



**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Human Resource Development**  
**Department of School Education & Literacy**

# **Report of 3<sup>rd</sup> Review Mission on Mid Day Meal Scheme**

**Maharashtra**  
**(10<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2011)**



## **Composition of Review Mission**

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## Acknowledgement

1. District Magistrates, Sindhudurg and Thane
2. Chief Executive Officers, Sindhudurg and Thane
3. Education Officers, Deputy Education Officers, Sindhudurg, Thane and Mumbai
4. Food Corporation of India, Pune
5. Authorities of the visited districts
6. All our respondents



District Magistrate and CEO, Sindhudurg



CEO, Than

**Presentation of findings of Report before Shri Sanjay Kumar, Principal Secretary, School Education, Government of Maharashtra**



**Submission of Report**



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## 1. Introduction.

1.1 The Mid Day Meal Scheme launched on 15th August, 1995 supplements the efforts of SSA for universalizing the elementary education in the country. In the initial stage, dry ration @ 100 grams per day or 3 kg in a month was provided to each child in the school. As the scheme progressed, many changes were made to fulfill the nutritional and calorific requirements of the school children majority of which comes from the disadvantaged groups of the society.



1.2 Mid Day Meal programme is a flagship programme of Government of India and fully funded from the consolidated fund of India. As per the Guidelines of the Scheme, GoI constitutes Review Missions (RM) from time to time to review the implementation of the scheme in the selected State. The follow up action is taken by the State on the recommendations of the RM.

1.3 This Mission is the 3<sup>rd</sup> RM of MDM which visited Maharashtra State from 10<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2011. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Mission are attached at Annexure-1. The documents available with the implementing agencies were carefully studied and analyzed. Detailed discussions were held with State, District, Block / Ward and School level functionaries. The recommendations of the Review Mission are based on the evidences collected and the information gathered during the review of implementation of the Scheme in four districts viz. Sindhudurg, Thane, Kolhapur and Mumbai (Sub Urban).

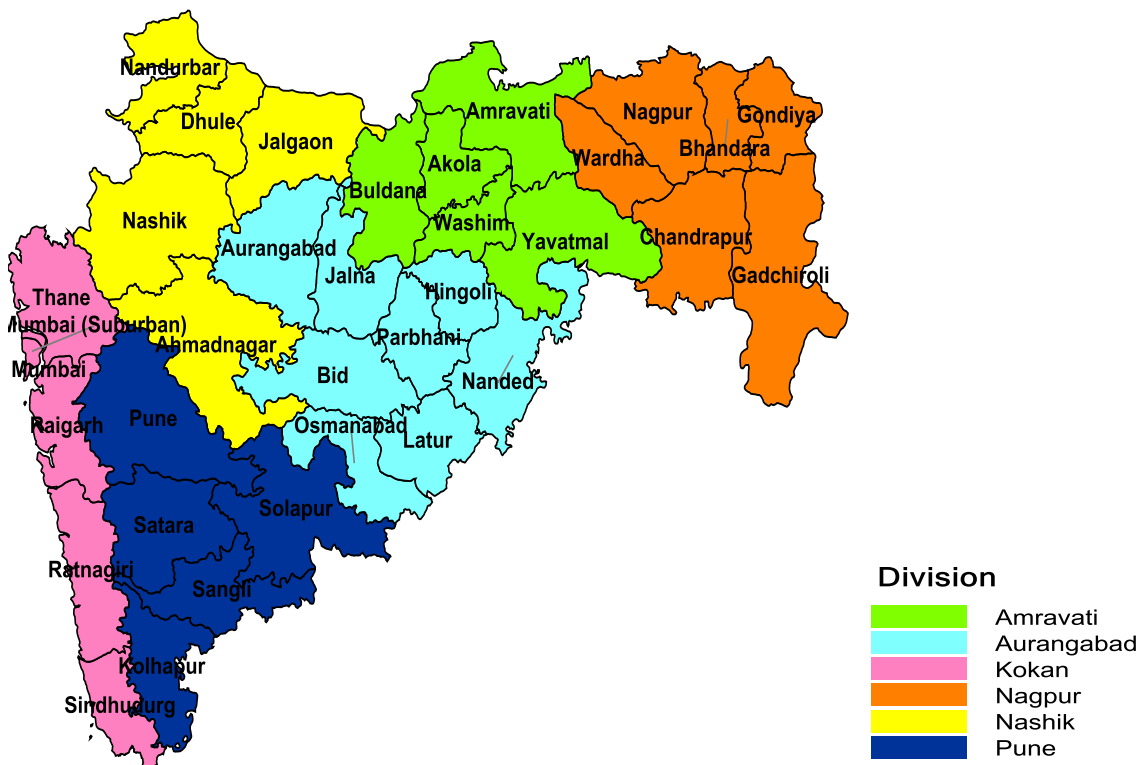
**1.4 Right to Education Act, 2009 and MDM:** The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, has come into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010. SSA has been designated as the vehicle to realize RTE provisions. Chapter 4, Para 21 of RTE Act, 2009 stipulates that preference will be given to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections while nominating the representatives for the School Management Committee. The Act further states that all schools should have all weather building consisting of a kitchen-cum-stores to cook mid day meal in the school by 2012-13. The

model rules under RTE Act also provide that School Management Committee will monitor the implementation of the Mid Day Meal in the school. This Mission on Mid Day Meal Scheme in the State of Maharashtra is the 1<sup>st</sup> field based Mission after these developments.

## 2. Objectives of the Review Mission

- (i) To review the performance of the Scheme in the State of Maharashtra in the light of the Guidelines of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (ii) To suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the Scheme

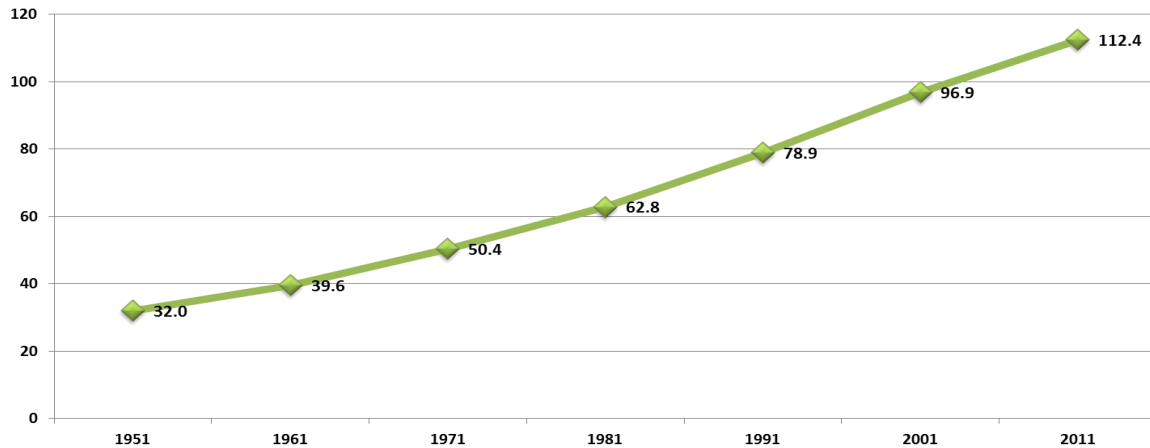
## 3. MDM Scheme in Maharashtra at a glance



