 schools (97.5%) a variety in food preparation as given in the
Nagpur	prescribed menu such as rice with curry or khichadi were found. The
	seasonal green vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.
District: 5	In all schools (100%), a variety in food preparation as given in the
Chandrapur	prescribed menu was found. The seasonal green vegetables were found to
	be used in mid-day meal.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

District: 1	In 28 schools (70%) quality of food was found to be good. In 12 schools
Gondia	(30%) it was average. A positive feedback on quality and quantity of meal
	was given by children. They were found to be happy with it in 35 schools (87.5%).
District: 2	In 22 schools (80%) quality of food was found to be good. In 6 schools
Bhandara	(15%) it was average and in 1 school it was poor. Feedback from children on
	quality and quantity of food was good and children from 38 schools (90%)
	were found happy.
District: 3	In 36 schools (90%) quality of food was found to be good. A positive
Wardha	feedback was given by the children regarding quality and quantity of food.
	They were found happy with it in all schools.
District: 4	In 34 schools (85%) quality of food was found to be good. In 6 schools
Nagpur	(15%) it was average.
	In all schools children gave positive feedback about the food. They were
	found to be happy with it.

District: 5	In 25 schools (62.5%) quality of food was found to be good and in 13
Chandrapur	schools (32.5%) it was average.
	Discussion with children regarding quality and menu of the MDM showed
	that every day they were getting good quality food.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

District: 1	36 schools (90%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. The annual
Gondia	health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. The State has
	supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to the I to V class
	children and IFA capsules to the VI to VIII class children.
District: 2	39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.
Bhandara	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. The
	State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to I to V
	class children and IFA capsules to VI-VIII class children.
District: 3	Except one school, all schools had maintained a Health Card for each child.
Wardha	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. The
	State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to I to V class
	children and IFA capsules to the VI to VIII class children.
District: 4	39 schools (97.5%) out of 40 schools had maintained a Health Card for each
Nagpur	child. The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. The State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to I to V
	class children and IFA capsules to VI to VIII class children.
District: 5	39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.
Chandrapur	The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. The
	State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to I to V class
	children and IFA capsules to VI to VIII class children.

10. STATUS OF COOKS:

District: 1	100 percent of the schools had appointed cook and helper in the school.
Gondia	The food was served by cooks & helpers. In 5 schools (12.5%) appointment
	of cooks and helpers were not made as per the norms given by the state.
	The cooks and helpers appointed in schools reported that they are getting
	per month Rs. 1000/- as remuneration for which most of them had opened
	their saving account. Total of 79 women and 5 males were appointed as
	cook and helper in the sample schools. Most of them (42%) were from OBC
	community.

District: 2	In all schools, cook cum helper were appointed.
Bhandara	The cooks and helpers appointed in schools reported that they are getting
	per month Rs. 1000/- as remuneration for which they had opened their
	saving account. None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks and
	helpers regularly. Total 77 women and 4 males were appointed as cook and
	helper in the sample schools. Most of them (56%) were from OBC
	community.
District: 3	In all schools cook cum helper were appointed. Most of them (53%) were
Wardha	from OBC community. The appointment of cooks and helpers were not made
	as per the norms in 20 (50%) sample schools.
District: 4	In all schools cook cum helper were appointed. In 36 schools (90%) a cook
Nagpur	and helper were appointed by the SMC. The cooks and helpers appointed in
	schools told that they are getting per month Rs. 1000/- as remuneration and
	52.5 percent of them had opened their saving account. Total 80 women and
	1 male were appointed as cook and helper in all sample schools. Most of
	them (40%) were from OBC community.
District: 5	In all sample schools cook and helper were appointed. In 19 schools a cook
Chandrapur	and helper both were appointed by the SMC. In 21 schools a single cook was
	appointed. 10 schools had not followed the norms given by the state. The
	cook / helper appointed in the school reported that they were getting per
	month Rs.1000/- as remuneration and they had opened their saving account.
	But none of them had received payment till the day of MI visit in March
	2012. Total of 70 women and 5 males were appointed as a cook and helper
	in the sample schools. Most of them (37%) were from ST community.

11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

District: 1 Gondia	None of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed.
District: 2 Bhandara	None of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed.
District: 3 Wardha	None of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed.
District: 4 Nagpur	Only 27.5 percent (11) of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed, 5 of them were constructed under SSA (45.45%), 2 were constructed under MDM scheme (18.18%) and 4 kitchen sheds were constructed by the VECs and Zill Parishad.

District: 5

18 sample schools (45%) had pucca kitchen shed where as 55 percent of the **Chandrapur** schools did not have the pucca kitchen shed cum-store. Where the kitchen shed was available, 9 (50%) of them were constructed under SSA, 5 (27.78%) of them were constructed under MDM scheme and 4 (22.22%) of them were constructed under Manav Vikas Mission.

12. PUCCA KITCHEN:

District: 1	None of the sample schools had a kitchen shed. However the food was
Gondia	cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (7.5%), unutilized spare
	classroom in 12 schools (30%), on open yard in 6 schools (15%). temporary
	shed in 18 schools (45%) and in 1 school (2.5%) it was prepared in servants
	quarter of forest department. All schools lacked storage place for food
	grains.
District: 2	None of the sample schools had the kitchen shed. However, the food was
Bhandara	cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (7.5%), unutilized spare
	classroom in 20 schools (50%), on open yard in 5 schools (12.5%), in
	temporary shed in 9 schools (12.5%).
District: 3	None of the sample schools had a kitchen shed. However, the food was
Wardha	cooked in the school verandah in 5 schools (12.5%), unutilized spare
	classroom in 12 schools (30%) and unutilized classroom in 18 schools
	(45%).
District: 4	Only 30 percent of the sample schools had a kitchen shed. However, the
Nagpur	food was cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (10.34%), unutilized
	spare classroom in 12 schools (41.38%), on open yard in 4 schools
	(13.79%), cooks home in 01 school (3.45%) and in Anganwadi shed in 1
	school (3.45%).
District: 5	Only 45 percent of schools had a pucca kitchen shed. However, the food was
Chandrapur	cooked in the school verandah in 4 schools (19.04%), unutilized spare
	classroom in 4 schools (19.04%), temporary shed in 6 schools (28.57%),
	open yard in 2 schools (9.52%). Aanganwadi kitchen shed in 1 school and
	cooks home in 3 schools (7.5%)

13. POTABLE WATER:

District: 1	Almost all schools (97.5%) had potable water for cooking and drinking.
Gondia	
District: 2	Almost all schools (95%) had potable water for cooking and drinking. Only 2
Bhandara	schools (Shahid Bhagat Sing UPS Bhandara and ZPPS Kholmara (Juna) did
	not have their own water source because in both the schools hand pump
	was under repair.
District: 3	Potable water for cooking and drinking was available in 87.5 percent of the
Wardha	schools and 12.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
District: 4	100 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking. 15
Nagpur	percent of the schools had Hand pump in school premises and 85 percent of
	schools had tap water supply which was stored in sintex tank or cement
	water tank.
District: 5	Most of the schools (97.5%) percent of the schools had potable water for
Chandrapur	cooking and drinking and only (Z.P. School Mathadi) did not have its own
	water source.

14. UTENSILS:

District: 1	Most of the (97.5%) schools reported that they had an adequate utensil.
Gondia	
District: 2	Most of schools (97.5%) reported that they had an adequate utensils. only
Bhandara	the Z.P. School Dawadipar in Bhandara block reported an inadequate
	utensils.
District: 3	All sample schools reported that they had adequate utensils for cooking.
Wardha	
District: 4	Most of the schools 37 (92.5%) reported that they had adequate utensils
Nagpur	
District: 5	87.5% percent of the schools reported that they had an adequate utensils
Chandrapur	where as 5 schools (12.5%) had inadequate utensils.

15. FUEL:

District: 1	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal in 37 schools
Gondia	(92.5%) and LPG was used in only 3 Schools (7.5%).
District: 2	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day meal in 37 schools
Bhandara	(92.5%) and LPG was used in only 3 schools (7.5%).
District: 3	In 39 schools (97.5%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day
Wardha	meal and LPG was used in only 1 school (2.5%).
District: 4	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day meal in 33 schools
Nagpur	(82.5%) and LPG was used in only 7 schools (17.5%).
District: 5	In 37 schools (92.5%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day
Chandrapur	meal and LPG was used in only 3 schools (7.5%).

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

District: 1 Gondia	In 21 sample schools (52.5%) out of 40 schools safety arrangements were good, in 14 schools (35%) it was fair and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was poor. In 26 schools (65%) hygiene was maintained well, in 9 schools (22.5%) it was fair and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was poor. It was observed that in all schools students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
District: 2 Bhandara	In 23 sample schools (57.5%) safety arrangements were good, in 11 schools (27.5%) it was fair and in 6 schools (15%) it was poor. Out of 40 schools in 24 schools (60%) hygiene was maintained well, in 12 schools (30%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor. In 37 schools (92.5%) students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.
District: 3 Wardha	In 9 schools (22.5%) safety arrangements were good, in 27 schools (67.5%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor. In all schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. Out of 40 schools, in 37 schools (92.5%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe,
District: 4 Nagpur	In 15 schools (37.5%) safety arrangements were good and in 25 schools it was fair. In 38 schools (95%) students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. In all sample schools the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.
District: 5 Chandrapur	In 19 schools (47.55%) safety arrangements were good, in 17 schools (42.5%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor. In all schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:

District: 1	In 18 schools (45%) the parents / SMCs were supervising and monitoring
Gondia	the mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was
	inadequate. No roster was found to be maintained in 15 schools (37.5%).
District: 2	It most of the schools (82.5%) the parents/SMCs were supervising and
Bhandara	monitoring the mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision
	was inadequate. No roster was found to be maintained in 24 schools (60%).
District: 3	In 28 schools (70%) the parents/ SMCs were supervising and monitoring the
Wardha	mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. The roster was maintained in 25 schools (62.5%).
District: 4	The parents and SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal
Nagpur	scheme in 95 percent of schools but the frequency of such supervision was
	found to be inadequate.
District: 5	Out of 40 schools, in 33 schools (82.5%) the parents and SMCs were
Chandrapur	supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of
_	such supervision was inadequate.

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

District: 1	In all schools, the mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either
Gondia	by teachers or by headmasters. It was also inspected by the CRCC and the
	Block level officials. But District and State level inspection was not found to
	be conducted in any of these schools.
District: 2	Out of 40 schools, in 34 schools (85%) the mid-day meal programme was
Bhandara	inspected regularly either by teachers or by headmasters. It was inspected
	by the CRCC and block level officials, and in 7 schools (17.5%) it was also
	inspected by the district level officials.
District: 3	In all schools, the mid-day meal programme was regularly inspected either
Wardha	by teachers or by headmasters and CRCC. In 15 schools (37.5%) it was
	inspected by the Block level officials and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was inspected
	by the district level officials. But State level inspection was found almost
	missing.
District: 4	The mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either by teachers or
Nagpur	by headmasters in 31 schools (77.5%) it was inspected by the CRC level
	officials and in 21 schools (52.5%) it was inspected by the BRC level officials.
District: 5	In all schools (100%) the mid-day meal programme was regularly inspected
Chandrapur	either by teachers or by headmasters. In 21 schools (52.5%) it was
	inspected by the CRC coordinators and in 6 schools (15%) it was inspected
	by the Block level officials.

19. IMPACT

District: 1	In all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the
Gondia	attendance.
District: 2	In all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the
Bhandara	attendance.
District: 3	In all 40 schools (100%) the mid-day meal programme had helped to
Wardha	improve the attendance.
District: 4	It was reported that in all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had
Nagpur	helped to improve the attendance.
District: 5	All 40 schools (100%) reported that the mid-day meal programme had
Chandrapur	helped to improve the attendance.

Chapter 3

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day Meal

For District: 1 Gondia

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2011 to 31-03-2012
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	20-12-2011 to 28-12-2011.

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL: Whether the school is daily serving hot cooked meal? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?

40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 20-28 December 2011. The schools in Gondia district after summer vacation reopened on 27th of June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. It was observed that all schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 11 schools (27.5%). School wise details are given below.

