



**2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT of
M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
On
Mid Day Meal Scheme for the State of Madhya Pradesh**

Period: 1st April 2012 to 30th September 2012

<i>Districts Covered</i>			
1.	Katni	7	Seoni
2.	Jabalpur	8.	Dhar
3.	Indore	9.	Morena
4.	Raisen	10.	Dewas
5.	Sagar	11.	Ujjain
6.	Gwalior		

Submitted by

Dr. Sandeep Joshi

Professor & Director

M. P. Institute of Social Science Research

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

Contents

Sl.No.	Title	Page
1	General Information	3 – 8
2	Executive Summary of all the District reports of MDM	9 - 20
3	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 1. Katni Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	21 - 39
4	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 2. Jabalpur Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	40 - 59
5	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 3. Indore Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	60 - 77
6	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 4. Raisen Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	78 - 94
7	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 5. Sagar Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	95 - 111
8	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 6. Gwalior Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	112 – 134
9	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 7. Seion Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	135 - 151
10	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 8. Dhar Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	152 - 167
11	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 9. Morena Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	168 - 187
12	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 10. Dewas Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	188 - 203
13	2 nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report for District – 11. Ujjain Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan List of Schools Visited & tables	204 - 221
14	Annexure – Copy of office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	222 - 228

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																																		
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	M. P. Institute of Social Science Research Ujjain (M.P)																																		
2.	Period of the report	Period: 1st April 2012 to 30th September 2012																																		
3.	Fund Released for the period																																			
4.	No. of Districts allotted	(11)																																		
5.	Districts' name	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>District</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Katni</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Jabalpur</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Indore</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Raisen</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Sagar</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Gwalior</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Seoni</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Dhar</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Morena</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Dewas</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Ujjain</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No.	District	1	Katni	2	Jabalpur	3	Indore	4	Raisen	5	Sagar	6	Gwalior	7	Seoni	8	Dhar	9	Morena	10	Dewas	11	Ujjain										
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a)	Primary School	District	
		1 Katni	19
		2 Jabalpur	12
		3.Indore	9
		4.Raisen	16
		5.Sagar	15
		6.Gwalior	11
		7.Seoni	10
		8.Dhar	9
		9. Morena	12
		10. Dewas	18
		11.Ujjain	13
b)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1 Katni	14
		2 Jabalpur	18
		3.Indore	11
		4.Raisen	15
		5.Sagar	15
		6.Gwalior	20
		7.Seoni	22
		8.Dhar	23
		9. Morena	18
		10. Dewas	13
		11.Ujjain	14
c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1 Katni	00
		2 Jabalpur	00
		3.Indore	00
		4.Raisen	00
		5.Sagar	00
		6.Gwalior	00
		7.Seoni	00
		8.Dhar	00
		9. Morena	00
		10. Dewas	00
		11.Ujjain	00
B	Schools in Urban Areas	District	
		1 Katni	07
		2 Jabalpur	10
		3.Indore	20
		4.Raisen	09
		5.Sagar	10
		6.Gwalior	09
		7.Seoni	08
		8.Dhar	08
		9. Morena	10
		10. Dewas	09
		11.Ujjain	13

d)	Primary School	District	
		1 Katni	04
		2 Jabalpur	05
		3.Indore	08
		4.Raisen	03
		5.Sagar	04
		6.Gwalior	04
		7.Seoni	04
		8.Dhar	04
		9. Morena	06
		10. Dewas	01
		11.Ujjain	06
e)	Upper Primary School	District	
		1 Katni	03
		2 Jabalpur	05
		3.Indore	12
		4.Raisen	06
		5.Sagar	06
		6.Gwalior	05
		7.Seoni	04
		8.Dhar	04
		9. Morena	04
		10. Dewas	08
		11.Ujjain	07
f)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	District	
		1 Katni	00
		2 Jabalpur	00
		3.Indore	00
		4.Raisen	00
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		8.Dhar	00
		9. Morena	00
		10. Dewas	00
		11.Ujjain	00
C	NCLP Schools	District	
		1 Katni	00
		2 Jabalpur	00
		3.Indore	00
		4.Raisen	00
		5.Sagar	00
		6.Gwalior	00
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		8.Dhar	00
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		11.Ujjain	01

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13.	After submission of the draft report to the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS whether the MI has received any Observation's from the Directorate : YES / NO	District	
		1 Katni	No
		2 Jabalpur	No
		3.Indore	No
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		5.Sagar	No
		6.Gwalior	No
		7.Seoni	No
		8.Dhar	No
		9. Morena	No
		10. Dewas	No
11.Ujjain	No		
14.	Items to be attached with the report:		
	a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	(Attached)	
	b) Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	(Attached)	
	c) List of Tables used for Analysis	(Attached)	
	d) List of Tables with School Name	(Attached)	

II. **Executive Summary for the districts of Madhya Pradesh (State) for the period of 1st April 2012 to 30th September 2012**

1. **Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:**

S. No.	Districts	Observation
a.	Regularity in Serving MDM	
1.	Katni	Hot cooked meals were being served regularly in 87.5 percent visited schools. As far as quantity of meals is concerned, it was found to be sufficient in 70 percent (65 % primary and 76.5 percent middle) schools visited by MI team
2.	Jabalpur	Hot cooked meals were served regularly in 100 percent visited primary as well as middle schools. In 59 percent Primary and 65 percent middle schools children were happy with the quality of food being served to them. As far as quantity of food is concerned in 88 percent primary and 65 percent middle schools children were happy with the quantity of food being served to them.
3.	Indore	Hot cooked meals were served regularly in 77.5 percent visited schools. Empirical observations show that in 47 percent primary and 43.5 percent middle schools teachers, students and SMC members were satisfied with the quality of meals being served to children. As far as its quantity is concerned in 70 percent schools children including teachers and SMC members were happy with it. One of the reasons for non-satisfaction with the quality of meals was also semi cooked or over cooked chapattis served to children.
4.	Raisen	In 37 out of 40 visited schools the Hot cooked meals were being served regularly to all children of the schools. It was found that students were happy for the quality in 84 percent primary and 76 percent middle schools. As far as quantity of meals served in MDM is concerned in 79 percent primary schools and 86 percent middle schools quantity was sufficient.
5.	Sagar	Hot cooked meals were being served regularly in 87.5 percent schools. Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students (70.5 % schools) were of the view that the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. Similarly sufficient quantity of food was served in 79 percent primary and 76 percent middle schools.
6.	Gwalior	Regular hot cooked meals were served to 87.5 percent visited schools of the district. In 12.5 percent schools hot cooked meals were not being served to children. In the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members as well as observed by MI team during monitoring that good quality of meals were supplied in 47.5 percent schools. In remaining 52.5 percent schools children and parents were not happy with the quality of meals served to children.
7.	Seoni	In 93 primary and 88.5 percent middle schools MDM was served regularly. Children and even parents were not found to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of food in 20 percent schools.
8.	Dhar	Hot cooked meals were served regularly in 80 percent visited schools. In remaining 20 percent schools irregularity in serving meals was reported. However, the quantity and quality of food was found to be sufficient and up to a desired level in 80 percent schools.
9.	Morena	Hot cooked meals were served regularly in 38 out of 40 visited schools. In 65 percent schools children were satisfied with the quality of meals served to them. . As far as quantity of meals is concerned in 77.5 percent schools children, parents and community were satisfied with it.
10.	Dewas	Hot cooked meals were served regularly in 38 out of 40 visited schools. As regard to quality of food children were found to be happy and satisfied in 79 percent primary and 95 percent middle schools, Quantity of food, was found to be sufficient in 74 percent primary and 95 percent middle schools.

11.	Ujjain	The analysis reveals the fact that in almost all visited primary and middle schools the implementing agencies are providing regular meals to all enrolled children. Most of the parents, teachers, and students (80 % schools) were of the view that quality of the food served in the schools was better than what is available to most of the children at home. As far as quantity of meals is concerned, it was found to be sufficient in 82.5 percent schools.
b.	Trend	
1.	Katni	In 37 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 6052. On the day of the visit by MI team that 61 percent of the the total enrolled children were availing MDM facility. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was same as in rural areas.
2.	Jabalpur	In the visited 32 schools of the district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 6113. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was 61 percent of the total enrolled strength.
3.	Indore	In 26 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 4156. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was 41 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was almost same as in rural areas.
4.	Raisen	In the 34 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 4698. On the day of visit it was found that 58 percent of urban students availed MDM facility whereas in rural areas it was 63 percent. Similarly the number was also less as compared to records of MDM register at primary and middle school level as well.
5.	Sagar	In the 34 visited schools of Sagar district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5435. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was 66 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is difference in the number of students availing MDM in urban areas as well in rural areas between both the periods.
6.	Gwalior	In the 37 schools of the district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5809. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was 40 percent of the total enrolled strength. This is almost half of what is reported in MDM registers. The main reason behind these huge variations as observed by the MI team is that; in urban areas meals are supplied through centralized kitchen sheds, the process of cooking starts at 4.00 am in the morning. By the time the meals reaches at school nearly by 12.00pm it loses its taste. Due to this maximum children in urban areas do not take MDM and bring tiffen from home.
7.	Seoni	In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5818. The number of children availing MDM was recorded by head count by the MI team. Based on the data so collected the analysis reveals that 71 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility.
8.	Dhar	In the 36 schools (these were those schools for which data for four questions of trend were answered) of Dhar district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 5571. As per MDM register 80 percent children availed MDM which was equal in middle school of rural and urban areas but sight difference of 9 percent found between the primary school of rural and urban areas of Dhar district
9.	Morena	In the 32 visited schools of Morena district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 6598. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was 41.3 percent of the total enrolled strength.

10.	Dewas	Total number of 5120 children was enrolled in 34 visited schools (these were those schools for which data for all four points under Trend was available) of Dewas district. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was 60 percent of the total enrolled strength in 34 schools.
11.	Ujjain	In 25 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was 2529. On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was about 61 percent of the total enrolled strength.

2 Regularity in supply of Food grain

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	Regular receipt of food grains was reported in 47.5 percent. However, it is clear from the analysis of data/information collected by MI that maximum schools (55%) located in rural and urban areas were not maintaining the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
2.	Jabalpur	During the visit of 40 schools the MI team found that in maximum schools (92.5%) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. Buffer stock of food grains were found to be maintained in 77.5 percent schools. In 22.5 percent schools the implementing agency reported that there is delay in receipt of food grains.
3.	Indore	During the visit of 40 samples checked schools in maximum (65%) schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Indore district.
4.	Raisen	It is clear from the analysis of data/information that maximum schools (67.55%) located in rural and urban areas were maintaining the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. Remaining schools reported delay in receipt of food grains.
5.	Sagar	During the visit of 40 samples checked schools in all schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. It has been observed that in maximum primary as well as middle schools (77.5 %) the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools.
6.	Gwalior	It has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum schools (82.5%). MI team found the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in 95 percent schools.
7.	Seoni	During the visit of 40 schools in 92.5 schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. While in three schools delay in receipt of food grains was reported due to transportation problem in Barghat block. It has been observed that in 67.5 per cent schools the food grains were delivered at the schools. In the remaining 32.5 percent schools food grains were delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked
8.	Dhar	During the visit of 40 sample checked schools the MI team found that in maximum schools (87%) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. Buffer stock of food grain for one-month's was maintained by 70 percent schools.
9.	Morena	During the visit of 40 sample checked schools the MI team found that in all schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (77.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
10.	Dewas	Food grains are being received in all schools regularly in 92.5 percent schools. However, it is clear from the analysis of data/information that maximum schools (77.5%) located in rural and urban areas were not maintaining the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.
11.	Ujjain	The cooking agencies of 100 percent schools disclosed that they timely receive the food grains for effective execution of MDMS. The implementing agencies in 57.5 schools ascertained that food grains are kept under their custody, as there is fear of theft of food grains from the school premises.

3 Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	According to District Panchayat CEO the payments to FCI are being made quarterly within 20 days of receipt of food grains. The payments are made for three month stock of food grains. For previous month the cost of food grains has been made to FCI.
2.	Jabalpur	Same as above
3.	Indore	Same as above
4.	Raisen	Same as above
5.	Sagar	Same as above
6.	Gwalior	Same as above
7.	Seoni	Same as above
8.	Dhar	Same as above
9.	Morena	Same as above
10.	Dewas	Same as above
11.	Ujjain	Same as above

4 Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	In 70 percent visited schools the implementing agency complained about the delay in receipt of cooking cost from Zila Panchayat. In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption.
2.	Jabalpur	About 60 percent visited schools the implementing agency revealed that they receive cooking cost in advance regularly. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 40 percent schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 4 months. The reason behind the delay was at Janpad level and further due to banking processes.
3.	Indore	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly in 19 (47.5%) schools. There were 52.5 percent schools observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time.
4.	Raisen	In 70 percent visited schools of the district the implementing agency revealed that they receive cooking cost from Zila Panchayat in time. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
5.	Sagar	Regular cooking costs have been delivered to implementing agencies of 100 percent visited schools.
6.	Gwalior	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly was 34 (85%) schools. Due to scarcity of employees in banks this problem occurs.
7.	Seoni	The number of schools /implementing agencies receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were 29 (72.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. This was due to lack of banking facilities in remote rural areas and due to high rate of illiteracy among SHG members.
8.	Dhar	The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were 34 (85%) out of 40 visited schools. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 15 percent schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes and the accounts of new groups are yet to open.
9.	Morena	In 72.5 percent visited schools regular availability of cooking cost to implementing agency was noted. In remaining 27.5 percent schools delay in receipt of cooking cost was also observed. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

10.	Dewas	In 37 schools (92.5 %) MI team discovered that implementing agency receives cooking cost in time. Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in three primary schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
11.	Ujjain	It has been ascertained that almost all schools except one school receive cooking cost in advance regularly. The cooking agency of this school did not receive cooking cost due to delay in banking process.

5 Social Equity

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	In most of the visited schools of the district children were found to be sitting systematically in rows while taking meals.
2.	Jabalpur	The sitting arrangements in some schools were found to be systematic and haphazard in many schools visited by MI team.
3.	Indore	In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level, while girls and boys at primary school level were made to sit together.
4.	Raisen	The sitting arrangement was observed to be uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in rows. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
5.	Sagar	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti on the veranda while taking MDM. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.
6.	Gwalior	In 20 percent schools children were taking meals in systematic manner. While in remaining 80 percents schools the sitting arrangements of children while taking MDM was in haphazard way. The main reason identified for children taking meals in disorderly manner is as follows: 1. Teachers do not involve themselves in any MDM related matter; 2. The SHG cook MDM at their homes and leave the cooked meals at school; 3. Members of SHG do not extend their help in serving MDM; 4. Insufficient space in school for children to sit in row while taking meals; 5. The children of economically poor families were found to be taking meals under MDM, while children of economically well off families were bringing tiffin and eating separately in a group with their friends. 6. Due to lack of sufficient plates for all enrolled children.
7.	Seoni	In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. There was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. In some of the schools it was observed that children were sitting in small groups forming a circle. But the role of teachers in MDM was negligible in all the schools.
8.	Dhar	It was observed that children were made to sit on tat-patti in a row. Girls sitting separately in a row, while boys' row was separate.
9.	Morena	In all visited schools except M.S.Parsota of Paharblock block, children were found to be sitting in a systematic manner while taking meals.
10.	Dewas	In maximum number of visited schools children were made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.
11.	Ujjain	In all visited schools children were made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.

6 Menu

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (72.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapatis.

2.	Jabalpur	In 77.5 percent of the visited schools the daily menu included wheat, vegetable and pulses. Whereas, in 22.5 percent schools either of the two i.e. vegetable or pulses is being served to children by the cooking agency.
3.	Indore	As observed by MI team that in many schools (42.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. The Govt. of M.P. has recently changed menu of MDM and most of the schools are following the new menu.
4.	Raisen	The daily menu of wheat, dal and vegetables was being served in 89.5 percent of primary and 90.5 percent middle schools. 77.5 percent of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 22.5 percent of schools same type of food was served.
5.	Sagar	Different variety of food was served in 60 percent schools. It is clear that same variety of food was found to be served by those schools located in urban areas, as they get very expensive vegetables, which according to them exceeds the level which government has decided. Children in many schools were served potato vegetable thrice a week, as it can be stored for many days and is comparatively cheaper. Only on Tuesdays children are served kheer and puri, which was liked by most of the children.
6.	Gwalior	In maximum schools (67.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. However, in about 92.5 percent schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.
7.	Seoni	In maximum schools (60%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and rice. In some of the schools (40 %) children were being served either dal or vegetable daily. The food, in most of the schools, (67.5%) was same every day. Mostly children were served dal and rice.
8.	Dhar	In 9 (69%) Primary and 22(81%) middle schools daily menu included rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable and 70 percent of schools display the same on the notice boards also. However, in 45 percent schools different type i.e. as per menu of food was being served.
9.	Morena	In 70 percent schools children were served wheat, pulses and vegetables. In remaining 30 percent schools due to lack of market facilities in remote villages the implementing agencies were not able to serve green vegetables daily to children. Children were provided pulses and chapattis. Vegetables are given once in a week during weekly haat (market) day.
10.	Dewas	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the state. However, in 95 percent schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children. While same type of food everyday was also served in two schools.
11.	Ujjain	Same type of food was served to children of 45 percent visited schools. Same type means the type of dal cooked is same everyday. On inquiry members of SHG reported that children do not like any other dal (pulses). They do not eat if they are served other pulses. While in remaining large number of schools meals were found to be provided of different types.

7. Community Mobilization

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	Despite continuous follow up by Zila Panchayat CEO the rosters for mothers have been prepared in 20 percent schools; hardly any mother come to taste the meals cooked under MDMS. The participation of SMC/ /MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was observed in 25 percent schools where community donated some useful items for the school children.
2.	Jabalpur	In 45 percent schools the mother roster for evaluation and supervision of MDMS was found to be maintained by HM/teacher. Teachers have prepared these rosters by writing the names of mothers date-wise who have to come to school to check the quality and quantity of meals. But on the contrary the rosters were found to be updated regularly in six schools (out of 18).
3.	Indore	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in 40 percent schools of both rural and urban areas. At the same time in 57.5 percent schools it was discovered that no monitoring is being undertaken by the SMC members. SMC members come to school when they are called for.

4.	Raisen	SMC members of 11 schools revealed that they receive trainings, but the training was not particularly for the monitoring of MDMS. It was for all the components of SSA and MDM. It was found that in majority of schools i.e. 70 percent the frequency of monitoring was irregular. In the remaining 30 percent of school it is not certain.
5.	Sagar	Rosters for mothers have been prepared in three visited schools; in remaining schools hardly any mother come to taste the meals cooked under MDMS. In general meetings the discussions on MDM related issues were discussed in 30 percent schools. The meetings in some schools were conducted monthly and quarterly in remaining schools.
6.	Gwalior	In 20 percent schools the meetings were held in which MDM related issues were discussed. The frequency of meetings in most of the schools was monthly and also half yearly. During meetings SMC members comment on the quality (62.5 % schools) and quantity of food being served. At the same time in six schools the discussions in meetings were made to ensure MDM daily in the school. In some of the schools (25 %) it was observed that sometimes the members of PRI come to monitor the quality of MDM which also includes members of SMC.
7.	Seoni	In 62.5 percent schools the mother roster was found to be in place. The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was occasional in maximum schools (25%) of both rural and urban areas. While in remaining 75 percent schools no monitoring was done. On enquiry from community members regarding their disinterest they reported that even if they lodge complaint regarding poor quality of food nothing is done to improve the quality. They considered it absolutely wastage of time coming to school and commenting on meals served to children.
8.	Dhar	In 11 schools an updated roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS was available whereas in 18 schools it was available but not updated. It was observed that mothers were mostly busy in their traditional and household activities. They were not aware regarding it. It was quite difficult to determine the extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies in MDM but in 12.5 percent schools active participation reported.
9.	Morena	In 37.5 percent schools (15 out of 40 schools) mother rosters was maintained by the school. Lack of participation of SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was observed during visits. Only in some of the schools SMC members made occasional visits to monitor MDM.
10.	Dewas	In 65 percent schools the evidences claiming SMC meetings was noted. The major issues discussed during meetings in these schools are as follows: regularity of MDM (77 % schools), quality of MDM (81 % schools), quality of food grains (38 % schools), availability of utensils for cooking (35 % schools), Quantity of meals (23 % schools) and construction of kitchen sheds (15 % schools).
11.	Ujjain	In 17.5 percent schools the meetings were conducted in which MDMS was a part discussed in the meetings. The meetings were also not regular. The issues related to MDM discussed in the meetings were related to regularity of meals, its quality and quantity.

8. MIS

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	It is revealed that in 32 out of 40 visited schools MDM registers were physically available as well as maintained; which included the number of students availing MDM facility. In most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that teachers maintain their registers at the end of the month instead of updating it on the daily basis.
2.	Jabalpur	MDM registers were available in 72.5 percent schools. As far as its updation is concerned it was updated in 69 percent schools. In some of the visited schools i.e. in 35 percent the HM/teachers were provided training at cluster level to maintain records and registers related to MDM.
3.	Indore	The mechanism of flow of information is as follows: from SHG & schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to Janpad Panchayat and from there to Zila Panchayat. At last the information of the district is forwarded to MDM Directorate at state level.

4.	Raisen	The MDM registers were found to be available in 90 percent schools. In 42.5 percent schools MI team found that teachers/HM received training regarding maintenance of records and registers for MDM.
5.	Sagar	It is revealed that in 70 percent schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were maintained in 93 percent. It has been made mandatory by the District Collector to maintain MDM register which should include number of children availing MDM and the daily attendance of children. These registers have been in fact provided to all schools from Zila Panchayat.
6.	Gwalior	It is revealed that in almost all schools (92.5 %) MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were maintained by (73 % schools) schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed that teachers maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis. Secondly it was also observed that teachers copy the number of present children in MDM register from the attendance register. Teachers even have to increase the number of beneficiaries due to fear of influential persons.
7.	Seoni	MDM registers were maintained in 62.5 percent schools. Out of these 25 schools where MDM registers were available in 18 i.e. 72 percent of the total schools updated their MDM registers.
8.	Dhar	In 72 percent schools MDM register was found in place and in 65percent schools it was maintained regularly. Teachers were of the view that attendance register and MDM register are same, they needs to be made aware and cleared regarding it.
9.	Morena	Due to non-availability of MDM registers in 22.5 percent schools, proper and accurate information was not made available to MI team. The data feeding of MIS at district level for MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).
10.	Dewas	In 70 percent schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. The MDM inspection registers were maintained in 23 out of 28 schools (82 % schools). Teachers/HM of 42.5 percent schools revealed that they have received some kind of training related to MDM by CACs.
11.	Ujjain	It is revealed that in 52.5 percent schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, and as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were maintained in 18 out of 21 schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed that schools maintain their registers at the end of the month from attendance register rather updating it on the daily basis.

9. Financial Management

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	The records and registers were found to be maintained by the implementing agencies in 40 percent schools. The fund flow pattern is as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.
2.	Jabalpur	In 47.5 percent schools MI team found written records being maintained by the implementing agencies. In remaining schools it was reported by the implementing agency that they are illiterate and also have not been provided any training regarding maintenance of such records. Cash books, food grain registers was hardly found to be maintained by any cooking agency.
3.	Indore	The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were available with the implementing agency but it was maintained in 57.55 percent of the visited schools.
4.	Raisen	At the implementing agency level 82.5 percent schools maintained all the financial records (bank passbook, food grains stock register, cash book and cooking material stock registers). At the same time in some of the visited schools the SHGs were not maintaining all the required records.

5.	Sagar	The implementing agency is suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book, cash books, MDM registers were available with maximum visited schools. But as far as the updation and maintenance of these records is concerned 42.5 percent schools were doing it. No other records were found physically with the implementing agency.
6.	Gwalior	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it bank pass were observed to be maintained by 40 percent schools, cash books by 15 percent, ledger book by two schools and stock registers were maintained by 30 percent schools
7.	Seoni	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was maintained in 20 percent schools. On inquiry members of SHG revealed that they do not know how to maintain these records, they are illiterate. Teachers also do not help them.
8.	Dhar	It was noticed that in 4 Primary and 12 middle school financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level it was also found that under MDM no proper training or importance realized by the schools for maintain financial records..
9.	Morena	The implementing agency is suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, accounts of cooks and helpers engaged in cooking etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency (bank pass book in 45 % schools. Cash book in 17.5 % and stock register in 35 % schools) but these were maintained by very few schools (25 %).
10.	Dewas	As per the information from officials concerning at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.
11.	Ujjain	The financial records of SHGs were observed to be maintained by the Head Master of the school. Teachers maintain cash books of MDM. However, in 52.5 percent schools it was observed that financial records were maintained by the teachers in the visited schools. For the purpose teachers have been trained by CACs.

10. School Health Programme

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	In two (1 primary and 1 middle school) it was reported that School health Cards for students are maintained. In remaining 95 percent schools the health cards were not maintained.
2.	Jabalpur	Health cards were maintained of children of 10 percent schools. On a whole the general impression of environment, safety and hygiene was found to be very good in 17.5 percent schools and weak in 55 percent schools. As far as the number of schools where children are encouraged to wash hands before and after meals is concerned it was practiced in 12.5 percent of the schools.
3.	Indore	In six schools it was reported that School health Cards for some students are maintained. In remaining 95 percent schools the health cards were not found to be maintained. Empirical observation shows that in 37.5 percent schools health check-up of students was done annually.
4.	Raisen	Health check ups in the school were mostly restricted to yearly check ups. In two schools it was informed to MI team that medical check up of students are done monthly and half yearly in six schools. The remaining 55 percent of the school official had no idea about health check up camps in their schools.

5.	Sagar	Empirical observations and the data available shows different types of answers regarding frequency of health check-up. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually (55 % schools). It was also reported by large number of schools (10 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. At the same time teachers of 27.5 percent schools declared that they are unaware about the frequency of health check up of students. On a whole in 53 percent primary and 33 percent middle schools children were provided micronutrients by the health department. In these children of 20 percent were provided iron doses, children of 20 percent schools were provided doses of Vitamin A and children of 32.5 percent schools were provided de-worming tablets by the health department.
6.	Gwalior	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 40 percent visited schools health checkups of students are undertaken once in a year. In 32.5 percent schools teachers have no information about the frequency of health check-up of students. According to them there is no definite period of visit of ANM to school. It was also reported by 27.5 percent schools that they do not have any information regarding the frequency of health checkup. In 2-3 schools teachers disclosed that eye checkup of students was done. While in remaining schools children were distributed tablets of Folic acid and Vitamin through ANM.
7.	Seoni	The ANM from health department comes to school and distribute tablets. No health camps are organized for health check up.
8.	Dhar	In 40 percent Primary and middle schools yearly health check-up organized in the school whereas equal percent of schools showed unawareness regarding any health check-up in the school. While, in 23 percent Primary and 29 percent middle schools children were given de-worming tablets.
9.	Morena	It has been revealed in two primary and one middle school children were distributed tablets of folic acid, in four primary and in six middle schools they were provided doses of Vitamin A and in two middle schools children were distributed de-worming tablets.
10.	Dewas	Health check ups are done once a year as reported by 67.5 percent respondents, 10 percent of them revealed half yearly check ups. In 20 percent schools teachers/HM were not aware about the frequency of health check ups, they it has not been in practice, since after their joining.
11.	Ujjain	It has been revealed that in seven schools children were provided Vitamin A capsules. In five primary and five middle schools doses of iron was distributed to children. IFA tablets were given to children of six primary and two middle schools. De-worming medicine was given to the children periodically in five primary and in two middle schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	In 85 percent schools the cook cum helpers has been engaged as per the norms of Govt. of India/State Govt. For this the state govt. (Panchayat & RD Deptt.) in its letter no. 6166 dated 11-05-2010 issued the orders to all the collectors/CEOs.
2.	Jabalpur	In maximum number of visited school (92.5%) the cooks cum helpers were found to be engaged as per GOI norms.
3.	Indore	In 72.5 percent schools the cooks cum helpers have been engaged as per the norms of Govt. of India/State Govt. In Indore urban, this scheme has been implemented through "NANDI FOUNDATION" Hyderabad. They are providing hot cooked meals to all the students of government primary schools, middle schools, Madarssas etc. Total number of seven schools was visited from Indore Urban block where the MDM was implemented through "Nandi Foundation". In 35 percent schools payments to cooks/helpers were made in cash. While in 65 percent schools the payments were made through banks
4.	Raisen	In 95 percent of the schools MDMS was implemented by SHGs. While in two schools it was implemented through Nagar Palika/Panchayat. Rs. 1000/- pm is being paid to the cook and helpers engaged in MDM activity. The mode of payment in 95 percent of schools is through banks and cash was found to be given in two schools. At the same time in 70 percent schools SHG members reported that they do not receive remuneration in time.

5.	Sagar	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs. 1000/- pm on consolidated basis through e-transfers, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash. In 65 percent schools the implementing agencies revealed that they regularly receive the remuneration.
6.	Gwalior	In 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs. 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. As far as regular availability of remuneration to cooks is concerned it was found to be paid regularly in 50 percent schools. In remaining 50 percent schools due to delay in opening of saving bank accounts of new SHGs the remuneration is not paid th m regularly.lin maximum number of schools women of OBC community (54 % schools) followed by SC (21 %) and ST (12 %), minority (10 % schools) and general community in 2 percent schools were forming SHGs.
7.	Seoni	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI were in 85 percent schools. In 15 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were not engaged as per GOI norms. Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found in 60 percent schools. In maximum schools the cooks and helpers were paid consolidated amount of Rs. 1000/- per month. In remaining schools delay in receipt of remuneration was reported by cooks. It takes time to get the money into SHG account from district to janpad and from janpad in the accounts of cooks.
8.	Dhar	Empirical observations reveals that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In one Primary school and five Middle schools remuneration was not paid to Cook cum helpers regularly and usually it was paid by cheque in majority of the schools 36 (90%) and in four schools paid in cash.
9.	Morena	In 85 percent visited schools cooks were engaged as per going norms. In remaining schools the cooks cum helpers were below the norms. In 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs. 1000/- pm on consolidated basis. The mode of payments was through banks in all the schools. In 77.5 percent visited schools delay in receipt of remuneration was reported by cooks. In maximum number of visited schools (41 %) women of SC community followed by OBC (38%), General (23%), ST (4%) and Minority (2 %) community were found to be forming SHGs.
10.	Dewas	The cooks and helpers were observed to be appointed as per Govt of India norms in 87.5 percent of the schools, in remaining schools, to be precise, in 12.5 schools, it is not so. Regular receipt of remuneration was reported by implementing agencies of 85 percent schools. Implementing agencies of remaining 15 percent schools revealed that they do not receive remuneration in time. In these schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The remunerations are directly deposited in the accounts of cooks.
11.	Ujjain	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (62.5%). In remaining schools it was disclosed that SHG members do not follow government rules and appoint the cooks as per their own convinience. In many schools of the district male cooks was also found to be cooking meals under MDM scheme. ISKCON was observed to be supplying mid day meals to all the schools located in urban Ujjain.

12. Infrastructure

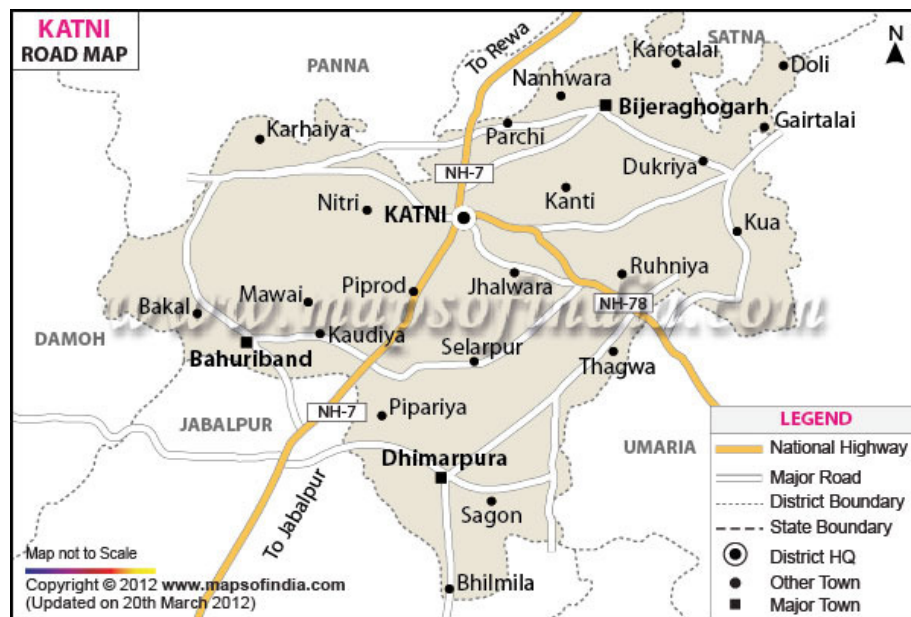
S. No.	Districts	Observation
1.	Katni	In 62.5 percent of the schools visited by MI team, kitchen sheds for preparing and serving hot meal were in use.
2.	Jabalpur	In 55 percent of the visited schools it was disclosed that kitchen sheds have been constructed and were also in use by the cooking agency.

3.	Indore	In 42.5 percent visited schools of Indore district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. In 27.5 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not found to be used for cooking purpose. The meals were being prepared at SHG own place/hired place.
4.	Raisen	In 30 percent of school food was being served in the constructed place which was in use by the implementing agency. At the same time it was revealed in 35 percent schools kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by the implementing agency for cooking. In two schools the kitchen sheds were under construction. In one schools the construction work of kitchen shed was sanctioned. In remaining 27.5 percent schools there was no kitchen sheds in school.
5.	Sagar	In 57.5 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals was found to be in use by the implementing agency for cooking meals for children. In 15 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by the implementing agency for cooking. In one schools the kitchen shed was under construction. At the same time in 25 percent schools the construction of kitchen sheds were not sanctioned.
6.	Gwalior	In 50 percent of the schools visited by MI team, kitchen sheds for preparing and serving hot meal were used. In nearly 22.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found that kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by SHGs for cooking purpose.
7.	Seoni	In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In 77.5 percent schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (15% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds due to water leakage, shortage of utensils for cooking or theft problem.
8.	Dhar	In 75 percent visited schools of Dhar district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. In 15 percent schools kitchen sheds were not available. In one school the construction of kitchen shed was taking place. While in 5 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not being used for cooking purposes.
9.	Morena	It was revealed that in 27 (67.5%) schools kitchen sheds were available for cooking MDM. In 7.5 percent schools kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not being used by implementing agency for cooking. In two schools kitchen sheds was under construction. While in 20 percent schools kitchen sheds was not available
10.	Dewas	Pucca Kitchen cum Stores was found to be available and in use in 55 percent of the visited schools.
11.	Ujjain	In seven visited schools MDM was being cooked in school classroom, in four schools meals were prepared at the residence of one of the member of SHG. In eight schools MDM was being supplied by ISKCON Food Relief Foundation. In NCLP schools of Ujjain Urban the cooking agency i.e. Nakoda Jan Kalyan Samit Ujjain was having its own place which was not found to be adequate for cooking meals for all NCLP schools.

District – Katni


About Katni District -

The district of Katni is situated in the state of Madhya Pradesh of central India. The town of Katni is the district headquarters. The district is part of the Jabalpur Division. It is also known as Murwara or Mudwara a town on the banks of River Katni in Madhya Pradesh. It is located in the I Region of Mahakosha. The city lies 90 km from the Divisional Headquarters of the region. Katni is one of largest railway junctions of India and apart from that it has the largest rail yard and the biggest diesel locomotive shed in India. The city has an abundance of lime and bauxite.