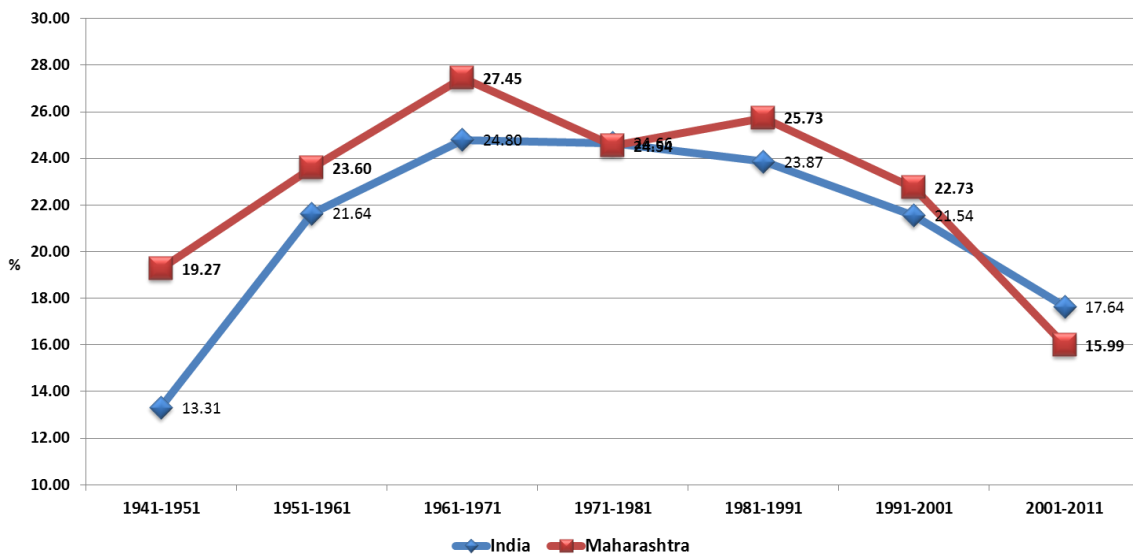
Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in Maharashtra since 1995-96. However Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 directed that instead of providing dry ration, hot cooked meal is to be given to the children on all school working days. Therefore, the Scheme was implemented from 2002 by giving cooked meal in 15 tribal districts of Maharashtra. Thereafter, the scope of implementation was extended to all districts of Maharashtra in January, 2003. This Scheme was earlier implemented only for children in standard I-V in Govt., Govt. aided and local body schools and students

enrolled in Education Guarantee Scheme Centres and Alternative and Innovative Education Centres. It was extended to upper primary students in 43 Educationally Backward Blocks in 10 districts of Maharashtra from 1st January, 2008. Now this Scheme is being implemented in all upper primary schools in September, 2008.

The trends in population size (in million) in Maharashtra is as under:



Trends in decadal growth rate of population of India and Maharashtra (in%) is given below:





It is evident from the above graph that decadal growth rate of population of the state was higher than national average (except 1971) since independence. For the first time it is lower than the national average in 2011

The State has 1,22,838 recognized Government schools with primary and upper primary grades. The total enrolment is of 1,33,83,273 children. The year wise no. of children covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme during the 11th Plan is as under:

Year	PAB-MDM approval		No. of children covered	
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
2007-08	8187366	404891	8132481	0
2008-09	8132481	3964879	8253837	2680031
2009-10	8253837	3973878	6322109	3617856
2010-11	8000000	4200000	6970209	3873751
2011-12	7500000	4100000	7143463 (upto 1st quarter)	3891492 (upto 1st quarter)

The year-wise Central assistance made available to State is as under:

(Fig. in lakh)

S.No.	Component	Year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Recurring	27376.54	39611.26	51834.08	79333.12	62158.52
2.	Non-recurring	692.05	23022.3	4648.01	8260.77	0.00

The demographic profile and other indicators is at *Annexure-II*

#### 4. Methodology

- i) Two districts viz. Sindhudurg and Thane were selected for review of the Scheme in the State of Maharashtra. Thane was selected by the State Government and

Sindhudurg by the GOI on the basis of the performance of the Scheme in 2010-11. The Government of India selected Sindhudurg district where the performance of MDM Scheme is below the State and National average in all components of the Scheme. The multistage stratified systematic random sampling was used for selection of blocks / wards in the selected districts. The same procedure was adopted for selection of schools in every blocks / wards in each district. 17 schools spreading across in 8 blocks in Sindhudurg and 12 schools from 13 blocks and 7 Municipal Corporations in Thane were selected to see the actual implementation of the Scheme. Three schools in Gaganbawda block of Kolhapur district were also visited by the Mission on random basis while going to Sindhudurg.

- ii) The city of Mumbai was also selected for the review since the concentration of elementary schools and number of school children in Mumbai is high as compared to the elementary schools in the entire State. 10 Schools were visited on random basis in Mumbai.
- iii) The Review Mission followed a methodology to capture in depth, the intricacies involved in the implementation of the programme. In spite of selecting a huge sample, the review mission emphasised the need for a greater in depth inquiry to see the details in their entirety.
- iv) Interview with stakeholders and record based inquiry methodology is followed to capture the information on the performance of the scheme during the visit.

## **5. Structure of MDM set up in the State**

Mid Day Meal Scheme in Maharashtra is implemented by the Department of School Education which is headed by Principal Secretary / Secretary at State level. The Principal Secretary is assisted at Mantralaya level by only one Under Secretary who is also looking after Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Scheme-both flagship programmes of Government of India.

Director of Education (Primary), Maharashtra State, Pune is the nodal officer for implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme in elementary schools. He is assisted by Statistical Officer (with 2 sub ordinate staff) at Directorate level. The Account Officer Grade B at district level is looking after Mid Day Meal Scheme besides other Schemes. At block level Superintendent is the in charge of Mid Day Meal Scheme. There is no dedicated staff for MDM below the Superintendent.

The Review Mission found that in the sampled districts, many posts of Account Officers and Superintendents are lying vacant. The Review Mission felt that the institutional set

up for managing a scheme of the magnitude and vastness as that of MDM is not adequate because there is no separate cell / authority at Mantralaya and Directorate level to look after the Scheme. All the post of Superintendent in Sindhudurg district and 5 posts of Superintendent in Thane districts are lying vacant.

It would be pertinent to mention that a dedicated set up exists under other flagship programmes of Government of India such as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme under Ministry of Women and Child Development but no such set up exists under MDM Scheme. The comparative analysis of the MDM and ICDS in Maharashtra is given below:

### Comparison of MDM Vs. ICDS in Maharashtra

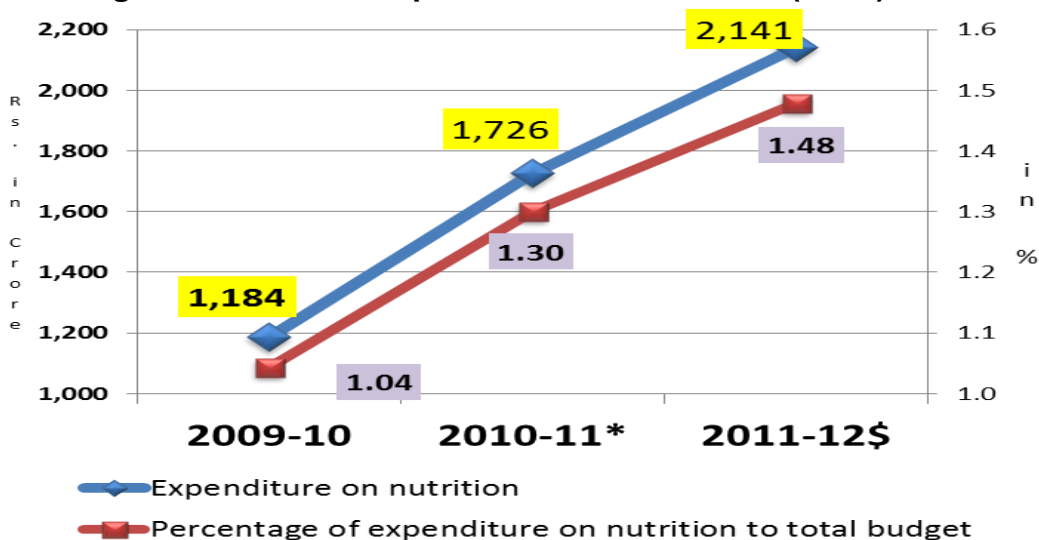
#### a. Status of human resources

ICDS				MDM			
	Sanction	Filled	% of filled post		Sanction	Filled	% of filled post
CDPO	553	379	68.54	Supdt.	300	110	36
ACDPO	119	119	100.00	No exclusive staff for MDM	Extension Officer and Cluster Head is the in charge to look after work of MDM also.		
Supervisor	3,898	3,273	83.97				
AWW	97,462	90,533	92.89				
AWW for mini AWC	10,724	7,834	73.05				
Helper	97,462	86,192	88.44	Cook-cum-helper	2,30,184	2,30,184	100

It is evident from the above table that many posts of Superintendent i.e. management and supervisory staff are lying vacant in MDM as compared to ICDS programme. The Review Mission observed that Block Education Officer, Extension Officer and Cluster Head had not inspected the MDM in the visited schools of the districts. There are 353 blocks in the State and 300 posts of Superintendent are sanctioned. The Block Education Officers, Extension Officers and Cluster Heads are performing multiple supervisory activities under various educational schemes and therefore are not able to give focussed attention to Mid Day Meal Scheme.