Sr. No	Name of the school/village	Interruption	Details
1	Z.P. school Itkheda	4 days	27-30 June 2011
		2 days	1-2 July 2011
		9 days	1-9 September 2011
2	Z.P. School Bakti	13 days	1-13 July 2011
		4 days	28-31 August 2011
		8 days	1-9 September 2011
3	Z.P. School Kawalewada	6 days	2-7 July 2011
		6 days	12-17 December 2011
4	Z.P. School Mehatakheda	17 days	1-17 August 2011
		5 days	1-12 December 2011
5	Z.P. School Mundipar	15 days	9-23 August 2011
6	Z.P. School Mohagaon	20 days	12-31 August 2011
		5 days	1-5 September 2011
7	Z.P. School Anjora	12 days	10-21 August 2011
8	Z.P. School Sawartola	8 days	24-31 August 2011
		8 days	1-8 September 2011
9	Z.P. School Ranjitola	5 days	17-21 August 2011
10	Z.P. School Borkanhar	07 days	12-18 August 201
11	Z.P. School Mulla	03 days	29-31 August 2011

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)

Sr.	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
No				
1.	Enrollment	3577	2988	6565
2.	No. of children opted for Mid day meal	3577	2988	6565
3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3177	2729	5906
4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3177	2729	5906
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3177	2729	5906
6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3279	2851	6130

All children (Boys 3577, Girls 2988) enrolled in the school opted for mid day meal. Total 5906 children (Boys 3177 & Girls 2729) were present on the day of visit. No variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children consumed mid day meal on the day of visit. 89.96 percent of children had taken mid day meal on the day of visit and 93.37 percent of children (Boys 3279 & Girls 2851) had taken mid day meal on the previous day of visit.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

72.5 percent (29) schools had received food grains regularly and there was a delay in delivering food grains noticed in 11 schools (27.5%).

Table.3.1. Delay in receiving food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	11	27.5
No	29	72.5

It was observed that food grains were not always supplied at the beginning of the month. Sometime there is a time lag which causes interruption, e.g Zilla Parishad Primary with upper primary school Sawartola in Sadak Arjuni block had received food grains for June-July 2011 on 27/7/2011, for July-August on 8/9/2011, for September on 11/10/2011 and for October received in 28/11/2011.

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

The food grains including rice and split pulses and condiments are supplied though a centralized agency in all rural schools and in urban schools only rice is supplied. It was observed that the lump sum stock of two months was supplied at the same time by the agency but there was no fixed time table of supply of food grains to schools.

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?

It was reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was found to be as per the weight indicated on bags in all schools (100%).

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

All schools (100%) reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.



MDM: Food grains delivered at the school

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

It was reported by all schools, SMCs and also observed by the M.I that quality of food grain was good.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received after a gap of 4 to 5 months. It was noticed that all sample schools received cooking cost of June and July 2011 in October/November 2011. All schools reported that though bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. The concerned authorities should take notice of this and do the needful for regular provision of cooking cost.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	00	00

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

To avoid disruption in the feeding programme the school head masters were found to purchase vegetables either on credit or spent his own money. They also had to pay an advance from their own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and ensure the continuity in the mid-day meal programme.

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools.

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost

	rable: 1121 rayment or cooking cost				
Mode of		No. of schools	%		
	payment				
	Cash	00	00		
	Bank	40	100		

5. | SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking, serving or seating arrangement.

Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

	No of School	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100
Serving	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100

ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in most of the schools (80%) the students used to sit in verandah or open place in school premises to consume the food. It was observed that in few schools, (20%) the children were used to stand in queue to take the meal.



MDM: Served in classroom

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

16 schools (40%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. In 12 schools (30%) it was in inside school office, in 8 schools (20%) it was inside kitchen room and in 4 schools (10%) it was kept in MDM register file.

ii) Who decides the menu?

The state has given 4 different menues to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive Officer. The menu selected by district committee is followed by the all schools in the respective district.

7. VARIETY OF FOOD

(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In all schools (100%), a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice and curry or sambhar or spicy rice was noticed. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.

(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and

	vegetab	les?		
	It was noticed that daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal or curry or			
	sambhar	on every alt	ernate day, as given in the prescribed menu.	
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :			
	Feedbac	k from chil	dren on	
	a) Qua	lity of mea	l:	
	In 28 sch	ools (70%)	quality of food was found to be good. In 1	2 schools (30%) it was
	average.			
	b) Qua	ntity of me	eal:	
	Except in	2 schools th	e quantity of food was found to be sufficient	as per the need of
	children ii	n all schools	(95%).	
		Table.8.1. Q	uantity of meal (% of schools)	
			No. of schools	0/0
		Sufficient	38	95
		less	02 (Ravindra Vidyalaya Chopa & ZPPS Rangitol	a) 5
			ere not happy, please give reasons and	suggestions to
	improve.} A positive feedback was given by the children regarding quality and quantity of meal.			
	They were found to be happy about it in 35 schools (87.5%). The children in 5 schools			
	suggested that there should be variety of vegetables and rice.			
9.		MENTARY:	should be variety of vegetables and free.	
٥.			ol Health Card maintained for each child	12
		-	schools (90%) had maintained a Health Car	
	•		eb Ambedkar N.P. School Tiroda, Triveni Prin	
	Shrinagar Gondia, Z.P.P. School Rustampur, Tiroda and Adarsha Sindhi Vidya Mandir			
	Gondia) did not maintain Helth Card.			
	(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?			
			eck up was found to be conducted in all scho	
	(iii) Whe	ther child:	en are given micronutrients (Iron, folic	acid, vitamin- A
	dosage)	and de-wo	rming medicine periodically?	
	As per th	e guidelines	given in April 2010 by the Govt. of India,	the State has supplied
	micronutr	ient suppler	nentation of IFA syrup to the I to V class ch	ildren and IFA capsules
	to the VI	to VIII class	children.	

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

The Block Resource Center has supplied these medicines and school had given these medicines according to the instructions given by the district/ state.

10. STATUS OF COOKS:

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)

100 percent of the schools had appointed of cook-cum-helper in the school. In all schools (100%) cooks and helpers were appointed by the SMC. The food was served by cooks and helpers.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

It was reported by all schools (100%) that they have received the new norms and they have appointed the cooks accordingly. It was found that in 5 schools (12.5%) appointment of cooks and helpers were not made as per norms given by the state and these schools are

Sr.	Name of the school/village	Children opted	No. of cook cum
No		for MDM	helper appointed
1	N.P.P.S (Hindi) Railtoli	176	1
2	Z.P.P.S Itkheda	141	1
3	Z.P.U.P.S Khatitola	104	1
4	N.P.P.S Gondia (kh)	188	1
5	Z.P.U.P.S Parastola	152	1

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?

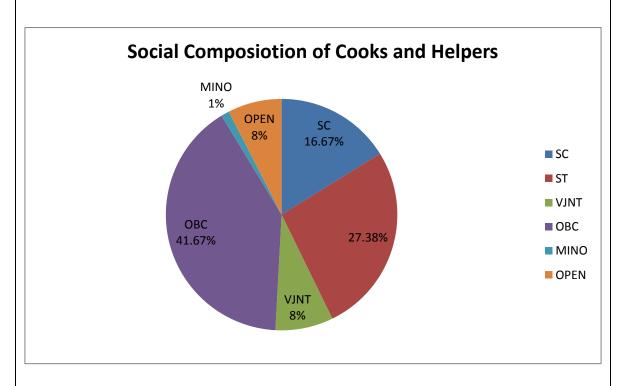
The cooks and helpers appointed in schools reported they are getting Rs. 1000/- per month as remuneration through cheque and they had opened their saving account in the bank for this purpose.

(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly and helpers because the grant was not released in time from the block / district office.

(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST /OBC/Minority)

In all sample schools, total 79 women and 5 males were appointed as cook and helper. Out of 84 cook and helpers, 14 (16.67%) were from SC community, 23 (27.38%) were from ST, 7 (8.33%) were from VJNT, 35 (41.67%) were from OBC, 4 (7.76%) were from open community and 1 (1.19%) was from Minority community.



11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:
	i) Constructed and in use
	None of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed in the school.
	ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
	None of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed.
	iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
	No such case was found
	iv) Under construction
	No such case was found
	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was found
	vi) Not sanctioned
	None of the schools had received a sanction for constructing pucca kitchen cum store.
	vii) Any other (specify)
	Nil

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

It was observed that none of sample school had the kitchen shed. The food was, cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (7.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 12 schools (30%), on open yard in 6 schools (15%) temporary shed in 18 schools (45%) and in 1 school (2.5%) it was prepared in servant's quarter of forest department.



MDM: No kitchen: MDM prepared in open yard

All sample schools lacked storage place for food grains. It was observed that food grains were stored in classroom in 21 schools (52.5%), unutilized classroom in 16 schools (40%), and school office in 1 school (2.5%). It was stored in a separate store room in 2 schools (5%).



Food grains: Most of the schools lacked storage place

13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

Almost all schools (97.5%) had potable water for cooking and drinking and only one school (2.5%) did not have its own water source.

14. Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?

97.5 percent schools reported, that they had adequate utensils where as only one school (2.5%) had inadequate utensils.

15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid day meal in 37 schools (92.5%) and LPG was used in only 3 Schools (7.5%).



MDM: Firewood used as fuel in most of the schools

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:

Out of 40 schools, in 21 schools (52.5%) safety arrangements were good in 14 schools (35%) it was fair and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 26 schools (65%) hygiene was maintained well, in 9 schools (22.5%) it was fair and in 5 schools (12.5%) it was poor.

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

It was observed in all schools, that students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.

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

It was observed in all schools that the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

iv. Conservation of water?

It was observed in all schools that the children were encouraged to conserve water.

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

It was observed that out of 40 schools in 35 schools (87.5%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:

i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Out of 40 schools, in 18 schools (45%) the parents and SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was found inadequate. It was noticed that most of the parents are either farmers or farm laborer and during day time they are busy in the field. Hence, they could not afford to spend time for daily supervision or monitoring.

It was found that the overall participation by parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.

Table.17.1. Extent of participation Parents/community (% schools)

	Parents			SMC community		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	8	18	14	11	20	9
	(20%)	(45%)	(35%)	(27.5%)	(50%)	(22.5%)
Daily monitoring	7	16	17	12	19	9
	(17.5%)	(40%)	(42.5%)	(30%)	(47.5%)	(22.5%)
Daily participation	4	16	20	9	17	14
	(10%)	(40%)	(50%)	(22.5%)	(42.5%)	(35%)

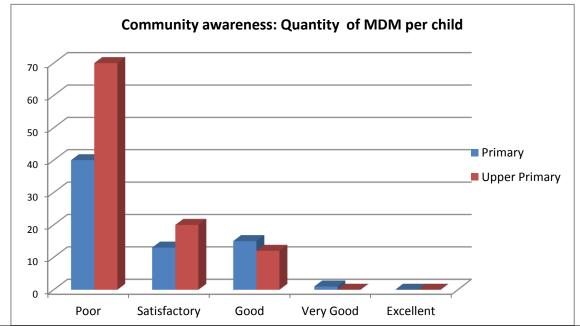
ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

The roster was found to be maintained in 15 schools (37.5%) by the community members for supervision of MDM but no regularity was noticed and also teachers were not found to be keen about this matter.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :

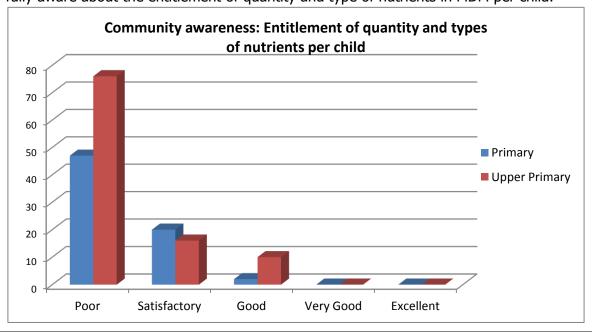
a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)

Total 171 parents and SMC members out of which 86 were males and 85 females interviewed during the school visit. It was found that parents/ community members were not fully aware about the norms and quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children were getting sufficient food in school. Hence, it requires orientation of parents and community members regarding details of the MDM scheme.



b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

When we interacted with a total of 171 parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.



iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme:

The discussion with parents and community members revealed that teachers and students were the main source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	00	00	40	100
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	4	10	36	90
3	Teacher	37	92.5	3	7.5
4	School (where the child is studying)	27	67.5	13	32.5
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?