District - Katni

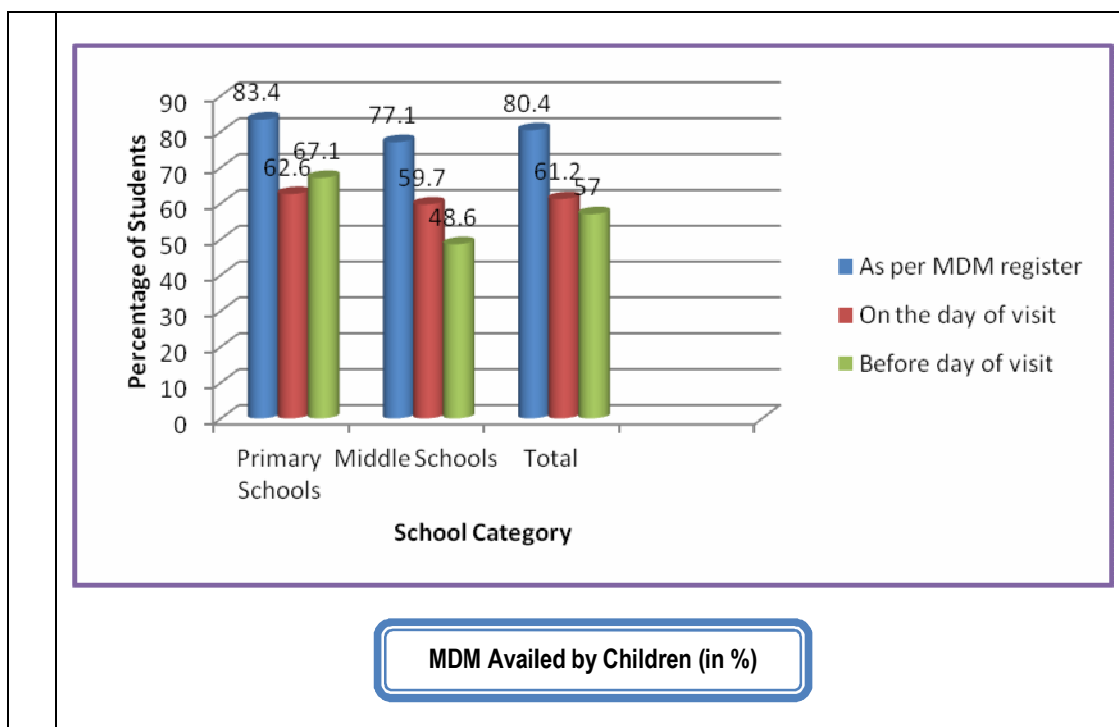
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

a)	Regularity in Serving MDM
1.	Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Meals being prepared for children</p> </div> <p>Hot cooked meals were being served regularly in 87.5 percent visited schools. Parents of the children studying in Girls M.S. Robertline (Urban) stated that the meals served to the children were not hot. The MDM served to all the schools of urban Katni through centralized kitchen (Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti) is prepared early in the morning as it has to distribute meals to nearly 70 schools. By the time the MDM reaches the school it becomes tasteless. It was reported during field visit of M.S. Bharatpur of Rithi block that SHG did not serve MDM continuously for four days before MI visit. The reason which they gave was non-availability of flour (grind wheat) due to power cut. (Table 1.1& Annexure II - List -1)</p>	
2.	Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM
<p>As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school.</p> <p>As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.</p>	
3.	Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.
<p>Most of the parents, teachers, and students (77.5 % schools) were of the view that quality of the food served in the schools was better than what is available to most of the children at home. Many teachers and parents interviewed stated that adequate quantity of food under MDM was being served to the children.</p> <p>As far as quantity of meals is concerned, it was found to be sufficient in 70 percent (65 % primary and 76.5 percent middle) schools visited by MI team.</p> <p>The quantity of meals served under MDM in M.S. Bharatpur of Rithi block (Natraj SHG) was found to be very less as all children could not get meals.</p> <p>The quality of chapatias being served during MDM were cooked using machines at the centralized kitchen being run by Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti were not found to be good and it was reported that children mostly avoid eating chapatias. (Table 1.2 A&B)</p>	



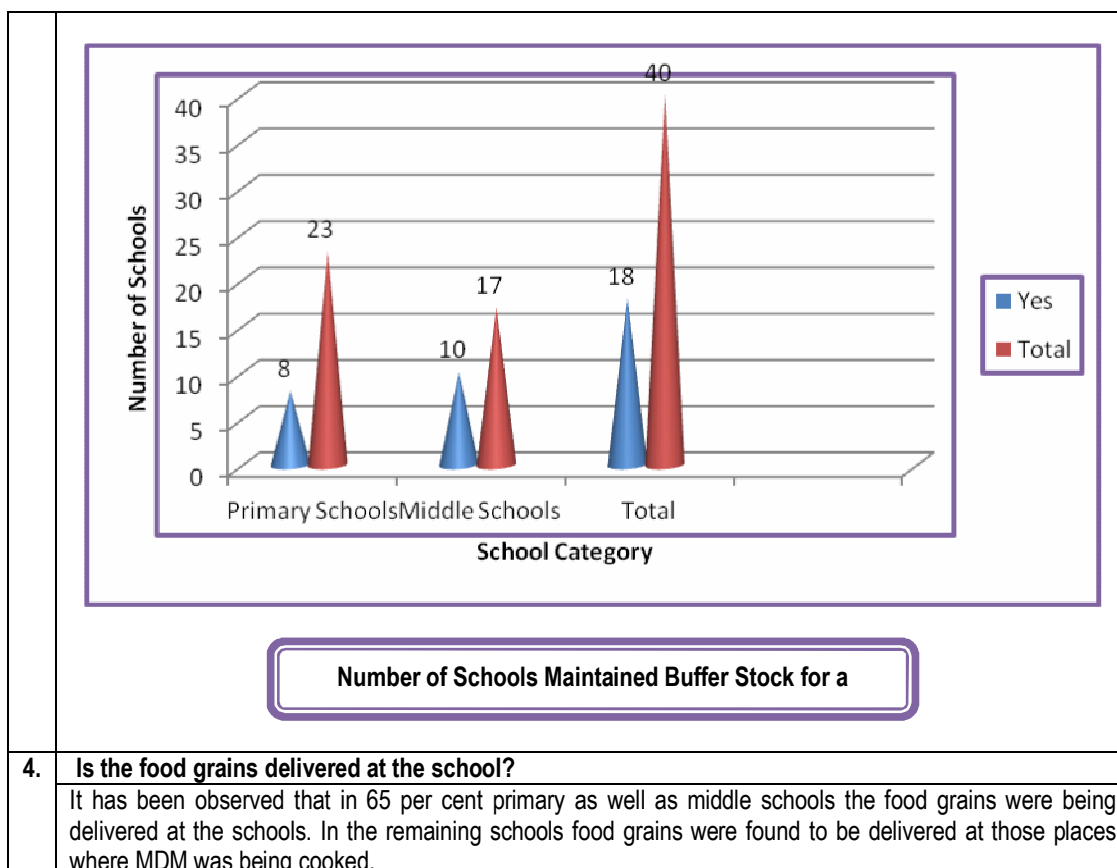
Pathetic Quality of meals served to children

b)	Trend
1.	<p>Number of children enrolled in schools</p> <p>In 37 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6052. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 163 children. The mean enrollment in schools of rural areas (175) was found more than in urban areas (108). Similarly the mean enrollment in middle schools (209) was more than primary schools (128). (Table 1.3)</p>
2.	<p>Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register</p> <p>As per MDM register (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the number of children availing MDM was found to be 80 percent of the total enrolled children in the visited schools of the district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 76 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 81 percent of the total enrolled children which is slightly more as compared to urban areas. (Table 1.4)</p>
3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 61 percent of the total enrolled strength (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team). The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was same as in rural areas. All children were observed to be availing meals under MDM in M.S. Lakhakhera of Badwara block, as the quality of meals being served was found to be good by children and community. (Table 1.5)</p>
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more or less same as on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 61.5 percent children availed MDM (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team). (Table 1.6)</p>



2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>Regular receipt of food grains was reported in 47.5 percent (30 % primary and 71 % middle schools). In P.S. Imliya of Dheemarkheda block)the members of SHG reported that they have not received food grains since last four months. In such a situation they are managing MDM utilizing their own sources. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuance availability of adequate quantity of good quality food grains. It has been observed that the quality of food was of FAQ in 70 percent primary and in 82 percent middle schools visited by MI team.</p>
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis of data/information collected by MI that maximum schools (55%) located in rural and urban areas were not maintaining the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. These schools reported delay in receipt of food grains from society. (Table 2.2)</p>



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





a)	Enabling conditions: -
1.	Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time? The payments to FCI are made by state government either monthly or even on quarterly basis. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the food grains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
2.	Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month It has been informed by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been made to FCI for the previous month (month of August 2012)
3.	Reasons for irregular payment, if any Not Applicable.

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

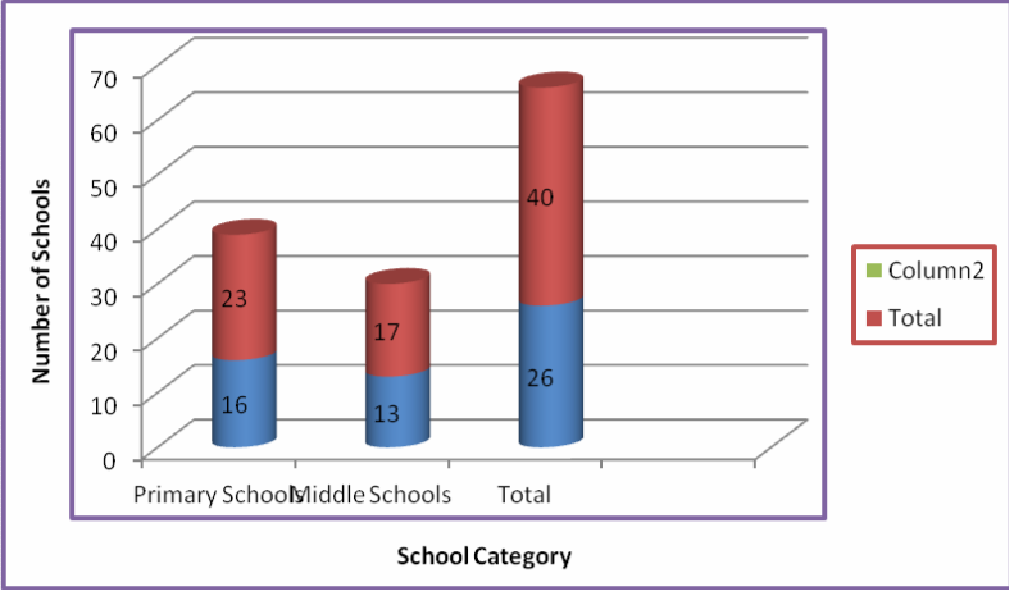
1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? In 70 percent visited schools of the district the implementing agency complained about the delay in receipt of cooking cost from Zila Panchayat. The delay ranges between 2-3 months. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 70 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was late release of grant from Zila Panchayat, Katni.

3.	<p>In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from non-institutional sources was also found to be happening in some of the schools.</p>
4.	<p>Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p> <p>Empirical observations and the data available show that in maximum visited schools of Katni district the cooking cost was being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.</p>

5. Social Equity: -

a)	<p>In the classroom: -</p>
1.	<p>Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.</p> <p>In most of the visited schools of the district children were found to be sitting systematically in rows while taking meals. However, in some schools children were found sitting in small groups. In M.S. Rohaniya of Badwara and P.S. Boys Khanwhara of Katni block children were observed to be sitting in groups while taking meals.</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Systematic Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Haphazard Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div>	
2.	<p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>Social discrimination was observed in one of the visited schools i.e. in M.S. Jarwahi of Katni block where MI team observed that children of all social community do not sit together while taking meals. Children of so-called high social class do not like to sit and eat with children of SC community.</p>

6. Menu: -

1.	<p>Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable?</p> <p>As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (72.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapatis. In some of the schools children were being served either dal or vegetable daily. Children were served potatoes three to four days in a week in the form of vegetable. Complaints were also raised about the poor quality of dal that made the food not only abhor but also unhygienic. (Table 4.1)</p>												
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School Category</th> <th>Column2 (Blue)</th> <th>Total (Red)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>16</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>13</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>26</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	School Category	Column2 (Blue)	Total (Red)	Primary Schools	16	23	Middle Schools	13	17	Total	26	40
School Category	Column2 (Blue)	Total (Red)											
Primary Schools	16	23											
Middle Schools	13	17											
Total	26	40											
2.	<p>Number of schools where same food is served daily</p> <p>Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at state level. Though the menu provided by the state is only indicative and additional/alterations can be made keeping in view the availability/needs at the local level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following state government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at local level. However, in about 42.5 percent visited schools same type of food was being served to children.</p>												

7. Community Mobilization: -

1.	<p>Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p> <p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. In many schools it was observed that parents or community members did not involve in MDM as they themselves do not take any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.</p>
2.	<p>Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p> <p>Despite of continuous follow up by Zila Panchayat CEO the rosters for mothers have been prepared in 20 percent visited schools; hardly any mother come to taste the meals cooked under MDMS. Therefore, even though the registers were prepared but not found to be updated in any school.</p>

3.	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
	Empirical evidences reveal that in 22.5 percent visited schools SMC members were provided training regarding MDMS and its monitoring. This training was part of training on every component of school education.
4.	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
	There are no specific meetings of SMCs held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in 35 percent visited schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed by them that during regular meetings SMC members comment on the regularity of meals, its quality and quantity of food being served.
5.	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was found to be regular in 15 percent schools of both rural and urban areas While in 22.5 percent schools occasional monitoring was reported. Nevertheless, there is need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
6.	Contribution made by the community for MDMS
	Nil
7.	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.
	The participation of SMC/ /MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was observed in 25 percent visited schools where community donated (mentioned above) some useful items for the school children. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1.	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
	It is revealed that in 32 out of 40 visited schools MDM registers were found to be physically available as well as maintained; which included the number of students availing MDM facility. In most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that teachers maintain their registers at the end of the month instead of updating it on the daily basis. (Annexure II List -5)
2.	Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
	In 50 percent visited schools (43.5 % primary and in 59 % middle schools) of the district MI team found that teachers/HM received training regarding maintenance of records and registers for MDM.
3.	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
	The mechanism of flow of information is as follows: from SHG & schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to Janpad Panchayat and from there to Zila Panchayat. At last the information of the district is forwarded to MDM Directorate at state level.
4.	What is the prevalent MIS System?
	The formation of MIS at district level for MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).
5.	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
	The state level officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management: -


1.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
	The implementing agencies are supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book and stock registers for food grains, etc. These records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agencies but in 40 percent visited schools these were being maintained.
2.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
	As per the information from officials concerning at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state. The fund flow pattern in vogue is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.

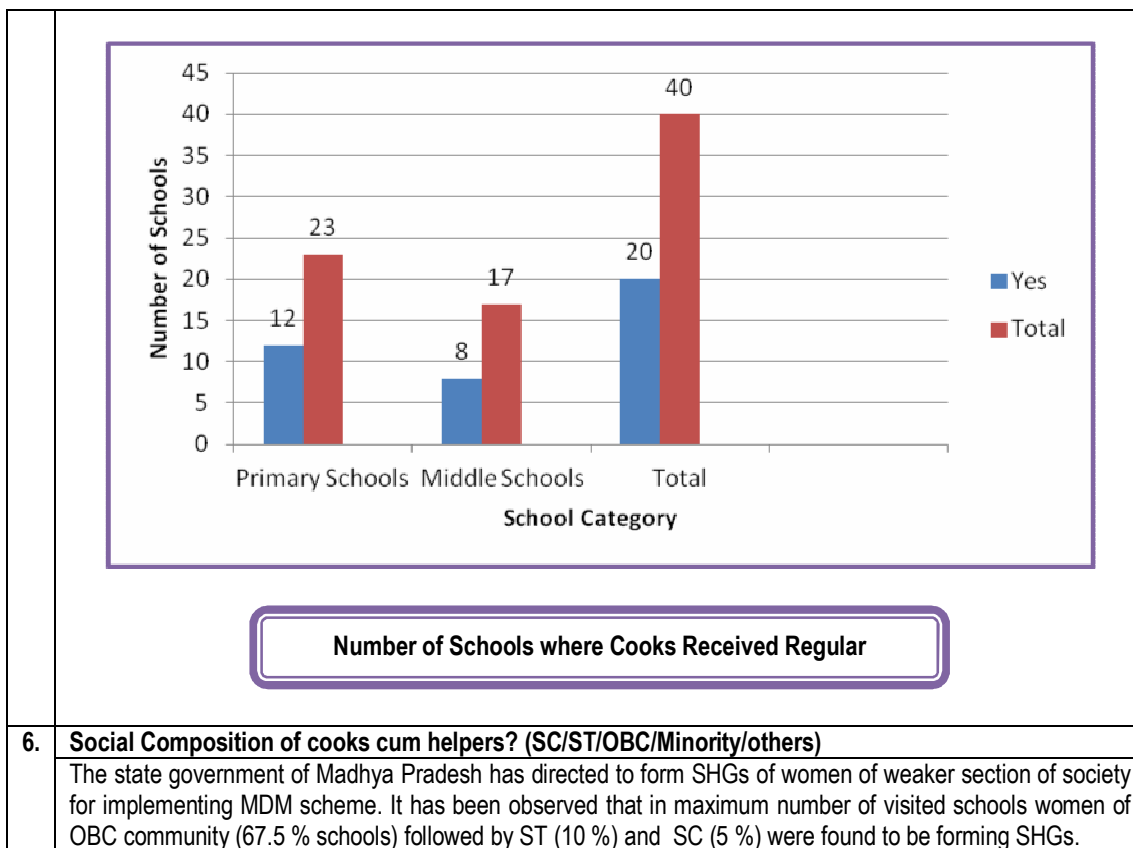
3.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account. The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate saving bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from blocks or directly from the district.
4.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction? It can be propounded on the basis of observation/ discussion held in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were being shared with the community in 13 out of 40 visited schools. But no instances of community expressing reservation or objection were observed/ reported to the MI team.

10. School Health Programme

1.	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? In two (1 primary and one middle school) out of 40 visited schools of the district it was reported that School health Cards for students are maintained. In remaining 95 percent schools the health cards were not found to be maintained. (Table 6.1)
2.	What is the frequency of health check-up? Empirical observations MI and the data available show that in 40 percent visited schools teachers have no information about the frequency of health check-up of students. It was also reported by large number of schools (55 %) that health checkups were being done annually.
3.	Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets) Adding a health component in MDM scheme de-worming, regular check-ups, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of all schools. The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. However in 35 percent schools micronutrients in the form of IFA tablets were found to be provided to children. In remaining schools teachers complained that they did not receive doses of micronutrients for all enrolled children. In 12.5 percent schools doses of Vitamin A were given.
4.	Who administers these medicines? Administration of the medicines is done by Health department in schools either situated in rural or urban areas. ANM visits the school and distributes the tablets for children to teachers.
5.	Number of school where iodized salt is used It can be comprehended on the basis of physical observation it can be said that in all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
6.	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating In maximum visited schools (35%) the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was not being practised. In these schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals.
	<div> </div> <div> <p>Children washing hands before taking meals</p> </div>

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	<p>Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt</p> <p>In 85 percent schools the cook cum helpers has been engaged as per the norms of Govt. of India/State Govt. For this the state govt. (Panchayat & RD Deptt.) in its letter no. 6166 dated 11-05-2010 issued the orders to all the collectors/CEOs.</p>
2.	<p>Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p> <p>The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker section of society. Members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas CMO of Nagar Nigam/ nagar palikas engage NGOs or other agencies for implementing MDM Scheme.</p>
3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>Total number of eight schools were visited from Katni district where the MDM was implemented through centralized kitchen by the NGO named“.Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti”</p>
 <p>Centralized Kitchen of Katni (Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti)</p>	
4.	<p>Number of schools where SHG is involved</p> <p>The operational aspect of the programme was found to be in the hands of the women Self-Help Group (SHG) members in rural areas. Aside from cooking, they were in charge of procuring the ingredients (vegetables, spices, etc.) and fuel required for preparing the meal. Payment of the conversion cost and wages for cooking was made directly to the groups through Cheque. In 82.5 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools, while in 17.5 percent school cooks were engaged by an NGO named “.Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti” who was distributed MDM to schools located in urban areas. (Table 7.1)</p>
5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?</p> <p>Receipt of regular remunerations was reported by cooks of 50 percent surveyed schools, remaining 50 percent schools complained about delay in remunerations. Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 80 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid 1000 rupees on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The remunerations are directly deposited in the accounts of cooks. In P.S. Gorha of Vijay Raghogarh block the cooks complained that they have not received remuneration since last three months. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p>

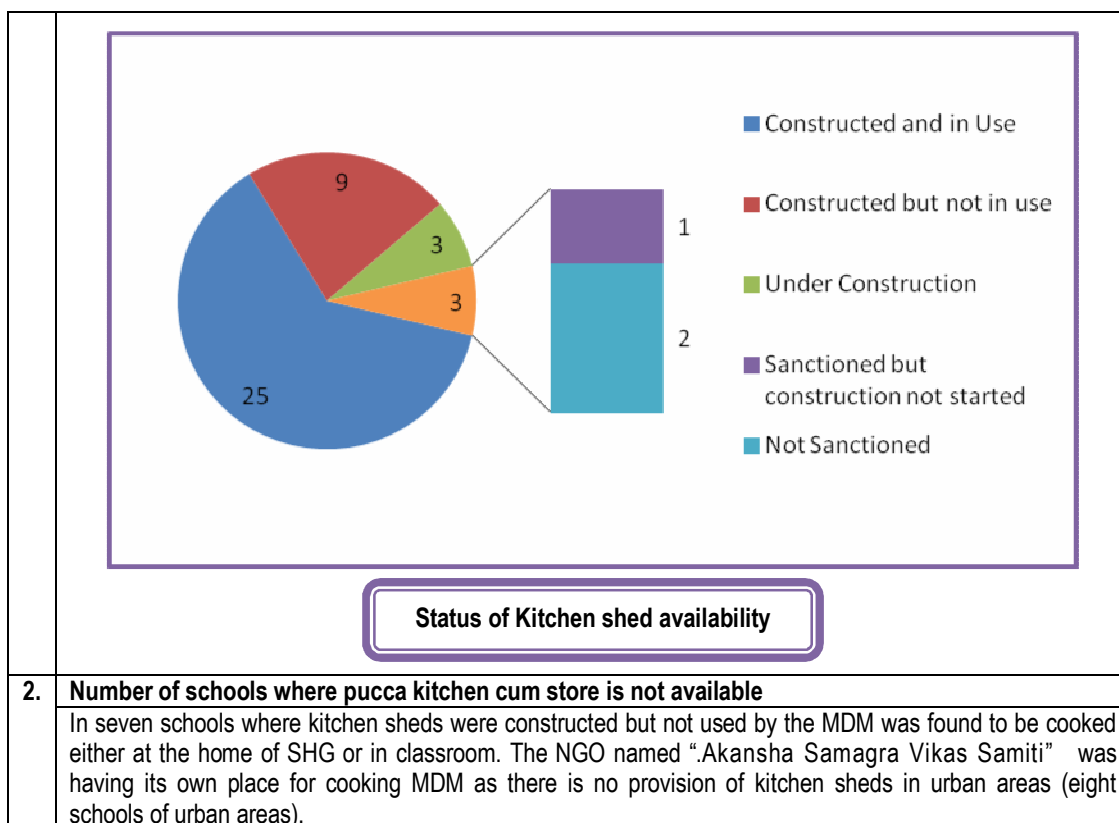


12. Infrastructure

1. Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
 In 62.5 percent of the schools visited by MI team, kitchen sheds for preparing and serving hot meal were in use. In nearly 17.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found that the construction of kitchen sheds was completed but were not being used for cooking. In another 20 percent of the visited schools kitchen sheds were not sanctioned. All these school where construction of kitchen sheds was not sanctioned were located in urban areas where centralized kitchen is functional to prepare MDM food. (Table 8.1)



Availability of Pucca kitchen shed



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

In seven schools where kitchen sheds were constructed but not used by the MDM was found to be cooked either at the home of SHG or in classroom. The NGO named "Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti" was having its own place for cooking MDM as there is no provision of kitchen sheds in urban areas (eight schools of urban areas).

13. Staffing

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

As per the letter no. 1844/22/V-6/MDM/2005, dated 10-02-2005 issued by P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., a monitoring cum evaluation committee at District and Block level should be constituted for proper implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of MDMS. However, as per CEO, Zila Panchayat Katni district following staff has been engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS:

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

2.	Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS			
	Nil			
3.	Is there any district level task force constituted			
	S.No	Details of Committee Members		
		Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)
	1	Shri Durgeshnandan Pagare	Quality	District Level
				Work Allotted
				Field Monitoring of MDMS as per

14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
	As per CEO, Zila Panchayat Katni under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat 01 monitoring meeting has been organized in year 2012-13 in which CEO- Janpad Panchayat, BRCCs of all block and concerned MDM officer participate and review the working of MDMS.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	As per CEO, Zila Panchayat Katni three state levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year has been organized.

15. Actionable Points

Actionable points for Katni District of Madhya Pradesh	
❖	During monitoring in Katni district it was observed that cooks cum helpers are paid quarterly, it is expected that they should be paid monthly as per norms.
❖	In some of the schools it was observed that students do not have plates to eat MDM, therefore the arrangements of plates as per the enrolled strength is needed.
❖	The health check up of students should be ensured regularly and they should also be distributed micro-nutrients in sufficient quantity at regular intervals. It was observed that health cards of students are not maintained. Secondly the sufficient quantity of micro-nutrients needs to be distributed to all enrolled students. Lastly, the distribution of tablets should be made at regular intervals.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1
Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Kanhwara	Katni	2338-0206006
2	P.S.Boys Kanhwara	Katni	2338-0206003
3	P.S.Goirha	Vijay Raghogarh	2338-0501801
4	P.S.Rakhi	Bahori Band	2338-0112102
5	P.S.Khandwara	Bahori Band	2338-0112103
6	M.S.Bhartpur	Rithi	2338-0409202
7	P.S.Jamuniya	Rithi	2338-0407901
8	P.S.Padwar	Bahori Band	2338-0105801
9	M.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0216305
10	P.S.Bhartpur	Rithi	2338-0409201
11	M.S.Patoha	Rithi	2338-0407702
12	P.S.Muhas	Rithi	2338-0408501
13	P.S.Majhgawa	Badwara	2338-0306602
14	P.S.Kachhar Kheda	Rithi	2338-0410701
15	M.S.Girls Silinnawad	Bahori Band	2338-0106906
16	M.S.Lakhakhera	Badwara	2338-0303702
17	P.S.Nithara	Badwara	2338-0307801
18	P.S.Saida	Rithi	2338-0407001
19	P.S.Dadra Tola	Badwara	2338-0304003
20	P.S.Umariya	Badwara	2338-0303402
21	M.S.Rohaniya	Badwara	2338-0309001
22	M.S.Emliya	Thimar Kheda	2338-0603701
23	M.S.Girls Siloadi	Thimar Kheda	2338-0618603
24	M.S.Umriyapan	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600101
25	M.S.Pondi Khurd	Thimar Kheda	2338-0604202
26	M.S.Thimar Kheda	Thimar Kheda	2338-0605302
27	P.S.Emliya	Thimar Kheda	2338-0603702
28	M.S.Majhgawa	Badwara	2338-0306601
29	M.S.Mahner	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600502
30	P.S.Lakhakhera	Badwara	2338-0303701
31	M.S.Pahadi Katni	Katni	2338-0204106
32	P.S.Girls Chhaprwah	Katni	2338-0201902
33	P.S.Katni	Katni	2338-0209401
34	P.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0203401
35	P.S.Chhaprwah	Katni	2338-0201902
36	M.S.Jarwahi	Katni	2338-0207802
37	P.S.Katni	Katni	2338-0204108
38	P.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0216503
39	M.S.Chhaprwah	Katni	2338-0201905
40	P.S.Sankui	Thimar Kheda	2338-0619102

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	21	91.5	2	8.7	23	100
Middle Schools	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100
Middle Schools	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100
Middle Schools	13	76.5	4	23.5	17	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

Table 1.3*
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	276	69	100.0	2690	141	100.0	2966	128	100.0
Middle	480	160	100.0	2606	236	100.0	3086	220	100.0
Total	756	108	100.0	5296	176	100.0	6052	163	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

Table 1.4*
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	228	57	82.6	2260	118	84.0	2488	108	83.8
Middle	350	116	72.9	2031	184	77.9	2381	170	77.1
Total	578	82	76.4	4291	143	81.0	4869	131	80.4

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	190	47	68.8	1669	87	62.0	1859	80	62.6
Middle	260	86	54.1	1585	144	60.8	1845	131	59.7
Total	450	64	59.5	3254	108	61.4	3704	100	61.2

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

Table 1.6*
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	224	56	81.1	1768	93	65.7	1992	86	67.1
Middle	222	74	46.2	1514	137	58.0	1736	124	48.6
Total	446	63	58.9	3282	109	61.9	3728	100	57.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	30.4	16	69.9	23	100
Middle	12	70.6	5	29.5	17	100
Total	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	34.8	15	65.5	23	100
Middle	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	4	17.4	19	82.6	23	100
Middle	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	69.9	7	30.4	23	100
Middle	13	76.5	4	23.5	17	100
Total	26	72.5	11	27.5	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	30.4	16	69.6	23	100
Middle Schools	3	17.6	14	82.4	17	100
Total	10	25.0	30	75.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	4.3	22	95.7	23	100
Middle Schools	1	5.9	16	94.1	17	100
Total	2	5.0	38	95.0	40	100

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	33	82.5
NGO	7	17.5
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	52.2	11	47.5	23	100
Middle Schools	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	25	62.5
Constructed but not in use	9	22.5
Under Construction	3	7.5
Sanctioned but construction not started	1	4.5
Not Sanctioned	2	5.0
Total	40	100

Annexure III

List - 1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Bhartpur	Rithi	2338-0409202
2.	M.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0216305
3.	P.S.Chhaprwah	Katni	2338-0201902
4.	P.S.Katni	Katni	2338-0204108
5.	M.S.Chhaprwah	Katni	2338-0201905

List - 2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Kanhwara	Katni	2338-0206006
2.	P.S.Boys Kanhwara	Katni	2338-0206003
3.	P.S.Goirha	Vijay Raghogarh	2338-0501801
4.	P.S.Jamuniya	Rithi	2338-0407901
5.	M.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0216305
6.	P.S.Bhartpur	Rithi	2338-0409201
7.	M.S.Patoha	Rithi	2338-0407702
8.	P.S.Majhgawa	Badwara	2338-0306602
9.	P.S.Nithara	Badwara	2338-0307801
10.	P.S.Saida	Rithi	2338-0407001
11.	P.S.Umariya	Badwara	2338-0303402
12.	M.S.Girls Siloadi	Thimar Kheda	2338-0618603
13.	M.S.Umriyapan	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600101
14.	P.S.Emliya	Thimar Kheda	2338-0603702
15.	P.S.Lakhakhera	Badwara	2338-0303701
16.	P.S.Sankui	Thimar Kheda	2338-0619102

List - 3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Kanhwara	Katni	2338-0206006
2.	P.S.Boys Kanhwara	Katni	2338-0206003
3.	P.S.Goirha	Vijay Raghogarh	2338-0501801
4.	P.S.Rakhi	Bahori Band	2338-0112102
5.	M.S.Bhartpur	Rithi	2338-0409202
6.	P.S.Jamuniya	Rithi	2338-0407901
7.	M.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0216305
8.	M.S.Patoha	Rithi	2338-0407702
9.	P.S.Muhas	Rithi	2338-0408501
10.	P.S.Majhgawa	Badwara	2338-0306602
11.	P.S.Kachhar Kheda	Rithi	2338-0410701
12.	P.S.Nithara	Badwara	2338-0307801
13.	P.S.Saida	Rithi	2338-0407001
14.	P.S.Umariya	Badwara	2338-0303402
15.	M.S.Rohaniya	Badwara	2338-0309001
16.	M.S.Emliya	Thimar Kheda	2338-0603701
17.	M.S.Umriyapan	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600101
18.	P.S.Emliya	Thimar Kheda	2338-0603702
19.	M.S.Majhgawa	Badwara	2338-0306601
20.	M.S.Mahner	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600502
21.	P.S.Lakhakhera	Badwara	2338-0303701
22.	P.S.Sankui	Thimar Kheda	2338-0619102

List - 4**Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Goirha	Vijay Raghogarh	2338-0501801
2.	P.S.Padwar	Bahori Band	2338-0105801
3.	P.S.Majhgawa	Badwara	2338-0306602
4.	P.S.Kachhar Kheda	Rithi	2338-0410701
5.	M.S.Girls Silinnawad	Bahori Band	2338-0106906
6.	P.S.Nithara	Badwara	2338-0307801
7.	P.S.Umariya	Badwara	2338-0303402
8.	M.S.Rohaniya	Badwara	2338-0309001
9.	M.S.Emliya	Thimar Kheda	2338-0603701
10.	M.S.Girls Siloadi	Thimar Kheda	2338-0618603
11.	M.S.Umriyapan	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600101
12.	M.S.Pondi Khurd	Thimar Kheda	2338-0604202
13.	M.S.Mahner	Thimar Kheda	2338-0600502
14.	M.S.Pahadi Katni	Katni	2338-0204106

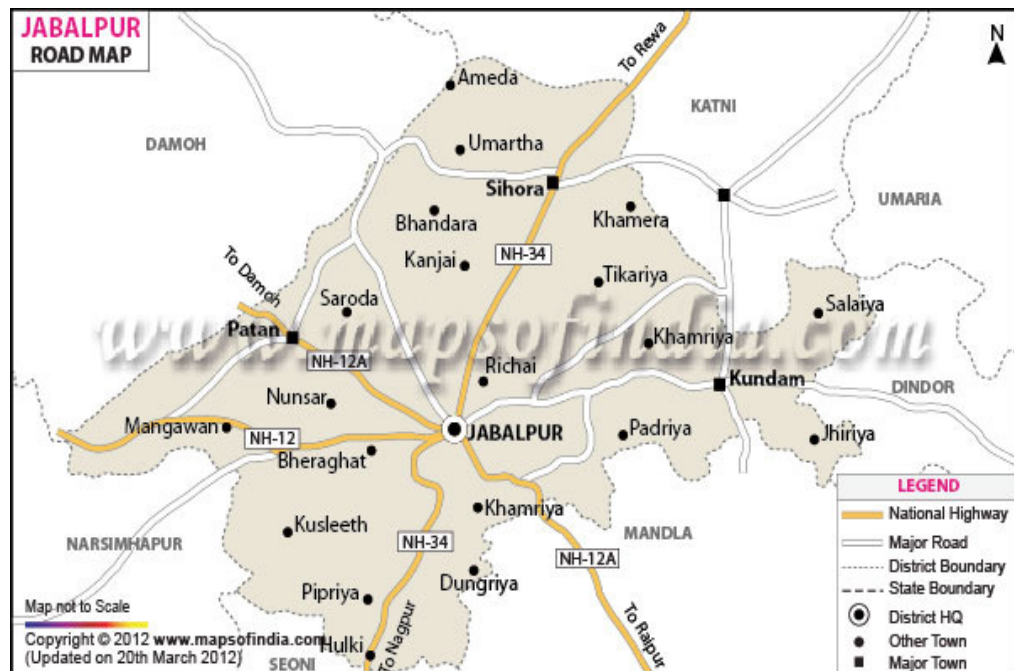
List - 5**MDM Patrak Made but not available**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Chhaprwah	Katni	2338-0201902
2.	P.S.Girls Katni	Katni	2338-0203401
3.	M.S.Pahadi Katni	Katni	2338-0204106
4.	M.S.Thimar Kheda	Thimar Kheda	2338-0605302
5.	M.S.Pondi Khurd	Thimar Kheda	2338-0604202
6.	P.S.Bhartpur	Rithi	2338-0409201

District – Jabalpur



About Jabalpur District -


The district of Jabalpur is situated in the state of Madhya Pradesh in central India. The administrative headquarters of the district is located in the town of Jabalpur. The District is located in the Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh, on the division amid the watersheds of River Narmada and Son, but generally within the valley of the Narmada, that runs through the famous george known as the Marble rocks, and falls of 30 ft. over a rocky ridge. Comprising of a long narrow plain running north-east and south-west and shut from all sides by highlands. The plain, which forms an offshoot of the great valley of the Narmada, is covered by a rich alluvial deposit of black cotton-soil in its western and southern portions. The north and the east belong to the basin of River Son, a tributary of the Ganges and Yamuna, the south and west to River Narmada basin. The district is well connected by rail from Mumbai to Kolkata, and the katni junction by branches by two other lines

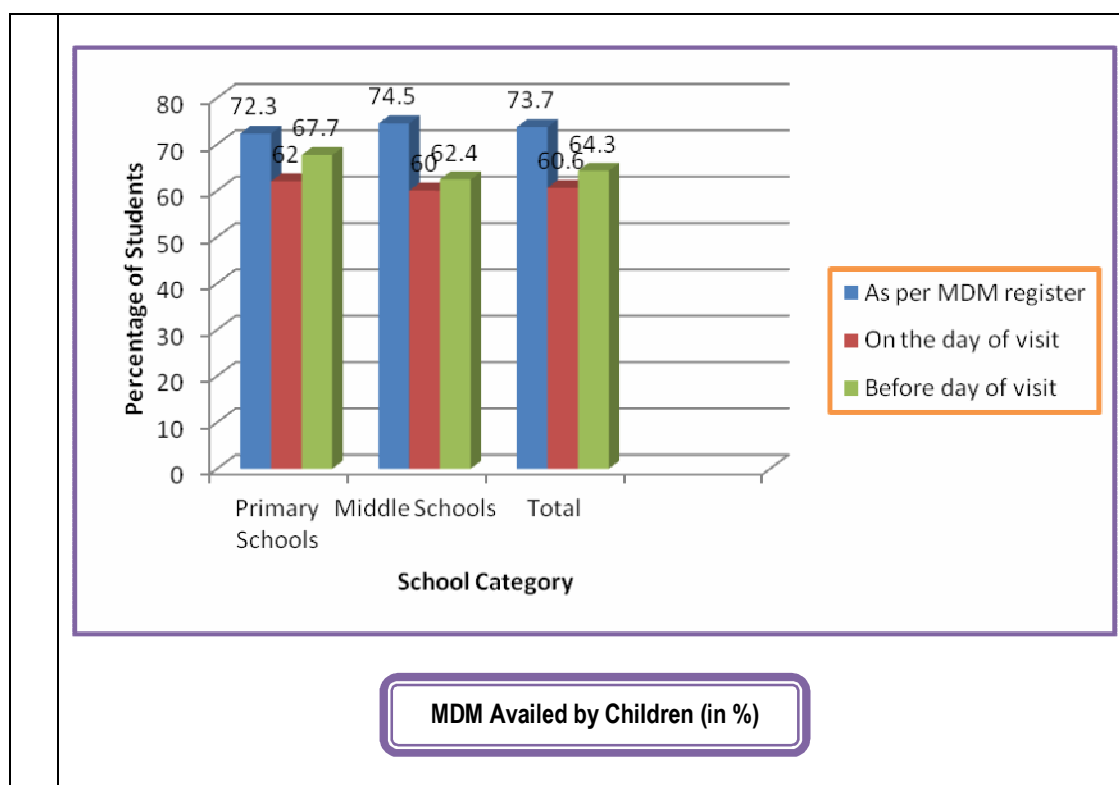


District - Jabalpur

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

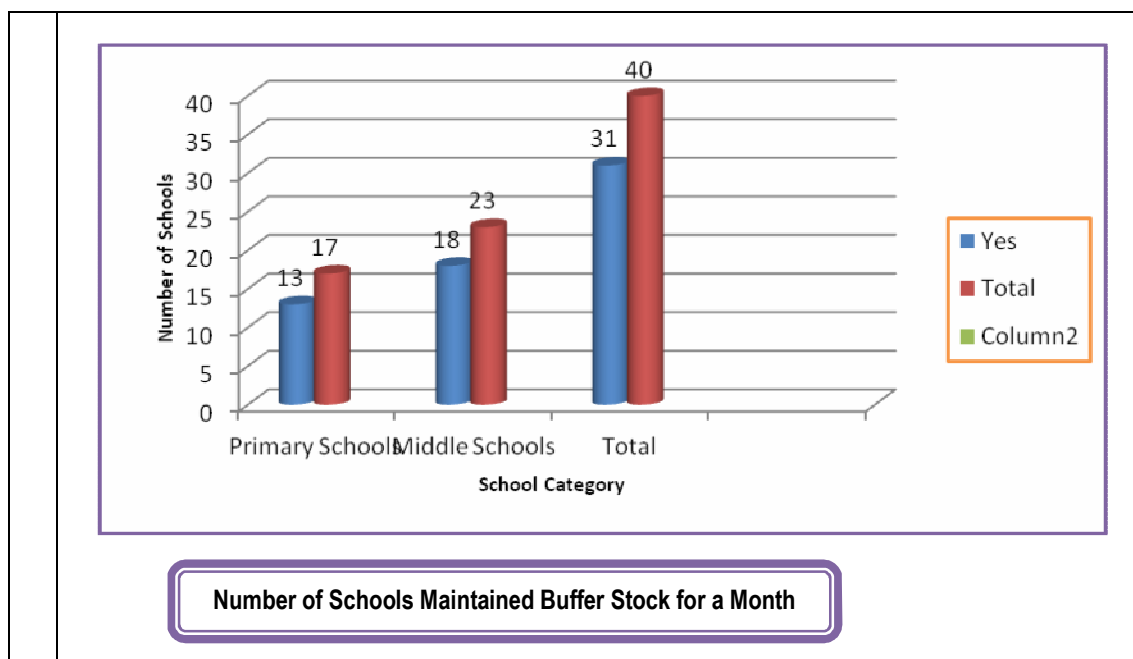
Regularity in Serving MDM	
1.	<p>Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <p>Hot cooked meals were observed to be served regularly in 100 percent visited primary as well as middle schools. (Table 1.1)</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Hot meals being prepared for children</div> </div>
2.	<p>Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school.</p> <p>As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.</p>
3.	<p>Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>In 59 percent visited Primary and 65 percent middle schools children were found to be happy with the quality of food being served to them. As far as quantity of food is concerned in 88 percent primary and 65 percent middle schools children were found to be happy with the quantity of food being served to them. Teachers, children and parents were satisfied with the quality of meals being served by Ganesh SHG in M.S. Indrana of Majholi block.</p> <p>In M.S. Padariya Byohari of Patan block children were not satisfied with the quantity of meals served by the SHG as children were served one-two chappaties only. Vegetable also fall short of many times during MDM. Teachers, children and parents complained about the poor quality of meals particularly chapaties being served by Nandi Foundation in all the schools located in Jabalpur city.</p> <p>As per new menu the SHG is supposed to provide Paratha on Saturday but it was reported by cooks that it is not feasible to cook paratha for hundreds of children. Moreover the quality of paratha was not found to be good. (Table 1.2 A&B)</p>

	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Semi-cooked chappaties served to children</p> </div>
b)	Trend
1.	Number of children enrolled in schools
	In the visited 32 schools of the district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6113. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 191 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more than from rural areas. (Table 1.3)
2.	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register
	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 74 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 67 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 77 percent of the total enrolled children which is significantly more than from urban areas. (Table 1.4)
3.	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit
	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 61 percent of the total enrolled strength. As far as this number is concerned for schools located in urban areas is concerned it was found to be about 49.5 percent of the total enrolled. In rural areas the number was 66 percent of the total enrolled children. In both the regions the number of children availed MDM on visit day was found to be quite less. The main reasons behind this were the poor quality of food being served. In urban areas due to comparative less poverty children of well off families skip MDM similarly in rural areas also children of high economic status avoid meals in MDM. (Table 1.5)
4.	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit
	Children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be 64 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is a variation of four percent in one day, This difference is quite significant in urban areas i.e. about 62 percent children availed MDM before the visit day. (Table 1.6)



2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>During the visit of 40 schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools (92.5%) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency. In Girls M.S, Bagraji of Kundam block the members of SHG disclosed that they do not receive food grains in time. There is always delay of 2-3 months. They further reported that although they get coupon to take delivery of food grains from BRCC office in time but it often takes time to reach food grains to society from FCI. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>After lifting food grains from FCI depot, suitable arrangement has been made at all levels for its secured storage. M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd and representatives of District Collector carry out joint inspections of food grains for monitoring Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of the supply. The FAQ monitoring is also done at the level of lead society, link society and SHGs. After inspection District Manager, MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. submits a monthly report to the State Coordinator, MDM with regard to FAQ Food grains supply. Besides FCI also maintains the sample of food grains lifted by MP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., so that they can be used for inspection and verification in case of complaints. In spite of these facts in 50 percent visited schools the quality of food grains was found FAQ. SHG members of M.S. Richai of Panagar block disclosed that the quality of wheat received from society is not good, they chappati becomes black.</p>
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>Buffer stock of food grains were found to be maintained in 77.5 percent visited schools. In 22.5 percent schools the implementing agency reported that there is delay in receipt of food grains. (Table 2.2)</p>




4. Is the food grains delivered at the school?	The food grains are delivered at schools in 42.5 percent of the visited schools. In remaining i.e. 57.5 percent schools the food grains were delivered at the cooking place i.e. at the house of SHG member. Due to fear of theft the cooking agencies preferred to keep the food grains at their homes rather keeping them in schools.
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3. Payment of Cost of food grain to FCI: -



b) Enabling conditions: -	
1. Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time?	According to District Panchayat CEO the payments to FCI are being made quarterly within 20 days of receipt of food grains. The payments are made for three month stock of food grains. State Government has authorized / nominates the district Collector who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI raise the bills pertaining to supply of food grains during a month to the district Collector by the 10th day of the following month in the prescribed format and the district Collector will ensure payment within 20 days of the day of submitted the bill.
2. Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month	In order to avoid such a situation, State Government has authorized the district collector to draw money under the relevant Treasury Rule (usually TR-27) to make payment to FCI for supply of food grains under MDM scheme in case no budget is available. For previous month the cost of food grains has been made to FCI.
3. Reasons for irregular payment, if any	Not Applicable.