**b. Trends in Budget**

**i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)**

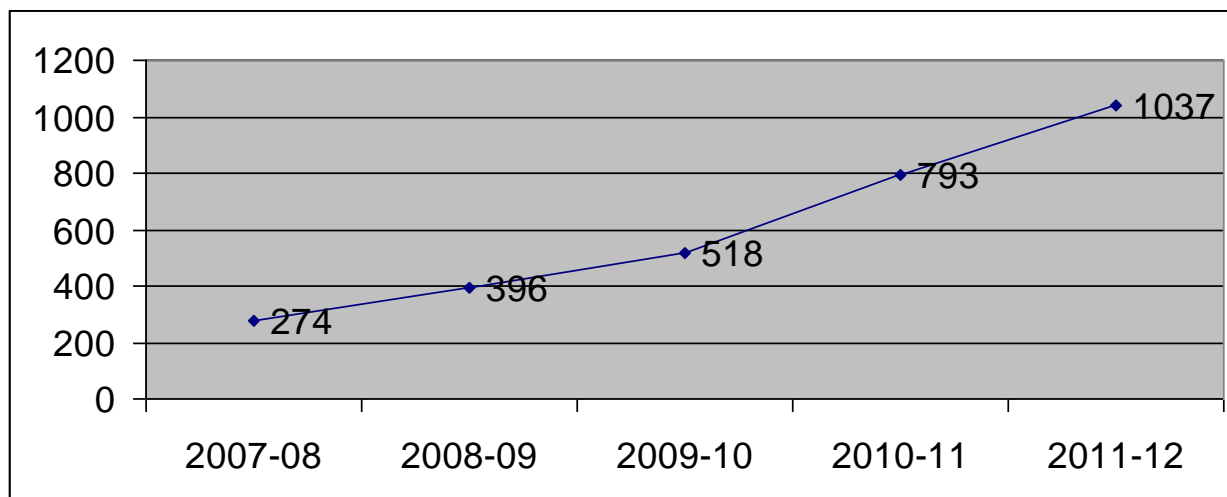


- Highly significant improvement in budget for child nutrition in last three years. 80% budget increased from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Share in total budget also improved and reached 1.48% ( 2011-12 ) from 1.04% ( 2009-10)

Source: [www.icds.gov.in](http://www.icds.gov.in) , ICDS, Maharashtra and Budget in brief, Government of Maharashtra

**ii) Recurring budget in MDM**

(Rs. in crore)



Source: AWP&B and other documents of MHRD

**c. The other similarities of the MDM vis-a-vis ICDS are as under:**

<b>Item</b>	<b>MDM</b>	<b>ICDS</b>
Objective	Drive hunger out of school	To mitigate malnutrition in the age group
Age Group (yrs)	6-14	0-6 year children, pregnant women and lactating mothers
Service provided	Formal school education and hot cooked mid day meal as well health care through School Health Programme	Non-formal education and supplementary nutrition as well as health care and nutrition education
Coverage of institutions	11.32 lakh	12.50 lakh
Working hours	4 hours	4-5 hours
Honorarium	Rs. 1000/- to cook-cum-helper	Rs. 1500 for Anganwadi helpers and Rs. 3000 for worker

**d. The Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) in MDM Vs. ICDS**

The Government of India is providing cent percent Central assistance @ of 1.8% of total admissible Central assistance for MME of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. As per MDM Guidelines, the States / UTs have the flexibility to utilize 50% funds for school level expenses for. forms, stationery, soaps, plates, glasses, mats, training of cook-cum-helpers and replacement / repair / maintenance of cooking devices, utensils storage bins etc. and 50% for other activities viz. hiring charges of manpower on contractual basis at various levels, transport and contingencies, office expenditure, furniture, computer hardware and consumables, capacity building of officials, preparation of relevant manuals, external monitoring and evaluation, publicity etc. The year-wise funds released under MME head to State are as under:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds released (Rs. in lakh)</b>
1	2007-08	272.57
2	2008-09	1171.76
3	2009-10	1258.64
4	2010-11	1640.67
5	2011-12	1118.85 (60% as on July, 2011)



There is no separate fund provision under ICDS project to monitor the Scheme though the Scheme has strong Monitoring structure at various levels.

e. Keeping in view the similarity of objectives of ICDS and MDM, the Review Mission suggested that State Government should take necessary steps to set up monitoring structure at State, District and Blocks level by engaging qualified personnel for ensuring efficient monitoring of the Mid Day Meal Scheme through MME funds. The Mission also suggests that the State Government should take immediate action for filling up all the vacant posts in a time bound manner.

## 6. Revision of Cooking Cost

The Department of School Education & Literacy revised the cooking cost @ Rs. 2.89 per child per day for primary and Rs. 4.33 per child per day for upper primary for with effect from 1st April, 2011 so as to off set the effect of inflation on items of MDM basket. The Review Mission observed that State Government has not revised the cooking cost so far although central assistance has been released to the State at the revised norms.



The Review Mission also notes that the State Government had revised the cooking cost in February, 2011 for the year 2010-11 but it should have been revised with effect from 01.04.2010. As a results of the delay in revising the cooking cost, there was an unspent balance of Rs.33535.76 lakh as on 01.04.2011 under the scheme. Had the cooking cost may been revised in time, it would have been used to provide nutritious meal as per prescribed norms to the poor children from the disadvantage segment of the society. Therefore, the Review Mission strongly recommend that the State Government should take necessary steps to revise the

cooking cost @ Rs.2.89 per child per day and Rs.4.33 per child per day for primary and upper primary respectively without further delay.

## **7. Engagement and payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers**

The Review Mission observed that State Government follows the following norms for payment to cook-cum-helpers in rural areas (school based cooking) as per the following details:-

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>Honorarium</b>
i)	1-25	Rs. 1000
ii)	26-199	Rs. 2000
iii)	200-299	Rs. 3000
iv)	300-399	Rs. 4000
v)	400-499	Rs. 5000
vi)	500-599	Rs. 6000
vii)	600-699	Rs. 7000
viii)	700-799	Rs. 8000
ix)	800-899	Rs. 9000
x)	900 and above	Rs. 10000

The State Government has also issued order to provide honorarium for job of cook-cum-helpers in urban areas as under:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>Honorarium</b>
i)	Upto 500	Rs. 2000
ii)	Upto 1000	Rs. 4000
iii)	Upto 5000	Rs. 6000
iv)	Upto 10000	Rs. 8000
v)	10000 and above	Rs. 10000

**The job chart of the cook-cum-helper has also been defined by the State Government as per following details:**

- i) Cleaning of foodgrains
- ii) Cooking of mid day meal
- ii) Serving of mid day meal to the students

- iv) Cleaning of kitchen-cum-store
- v) Washing of utensils
- vi) Serving of drinking water
- vii) Cleaning of school premises
- viii) Preparation of records of mid day meal



The Review Mission also found that the honorarium to cook-cum-helpers was not being paid in time during 2010-11 and none of the visited districts has so far paid honorarium to cook-cum-helpers for any month of 2011-12, though the State Government has released the funds to the districts on 27th June, 2011. The Mission also found that honorarium to cook cum helpers for 2010-11 was given in cash without opening their account in the Banks. The Mission recommends that State Government should devise a mechanism for ensuring timely payment of honorarium to cook cum helpers. It is also recommended that accounts of all cook-cum-helpers should be opened in CBS branch of the banks and money should be transferred through ECS mode i.e. e-transfer.