In all schools, the mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either by teachers or by headmasters. It was inspected by the CRCC in 37 schools and in 30 schools by the Block level officials. But District and State level inspection was not found to be conducted in any school.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	03	7.5	37	92.5
3	Block level officers/officials	30	75	10	25
4	Cluster level officers/officials	37	92.5	3	7.5

ii) The frequency of such inspections?

The frequency of inspection by CRCC was monthly in 23 schools, fortnightly in 7 schools, weekly in 3 schools and bimonthly in 1 school.

iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?

The most common remarks by the visiting officers were "according to the menu mid-day meal was prepared and served "Only rice and dal was served today," "Rice and Brinjal potato mixed vegetable served today," "MDM was quite good", "Pulav rice served today" No specific suggestions were given regarding the preparation and its quality.

19. IMPACT

Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?

It was reported that in all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary documents with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or headmasters were not found to be serious about maintaining this record. Even the inspecting authority did not pay attention to this matter. However, it is difficult to make any statement regarding improvement in general well being or nourishment status of the children.

B. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.

All issues, relevant to MDM implementation are covered.

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 1: Gondia

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	Type of school	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P. School Katangi	PS with UPS	0407501	d
2	N.P. Hindi P. School Railtoli (Gondia)	PS	0416601	d
3	Z.P. School Sawartola	PS with UPS	0111701	b
4	Z.P. school Itkheda	PS	0112601	b
5	Bhivramji Vidyalaya Wadegaon	PS with UPS	0809306	В
6	Rani Awantibai N.P. School Lodhinagar	PS	0814211	g
7	Z.P. School Jamodi Dodake	PS	0703901	h
8	Ravindra Vidyalaya Chopa	PS with UPS	0505102	d
9	Z.P. School Bondhuda	PS with UPS	0502701	b
10	Z.P. School Devalgaon	PS with UPS	0109301	k
11	Z.P. School Ranjitola	PS	0115801	b
12	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar N.P. School Tiroda	PS with UPS	0814207	g
13	Z.P. School Belati (kh)	PS with UPS	0814201	k
14	Z.P. School Kodamedi	PS	0700301	i
15	Z.P. School Khatitola	PS with UPS	0405501	k
16	Triveni Primary (Girls) School Shrinagar Gondia	PS	0413329	g
17	Z.P. School Bakti	PS with UPS	0105901	j
18	Z.P. School Rustampur	PS	0806601	h
19	Z.P. School Ushikheda	PS with UPS	0702201	b
20	Z.P. School Kudwa	PS with UPS	0407701	С
21	Adarsha Sindhi Vidya Mandir Gondia	PS	0413340	g
22	Z.P. School Borkanhar	PS with UPS	0201101	b
23	Z.P. School Tigaon	PS with UPS	0206401	j
24	Z.P. School Navegaon	PS with UPS	0605801	i
25	Z.P. School Sakritola	PS with UPS	0610602	а
26	Manoharbhai Patel Pri School Devari	PS with UPS	0300105	d
27	Z.P. School Mohagaon	PS with UPS	0504001	j
28	Z.P. School Kawalewada	PS with UPS	0501601	k
29	Z.P. School Anjora	PS with UPS	0200901	d
30	Z.P. School Thana	PS with UPS	0205401	b
31	Z.P. School Murumtola	PS	0608801	b
32	Z.P. School Mundipar	PS with UPS	0605401	d
33	Z.P. School Mulla	PS with UPS	0303001	b
34	Z.P. School Mehatakheda	PS	0308001	h
35	Z.P. School Mahalgaon	PS with UPS	0405101	i
36	N.P. Hindi School Gondia Kh	PS	0415401	g
37	Z.P. School Parastola	PS with UPS	0109001	b
38	Z.P. School Malkanpur	PS	1104501	b
39	Z.P. School Tiroda (Juni vasti)	PS with UPS	0814203	g
40	Z.P. School Birri	PS	0708201	f

Chapter 4

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day-Meal

For District: 2 Bhandara

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2011 to 31-03-2012
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	03-01-2012 to 12-01-2012.

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 3-12 January 2012. The schools in Bhandara district after summer vacation reopened on 27th of June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. It was observed that all schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 17 schools (42.5%). School wise details are given below.

Sr No	Name of the school/village	Interruption	Details
1	Z.P. School Mohagaon Devi	4 days	27-30 June 2011
2	Z.P. School Somalwada	22 days	10-31 August 2011
		6 days	1-6 September 2011
3	Pawa Navin Kanya School Bhandara	24 days	03-26 August 2011
		04 days	22-25 November 2011
		03 days	26-28 November 2011
4	Pragati School Dewhadi	05 days	18-22 October 2011
		18 days	08-25 November 2011
5	Z.P. School Rengola	20 days	11-31 August 2011
		10 days	1-10 September 2011
6	Z.P. School Murmadi	10 days	21-31 August 2011
		14 days	11-24 September 2011
7	Z.P. School Pipriya Pitesur	3 days	29-31 July 2011
		10 days	1-10 August 2011
8	Z.P. School Kitadi	4 days	28-31 August 2011
		9 days	1-9 September 2011
		21 days	1-21 December 2011
9	Z.P. School Hardoli	24 days	07-31 July 2011
		9 days	1-9 August 2011
		9 days	1-9 January 2012
10	Z.P. School Ambagad	10 days	21-31 August 2011
		7 days	1-7 September 2011
11	Z.P. School Ambadi	14 days	18-31 August 2011
		05 days	1-5 September 2011
		22 days	8-29 November 2011

12	Z.P. School Rajapur	8 days	23-31 July 2011
		27 days	1-27 August 2011
13	Z.P. School Kholmara Juna	30 days	1-30 July 2011
14	Z.P. School Rengepar	20 days	12-31 August 2011
		06 days	3-8 September 2011
15	Z.P. School Garada	28 days	4-31 August 2011
16	Z.P. School Vihirgaon	15 days	16-31 August 2011
		15 days	1-15 September 2011
17	Z.P. School Palependhari	3 days	29-31 July 2011
		9 days	1-9 August 2011

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)

Sr.	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
No				
1.	Enrollment	3503	3439	6942
2.	No. of children opted for Mid day meal	3503	3439	6942
3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3015	3041	6056
4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3015	3041	6056
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3015	3041	6056
6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3086	3032	6118

All children (Boys 3503 & Girls 3569) enrolled in the school opted for the mid-day meal. Total 6056 children (Boys 3015 & Girls 3041) were present on the day of visit. No variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day-meal as per MDM register and actual number of children consumed mid-day meal on the day of visit. 87.24 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 88.13 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

23 schools (57.5%) had received food grains regularly and delay in delivering food grains was noticed in 17 schools (42.5%).

Table.3.1. Delay in receiving food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	17	42.5
No	23	57.5

The only reason causing an interruption in providing mid-day meal was irregularity in supply of food grains, split pulses and condiments. e.g. Zilla Parishad Primary with upper primary school

Karachkheda had received lumpsum food grains in April 2011 and then after a gap of 5/6 months food grains were received on 16 December 2011

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

The food grains (rice and split pulses) and condiments are supplied through a centralized agency in all schools. It was observed that the lumpsum stock of two months was supplied at the same time by the agency. But there was no fixed time table of supply of food grains to schools, e.g. Zilla Parshad Primary Schools Karachkheda had received lumpsum food grains in April 2011 and then after a gap of 5/6 months food grains were received on 16 December 2011.

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?

It was observed that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was found to be as per the weight marked on bags in all schools.

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

All schools reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

It was reported by all schools, SMCs and also observed by the MI that quality of food grain was good.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

None of the schools had received cooking cost in advance. It was received after a gap of 4 to 5 months. 6 schools out of 40 schools received cooking cost of June and July in December 2011, 7 schools received cooking cost of 3 months June, July and August in December 2011 and 6 schools received cooking cost of June-July and August in December 2011. It was noticed that though the bills were submitted in time the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. The concerned authorities should take notice of this and do the needful for regular provision of cooking cost.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	00	00

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

To avoid disruption in feeding programme the school head master or the cook used to purchase vegetables either on credit or spent their own money and ensured the continuity in the mid-day meal programme.

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	00	00
Bank	40	100

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking or serving or seating arrangement.

Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100
Serving	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100



MDM: No discrimination of any type observed

ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in most of the schools (87.5%) the students were used to sit in school verandah or open place in school premises to consume the food and in few schools (12.5%) the children were used to stand in queue to take the meal.



MDM: Students used to stand in queue to take meal



MDM: Served in open place

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

14 schools (35%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. In 16 schools (40%) it was inside the school office, in 10 schools (25%) it was inside the kitchen. It was found that the prescribed menu was not followed in 10 schools (25%).

Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	14	35
No	26	65

ii) Who decides the menu?

The state has given 4 different menues to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive Officer. The menu selected by district committee is followed by the all schools in the respective district.

7. VARIETY OF FOOD

(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In 39 schools (97.5%) a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice with curry or dal or khichadi were found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.

(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

It was noticed that daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal and beans or gram curry on every alternate day as given in the prescribed menu.

8. **QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:**

Feedback from children on

a) Quality of meal:

In 32 schools (80%) quality of food was found to be good. In 6 schools (15%) it was average and in 1 school it was poor. There was no MDM in 1 school on the day of visit.

Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Good	32	80
Average	06	15
Poor	01	2.5
No MDM on the day of MI visit	01(ZPPS Hardoli)	2.5

b) Quantity of meal:

In 39 (97.5%) schools the quantity of food was found to be sufficient as per the need of children. Due to non availability of food grains there was no MDM in 1 school (Z.P. School Hardoli) on the day of visit.

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Sufficient	39	97.5
less	00	00
No MDM on the day of MI visit	01 (Z.P. School Hardoli)	2.5



MDM: Plates provided by the state

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

A positive feedback on quality and quantity of meal was given by children from 38 schools (95%).

9. **SUPPLEMENTARY**:

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

Out of 40 schools, 39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.9.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	01 (N.P.Gandhi Vidyalaya Bhandara	2.5

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

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.

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

As per the guidelines given in April 2010 by the Govt of India, the State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to the I to V class children and IFA capsules to the VI-VIII class children.

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

The Block Resource Center has supplied these medicines and school had given these medicines according to the instructions given by the district/ state.

10. | STATUS OF COOKS:

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)

In all schools, cook cum helper were appointed. In 37 schools cooks and helpers were appointed by the SMC. They cooked and served the meal and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was served by the SHG member.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

It was reported by all schools (100%) that they have received the new norms. They have appointed cooks and helpers as per the norms. But it was found that in 5 schools (12%) appointment of cooks and helpers was not made as per the norms given by the state and these schools were as follows.

Sr.	Name of the school/village	Children	No. of cook cum
No		Opted for MDM	helper appointed
1	N.P. Gandhi Vidyalaya Bhandara	136	1
2	Z.P.U.P.S Pitezari	53	1
3	Z.P.P.S Hardoli	61	1
4	Shahid Bhagat Sing School Bhandara	98	1
5	Z.P.P.S Palependhri	90	1

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?

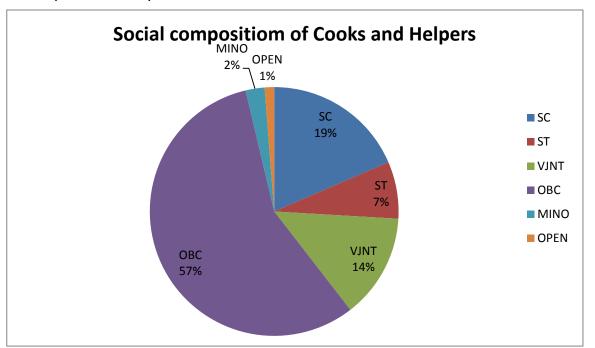
The cooks and helpers appointed in schools reported that they are getting Rs. 1000/- per month as remuneration for which they had opened their saving account.

(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks and helpers regularly.