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

1. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?	About 60 percent visited schools the implementing agency revealed that they receive cooking cost in advance regularly. While on the other hand delay in receipt of cooking cost was observed in 44percent of the visited schools. In Girls M.S. Bagraji, P.S. Devhara and M.S. Kanheri of Kundam block the members of SHG disclosed that they have not received cooking cost since last 4 months. The delay is at Janpad Level. The problem was prevalent in whole Kundam block. Similarly in P.S. Khango of Majholi block the SHG "Mahashkti SHG" disclosed that they have not received any funds for MDM since March 2012. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List-3)
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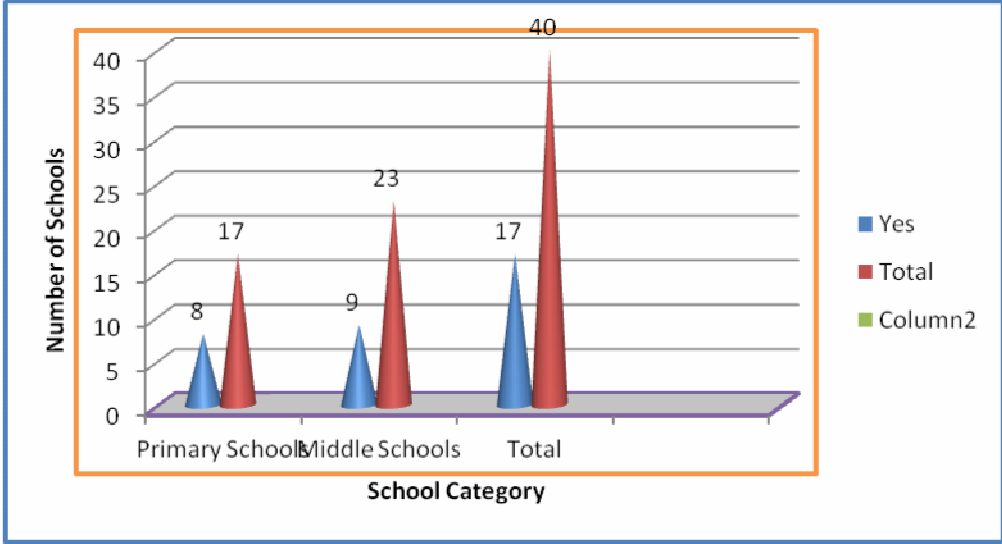
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Girls Bagraji</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Poor Quality of Pulses purchased by SHG</p> </div>
<p>2. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p>	<p>Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 40 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 4 months. The reason behind the delay was at Janpad level and further due to banking processes.</p>
<p>3. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p>	<p>In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Arranging money from non-institutional sources was mainly observed in rural areas of the district.</p>
<p>4. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in maximum schools (97.5%) the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned.</p>

5. Social Equity: -

<p>a) In the classroom: -</p>	
<p>1. for the children during serving of MDM.</p>	<p>The sitting arrangements in some schools were found to be systematic and haphazard in many schools visited by MI team. These were those schools where teachers do not take any interest. In P.S. Panchpeti of Jabalpur block the sitting pattern of children while taking meals was found to be disorderly. Similarly after taking their meals children were found to be sitting as per their wish in M.S.Pt. Lajja Shankar Jha Model School of Jabalpur Urban block. MI team also observed children to be taking meals in their respective classrooms (Navin M.S. Takkar Gram and in P.S. Nai Basti No.1 of Urban Jabalpur block).</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>P.S. Kemori</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Navin Magardha</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Systematic Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div>

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Unsystematic seating pattern of children</p>
2.	<p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>Nil</p>

6. Menu: -

1.	<p>Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable?</p> <p>In 77.5 percent of the visited Primary and Middle schools it was observed that the daily menu included wheat, vegetable and pulses. Whereas, in 22.5 percent schools either of the two i.e. vegetable or pulses is being served to children by the cooking agency.</p>												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School Category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>8</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>9</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>17</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</p>	School Category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	8	17	Middle Schools	9	23	Total	17	40
School Category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	8	17											
Middle Schools	9	23											
Total	17	40											
2.	<p>Number of schools where same food is served daily</p> <p>In 7.5 percent visited schools it was observed by MI team that same variety of food is being served to children. They were served patato vegetable which was found to be cheapest and easily available. At the same time in another large proportion of visited schools i.e. 92.5 percent schools different variety of meals as per menu was found to be served by the implementing agency. (Table 4.1)</p>												

7. Community Mobilization: -

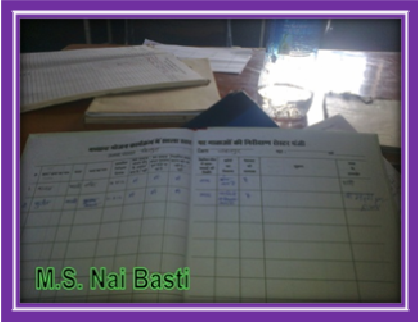
1. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.	The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
2. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS	As per the letter no. 11430/22/V-9/MDM/2010, dated 20-08-2010 issued by P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., Mother rosters at school level for the monitoring of MDMS should be prepared by HM/teacher of each school. However, in 45 percent visited schools the mother roster for evaluation and monitoring of MDMS was found to be maintained by HM/teacher. Teachers have prepared these rosters by writing the names of mothers date-wise who have to come to school to check the quality of quantity of meals. But on the contrary the rosters were found to be updated regularly in six schools (out of 18). In M.S. Padariya Byohari it was found that mothers could not come to school to check meals due to which teachers take the signatures of their wards on mother roster registers.
3. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	SMC of 52.5 percent schools revealed that they have received training regarding monitoring of meals cooked under MDM Scheme. This training was a part of three day training held for SMC members. In M.S. Padariya Byohari and P.S. Ghaneta of Patan block 10 members of SMC participated in the training programme organized at cluster level.
4. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.	In 25 percent schools it was reported that SMC meetings are being conducted regularly. But as far as meetings particularly for discussing MDM issues is concerned, no such meeting was found to be organized. Discussion on different issues of MDM is a part of general meetings. Majority of schools reported that they discussed broadly on regular availability of MDM to children (in 17.5% schools). Another important issue was discussion on quality (12.5 %) as well as quantity (7.5%) of MDM, followed by quality of food grains (7.5%), availability of kitchen sheds and sufficient utensils for cooking, etc.
5. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in 60 percent schools of both rural and urban areas. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM. On the other hand in P.S. Ghaneta of Patan block SMC members were found to be quite active as they daily visit school to monitor meals cooked under MDMS.
6. Contribution made by the community for MDMS	Nil
7. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.	The committee was observed to be monitoring MDM scheme in 30 percent visited schools of the district. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	MDM registers were found to be available in 72.5 percent of the visited schools. As far as its updation is concerned it was found to be updated in 69 percent schools visited by MI team. It was observed that cooing agencies were not maintaining any records, they have been provided daily attendance from school attendance registers by the teachers. In Girls M.S. Bagraji of Kundam block the MDM register was found to be updated till July 2012 and for recent number of beneficiary students they provide the records from attendance register. (Annexure II List -5)
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?	In some of the visited schools i.e. in 35 percent the HM/teachers were provided training at cluster level to maintain records and registers related to MDM.


3.	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
	School has not been given any responsibilities regarding the implementation of MDM scheme. The information is directly taken from cooking agency i.e. is the SHGs in rural areas and SMC/nagar palika in urban areas to Janpad CEO. The Janpad CEO forwards the collected information to CEO Zila Panchayat and finally it is forwarded to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department at State level.
4.	What is the prevalent MIS System?
	Nil
5.	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
	The CEO Zila Panchayat Jabalpur disclosed that information is being furnished on monthly basis from school to block and onwards.

9. Financial Management: -

1.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
	In 47.5 percent visited schools MI team found written records being maintained by the implementing agencies. In remaining schools it was reported by the implementing agency that they are illiterate and also have not been provided any training regarding maintenance of such records. Cash books, food grain registers were hardly found to be maintained by any cooking agency.
	 <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Nature of Financial Record maintained by the school</p>
2.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by Cheque/DD.
3.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
	It is observed that amount withdrawal is done by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SHG account.
4.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
	Nil

10. School Health Programme

1.	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
	It is clear from the available data that health cards were found to be maintained of children of 10 percent (two P.S. and two M.S.) visited schools. (Table 6.1)

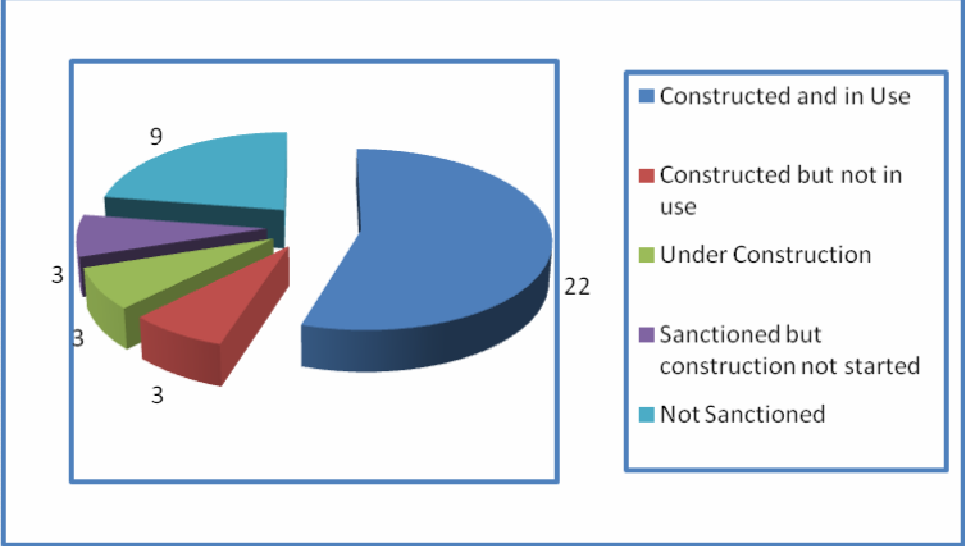


2.	<p>What is the frequency of health check-up?</p> <p>Different types of data were revealed regarding this aspect depending on the knowledge of teachers. As in one school teacher revealed that health checkups of students are undertaken on monthly basis, in another school teacher disclosed that twice in a year and in about 65 percent teachers were of the view that on an annual basis health checkups of children is being done.</p> <p>In M.S. Kanheri of Kundam block teachers disclosed that no health checkups has been undertaken of students since last 7-8 years. Similarly in Girls M.S. Civil Lines of Patan block teachers disclosed the fact that health checkup of students is done annually but only for formality. Teachers of Girls M.S. Kundam disclosed that health checkup of students had never been undertaken nor they have been provided any micro nutrients.</p>
3.	<p>Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)</p> <p>Micronutrients were found to be supplied to children of 35 percent visited schools. Tablets with folic acid were supplied to children of 32.5 percent visited schools. At the same time children of 27.5 percent schools received doses of Vitamin A. De-worming tablets were not provided to children of any of the visited schools. Moreover, it has been observed that supplied tablets were found to be of very less quantity not as par with the total enrolled strength of the school.</p>
4.	<p>Who administers these medicines.</p> <p>Medicines are being administered by health department in all the visited schools. In 42.5 percent schools it was revealed that medicines are supplied in schools annually.</p>
5.	<p>Number of school where iodized salt is used</p> <p>It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 100 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agencies.</p>
6.	<p>Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating</p> <p>It was disclosed from the data that on a whole the general impression of environment, safety and hygiene was found to be very good in 17.5 percent schools and weak in 55 percent visited schools. As far as the number of schools where children are encouraged to wash hands before and after meals is concerned it was found to be practiced in 12.5 percent of the schools .</p>
 <p>Children washing hands before taking meals</p>	

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	<p>Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt</p> <p>In maximum number of visited school (92.5%) the cooks cum helpers were found to be engaged as per GOI norms.</p>
2.	<p>Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p> <p>As per GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 68/22/09/MDM/2004) the implementation of MDMS is should be done by SHG/NGOs. With reference to this cooks cum helpers are engaged by CEO Janpad Panchayat, he is give the authority to form Self Help Groups in rural areas who can implement the MDMS. While in urban areas Nagar Palika/Nagar Nigam is given the responsibility to implement the MDM Scheme.</p>

3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>In Jabalpur City, this scheme has been implemented through "NANDI FOUNDATION" Hyderabad. They are providing cooked and hot meal to all the students of government primary schools, middle schools, Madarssas etc. Out of 40 schools eight schools covered from Jabalpur Urban block the MDM was being supplied by Nandi Foundation.</p>												
4.	<p>Number of schools where SHG is involved</p> <p>Self Help Groups were found to be engaged in the implementation of MDM Scheme in 29 out of 40 visited schools. (Table 7.1)</p>												
5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?</p> <p>Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found to be provided in 60 percent visited schools. Cooks /helpers were being provided a sum amount of 1000/- per month in the form of cheque. At the same time in 30 percent schools it was observed that cooks/helpers were found to be provided cash payments.</p> <p>In M.S. Kalapatha of Shahpura block the cooks revealed that they have not received remuneration for cooking meals since last four months. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p> <p>The schools served MDM by Nandi Foundation the helpers are paid 300 rupees monthly to serve meals to children in school. One helper in each school is appointed by the Nandi Foundation. Similarly those people who are engaged in cooking are paid 5000/- rupees pm on consolidated basis. The mode of payments is cash.</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School Category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>12</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>14</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>26</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		School Category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	12	17	Middle Schools	14	23	Total	26	40
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Middle Schools	14	23											
Total	26	40											
6.	<p>Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p> <p>In 25 percent of the visited schools the cooks belonged to ST community. In another 80 percent schools cooks/helpers from other social communities (12.5 % General, 7.5 SC and 20 % OBC community) was found to be cooking Meals for children under MDMS.</p>												

12. Infrastructure

1.	<p>Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use In 55 percent of the visited schools it was disclosed that kitchen sheds have been constructed and were also in use by the cooking agency. (Table 8.1)</p>												
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Status of Kitchen shed availability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Constructed and in Use</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructed but not in use</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under Construction</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanctioned but construction not started</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Sanctioned</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> Status of Kitchen shed availability </div>	Status	Count	Constructed and in Use	22	Constructed but not in use	3	Under Construction	3	Sanctioned but construction not started	3	Not Sanctioned	9
Status	Count												
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	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M. S. Lahasar</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>P. S. Kemori</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> Availability of Pucca kitchen shed </div>												
2.	<p>Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available In eight visited schools the kitchen sheds were not yet found to be constructed. In this condition the MDM was found to be cooked either in classroom or at the house of SHG member. At the same time kitchen sheds have yet not sanctioned in school located in urban areas where centralized kitchen (Nandi Foundation) is functional to prepare MDM food. The construction of kitchen shed for M.S. Devhara of Kundam block was observed to be temporarily stopped since last four years. Non-availability of kitchen shed was also observed in M.S. Nai Basti of Panagar block where community disclosed that the ex-sarpanch has withdrawal money sanctioned for the construction of kitchen shed and has not used it for the purpose. The work is pending since last two years. Due to this reason the MDM is being cooked in the classroom.</p>												

13. Staffing

1. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS	As per the letter no. 1844/22/V-6/MDM/2005, dated 10-02-2005 issued by P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., a monitoring cum evaluation committee at District and Block level should be constituted for proper implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of MDMS. However, at district level the district Collector is responsible as he is the director of steering cum monitoring body of MDMS at district level. CEO, Zila Panchayat is the secretary and CEOs of all Janpad Panchayat, CMOs, DPC, WCD Project Officer and all SDM are the members of the committee. Apart from this there are two quality monitors and two task managers appointed for the purpose.
2. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS	Nil
3. Is there any district level task force constituted	Nil

14. Monitoring

1. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	As per CEO, Zila Panchayat in year 2012-13 and till date total number of 10 district level steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been held. The issues discussed in the meetings were related to availability of cooking costs to SHGs, maintenance of mother rosters and Maintenance of MDM inspection register at school level. In meetings new management was made to distribute food grains directly to SHGs.
2. How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	Nil

15. Actionable points -

Actionable points for Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh	
❖	Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar. Therefore, orientation in this respect is needed.
❖	One of the important reasons which has emerged during survey that SMC members take very less interest in school activities viz. participation in meetings, trainings or monitoring is concerned. Mostly parents are daily wage earners, for them coming to school means losing one day wage. Therefore, it is expected that parents of BPL households should be provided nominal remuneration not less than minimum wage when they are called in school.
❖	It was observed that cooking agencies were not maintaining records. The main problem is that the members of SHG are illiterate. It should be made compulsory at least one member out of 10 members should have completed middle education, so that he/she can maintain all financial records.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Devhara	Kundam	2339-0815602
2	P.S.Devhara	Kundam	2339-0815601
3	M.S.Kanheri	Kundam	2339-0809003
4	M.S.Girls Bagraji	Kundam	2339-0810904
5	M.S.Lahsar	Kundam	2339-0809902
6	M.S.Paraniya Byohari	Patan	2339-0510402
7	P.S.Ghaneta	Patan	2339-0517901
8	M.S.Kheri Sadak	Patan	2339-0516802
9	M.S.Girls Patan	Patan	2339-0513301
10	P.S.Kemori	Patan	2339-0509401
11	M.S.Patan	Patan	2339-0513414
12	M.S.Girls Kundam	Kundam	2339-0814204
13	P.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220902
14	M.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220901
15	P.S.Buhar Baag	Jabalpur	2339-0217701
16	P.S.Magholi	Magholi	2339-0320004
17	M.S.Bankhen	Magholi	2339-0313402
18	P.S.Poniya	Magholi	2339-0312701
19	P.S.Indrana	Magholi	2339-0308707
20	P.S.Khango	Magholi	2339-0315201
21	M.S.Indrana	Magholi	2339-0308708
22	M.S.Nandgram	Magholi	2339-0314202
23	M.S.Kaladoomar	Panagar	2339-0900302
24	P.S.Kaladoomar	Panagar	2339-0900301
25	M.S.Richhai	Panagar	2339-0419702
26	P.S.Richhai	Panagar	2339-0419701
27	P.S.Umariya (Pathra)	Panagar	2339-0404501
28	M.S.Pt. Laffa Shankar Jha Jabalpur	Jabalpur	2339-0217716
29	M.S.Thakkar Gram	Jabalpur	2339-0221417
30	P.S.Nai Basti No.-1	Jabalpur	2339-0230118
31	P.S. Naveen Balsagar	Jabalpur	2339-0220120
32	P.S. Adarsh Jabalpur	Jabalpur	2339-0217720
33	M.S.Nai Basti	Panagar	2339-0419910
34	M.S.Boys Panagar	Panagar	2339-0427901
35	P.S.Repura	Panagar	2339-0405401
36	M.S.Umariya	Panagar	2339-0404502
37	M.S.Bijori	Shahpura	2339-0619202
38	P.S.Naya nagar	Shahpura	2339-0614801
39	M.S.Chargawa	Shahpura	2339-0612402
40	M.S.Kalapatha	Shahpura	2339-0614602

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	100.0	0	0	17	100
Middle Schools	23	100.0	0	0	23	100
Total	40	100.0	0	0	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	58.8	7	41.1	17	100
Middle Schools	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100
Total	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	88.2	2	11.8	17	100
Middle Schools	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	671	233	100.0	1476	147	100.0	2147	165	100.0
Middle	1280	320	100.0	2686	179	100.0	3966	208	100.0
Total	1951	278	100.0	4162	166	100.0	6113	191	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	485	161	72.2	1069	106	72.4	1554	119	72.3
Middle	818	204	64.0	2137	142	79.5	2955	155	74.5
Total	1303	186	66.7	3206	128	77.0	4509	140	73.7

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	371	123	55.2	959	95	65.0	1330	102	62.0
Middle	596	149	46.5	1783	118	66.3	2379	125	60.0
Total	967	138	49.5	2742	109	65.8	3709	115	60.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	454	151	67.7	1000	100	67.7	1454	111	67.7
Middle	741	185	57.8	1736	115	64.6	2477	130	62.4
Total	1195	170	61.2	2736	109	65.7	3931	122	64.3

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100
Middle	21	91.3	2	8.7	23	100
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	76.5	4	23.5	17	100
Middle	18	78.3	5	21.7	23	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100
Middle	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100
Middle	9	39.1	14	60.9	23	100
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	41.2	10	58.8	17	100
Middle Schools	5	21.7	18	78.3	23	100
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	2	11.8	15	88.5	17	100.0
Middle Schools	2	8.7	21	91.3	23	100.0
Total	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	29	72.5
NGO	8	20.0
Panvhayat	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100
Middle Schools	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure**Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed**

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	22	55.0
Constructed but not in use	3	7.5
Under Construction	3	7.5
Sanctioned but construction not started	3	7.5
Not Sanctioned	9	22.5
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

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

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Girls Bagraji	Kundam	2339-0810904
2	M.S.Padriya	Patan	2339-0510402
3	P.S.Kemori	Patan	2339-0509401

List - 3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Devhra	Kundam	2339-0815602
2	P.S.Devhara	Kundam	2339-0815601
3	M.S.Kanheri	Kundam	2339-0809003
4	M.S.Girls Bagraji	Kundam	2339-0810904
5	M.S.Lahsar	Kundam	2339-0809902
6	P.S.Kemori	Patan	2339-0509401
7	P.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220902
8	M.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220901
9	P.S.Maijholi	Maijholi	2339-0320004
10	P.S.Khango	Maijholi	2339-0315201
11	M.S.Kaladoomar	Panagar	2339-0900302
12	P.S.Kaladoomar	Panagar	2339-0900301
13	M.S.Bijori	Shahpura	2339-0619202
14	M.S.Chargawa	Shahpura	2339-0612402

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Lahsar	Kundam	2339-0809902
2.	M.S.Padriya	Patan	2339-0510402
3.	P.S.Kemori	Patan	2339-0509401
4.	P.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220902
5.	P.S.Maijholi	Maijholi	2339-0320004
6.	M.S.Bankhen	Maijholi	2339-0313402
7	P.S.Khango	Maijholi	2339-0315201
8	M.S.Nadgram	Maijholi	2339-0314202
9	M.S.Kaladoomar	Panagar	2339-0900302
10	P.S.Kaladoomar	Panagar	2339-0900301
11	M.S.Richhai	Panagar	2339-0419702
12	P.S.Umariya	Panagar	2339-0404501
13	M.S.Boys Panagar	Panagar	2339-0427901
14	M.S.Kalapatha	Shahpura	2339-0614602

List - 5
MDM Patrak Made but not available

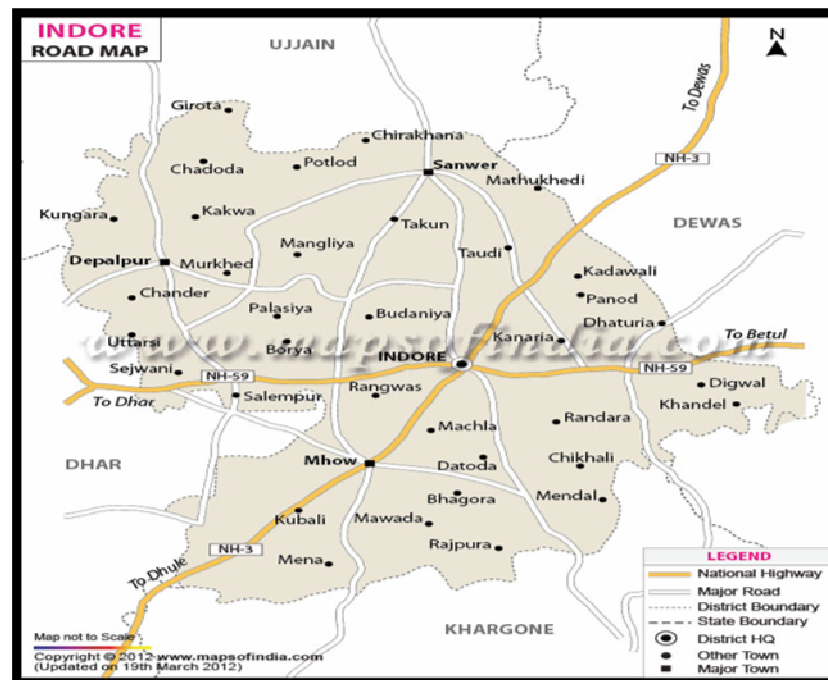
S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Patan	Patan	2339-0513414
2.	M.S.Kalapatha	Shahpura	2339-0614602
3.	M.S.Kanheri	Kundam	2339-0809003
4.	M.S.Nadgram	Maijholi	2339-0314202
5.	P.S.Devhara	Kundam	2339-0815601
6.	P.S.Maijholi	Maijholi	2339-0320004
7.	P.S.Nai Basti	Jabalpur	2339-0230118
8.	P.S.Naya nagar	Shahpura	2339-0614801
9.	P.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220902
10.	M.S.Panchpeti	Jabalpur	2339-0220901
11.	P.S.Repura	Panagar	2339-0405401

District – Indore

About Indore District –

The district of Indore is situated in Madhya Pradesh state of central India. The district derived its name from the city of Indore that serves as its administrative headquarters. Indore District is part of the Indore Division. In 2011 it was the most populous district of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the major cities of India and the largest city and commercial center of Madhya Pradesh state. Indore is located 190 km west to the state capital Bhopal. It is the 15th largest city in India and the 147th largest in the world. Indore is popularly known as "Mini Mumbai" crediting to diverse population of Marathis, Sindhis, South Indians, Punjabis, Marwaris, Rajasthanis along with the local crowd. Indore's dense crowd, shopping style, food and entertainment is similar to Mumbai to a greater extent.

It is the financial centre of the state and serves as the headquarters to Indore District as well as Indore Division. The local crowds often call Indore as indoor or Ahilya nagari. It comprises of two special economic zones: Pithampur and Sanwer. Pithampur, the 'Detroit of India', has several automobile industries and some of the largest pharmaceutical companies. Sanwer has steel industries, including The Indo-German Tool Room.



District - Indore

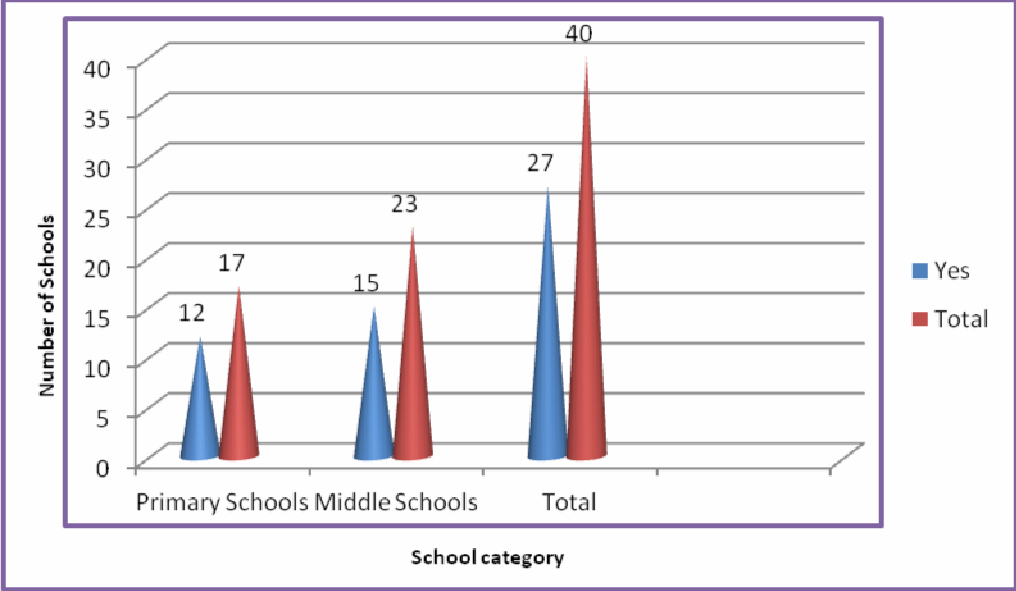
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	Hot cooked meals were observed to be served regularly in 77.5 percent visited schools. Schools located in remote areas (M.S. Badiya and M.S. Pipliyakhurd) meals were not cooked regularly. Lack of monitoring was one of the main reasons found behind the irregularity in remote areas. Similarly the MDM served to all the schools of urban Indore is through centralized kitchen (Nandi Foundation) is prepared early in the morning as it has to distribute meals to all urban schools of Indore urban block (Girls M.S. Marathi. No. 6 Marathi M.S. No. 13 Nanda nagar)By the time the MDM reaches the school it becomes flavorless. The chapattis when come in contact with air it dries. (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)
2. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school. As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.
3. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	Empirical observations show that in 47 percent primary and 43.5 percent middle schools teachers, students and SMC members were satisfied with the quality of meals being served to children. As far as its quantity is concerned in 70 percent schools children including teachers and SMC members were happy with it. One of the reasons for non-satisfaction with the quality of meals was also semi cooked or over cooked chapattis served to children. In the opinion of teachers of M.S. Mangliya of Sanwer block the meals served to the children is not good in terms of both quality and quantity. MDM is also not provided as per menu. The quantity of meals provided by Nandi Foundation in urban areas was found to be sufficient, but children/parents were not happy with the quality of meals served by them. (Table 1.2 A&B)
b) Trend	
1. Number of children enrolled in schools	In 26 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team)of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4156. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 159 children. The mean enrollment in schools of rural areas (131) was found more than in urban areas (108). Similarly the mean enrollment in middle schools (170) was more than primary schools (145). (Table 1.3)
2. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	As per MDM register (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team)the number of children availing MDM was found to be 67.4 percent of the total enrolled children in the visited schools of the district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 70 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 63 percent of the total enrolled children which is slightly less as compared to urban areas. In M.S. Mangliya of Sanwer block teachers were of the view that 80 percent of the total present children take meals under MDM as they are not satisfied with the quality as well as quantity of meals. Some of the children also bring tiffen with them. (Table 1.4)

3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 41 percent of the total enrolled strength (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team). The percentage of students availing MDM in urban areas was almost same as in rural areas. None of the children in M.S. Raver of Sanwer block took MDM on the day of MI visit, as children complained that they do not like the quality of meals served by SHG. Children of this school were found to be bringing their tiffin from home. (Table 1.5)</p>																
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>The number of children availed MDM on the day of the visit was found to be less as on the previous day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 49 percent children availed MDM (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team). (Table 1.6)</p>																
<div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>As per MDM register (%)</th> <th>On the day of visit (%)</th> <th>Before day of visit (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>64.8</td> <td>53.1</td> <td>48.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>69</td> <td>36</td> <td>46.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>67.4</td> <td>40.8</td> <td>48.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>MDM Availed by Children (in %)</p> </div>		School category	As per MDM register (%)	On the day of visit (%)	Before day of visit (%)	Primary Schools	64.8	53.1	48.5	Middle Schools	69	36	46.2	Total	67.4	40.8	48.8
School category	As per MDM register (%)	On the day of visit (%)	Before day of visit (%)														
Primary Schools	64.8	53.1	48.5														
Middle Schools	69	36	46.2														
Total	67.4	40.8	48.8														

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum (65%) primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Indore district. While in remaining schools SHG complained that they do not receive food grains at regular intervals. SHG member of M.S. Ranwer of Sanwer block complained that they do not receive food grains in time from society. The delay is of 15 to 25 days. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 87.5 percent visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality. FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ).</p>

3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. But due to delay in receipt of food grains all schools could not maintain the buffer stock for the period of one month. However, it is clear from the analysis that 67.5 percent visited schools could maintain the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month.</p>												
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>12</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>15</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>27</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock for a Month</p> </div>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	12	17	Middle Schools	15	23	Total	27	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	12	17											
Middle Schools	15	23											
Total	27	40											
4.	<p>Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>It has been observed that in 35 per cent primary and 39 percent middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 65 percent primary and 61 percent middle schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.</p> <p>In M.S. Kawati of Mhow block the food grains were not found to be stored in school due to lack of sufficient space.</p>												


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

c)	<p>Enabling conditions: -</p>
1.	<p>Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?</p>
	<p>District administration (CEO Zila Panchayat for rural areas and CMO for urban areas) is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.</p>
2.	<p>Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month</p>
	<p>It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month i.e. for the month of July 2012.</p>
3.	<p>Reasons for irregular payment, if any</p>
	<p>Not Applicable.</p>

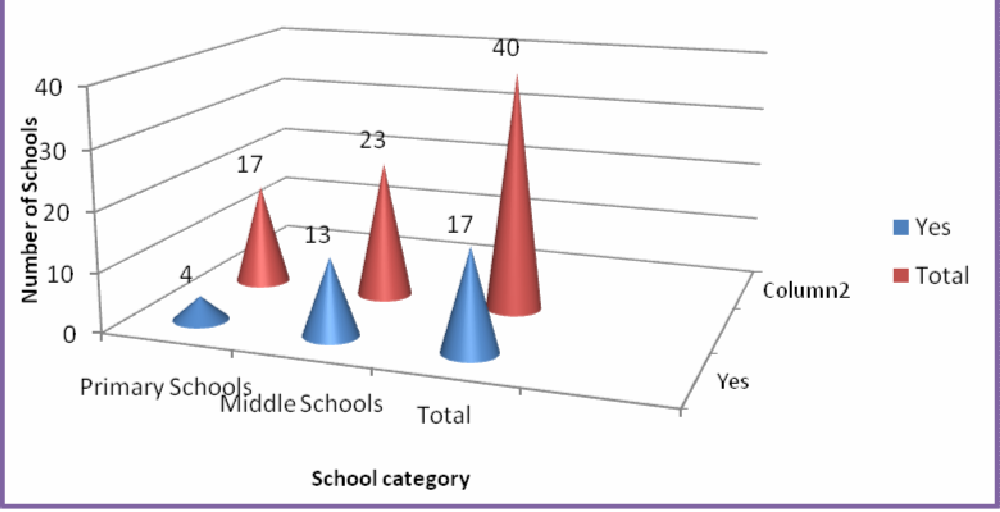
4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 19 (47.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were 52.5 percent schools observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 52.5 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The delay in release was reported to be from Janpad level.
3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme? In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from local bania/moneylender was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel? The cooking cost is directly transferred into the accounts of SHGs by CEO, Janpad Panchayat in rural areas. The Janpad Panchayat has the list of all the SHGs engaged in the implementation of MDMS in their block. Similarly in urban areas Chief Municipal Officer of Nagar Nigam and Nagar Palika is responsible for the implementation of MDMS in urban areas. The cooking cost is directly transferred by them into the accounts of implementing agencies.