#### **8. Performance of the Scheme in the visited Districts / Municipal Corporation**

- i) The average attendance of the children during last 10 days against enrolment is given as Annexure-III.
- ii) Enrolment Vs Attendance for the last ten days is given at Annexure-IV

## 9. Fund Flow Mechanism

At present, the State Finance Department releases the fund to Department of Education which in turn releases them to Director of Education who releases the funds to CEO Zilla Parishad. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad releases the fund to Block Education Officer and Municipal Corporations except Mumbai. The Block Education Officer releases the fund to Village Education Committee / School Management Committee and Village Education Committee to self help groups. The Directorate of Education also releases funds to Regional Deputy Director of Mumbai for onward transmission to Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

The Review Mission observed that there are so many stages under which the fund passes through and take 3-4 months to reach to the ultimate level. The Review Mission suggests that the State Government should reduce the intermediate levels so as to reduce present delay in releasing funds at the school level. It may be mentioned that Director General, Department of Education, Government of Punjab is releasing the funds to school directly. The State Government may like to study their fund release system for introducing the revised fund flow system in the State that encompasses reduced levels of fund flow.

## 10. Foodgrains Management

The Review Mission observed that the State Government has engaged The Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Mumbai, a Government of Maharashtra Undertaking, for transportation of the foodgrains from FCI depot to school directly through open tender process. The transportation rate is Rs. 1070 per MT. The additional cost of Rs 320 per MT for transportation over and above the Central assistance of Rs 750 per MT is borne by the State Government from their own resources. The said Federation is supplying foodgrains to school on monthly / bi-monthly basis as per the demand order submitted by the Block Education Officer for each school.

The Federation also procures and supply items mentioned below to all the schools:

- |                     |                   |                  |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| i) Moong Dal        | ii) Masoor Dal    | iii) Toor Dal    | iv) Sugar          |
| v) Jaggary          | vi) Gram          | vii) Chawli      | viii) Matki        |
| ix) Whole Moong     | x) Peas           | xi) Mohari       | xii) Jeera         |
| xiii) Mirchi Powder | xiv) Haldi Powder | xv) Iodised Salt | xvi) Masala powder |
| xvii) Soyabean oil  |                   |                  |                    |



The Review Mission noted that the foodgrains was not delivered to two schools viz. Zilla Parishad Primary School Kasardey, Jamurwadi, Zilla Parishad Primary School Kasardey, Brahminwadi of Kankavli block of Sindhudurg district from June, 2011 till 4th and 7th October, 2011 respectively. Due to non availability of foodgrains, Self Help Group could not serve mid day meal to children during June (starting of academic year) to 4th October, 2011. The Review Mission also found that mid day meal was disrupted in Dattaji Rao Mohite Patil Secondary and Higher Secondary School, Tisangi of Gaganbawda block in Kolhapur district. MDM was also discontinued in Digas Secondary School, Kudal block in Sindhudurg from 20th September, to 4th October, 2011 and in Zilla Parishad Kendrashala Nandgaon No. 1, Kankavli block in Sindhudurg from June to 8th July, 2011.

### 11. Review of decision on centralised procurement and supply of condiments in rural areas by Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited.

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited has been appointed as a nodal agency to transport rice to the schools after lifting from FCI godown. This agency has also been authorised to procure and supply 17 other ingredients as mentioned above in rural area schools. In urban areas, the procurement of other



ingredients is done by cooking agency solely. Since the Federation is involved for lifting of rice and supply of too many other ingredients, the Review Mission notice that delay occurs for their timely supply at schools.

The Review Mission also observed that the taste of the children varies from region to region. Therefore, locally available condiments etc are more suitable for catering to the taste of the children of that area. But due to the centralised procurement by the Federation there is little scope for providing condiments according to the local tastes. During the field visit, many teachers mentioned that locally available condiments may be allowed to be procured by the cooking agency as had been the practice in the past so as to serve meal having aroma and flavour according to the local taste. The Review Mission also endorses their suggestion and request the State Government to reconsider their decision of centralised procurement. This would also relieve the Federation from the arduous job of procuring and supplying too many items such as rice and pulses/condiments to the schools. It would also reduce the existing delay in their provisioning at school. Besides, the teachers will not be required to maintain inventory of too many items supplied by the Federation. The above suggestion is made on the precedent of procurement of vegetables by the cooking agencies from the local market.

क्र. सं.	प्रदेश/जिला	मन्नूरडाल			नूरडाल		मटकी		तेल	
		हालेला	शिवलेला	विकलक	हालेला	शिवलेला	हालेला	शिवलेला	हालेला	शिवलेला
१	पुणे	१००९	-	७५५३००९	-	७५५३००९	७५५३००९	-	७५५३००९	-
२	पुणे	(लोखारी - ६०९) २४५५९ - १५५३००९		१२५५००९	(लोखारी - ५९५) २४५५९ - ७५५३००९	१५५३००९	(लोखारी - ६०९) २४५५९ - १५५३००९		(लोखारी - ५९५) १५५३००९ - १५५३००९	१५५३००९
३	सांगली	(लोखारी - ६०९) १०५५९ + १५५३००९		१५५३००९	(लोखारी - ५९५) १०५५९		(लोखारी - ६०९) १०५५९		(लोखारी - ५९५) १०५५९	
४	सांगली	(लोखारी - ६०९) १०५५९ + १५५३००९		१५५३००९	(लोखारी - ५९५) १०५५९		(लोखारी - ६०९) १०५५९		(लोखारी - ५९५) १०५५९	
५	सांगली	(लोखारी - ६०९) १०५५९ + १५५३००९		१५५३००९	(लोखारी - ५९५) १०५५९		(लोखारी - ६०९) १०५५९		(लोखारी - ५९५) १०५५९	

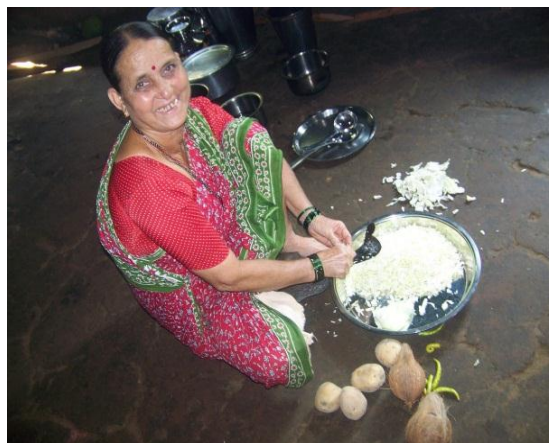
## 12. Payment of transportation assistance to lifting agency

The responsibility of the lifting of food grains and supply is being done by the agency i.e. Marketing Federation as per contract with State Government. Accordingly, the federation lifts the foodgrains from the FCI godowns and distributes to schools. The Mission observed that payment of transportation cost is being made to lifting agency by the Directorate of Education after receiving the certified bills from the Education Officer of the district.

The Review Mission found that there is delay in payment to lifting agency during 2011-12 and even some bills for the year 2010-11 are also pending.

### 13. Management of the Mid Day Meal Scheme

- i) Village Education Committee (VEC) / School Management Committee (SMC) - Mid Day Meal Scheme is implemented by Village Education Committee (VEC) at village level, Ward Education Committee at Municipal Corporation and Council in urban areas and Management Committee of the schools in private aided schools. The Review Mission observed that the hot cooked meal is prepared and served to the children of the schools through School based cooking by the cooks engaged in the schools by the VEC/SMC.