(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minority)

In all sample schools total 77 women and 4 males were appointed as cook and helper. Out of 81 cooks and helpers, 15 (18.52%) were from SC, 6 (7.41%) were from ST, 11 (13.58%) were from VJNT, 46 (56.79%) were from OBC, 2 (4%) were from Minority category and 1 (1.23%) was form open community.



11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

i) Constructed and in use

None of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed.

Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	00	00
No	40	100

ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others

None of the sample school had a kitchen shed.

iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

No such case was found

iv) Under construction

No such case was found

v) Sanctioned, but construction not started

No such case was found

vi) Not sanctioned

None of the schools had received a sanction far constructing pucca kitchen shed cum-store.

vii) Any other (specify)

No such case was found

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

It was found that none of the sample schools had the kitchen shed. However, food was cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (7.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 20 schools (50%), on open yard in 5 schools (12.5%), in temporary shed in 9 schools (12.5%).

All sample schools lacked storage place for food items. It was seen that the food grains were stored in classroom in 18 schools (45%), school office in 2 schools (5%). unutilized classroom in 14 schools (35%).



MDM: Food grains stored in verandah

13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

Almost all schools (95%) had potable water for cooking and drinking and only 2 schools (5%) (Shahid Bhagat Sing UPS Bhandara and ZPPS Kholmara Juna) did not have their own water source because in both the schools hand pump is under repair.

14. Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?

Most of the schools (97.5%) except Z.P. School, Dawadipar in Bhandara block reported that they had adequate utensils.

15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day meal in 37 schools (92.5%) and LPG was used in only 3 schools (7.5%).



MDM: Firewood used as fuel in most of the schools

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:

Out of 40 schools, in 23 schools (57.5%) safety arrangements were good, in 11 schools (27.5%) it was fair and in 6 schools (15%) it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 24 schools (60%) hygiene was maintained well, in 12 schools (30%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor.

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

It was observed in 37 schools (92.5%) that students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.



Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating food

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

It was observed in all schools that children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

iv. Conservation of water?

It was observed in all schools that children were encouraged to conserve water.

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

It was observed that out of 40 schools in 37 schools (92.5%), the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:

i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

It most of the schools (82.5%) the parents/SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was found that most of the parents are farmers and during day time they are busy in the field. Hence, they could not afford to spend time for daily supervision and monitoring.

It was found that the overall participation by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.

Table.17.1. Extent of Parent/community participation (% schools)

	Parents			SMC community		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	9	24	7	11	25	4
	(22.5%)	(60%)	(17.5%)	(27.5%)	(62.5%)	(10%)
Daily monitoring	8	23	9	12	22	6
	(20%)	(57.5%)	(22.5%)	(30%)	(55%)	(15%)
Daily participation	10	19	11	9	19	12
	(25%)	(47.5%)	(27.5%)	(22.5%)	(47.5%)	(30%)

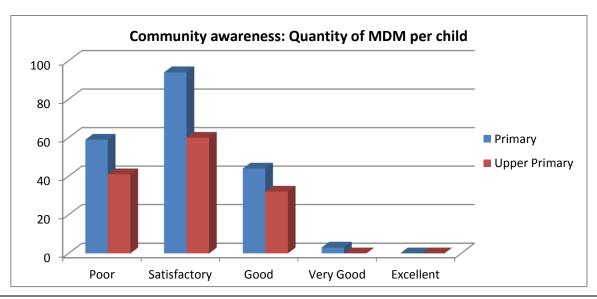
ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

The roster was found to be maintained in 16 schools by the community members for supervision of MDM but no regularity was noticed and also teachers were not found to be keen about this matter.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :

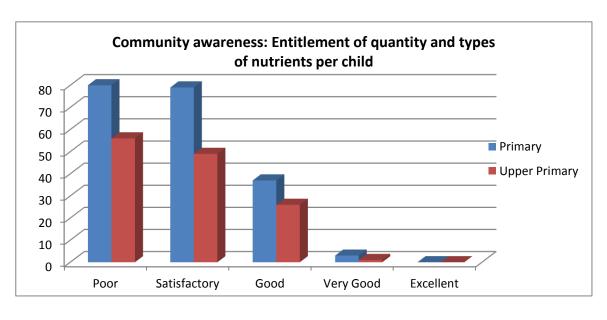
a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary: 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)

Total 183 parents and SMC members out of which 86 were males and 97 females interviewed during the school visit. It was found that parents/ community members were not fully aware about the norms and quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children were getting sufficient food in school. Hence, it requires the orientation of the parents and community members regarding details of the MDM scheme.



b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

When we interacted with a total of 183 parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.



iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme:

It was noticed that the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the teachers and children.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	03	7.5	37	92.5
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	6	15	34	85
3	Teacher	38	95	02	5
4	School (where the child is studying)	27	67.5	13	32.5
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?

Out of 40 schools, in 34 schools (85%) the mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either by teachers or by headmasters. It was inspected by the CRCC and block level officials, and in 7 schools (17.5%) it was also inspected by the district level officials. But no state level inspection was found to be conducted in any school.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	7	17.5	33	82.5
3	Block level officers/officials	34	85	6	15
4	Cluster level officers/officials	34	85	6	15

ii) The frequency of such inspections?

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 2 schools, fortnightly in 4 schools, monthly in 21 schools, bimonthly in 5 schools and half yearly in 1 school.

iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?

The most common remarks by the visiting officers were "according to the menu mid-day meal was prepared and served" "Rice along with chana potato mixed vegetable was served", "Fruits/ Biscuits should be given once in a week as supplementary", "only food grains were supplied today no split pulses and condiments supplied by the agency", "No stock of pulses so only white rice was served", "Today's menu was palak mixed dal and rice". No specific suggestions were given regarding the quantity and its quality.

19. IMPACT

Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?

It was reported that in all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. The State has provided all necessary documents with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or the headmasters were not found to be serious about maintaining this record. It was found that the inspecting authority also did not pay attention about this matter. However it is difficult to make any statement regarding improvement in general well being or nourishment status of child.

B. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.

All issues, relevant to MDM implementation are covered.

School list with DISE code and Criteria

District 2: Bhandara

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	Type of school	DISE Code	Criteria
1	N.P. Gandhi Vidyalaya Bhandara	PS with UPS	0100142	g
2	Z.P. School Mohagaon Devi	PS with UPS	0204801	d
3	N.P. Madhavrao Patel School Tumasar	PS with UPS	0312923	g
4	Z.P. School Somalwada	PS with UPS	0500701	j
5	Z.P. School Kumbhli	PS with UPS	0405701	d
6	Z.P. School Kodamedi	PS	0607401	f
7	Z.P. School Sindpuri	PS	0700101	b
8	Pawa Navin Kanya School Bhandara	PS with UPS	0100114	g
9	Z.P. School Dongargaon	PS	0202401	h
10	Pragati Hindi School Dewhadi	PS with UPS	0312703	d
11	Z.P. School Rengola	PS	0505101	b
12	Z.P. School Khamba	PS with UPS	0405301	j
13	Z.P. School Murmadi	PS with UPS	0605601	b
14	Sanjana Urdu School Pauni	PS with UPS	0711115	g
15	Z.P. School Dawdipar (Bajar)	PS with UPS	0102301	j
16	Z.P. School Dhop	PS with UPS	0201301	k
17	Z.P. School Pipriya Pitesur	PS with UPS	0307501	h
18	Z.P. School Kitadi	PS with UPS	0506201	k
19	Z.P. School Pitezari	PS with UPS	0401401	b, h
20	Z.P. School Hardoli	PS	0605701	b, h
21	Z.P. School Nishti	PS with UPS	0703401	b, j
22	Shahid Bhagat Sing School Bhandara	PS with UPS	0100108	g
23	Anand Primary School Andhalgaon	PS with UPS	0202304	d, b
24	Z.P. School Ambagad	PS with UPS	0308101	b
25	Z.P. School Chicholi	PS with UPS	0601002	b, j
26	N.P. Saxsena School Pauni	PS	0711103	g
27	Z.P. School Ambadi	PS with UPS	0102601	d, k
28	Z.P. School Warthi	PS	0206702	b
29	Z.P. School Rajapur	PS with UPS	0301701	h
30	Z.P. High School Lakhani	PS with UPS	7207001	b, j
31	Z.P. School Ekodi	PS	0400104	k,
32	Z.P. School Kholmara Juna	PS	0608201	k
33	N.P. Ghandi School Pauni	PS	0711102	g
34	Z.P. School Karachkheda	PS with UPS	0105401	j
35	Z.P. School Bid (Sitepar)	PS	0206601	b
36	N.P. Bangadkar School Tumasar	PS	0312922	g
37	Z.P. School Rengepar	PS with UPS	0503301	j
38	Z.P. School Garada	PS	0501501	b
39	Z.P. School Vihirgaon	UPS	0407501	b
40	Z.P. School Palependhari	PS	0604901	h

Chapter 5

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day-Meal

For District: 3 Wardha

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2011 to 31-03-2012
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	17-01-2012 to 25-01-2012.

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 17-25 January 2012. The schools in the Wardha district after summer vacation reopened on 27th June 2011, we had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. It was observed that all schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 5 schools (12.5%). School wise details are given below.

Sr. No	Name of the school/ village	Interruption	Details
1	Z.P School Morshi	04 days	27-30 June 2011
		06 days	26-31 July 2011
2	Z.P School Khandala	15 days	4-18 July 2011
		10 days	5-15 October 2011
3	Z.P School Bhosa	08 days	1-8 August 2011
		09 days	13-21 September 2011
		3 days	21-23 December 2011
4	Z.P School Aanji (Bk)	20 days	11-30 July 2011
		13 days	1-13 August 2011
5	Z.P School Pipari	22 days	8-30 July 2011

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)

Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Enrollment	2490	2494	4984
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	2490	2494	4984
3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2013	2118	4131
4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2013	2118	4131
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2013	2118	4131
6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	2263	2267	4530

All children (Boys 2490 & Girls 2494) enrolled in the school opted for mid-day meal. Total 4131 children (Boys 2013 & Girls 2118) were present on the day of visit. No variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid-day meal on the day of visit. 82.88 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 90.89 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

35 schools (87.5%) had received food grains regularly and a delay in delivering food grains was noticed in 5 schools. Details are given below-

Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	05	12.5
No	35	87.5

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

The food grains including rice and split pulses and condiments were supplied by a centralized agency in all rural schools. It was observed that the stock of two months was supplied at the same time by the agency therefore there was one month's additional stock in 27 schools (67.5%).

Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	27	67.5
No	13	32.5

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?

The quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the weight marked on the bags in all schools (100%).

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

All sample schools reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

The quality of food grain was found good in all schools.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received after a gap of 4 to 5 months. It was found that cooking cost of June, July, August and September 2011 was received in December 2011. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time, the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. The concerned authorities should take notice of this and do the needful for regular provision of cooking cost.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	00	00

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

To avoid disruption in the feeding programme the school head masters were found to purchase vegetables either on credit or spent their own money. They also had paid advance from their own pocket whenever the cook asked for it and ensured the continuity in the mid-day meal programme

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of	No. of schools	%
payment		
Cash	00	00
Bank	40	100

5. | SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

In none of the schools any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking or serving and seating arrangement.

Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100
Serving	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100



MDM: No discrimination of any type observed

ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in most of the schools the children used to sit in school verandah or in classroom to consume the food. It was observed that in few schools (27.5%) the students were used to stand in queue to take the meal.



MDM: Students used to stand in queue to take meal

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

It was found that only 4 schools (10%) had displayed a menu at the place noticeable to community. In most of the schools (90%) it was inside the school office.

Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	4	10
No	36	90

ii) Who decides the menu?

The State has given 4 different menues to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive Officer. The menu decided by the committee was followed by all schools in the respective district.

7. VARIETY OF FOOD

(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In 9 schools (22.5%), a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu was found. The seasonal vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.

(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

It was noticed that daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal and mung or gram curry on every alternate day, as given in the prescribed menu.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

a) Quality of meal:

In 36 schools (90%) quality of food was found to be good. In 4 schools (10%) it was average.

Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Good	36	90
Average	04	10
Poor	00	00

b) Quantity of meal:

In all schools the quantity of food was found to be sufficient.