5. Social Equity: -

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM. In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level, while girls and boys at primary school level were made to sit together.
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p>
2.	Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements? In none of the visited schools MI team observed any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements.

6. Menu: -

1.	Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.
	As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (42.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. The Govt. of M.P. has recently changed menu of MDM and most of the schools are following the new menu. (Table 4.1)
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</p>
2.	Number of schools where same food is served daily
	In 90 percent of the visited schools in the district food was being served as per menu (different type of food). On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children.

7. Community Mobilization: -

1.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
	Active and literate SMC members mainly president were found to be aware about the entitlement of food per child in primary and in middle schools. On the other hand in most of the schools SMC members were not ware about the entitlement each child should get.
2.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
	M.P. State government has made obligatory (letter no. 11430/22/V-9/MDM/2010, dated 20-08-2010). Daily a mother is supposed to be called in school and taste the cooked MDM, she has further to comment on the quality and quantity of food being served to children. But contrary to it in 9 out of 40 schools (22.5 %) visited schools of rural and urban areas as well were found to be preparing any such type of rosters, even it is necessary. Due to lack of awareness among mothers they do not come to school, leaving their home work or other work. Moreover in none of these nine schools the rosters were found to be updated. In other words in none of the school mother came to taste the quality and quantity of meals.
3.	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
	NIL.
4.	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
	It was assured during field visit that there are no specific meetings of SMCs for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in 17 percent visited schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the quality and quantity of food being served. In some schools where SMC president was found to be some active if, sometimes is unsatisfied with the cooking agency they also plan to change the agency and appoint new agency to cook meals.

5. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be occasional in 40 percent schools of both rural and urban areas. At the same time in 57.5 percent of the visited schools it was discovered that no monitoring is been undertaken by the SMC members. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.
6. Contribution made by the community for MDMS	Nil.
7. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.	As far as participation in monitoring activities is concerned in 25 percent of the visited schools their participation was observed. The literate group of SMC members believed that even if they monitor MDMS and suggest some reformative measures nobody would implement or follow it. That is why they took least interest or bothered about the current status of MDMS implementation. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	MDM registers were found to be placed in 55 percent (22 schools out of 40) of the visited schools. There exist only two columns in the MDM registers i.e. of enrolled strength and present students. It does not consisted the number of children availed MDM on the day. As it was observed that all present children do not take MDM. Therefore there is a need to include one more column for the number of benefitted children day-wise. The MDM registers were found to be regularly maintained in 17 out of 22 schools. (Annexure II List -5)
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Otherwise no formal training for maintaining MDM records was observed in any of the visited schools by MI.
3. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards	The mechanism of flow of information is as follows: from SHG & schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to Janpad Panchayat and from there to Zila Panchayat. At last the information of the district is forwarded to MDM Directorate at state level.
4. What is the prevalent MIS System ?	The formation of MIS at district level for MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).
5. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	The state level officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management: -

1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in very few schools hardly (57.55 % of the visited schools). The implementing agencies were not observed to be maintaining any financial records. On inquiry they only showed their bank pass books to MI team.
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from officials concerning at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state. The fund flow pattern in vogue is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.

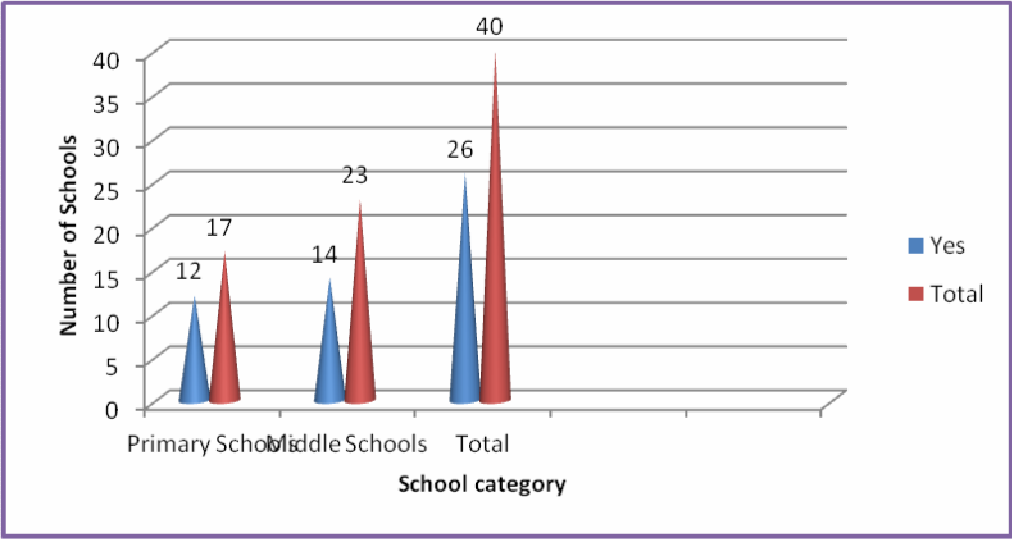
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate saving bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from blocks or directly from the district.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in 7.5 percent visited schools (3 out of 40) by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were found to be shared with the community i.e. is only with the president of SMC. Community/SMC did not express any objection regarding its expenditure statements.

10. School Health Programme

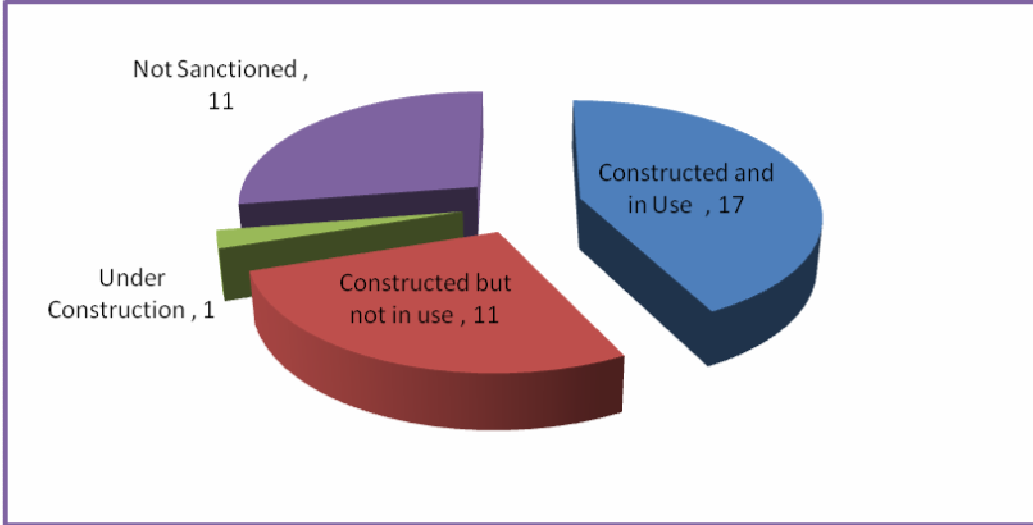

1. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	In six (3 primary and 3 middle school) out of 40 visited schools of the district it was reported that School health Cards for some students are maintained. In remaining 95 percent schools the health cards were not found to be maintained. (Table 6.1)
2. What is the frequency of health check-up?	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum (37.5%) visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually. It was also reported by large number of schools that health check ups were being done bi-annually (20%). While at the same time teachers of 32.5 percent schools disclosed that they are not aware about the frequency of health check ups, as since they have joined the school no health checkup has been undertaken. In M.S. Mangliya of Sanwer block teachers reported that this year a medical team of Arbindo Hospital , Indore examined students (Dental Check up). In Girls M.S. Mhow teachers disclosed the fact that the health check up of students was undertaken last year in which doctors and nurses of government hospital examined students (eye check up and distributed glasses and micro nutrient tablets).
3. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	On an overall basis in 23.5 percent visited Primary and 43.5 percent middle schools children were supplied micronutrients. However, in 17.5 percent schools children were supplied doses of iron, in 15 percent schools Vitamin-A and in 12.5 percent schools they were found to be provided de-worming tablets by the health department.
4. Who administers these medicines.	Administration of the medicines is done by Health department in schools either situated in rural or urban areas. ANM visits the school and distributes the tablets for children to teachers.
5. Number of school where iodized salt is used	It can be figure out on the basis of observation that in all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agency.
6. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in 70 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt	In 72.5 percent schools the cooks cum helpers have been engaged as per the norms of Govt. of India/State Govt. For this the state govt. (Panchayat & RD Deptt.) in its letter no. 6166 dated 11-05-2010 issued the orders to all the collectors/CEOs.
2. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.

3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>In Indore City, this scheme has been implemented through "NANDI FOUNDATION" Hyderabad. They are providing cooked and hot meal to all the students of government primary schools, middle schools, Madarssas etc. Total number of seven schools were visited from Indore Urban block where the MDM was implemented through centralized kitchen by the NGO named "Nandi Foundation".</p>												
4.	<p>Number of schools where SHG is involved</p> <p>As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/07 Bhopal dated 13-09-2007 women self help groups will be assigned the work of effective implementation of MDM scheme in all primary, upper primary schools and madarasas of the state.</p> <p>The implementation agencies of the programme at the primary level are local bodies/authorities such as SHG in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas.</p> <p>In 31 out of 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas. While in one school Nagar Panchayat/Ngal Palika was found to be serving MDM to children. (Table 7.1)</p>												
5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?</p> <p>In 35 percent visited schools (14 out of 40) payments to cooks/helpers were made in cash. While in 65 percent schools the payments were made through banks.</p> <p>In eight schools where MDM was being served by Nandi Foundation the mode of payments was both cash and through banks. The cooks were provided rupees 6500/- per month through banks and the helpers were provided rupees 180/- (125/- per day according to helpers/workers) per day in cash.</p> <p>Regular receipts of remuneration were reported by cooks/helpers of 65 percent visited schools, remaining (35 %) revealed delay in receipt of remunerations.</p> <p>Rupees 1000/- per month which is also fixed by central government was reported to be received by cooks/helpers of 62.5 percent visited schools of the district. In M.S. Rawer of Sanwer block cooks were reported to be paid 90 rupees in cash per day. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>12</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>14</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>26</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</p> </div>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	12	17	Middle Schools	14	23	Total	26	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	12	17											
Middle Schools	14	23											
Total	26	40											
6.	<p>Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p> <p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. However, in maximum (28%) number of visited schools women of SC community followed by minority (20 %), OBC (19%), general (17.4%) and ST (16%) community were found to be forming SHGs.</p>												

12. Infrastructure

<p>1.</p>	<p>Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p> <p>In 42.5 percent visited schools of Indore district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. In 27.5 percent visited schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not found to be used for cooking purpose. The meals were being prepared at SHG own place/hired place. In M.S. Rawer of Sanwer block kitchen sheds were though available but MDM was not being cooked in the kitchen sheds (as this SHG was implementing MDM for 6-7 schools at one place and the available kitchen shed is insufficient to cook meals for 6-7 schools is insufficient to cook meals for 6-7 schools. Similarly the kitchen shed in M.S, Ajnod of Sanwer block is though constructed but could not be used for cooking, as the rain water was leaking in the kitchen. The SHG cooked meals in classroom in this situation. (Table 8.1)</p>										
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto;"> <caption>Data for Status of Kitchen shed availability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Sanctioned</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under Construction</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructed but not in use</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructed and in Use</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Status of Kitchen shed availability</p> </div>	Status	Count	Not Sanctioned	11	Under Construction	1	Constructed but not in use	11	Constructed and in Use	17
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	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Availability of Pucca kitchen shed</p> </div>										
<p>2.</p>	<p>Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p> <p>In nine schools kitchen sheds were not yet sanctioned. Many of these schools were situated in urban areas where centralized kitchen (Nandi Foundation) is functional to prepare MDM food. At the same time in 13 visited schools it was observed that although kitchen sheds were constructed but they were not in use by the implementing agency. In this situation MDM was being cooked in classroom and at the house of implementing agency.</p>										

13. Staffing

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

14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
	As per CEO Zila Panchayat Indore, every month a meeting is organized at district level to implement MDMS efficiently and without any disruption.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	As per CEO Zila Panchayat Indore, every month a meeting is organized at state level to implement MDMS efficiently.

15. Actionable points -**Actionable points for Indore District of Madhya Pradesh**

- ❖ Micro nutrient tablets needs to be distributed to children at regular intervals especially in rural areas where children of poor households are malnourished. Teachers also complained that the doses were very few in number; all children could not get it.
- ❖ There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues.
- ❖ One of the important reasons which has emerged during survey that SMC members take very less interest in school activities whether it is participation in meetings, trainings or monitoring is concerned. Mostly parents are daily wage earners, for them coming to school means losing one day wage. Therefore, it is suggested that parents of BPL households should be provided nominal remuneration not less than minimum wage if they are called in school.
- ❖ It was observed that cooking agencies were not maintaining proper records. The main problem is that the members of SHG are illiterate. It should be made compulsory at least one member out of 10 should have completed elementary education, so that he/she can maintain all financial records.
- ❖ Children were only provided pulses (dal) and chapati. Vegetables are given once in a week on weekly haat (market) day.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Mangliya	Sanwer	2326-0409801
2	M.S.Ranwer	Sanwer	2326-0407408
3	M.S.Girls Mangliya	Sanwer	2326-0409802
4	M.S.Aznod	Sanwer	2326-0402508
5	M.S.Girls Aznod	Sanwer	2326-0402502
6	M.S.Kachhaliya	Sanwer	2326-0401401
7	M.S.Boys Betma	Depalpur	2326-0314201
8	M.S.Girls Depalpur	Depalpur	2326-0306121
9	M.S.Rangwasa	Depalpur	2326-0306201
10	M.S.Girls Gotampura	Depalpur	2326-0319813
11	M.S.Girls Choral	Mhow	2326-0213903
12	M.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0312101
13	M.S.Kavti	Mhow	2326-0200201
14	M.S.Pipliya Khurd	Mhow	2326-0204402
15	M.S.No.1 Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213803
16	M.S.Badiya	Mhow	2326-0203502
17	M.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213806
18	M.S.Girls Betma	Depalpur	2326-0314207
19	M.S.Girls Marathi Shivaji Raw, No.6 Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0102804
20	M.S.Girls Neharu Nagar, Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0103801
21	M.S.No.51 Kulkarni Bhatta, Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0101601
22	M.S.No.13 Marathi Narda Nagar, Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0101301
23	M.S.Ahirkhedi	Indore (Rural)	2326-0513102
24	P.S.Sanwer	Sanwer	2326-0407410
25	P.S.Boys Mangliya Sadak	Sanwer	2326-0409804
26	P.S.Khalkhla	Sanwer	2326-0401903
27	P.S.Khal Khala	Sanwer	2326-0402001
28	M.S.Kachhaliya Baffat	Sanwer	2326-0401403
29	P.S.Girls Depalpur	Depalpur	2326-0306130
30	P.S.EGS Himatgarh (Ringwasa)	Depalpur	2326-0306205
31	P.S.Madakwas	Depalpur	2326-0313801
32	P.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213808
33	P.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0213102
34	P.S.Borkhedi	Mhow	2326-0201001
35	P.S.Girls Betma	Depalpur	2326-0314214
36	P.S.No.32, Pologram Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0102808
37	P.S.Shya Charan Shukla Nagar, Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0106101
38	P.S.No.22 CRPF Line Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0106204
39	P.S.No.1 Bal mander Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0102802
40	P.S.No.13 Marathi Nanda Nagar Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0101306

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100
Middle Schools	19	82.6	4	17.4	23	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100
Middle Schools	10	43.5	13	56.5	23	100
Total	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100
Middle Schools	18	78.3	5	21.7	23	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	946	135	100.0	659	164	100.0	1605	145	100.0
Middle	1766	220	100.0	785	112	100.0	2551	170	100.0
Total	2712	108	100.0	1444	131	100.0	4156	159	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (26 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	619	88	65.4	422	105	64.0	1041	94	64.8
Middle	1270	158	72.0	491	70	62.5	1761	117	69.0
Total	1889	125	69.6	913	83	63.2	2802	107	67.4

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (26 schools)

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

e	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	427	61	45.1	353	88	53.5	780	70	48.5
Middle	671	83	38.0	247	35	31.4	918	61	36.0
Total	1098	73	40.4	600	54	41.5	1698	65	40.8

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (26 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	460	65	48.6	393	98	59.6	853	77	53.1
Middle	839	104	47.5	340	48	43.3	1179	78	46.2
Total	1299	86	47.8	733	66	50.7	2032	78	48.8

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (26 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	52.9	8	47.1	17	100
Middle	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100
Middle	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100
Middle	11	47.8	12	52.2	23	100
Total	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	4	23.5	13	76.5	17	100
Middle	13	56.5	10	43.5	23	100
Total	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	17.6	14	82.4	17	100
Middle Schools	7	30.4	16	69.6	23	100
Total	10	25.0	30	75.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	17.6	14	82.4	17	100.0
Middle Schools	3	13.0	20	87.0	23	100.0
Total	6	15.0	34	85.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	32	80.0
NGO	7	17.5
Panvhayat	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100
Middle Schools	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	17	42.5
Constructed but not in use	11	27.5
Under Construction	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	11	27.6
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Borkhsdi	Mhow	2326-0201001
2.	M.S.No.3 Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0101301
3.	M.S.Girls Choral	Mhow	2326-0213903
4.	P.S.Khalkhala	Sanwer	2326-0401903
5.	P.S.Khatediya	Sanwer	2326-0402001
6.	P.S.No.32 Indore	Indore	2326-0102808
7.	M.S.No.6 Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0102804

List - 2
Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls MotiMahal	Mhow	2326-0213808
2.	M.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213806
3.	M.S.Sanwer	Sanwer	2326-0407408
4.	M.S.No.2 Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213803
5.	M.S.Badiya	Mhow	2326-0203502
6.	M.S. No.5 Indore	Indore	2326-0101601
7.	P.S.Sanwer	Sanwer	2326-0407410
8.	P.S.Khatediya	Sanwer	2326-0402001
9.	P.S.No.32 Indore	Indore	2326-0102808
10.	P.S.Shukl Nagar Indore	Indore	2326-0106101
11.	P.S.No.22 CRP Line Indore	Indore	2326-0106204
12.	P.S.Ahirkhedi	Indore (Rural)	2326-0513101
13.	P.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0213102

List - 3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls Moti Mahal	Mhow	2326-0213808
2.	M.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213806
3.	M.S.Kawti	Mhow	2326-0200201
4.	M.S.Sanwer	Sanwer	2326-0407408
5.	M.S.No.2 Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213803
6.	M.S.Ahirkhedi	Indore (Rural)	2326-0513102
7.	M.S.Pipliya Khurd	Mhow	2326-0204402
8.	M.S. No.5 Indore	Indore	2326-0101601
9.	P.S.Sanwer	Sanwer	2326-0407410
10.	P.S.Khatediya	Sanwer	2326-0402001
11.	P.S.Mendakwas	Depalpur	2326-0313801
12.	P.S.No.32 Indore	Indore	2326-0102808
13.	P.S.Shukl Nagar Indore	Indore	2326-0106101
14.	P.S.No.22 CRP Line Indore	Indore	2326-0106204
15.	P.S.Ahirkhedi	Indore (Rural)	2326-0513101
16.	M.S.No.6 Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0102804
17.	M.S.Girls Gotampura	Depalpur	2326-0319813

List - 4
Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls MotiMahal	Mhow	2326-0213808
2.	M.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213806
3.	M.S. Girls Mangliya	Sanwer	2326-0409802
4.	M.S.No.2 Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213803
5.	P.S.Boys Mangliya	Sanwer	2326-0409804
6.	M.S.Rangwasa	Depalpur	2326-0306201
7	P.S.Ahirkhedi	Indore (Rural)	2326-0513101
8	P.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0213102
9	M.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0312101

List - 5
MDM Patrak Made but not available

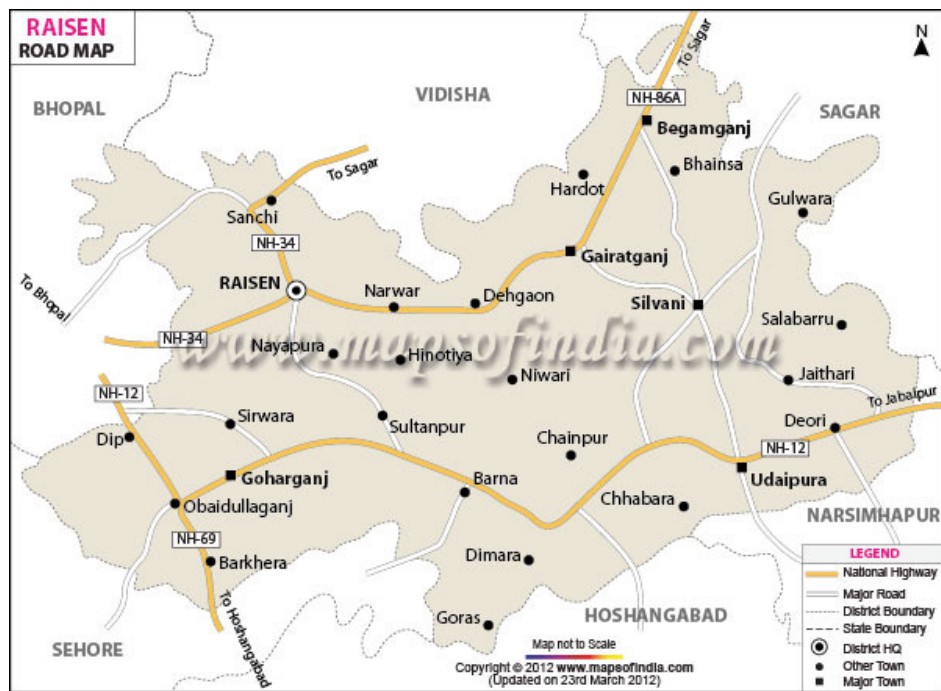
S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Girls Depalpur	Depalpur	2326-0306121
2.	P.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213808
3.	M.S.Girls Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213806
4.	M.S.Kachhaliya	Sanwer	2326-0401401
5.	M.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0312101
6.	M.S.Mangliya	Sanwer	2326-0409801
7	M.S.Rangwasa	Depalpur	2326-0306201
8	P.S.Khurdi	Mhow	2326-0213102
9	M.S.Girls Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0103801
10	P.S.Khatedi	Sanwer	2326-0402001
11	P.S.Girls Depalpur	Depalpur	2326-0306130
12	P.S.Himatgarh	Depalpur	2326-0306205
13	M.S.No.13 Indore	Indore (Urban)	2326-0101301
14	M.S.No.1 Mhow	Mhow	2326-0213803

District – Raisen

About Raisen District -



Raisen District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state of India. The town of Raisen is the district headquarters. The district is part of Bhopal Division. Sehore district lies in west, Vidisha district in the north, Sagar district in the east and south-east, Narsimhapur district in the south-east, Hoshangabad and Sehore districts in the south. Raisen district has seven tehsils Raisen, Goharganj, Begamganj, Gairatganj, Silvani, Bareli and Udaipura.

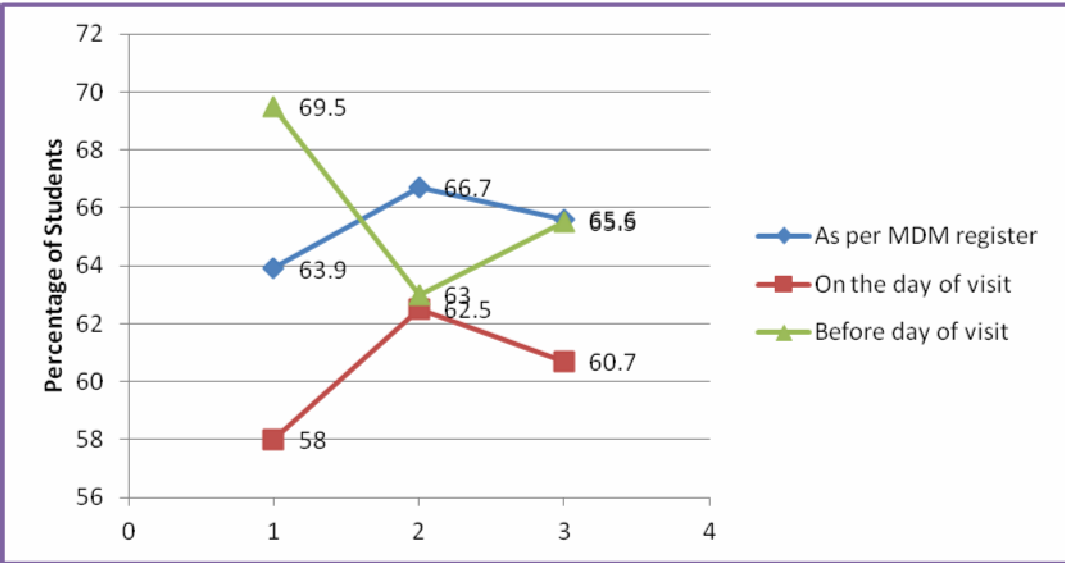
The most visited place in Raisen is the Shrine of Hazrat Peer Fatehullah Shah Baba who was a well known muslim saint. People have a strong belief that ones desires are fulfilled if asked to God via Hazrat Peer Fatehullah Shah Baba. Visitors are also attracted to the sprawling Raisen fort which shows a great example of national and religious integrity with its temples and masjid and mazars situated in same campus and worshiped by both religion peoples. It has a very good water management and conservation system along with a large water reservoir and some 40 wells. In the vicinity of the fort there are also several caves with ancient wall paintings.



District - Raisen

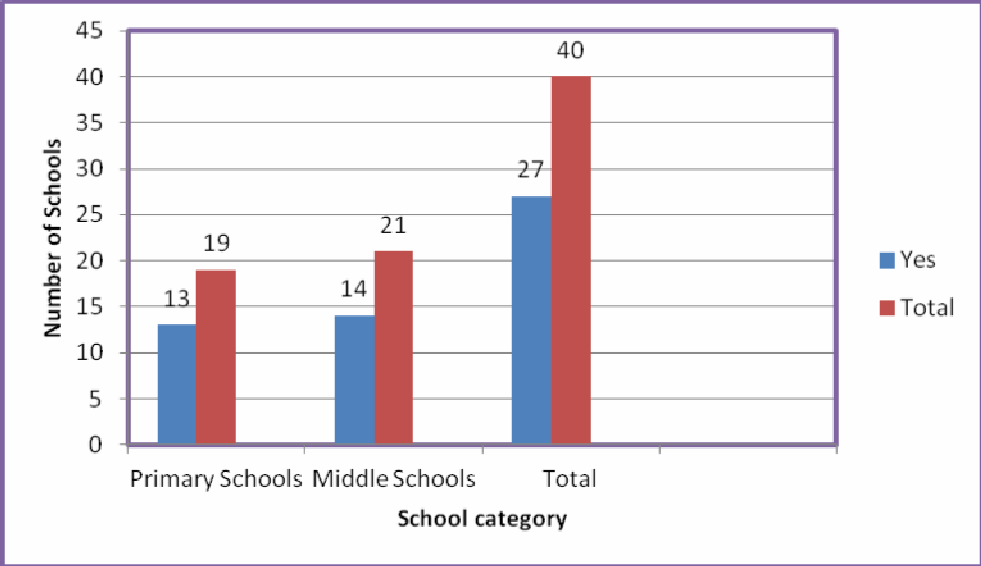
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	<p>The Mid Day Meal has been distributed to the student with the help of Panchyat Department as per the scheme of "Ruchikar Bhojan" of government of Madhya Pradesh. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal (MDM) is under implementation in the district.</p> <p>However, in 37 out of 40 visited schools the Hot cooked meals were being served regularly to all children of the schools. In one primary and three middle schools hot cooked meals were not found to be served to children regularly.</p> <p>In P.S. Kushinagar of Gairatganj block the SHG members revealed that there is delay in receipt of food grains due to which they were unable to continue providing meals daily. In M.S. Girls Raisen and M.S. Nimkheda of Sanchi block the same story was told by the members of SHG to MI team. (Table 1.1 & Annexure II List - 1)</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Hot meals being prepared for children</div> </div>
2. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	<p>As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school.</p> <p>As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.</p>
3. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	<p>It was found during the survey that students were happy for the quality in 84 percent primary and 76 percent middle schools. As far as quantity of meals served in MDM is concerned in 79 percent visited primary schools and 86 percent middle schools quantity was sufficient. (Table 1.2 A&B)</p>

b)	Trend																
1.	<p>Number of children enrolled in schools</p> <p>In the 34 schools of the district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 4698. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 138 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was found significantly more than from rural areas. Similarly the mean enrolment in Primary schools was less than Middle schools. It clearly reflects the importance of providing MDM facility at school level. (Table 1.3)</p>																
2.	<p>Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register</p> <p>The percent of children availing MDM facility as per the MDM register was found to be less than expected. On an average total number of 66 percent of the children availed MDM. The number of children availing MDM facility in urban areas was observed to be same as in rural areas. The average number of children availing MDM facility was found to be more at middle school level (67% children) as compared to primary school level (64 % children). (Table 1.4)</p>																
3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of visit it was found that 58 percent of urban students availed MDM facility whereas in rural areas it was 63 percent. Similarly the number was also less as compared to records of MDM register at primary and middle school level as well. (Table 1.5)</p>																
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>The percentage of students availing the facility of MDM one day prior to the visit of MI was also found to be more as on the day of visit. 65.5 percent of students availed the facility of MDM. In urban areas 65 percent children whereas in case of rural areas it was 66 percent. (Table 1.6)</p>																
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <caption>MDM Availed by Children (in %)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Scenario</th> <th>As per MDM register</th> <th>On the day of visit</th> <th>Before day of visit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>63.9</td> <td>58</td> <td>69.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>62.5</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>65.6</td> <td>60.7</td> <td>65.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Scenario	As per MDM register	On the day of visit	Before day of visit	1	63.9	58	69.5	2	66.7	62.5	63	3	65.6	60.7	65.6
Scenario	As per MDM register	On the day of visit	Before day of visit														
1	63.9	58	69.5														
2	66.7	62.5	63														
3	65.6	60.7	65.6														

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p>
<p>Food grains were received in almost all visited schools on time. Delay in receipt of food grains was reported by SHG of P.S. Kusnagar of Gairatganj block. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>	

2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>The quality of food supplied was as found to be of Fair Average Quality in 90 percent visited schools. Remaining 10 percent schools the SHG members complained regarding poor quality of food grains particularly wheat and pulses.</p>												
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis of data/information collected by MI that maximum schools (67.55%) located in rural and urban areas were maintaining the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. Remaining schools reported delay in receipt of food grains. (Table 2.2)</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>13</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>14</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>27</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock for a Month</p> </div>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	13	19	Middle Schools	14	21	Total	27	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	13	19											
Middle Schools	14	21											
Total	27	40											
4.	<p>Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>It has been observed that in 70 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were being delivered at the schools. In the remaining schools food grains were found to be delivered at those places where MDM was being cooked.</p>												



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

d)	<p>Enabling conditions: -</p>
1.	<p>Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?</p> <p>After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat release 3 monthly Release Orders are issued to the SHGs / SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / SMCs. As soon as FCI submits the bills, Zila Panchayat pays FCI within 15 days of submission of bills.</p>
2.	<p>Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month</p> <p>As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat they have paid FCI for the previous month i.e for the month of July 2012.</p>
3.	<p>Reasons for irregular payment, if any</p> <p>Not Applicable.</p>

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

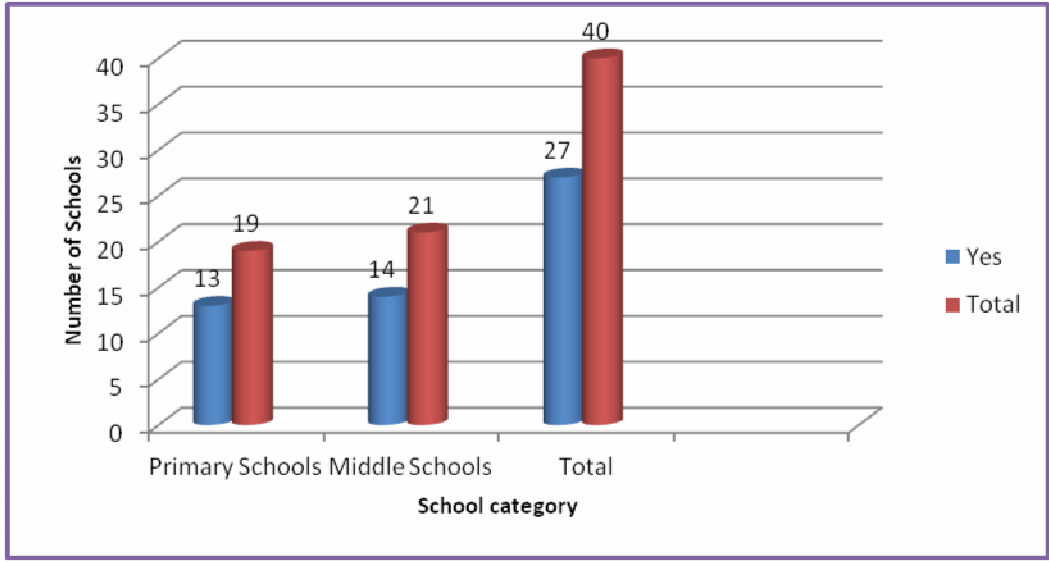
1. Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?	In 70 percent visited schools of the district the implementing agency revealed that they receive cooking cost from Zila Panchayat in time. While in 30 percent visited schools cooking agencies disclosed that there is delay in receipt of cooking cost from Janpad level. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2. If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 37 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.
3. In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
4. Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?	All the visited schools disclosed the fact cooking cost are being paid through banking channel

5. Social Equity: -

a) In the classroom: -	
1. Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.	The sitting arrangement was observed to be uniform. Mostly all the boys and girls were found sitting in rows. At some places separate arrangement were made for boys and girls and in other places they were sitting in small groups.
	 <p>Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p>  <p>Children taking chapatti in hand due to lack of sufficient plates</p>

2.	Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	MI team did not observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements during survey of visited schools.

6. Menu: -

1.	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.												
	The daily menu of wheat, dal and vegetables was being served in 89.5 percent of primary and 90.5 percent middle schools. (Table 4.1)												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>13</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>14</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>27</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	13	19	Middle Schools	14	21	Total	27	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	13	19											
Middle Schools	14	21											
Total	27	40											
2.	Number of schools where same food is served daily												
	Serving different types of food was found more common by the MI. 77.5 percent of schools served different types of food in a week whereas in 22.5 percent of schools same type of food was served. The same type of food means in these schools children were served same type of dal (Tuar dal) and or same type of vegetable daily without any change. The members of SHG revealed that children like the dal that is why they cook it daily.												

7. Community Mobilization: -

1.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
	The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
2.	Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
	As per the letter no. 11430/22/V-9/MDM/2010, dated 20-08-2010 issued by P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., Mother rosters at school level for the monitoring of MDMS should be prepared by HM/teacher of each school. However, in 35 percent of schools roasters of mothers were maintained and a majority of schools

	had no such arrangements. While these rosters were found to be updated in three out of 14 schools. In remaining large number of schools teachers disclosed that parents do not come to check meals even if they are called so. Parents on the other hand informed that they are daily wage earners and they go to work early in the morning and come back late in the evening.
3. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	SMC members of 11 schools revealed that they receive trainings, but the training was not particularly for the monitoring of MDMS. It was for all the components of SSA and MDM.
4. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.	SMC meetings to discuss MDM related issues were not found to be conducted in any of the visited school except in one school. In P.S. Kushnagar of Obedullahganj block some evidence of meeting held last year. The issue discussed in the meeting was mainly related to regularity of MDM, as this was the major concern in the school.
5. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	The monitoring of MDM is an important activity for its smooth functioning. It was found in the field survey that in majority of schools i.e. 70 percent the frequency of monitoring was irregular. In the remaining 30 percent of school it is not certain and in 5-6 schools it was done weekly and quarterly.
6. Contribution made by the community for MDMS	NIL.
7. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.	NIL.

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	As per the letter no. 10327/22/V-9/MDM/2010, dated 30-07-2010 issued by P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., every school should compulsorily maintain MDM Monitoring register at school level. The MDM registers were found to be available in 90 percent visited schools of the district. The district officials has made it mandatory for teachers of all schools to maintain MDM registers and for this purpose they have been provided registers from Zila Panchayat. These registers should included daily attendance of children and number of children availing MDM. However these registers were found to be updated regularly in 86 percent visited schools. (Annexure II List -5)
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?	In 42.5 percent visited schools (42 % primary and in 43 % middle schools) of the district MI team found that teachers/HM received training regarding maintenance of records and registers for MDM. The training was found to be provided by Task Managers and Quality Monitors appointed by the Zila Panchayat for the monitoring of MDMS in the district.
3. What is Mechanism of flow of information from school to district and onwards	The information is imparted from school to district and onwards in two ways: in written from teacher to CAC from CAC to BRCC from BRCC to DPC and from DPC to Ministry/RSK, Bhopal. The other way is from implementing agency to Zanpad Panchayat from Zanpad Panchayat to Zila Panchayat from Zila Panchayat to Ministry/RSK, Bhopal.
4. What is the prevalent MIS System?	The formation of MIS at district level for MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).
5. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	As per information furnished by Zila Panchayat Raisen the information from School to Block and onwards is furnished in the interval of 30 days.