- ii) Involvement of NGO - The implementing agencies in the State of Maharashtra are Self Help Groups, Mahila Mandal and NGOs like ISKCON, Naik Foundation etc. Involvement of NGOs like ISKCON, Naik Foundation etc was also found in rural and urban areas. The Review Mission found that CEO of Thane district have engaged NGOs to serve mid day meal in rural areas which is against the norms of the guidelines. It is relevant to mention that NGOs should not be engaged to serve mid day meal in the schools located in rural areas. NGO can only be engaged in the schools of the urban areas where there is no space in the schools to construct the kitchen-cum-store.



The Review Mission visited ISKCON Foundation, Tardeo, Mumbai and interacted with ISKCON foundation. The following suggestion were made by ISKCON :

- a. Payment of cooking cost based on the no. of meals instead of utilization of foodgrains per child per day.
- b. Timely payment of cooking cost to ISKCON
- c. Adjustment of unspent stock of rice while allocating the rice for next month.
- d. Quality of foodgrains supplied by FCI to be improved.

The Review Mission suggested that the State Government should take necessary actions to make payment of cooking cost on the basis of number of meals served to children with prescribed calorific and nutritional value under Mid Day Meal Scheme and make timely payment. The Review Mission also suggested that the unspent stock of foodgrains should be adjusted at the time of allocation of foodgrains for the next month. As per MDM Guidelines, FCI has to supply rice of at least FAQ (Grade A) under Mid Day Meal Scheme.





#### 14. Acceptance of Mid Day Meal

During the field visit to the selected districts, the Review Mission interacted with various stakeholders of the Mid Day Meal Scheme for seeking their views on the acceptance of the Scheme. The field observations brought out very clearly that the programme, despite its limitations, has exerted a very positive impact on the stakeholders. The perceptions of the different sections involved in the programme - the children, parents and the teachers are as under:

- i) Acceptance among the children - Most of the children interviewed were found to accept the Mid Day Meal willingly. Almost all the children irrespective of their background were found to enjoy the sharing of food. However, a section of the children, belonging to the relatively affluent section skip mid day meal mainly because of lack of variety of menu, unsatisfactory quality of meal and unwillingness of their parents.



- ii) Acceptance among the parents - It was evident that the parents particularly the poor had a very positive view on the Scheme. In the schools where the programme is operational, parents wanted the Scheme to continue but certain improvements like introduction of variety of menu and if possible wheat based menu may be included. Mid Day Meal is effective for economic and social reasons. One of the parent mentioned that Mid Day Meal Scheme has provided a platform to the children to learn so many good habits while taking the food. However, most of the parents had a lot of complaints about the quality and quantity of meal.



- iii) Acceptance among the teachers - The teachers were found to be divided on the issue of hot cooked meal. While some were very supportive of the programme, some were found to be negative. A teacher, Ms. Jyoti Pawar and Ms Naik in Zilla Parishad Vidya Mandir School, Jamdariwari, Karul, Taluka Vaibhavwadi, District Sindhudurg took a lot of initiative in the mid day meal in their school to improve the quality of the meal. The teachers of the said school used to taste the meal publicly before serving it to the children. Although there was delay in supply of rice and other ingredients by the lifting agency the teachers managed the Scheme by taking foodgrains on loan / credit basis from the local shop.



## 15. Payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI

The Central Government had decentralized the payment of cost of foodgrains at district level w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. The Review Mission observed that the Directorate of Education, Pune is making payment in a centralized manner. The Review Mission found that there is a delay of 4-5 months in making payment to FCI, a commercial



organization. It was also found that the payment of FCI bills for more than Rs. 53 crore is pending with Directorate of Education.

The Review Mission observed that the delay in making the payment to FCI is due to collection of consignee receipt by the Directorate of Education, Pune from all the districts before making payment to FCI. As per guidelines of the MDM Scheme the FCI has to raise the bills within 10 days after lifting the foodgrains from FCI depot and payment should be made to FCI within 20 days from the receipt of the bills.

## 16. School Health Programme

The Review Mission observed that the health check up is not carried out regularly in many schools by State Health Department but health card of each child was available in the school visited by the Mission. A few schools were visited by that Department only once in a year for carrying out health check up.

क्र.सं.	जन्म तारीख	संस्थान	प्राथमिक शाळा	शिक्षक

The State Health Department is also not providing Iron supplementation and Micronutrients to the children of primary and upper primary classes under School Health Programme. But keeping in view the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, the State Government decided to provide micro nutrients and Iron supplementation from the funds of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.



The Review Mission desired that the State Government should ensure regular health check up and distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error.

## 17. Infrastructure facilities

- i) Kitchen-cum-store - The Review Mission observed that kitchen-cum-store is available in 2 schools out of 42 visited schools. The Review Mission found that there is no kitchen-cum-store in the Govt. aided private schools. As per RTE Act, 2009 all schools must have kitchen-cum-store by 2012-13. MDM guidelines envisages that Central assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store can be provided to Govt. aided schools. The Review Mission advised that the State Govt. should submit the proposal as per plinth area norm and State Schedule Rates to GOI to enable it to sanction the Central Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store.



- ii) Kitchen Devices - The Review Mission observed that kitchen devices and eating plates are available in the visited schools. The contribution of community is remarkable. The Bombay Municipal Corporation and Thane Municipal Corporation have also made contribution for procuring of kitchen devices, eating plates and Tiffin boxes. The Review Mission found that the State Government has not provided funds for kitchen devices to Govt. aided private schools and schools located in urban areas. The Review Mission advised that the State Government should submit proposal to GOI to enable it to sanction the Central assistance for procurement of kitchen devices to Govt. aided and urban areas schools.



## **18. Distribution of Chikki to children in Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC)**

The Review Mission found that Thane Municipal Corporation is distributing Chikki to children of primary and upper primary classes from their own resources. In other words TMC is running a separate programme to attract the children to come and attend the school. It is relevant to mention that Union Ministry of Labour & Employment was providing meal to the children of NCLP schools before 1st April, 2010. These NCLP schools have now been integrated with MDM Scheme and hot cooked meal for enhanced number of days i.e. 312 as compared to 220-230 days for other schools, is given to them.

The Review Mission suggest that the TMC's Chikki Distribution Scheme be discontinued advised that the expenditure being incurred by the TMC should be made part of the State share under Mid Day Meal Scheme to avoid the duplication in the Scheme.

## **19. Evaluation of the Scheme**

The Review Mission observed that there is no evaluation study conducted by the State Government during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, evaluation study was carried out by Yashwant Rao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune, Government of Maharashtra in all districts in 2007-08 and 2008-09. The Review Mission found that none of the sampled school had been inspected by the officials of the State Government for the past two years or more.

As per MDM Guidelines, Central Government is providing Central assistance for conducting the studies by reputed Institutions by utilizing funds provided under Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) head of the Scheme.

The Review Mission suggested that State Govt. should engage reputed institutions to do study on Mid Day Meal Scheme at least one in a year. State govt. is also advised to constitute its own Review Mission to review the Scheme as per the defined ToR on the lines of the Central Govt. The State Review Mission may review the scheme through field visits in one poor performing district on bi-monthly basis.

## **20. Awareness Programme on MDM Day and Month**

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is unique because of its nature, simplicity and visibility. The beneficiary under the scheme is almost present in each household particularly in the population from the disadvantage sections of the Society. But most of

the beneficiaries and other stakeholders are unaware of the entitlements and rights of children under Mid Day Meal Scheme and also the significance of the logo of MDM. Government of India has issued guidelines for printing of logo on the outside wall of the eligible schools. The Review Mission found that none of the visited schools had displayed the logo. The Menu as well as food norms were also not displayed on the outside wall of the schools.

Review Mission suggests that State Government should make concerted efforts to ensure that the schools display the logo and the entitlements as well as rights of children on food norms at prominent places outside the wall so as to make the scheme more transparent and community responsive. The logo should also be printed on the official stationery. The information on the quantity of food grains received and utilised, daily menu, number of children given mid day meal, roster of community members involved should also be displayed prominently in the school.