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Sufficient	40	100
less	00	00



MDM: Sufficient quantity of meal

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

A positive feedback was given by the children regarding quality and quantity of food. They were found happy with it in all schools.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

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

Except the school, Vijay Vidyalaya Sindi Rly in Selu block, all schools had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.9.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	01	2.5

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

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.

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

As per the guidelines given in April 2010 by the Govt of India, the State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to the I to V class children and IFA capsules to the VI to VIII class children.

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

The Block Resource Center has supplied these medicines and school had given these medicines according to the instructions given by the district/ state.

10 STATUS OF COOKS:

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)

In all sample schools cook cum helper were appointed. In all schools cooks and helpers were appointed by the SMC. The food was served by cooks and helpers.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

It was reported by all schools (100%) that they have received the new norms. According to the new norms given by the state cooks helpers were appointed in 20 schools (50%). It was found that in 20 schools (50%) appointment of cooks and helpers were not made as per the norms and these schools were

Sr. No	Name of the school/village	Children opted for MDM	No. of cook cum helper appointed
1	Lokmanya Tilak N.P. School	108	1
	Hinganghat		
2	Z.P School Arambha	97	1
3	Z.P School Kanhapur	112	1
4	Z.P School Nandgaon	280	1
5	Z.P School Khandala	110	1
6	Sharda Dyanmandir Selu	123	1
7	Chandrashekhar Azad Hindi	159	1
	Pri School Pulgaon		
8	Z.P School Wagholi	159	1
9	Z.P School Bhosa	62	1
10	Lala lajapatray N.P School	188	1
	Railfail Wardha		
11	Z.P School Jaurwada (kh)	92	1
12	Z.P School Khubgaon	114	1
13	Z.P School Chinchala	113	1
14	Z.P School Shahalangadi	161	1
15	Z.P School Parda	152	1
16	Z.P School Junagad	116	1
17	Kamla Neharu N.P School	241	1
	Wardha		
18	Z.P School Aanji (Bk)	196	1
19	Z.P School Pipari	222	1
20	Z.P School Waigaon (Bail)	75	1

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?

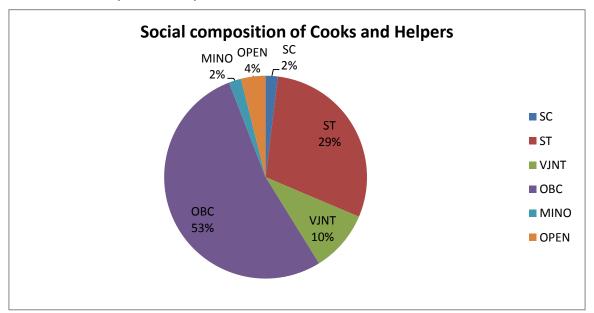
The cooks and helpers appointed in the school reported that they are getting Rs.1000/-per month as remuneration through cheque. They had opened their saving account in bank for this purpose.

(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks and helpers regularly because the grant was not released in time from the block office / district.

(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minority)

In all sample schools total 51 cooks and helpers were appointed. Out of 51 cooks 15 (29.41%) were from ST, 5 (9.80%) were from VJNT, 27 (52.94%) were from OBC, 1 (1.96%) was from SC community, 2 (3.92%) were from open community and 1 (1.96%) was from minority community.



11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

i) Constructed and in use

None of the sample schools had the facility of a pucca kitchen shed in the schools.

Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	00	00
No	40	100

ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others

None of the school had the kitchen shed.

iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using) No such case was found iv) Under construction No such case was found

v) Sanctioned, but construction not started

No such case was found

vi) Not sanctioned

None of the schools had received a sanction for constructing pucca kitchen shed cumstore.

vii) Any other (specify)

No such case was found

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

It was observed that none of schools had the kitchen shed. The food was cooked in the school verandah in 5 schools (12.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 12 schools (30%) and unutilized classroom in 18 schools (45%).

All sample schools lacked storage place for food grains. It was observed that the food grains were stored in classroom in 24 schools (60%), school office in 4 schools (10%), and in 10 schools (25%) it was stored in unutilized classroom.



No kitchen shed: MDM Prepared in spare classroom



MDM: Storage provided by the state occupied the computer room

- Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
 Potable water for cooking and drinking was available in 87.5 percent of the schools and
 12.5 percent of the schools did not have their own water source.
- **14.** Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?

 All sample schools reported that they had adequate utensils for cooking.
- 15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid- day meal in 39 schools (97.5%) and LPG was used in only 1 school (2.5%).



MDM: Most of the schools use fire wood

i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene: Out of 40 schools, in 9 schools (22.5%) safety arrangements were good, in 27 schools (67.5%) it was fair and in 4 schools (10%) it was poor, which needs attention. Out of 40 schools in 7 schools (17.5%) hygiene was maintained well, in 31 schools (77.5%) it was fair and in 2 schools (5%) it was poor. ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating It was observed that in all schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner? It was observed in all schools that the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

iv. Conservation of water?

It was observed in all schools that the children were encouraged to conserve water.

v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard? It was observed that out of 40 schools in 37 schools (92.5%) the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:

i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Out of 40 schools, in 28 schools (70%) the parents/ SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme but the frequency of such supervision was inadequate. It was found that most of the parents are farmers and during day time they are busy in the field. Hence, they could not afford to spend time for daily supervision or monitoring. It was found that the overall participation by Parents/VECs/ Panchayats and urban bodies was poor in all schools.

Table.17.1. Extent of participation Parents/community

	Parents			SMC community		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	1	27	12	5	23	12
	(2.5%)	(67.5%)	(30%)	(12.5%)	(57.5%)	(30%)
Daily monitoring	1	33	6	1	33	6
	(2.5%)	(82.5%)	(15%)	(2.5%)	(82.5%)	(15%)
Daily	0	26	14	0	28	12
participation	(00%)	(65%)	(35%)	(00%)	(70%)	(30%)

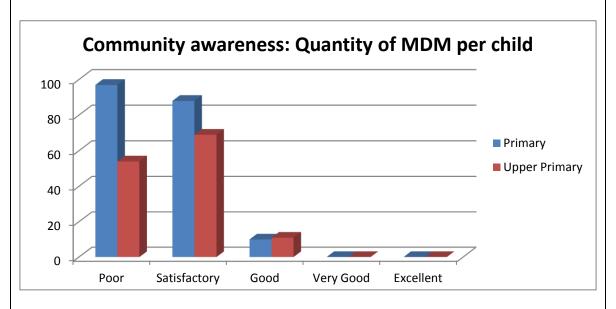
ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

The roster was found to be maintained in 25 schools (62.5%) by the community members for supervision of MDM, but no regularity was noticed.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :

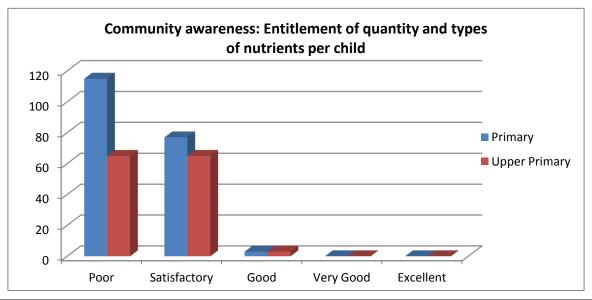
a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)

Total 181 Parents and SMC members out of which 91 were males and 90 were females interviewed during the school visit. It was found that parents and community members were not fully aware about the quantity of MDM as 100 gram and 150 gram for primary and upper primary respectively. They responded that their children were getting food in school. Hence, it is necessary to orient the parents and community regarding details of the MDM scheme and their involvement in implementation of MDM scheme.



b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

When we interacted with total 181 parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child, it was found that they did not know the details of quantity and type of nutrients suggested per child in MDM. Orientation of parents and community members needs to be done.



iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme:

The discussion with parents and community members revealed that teachers were the main source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	00	00	40	100
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	7	17.5	33	82.5
3	Teacher	40	100	00	00
4	School (where the child is studying)	32	80	08	08
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?

In all schools, the mid-day meal programme was regularly inspected either by teachers or by headmasters and CRCC. In 15 schools (37.5%) it was inspected by the Block level officials and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was inspected by the district level officials. But State level inspection was not found to be conducted in any school.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	1	2.5	39	97.5
3	Block level officers/officials	23	57.5	17	42.5
4	Cluster level officers/officials	38	95	2	5

ii) The frequency of such inspections?

The frequency of inspection by Block level officials was monthly in 8 schools, bimonthly in 5 schools, half yearly in 9 schools. The frequency of CRC level official was fortnightly in 5 schools (12.5%), monthly in 25 schools (62.5%) and bimonthly in 8 schools (20%).

iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?

The most common remarks by the visiting others were "according to the menu mid day meal was prepared and served." "Khichadi was prepared and served", "Rice and mung curry served today". No specific suggestions were given regarding the preparation and its quality.

19. | **IMPACT** Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members? All 40 schools (100%) reported that the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It was found that the State has provided all necessary documents with instructions to each school pertaining the weight, height, age and other details of the children but the teachers or the headmasters were not found to be serious about maintaining this record. Even the inspecting authority did not pay attention to this matter. However it is difficult to make any statement regarding general well being or nourishment status of the children. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation В. MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above. All issues, relevant to MDM implementation are covered.

School list with DISE code and Criteria District 3: Wardha

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	Type of school	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P School Natala	PS	0820201	f
2	Z.P School Sindhivihira	PS	0201001	h
3	Z.P School Pardhi (Tanda)	PS	0507901	b
4	Z.P School Kasarkheda	PS with UPS	0111301	b, j
5	Z.P School Ratanapur	PS	0305801	С
6	Lokmanya Tilak N.P. School Hinganghat	PS	0400112	g
7	Z.P School Arambha	PS with UPS	0610601	d
8	Z.P School Kanhapur	PS with UPS	0710301	j
9	Z.P School Mandwa	PS with UPS	0814701	b, c
10	Z.P School Bhishnur	PS with UPS	0202401	d
11	Z.P School Morshi	PS with UPS	0506701	j
12	Neharu Pri School N.P. Arvi	PS	0112106	g
13	Z.P School Kavithgaon	PS	0302001	i
14	Z.P School Nandgaon	PS with UPS	0403001	d, f, c
15	Z.P School Khandala	PS with UPS	0604501	b, k
16	Sharda Dyanmandir Selu	PS	0709605	g
17	Z.P School Pandhar kawada	PS	0826601	С
18	Z.P School Thar	PS with UPS	0200301	b
19	Z.P School Dhawasa heti	PS with UPS	0503701	a, j
20	Z.P School Bothali (kinhala)	PS with UPS	0108601	f
21	Chandrashekhar Azad Hindi Pri School Pulgaon	PS	0310804	g, c
22	Z.P School Wagholi	PS with UPS	0411001	d
23	Z.P School Bhosa	PS with UPS	0600101	С
24	Vijay Vidyalaya Sindi Railway	PS with UPS	0711808	g
25	Lala lajapatray N.P School Railfail Wardha	PS	0818901	g
26	Z.P School Chistur	PS with UPS	0207801	b
27	Z.P School Jaurwada (kh)	PS with UPS	0502401	k
28	Z.P School Khubgaon	PS with UPS	0101001	j, c
29	Z.P School Chinchala	PS with UPS	0303001	b
30	Z.P School Shahalangadi	PS	0400102	d, c
31	Z.P School Parda	PS with UPS	0614201	i
32	Z.P School Junagad	PS with UPS	0707801	С
33	Kamla Neharu N.P School Wardha	PS with UPS	0816706	g
34	Z.P School Lahan Arvi	PS with UPS	0204401	j, d
35	Z.P School Dhaga	PS	0502901	h
36	Z.P School Dahegaon (Go)	PS with UPS	0102201	b, j, c
37	Z.P School Aanji (Bk)	PS with UPS	0300201	k
38	Z.P School Pipari	PS with UPS	0406901	i, k
39	Z.P School Waigaon (Bail)	PS with UPS	0601001	b
40	Z.P School Akoli	PS with UPS	0704501	f, c

Chapter 6

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day-Meal

For District: 4 Nagpur

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2011 to 31-03-2012
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	21-02-2012 to 28-02-2012.

REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL: Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was

interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?