9. Financial Management: -

1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	At the implementing agency level 82.5 percent schools maintained all the financial records (bank passbook, food grains stock register, cash book and cooking material stock registers). At the same time in some of the visited schools the SHGs were not found to be maintaining all the required records.
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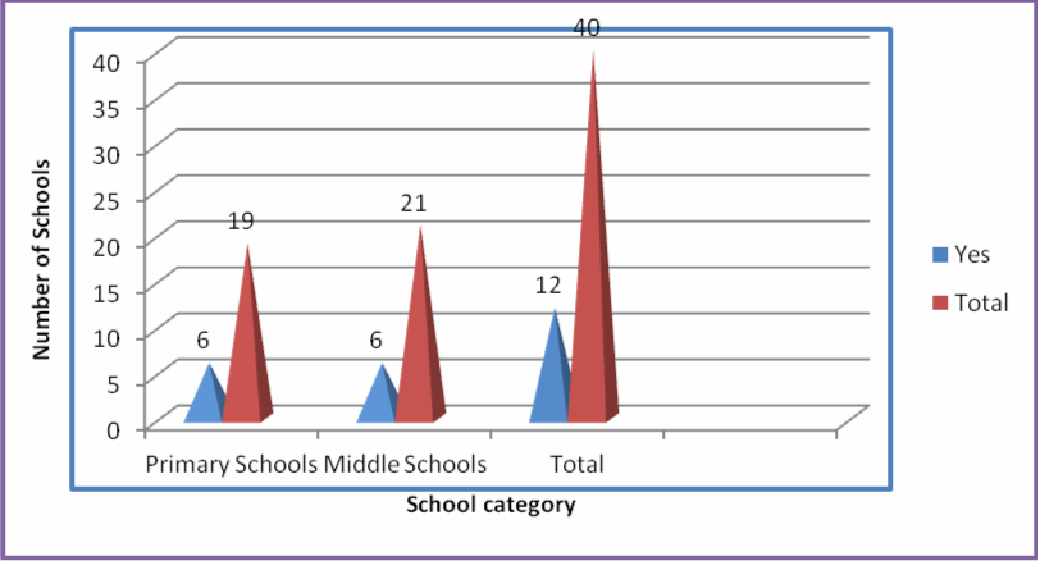
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from officials concerning at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state. The fund flow pattern in vogue is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate saving bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from blocks or directly from the district.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	It can be propounded on the basis of observation/ discussion held in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were not found to be shared with the community in any of the 40 visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

1. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	Health cards of students were not found to be maintained in any of the visited schools of Raisen district.
2. What is the frequency of health check-up?	Health check ups in the school were mostly restricted to yearly check ups only. In two visited schools it was informed to MI team that medical check up of students are done monthly and half yearly in six schools. The remaining 55 percent of the school official had no idea about health check up camps in their schools.
3. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	Micro nutrients and de-worming medicines are prescribed under the MDM norms to deliver in the schools through teachers. In the field it was found that in 21 percent of primary schools and 19 percent of middle schools IFA and de-worming tablets were being distributed to children. Doses of Vitamin A were provided to students of 21 percent primary and 29 percent middle schools.
4. Who administers these medicines.	Administration of the medicines is done by Health department in schools either situated in rural or urban areas. ANM visits the school and distributes the tablets for children to teachers.
5. Number of school where iodized salt is used	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
6. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in about 85 percent visited schools.

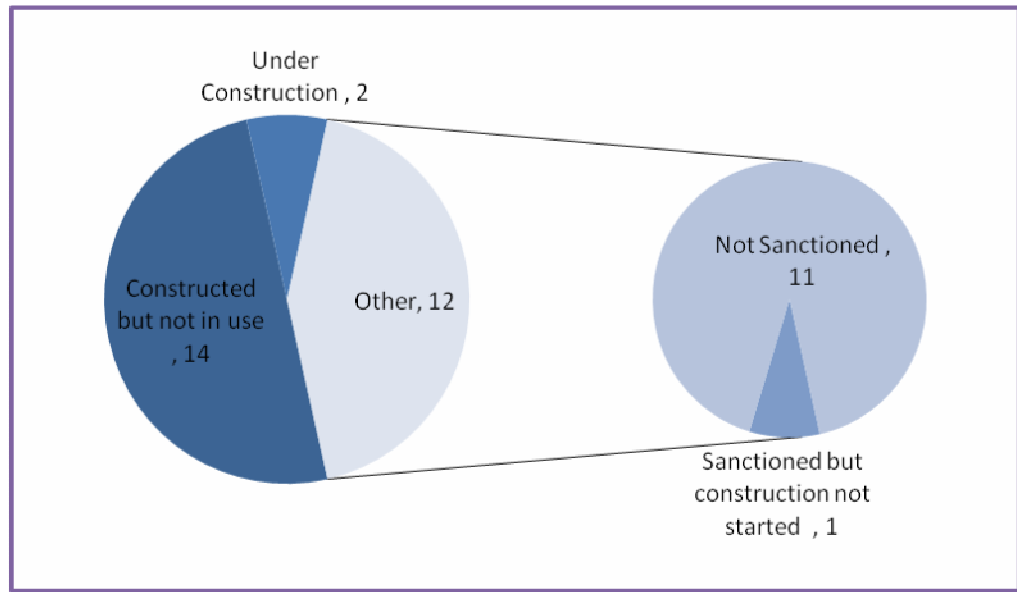
11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt	The implementation agencies of the programme at the primary level are local bodies/ authorities such as Village Panchayats, SHG in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas. The percent of schools where cooks and helpers engaged in MDM activity as per the GOI norms were 89.5 percent in primary and 81.5 percent in middle schools. In other schools it was found that local arrangements were made to engage cooks and helpers.
2. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools	At block level the CEO Zanpad Panchayat is responsible to form self help groups of women of weaker sections who can implement the programme. Similarly at village level sarpanch is responsible to engage Cooks cum helpers along with the formation of SHGs.

3.	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen Nil												
4.	Number of schools where SHG is involved In 95 percent of the schools MDMS was made functional by SHGs. While in two visited schools it was implemented through Nagar Palika/Panchayat. (Table 7.1)												
5.	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment? One thousand rupees is being paid to the cook and helpers engaged in MDM activity. The mode of payment in 95 percent of schools is through banks and cash was found to be given in two of the visited schools. At the same time in 70 percent schools SHG members reported that they do not receive remuneration in time. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)												
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>6</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>6</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>12</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	6	19	Middle Schools	6	21	Total	12	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	6	19											
Middle Schools	6	21											
Total	12	40											
6.	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others) The cooks and helpers involved in MDM activity were mainly from OBC community (52 % schools), STs (28 % schools), from SC community in (17 % schools) , General (3 %) and from minority in one visited school.												

12. Infrastructure

1.	Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use In 30 percent of school food was being served in the constructed place which was in use by the implementing agency. At the same time it was revealed during investigation that yet in 35 percent schools kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by the implementing agency for cooking. In two schools the kitchen sheds were under construction. In one schools the construction work of kitchen shed was sanctioned. In remaining 27.5 percent visited schools there was no facility of kitchen sheds in school. (Table 8.1)
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Status of Kitchen shed availability

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

In about 27.5 percent of visited schools had no kitchen shed, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared either open place, in classroom and at the home of one of the member of SHG.



Pucca kitchen cum store not available

13. Staffing

1.	Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS				
	Details of members of committee				
	S.No	Members	Designation	Level of Work District/Block	Assigned Work
	1	District Collector	President	As per above	Supervise and Review the MDM Scheme
	2	CEO Zila Panchayat	Secretary	As per above	
	3	CEO Janpad Panchayat	Member	As per above	
	4	Chief Municipal Officer Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat	Member	As per above	
	5	DPC/DEO	Member	As per above	
	6	District Food Officer	Member	As per above	
	7	WCD Officer	Member	As per above	
	8	CMO	Member	As per above	
	9	BRCC, All	Member	As per above	
2.	Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS				
	Nil				
3.	Is there any district level task force constituted				
	Smt. Rajeshwari Sni has been appointed as a Task Manager to monitor the MDM related activities of Raisen district.				

14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO Zila Panchayat Raisen, two district levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting has been held in current financial year. The issues discussed in the meetings are as follows: procurement of food grains, review of construction of kitchen sheds, review on maintenance of mother rosters, review on distribution of MDM as per menu, review on continuous monitoring and evaluation of MDMS and review on distribution of remuneration to cooks
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	Nil

15. Actionable points -

Actionable points for Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh	
❖	Regular monitoring of MDM from district level is required.
❖	The health check up of students is required monthly in all the primary schools. Simultaneously health cards of each and every child should be made. At the same time distribution of micro nutrients should be ensured at block level as well. Irregularity in this regard has been observed.
❖	The use of fire wood for cooking MDM should be discouraged and use of gobar gas should be encouraged in rural areas particularly and LPG gas in urban areas. This practice would be beneficial for health of cooks i.e. women of deprived section.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Sindhi Campas	Obedullaganj	2334-0425101
2	M.S.Nayapura	Obedullaganj	2334-0417603
3	M.S.Kanwar	Bari	2334-0112601
4	P.S.Girls Gadoipur	Begumganj	2334-0223502
5	P.S.Andhiyari	Gairatganj	2334-0300601
6	P.S.Borpani	Gairatganj	2334-0303301
7	M.S.Mundiya kheda	Gairatganj	2334-0310602
8	M.S.Tekapar	Gairatganj	2334-0316705
9	M.S.Girls Silwani	Silwani	2334-0623723
10	P.S.Begumganj	Begumganj	2334-0222812
11	M.S.Obedullaganj	Obedullaganj	2334-0424916
12	M.S.Umarkhoh	Begumganj	2334-0222501
13	P.S.Vijanhai	Udaipura	2334-0702401
14	P.S.Katangi	Begumganj	2334-0209701
15	P.S.Devlapur	Begumganj	2334-0205102
16	P.S.Bhartipur	Sanchi	2334-0525702
17	M.S.Sumer	Begumganj	2334-0220803
18	M.S.Harsil	Bari	2334-0111103
19	P.S.Sindhi campas	Bari	2334-0122201
20	M.S.Udaipura	Udaipura	2334-0715203
21	P.S.Girls Mandideep	Obedullaganj	2334-0415921
22	P.S.Sunhera	Udaipura	2334-0714801
23	P.S.Choka Juniya	Silwani	2334-0613402
24	M.S.Boys Silwani	Silwani	2334-0623710
25	P.S.Partlai	Bari	2334-0118701
26	M.S.Bamhori	Silwani	2334-0601403
27	P.S.Ashapuri	Obedullaganj	2334-0401201
28	M.S.Kherkhedi	Gairatganj	2334-0308804
29	M.S.Uddamau	Udaipura	2334-0715601
30	M.S.Nimkheda	Sanchi	2334-0516703
31	M.S.Berkhedi	Sanchi	2334-0503902
32	P.S.Haidri	Gairatganj	2334-0306103
33	M.S.Sayeedpur	Gairatganj	2334-0314802
34	M.S.Girls Raisen	Sanchi	2334-0518835
35	P.S.Mundiya kheda	Sanchi	2334-0515001
36	P.S.Kushnagar	Gairatganj	2334-0300401
37	M.S.Bidpura	Sanchi	2334-0503602
38	P.S.Ratanpur	Sanchi	2334-0519203
39	M.S.Khoha	Sanchi	2334-0512302
40	M.S.Juniya	Silwani	2334-0613403

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100
Middle Schools	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100
Middle Schools	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100
Middle Schools	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	700	233	100.0	1146	88	100.0	1846	115	100.0
Middle	1445	361	100.0	1407	100	100.0	2852	158	100.0
Total	2145	306	100.0	2553	94	100.0	4698	138	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	420	140	60.0	761	58	66.4	1181	73	63.9
Middle	982	245	67.9	921	65	65.4	1903	105	66.7
Total	1402	200	65.3	1682	62	65.8	3084	90	65.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	330	110	47.1	742	57	64.7	1072	67	58.0
Middle	919	229	63.5	864	61	61.4	1783	99	62.5
Total	1249	178	58.2	1606	59	62.9	2855	83	60.7

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	482	160	68.8	801	61	69.8	1283	80	69.5
Middle	904	226	62.5	894	63	63.5	1798	99	63.0
Total	1386	198	64.6	1695	62	66.3	3081	90	65.5

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100
Middle	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100
Middle	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	100
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	57.9	8	42.1	19	100
Middle	17	81.0	4	19.0	21	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100
Middle	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	42.1	11	57.9	19	100
Middle Schools	11	52.4	10	47.6	21	100
Total	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Middle Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Total	0	0	40	100	40	100

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	38	95.0
Nagar Panchayat	2	5.0
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	6	31.6	13	68.4	19	100
Middle Schools	6	28.6	15	71.4	21	100
Total	12	30.0	28	70.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	12	30.0
Constructed but not in use	14	35.0
Under Construction	2	5.0
Sanctioned but construction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1
Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Nimkheda	Sanchi	2334-0516703
2.	M.S.Girls Raisen	Sanchi	2334-0518835
3	P.S.Kushnagar	Gairatganj	2334-0300401

List - 2
Irregular receipt of food grains

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

List -3
Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls Gadoipur	Begumganj	2334-0223502
2	P.S.Andhiyari	Gairatganj	2334-0300601
3	P.S.Borpani	Gairatganj	2334-0303301
4	M.S.Tekapar	Gairatganj	2334-0316705
5	P.S.Begumganj	Begumganj	2334-0222812
6	P.S.Vijanhai	Udaipura	2334-0702401
7	P.S.Bhartipur	Sanchi	2334-0525702
8	M.S.Sumer	Begumganj	2334-0220803
9	M.S.Nimkheda	Sanchi	2334-0516703
10	M.S.Sayeedpur	Gairatganj	2334-0314802
11	P.S.Mundiyakheda	Sanchi	2334-0515001
12	P.S.Ratanpur	Sanchi	2334-0519203

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Nayapura	Obedullaganj	2334-0417603
2.	M.S.Kanwar	Bari	2334-0112601
3.	P.S.Girls Gadoipur	Begumganj	2334-0223502
4.	P.S.Andhiyari	Gairatganj	2334-0300601
5.	P.S.Borpani	Gairatganj	2334-0303301
6.	M.S.Tekapar	Gairatganj	2334-0316705
7.	M.S.Girls Silwani	Silwani	2334-0623723
8.	P.S.Begumganj	Begumganj	2334-0222812
9.	M.S.Obedullaganj	Obedullaganj	2334-0424916
10.	M.S.Umarkhoh	Begumganj	2334-0222501
11.	P.S.Vijanhai	Udaipura	2334-0702401
12.	P.S.Devlapur	Begumganj	2334-0205102
13.	P.S.Bhartipur	Sanchi	2334-0525702
14.	M.S.Sumer	Begumganj	2334-0220803
15.	M.S.Harsil	Bari	2334-0111103
16.	P.S.Sindhi campas	Bari	2334-0122201
17.	M.S.Udaipura	Udaipura	2334-0715203
18.	P.S.Sunhera	Udaipura	2334-0714801
19.	P.S.Choka Juniya	Silwani	2334-0613402
20.	M.S.Boys Silwani	Silwani	2334-0623710
21.	M.S.Uddamau	Udaipura	2334-0715601
22.	M.S.Sayeedpur	Gairatganj	2334-0314802
23.	M.S.Girls Raisen	Sanchi	2334-0518835
24.	P.S.Mundiyakheda	Sanchi	2334-0515001
25.	P.S.Ratanpur	Sanchi	2334-0519203
26.	M.S.Khoha	Sanchi	2334-0512302

List - 5

MDM Patrak Made but not avialable

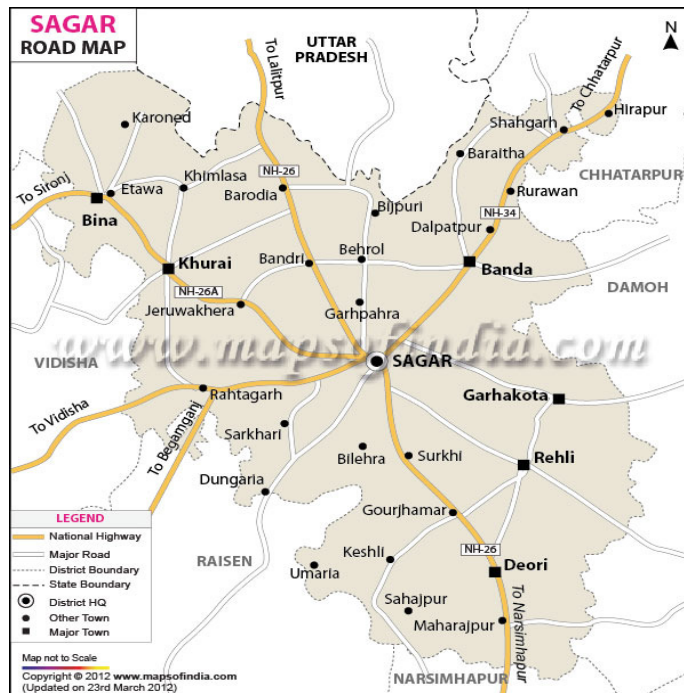
S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Girls Silwani	Silwani	2334-0623723
2.	P.S.Ashapuri	Obedullaganj	2334-0401201
3.	M.S.Girls Raisen	Sanchi	2334-0518835
4.	P.S.Kushnagar	Gairatganj	2334-0300401

District – Sagar

About Sagar District -

Sagar District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The town of Sagar serves as its administrative center. Sagar is bounded by Lalitpur District of Uttar Pradesh state to the north, and the Madhya Pradesh districts of Chhatarpur to the northeast, Damoh to the east, Narsinghpur to the south, Raisen to the southwest, Vidisha to the west, and Ashoknagar to the northwest. As of 2011 it is the third most populous district of Madhya Pradesh, after Indore and Jabalpur.



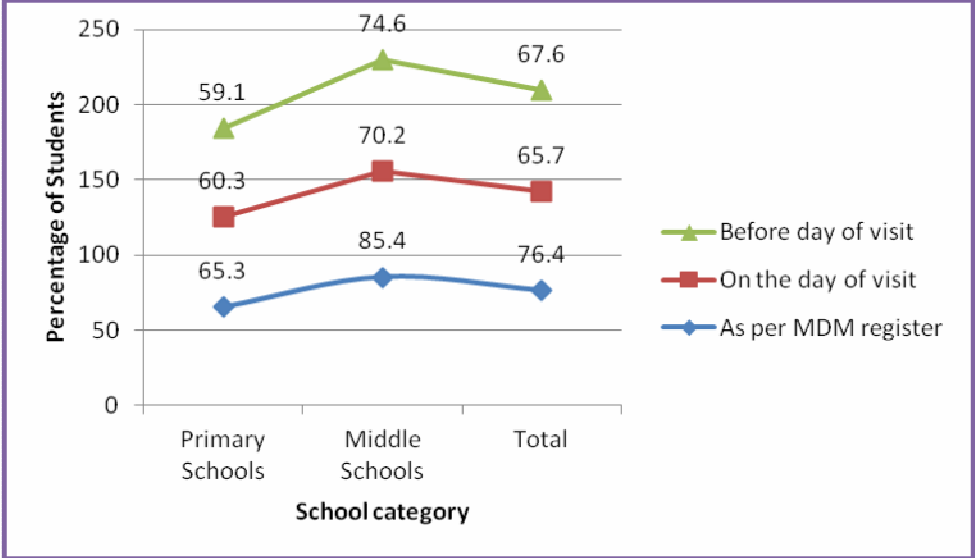
Sagar District is an extensive, elevated and in parts tolerably level plain, broken in places by low hills of the Vindhyan sandstone. It is traversed by numerous streams, chief of which are the Sunar, Beas, Dhasan and Bina rivers, all flowing in a northerly direction towards the valley of the Ganges. In the southern and central parts the soil is black, formed by decaying trap; to the north and east it is a reddish-brown alluvium. Iron ore of excellent quality is found and worked at Hirapur, a small village in the extreme north-east. The district contains several densely wooded tracts, the largest of which is the Ramna teak forest preserve in the north. district is well connected by rail from Mumbai to Kolkata, and the katni junction by branches by two other lines



District - Sagar

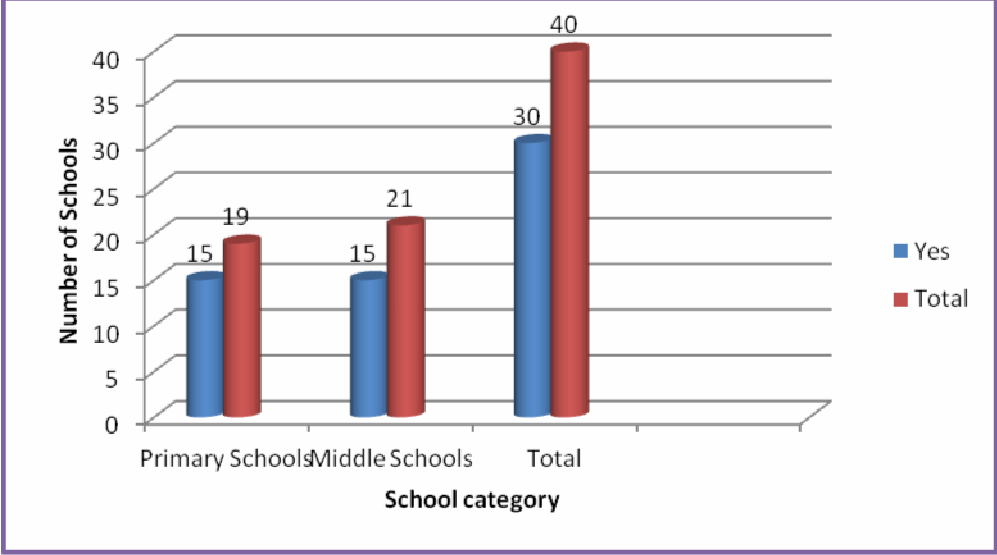
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	Hot cooked meals were being served regularly in 87.5 percent visited schools. Parents and children in five visited schools revealed and it was even observed by the MI team that meals are not served regularly in these schools. Two of these schools were primary (P.S. Hinnod of JaisiNagar block & P.S. Kukwara of Kesli block), while three were middle schools (Girls M.S. Sagar, M.S.Boys Kakaganj and M.S.Urdu Sagar of Sagar block) (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)
2. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school. As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.
3. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	Although, most of the parents, teachers, and students (705 % schools) talked to during this research thought the quality of the food served in the schools was better than what they received at home, or at least was the same. Many teachers and parents interviewed claim that students were given enough food at the midday meal. Similarly sufficient quantity of food was found to be served in 79 percent primary and 76 percent middle schools. (Table 1.2 A&B)
b) Trend	
1. Number of children enrolled in schools	In the 34 visited schools of Sagar district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5435. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 159 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was significantly more (248) than from rural areas (127) in both primary as well as middle schools. (Table 1.3)
2. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 76 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 72 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 79 percent of the total enrolled children. At primary school level the average number of children availing MDM as per register is significantly less (65%) than the average number of children availing MM facility at middle school level (85%). (Table 1.4)
3. Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 66 percent of the total enrolled strength. There is difference observed in the number of students availing MDM in urban areas as well in rural areas between both the periods. The difference was also observed in primary and middle schools. (Table 1.5)

	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Girls Rehli</p> </div> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Girls Rehli</p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Children taking chapati in hand due to lack of sufficient plates</p> </div>																
<p>4. Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p>	<p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 68 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility. The variation of two percent in attendance was observed. (Table 1.6)</p>																
	<div style="border: 2px solid purple; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>MDM Availed by Children (in %)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Before day of visit</th> <th>On the day of visit</th> <th>As per MDM register</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>59.1</td> <td>60.3</td> <td>65.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>74.6</td> <td>70.2</td> <td>85.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>67.6</td> <td>65.7</td> <td>76.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>MDM Availed by Children (in %)</p> </div>	School category	Before day of visit	On the day of visit	As per MDM register	Primary Schools	59.1	60.3	65.3	Middle Schools	74.6	70.2	85.4	Total	67.6	65.7	76.4
School category	Before day of visit	On the day of visit	As per MDM register														
Primary Schools	59.1	60.3	65.3														
Middle Schools	74.6	70.2	85.4														
Total	67.6	65.7	76.4														

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

<p>1. School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p>	<p>During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in all primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in Sagar district. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>
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2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuance availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 90 percent visited schools of the district. Remaining 10 percent schools disclosed the fact that the food grains they receive from society is not of good quality. Some amount of grains gets wasted during cleaning.</p>												
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that 75 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <caption>Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock for a Month</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>15</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>30</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	15	19	Middle Schools	15	21	Total	30	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	15	19											
Middle Schools	15	21											
Total	30	40											
4.	<p>Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>It has been observed that in maximum visited primary as well as middle schools(77.5 %) the food grains were found to be been delivered at the schools. In some schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked for example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.</p>												



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

e)	<p>Enabling conditions: -</p>
1.	<p>Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?</p> <p>The CEO Zila Panchayat, Sagar disclosed the fact that they make the payments within 20 days of submissions of bills by the FCI.</p>
2.	<p>Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month</p> <p>As per information furnished by CEO Zila Panchayat, Sagar that they have paid the cost of food grains to FCI for previous month i.e for the month of August 2012.</p>
3.	<p>Reasons for irregular payment, if any</p> <p>Not Applicable.</p>

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

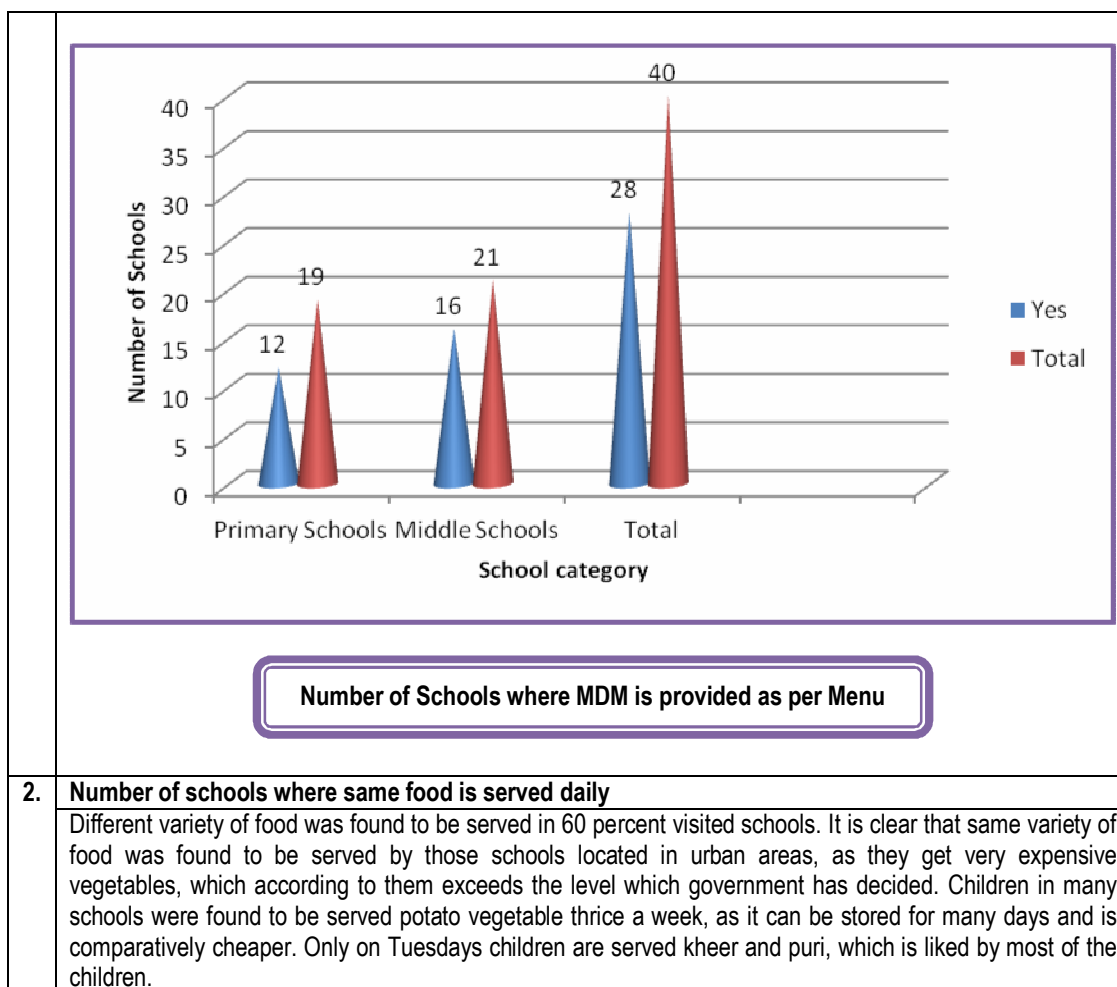
1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
	Regular cooking costs have been delivered to implementing agencies of 100 percent visited schools. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	Not Applicable.
3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	Not Applicable.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Sagar district the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti on the veranda while taking MDM. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div>
2.	Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	In 95 percent visited schools children of all social communities were found to be taking meals together. While in two visited schools (P.S. Bakswaha and M.S. Sothiya of Jaisi Nagar Block) cases of caste discrimination were observed during cooking and serving MDM where the village had mix population. In these schools children of upper social strata were found to be sitting in separate row. Children of these communities either go home during recess or bring tiffen along with them.

6. Menu: -

1.	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.
	As observed by MI team that in 63 percent visited primary and 76 percent middle schools the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis were served as disclosed by teachers, students and SMC members. The state government menu was followed in all of the schools. Students were served green vegetables very rarely in rural areas. (Table 4.1)



Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu

2. Number of schools where same food is served daily

Different variety of food was found to be served in 60 percent visited schools. It is clear that same variety of food was found to be served by those schools located in urban areas, as they get very expensive vegetables, which according to them exceeds the level which government has decided. Children in many schools were found to be served potato vegetable thrice a week, as it can be stored for many days and is comparatively cheaper. Only on Tuesdays children are served kheer and puri, which is liked by most of the children.

7. Community Mobilization: -

1. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.	In maximum visited schools SMC members were not aware about their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children.
2. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS	There is a provision to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in rosters for mothers have been prepared in three visited schools; hardly any mother come to taste the meals cooked under MDMS. While in one school (M.S. Khejaramafi of Jaisi Nagar block) the mother roster was found to be updated regularly.
3. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	In none of the visited school of Sagar district members of SMC received any training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
4. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.	In general meetings the discussions on MDM related issues were discussed in 30 percent visited schools. The meetings in some schools were conducted monthly and quarterly in remaining schools. The issues discussed in the meetings were related to :quality of MDM (71 % schools), regularity of MDM (64 % schools), Quantity of MDM (28.5% schools), Quality of food grains (6 schools) and availability of utensils (3 schools).

5.	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was not found to be regular in maximum schools (52.5%) of both rural and urban areas of the district as SMC members had never visited the school. Some of the SMC members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools. In 25 percent schools SMC members had never monitored cooking or serving MDM
6.	Contribution made by the community for MDMS
	Nil
7.	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.
	Nil

8. MIS: -

1.	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
	It is revealed that in 70 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 93 percent of the schools (26 out of 28). It has been made mandatory by the District Collector to maintain MDM register which should include number of children availing MDM and the daily attendance of children. These registers have been in fact provided to all schools from Zila Panchayat. (Annexure II List -5)
2.	Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
	There is no specific training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information.
3.	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
	It can be comprehended on the basis of empirical observation that there is no formal mechanism found for the flow of information from school to districts and onwards. In maximum schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools and vice versa. Similarly information from district was taken by Block resource coordinators and then transferred to CACs and CACs further carried out the information to their respective schools.
4.	What is the prevalent MIS System ?
	The information related to MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012)
5.	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
	Monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at Jan Siksha Kendra, block and district level. This is then sent to the RSK/Ministry.

9. Financial Management: -

1.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
	The implementing agency was supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it the bank pass book, cash books, MDM registers were found to be available with maximum visited schools. But as far as the updation and maintenance of these records is concerned 42.5 percent visited schools out of 40 schools were found to be doing it. No other records were found physically with the implementing agency.
2.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c through e-transfers.
3.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
	Separate saving bank accounts of SHG are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.

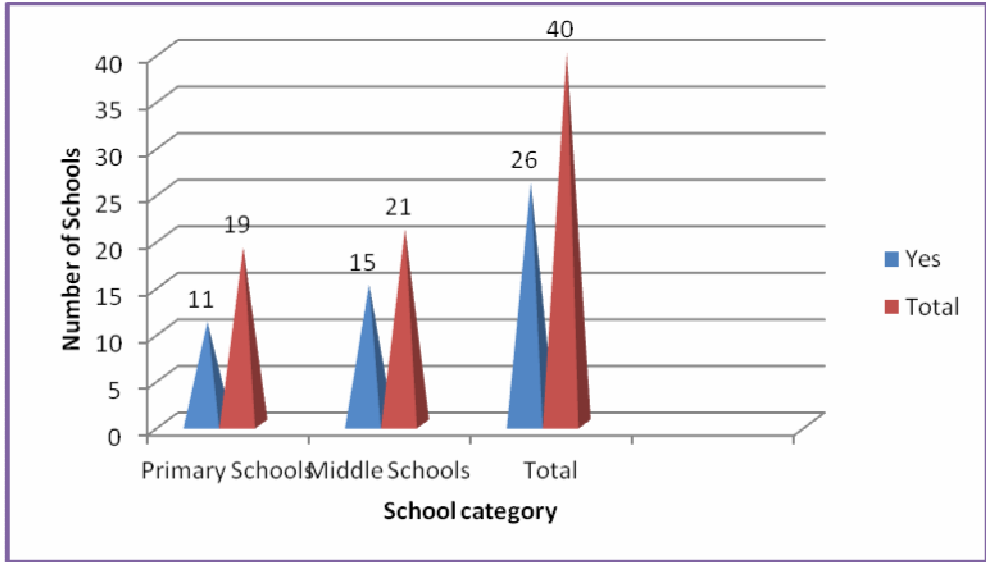
4.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
	In the course of the fieldwork and in discussion with the SMC members, the community members of 77.5 percent schools revealed that they were not aware of the financial resources that the school receives. They also pointed out that “the teachers/implementing agencies do not disclose the financial resources and its expenditure”.

10. School Health Programme

1.	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
	In none of the visited 40 schools of Sagar district the health card of any student was found to be maintained.
2.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows different types of answers regarding frequency of health check-up. Maximum schools reported that health check-up of students was done annually (55 % schools). It was also reported by large number of schools (10 %) that health check ups were being done at twice in a year. At the same time teachers of 27.5 percent schools declared that they are unaware about the frequency of health check up of students.
3.	Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
	On a whole in 53 percent visited primary and 33 percent middle schools children were provided micronutrients by the health department. In these children of 20 percent were provided iron doses, children of 20 percent schools were provided doses of Vitamin A and children of 32.5 percent visited schools were provided de-worming tablets by the health department. The schools in which these doses were provided but that too was not as per enrolled strength. Many students informed that they have not received the tablets. Teachers complained that they doses were very few in number, all children could not get it.
4.	Who administers these medicines.
	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. The distribution of medicines is done on an annual basis.
5.	Number of school where iodized salt is used
	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
6.	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
	To develop the habit of remaining clean students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in 57.5 percent of the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers. The rules of safety and hygiene during taking meals was followed by children of 80 percent visited schools.

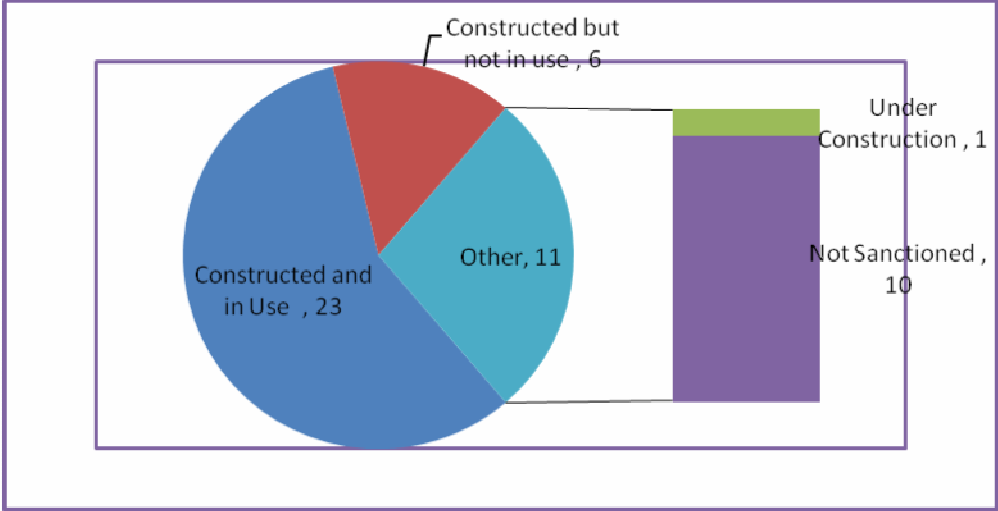

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt
	Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (92.5 %).
2.	Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
	The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
3.	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
	Nil
4.	Number of schools where SHG is involved
	In all visited schools of the district SHGs were found to be involved as implementing agency. While in one of the visited school MDM scheme was even found to be managed by cook engaged by SMC members. (Table 7.1)

5.	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?												
<p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis through e-transfers, which is fixed by the central government. The payments are directly transferred in the accounts of cooks cum helpers from Janpad Panchayat to SHGs, whereas, in urban areas the mode of payment is through Cheque as well as cash. In 65 percent schools the implementing agencies revealed that they regular receive the remunerations without any delay. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p>													
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>11</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>15</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>26</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	11	19	Middle Schools	15	21	Total	26	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	11	19											
Middle Schools	15	21											
Total	26	40											
6.	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)												
<p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. It has been observed that in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC (86%) community, followed by women of ST and general (5 %), SC and Minority in 2 percent visited schools of the district.</p>													

12. Infrastructure

1.	Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use
<p>The long term viability and success of this program must be linked to the provision of basic infrastructure required for efficient implementation of the program such that there is minimum distraction to the teachers as well as the students due to the program. Hence of all the school surveyed, in 57.5 percent schools separate kitchen or a shed for cooking the meals was found to be in use by the implementing agency for cooking meals for children. In 15 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by the implementing agency for cooking. In one schools the kitchen shed was under construction. At the same time in 25 percent schools the construction of kitchen sheds were not sanctioned. (Table 8.1)</p>	

	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Status of Kitchen shed availability</p> </div>
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Rain water logging in kitchen shed</p> </div>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available In four schools where kitchen sheds were constructed but not used by the MDM was found to be cooked either at the home of SHG. In one schools the meals were cooked in the classroom. While in remaining 12 schools SHG had made their own arrangements to prepare MDM for children.</p>

13. Staffing

<p>1.</p>	<p>Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS No information has been provided by CEO, Zila Panchayat Sagar for the number of staff at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS No information has been provided by CEO, Zila Panchayat Sagar for the number of staff at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.</p>

3.	Is there any district level task force constituted				
	S.No				
	Details of Committee Members				
	S.No	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
	1	Megha Singh	Task Manager	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
	2	Sushma	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
	3	Mukta Dwivedi	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders

14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year Under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat two monitoring meetings have been organized in year 2012-13 in which monitoring issue was covered.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year NIL.