In order to create awareness amongst community and other stakeholders, MDM day and MDM month may be celebrated. It is suggested that 28th November-the day on which Supreme Court passed orders for serving hot and cooked mid day meal, may be declared as MDM Day and November be celebrated as MDM month.

Children should also be sensitised about the importance of hand washing before taking meal, cleanliness, and hygiene. The stakeholders should also be involved in these activities and taking out rallies on MDM so as to inculcate among them a sense of belonging to the scheme. Adequate advertisement and publicity may also be arranged for this purpose through intensive media campaigns, distribution of brochure, pamphlets etc.

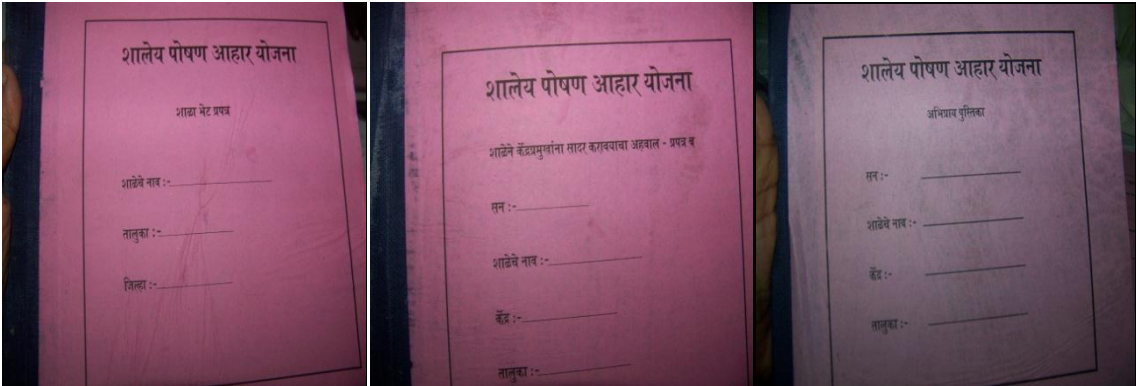
Cook-cum-helpers need to be trained for preparing hygienic and nutritious meal. The Mission observed that most of the cook-cum-helpers and Mahilla Mandals/SHG are not aware of the stage at which the double fortified salt is to be added or the time for which the meal is to be cooked so that it does not lose its iodine. Therefore, the Mission suggests that cook-cum-helpers may be trained through local Home Science Departments of Universities in a phased manner to enable them to learn good practices of cooking. Similarly, other personnel associated with the implementation of the scheme should also be trained for upgrading their skills and enhancing their professional proficiency.





**21. Monitoring of the Scheme and Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

State Government claims to have constituted Vigilance squad at State and Directorate level and Flying squad at district level to monitor the implementation of the scheme. But the Review Mission was unable to notice the actual existence of such a mechanism in reality for grievance redressal mechanism in the visited districts. The State Government has informed that a toll free No. 1800 233 9988 has been made available to all stakeholders to register their complaints. Most of the complaints received through this toll free number relate to the non provisioning of food grains and quality of food grains. These complaints were lodged by the teachers and villagers. The District Authorities took action to inform all concerned for taking necessary corrective /remedial measures.



The Mission recommends that the Monitoring mechanism and Grievance Redressal mechanism up to grass root levels may be revamped in order to make it more effective and comprehensive.

## **22. Hurdles to overcome**

Some of the major problems are as under:

- i) Delay in fund release
- ii) Constraint in supply of fuel
- iii) Infrastructural shortages
- iv) Lack of larger participation
- v) Lack of scope for community involvement and social audit

## **23. Recommendations of the Review Mission :**

### **i) Foodgrains management**

- a) Chalk out Action Plan for monthly supply of foodgrains to the schools by the lifting agency.
- b) Allotment of foodgrains for the next month after adjusting the unspent stock of the foodgrains of the previous month.
- c) Decentralization of procurement of other ingredients of condiments.

### **ii) Financial Management**

- a) The Mission notes the significant increases in outlays and releases of MDM funds in recent years, especially in 2010-2011 and 2011-12. The Mission also acknowledges that significant progress has been made in the timely submission of Quarterly Progress Reports and Monthly Progress Reports on MDM Scheme. The studies on MDM indicate that the scheme has created positive impact on educational and nutritional parameters. In order to enhance the performance of financial management in the context of the increasing outlays every year (especially in the context of RTE provisions), the following recommendations are made for : (i) filling up of all vacant posts including those at block level in a time bound manner; and (ii) construction of kitchen-cum-stores.
- b) Rationalization of fund flow by reducing the intermediate levels

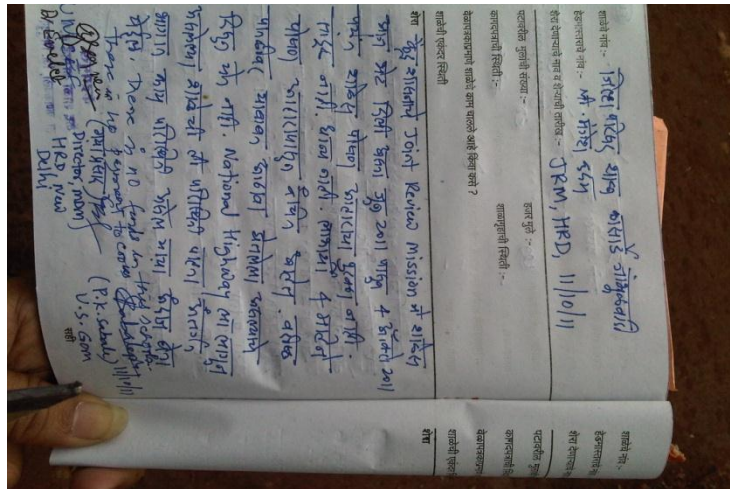
- c) Timely availability of funds to the schools.
- d) Ensure timely payment of honorarium to the Cook-cum-helpers through their bank accounts in CBS branches.
- e) Prompt payment to FCI within the stipulated time of 20 days from the date of receipt of Food grain bills.

**iii) Implementation -**

- a) Revision of cooking cost norms @ Rs. 2.89 pcpd for primary and Rs. 4.33 pcpd for upper primary without any further delay.
- b) SHG, Mahilla Mandals have emerged as one of the most successful components of MDM and make significant contribution to serve the children of the disadvantaged segment of the society. In this context, the Mission recommends that:
  - (i) Involvement of SHG, Mahilla Mandals managed by women especially the women from the weaker and disadvantaged section of the society should be given priority over NGOs and Trusts in the implementation of MDM.
  - (ii) A research study to understand the current practices in the area of quality and equity be undertaken for developing State Plans which encompass significant milestones and indicators.
  - (iii) Since the scheme is of vast magnitude, it needs to be closely monitored by the community in addition to the official monitoring mechanism. Therefore, appropriate strategies for greater participation of community in monitoring and implementation of the scheme should be developed.
- c) Merger of Chikki distribution Scheme of Thane Municipal Corporation with MDM Scheme
- d) Involvement of NGOs in implementation of the Scheme in rural areas should not be allowed. In urban areas NGOs are allowed for those schools where there is no space to construct the kitchen-cum-store in the school premises.
- e) Involve School Management Committees in the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.