40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 21-28 February 2012. The schools in Nagpur district after summer vacation reopened on 27th of June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. It was observed that all schools were serving a hot cooked meal every day except the interruption period in 10 schools (25%). School wise details are given below.

Sr	Name of the school/ village	Interruption	Details
No			
1	Z.P School Silli	4 days	27-30 June 2011
2	Z.P School Bhagwanpur	10 days	7-18 July 2011
3	Z.P School Ghorpad	06 days	15-21 July 2011
4	Z.P. School Kabadasi (Barad)	14 days	1-14 February 2012
5	N.M.P School Urdu Dhobi Nagar	3 days	28-30 June 2011
	Nagpur	30 days	1-31 July 2011
6	Z.P School Dulara	5 days	21-25 November 2011
7	Z.P School Sindewani	23 days	1-23 July 2011
		15 days	1-15 December 2011
8	Z.P School Pusagondi	7 days	23-30 November 2011
		3 days	1-3 December 2011
9	Z.P School Borujwada	04 days	27-30 June 2011
		13 days	3-22 August 2011
		10 days	20-31 October 2011
		29 days	1-29 November 2011
10	Z.P School Tandulwani	11 days	14-28 September 2011
		13 days	16-30 November 2011
		12 days	1-12 December 2011

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)

Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Enrollment	3987	3762	7749
2.	No of children opted for Mid day meal	3987	3762	7749
3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3413	3303	6716
4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3413	3303	6716
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	3413	3303	6716
6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3483	3367	6850

All children enrolled in the school opted for mid-day meal. No variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day-meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid-day meal on the day of visit. 86.67 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 88.40 percent of children had taken mid-day meal on the previous day.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

30 schools (75%) had received food grains regularly and a delay in delivering food grains was noticed in 10 schools.

Table 3.1 Delay in receiving food grains

rabicion Delay	mi receiving reca	g. a.ic
Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	10	25
No	30	75

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

From the previous year the State has started supplying rice, pulses and condiments through a centralized agency- viz. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months was supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 30 schools (75%).

Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	30	75
No	10	25

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?

All sample schools reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the weight marked on bags.

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

All sample schools reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

The quality of food grain was found good in all sample schools.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

None of the schools had received cooking cost regularly. It was received after a gap of 4/5 months. It was noticed that 11 schools out of 40 schools received cooking cost of June to September 2011, in January 2012, 5 schools received cooking cost of August to September, 2011 in January 2012, 2 schools received cooking cost of August to October in December 2011, 5 schools received cooking cost of September-October in January 2012 and 3 schools received cooking cost of November, December 2011 in February 2012. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time. The payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. The concerned authorities should take notice of this and do the needful for regular provision of cooking cost.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost

	mi recenting econa	
Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	00	00

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

To avoid disruption in feeding programme the school head master or the cook were found to purchase vegetables either on credit or spent their own money. Sometime the cook herself managed to buy things such as firewood and vegetables etc on credit and ensured the continuity in the mid day-meal programme.

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was paid through bank in all schools (100%).

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	00	00
Bank	40	100

5. | SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

In none of the schools, any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in cooking, serving or seating arrangement.

Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100
Serving	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100

ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in most of the schools (90%) the students used to sit in school verandaha or in classroom or in open place in school premises to consume the food. The cook and helper served the food.

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

Very few schools (32.5%) had displayed a weekly menu at a place noticeable to community. In most of the schools (60%) it was inside school office. In 3 schools it was inside the kitchen shed. It was found that the prescribed menu was not followed in 04 schools (10%) and the reason was insufficient supply of split pulses.

Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	13	32.5
No	27	67.5

ii) Who decides the menu?

The state has given 4 different menues to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive Officer. The menu selected by the district committee is followed by the all schools in the respective district.

7. VARIETY OF FOOD

(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In 39 schools (97.5%) a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu such as rice with curry or khichadi was noticed. The seasonal green vegetables were found to be used in mid-day meal.

(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

It was noticed that daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal or curry on every alternate day, as given in the prescribed menu.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

a) Quality of meal:

In 34 schools (85%) quality of food was found good. In 6 schools (15%) it was average.

Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Good	34	85
Average	06	15
Poor	00	00

b) Quantity of meal:

In all sample schools the quantity of food was found to be sufficient as per the need of children.

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Sufficient	40	100
less	00	00

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

In all schools, children gave positive feedback about the food and they were found to be happy with it.

9. **SUPPLEMENTARY:**

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

Out of 40 schools, 39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.

|--|

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	01 (NMC UPS Urdu School Dobi Nagar, Nagpur)	2.5

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

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.

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

As per the guidelines given in April 2010 by the Govt of India, the State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to the I to V class children and IFA capsules to VI to VIII class children.

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

The Block Resource Center has supplied these medicines and the school had given these medicines according to the instructions given by the district / state.

10. | STATUS OF COOKS:

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)

In all schools cook and helper were appointed. In 36 schools (90%) cook and helper appointed by the SMC cooked and served the meal and in 4 schools (10%) it was served by the SHG member.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

As per the norms given by the State the cook and helper were appointed in 36 schools (90%). It was found that in 4 schools (10%) appointments of cooks and helper were not done as per the norms, and these schools were

Sr. No	Name of the school/village	Children opted for MDM	No. of cook cum helper appointed
1	N.P School No. 3 Kalmeshwar	274	1
2	Z.P.P.S Akoli	70	1
3	Z.P.U.P.S Ghorpad	141	1
4	Z.P.U.P.S Pusagondi	159	1

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?

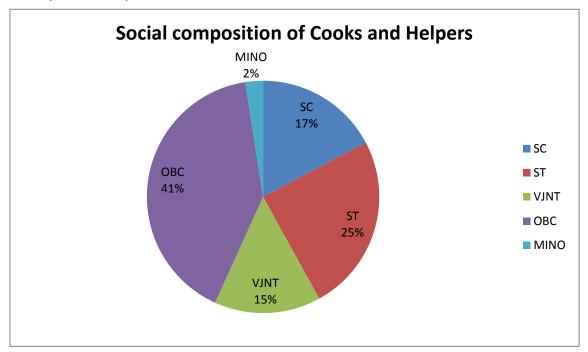
The cooks and helpers appointed in schools told that they are getting per month Rs. 1000/- as remuneration through cheque and 52.5 percent of them had opened their saving account in the bank for this purpose. It was found that the in 2 schools (N.P School Narkhed no 1 and N.P Hindi and Marathi School No.3 Kalmeshwar) the cook and helper were appointed on daily wages @ Rs 70/- and Rs 105 respectively. In 21 schools mode of payment to cooks was through bank and in 19 schools it was paid in cash.

(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks and helpers regularly. Because the grant was not released in time from the block / district office.

(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)

In all sample schools 80 women and 1 male were appointed as cook and helper. Out of 80 women, 14 (17.28%) were from SC community, 20 (24.69%) were from ST, 12 (14.81%) were from VJNT, 33 (40.74%) were from OBC and 2 (2.47%) were from Minority community.



11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

i) Constructed and in use

Only 30 percent of the sample schools had a pucca kitchen shed.

Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	12	30
No	28	70

ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others

Where the kitchen sheds were available 6 of them were constructed under SSA (50%), 2 were constructed under MDM scheme (16.67%) and 4 kitchen sheds were constructed by the VECs and Zilla Parishad.

iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

No such case was found.

iv) Under construction

No such case was found.

v) Sanctioned, but construction not started

No such case was found.

vi) Not sanctioned

70 percent of sample schools had not yet received sanction for constructing pucca kitchen shed cum-store.

vii) Any other (specify)

Nil

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

It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 3 schools (12%), unutilized spare classroom in 12 schools (48%), on open yard in 4 schools (16%), cooks home in 1 school (4%), temporary shed in schools 3 (12%) Anganwadi shed in 2 schools (8%) and provided and supplied by the SHG in 4 schools (16%).

A large no. of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was observed that food grains were stored in classroom in 9 schools (22.5%), School office in 4 schools (10%), unutilized spare classroom in 21 schools (52.5%). It was stored in a separate store room made in school verandah in 2 schools (5%). In 2 schools (5%) food grains were stored in kitchen shed.

13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

100 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking. 15 percent of the schools had Hand pump in school premises and 85 percent of schools had tap water supply which was stored in sintex tank or cement water tank being constructed.

Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate? Most of the schools 37 (92.5%) reported that they had adequate utensils where as 3 schools 1) NMC UPS Urdu schools Dobi Nagar, Nagpur 2) N.P Subhash Hindi PS Saoner and 3) N.P UPS No.2 Katol, reported inadequate utensils. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.) **15**. Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid-day meal in 33 schools (82.5%) and LPG was used in only 7 schools (17.5%). **SAFETY & HYGIENE: 16. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:** Out of 40 schools, in 15 schools (37.5%) safety arrangements were good, in 25 schools it was fair. Out of 40 schools in 13 schools (32.5%) hygiene was maintained well, in 26 schools (65%) it was fair and in 1 school (Z.P.U.P School Dulara in Ramtek block) it was poor. ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating It was observed that in 38 schools (95%), students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food where as in 2 schools 1) NMC UPS Urdu School Dobi Nagar, Nagpur and 2) N.P Subhash Hindi PS Saoner students were not enconraged to do

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

Except the Nagar Parishad U.P. school No. 2 in Katol block in all schools the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

iv. Conservation of water?

SO.

It was observed that in 37 schools (92.5%) the children were encouraged to conserve water. Where as in 3 schools (Z.P.P.S. Sawangi in Ramtek block, Z.P.P.S Parshivni in Parshivani block and Subhash Hindi Primary School N.P Saoner) no encouragement was given to save water.

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

It was observed that in all sample schools the cooking process and storage of fuel was safe, not posing any fire hazard. The state has provided fire extinguisher to all schools and most of them (58%) were found in working condition.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:

i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

The parents and SMCs were supervising and monitoring the mid-day meal scheme in 95 percent of schools but the frequency of such supervision was found to be inadequate. The reason is that most of the parents are either farmers or farm workers and during day time they are busy in the field. Hence, they could not afford to spend time for daily supervision and monitoring.

It was found that the overall participation by Parents, SMCs, Panchayats and urban bodies was negligible in all schools.

Table.17.1. Extent of participation Parents/community (% schools)

	Parents			SMC community		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	11	27	2	6	33	1
	(27.5%)	(67.5%)	(5%)	(15%)	(82.5%)	(2.5%)
Daily monitoring	11 (27.5%)	23 (57.5%)	6 (15%)	7 (17.5%)	32 (80%)	1 (2.5%)
Daily participation	11 (27.5%)	18 (45%)	11 (27.5%)	6 (15%)	25 (62.5%)	9 (22.5%)

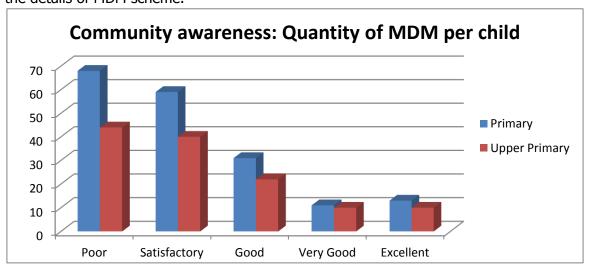
ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

No roster was maintained in any school by the community members for supervision of MDM and also teachers were not found to be keen about this matter.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following:

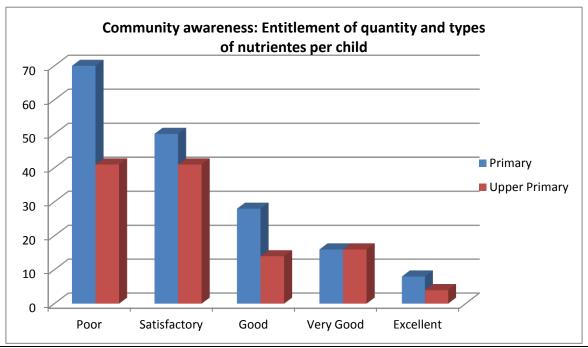
a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)

Total 182 parent and SMC members out of which 87 were males and 95 were females were interviewed during the school visit. It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the quantity (100gr/150gr) of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They only said that their children were getting, sufficient food in school. Hence, it is necessary to orient the parents and community members regarding the details of MDM scheme.



b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

When we interacted with a total of 182 parents and community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child it was found that they were not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child.



iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme:

The discussion with parents and community members revealed that teachers and students were the main source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	01	2.5	39	97.5
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	06	15	34	85
3	Teacher	40	100	00	00
4	School (where the child is studying)	33	82.5	07	17.5
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?