15. Actionable Points

Actionable points for Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ During monitoring in Sagar district it was observed that cooks cum helpers are paid quarterly, it is suggested that they should be paid monthly. ❖ In some of the schools it was observed that students do not have plates to eat MDM, therefore the arrangements of plates as per the enrolled strength is needed. ❖ The health check up of students should be ensured regularly and they should also be distributed micro-nutrients in sufficient quantity at regular intervals. It was observed that health cards of students are not maintained. ❖ Mothers should be motivated to come to school daily to check the preparation of meals cooked under MDM.

Annexure - I

1. Access:

List 1
Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Kanti	Banda	2311-0920201
2	M.S.Sorai	Banda	2311-0900702
3	P.S.Keyora	Banda	2311-0901901
4	M.S.Pipriya chomari	Banda	2311-0901501
5	P.S.Richhai	Banda	2311-0900201
6	M.S.Khozra Maphi	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0209002
7	P.S.Bakswaha	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0209501
8	P.S.Hinnod	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0211103
9	M.S.Panari	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0209402
10	M.S.Sothiya	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0212405
11	P.S.Chandoni	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0210701
12	P.S.Parela	Kesli	2311-0701902
13	M.S.Girls Kesli	Kesli	2311-0700102
14	M.S.Boys Kesli	Kesli	2311-0700103
15	M.S.Ramkheri	Kesli	2311-0701701
16	P.S.Kukwara	Kesli	2311-0701601
17	P.S.Belai Ghat	Rahatgarh	2311-0813601
18	P.S.Jarara	Rahatgarh	2311-0816701
19	M.S.Jarara	Rahatgarh	2311-0816702
20	P.S.Nroda	Khurai	2311-0507801
21	M.S.Isharwara	Rahatgarh	2311-0813202
22	M.S.Patna Kakri	Rehli	2311-1121601
23	M.S.Rangir Rehli	Rehli	2311-1118202
24	M.S.Girls Rehli	Rehli	2311-1121409
25	P.S. Pipriya	Rehli	2311-1102001
26	P.S.Patna Kakri	Rehli	2311-1121701
27	M.S.Boys Khimlasa	Khurai	2311-0516104
28	P.S.Boys Pithoriya	Malthon	2311-0115303
29	P.S.Pithoriya	Malthon	2311-0125301
30	P.S.Haripura	Malthon	2311-0124301
31	M.S.Girls Malthon	Malthon	2311-0100106
32	P.S.Besra	Malthon	2311-0101101
33	M.S.Girls Sagar	Sagar	2311-1027008
34	P.S.Boys Kanera dev	Sagar	2311-1030401
35	P.S.Sagar	Sagar	2311-1022506
36	M.S.Boys Kakaganj	Sagar	2311-1018601
37	M.S.Girls Kakaganj	Sagar	2311-1018602
38	M.S.Urdu Sagar	Sagar	2311-1022104
39	P.S.Girls Padaw	Sagar	2311-1018929
40	M.S.Bararu	Sagar	2311-1001902

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100
Middle Schools	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100
Middle Schools	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100
Middle Schools	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	1208	302	100.0	1228	94	100.0	2436	143	100.0
Middle	1030	206	100.0	1969	164	100.0	2999	176	100.0
Total	2238	248	100.0	3197	127	100.0	5435	159	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	655	163	54.2	938	72	76.3	1593	93	65.3
Middle	959	191	93.1	1603	133	81.4	2562	150	85.4
Total	1614	179	72.1	2541	101	79.4	4155	122	76.4

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	647	161	53.5	822	63	67.0	1469	86	60.3
Middle	833	166	80.8	1274	106	64.7	2107	123	70.2
Total	1480	164	66.1	2096	83	65.5	3576	105	65.7

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	634	158	52.4	806	62	65.6	1440	84	59.1
Middle	893	178	86.6	1346	112	68.3	2239	131	74.6
Total	1527	169	68.2	2152	86	67.3	3679	108	67.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	19	100	0	0	19	100
Middle	21	100	0	0	21	100
Total	40	100	0	00	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100
Middle	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100
Total	30	75.0	10	25.0	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	1	5.3	18	94.7	19	100
Middle	1	4.8	30	95.2	21	100
Total	2	5.0	38	95.0	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100
Middle	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	4	21.1	15	78.9	19	100
Middle Schools	4	19.0	17	81.0	21	100
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Middle Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Total	0	0	40	100	40	100

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	40	100.0
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	57.9	8	42.1	19	100
Middle Schools	15	71.4	6	28.6	21	100
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	23	57.5
Constructed but not in use	6	15.0
Under Construction	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Hinnod	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0211103
2.	P.S.Kukwara	Kesli	2311-0701601
3.	M.S.Girls Sagar	Sagar	2311-1027008
4.	M.S.Boys Kakaganj	Sagar	2311-1018601
5.	M.S.Urdu Sagar	Sagar	2311-1022104

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

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

List -3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

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

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Keyora	Banda	2311-0901901
2.	P.S.Bakswaha	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0209501
3.	P.S.Chandoni	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0210701
4.	P.S.Nroda	Khurai	2311-0507801
5.	M.S.Patna Kakri	Rehli	2311-1121601
6.	P.S. Pipriya	Rehli	2311-1102001
7.	P.S.Patna Kakri	Rehli	2311-1121701
8.	P.S.Boys Pithoriya	Malthon	2311-0115303
9.	M.S.Girls Malthon	Malthon	2311-0100106
10.	M.S.Boys Kakaganj	Sagar	2311-1018601
11.	M.S.Urdu Sagar	Sagar	2311-1022104

List - 5

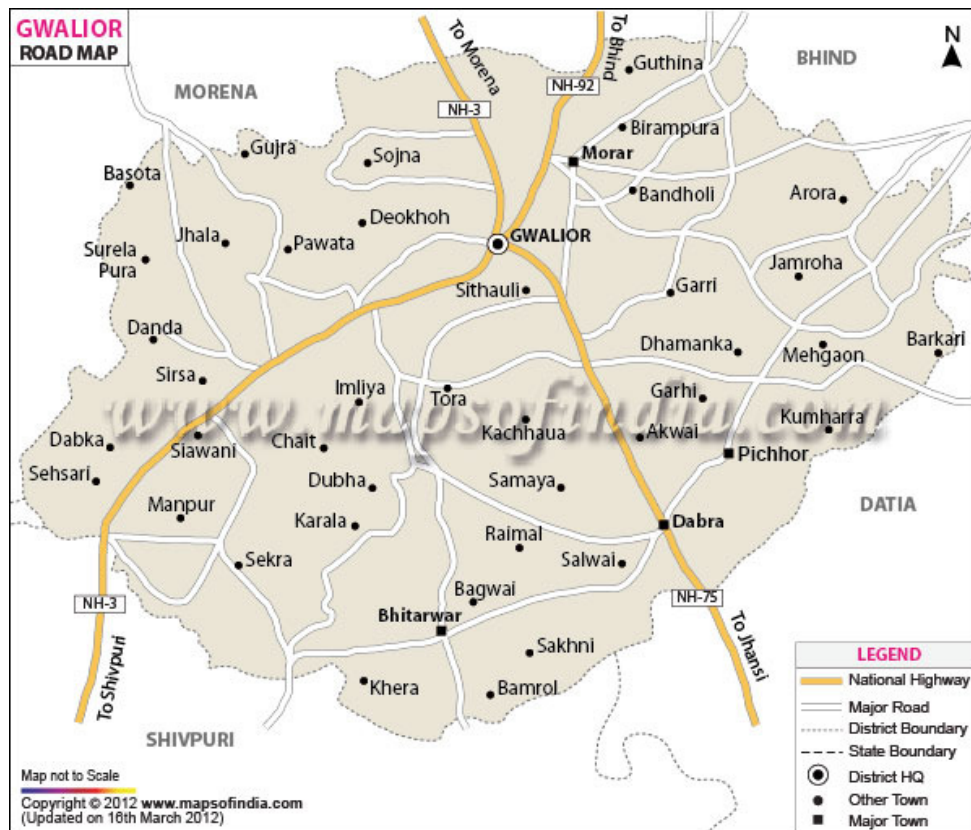
MDM Patrak Made but not available

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Boys Kakaganj	Sagar	2311-1018601
2.	M.S.Rangir Rehli	Rehli	2311-1118202
3.	M.S.Kanti	Banda	2311-0920201
4.	M.S.Sorai	Banda	2311-0900702
5.	M.S.Pipriya chomari	Banda	2311-0901501
6.	M.S.Panari	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0209402
7.	P.S.Chandoni	Jaisi Nagar	2311-0210701
8.	P.S.Boys Pithoriya	Malthon	2311-0115303
9.	M.S.Bararu	Sagar	2311-1001902
10.	P.S.Girls Padaw	Sagar	2311-1018929
11.	P.S.Kukwara	Kesli	2311-0701601
12.	M.S.Ramkheri	Kesli	2311-0701701

District – Gwalior





About Gwalior District -

The district of Gwalior is one of the 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The city of Gwalior is its administrative headquarters. Other cities and towns forming part of the district are Antari, Bhitwar, Bilaua, Dabra, Morar Cantonment, Pichhore, and Tekanpur. Towards the northeast Gwalior is surrounded by Bhind, towards the east by Datia, Shivpuri towards the south, Sheopur towards the west, and Morena towards northwest.



District - Gwalior

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1.	<p>Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Girls Karahiya</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Girls Amrol</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Geidolkala</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Veerampur</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> Hot meals being prepared for children </div> <p>Regular hot cooked meals were served to 87.5 percent visited schools of the district. In 12.5 percent visited schools (4 Primary and one middle school) it was observed that hot cooked meals were not being served to children. In schools located in urban Murar the SHG named ;Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti" is supplying MDM. Moreover, the schools located on the other end of the city , by the time the MDM reaches the school it becomes cool and children do not like it (P.S. karoli Mata, P.S. Railway Colony and Girls P.S. Dhatipur of Murar Urban block). In remaining two schools (Boys M.S. Mehgaon and M.S. Mehgaon of Bheetarwar block). SHG do not serve MDM regularly. During discussions with children, they revealed that MDM is not cooked 10 days in a month. (Table 1.1& Annxure II List -1)</p>
2.	<p>Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>As per Government of Madhya Pradesh norms for MDMS there is no prescribed norms to consider irregularity in serving MDM. If in any case SHG or any other implementing agency is unable to serve MDM due to some or the other reasons it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat particularly Sarpanch to serve MDM by raising funds from Gram Panchayat Fund and continue MDMS without any disruption.</p>
3.	<p>Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>In the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members as well as observed by MI team during monitoring that the good quality of meals were supplied in 47.5 percent visited schools. In remaining 52.5 percent schools children and parents were not happy with the quality of meals served to children. Children, teachers and parents were satisfied with the quantity of meals in 80 percent primary and in 68 percent middle schools. In remaining schools it was observed that children were supplied one-two chapattis and very less quantity of pulses/vegetables to children. As per new menu of M.P. State government</p>

children are supposed to served paratha and mix dal on Saturdays. But it was observed that children were served semi-cooked parathas. It is not easy to cook paratha that is why the cooks were observed to be frying chapattis and distributing to children. Similarly on Tuesdays children are served Kheer and Puri. But the quantity of Kheer served to children was observed to be very less. In Girls M.S. Thitharpura of Muraar urban teachers reported that the quality of meals served to children is not good that is why children do not take meals in school and bring tiffen from home. **(Table 1.2 A&B)**



Semi-cooked vegetable served to children




Semi-cooked parathas served to children



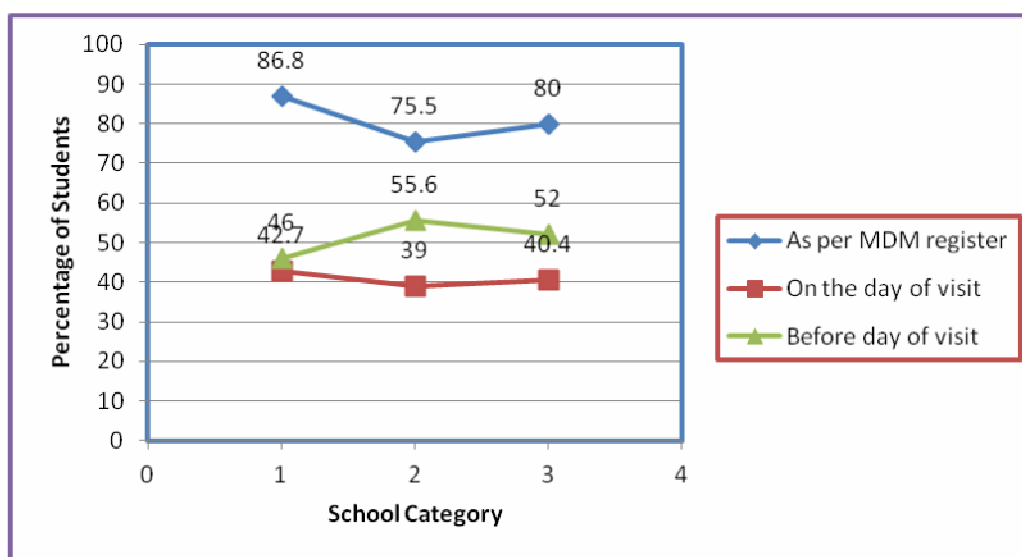
Girls purchasing eatable items from out (due to semi-cooked food served under MDMS)



Children eating their tiffen during recess

b)	Trend
1.	<p>Number of children enrolled in schools</p> <p>In the 37 schools of the district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) visited by MI team the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5809. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 157 children. The mean enrolment in schools of rural areas (136) was found more than from urban areas (222). Similarly the mean enrolment in middle schools (153) was less than primary schools (162). (Table 1.3)</p>
2.	<p>Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register</p> <p>As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 80 percent of the total enrolled children in the visited schools of the district. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 84 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 78 percent of the total enrolled children which is less as compared to urban areas. (Table 1.4)</p>
3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 40 percent of the total enrolled strength. This is almost half of what is reported in MDM registers. The main reason behind these huge variations as observed by the MI team during survey is that; in urban areas meals are supplied through centralized kitchen sheds, the process of cooking starts at 4.00 am in the morning. By the time the meals reaches at school nearly by 12.00 pm it loses its taste. Due to this maximum children in urban areas do not take MDM and bring tiffen from home. Through observations it was established that the cooking agency 'Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti' prepare MDM on the basis of average attendance of school. But all present children do not take MDM due to its poor quality. Similarly in rural areas due to pressure of dominant SHGs teachers has to show high number of children availing MDM facility, even though the number is comparatively less otherwise they create trouble for teachers. (Table 1.5)</p>
<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">P.S. Railway colony</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">M.S. Bala Bai Ka Bajar</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">M.S. Bala Bai ka Bajar, Mehagaon</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">M.S. Bala Bai Ka Bajar</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Children not eating MDM cooked in </div> </div>	
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 52 percent children availed</p>

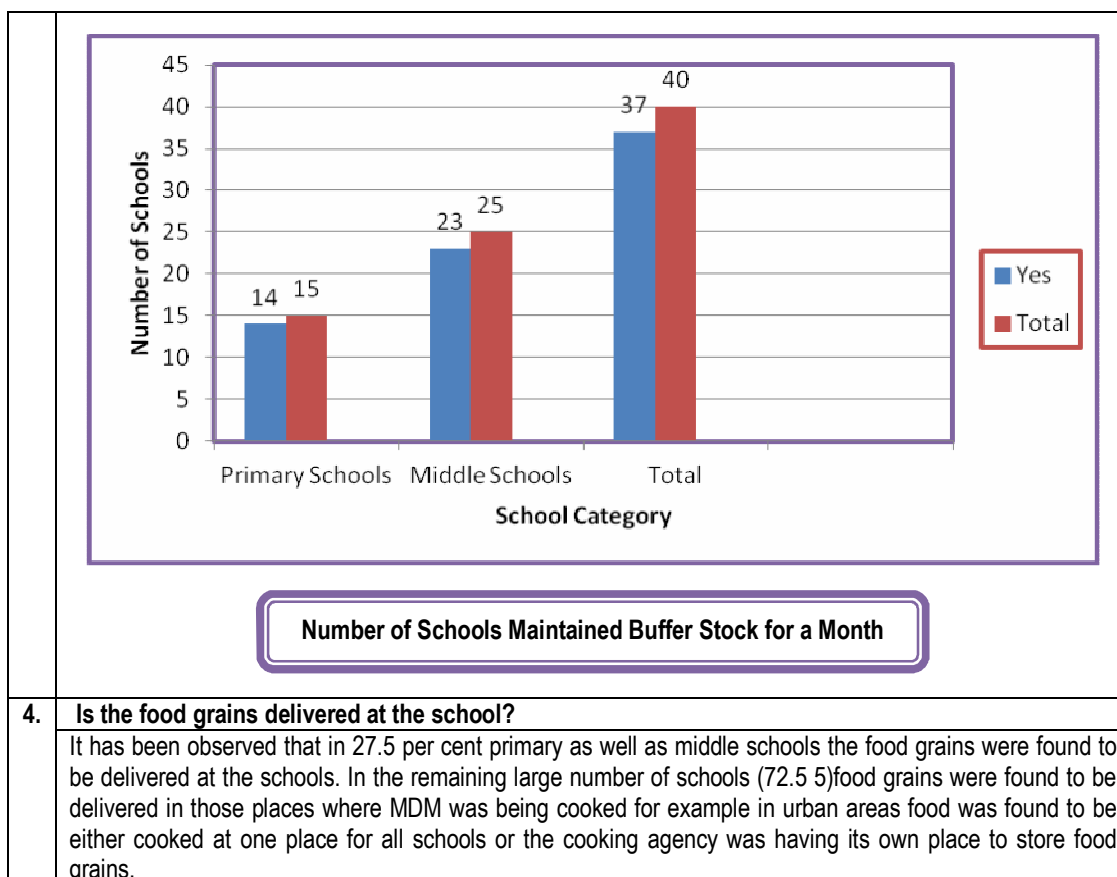
MDM. There is difference of 12 percent attendance in a day which is quite significant. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM was 53, whereas in urban areas 49.5 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM on the previous day. (Table 1.6)



MDM Availed by Children (in %)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>The District level authorities are responsible for collection of food grains from the FCI godown and arranging transportation of food grains and distribution thereof to schools based on the entitlement of individual schools. During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in 95 percent schools visited in the district. The delay was reported in two visited schools (M.S. Mehgaon and BoysP. S. Mehgaon of Bheetarwar block). (Table 2.1 & Annxure II List- 2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuance availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains. However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in maximum number of visited schools (82.5%).</p>
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (92.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. (Table 2.2)</p>



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


f)	Enabling conditions: -
1.	Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time? The payments to FCI are made by state government within 07 days of submission of bills by FCI. The Nagrik Apurti Nigam (NAN) obtains the food grains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and supplies it to Public Distribution System (PDS) or fair price shops. The implementing agencies are in turn required to collect the food grains from PDS shops.
2.	Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of foodgrains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month (month of July 2012)
3.	Reasons for irregular payment, if any Not Applicable.

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

1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 34 (85%) out of 40 visited schools. There were six visited schools observed in the district where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in six visited schools out of 40 schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 10-15. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes. During discussions with SHG members the officials in banks say to members of SHG that come after some time and they also misbehave with them. Due to scarcity of employees in banks this problem occurs.

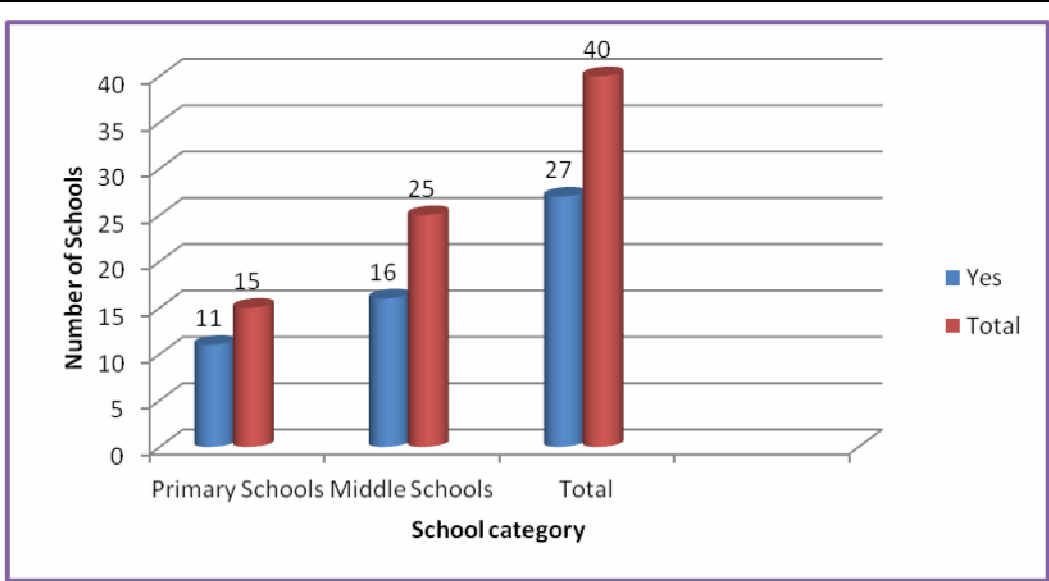
3.	<p>In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>In case of delay the implementing agency use the stock of previous month left with the SHG. took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. They were also observed to be taking food stuff on credit from local shopkeeper/market.</p>
4.	<p>Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p> <p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in all visited schools of Gwalior district the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.</p>

5. Social Equity: -

a)	<p>In the classroom: -</p>
1.	<p>Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.</p> <p>In 20 percent schools children were observed to be taking meals in systematic manner. While in remaining 80 percents schools the sitting arrangements of children while taking MDM was found to be in haphazard way. The main reason identified for children taking meals in disorderly manner is as follows: 1. Teachers do not involve themselves in any MDM related matter; 2. The SHG cook MDM at their homes and leave the cooked meals at school; 3. Members of SHG do not extend their help in serving MDM; 4. Insufficient space in school for children to sit in row while taking meals; 5. The children of economically poor families were found to be taking meals under MDM, while children of economically well off families were observed to be bringing tiffen and eating separately in a group with their friends (Boys M.S. Barai of Ghatigaon block). 6. Due to lack of sufficient plates for all enrolled children (M.S. Bala Bai ka Bazar of Murar Urban block).</p>
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div>
2.	<p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>MI team during observation did not observe any type of gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or sitting arrangements in any visited school.</p>

6. Menu: -

1.	<p>Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable?</p> <p>As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (67.5%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and chapattis. In some schools (32.5%) children are not served green vegetable. They are served only pulses, chapattis and potato vegetable. The vegetables are cooked as per the availability in local market. In schools where vegetable is served they are given potato vegetable In spite of green leafy vegetables. (Table 4.1)</p>
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Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu





Daily menu does not include green vegetables

2. Number of schools where same food is served daily

Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following menu was prepared at state level. However, in about 92.5 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served as per menu.

7. Community Mobilization: -

1.	<p>Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p> <p>During observations it was revealed that in maximum number of schools SMC members were not having any awareness regarding their roles and responsibilities. Only President of SMC monitors the school. In none of the visited school he monitoring by SMC members was observed. Although it is the responsibility of all members. During discussions with SMC members, they disclosed that they are not called to school only the president and HM who is the secretary take all decisions. Other SMC members are neither aware about any type of funds nor are involved in any school activity. They further cleared that even if they complain about MDM no action is taken.</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>MI team discussing the roles and responsibilities with SMC members</p> </div>
2.	<p>Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p> <p>The empirical evidences prove that in one-fourth proportion of visited schools (27.5 %) mother rosters are maintained by the school Head Master. But in half of these schools (6 out of 11 schools) the rosters were updated. As per teachers and parents the mother in urban areas go for labour work due to which they are unable to visit school to monitor MDM. Similarly in rural areas mothers are busy in household (in many places the newly wedded daughter-in-law is restricted to go out of home) and agricultural activities.</p>
3.	<p>Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring</p> <p>In none of the visited school no member received any training regarding MDMS and its monitoring.</p>
4.	<p>Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.</p> <p>In 20 percent visited schools the meetings were found to be held in which MDM related issues were discussed. The frequency of meetings in most of the schools was monthly and also half yearly. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings SMC members comment on the quality (62.5 % schools) and quantity of food being served. At the same time in six schools the discussions in meetings were made to ensure MDM daily in the school.</p>
5.	<p>Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members</p> <p>The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was found to be irregular in 42.5 percent schools of both rural and urban areas While in 47.5 percent schools no monitoring was reported. Nevertheless, the need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM.</p>
6.	<p>Contribution made by the community for MDMS</p> <p>It has been observed by MI team during investigation that there is lack of scope for community involvement and social audit. In reality, there was no community involvement in running the Mid-Day Meal programme in the primary and middle schools of the district.</p>
7.	<p>Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.</p> <p>In some of the visited schools (25 %) it was observed that sometimes the members of PRI come to monitor the quality of MDM which also includes members of SMC. (Table 5.1)</p>

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	It is revealed that in almost all schools (92.5 %) MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained by (73 % schools) schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that teachers maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis. Secondly it was also observed that teachers copy the number of present children in MDM register from the attendance register. Teachers even have to increase the number of beneficiaries due to fear of influential persons. (Annexure II List -5)
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?	Training on maintaining MDM information was not found to be imparted to the teacher/head teacher in any of the visited school.
3. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards	The mechanism of flow of information from schools is provided to CAC, the CACs takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to DPC and DPCs send the information to state level officials. The second made is in written from implementing agency to CAC from CAC to Janpad CEO from Janpad CEO to Zila Panchayat CEO and from Zila Panchayat to Ministry.
4. What is the prevalent MIS System?	As per information provided by Zila Panchayat, Gwalior there is no MIS system. But during telephonic discussions on 26-10-12 with Task Manager, Gwalior (Smt. Jyoti Singh) it was made clear that the entry of information related to MDM is completed 80 percent. As per the information the MIS is working through which the entry at block and district level is ongoing. No information has been provided from state level regarding M.I S. It was also revealed that no funds have been released for the entry of MDM information, its entry is being done by BRc and DPC level.
5. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management: -

1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it bank pass were observed to be maintained by 40 percent schools, cash books by 15 percent, ledger book by two schools and stock registers were maintained by 30 percent visited schools
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfer.
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as an implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from concerned blocks or directly from the district.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were not found to be shared with the community in any of the visited school.

10. School Health Programme

1.	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
	Health cards for students were not found to be maintained y any of the visited schools.
2.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in 40 percent visited schools it was reported that health checkups of students are undertaken once in a year. In 32.5 percent schools teachers have no information about the frequency of health check-up of students. According to them there is no definite period of visit of ANM to school. It was also reported by large number of schools (27.5 %) that they do not have any information regarding the frequency of health checkup. In 2-3 schools teachers disclosed that eye checkup of students was done. While in remaining schools children were distributed tablets of Folic acid and Vitamin through ANM.
3.	Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
	Adding a health component in MDM scheme de-worming, regular check-ups, micronutrient supplements have been provided to children of all schools. The MDM provides a good opportunity to implement widely accepted national programme for iron and Vitamin A supplementation. However in four primary and four middle schools micronutrients in the form of IFA tablets; in three primary and seven schools Vitamin A and in three middle schools de-worming tablets were found to been provided to children. In the remaining schools teachers complaint that they do not received any doses of micronutrients for enrolled children. Teachers also discussed that ANM gives the tablets to teachers, as in some schools teachers do not distribute tablets to children. That is why it is suggested that ANM should distribute tablets directly to all children rather than giving it to teachers. ANM should also visit home of those students who are irregular to school and distribute tablets to them also.
4.	Who administers these medicines?
	In all schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
5.	Number of school where iodized salt is used
	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 90 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals. In remaining four schools i.e. 10 percent of the visited schools the cooking agency was observed to be using non-iodized salts. Most of these schools were from Murar rural block (3out of 4 schools)
6.	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
	In maximum visited schools (75 %) the habit of washing hands before and after taking meals was found among children. In 25 percent schools children were not found to be encouraged by their teachers to wash hands before and after taking meals. It was observed that children use to wash their plates before and after taking meals in that process their hands are also washed. As in maximum schools children were observed to be washing their plates after meals. No provisions have been made by the implementing agency in this regard.



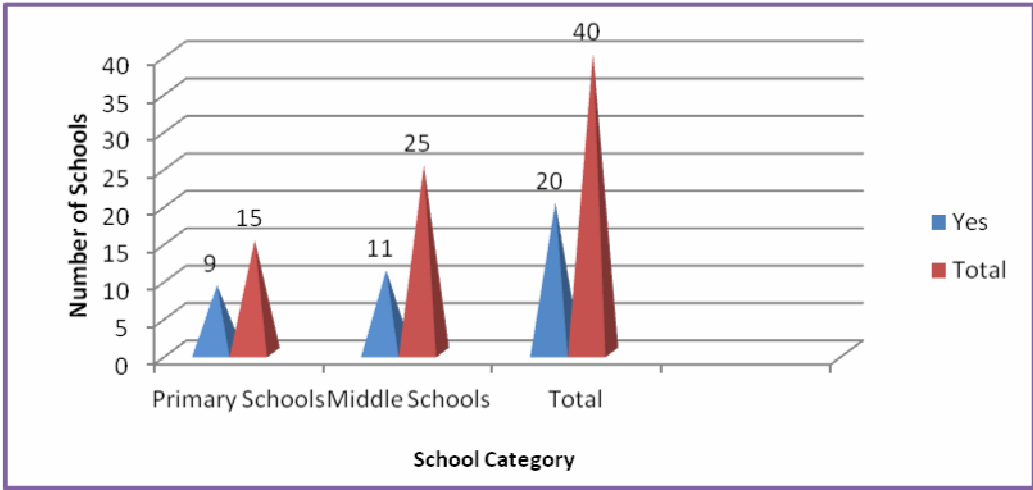
11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	<p>Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt</p> <p>As per Panchayat and Rural Development Department of M.P. -2 No. 6166/22/V-9/MDM/2010 the norms for engaging cooks is upto 25 enrolled children one cook, from 26-100 two cooks and after that for each 100 students one cook will be increased. As per these norms in cooks cum helpers were engaged in 70 percent visited schools. In remaining schools the cooks cum helpers were observed to be below the norms. During monitoring it was observed that in some schools SHGs were fund to be cooking meals for more than one school but the number of cooks is not as per norms. In some of the schools it was even observed that the saving bank accounts of cooks have been opened but they were not found to be engaged in cooking, those schools have also been included in the study.</p>
2.	<p>Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p> <p>The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palika and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.</p>
3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>In total number of five schools (12.5 % of the total) out of 40 visited MDMS was found to be implemented through centralized kitchen named "Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti".</p>



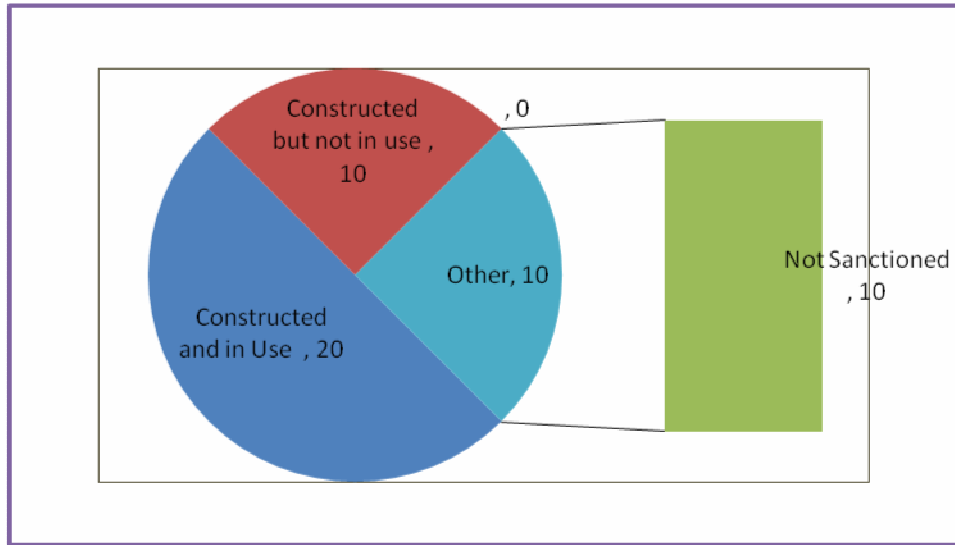
Meals being prepared by Centralized Kitchen 'Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti'

4. **Number of schools where SHG is involved**
 In 87.5 percent of the visited schools the SHGs were found to be serving MDM to the schools. (Table 7.1)

5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?</p> <p>Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. As far as regular availability of remuneration to cooks is concerned it was found to be paid regularly in 50 percent visited schools. In remaining 50 percent schools due to delay in opening of saving bank accounts of new SHGs the remuneration is not paid th m regularly. (Table 7.2 & Annxure II List-4)</p>												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School Category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>9</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>11</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School Category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	9	15	Middle Schools	11	25	Total	20	40
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6.	<p>Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p> <p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. But on the contrary in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC community (54 % schools) followed by SC (21 %) and ST (12 %), minority (10 % schools) and general community in 2 percent visited schools were found to be forming SHGs.</p>												

12. Infrastructure

1.	<p>Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p> <p>In 50 percent of the schools visited by MI team, kitchen sheds for preparing and serving a hot meal were used. In nearly 22.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found that kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by SHGs for cooking purpose. In remaining 27.5 percent visited schools kitchen sheds were not available where centralized kitchen (Akansha Samagra Vikas Samiti) is functional to prepare MDM food. (Table 8.1)</p>
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Status of Kitchen shed availability



Availability of Pucca kitchen shed

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

In two schools MDM was found to be cooked at SHG home, in 13 schools the meals were cooked in hired place as the kitchen shed in school was found to be congested and insufficient to store food grains. In five schools the NGO was using its own place for cooking.