#### iv) Strengthening of monitoring

- a) Linking MDM to the AADHAR - The Review Mission acknowledges the challenges involved in identifying and addressing the specific needs of the enrolled children who are not yet covered under MDM Scheme and appreciates the Child Tracking System (CTS) undertaken by State Government of Maharashtra. In this respect, the Mission recommends that State should continue Child Tracking Surveys (CTS) both in rural and urban areas and integrate it with AADHAR number registered with UIDAI. This may be helpful for providing benefit of MDM to the eligible children of eligible schools.
- b) Use of the Management Information System integrated with IVRS being developed by MHRD
- c) Exposure visit - Inter-State exposure visits for officials of State Governments should be mandated to enable them to learn best practices on MDM followed in other States.
- d) Evaluation Study - Considering that the scheme is not properly monitored at State level, specific goals may be assigned to Block Education Officers, Education Officers, and Extension Officers etc for making surprise inspections of the schools. At least 25% schools under their jurisdiction may be inspected by these functionaries during each quarter. The copy of their inspection report may be submitted to the Director, Primary Education, Pune.
- e) Setting up of State level Joint Review Mission to review the Scheme in a district on bi-monthly basis.
- f) Introduction of social audit mechanism to monitor the Scheme.



v) **Capacity Building and Training -**

a) Community mobilisation - Community mobilisation efforts need to undergo a qualitative shift by taking RTE norms into consideration whereby communities are also empowered to monitor the implementation of mid day meal scheme. In this context, the SMC training needs to be very different from the usual training for VEC in the past and the training module need to be conceptualized comprehensively. This training of SMC should also reflect specific needs and concerns of mid day meal scheme. The Mission recommends that Department of Education and SPD, SSA should develop SMC training module for mid day meal scheme also in the training module of SMC. The training guideline for school based cooking should be different from the centralised kitchens.



b) Use of distance learning method - The RM noted that distance education is a necessary mode for overcoming capacity building and training to functionaries of the mid day meal including cook cum helpers. The Mission recommends that the States using distance mode of training must consider a combination of face to face and distant learning approaches, and must use the

new technology interventions. States should engage with higher education institutes like Home Science Department of Universities to impart training to stakeholders of MDM.

c) Training module and material for imparting training to functionaries at various levels and cook-cum-helpers may be organized in consultation with UNICEF.

d) The curriculum for source books for primary and upper primary levels is prepared by NCERT. The States should now ensure that a chapter on mid day meal scheme is included in the text books of all classes of elementary school.

#### vi) Improvement of Infrastructure facilities -

a) The Mission recommends a deeper review of the construction of kitchen cum stores to ensure creation of infrastructure facilities by 2012-13 a mandate under RTE Act, 2009.

b) Submission of proposal for construction of kitchen-cum-store in Govt. aided pvt. schools.

c) Submission of proposal for procurement of kitchen devices for Govt. aided pvt. schools.

#### vii) Convergence -

a) Improved hygienic practices through education in terms of hand-washing, safe drinking water etc. This will enhance the health benefits of this scheme.



b) Availability of drinking water facility - Mere availability of water in the school is not sufficient. It needs to be ensured that the water is safe for drinking. The Mission observed during its visit that Digas Senior Secondary School, Digas in Kudal district was using highly polluted water from the open well where



garbage was floating and the children were given this water without filtering or purifying it. The school authorities showed utter indifference to this issue.

- a) Inclusion of construction of dining hall etc in MNREGA.
- b) Construction of kitchen-cum-store in new schools under SSA.

### viii) Publicity

- a) Observance of MDM Day and MDM Month.



- b) Adequate advocacy of the scheme with use of an IEC campaign in the State to highlight the scheme, its norms so as to bring in a component of community ownership of the scheme. The audio and video of an ideal MDM session in a school should be developed by the UNICEF for the State.
- c) MDM logo should also be exhibited prominently in the school.



- d) The rights and entitlement of children and daily menu should be displayed prominently on the outside wall of the schools.



**ix) Mode of Cooking**



- a) Promotion of Gas based and use of energy from the Renewable Non Conventional Energy Resources for cooking MDM.
- b) Discourage wood based cooking for creating pollution free environment.



**x) Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

- a) Suggestion/Complaint book should be kept at a convenient place in the school to enable the visitors to give their suggestion and views for improving the scheme.
- b) Wide publicity of toll free number be given.
- c) Revamping of Flying Squad and Vigilance Squad
- d) Use of MIS system in online registration of complaints of the stakeholders and its redressal.

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Under Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra	UNICEF, Mumbai	Representative of Hon'ble Supreme Court	Director of Education (Primary), Govt. of Maharashtra	Director, Dept. of SE&L, MHRD, GOI

Date: 17.10.2011

Place: Mumbai, Maharashtra

**Terms of Reference of Review Mission**

- (i) Review the system of fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.
- (ii) Review the management and monitoring of the scheme from State to School level.
- (iii) Review the implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking.
- (iv) Role of Teachers,
- (v) Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.
- (vi) Creation of capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices
- (vii) Appointment of Cook-cum-Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children
- (viii) Availability of dedicated staff for MDM at various levels
- (ix) Review the maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency.
- (x) Review the availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.
- (xi) Review of payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI by the districts
- (xii) Review the involvement of NGOs/Trust/Centralized kitchens by States/UTs Government in implementation of the Scheme.
- (xiii) Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and disseminate it to other stakeholders
- (xiv) Assess the involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM scheme

and give suggestions for improvement in the implementation of the programme.

**Profile on Maharashtra****Demographic and Economic**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Population (million)	2001	96.88	1,028.61	Census	
2	Population (million)	2011	112.66	1,192.51	Projected population	
3	Child population (less than 18 yrs) (million)	2011	36.3	420.0	Projected population	
4	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	2001	922	933	Projected population	
5	Child sex ratio (girls per 1000 boys)	2001	913	927	Census	
6	Urban population (million)	2011	52.78 (46.8%)	362.33 (30.4%)	Projected population	
7	SC Population (million)	2001	9.88 (10.2%)	166.64 (16.2%)	Census	
8	ST Population (million)	2001	8.58 (8.9%)	84.33 (8.2%)	Census	
9	Birth rate (per 1000 population)	2008	17.9	22.8	SRS	
10	Death rate (per 1000 population)	2008	6.6	7.4	SRS	
11	Natural growth rate (per 1000 population)	2008	11.3	15.4	SRS	
12	Per capita Income (Rs) at current price	2007-08	49,058	33,283	Economic survey, 2009-10	
13	Households with low standard of living	2004-05	41.1	42.3	DLHS	

***Child and Maternal Health***

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
14	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	2008	33	53	SRS	
15	IMR – Rural	2008	40	58	SRS	
16	IMR – Urban	2008	23	36	SRS	

17	IMR – Male	2008	33	52	SRS	
18	IMR – Female	2008	33	55	SRS	
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
19.	Under 5 mortality rate (Total) (per 1000 live births)	2008	41	69	SRS	
20	Under 5 mortality rate (Rural)	2008	49	76	SRS	
21	Under 5 mortality rate (Urban)	2008	28	43	SRS	
22	Under 5 mortality rate (Male)	2008	39	64	SRS	
23	Under 5 mortality rate (Female)	2008	42	73	SRS	
24	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	2004-06	130	254	SRS	
25	Children fully immunized (12-23 months) (%)	2005-06	58.8	43.5	NFHS3	
26	Children who received at least one Vitamin A dose - Months 12-35 (%)	2005-06	37.6	25.1	NFHS3	
27	Children with diarrhea 12-23 months in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	2005-06	38.5	26.0	NFHS3	
28	Mothers who had at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth (%)	2005-06	75.1	52.0	NFHS3	
29	Births attended by skilled health attendants (%)	2005-06	68.7	46.6	NFHS3	
30	Institutional births (%)	2005-06	64.6	38.7	NFHS3	
31	Mothers who received postnatal care from skilled health personnel within 2 days of delivery of last birth (%)	2005-06	58.7	37.3	NFHS3	

### Nutrition

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
32	Children under 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	2005-06	52.0	24.5	NFHS 3	
33	Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	2005-06	53.0	46.4	NFHS 3	
34	Children under 3 years	2005-	32.8	40.4	NFHS 3	

	who are underweight (%)	06				
35	Children under 6-35 months who are anemic (%)	2005-06	76.2	79.1	NFHS 3	
36	Ever-married women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	2005-06	48.4	55.3	NFHS 3	
37	Percentage of households using iodized salt (%)	2005-06	61.0	51.1	NFHS 3	