In all schools, the mid-day meal programme was inspected regularly either by teachers or by headmasters. In 31 schools (77.5%) it was inspected by the CRCC and in 21 schools (52.5%) it was inspected by the BRC level officials.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
3	Block level officers/officials	21	52.5	19	47.5
4	Cluster level officers/officials	31	77.5	09	22.5

ii) The frequency of such inspections?

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 2 schools, fortnightly in 9 schools, monthly in 17 schools, bimonthly in 2 schools and half yearly in 3 schools.

iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?

The most common remark by the visiting officers was "according to the menu mid-day meal was prepared and served" No specific suggestions were given regarding the preparation and its quality.

19. IMPACT

Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?

It was reported that in all 40 schools the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance.

B. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.

All issues, relevant to MDM implementation are covered.

School list with DISE code and Criteria District 4: Nagpur

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	DISE Code	Criteria
1	Z.P School Khapri (Railway)	0909701	j
2	Z.P School Vanadongari	1014701	j
3	Z.P School Udasa	1117901	b, k
4	Z P School Pahami (Chinchala)	1312001	d
5	Z.P School Silli	1214001	j, d
6	Z.P School Chirwa	0701401	j
7	N.P Hindi & Marathi School No. 3 Kalmeshwar	0310703	g
8	Z.P School Bothli	0905601	а
9	Z.P School Isasani	1015501	d
10	Z.P School Aamgaon (Devli)	1108901	а
11	Z.P School Bhagwanpur	1309501	b
12	Z. P School Aakoli	1205701	b
13	Z.P School Mathni	0700201	d
14	Z.P School Ghorpad	0507201	k
15	Z.P School Borkhedi (Fatak)	0903501	b
16	Z.P School Navegaon	1007701	h
17	Z.P School Navegaon (Sadhu)	1111701	b
18	Z.P. School Kabadasi (Barad)	1300701	а
19	Z.P School Dongargaon	1201601	b
20	Z.P School Khandala (Ga)	0706201	b
21	N.P School Hindi Shalikram Devidin Kamthi	0507608	g
22	N.M.C School Urdu Dhobi Nagar Nagpur	1412401	a, g
23	Z.P School Dulara	0607401	h
24	Z.P School Shila Devi	0801601	b
25	Z.P School Sindewani	0411401	f
26	N.P School No 1 Narkhed	0115501	g
27	Z.P School Pusagondi	0212601	c, k
28	Z.P School Ladai	0309401	b
29	N.M.C Haji Abdul Majeed Leader Urdu School Nagpur	7113026	b, g, c
30	Z.P School Mandri	0611701	b
31	Late Lalabahadur Shatri Vidyalaya Babulwada	0805602	a
32	Z.P School Borujwada	0406401	k
33	Z.P School No 1 Khairgaon	0103601	d
34	Z.P School Tandulwani	0217801	h
35	N.M.C Mominpura Urdu Girls School Nagpur	1412405	c, g
36	Z.P School Sawangi	0602501	С
37	Z.P School Parshivni	0806101	d
38	N.P Subhash Hindi School Savner	0413606	g
39	Z.P School Khapri Kene	0112001	f
40	N.P School No -2 Katol	0201906	g

Chapter 7

Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid Day-Meal

For District: 5: Chandrapur

(ii)	Period of the Report	01-10-2011 to 31-03-2012
(iv)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	01-03-2012 to 08-03-2012.

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL: Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?

40 schools selected on the basis of the criteria given by the Govt. of India were visited during 01-08 March 2012. The schools in the Chandrapur district after summer vacation reopened on 27th June 2011. We had checked the records from beginning of the academic year. Interruption in serving hot cooked meal was found in 18 schools (45%). School wise details are given below.

Sr. No	Name of the school/ village	Interruption	Details
1	Z.P U.P.S Chek virkhal	4 days	27-30 June 2011
		24 days	1-31 October 2011
2	Z.P U.P.S Kolgaon	4 days	27-30 June 2011
		7 days	1-7 December 2011
3	Z.P.P.S Chargaon	4 days	27-30 June 2011
		9 days	1-9 July 2011
		4 days	27-31 July 2011
		8 days	1-8 August 2011
4	Z.P U.P.S Chincholi	11 days	11-21 July 2011
5	Z.P U.P.S Mendha	15 days	15-30 July 2011
		10 days	1-11 August 2011
		12 days	12-24 November 2011
6	Z.P U.P.S Dhamangaon	20 days	7-26 July 2011
		14 days	1-14 October 2011
		6 days	25-30 November 2011
7	Z.P U.P.S Shivara	15 days	16-31 July 2011
		3 days	29-31 August 2011
8	Z.P.P.S Moushi	5 days	26-30 September 2011
		15 days	16-31 October 2011

		5 days	15-19 November 2011
		4 days	28-31 January 2012
		15 days	1-15 February 2012
9	Z.P.P.S Panwadala	3 days	17-19 October 2011
		5 days	1-5 December 2011
10	Z.P U.P.S Maldongari	20 days	8-20 October 2011
		20 days	1-21 November 2011
		10 days	21-31 January 2012
		12 days	1-12 February 2012
11	Z.P U.P.S Mangi (Bk)	10 days	20-30 November 2011
12	Z.P U.P.S Maher	6 days	25-30 November 2011
13	Z.P U.P.S Mangali	10 days	19-30 November 2011
		6 days	1-6 December 2011
14	Z.P U.P.S Sakmur	27 days	4-30 November 2011
15	Z.P.P.S Jamsala (Navin)	5 days	1-5 December 2011
16	Z.P U.P.S Doma	30 days	2-31 January 2012
17	Z.P U.P.S Mathadi	12 days	9-20 February 2012
18	Z.P.P.S Khadaki (Hira)	6 days	24-26 February 2012
		2 days	1-2 March 2012

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)

Sr No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Enrollment	2838	2580	5418
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	2838	2580	5418
3.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2490	2327	4817
4.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2490	2327	4817
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2490	2327	4817
6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	2442	2314	4756

All children enrolled in the school opted for mid-day meal. No variation was found between the number of children availing mid-day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availing mid-day meal on the day of visit. 88.91 percent of children (Boys 87.74% & Girls 90.19%) had taken mid-day meal on the day of visit and 87.78 percent of children (Boys 86.04% & Girls 89.69%) had taken mid-day meal on the previous day of visit.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

22 schools (55%) had received food grains regularly and delay in delivering food grains was noticed in 18 schools.

Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains

		g. ae
Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	18	45
No	22	55

It can be seen from the table given in the item no. 1, that the only reason causing of interruption in providing mid-day meal was irregularity in supply of food grains.

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

From the previous year the State has started supplying food grains including pulses and condiments through a centralized agency- viz. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. It was observed that the stock of two months was supplied at the same time by the federation, therefore there was one month's additional stock in 39 schools (97.5%). It was observed that the food grains were not always supplied at the beginning of the month. Sometime there is a time lag which causes interruption.

Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	01	2.5

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked / indicated weight?

It was reported that the quantity of food grains that was supplied was as per the weight marked on bags in 38 schools (95%). 2 schools reported that the food grains that were supplied in old ragged sacks found less in weight.

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

All schools reported that the food grains were delivered at the door step of the school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

The quality of food grain was found good in all sample schools.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

None of the schools received cooking cost regularly. It was noticed that since June 2011, 7 schools did not receive any payment up to the MI visit in March 2012 and 3 schools did not receive payment after August 2011. Further it was found that cooking cost was paid to 7 schools in January 2012 and 7 schools in February 2012. All schools reported that though the bills were submitted in time, the payment was delayed due to administrative procedure. The concerned authorities should take notice of this and do the needful for regular provision of cooking cost.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	00	00

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

If the cook did not get payment in time the school head master had paid the advance from his own pocket, whenever the cook asked for it or the cooks or SHG themselves managed to buy things on their credit and ensured the continuity in midday-meal programme.

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by cash or through banking channel?

Except the N.P. Mahatma Jyotiba Fule School Chandrapur, in all schools cooking cost was paid through bank.

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	01	2.5
Bank	39	97.5

5. **SOCIAL EQUITY:**

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

In none of the schools any discrimination with respect to gender, caste or community was observed in any school in cooking, serving or seating arrangement.

Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

rasional action and analysis are a minimum and a second action and a second action actions and a second action actions are a second action as a second action action and a second action						
	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%	
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100	
Serving	40	00	00	40	100	
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100	

ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in 10 schools (25%) the students used to stand in queue to take the meal. In 30 schools (75%) it was observed that the students used to sit in school verandah or in classroom or in open place/ground in school premises to consume the food. The cook and helper served the food.



MDM: Served in classroom

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

It was found that only 11 schools (27.5%) had displayed menu at a place noticeable to community, in 24 schools (60%) it was inside the school office, in 4 schools it was inside kitchen shed and 1 school it was kept in MDM register.

Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	11	27.5
No	29	72.5

ii) Who decides the menu?

The State has given 4 different menues to all districts, suggesting them to select one of it for their district. The authority to select the menu was given to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive Officer. The menu selected by the District committee is followed by all the schools in the respective district.

7. VARIETY OF FOOD

(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In all schools (100%), a variety in the food preparation as given in the prescribed menu was mantained. The seasonal green vegetables were found to be used in midday meal.

(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

It was noticed that daily menu was mainly rice preparation along with dal or curry on every alternate day as given in the prescribed menu.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

a) Quality of meal:

In 25 schools (62.5%) quality of food was found to be good and in 13 schools (32.5%) it was average and in 2 schools it was poor.

Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Good	25	62.5
Average	13	32.5
Poor	02	5

b) Quantity of meal:

In 38 (95%) schools the quantity of food was found to be sufficient. Due to nonavailability of food grains there was no MDM in Z.P. School Khadaki (Hira). (2.5%) on the day of visit.

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Sufficient	38	95
less	01	2.5
No MDM on the day of MI visit	01 (Z.P. School Khadki (Hira))	2.5

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

Discussion with children regarding quality and menu of the MDM showed that every day they were getting good, quality food.

9. **SUPPLEMENTARY**:

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

Out of 40 schools, 39 schools (97.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.9.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	01 (M.J. Phule Pri School Sham Nagar Chandrapur)	2.5

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

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools.

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

As per the guidelines provided in April 2010 by the Govt of India, the State has supplied micronutrient supplementation of IFA syrup to the I to V class children and IFA capsules to VI to VIII class children.

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

The Block Resource Center has supplied these medicines and school had given these medicines according to the instructions given by the district/ state.

10. | STATUS OF COOKS:

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)

In all schools cooks and helpers were appointed. In 19 schools cook and helper both were appointed by the SMC. In 5 schools MDM was cooked and served by the SHG or SHG member.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

According to the new norms cooks and helper were appointed in 19 schools (47.5%). In 21 schools a single cook was appointed. It was found that in 10 schools (25%) appointment of cooks and helper was not done as per the norms given by the state and these schools were as follows-

Sr.	Name of the school/village	Children opted	No. of cook cum
No		for MDM	helper appointed
1	Z.P.U.P.S Mathadi	78	1
2	Savitribai Fule Tukum Chandrapur	170	1
3	Z.P.U.P.S Sakmur	155	1
4	Z.P.U.P.S Mangi (Bk)	122	1
5	Z.P.U.P.S Chekvirkhal	136	1
6	Z.P.U.P.S Dhanapur	152	1
7	Savitribai Fule Ashtabhuja	292	1
	ward Chandrapur		
8	Mahatma Jyotiba Fule	85	1
	Sham Nagar Chandrapur		
9	Z.P.U.P.S Umari Potdar	140	1
10	Z.P.U.P.S Sagara	148	1

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?