13. Staffing

1.	Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S. No</th> <th colspan="4">Details of Committee Members</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Designation</th> <th>Level of Work (Block/District)</th> <th>Work Allotted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Shri P. Narhari</td> <td>District Collector</td> <td>District</td> <td>President/Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Shri. Ashish Kumar</td> <td>CEO, Zila Panchayat</td> <td>District</td> <td>Member Secretary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Shri Virendra Singh Shri Vrajesh Saksena Shri Anil Tiwari</td> <td>All SDMs</td> <td>Block Level</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Shri Virendra Singh Shri M.K. Jain Shri Prajapati Shri Anil Tiwari</td> <td>CEO Zanpad Panchayat</td> <td>Block Level</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Shri R.P. Savita Shri K.Yadav Shri Dayanand Bhargav Anwar Khan</td> <td>BRCC all Blocks</td> <td>Block Level</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					S. No	Details of Committee Members				Name	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted	1	Shri P. Narhari	District Collector	District	President/Chairman	2	Shri. Ashish Kumar	CEO, Zila Panchayat	District	Member Secretary	3	Shri Virendra Singh Shri Vrajesh Saksena Shri Anil Tiwari	All SDMs	Block Level	Member	4	Shri Virendra Singh Shri M.K. Jain Shri Prajapati Shri Anil Tiwari	CEO Zanpad Panchayat	Block Level	Member	5	Shri R.P. Savita Shri K.Yadav Shri Dayanand Bhargav Anwar Khan	BRCC all Blocks	Block Level	Member
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2.	Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS																																						
	As per above.																																						
3.	Is there any district level task force constituted																																						
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14. Monitoring

1.	<p>How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year</p> <p>As per information furnished by Zila Panchayat six district level steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been organized in year 2012-13. The issues discussed in the meetings is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of MDMS • Related to Monitoring and Evaluation of MDMS • Procurement of food grains and expenditure of funds • Related to working of one SHG in two schools • Related to MIS feeding • Implementation of new menu • Related to utilization certificate for kitchen shed, utensils and kothi (storing utensil)
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2.	<p>How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year</p> <p>As per information furnished by Zila Panchayat six district level steering cum monitoring committee meetings have been organized in year 2012-13. The issues discussed in the meetings is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of MDMS • Related to Monitoring and Evaluation of MDMS • Procurement of food grains and expenditure of funds • Related to working of one SHG in two schools • Related to MIS feeding • Implementation of new menu • Related to utilization certificate for kitchen shed, utensils and kothi (storing utensil)
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15. Actionable Points –

Actionable points for Gwalior District of Madhya Pradesh	
❖	The quality of chapattis cooked through machines in centralized kitchen requires to be checked. It was observed that the chapattis were cooked from one side only. The other side remains uncooked/half cooked.
❖	Surprise monitoring of SHGs should be undertaken at district level, especially of those groups whose complaints are registered repeatedly and who are not serving meals daily. These groups should be removed if no improvement is seen.
❖	The involvement of teachers/HM should be ensured to bring transparency in utilizing of MDM funds.
❖	SHGs that are unable to maintain one month stock, the reason for the same should be identified and help be extended to them to maintain one month buffer stock.
❖	Cases of theft of food grains have been registered, therefore it is expected that storing of food grains should be done at some safe place. HM should be made responsible to distribute food grains to SHG one day before.
❖	The food grains procured through FCI should be sample checked area-wise.
❖	GOI norms should be strictly followed to appoint cooks cum helpers.
❖	Health checks of students should be ensured at regular intervals particularly in rural areas. Keeping in view the irregularities observed in this respect it should be given priority.
❖	All the MDM related records should be kept in schools.
❖	Training to SHG members for maintaining records should be provided at block level.
❖	Determination of weekly menu should be done at district level keeping in mind the local availability of vegetables and food habits of region.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Nenagir	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405902
2	M.S.Sirol	Murar (Rural)	2304-0406202
3	M.S.Khurairi	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405702
4	M.S.Behta	Murar (Rural)	2304-04011302
5	M.S.Sudawali	Murar (Rural)	2304-0408103
6	M.S.Veerampur	Murar (Rural)	2304-0409802
7	M.S.Hasthinapur	Murar (Rural)	2304-0402302
8	M.S.Girls thitharpur	Murar (Urban)	2304-0514506
9	M.S.Girls Tikoniya	Murar (Urban)	2304-0512106
10	M.S.Sanatan Dharm	Murar (Urban)	2304-0512105
11	M.S.Girls Bala bai ka Bajar, Mahalgon	Murar (Urban)	2304-0508302
12	M.S.Samudan	Dabra	2304-0104602
13	M.S.Barotha	Dabra	2304-0100302
14	M.S.Khedataka	Bhitarwar	2304-0207203
15	M.S.Geidolekala	Dabra	2304-0102902
16	M.S.Girls Karhiya	Bhitarwar	2304-0213204
17	M.S.Mehagon	Bhitarwar	2304-0213403
18	M.S.Boys Barai	Ghatigaon	2304-0305601
19	M.S.Girls Barai	Ghatigaon	2304-0305605
20	M.S.Girls Panihar	Ghatigaon	2304-0307406
21	M.S.Girls Rehat	Ghatigaon	2304-0301104
22	M.S.Girls Mohana	Ghatigaon	2304-0300104
23	P.S.Sirol	Murar (Rural)	2304-0406201
24	P.S.Khurairi	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405701
25	P.S.Veerampur	Murar (Rural)	2304-0409801
26	P.S.Behara	Murar (Rural)	2304-0411301
27	P.S.Boys Supawali	Murar (Rural)	2304-0408101
28	P.S.Karhiya	Bhitarwar	2304-0213202
29	P.S.Boys Mehagon	Bhitarwar	2304-0213401
30	P.S.Khedatanka	Bhitarwar	2304-0207401
31	M.S.Girls Amroil	Bhitarwar	2304-0211409
32	M.S.Amroil	Bhitarwar	2304-0211403
33	P.S.Boys Ghatigaon	Ghatigaon	2304-0303303
34	P.S.Gendolkala	Dabra	2304-0102901
35	P.S.Bujurg	Dabra	2304-0102801
36	P.S.Girls Murar	Murar (Urban)	2304-0512103
37	P.S.Girls Murar Railway Colony	Murar (Urban)	2304-0509402
38	P.S.Karoli mata	Murar (Urban)	2304-0508301
39	P.S.Girls Thatipura	Murar (Urban)	2304-0514401
40	M.S.Boys Railway Colony	Murar (Urban)	2304-0509403

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	73.3	4	26.7	15	100
Middle Schools	24	96.0	1	4.0	25	100
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100
Middle Schools	12	48.0	13	52.0	25	100
Total	19	47.5	21	52.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100
Middle Schools	17	68.0	8	32.0	25	100
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	930	232	100.0	1340	134	100.0	2270	162	100.0
Middle	1068	213	100.0	2471	137	100.0	3539	153	100.0
Total	1998	222	100.0	3811	136	100.0	5809	157	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	810	202	87.0	1161	116	86.6	1971	140	86.8
Middle	862	172	80.7	1811	100	73.2	2673	116	75.5
Total	1672	185	83.6	2972	106	78.0	4644	125	80.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	365	91	39.2	605	60	45.1	970	69	42.7
Middle	458	91	42.8	919	51	37.1	1377	59	39.0
Total	823	91	41.1	1524	54	40.0	2347	63	40.4

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	329	82	35.3	717	71	53.5	1046	74	46.0
Middle	661	132	61.8	1308	72	53.0	1969	85	55.6
Total	990	110	49.5	2025	72	53.1	3015	81	52.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (37 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100
Middle	24	96.0	1	4.0	25	100
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100
Middle	23	92.0	2	8.0	25	100
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100
Middle	21	84.0	4	16.0	25	100
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	11	73.3	4	26.7	15	100
Middle	16	64.0	9	36.0	25	100
Total	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	5	33.3	10	66.7	15	100
Middle Schools	5	20.0	20	80.0	25	100
Total	10	25.0	30	75.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	6.7	14	93.3	15	100.0
Middle Schools	1	4.0	24	96.0	25	100.0
Total	2	5.0	38	95.0	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum Department	3	7.5
SHG	28	70.0
NGO	9	22.5
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	9	60.0	6	40.0	15	100
Middle Schools	11	44.0	14	56.0	25	100
Total	20	50.0	20	50.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	20	50.0
Constructed but not in use	10	25.0
Not Sanctioned	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Girls thitharpur	Murar (Urban)	2304-0514506
2.	P.S.Boys Mehagon	Bhitarwar	2304-0213401
3.	P.S.Girls Murar Railway Colony	Murar (Urban)	2304-0509402
4.	P.S.Karoli mata	Murar (Urban)	2304-0508301
5	P.S.Tharipura	Murar (Urban)	2304-0514401

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Mehagon	Bhitarwar	2304-0213403
2	P.S.Boys Mehagon	Bhitarwar	2304-0213401

List - 3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Khurairi	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405702
2	M.S.hastnapur	Murar (Rural)	2304-0402302
3	P.S.Khurairi	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405701
4	P.S.Khedatanka	Bhitarwar	2304-0207401
5	M.S.Girls Amroil	Bhitarwar	2304-0211409
6	M.S.Amroil	Bhitarwar	2304-0211403

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Nenagir	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405902
2.	M.S.Sirol	Murar (Rural)	2304-0406202
3.	M.S.Khurairi	Murar (Rural)	2304-0405702
4.	M.S.Behta	Murar (Rural)	2304-04011302
5.	M.S.Veerampur	Murar (Rural)	2304-0409802
6.	M.S.Girls thitharpur	Murar (Urban)	2304-0514506
7	M.S.Girls Tikoniya	Murar (Urban)	2304-0512106
8	M.S.Sanatan Dharm	Murar (Urban)	2304-0512105
9	M.S.Girls Mahalgon	Murar (Urban)	2304-0508302
10	M.S.Girls Karhiya	Bhitarwar	2304-0213204
11	M.S.Boys Barai	Ghatigon	2304-0305601
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19	P.S.Tharipura	Murar (Urban)	2304-0514401
20	M.S.Boys Railway Colony	Murar (Urban)	2304-0509403

List - 5
MDM Patrak Made but not available

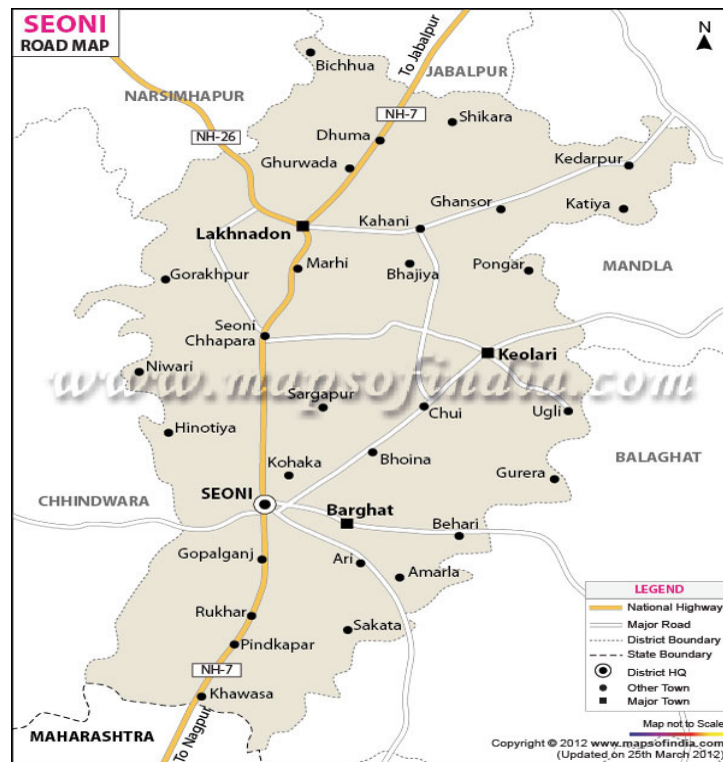
S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Girls Mohana	Ghatigaon	2304-0300104
2.	M.S.hastnapur	Murar (Rural)	2304-0402302
3.	M.S.Sudawali	Murar (Rural)	2304-0408103

District – Seoni

About Seoni District –

Seoni District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The town of Seoni is the district headquarters. Seoni is primarily a tribal dominated district formed on 1st November 1956. The district name Seoni has the origin from the word "SEONA", a species of tree belonging to the verbanaleal family which was commonly found in this area. The wood of this tree is used in manufacture of "DHOLAK". Seoni district is rich in timber resources. Teak is most important tree growing in and around Seoni district. Wainganga River is the lifeline of Seoni district. It originates at "Mundara" village in Seoni district. Asia's largest mud dam has been built on this river at Bhimgarh village in Chhapara block of the district. The district Hqrs. lies on Nagpur Varanasi NH-7 and is in between Jabalpur & Nagpur.

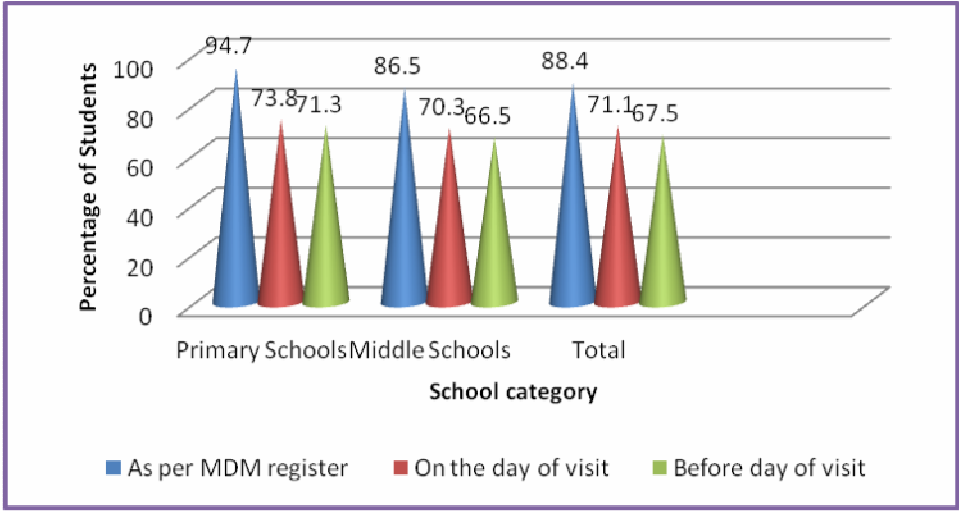
For administrative convenience the district has been divided into 5 revenue sub divisions namely Seoni, Lakhnadon, Barghat, Keolari & Ghansore and 8 Tahsils. Agriculture is main occupation of local populace. 30 Km on Nagpur side lies the bison retreat a motel run by MPTDC, specialty of the restaurant is that it is build with dry Teak trees itself. Another major tourist attraction is Pench Tiger Sanctuary which lies 195 Km from Jabalpur and 92 Km from Nagpur which is a worth visiting place during March-June.



District - Seoni

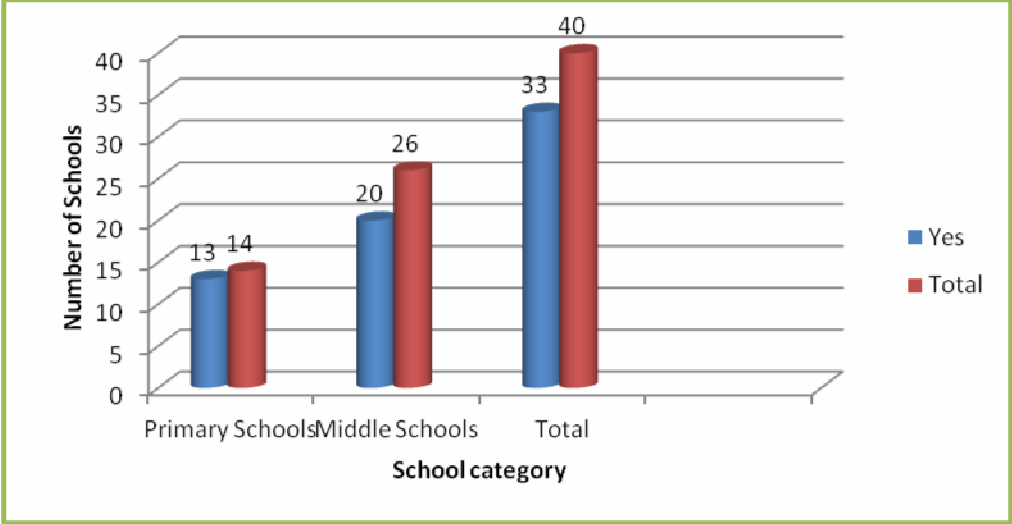
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1.	Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly. MDM is one of the efforts undertaken for improving attendance and retention on one hand and on the other it is a helpful measure for bringing the dropouts and never enrolled to schools. A large number of students have a weak economic family condition. The dropouts and never enrolled children also have the same economic factor. In these circumstances MDM can be one of the attractions for regular attendance for the students and entrance of the out of school children. However, in moving towards this objective it is pleasing to note that in 93 primary and 88.5 percent middle schools MDM was found to be served regularly. In four schools (one primary and three middle) MDM was not found to be served regular by the implementing agency. The main reasons found behind it are as follows: firstly as per new orders of Zila Pancahayt no single SHG can now serve MDM to more than one school due to which many new SHGs have formed. In this process the regularity of meals is disturbed. Secondly, it has even been observed that SHG in all the schools of Seoni district get the stock of 20 days only (M.S. Ghat Kohkaof Kurhai block & M.S. Bahrai of Barghat block); and lastly lack of transport facilities in remote areas. (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)
2.	Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school. As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Dept., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.
3.	Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM. To improve nutritional status of students of primary & upper primary schools availability of proper quality and quantity of food is a pre-requisite and need to be ensured. However, the quantity and quality of MDM being served to children is still an issue of concern in many visited schools. Children and even parents were not found to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of food in 20 percent schools respectively. In Girls M.S. Kekdai of Barghat block girls were not happy with the quality of meals provided to them, that is why girls of well off families were found to be bringing tiffen along with them from homes. In Govt. M.S. Manglipeth of Seoni block maximum number of children complained about it. It was also observed that some of the children do not take MDM due to its poor quality. (Table 1.2 A&B)
b)	Trend
1.	Number of children enrolled in schools In the visited 40 schools of the district by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5818. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 170 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas was more (213) as compared to the rural areas (159). Similarly it was more at Middle school level (202) as compared to Primary level (109). (Table 1.3)
2.	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register One of the very peculiar problems observed in many visited schools of the district was that MDM register was not found to be maintained by the implementing agency nor by the school. It was reported that the attendance was provided by the teachers from the attendance registers. Daily records of students taking MDM was not found anywhere. But in those schools where MDM registers were available and in those where attendance registers were used for the purpose the number of children availing MDM was found to be 88 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 75 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 93 percent of the total enrolled children. Children availing MDM facility was found to be comparatively more at primary school level. (Table 1.4)

3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>The number of children availing MDM was recorded by head count by the MI team. Based on the data so collected the analysis reveals that 71 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility. The number of children availing MDM in school decreases as the economic condition of the household improves because the quality of MDM served in schools was found to be poor. The number was comparatively high (76 %) in rural areas as compared to urban areas (57 %). Similarly number of children availing MDM was comparatively high at primary school level (74%). It was also observed that on the day of MI team visit the attendance of children was found to be high, due to visit of Minister. (Table 1.5)</p>																
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>As mentioned above there were large number of schools which did not maintain MDM registers and attendance registers were used to provide the number of children availing MDM facility for the day. However, it is clear that on previous day 67.5 percent of the total enrolled children availed MDM facility. The percentage was 57 in urban areas and 71 percent in rural areas. It is to be noted that the number of children availing MDM was high on the day of MI team visits, as on that day the visit of local Minister was also reported. (Table 1.6)</p>																
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>As per MDM register (%)</th> <th>On the day of visit (%)</th> <th>Before day of visit (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>94.7</td> <td>73.8</td> <td>71.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>86.5</td> <td>70.3</td> <td>66.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>88.4</td> <td>71.1</td> <td>67.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">MDM Availed by Children (in %)</p> </div>		School category	As per MDM register (%)	On the day of visit (%)	Before day of visit (%)	Primary Schools	94.7	73.8	71.3	Middle Schools	86.5	70.3	66.5	Total	88.4	71.1	67.5
School category	As per MDM register (%)	On the day of visit (%)	Before day of visit (%)														
Primary Schools	94.7	73.8	71.3														
Middle Schools	86.5	70.3	66.5														
Total	88.4	71.1	67.5														

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>During the visit of 40 schools the MI team found that in 92.5 primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme was being delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. While in three schools delay in receipt of food grains was reported due to transportation problem in Barghat block. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List-2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuance availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains (Fair Average Quality (FAQ)). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 80 percent visited schools. The food grains received to SHG i.e. rice needs to be clean before cooking.</p>

3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis that 82.5 percent schools either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of 20 days. The CEO Janpad Panchayat reported that a token to collect grains from society is provided for 20 days to entire cooking agencies in advance. (Table 2.2)</p>												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock for a Month</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>13</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>20</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>33</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	13	14	Middle Schools	20	26	Total	33	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	13	14											
Middle Schools	20	26											
Total	33	40											
4.	<p>Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>It has been observed that in 67.5 per cent schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools. In the remaining 32.5 percent schools food grains were found to be delivered in those places where MDM was being cooked. For example in urban areas food was found to be either cooked at one place for all schools or the cooking agency was having its own place to store food grains.</p>												




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

g)	<p>Enabling conditions: -</p>
1.	<p>Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?</p> <p>After receiving allocation of food grains from Government of India the State Government reallocate the food grains on the basis of average attendance and number of educational days of the districts. District Collector / CEO Zila Panchayat releases 3 monthly Release Orders to the SHGs / SMCs on the basis of which the food grains are lifted from Fare Price shops by the SHGs / SMCs. Records & registers are maintained at the school level with respect to food grains received and utilized by implementing agency. Appropriate arrangements have been established between FCI depots and SHGs/SMCs of schools to ensure timely lifting and transportation of food grains up to the school. District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills.</p>
2.	<p>Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month</p> <p>As per information furnished by CEO Zila Panchayat Seoni the payments of cost of food grains to FCI has been made for previous month i.e. the month of August 2012 on 18-08-12.</p>
3.	<p>Reasons for irregular payment, if any</p> <p>Not Applicable.</p>

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

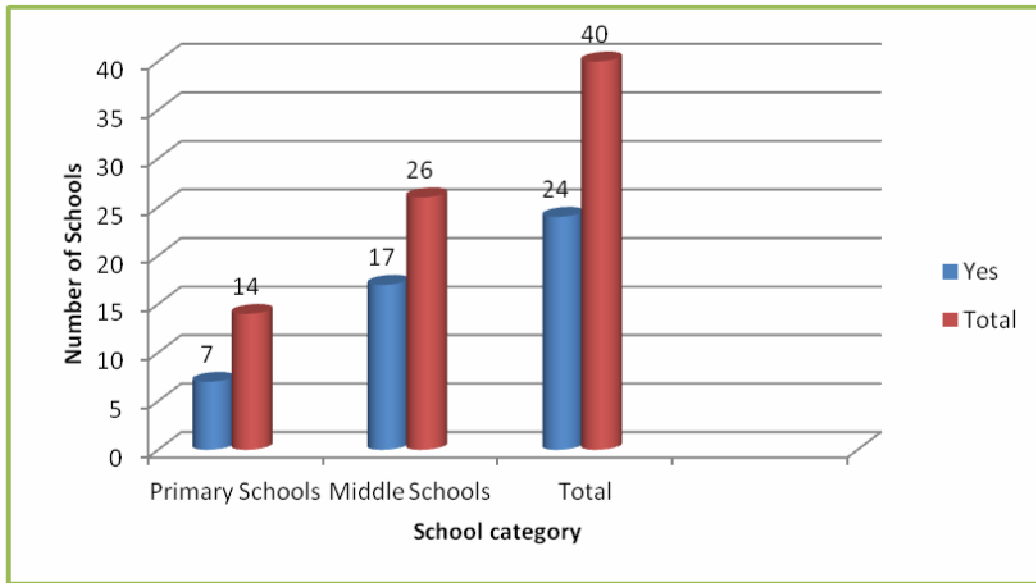
1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?
	The Self Help Group is the implementation agency of the programme in District. The number of schools /implementing agencies receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be 29 (72.5%) out of 40 visited schools. There were cases observed where the cooking agencies reported that they do not get cooking costs in time. This was due to lack of banking facilities in remote rural areas and due to illiteracy among SHG members. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 11 visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to lack of banking facilities in remote rural areas
3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in some schools of the district. They also brought food items from the general store on credit basis.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in all visited schools the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned.

5. Social Equity: -

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
	In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. There was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level. In some of the schools it was observed that children were found to be sitting in small groups forming a circle. But the role of teachers in MDM was found to be negligible in all the schools.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Seating Pattern of children while taking meals </div> </div>

2.	Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	During monitoring MI team did not observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in any of the 40 visited schools.

6. Menu: -

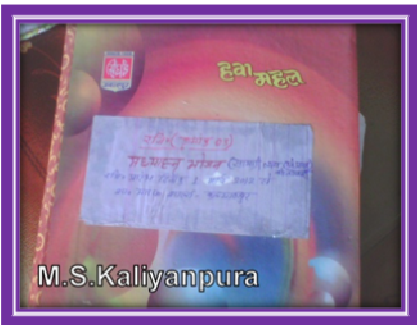
1.	rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable?												
	As observed by MI team that in maximum schools (60%) the daily menu included dal, green vegetables and rice. In some of the schools (40 %) children were being served either dal or vegetable daily. (Table 4.1)												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>7</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>17</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>24</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	7	14	Middle Schools	17	26	Total	24	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	7	14											
Middle Schools	17	26											
Total	24	40											
2.	Number of schools where same food is served daily												
	The major concern that was expressed by most of the parents and teachers was the poor quality of food supplied in the schools. The food, in most of the schools, (67.5%) was same every day. Mostly children were served dal and rice.												

7. Community Mobilization: -

1.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
	The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less. Parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar.
2.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
	As per the instruction issued by state administration a mother is supposed to visit the school daily and check the quality and quantity of meals served to children and comment accordingly. In 62.5 percent visited schools the mother roster was found to be in place. But in these majorities of such schools it was observed rosters were prepared as it was mandatory but mothers were not found to be coming (72 % schools). Most of the parents of children studying in government schools belong to casual labourers who are daily wage earners. For them it is not possible to skip the labour of one day to come to school.

3. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	As far training to SMC members with reference to MDMS is concerned there is no provision in this respect i.e. to train SMC members. After the formation of SMC as per RTE in the state no training has been conducted or provided yet to SMC members regarding any activity of school.
4. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.	There were no meetings of SMCs observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues.
5. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was found to be occasional in maximum schools (25%) of both rural and urban areas. While in remaining 75 percent visited schools no monitoring was done. SMC members come to school only when they are called for. On enquiry from community members regarding their disinterest they reported that even if they lodge complaint regarding poor quality of food nothing is done to improve the quality. They considered it absolutely wastage of time coming to school and commenting on meals served to children.
6. Contribution made by the community for MDMS	Nil
7. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.	As pointed out by many of the people, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. But unfortunately in most of the cases the possibility and potential of community participation was not even considered to realize by the authorities. In some areas, it was reported that the elected members were involved in the implementation. But this was found in 7.5 percent visited schools. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	MDM registers were found to be maintained in 62.5 percent of the visited schools (25 out of 40 schools). Out of these 25 schools where MDM registers were available in 18 i.e. 72 percent of the total schools updated their MDM registers. During the field visits it was noticed that teachers were using attendance registers for giving attendance to cooking agencies for preparation of meals. Although MDM registers were found to be provided by CEO, Zila Panchayat but teachers did not use it. (Annexure II List -5)
	 <p style="text-align: center;">MDM Register Available in School</p>
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?	There was no specific training conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information. Information on MDM is imparted to the teachers as part of information on other aspects. Only for preparing mothers rosters the CAC gave instructions to teachers about its preparation in 12.5 percent schools visited by MI.
3. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards	Mechanism of flow of MDM information from school to district and onwards is as follows : School→CAC→BRC→DPC→CEO(Zila Panchayat)→RSK/Ministry.

4.	What is the prevalent MIS System ?
	According to Zila Panchayat, Seoni there does not exist any MIS system at district level particularly for MDM scheme.
5.	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
	Information from School to Block and onwards was reported to be furnished on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management: -

1.	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.
	The implementing agency is supposed to maintain MDM distribution registers; roster of mothers, bank pass book, and stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in 20 percent of the visited schools. On inquiry members of SHG revealed that they do not know how to maintain these records, they are illiterate. Teachers also do not help them.
2.	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.
	As per the information from officials concerning at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state. The fund flow pattern in vogue is as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.
3.	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.
	It has been observed that amount withdrawal is done by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC saving bank account.
4.	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?
	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were not found to be shared with the community

10. School Health Programme

1.	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?
	In any of the visited schools the health cards were not found to be maintained.
2.	What is the frequency of health check-up?
	Only the ANM from health department comes to school and distribute tablets. No health camps are organized for health check up.
3.	Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)
	In 23 percent middle schools children were provided tablets of Vitamin A by the health department. Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. As reported by the teachers of the sampled schools, IFA tablets were supplied in 14 percent primary and 23 percent upper primary schools. As far as distribution of de-worming tablets is concerned it was found to be distributed to children of five visited school (one PS and 4 MS)). The doses were also not of sufficient quantity. Some children did not receive the tablets.
4.	Who administers these medicines.
	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. In 20 percent schools it was disclosed that tablets are distributed once in a year, in remaining schools teachers were not aware about the frequency of distribution of tablets.
5.	Number of school where iodized salt is used
	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in 100 percent visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking by the implementing agencies.
6.	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
	To maintain hygiene students are encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meals. However, it has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands by teachers in 50 percent visited schools. In remaining schools where teachers do not take any interest in the implementation of MDMS students were found to be taking meals in a messy manner.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	<p>Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt</p> <p>Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI were found to be in 85 percent schools. Still in 15 percent schools the cooks cum helpers were not found to be engaged as per GOI norms.</p>												
2.	<p>Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p> <p>The execution of MDMS is being done by district collector and CEO Zila Panchayat. CEO Zila Panchayat further instructs CEO Janpad Panchayat to form Self Help Groups of women from unprivileged community. In rural areas members of SHGs engage cooks cum helpers. While in urban areas SMCs and nagar nigam/palika are given the responsibility to implement MDMS for their respective schools.</p>												
3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>Nil</p>												
4.	<p>Number of schools where SHG is involved</p> <p>In 100 percent visited primary as well as middle schools SHGs were found to be involved in implementing MDMS. (Table 7.1)</p>												
5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ?</p> <p>Regular payments to cooks and helpers were found in 60 percent visited schools. In maximum schools the cooks and helpers were paid consolidated amount of rupees 1000/ per month. In remaining schools delay in receipt of remuneration was reported by cooks. It takes time to get the money into SHG account from district to janpad and from janpad into the accounts of cooks. Due to lack of banking facilities in remote areas this problem is common. The mode of payments was found to be through e-transfers in 80 percent schools and also was paid in cash in 20 percents schools. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p>												
<table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>7</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>17</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>24</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	7	14	Middle Schools	17	26	Total	24	40
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6.	<p>Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p> <p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. It has been observed that in maximum number of visited schools women of OBC (52% schools), followed by ST community (27 % schools), women of SC (13 % schools) and from general minority community in four percent schools were engaged in cooking MDM for children.</p>												

12. Infrastructure

1.	<p>Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p> <p>In most of the schools visited by MI team, the available infrastructure for preparing and serving a hot meal was found to be quite inadequate, if not poor. In 77.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed and was in use by the cooking agency. There were also cases (15% schools) where kitchen sheds were though constructed but the implementing agency was not cooking food in those kitchen sheds due to water leakage, shortage of utensils for cooking or theft problem. In one school the kitchen shed was found to be under constructed and in two schools kitchen sheds w s not available. (Table 8.1)</p>										
	<p style="text-align: center;">Status of Kitchen shed availability</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Status of Kitchen shed availability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Constructed but not in use</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under Construction</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Sanctioned</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	Constructed but not in use	6	Other	2	Under Construction	1	Not Sanctioned	2
Category	Count										
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Other	2										
Under Construction	1										
Not Sanctioned	2										
2.	<p>Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p> <p>In nine out of 40 visited schools no kitchen sheds was available, neither it has been sanctioned nor food was being prepared in classroom (in three schools) as well as in some places in SHG home.</p>										

13. Staffing

1.	<p>Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS</p> <p>In Seoni district for management and monitoring of MDMS six people from different departments are involved. It includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Name of Members</th> <th>Designation</th> <th>Level of Work</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Shri V.S. Thakur</td> <td>Nutrition Specialist</td> <td>District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Smt. Sunanda Choudhary</td> <td>Child Specialist</td> <td>District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Shri. Harsh Chaturvedi</td> <td>Education Department</td> <td>District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Smt. Asha Chandel</td> <td>WCD</td> <td>District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Shri Sanjay Mishra</td> <td>Representative from Rural area</td> <td>District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Smt. Seema Chourasia</td> <td>Urban area Representative</td> <td>District</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work	1	Shri V.S. Thakur	Nutrition Specialist	District	2	Smt. Sunanda Choudhary	Child Specialist	District	3	Shri. Harsh Chaturvedi	Education Department	District	4	Smt. Asha Chandel	WCD	District	5	Shri Sanjay Mishra	Representative from Rural area	District	6	Smt. Seema Chourasia	Urban area Representative	District
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4	Smt. Asha Chandel	WCD	District																										
5	Shri Sanjay Mishra	Representative from Rural area	District																										
6	Smt. Seema Chourasia	Urban area Representative	District																										
2.	<p>Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS</p> <p>Nil</p>																												

3. Is there any district level task force constituted				
Details of Committee Members				
S.No	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
1	Shri Ajay Samdekar	SAO (Officer In charge)	District Level	All Work
2	Shraddha Uikey	Officer in Charge	District Level	MIS Feeding and other work
3	Amrita Choudhary	Task Manager	District Level	Monitoring
4	Neelam Vishwakarma	Quality Monitor	District Level	Field visits and monitoring

14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Seoni at district level four steering cum monitoring committee meetings has been held during current financial year i.e 2012-2013 till the visit of MI team. The issues of discussion in the meetings were as follows: lifting of foodgrains, to provide funds to SHGs regularly, Review of school health programme, regular distribution of meals, MIS and Kitchen sheds.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Seoni at state level six steering cum monitoring committee meetings has been held during current financial year i.e 2012-2013 till the visit of MI team. The issues of discussion in the meetings were as follows: Review of mDM, AWP, MIS and software.

15. Actionable Points -

Actionable points for Seoni District of Madhya Pradesh	
	The members of SHG should be provided training on annual basis at cluster level to maintain financial records.
	The remuneration to cooks should be raised from 1000/- rupees per month to 2000/- rupees a month, considering the level of inflation rate.
	The arrangements of plates and glasses should be ensured in each school as per enrolled strength.
	Smokeless chulhas should be provided to every SHG.
	Health cards of all children at primary school level should be maintained. They should be provided micro-nutrients on quarterly basis.

District – Seoni

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Kekdal	Barghat	2344-0207505
2	P.S.Ponnar Kala	Barghat	2344-0211801
3	M.S.Ghatkohka	Kurai	2344-0413204
4	M.S.Bahrai	Barghat	2344-0213703
5	M.S.Kaliyanpur	Barghat	2344-0206805
6	P.S.Girls Keolari	Keolari	2344-0312502
7	M.S.Keolari	Keolari	2344-0312516
8	M.S.Gorakhpur	Chhapara	2344-0505203
9	M.S.Badalpar	Kurai	2344-0400707
10	P.S.Dungariya	Kurai	2344-0400301
11	M.S.Girls Kheraplari	Keolari	2344-0304305
12	M.S.Girls Chhapara	Chhapara	2344-0500115
13	P.S.Girls Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100523
14	M.S.Girls Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100589
15	P.S.Girls Gorkhpur	Ghansore	2344-0715303
16	M.S.Jhagra	Keolari	2344-0300104
17	M.S.Baroda Mal	Ghansore	2344-0711103
18	M.S.Pipriya	Dhansore	2344-0806105
19	M.S.Lopa	Keolari	2344-0305203
20	P.S.Panjara	Keolari	2344-0306201
21	P.S.Mhow	Barghat	2344-0205701
22	M.S.Boys Kahani	Dhansore	2344-0709607
23	M.S. Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100599
24	P.S.Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100582
25	M.S.Tilak Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100595
26	M.S.Harahir	Kurai	2344-0414102
27	P.S.Shikharchand	Seoni	2344-0100508
28	P.S.Harahir	Kurai	2344-0414101
29	M.S.Girls Kudari	Ghansore	2344-0800705
30	M.S.Saliwada	Ghansore	2344-0805302
31	M.S.Madwa	Chhapara	2344-0502702
32	P.S.Madwa	Chhapara	2344-0502701
33	M.S.Lakhnadon	Lakhnadon	2344-0600812
34	P.S.Aharwada	Keolari	2344-0316901
35	M.S.Aharwada	Keolari	2344-0316905
36	P.S.Dhamakala	Barghat	2344-0214103
37	P.S.Gondegaon	Kurai	2344-0405401
38	M.S.Dhamakala	Barghat	2344-0214102
39	M.S.Sanai Dongri	Lakhnadon	2344-0607303
40	M.S.Pathadewri	Lakhnadon	2344-0608802

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	92.9	1	7.1	14	100
Middle Schools	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	100
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	78.6	3	21.4	14	100
Middle Schools	21	80.8	5	19.2	26	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	85.7	2	14.3	14	100
Middle Schools	20	76.9	6	23.1	26	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	677	169	100.0	861	86	100.0	1538	109	100.0
Middle	1030	257	100.0	4234	192	100.0	5264	202	100.0
Total	1707	213	100.0	5095	159	100.0	6802	170	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (40 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	627	156	92.6	830	83	96.3	1457	104	94.7
Middle	657	164	63.7	3900	177	92.1	4557	175	86.5
Total	1284	160	75.2	4730	147	92.8	6014	150	88.4

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (40 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	523	130	77.2	613	61	71.9	1136	81	73.8
Middle	452	113	43.8	3253	147	76.8	3705	142	70.3
Total	975	121	57.1	3866	120	75.8	4841	121	71.1

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (40 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	537	134	79.3	560	56	65.0	1097	78	71.3
Middle	434	108	42.1	3067	139	72.4	3501	134	66.5
Total	971	121	56.8	3627	113	71.1	4598	114	67.5

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (40 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	100.0	0	0	14	100
Middle	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	100
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	92.9	1	7.1	14	100
Middle	20	76.9	6	23.1	26	100
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	10	71.4	4	28.6	14	100
Middle	19	73.1	7	26.9	26	100
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	50.0	7	50.0	14	100
Middle	17	65.4	9	34.6	26	100
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	7.1	13	92.9	14	100
Middle Schools	2	7.7	24	92.3	26	100
Total	3	7.5	37	92.5	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Middle Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Total	0	0	40	100	40	100

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	40	100
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	8	57.1	6	42.9	14	100
Middle Schools	16	61.5	10	38.5	26	100
Total	24	60.0	16	40.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	31	77.5
Constructed but not in use	6	15.0
Under Construction	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Ghatkohka	Kurai	2344-0413204
2.	M.S.Gorakhpur	Chhapara	2344-0505203
3.	P.S.Mhow	Barghat	2344-0205701
4.	M.S.Pathadewri	Lakhnadon	2344-0608802

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Bahrai	Barghat	2344-0213703
2	M.S.Gorakhpur	Chhapara	2344-0505203
3	M.S.Dhamakala	Barghat	2344-0214102

List - 3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Ghatkohka	Kurai	2344-0413204
2	M.S.Bahrai	Barghat	2344-0213703
3	P.S.Girls Keolari	Keolari	2344-0312502
4	M.S.Keolari	Keolari	2344-0312516
5	M.S.Gorakhpur	Chhapara	2344-0505203
6	P.S.Girls Gorkhpur	Ghansore	2344-0715303
7	M.S.Pipriya	Dhansore	2344-0806105
8	M.S.Boys Kahani	Dhansore	2344-0709607
9	M.S. Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100599
10	M.S.Saliwada	Ghansore	2344-0805302
11	M.S.Dhamakala	Barghat	2344-0214102

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Ponnar Kala	Barghat	2344-0211801
2.	M.S.Ghatkohka	Kurai	2344-0413204
3.	M.S.Bahrai	Barghat	2344-0213703
4.	P.S.Girls Keolari	Keolari	2344-0312502
5.	M.S.Keolari	Keolari	2344-0312516
6.	M.S.Gorakhpur	Chhapara	2344-0505203
7.	M.S.Girls Kheraplari	Keolari	2344-0304305
8.	P.S.Girls Gorkhpur	Ghansore	2344-0715303
9.	M.S.Pipriya	Dhansore	2344-0806105
10.	P.S.Mhow	Barghat	2344-0205701
11.	M.S.Boys Kahani	Dhansore	2344-0709607
12	M.S. Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100599
13	P.S.Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100582
14	M.S.Dhamakala	Barghat	2344-0214102
15	M.S.Pathadewri	Lakhnadon	2344-0608802

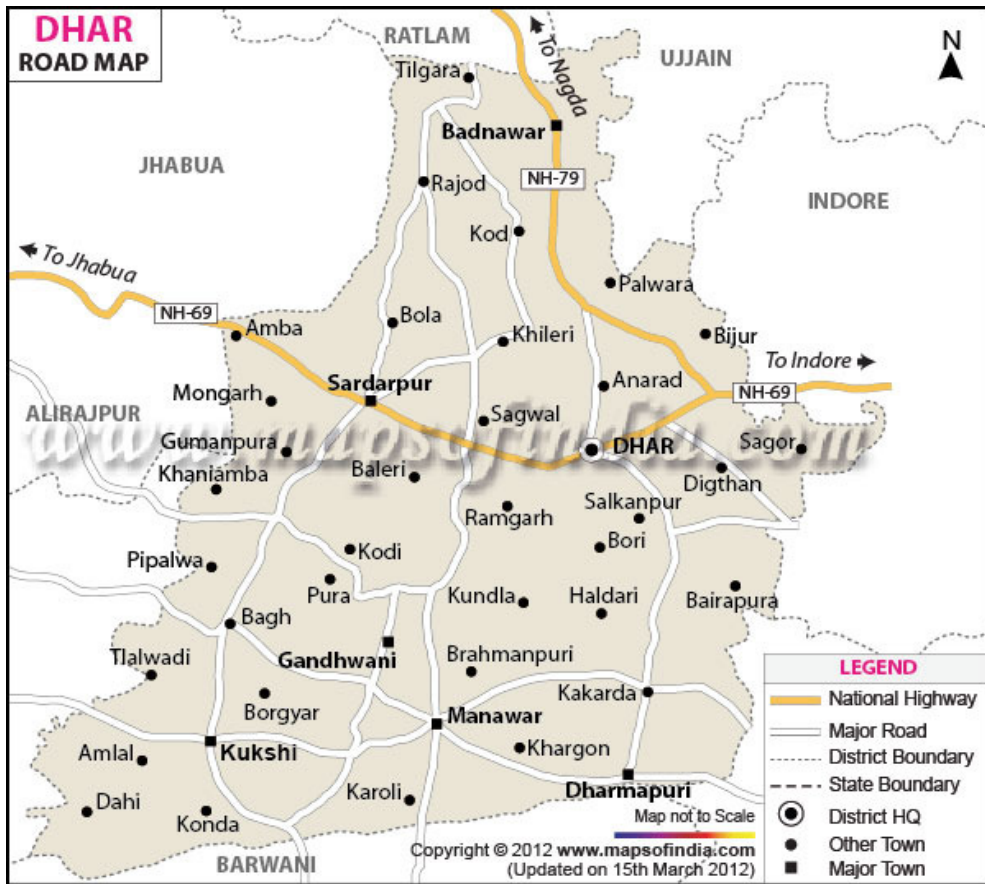
List - 5
MDM Patrak Made but not available

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Ghatkohka	Kurai	2344-0413204
2.	M.S.Bahrai	Barghat	2344-0213703
3.	M.S.Gorakhpur	Chhapara	2344-0505203
4.	P.S.Dungariya	Kurai	2344-0400301
5.	M.S.Girls Kheraplari	Keolari	2344-0304305
6.	M.S.Baroda Mal	Ghansore	2344-0711103
7	M.S.Pipriya	Dhansore	2344-0806105
8	M.S.Lopa	Keolari	2344-0305203
9	P.S.Panjara	Keolari	2344-0306201
10	P.S.Mhow	Barghat	2344-0205701
11	M.S. Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100599
12	P.S.Ganga Nagar Seoni	Seoni	2344-0100582
13	M.S.Madwa	Chhapara	2344-0502702
14	P.S.Madwa	Chhapara	2344-0502701
15	M.S.Pathadewri	Lakhnadon	2344-0608802

District – Dhar


About Dhar District -

The district of Dhar lays in the Malwa region of west Madhya Pradesh in central India. The historic town of Dhar is an administrative headquarters of the district. It is surrounded by the districts of Ratlam to the north, Ujjain to the northeast, Indore to the east, Khargone to the southeast, Barwani to the south, and Jhabua to the west. It is part of the Indore and division of Madhya Pradesh. Pithampur is a large industrial area under the Dhar District. The town is located 908 ft above the sea level. It is situated amid beautiful lakes and trees barren hills and possesses, besides its old ramparts, many fascinating buildings of both Hindu and Muslim cultures, few of the temples have the remains of cultural and historical significance.