## Education

S. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source	Remarks
38	Literacy rate (7 + years) - Total	2001	76.9	64.8	Census	
39	Literacy rate (7 + years) - Male	2001	86.0	75.3	Census	
40	Literacy rate (7 + years) - Female	2001	67.0	53.7	Census	
41	Literacy rate (7 + years) - Rural	2001	70.4	58.7	Census	
42	Literacy rate (7 + years) - Urban	2001	85.5	79.9	Census	
43	Gross enrolment ratio Class I - V (6-11 years)	2007-08	101.8	114.6	Annual Report,	
44	Gross enrolment ratio Class VI - VIII (11-14 years)	2007-08	86.8	77.5	Annual Report, MHRD, 2009	
45	Gross enrolment ratio Class IX- XII	2007-08	56.5	45.5	Annual Report,	
46	Dropout rate Class I to V	2007-08	18.9	25.5	Annual Report,	
47	Dropout rate Class I to V - Boys	2007-08	17.7	26.2	Annual Report,	
48	Dropout rate Class I to V - Girls	2007-08	20.2	24.8	Annual Report,	
49	Percentage of out-of-school children (6-13 years age group )-All	2009	1.27	4.28	SRI-IMRB study for MHRD	
50	Percentage of out-of-school children (6-13 years age group )-Male	2009	1.32	3.92	SRI-IMRB study for MHRD	
51	Percentage of out-of-school children (6-13 years age group )-	2009	1.21	4.71	SRI-IMRB study for MHRD	
52	Percentage of boys	2001	77.9	62.0	Census	



	completed primary grade 11-13 years					
53	Percentage of girls completed primary grade 11-13 years	2001	76.1	55.6	Census	
54	Percentage children (std 3-5) who can read level 1 (Std 1) text or more (Rural)	2009	86.8	64.2	Annual Status of Education report 2009 by Pratham	
55	Percentage children (std 3-5) who can do subtraction or more (Rural)	2009	73.7	56.3	Annual Status of Education report 2009 by Pratham	

### Water and Sanitation

S. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source	Remarks
56	Households with improved source of drinking water (%)	2007-08	81.7	84.4	DLHS	
57	Households with toilet facility (%)	2007-08	47.4	49.3	DLHS	

### Child Protection

S. No.	Indicator	Year	Maharashtra	India	Source	Remarks
58	Mean age at marriage for girls	2007-08	19.3	19.8	DLHS	
59	Girls married < 18 yrs	2007-08	17.6	22.5	DLHS	
60	Birth Registration	2004	92.6	61.9	CRS	
61	Working children (5-14 yrs) (%)	2001	3.5	5.0	Census	

**Annexure-III**

**School wise availability of infrastructure**

District	Block	Name of the School	Kitchen-cum-store	Kitchen Devices	Drinking Water	Toilet	Fire Extinguisher	Fuel	Health check up	Payment to Cook-cum-helper during 2010-11
Kolhapur	Gaganbawada	Dattajirao Mohite Patil Sec. & Higher Sec. school Tisangi	N	N	Y	Y	N	Wood	Y	NIL
		Zilla Parishad Pry School Asalaj	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Wood	Y	
		Pvt. aided school, Asalaj	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Wood	Y	
Sindhudurg	Vaibhavwadi	Zilla Parishad Pry. School, Jamdarwadi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wood	y	
		Rameshwar Vidya Mandir, Yedgaon No. 1	N	N	N	Y	N	Wood	Y	
	Kankawli	Zilla Parishad Pry. school Kasardey - Jambulwadi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wood	Y	
		Zilla Parishad Pry. school Kasardey - Brahimwadi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wood	Y	
	Malvan	Zilla Parishad Pry. school Deoli	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Wood	Y	

District	Block	Name of the School	Kitchen-cum-store	Kitchen Devices	Drinking Water	Toilet	Fire Extinguisher	Fuel	Health check up	Payment to Cook-cum-helper during 2010-11
		Bhutkoni								
	Vengurla	Zilla Parishad Pry. School No. 1 Parule	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Wood	Y	
		Annasaheb Desai Vidya Mandir, Parule	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Wood	Y	
		Zilla Parishad Pry. School Mhapan No. 1	N	N	Y	Y	N	Wood	Y	
Thane	Thane Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation School No. 115, Kalva	N	N	Y	Y	N	LPG	Y	
		Gyan Prasarani's pry. school, Kalva	N	N	Y	Y	N	LPG	N	
		Municipal Corporation School No. 44, Vartaknagar	N	N	Y	Y	N	LPG	N	
		Brahmin Shikshan Mandals, D.L. Marathe Pry. School	N	N	Y	Y	N	LPG	N	
Mumbai	Municipal Corporation	Prabhodnkar Thackrey Kridangan Marg Upper	54N	Y	Y	Y	N	LPG	Y	

District	Block	Name of the School	Kitchen-cum-store	Kitchen Devices	Drinking Water	Toilet	Fire Extinguisher	Fuel	Health check up	Payment to Cook-cum-helper during 2010-11
	Mumbai	Primary Marathi medium school, Shividi Mumbai								
		Prabhodnkar Thackrey Kridangan Marg Upper Primary Hindi medium school, Shividi Mumbai	N	Y	Y	Y	N	LPG	Y	
		Jagannath Bhatankar Marg Upper Pry. School, Parel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	LPG	Y	

**Enrollment Vs Attendance of last ten days of visited schools**

District	Block	Name of visited schools	Class	Enrolment	Last 10 days attendance										Avg. attendance	Percentage	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Thane	Thane Municipal Corporation	Thane Municipal Corporation School No. 44 Vartak Nagar	Primary	285	22	23	20	22	19	19	21	20	23	19	213	75	
			Upper Pry.	160	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	13	14			139
		Brahmin Shikshan Mandals DL Marathe Pry. School, Thane	Primary	733	70	69	65	66	69	64	65	67	68	69	69	677	92
Mumbai	Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation	Probadhankar Thackrey Kridangan Marg Marathi school Shivdi, Mumbai	Primary	145	10	12	12	11	13	12	12	12	12	12	124	86	
			Upper Pry.	69	65	63	51	56	62	53	49	60	62	66	59	85	
		Probadhankar Thackrey Kridangan Marg Hindi school Shivdi, Mumbai	Primary	306	21	22	20	21	21	21	20	14	22	22	208	68	
			Upper Pry.	111	87	95	89	93	98	98	91	88	92	99	93	84	
		Jagannath Bhatangar Marg, Marathi School, Parel Mumbai	Primary	64	58	59	59	59	59	57	58	59	60	59	59	59	92
			Upper Pry.	32	30	30	30	30	30	28	29	29	30	28	29	29	92
Kolhapur	Gaganbawada	Dattajirao Mohite Patil Sec. & Higher Sec. School Tisangi	Primary	158	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	141	89	
			Upper Pry.	497	46	46	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	46	464	93	
Sindhudurg	Kudal	ZP Kendrashala Nerurpar	Primary	32	29	30	31	31	32	32	31	32	30	31	31	97	
		Digas Secondary School, Digas	Primary	15	14	9	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	14	93	

		Upper Pry.	70	67	69	66	63	67	70	70	70	70	70	70	68	97
Kankavali	ZP Kendrashala Nandgaon No.1	Primary	70	64	66	67	70	70	70	70	69	67	68	68	68	97
		Upper Pry.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Kural	ZP Kendrashala Pingoli No. 1	Primary	81	62	59	77	57	59	59	56	81	76	70	66	81	
		Upper Pry.	29	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	79
Vengurala	ZP Primary school Pareli No. 1	Primary	23	23	22	22	23	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	99
	ZP Primary school Mhapan No. 1	Primary	64	56	56	57	52	53	53	55	55	49	38	52	82	
		Upper Pry.	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	86
Thane	Thane Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation School No. 115 Kalva	Primary	197	159	135	139	139	127	140	122	154	143	148	141	71
			Upper Pry.	99	80	72	75	68	62	72	67	75	71	70	71	72
	Gyaprasaranichi Pry & Sec. School Kalva	Primary	670	640	583	627	627	596	627	612	648	648	648	648	626	93
		Upper Pry.	400	265	74	313	290	271	269	286	295	295	295	295	265	66