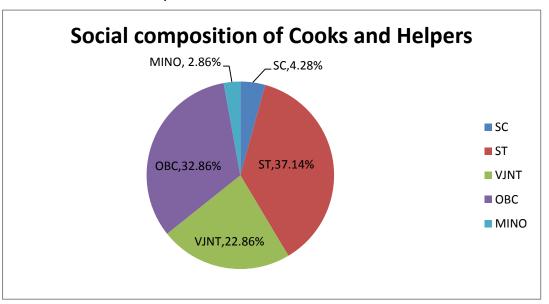
The cooks and helper appointed in the school reported that they were getting Rs.1000/- per month as remuneration and. Since June 2011 none of them had received payment till the day of MI visit in March 2012.

(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

None of the schools had paid remuneration to cooks regularly, because the grant was not released in time from the block/district office.

(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST /OBC/ Minority)

In all sample schools total 70 women and 5 males were appointed as a cook and helper. Out of 70 women, 3 (4.28%) were from SC community, 26 (37.14%) were from ST, 16 (22.86%) were from VJNT, 23 (32.86%) were from OBC, and 2 (2.86%) were from Minority community. Out of 5 males, 2 (40%) were from ST, and 3 (60%) were from OBC community.



11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

i) Constructed and in use

18 schools (45%) had a pucca kitchen shed where as 55% of the schools did not have the pucca kitchen shed cum-store.

Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	18	45
No	22	55

ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others

Where the kitchen shed was available, 9 (50%) of them were constructed under SSA, 5 (27.78%) of them were constructed under MDM scheme and 4 (22.22%) of them were constructed under Manav Vikas Mission.

iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

It was found that kitchen shed constructed in Z.P. School Mathadi in Jiwati block was not used for cooking the food. It is used as storeroom for food grains.

iv) Under construction

No such case was found.

	v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
	No such case was found.
	vi) Not sanctioned
	About 53 percent of sample schools had not yet received sanction for constructing
	pucca kitchen shed cum- store.
	vii) Any other (specify)
	No such case was found
12.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being
	cooked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored.
	It was observed that where the kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked in the school verandah in 4 schools (17.39%), unutilized spare classroom in 4 schools (17.39%) temporary shed in 6 schools (26.08%) open yard in 2 schools (8.69%), Aanganwadi kitchen shed in 1 school and cooks home in 3 schools (13.04%). A large number of schools lacked storage place for food items. It was observed that
	food grains were stored in classroom in 16 schools (40%), school office in 6 schools (15%), unutilized spare classroom in 11 schools (27.5%), school verandah in 3 schools, Kitchen shed in 1 school (2.5%) and in 2 schools (5%) it was kept in a separate store.
13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	About 97.5 percent of the schools had potable water for cooking and drinking and
	only 1 school (Z.P.U.P.S Mathadi) did not have its own water source.
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it
	adequate?
	Most of the schools (87.5%) reported that they had adequate utensils, where as 5
	schools 1) Z.P.U.P.S Dhamangaon 2) Vijaya Laxmi Pandit Marathi school N.P
	Ballarpur 3) Dr. Zakir Husen Urdu School N.P. Ballarpur 4) Yeshawantrao chavan
	N.P. School Ballarpur and 5) Z.P.U.P. S Manganli in Nagbhid block reported
	inadequate utensils.
15 .	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	Fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the mid- day meal in 37 schools (92.5%) and LPG was used in only 3 schools (7.5%).

16.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:							
	i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:							
	Out of 40 schools, in 19 schools (47.55%) safety arrangements were good, in 17							
	schools (42.5%) it	was fair a	nd in 4 s	schools (1	0%) it v	vas poor,	which ne	eds
	attention. Out of 40 schools in 16 schools (40%) hygiene was maintained well, in 20							
	schools (50%) it was	fair and in	4 schools	(10%) it v	was poor.			
	ii. Are children en	couraged	to wash	hands be	fore and	l after ea	ting	
	It was observed in all	schools, t	hat the stu	idents wer	e encour	aged to wa	ash their	
	hands before and after	er eating fo	ood.					
	iii. Do the children	take mea	ls in an o	rderly ma	anner?			
	It was observed in all	schools, t	hat the chi	ldren were	e taking n	neals in a	disciplined	
	manner.							
	iv. Conservation of	water?						
	It was observed in all	schools th	at the chil	dren were	encouraç	ged to con	serve wate	er.
	v. Is the cooking p	rocess an	d storage	of fuel s	afe, not	posing a	ny fire	
	hazard?							
	It was observed that	in 38 sam	ple schoo	s cooking	process	and storag	ge of fuel v	was
	safe not posing any fi	ire hazard.						
17.	COMMUNITY PART	ICIPATIO	N AND A	WARENE	SS*:			
	i) Extent of part	icipation	by Paren	ts / VECs	/ Panch	ayats / l	Jrban	
	bodies in daily sup	ervision,	monitorir	ıg, partic	ipation.			
	Out of 40 schools, in	n 33 schoo	ols (82.5%) the pare	ents and	SMCs wer	re supervis	sing
	and monitoring the m	nid-day me	al scheme	but the fr	requency	of such su	pervision v	was
	found to be inadequa	ate. It was	found th	at most of	f the pare	ents and S	SMC memb	ers
	are farmers and duri	ng day tin	ne they ar	e busy in	the field.	Hence, t	hey could	not
	afford to spend time	for daily su	pervision	or monitor	ing. It wa	as found th	nat the ove	erall
	participation by Parer	nts/VECs/ F	anchayats	and urba	n bodies v	was poor i	n all schoo	ıls.
	Table.17.1. Extent of participation Parents/community							
	Parents SMC community							
	Daily supervision	Good 9	Fair 24	Poor 7	Good 10	Fair 23	Poor 7	
	Daily supervision	(22.5%)	(60%)	/ (17.5%)	(25%)	(57.5%)	(17.5%)	
	Daily monitoring	10 (25%)	23 (57.5%)	7 (17.5%)	12 (30%)	23 (57.5%)	5 (12.5%)	
	Daily	8	22	10	8	19	13	
	participation	(20%)	(55%)	(25%)	(20%)	(47.5%)	(32.5%)	

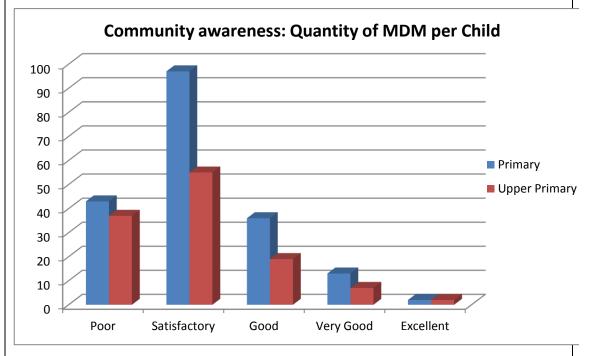
ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

No roster was maintained in any of these schools by the community members for supervision of MDM and also teachers were not shown interest about maintaining it.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following:

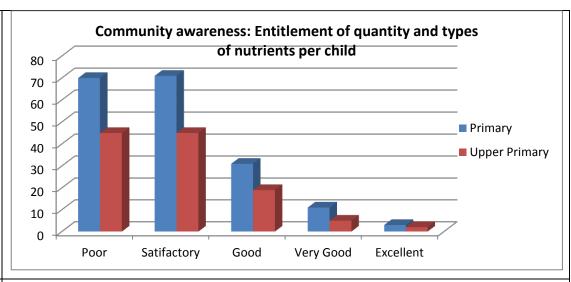
a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary : 1 2 3 4 5 (please tick)

Total 167 parents and SMC members, out of which 91 were males and 76 were females interviewed during the school visit. It was found that very few parents/ community members were aware about the norms related to quantity of MDM as 100 gram and 150 gram for primary and upper primary respectively. They responded only that their children were getting sufficient food in school. Hence, it is necessary to orient the parents and community regarding the details of MDM scheme and also to improve their involvement in implementation of MDM scheme.



b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu :

The discussion with 167 parents and SMC members regarding entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu revealed that they did not know about the details of quantity and type of nutrients per child suggested in MDM menu. Orientation of parents and community members needs to be done.



iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme:

It was noticed that general awareness about overall implementation of MDM scheme was satisfactory in 28 schools (70%) and the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly the school where their child is getting MDM and school teachers.

Table.17.4 MDM: Sources of awareness

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	00	00	40	100
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	07	17.5	33	82.5
3	Teacher	38	95	02	5
4	School (where the child is studying)	33	82.5	7	17.5
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?

In all schools (100%) the mid-day meal programme was regularly inspected either by teachers or by headmasters. In 21 schools (52.5%) it was inspected by the CRC coordinators and in 6 schools (15%) it was inspected by the Block level officials.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and Supervision

Sr. No			Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/official	als	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officers	cials	00	00	40	100
3	Block level officers/office	als	6	15	34	85
4	Cluster level officers/officers	cials	21	52.5	19	47.5

ii) The frequency of such inspections? The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was fortnightly in 7 schools (17.5%), monthly in 21 schools (52.5%) and bimonthly in 2 schools (5%). Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any? The most common remarks by the visiting officers were "according to the menu mid day meal was prepared and served" " It was reported that dal and rice has been served today", "12 kg and 100 grm rice cooked and served today", "Follow menu", " Masala Bhaat was served today", "Supplementary foods like fruits / biscuits should be given once in a week". But no specific suggestions were given regarding the preparation and its quality. **IMPACT** 19. Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members? All 40 sample schools (100%) reported that the mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation В. MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to

MDM implementation, not covered above.

All issues, relevant to MDM implementation are covered.

Schosol list with DISE code and Criteria District 5: Chandrapur

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Village	Type of school	DISE Code	Criteria
1	N.P. Yashawantrao Chavan School	PS	0404702	g
	Ballarpur			
2	Z.P. School Mathadi	PS with UPS	1508401	b
3	Z.P. School Panwadala	PS	0208801	d
4	Z.P. School Ladbori	PS with UPS	0904501	b
5	Z.P. School Manganli	PS with UPS	1004801	k
6	Z.P. School Kolsa	PS	0105301	h
7	Z.P. School Khadaki (Hira)	PS	1512901	b
8	Z.P. School Bandra	PS	0306201	b
9	Z.P. School Jamsala Navin	PS	0902801	k
10	Z.P. School Doma	PS with UPS	1207601	b
11	Savitrabai Fule Tukum Chandrapur	PS	0101507	g
12	Z.P. School Kodashi (Buj)	PS with UPS	0710101	j
13	Z.P. School Yensa	PS with UPS	0305801	b
14	Z.P. School Mul No- 4 (Subhasnagar)	PS	0805801	k, d
15	Z.P. School Chincholi	PS with UPS	1112201	k
16	N.P. Lalbhadur Shstri Bhivapur Candrapur	PS	0100804	g
17	Z.P. School Sakmur	PS with UPS	0605401	i
18	Z.P. School Mangi (Bk)	PS with UPS	0506001	i
19	Z.P. School Chekvirkhal	PS with UPS	1302901	a
20	Z.P. School Maldongari	PS with UPS	1101401	j, k
21	N.P Mahatma Jotiba Fule Chandrapur	PS	0100405	g
22	Z.P. School Dhanapur	PS with UPS	0604101	b
23	N.P Dr. Zakir Husen Urdu school Ballarpur	PS	0404009	g
24	Z.P. School Dongargaon	PS with UPS	0802801	d
25	Z.P. School Moushi	PS	1006201	а
26	Savitrabai Fule Ashtabuja ward Chandrapur	PS	0101003	g
27	Z.P. School Jungaon	PS with UPS	1401901	i
28	Z.P. School Kolagaon	PS	0509701	i, j,
29	Z.P. School Chargaon	PS	1300701	b
30	Z.P. School Maher	PS with UPS	1104901	b
31	Mahatma Jotiba Fule Shamnagar Chandrapur	PS with UPS	0101909	g
32	Z.P. School Umri Potdar	PS with UPS	1401301	j
33	N.P. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit Marathi School Ballarpur	PS	0403703	g
34	Z.P. School Mendha (Mal)	PS with UPS	0904601	D
35	Z.P. School Tukum	PS with UPS	1008201	b
36	Z.P. School Bhamani	PS with UPS	0400201	j, d
37	Z.P. School Dhamangaon	PS	0700302	b
38	Z.P. School Sagara	PS with UPS	0206701	j
39	Z.P. School Shivara	PS with UPS	1612901	b
40	Z.P. School Ratanapur	PS with UPS	0900701	d