District - Dhar

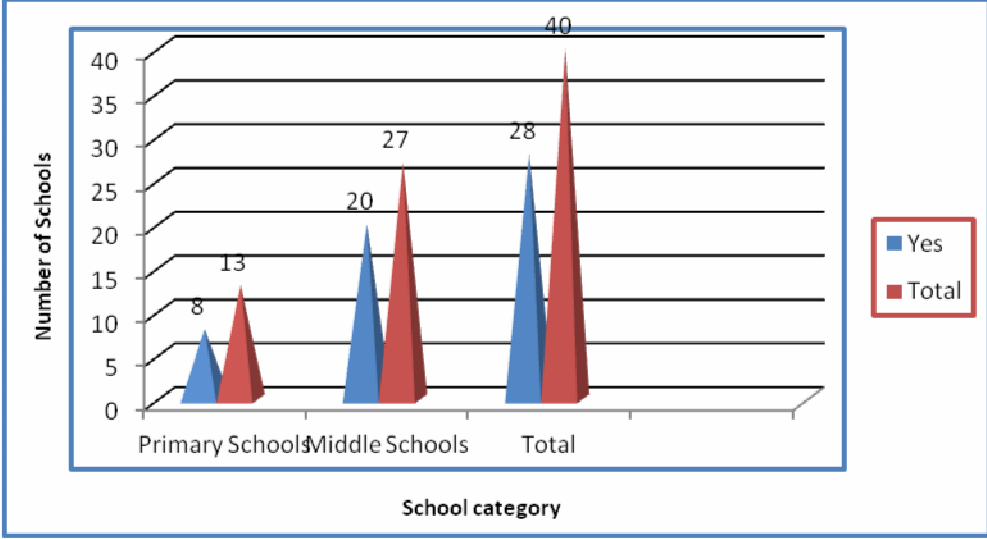
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1.	<p>Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <p>Hot cooked meals were observed to be served regularly in 80 percent visited schools. In remaining two primary and in six middle schools (20%) irregularity in serving meals was reported to MI team during monitoring. Parents and community reported that meals were not cooked for three days in M.S.Ajndiman of Manawar block due to end of stock of wheat and rice. Similarly in M.S. Aali of Nalcha block meals were not provided due to theft of food grains from school. In remote areas the implementing agency face problem while transporting food grains. (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)</p>
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Sadalpur</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> Meals Being Cooked for Children </div>
2.	<p>Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary, P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school.</p> <p>As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.</p>
3.	<p>Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>With adequate resources and quality safeguards, mid-day meals can play a major role in improving school attendance, eliminating classroom hunger and fostering social equity. Mid-day meals may be expected to enhance pupil attendance on a daily basis. School meals may also enhance learning achievements, in so far as 'classroom hunger' undermines the ability of pupils to concentrate and perhaps even affects their learning skills. That is why the quantity and quality of food should be given utmost importance. However, in the visited schools of Dhar district the quantity and quality of food was found to be sufficient and up to a desired level in 80 percent schools. Cases were reported regarding poor cooked pulses to children and stones in pulses.</p> <p>In Girls M.S. Avidaman of Gandwani block children and parents complained that they are not satisfied with the quantity of meals served by Sahara SHG as they serve one chappati that too is semi-cooked. (Table 1.2 A&B)</p>

b)	Trend																
1.	<p>Number of children enrolled in schools</p> <p>In the 36 schools (these were those schools for which data for four questions of trend were answered) of Dhar district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 5571. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 1542 children. The mean enrollment in schools of urban areas (138) was observed to be less than as in rural areas (159). However, the average enrollment in Middle schools (188) visited was found to be more than primary schools (88). (Table 1.3)</p>																
2.	<p>Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register</p> <p>As per MDM register 80 percent children availed MDM as per MDM register which was equal in middle school of rural and urban areas but slight difference of 9 percent found between the primary school of rural and urban areas of Dhar district. (Table 1.4)</p>																
3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of visit of MI team it was noticed that nearly 45 percent of children availed MDM which was 535 of urban and 43percent of rural. Hough major difference not found between the primary schools of rural and urban but difference of nearly 17 percent found in Middle school of rural and urban areas in the district of Dhar. (Table 1.5)</p>																
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>On the previous day of visit of MI team it was found that 50 percent of the children availed MDM which was 48 percent of both Primary and Middle urban schools and 51 percent of rural schools. (Table 1.6)</p>																
<div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>MDM Aailed by Children (in %)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>As per MDM register</th> <th>On the day of visit</th> <th>Before day of visit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>84.9</td> <td>44.6</td> <td>50.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>78.9</td> <td>45.5</td> <td>50.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>80.1</td> <td>45.3</td> <td>50.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Category	As per MDM register	On the day of visit	Before day of visit	1	84.9	44.6	50.5	2	78.9	45.5	50.6	3	80.1	45.3	50.6
Category	As per MDM register	On the day of visit	Before day of visit														
1	84.9	44.6	50.5														
2	78.9	45.5	50.6														
3	80.1	45.3	50.6														

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in maximum primary as well as middle schools (87.%%) the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. While in 12.5 percent visited schools delay in receipt of food grains was reported by implementing agencies situated in remote rural areas, where there is no access to transport facilities and secondly sometimes there is delay also from district level. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It was reported to the MI team that In 61.5 percent Primary and 74 percent middle school of Dhar district quality of food grain supplied to them under MDM was of good quality.</p>

3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>In order to meet any kind of indulgencies it was expected under MDM that buffer stock of one-month's need to be maintained by the schools and found by the MI team that 70percent of them maintained such stock of food grain under MDM. (Table 2.2)</p>												
	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>8</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>20</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>28</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock for a Month</p>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	8	13	Middle Schools	20	27	Total	28	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	8	13											
Middle Schools	20	27											
Total	28	40											
4.	<p>Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>It has been observed that in 42.5 per cent primary as well as middle schools the food grains were found to be delivered at the schools in remaining schools the food grains received under MDMS was found to be delivered at the cooking place i.e. the SHG home due to theft and other problems.</p>												

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

h)	<p>Enabling conditions: -</p>
1.	<p>Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 20 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.</p>
2.	<p>Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month</p> <p>It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month directly by the state government. The payment is done either monthly or even quarterly</p>
3.	<p>Reasons for irregular payment, if any</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>

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

1.	<p>Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?</p> <p>The number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly were found to be in 34 (85%) out of 40 visited schools. In one Primary and five middle school of Dhar district not receiving cooking cost in advance regularly. For these schools Zila Panchayat, Dhar cleared that there is delay due to banking process and the accounts of new groups are yet to open. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)</p>
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2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
	Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 15 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes and the accounts of new groups are yet to open..
3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	In all the visited Primary and middle school of Dhar district cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned.

5. **Social Equity: -**

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
	It was observed that children were made to sit on tat-patti in a row. Girls sitting separately in a row, while boys' row was separate. In P.S. Akoliya of Nalcha Block MI team observed that HM of the school Shri Rajendra Singh Dang has well maintained the sitting place for children to sit on tatpatti (Duri) in row inside the kitchen shed with the help of community support.
2.	Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	Nil

6. **Menu: -**

1.	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.												
	In 9(69%) Primary and 22(81%) middle school of Dhar district under MDM disclosed that they includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable in daily menu and 70 percent of schools display the same on the notice boards also. (Table 4.1)												
<table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>9</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>22</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>31</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	9	13	Middle Schools	22	27	Total	31	40
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<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu </div>													

2. Number of schools where same food is served daily
Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the officials at district/state or central level. In many schools teachers reported that they were following central government menu, while in some schools menu was prepared at state level. However, in 45 percent of the visited schools in Dhar district different type i.e. as per menu of food was being served.

7. Community Mobilization: -

1. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be among very less number of schools (10%). Parents and SMV members were mostly landless labourers who were busy earning livelihood. They do not get time to take part in school activities; neither have they been provided any training for the purpose. They only know that their children get food from the school.
2. Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
In 11 schools an updated roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS was available where as in 18 schools it was available but not updated. It was observed that mothers were mostly busy in their traditional and household activities. They were not aware regarding it. s
3. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
None of the member in any visited 40 schools received any training regarding MDMS and its monitoring.
4. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
In 3 Primary and 4 middle school of Dhar district SMCs meetings was reported held last year but in general 82.5 percent schools disclosed that no meeting held in their schools under MDM whereas the agenda of the meeting was regular supply of food under MDM . This shows that participation level was not appreciating.
5. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
In majority of 12 schools (30%) monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members noticed by the MI team and in remaining 70 percent schools monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS was not done by SMC members in Primary and middle school of Dhar district.
6. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
Nil
7. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.
It was quite difficult to determine the extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies in MDM but in 12.5percent schools active participation reported to MI team under MDM. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It was found by the MI team under MDM that in 72 percent schools MDM register was found in place and in 65percent schools it was maintained regularly. Teachers were of the view that attendance register and MDM register are same, they needs to be made aware and cleared regarding it. (Annexure II List -5)
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
In two Primary and middle schools of Dhar district training on maintaining MDM information was imparted to the teacher/head teacher. In 90 percent of the schools not have any training on maintaining MDM information.
3. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
Mechanism of flow of MDM information from school to district and onwards is as follows : School→CAC→BRC→DPC→CEO(Zila Panchayat)→RSK/Ministry.
4. What is the prevalent MIS System ?
According to Zila Panchayat, Dhar the establishment of MIS is in process.
5. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?
The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management: -

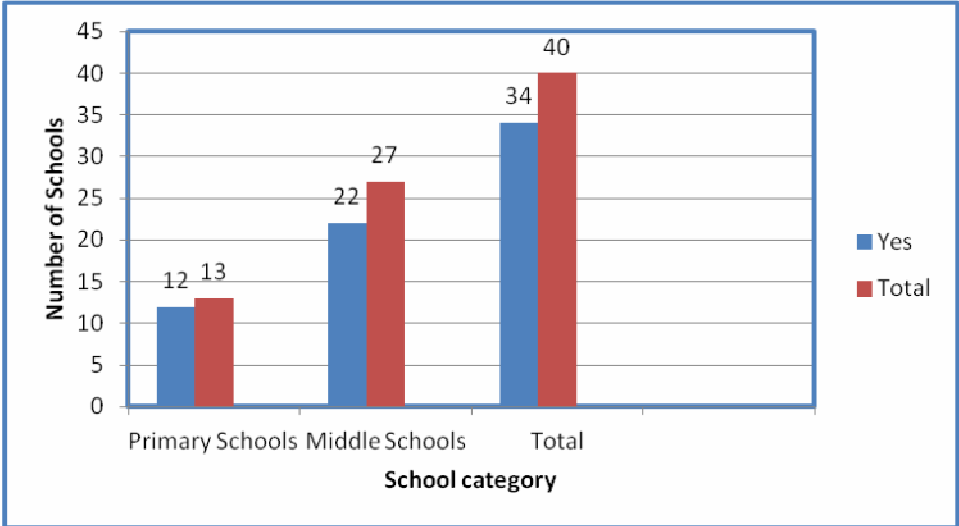
1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	It was noticed that in 4 Primary and 12 middle school of Dhar district financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level it was also found by the MI team that under MDM no proper training or importance realized by the schools for maintain financial records..
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by e-transfer.
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	It has been observed that amount withdrawal is done by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC/VEC saving bank account.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were not found to be shared with the community

10. School Health Programme

1. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	In any of the visited schools the health cards were not found to be maintained.
2. What is the frequency of health check-up?	In majority of 40percent Primary and middle school of Dhar district yearly health check-up organized in the school whereas equal percent of schools showed unawareness regarding any health check-up in the school.
3. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	In the visited Schools, it was found by the MI team under MDM that in one Primary school and seven middle school, vitamin A, iron dose and micronutrients given to the children of school. In 2 out of 13 Primary school and 7 out of 20 middle school children given IFA Tablets. It was noticed that given IFA Tablets to children was not widely practiced in all the school. While, in 23percent Primary and 29percent middle school of Dhar district children given de-worming tablets
4. Who administers these medicines.	In all the visited Primary and middle school of Dhar district Health Department administers these medicines.
5. Number of school where iodized salt is used	For prevention of many health problems it was advised to use iodized salt in cooking and it was found by the MI team that in two middle schools of Dhar district iodized salt was not used in cooking under MDM.
6. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	It was noticed that on an average practice hygiene in the schools as not emphasized to wash hands before and after eating but practiced individually no proper attention given for the conservation of water and not any proper order way take their meals in visited Schools of Dhar district.

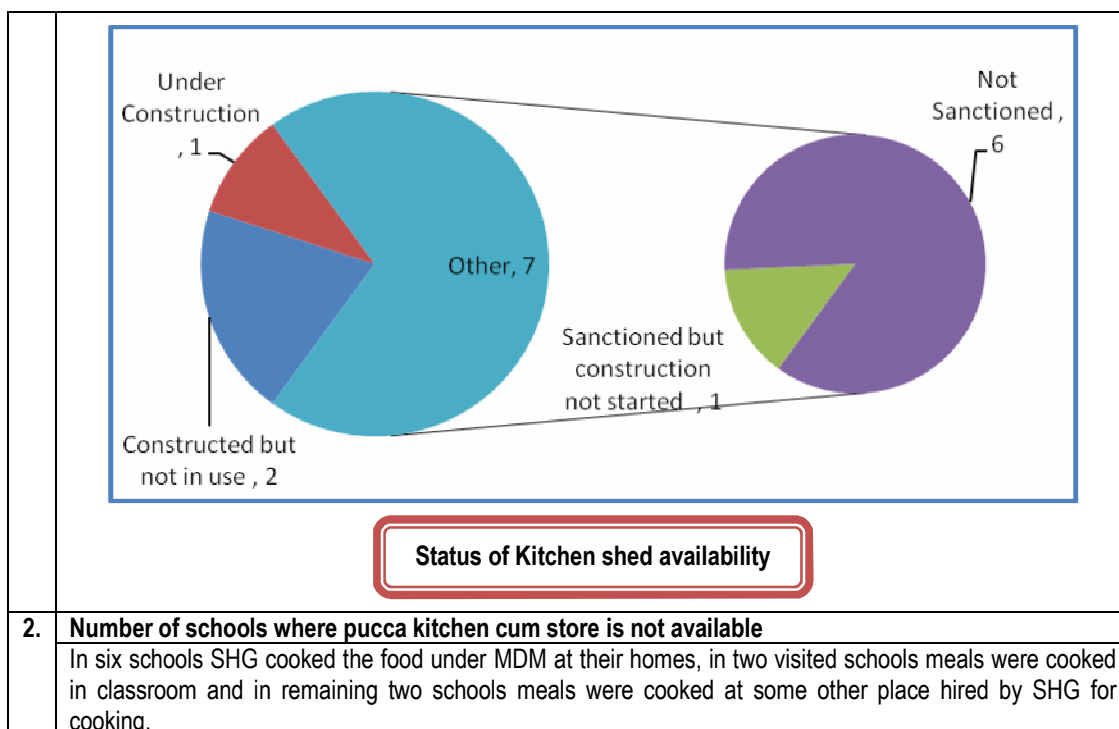
11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt	It was determined that in 75percent of schools cook cum helpers were engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt In the visited Schools of Dhar district.
2. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools	The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and SMC are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.

3.	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen Nil												
4.	Number of schools where SHG is involved In all 40 schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs. Self Help Groups were found to be successfully implementing MDM in all the schools located in rural areas as well in urban areas of the district. (Table 7.1)												
5.	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers , mode of payment and intervals of payment ? Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. In one Primary school and five Middle school remuneration was not paid to Cook cum helpers regularly and usually it was paid by cheque in majority of the schools 36 (90%) and in four schools paid in cash. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>22</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>34</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</p>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	12	13	Middle Schools	22	27	Total	34	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary Schools	12	13											
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6.	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others) The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. It has been observed that in majority of the schools of Dhar District cooks cum helpers belongs to ST 83(55%) and OBC 35(23%) This shows that 10percent of cooks cum helpers belongs to SC community to cook MDM.												

12. Infrastructure

1.	Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use Kitchen-cum-stores are required to be separate from classrooms, preferably located at a safe, but accessible distance. They should be well ventilated and designed so that there is a separate storage facility with locks to check pilferage. In 75 percent visited schools of Dhar district Kitchen-cum-stores were found to be used for cooking. In 15 percent schools kitchen sheds were not available. In one school the construction of kitchen shed was taking place. While in 5 percent schools the kitchen sheds were although constructed but were not used for cooking meals. (Table 8.1)
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2. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available
 In six schools SHG cooked the food under MDM at their homes, in two visited schools meals were cooked in classroom and in remaining two schools meals were cooked at some other place hired by SHG for cooking.

13. Staffing

1. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS																																																																				
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14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Dhar, 10 meetings have been organized in current financial year i.e. in 2012-13. The major issue discussed in the meetings were related to :Review of kitchen shed construction, review of appointment of cooks, review on distribution and utilization of funds and food grains and review of remuneration paid to cooks.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	Nil.

15. Actionable Points

Actionable points for Dhar District of Madhya Pradesh	
❖	It was observed that cooking agencies were not maintaining proper records. They should be provided training in this regard.
❖	There is a need to conduct specific training to teachers/head for maintaining MDM related information.
❖	In some schools it was reported by the implementing agency that they are illiterate and also have not been provided any training regarding maintenance of such records. Cash books, food grain registers were hardly found to be maintained by any cooking agency.
❖	The proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements need to be shared directly with community as per norms.
❖	Sschools situated in remote areas were not able to get food grains in time due to lack of transportation facility.
❖	Due to fear of theft the cooking agencies prefer to keep the food grains at their homes rather keeping them in schools. There is a need to make alternative arrangements to resolve this issue.
❖	There is no specific meeting of SMCs observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues.
❖	SMC members come to school only when they are called for. The need is to orient SMC members and to make them aware regarding their roles and responsibilities regarding monitoring and supervision of MDM
❖	The remuneration to cooks should be raised from Rs. 1000/- per month to Rs. 2000/- a month taking into consideration the level of inflation rate.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1
Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Badda	Dahi	2325-0302212
2	M.S.Sadlpur	Dhar	2325-0406003
3	P.S.Bhardpur	Nisarpur	2325-1003501
4	P.S.Gaynpura	Nalchha	2325-0909101
5	M.S.Semaltha	Dharampuri	2325-0500304
6	P.S.Rajpura	Sardarpur	2325-1101401
7	M.S.Mangliya	Badnawar	2325-0103804
8	M.S.Girls Awldaman	Gandhawani	2325-0606804
9	M.S.Dharieswar	Dhar	2325-0412706
10	M.S.Hatnawar	Dharampuri	2325-0507302
11	P.S.Girls No.2 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400861
12	M.S.Gajnod	Badnawar	2325-0101007
13	M.S.Girls Rajgarh	Sardarpur	2325-1100513
14	M.S.Rajpura	Sardarpur	2325-1101402
15	M.S.Boys Nagda	Badnawar	2325-0109907
16	P.S.No.7 Badnawar	Badnawar	2325-0108803
17	P.S.Rampura	Kukshi	2325-0702301
18	M.S.Upadi	Umarban	2325-1308603
19	M.S.Girls Nagda	Badnawar	2325-0109906
20	P.S.Ajndiman	Manawar	2325-0802201
21	M.S.Jaganathpura	Manawar	2325-0801502
22	M.S.Ralamandal	Umarban	2325-1304902
23	M.S.Girls Susari	Nisarpur	2325-1003306
24	P.S.No.2 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400807
25	M.S.Aali	Nalchha	2325-0912002
26	M.S.Manasa	Badnawar	2325-0105210
27	P.S.Nipavali	Dhar	2325-0901601
28	P.S.Hatnawar	Dharampuri	2325-0507301
29	P.S.Bandedi	Sardarpur	2325-1106601
30	M.S.Gaynpura	Tirla	2325-1206908
31	M.S.Bhamori	Bagh	2325-0206202
32	P.S.Girls Kundari	Kuksi	2325-0700901
33	P.S.Boys Manawar	Manawar	2325-0801906
34	M.S.Sunar Khedi	Dhar	2325-0401502
35	M.S.Ajndiman	Manawar	2325-0802202
36	M.S.Bandedi	Sardarpur	2325-1106603
37	P.S.Keshwi	Gandhawani	2325-0608801
38	M.S.Boys No.1 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400878
39	M.S.Chandawad	Dharampuri	2325-0500205
40	M.S.Dedla	Manawar	2325-0800103

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100
Middle Schools	21	77.8	6	22.2	27	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100
Middle Schools	21	77.8	6	22.2	27	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100
Middle Schools	21	77.8	6	22.2	27	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	433	108	100.0	626	78	100.0	1059	88
Middle	672	168	100.0	3840	192	100.0	4512	188	100.0
Total	1105	138	100.0	4466	159	100.0	5571	154	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (36 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	390	97	90.0	510	63	81.4	900	75
Middle	533	133	79.3	3030	151	78.9	3563	148	78.9
Total	923	115	83.5	3440	126	77.0	4463	123	80.1

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (36 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	191	47	44.1	282	35	45.0	473	39	44.6
Middle	402	100	59.8	1654	82	43.0	2056	85	45.5
Total	593	74	53.6	1936	69	43.3	2529	70	45.3

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (36 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	210	52	48.4	325	40	52.0	535	44	50.5
Middle	329	82	48.9	1958	97	50.9	2287	95	50.6
Total	539	67	48.7	2283	81	51.1	2822	78	50.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (36 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	13	100.0	0	0	13	100
Middle	22	81.5	5	18.5	27	100
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100
Middle	20	74.1	7	25.9	27	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100
Middle	22	81.5	5	18.5	27	100
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	9	69.2	4	30.8	13	100
Middle	22	81.5	5	18.5	27	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	23.1	10	76.9	13	100
Middle Schools	2	7.4	25	92.6	27	100
Total	5	12.5	35	87.5	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Middle Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Total	0	0	40	100	40	100

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	40	100.0
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100
Middle Schools	22	81.5	5	18.5	27	100
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	30	75.0
Constructed but not in use	2	5.0
Under Construction	1	2.5
Sanctioned but construction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Mangliya	Badnawar	2325-0103804
2.	M.S.Girls Awldaman	Gandhawani	2325-0606804
3.	P.S.No.2 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400807
4.	M.S.Aali	Nalchha	2325-0912002
5	P.S.Bandedi	Sardarpur	2325-1106601
6	M.S.Gaynpura	Tirla	2325-1206908
7	M.S.Ajndiman	Manawar	2325-0802202
8	M.S.Boys No.1 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400878

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Mangliya	Badnawar	2325-0103804
2	M.S.Aali	Nalchha	2325-0912002
3	M.S.Manasa	Badnawar	2325-0105210
4	M.S.Bandedi	Sardarpur	2325-1106603
5	M.S.Chandawad	Dharampuri	2325-0500205

List -3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Aali	Nalchha	2325-0912002
2	M.S.Manasa	Badnawar	2325-0105210
3	M.S.Dharawda	Dhar	2325-0405002
4	M.S.Chandawad	Dharampuri	2325-0500205
5	P.S.Girls No.2 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400861
6	M.S.Dhareswar	Dhar	2325-0412706

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.No.7 Badnawar	Badnawar	2325-0108803
2.	M.S.Girls Susari	Nisarpur	2325-1003306
3.	M.S.Aali	Nalchha	2325-0912002
4.	M.S.Manasa	Badnawar	2325-0105210
5.	M.S.Boys No.1 Dhar	Dhar	2325-0400878
6.	M.S.Dedla	Manawar	2325-0800103

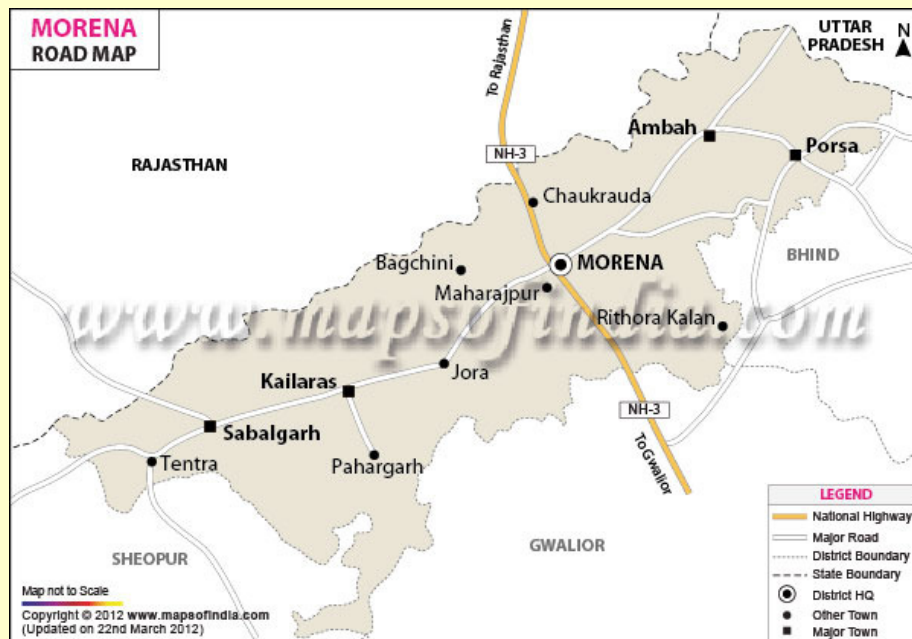
List - 5
MDM Patrak Made but not available

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Bhardpur	Nisarpur	2325-1003501
2.	M.S.Semaltha	Dharampuri	2325-0500304
3.	P.S.Rajpura	Sardarpur	2325-1101401
4.	M.S.Mangliya	Badnawar	2325-0103804
5.	M.S.Girls Rajgarh	Sardarpur	2325-1100513
6.	M.S.Manasa	Badnawar	2325-0105210
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District – Morena




About Morena District –


Morena district is one of the 50 districts of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The name, Morena is derived from the mor raina means the place where peacock is enormously found. Morena, which has an identity of being home to perhaps the largest number of peacocks in the India. The district is part of Chambal Division. The town of Morena is the district and divisional headquarters. Morena is fifth district in state in density of population after Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior. The district is mostly farmland, and trains are a popular form of transportation, although they connect only about 15% of the villages within Morena. Morena is famous for its mustard production. Morena is a city and a municipality in Morena district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is also known as Muraina and is the administrative headquarters of Morena District and of Chambal Division. It is 39 km away from Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

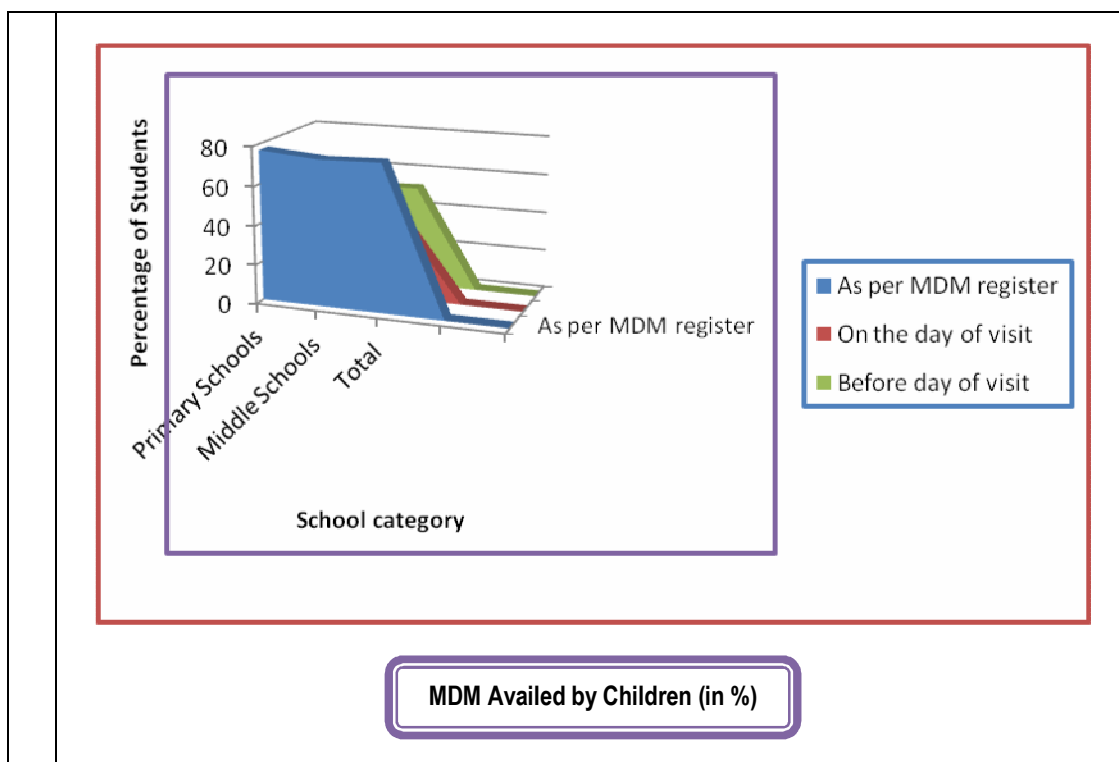


District - Morena

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

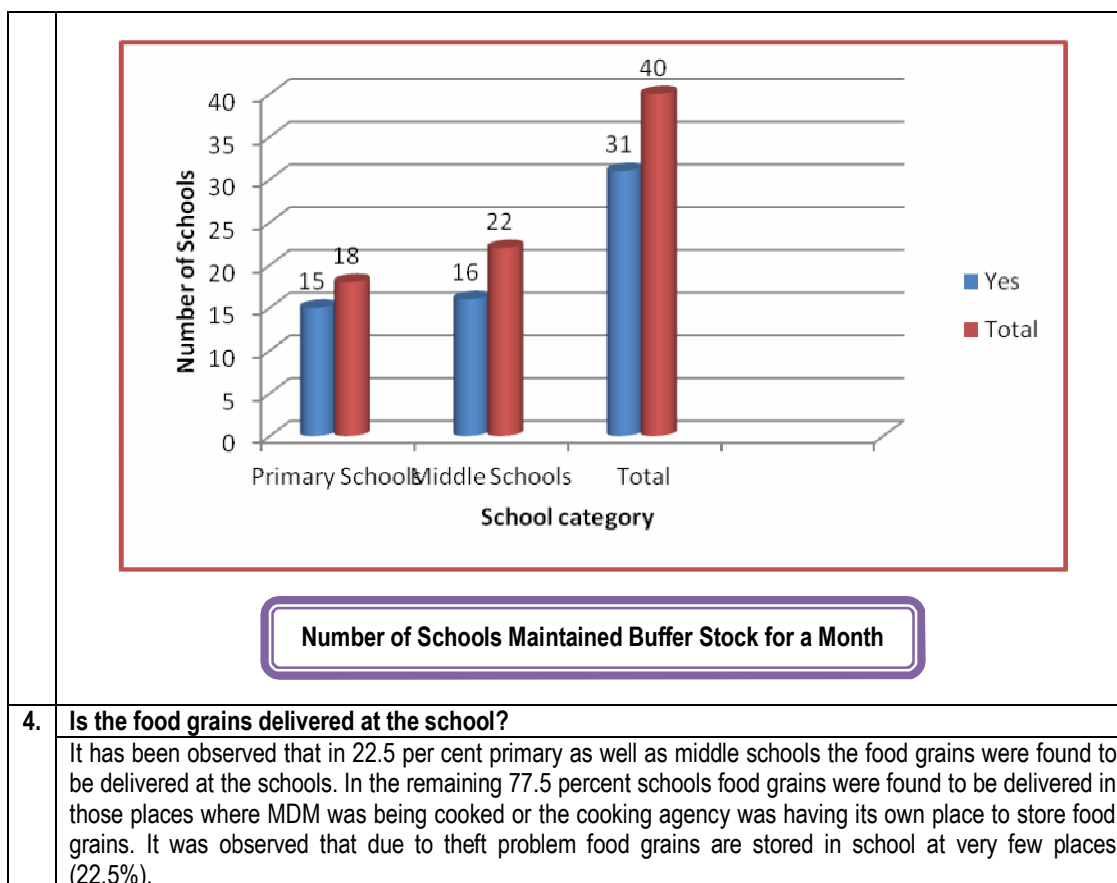
Regularity in Serving MDM	
1.	<p>Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.</p> <p>Hot cooked meals were observed to be served regularly in 38 out of 40 visited schools. In P.S. Chairao f Jorra block the meals served by the agency is prepared early in the morning and distribute in afternoon. By the time the children take MDM it becomes tasteless. Similarly in M.S. Sikhara of Poorsa block MDM was not found to be provided regular by the cooking agency.</p> <p>It was informed by District and block level officials in Morena district that a call center has been developed in the district in which the monitoring done at school level by CACs, BRCC, Task Managers, Quality Monitors, etc is reported through telephone. The action is taken at district and block level on the basis of that monitoring. The district and block level functionaries were of the view that through this system lot of improvements have been made in the implementation of MDM Scheme in the district. (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Shakkarkhana Kelaras</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Parsota</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>M.S. Bilgaon</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Hot meals being prepared for children</p> </div>
2.	<p>Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM</p> <p>As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school.</p> <p>As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.</p>

3.	<p>Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.</p> <p>In 72 percent visited primary and 59 percent middle schools (65 % of the total schools) children were satisfied with the quality of meals served to them. In remaining 35 percent visited schools children, parents were not observed to be satisfied with the quality of meals served to children. As far as quantity of meals is concerned in 78 percent primary and about 73 percent middle schools (77.5 % of the total visited schools) children, parents and community were satisfied with it. (Table 1.2 A&B)</p>
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pathetic Quality of meals served to children</p> </div>
b)	Trend
1.	<p>Number of children enrolled in schools</p>
	<p>In the 32 visited schools of Morena district (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the total enrolment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 6598. The mean enrolment per school was observed to be 206 children. The mean enrolment in schools of urban areas was more (228) than from rural areas (197). However, the average enrolment in Middle schools was very high (248) as compared to primary schools (152). (Table 1.3)</p>
2.	<p>Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register</p>
	<p>As per MDM register in 32 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team) the number of children availing MDM was found to be 75 percent of the total enrolled children. In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be about 90 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be approximately 69 percent of the total enrolled children. (Table 1.4)</p>
3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p>
	<p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 41.3 percent of the total enrolled strength. In schools located in urban areas the percentage of children availed MDM facility on visit day was 44 percent and in rural areas it was 40 percent of the total enrolled strength in 32 schools. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. The attendance was found to be low due to rainy season and also due to the festival of Raksha Bandhan. (Table 1.5)</p>
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p>
	<p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be much more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 52 percent children availed MDM. There is difference of 10 percent attendance which is quite significant. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM increased 9 percent in one day, whereas in urban areas the increase was of 13 percent in just one day. (Table 1.6)</p>



2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>During the visit of 40 samples checked schools the MI team found that in all primary as well as middle schools the food grains under MDM scheme has been delivered regularly to cooking agency in the district. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List-2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 72.5 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality. Complaints were raised regarding poor quality of wheat received by implementing agency. In 10 percent schools it was reported that the bags of food grains are not weighted and sometimes the grains are found to be less in quantity than what is written on the bags.</p>
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>It is clear from the analysis that maximum schools (77.5%) either located in rural or urban area have maintained the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. It was observed that the food grains provided to implementing agency is for 60 percent students of the total enrolled strength. That is why they are unable to maintain one month buffer stock. (Table 2.2)</p>



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





i)	Enabling conditions: -
1.	Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ? District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 15 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing in that account.
2.	Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month As per Zila Panchayat CEO, Morena district the payments for previous month i.. for July 2012 has been made to FCI. Payments are made within 15 days of submissions of bills by FCI.
3.	Reasons for irregular payment, if any No Applicable

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

1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? In 72.5 percent visited schools regular availability of cooking cost to implementing agency was noted. In remaining 27.5 percent schools delay in receipt of cooking cost was also observed. On inquiry it was disclosed that due to the quality of banking process in rural areas this problem is common. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in 27.5 percent of the visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

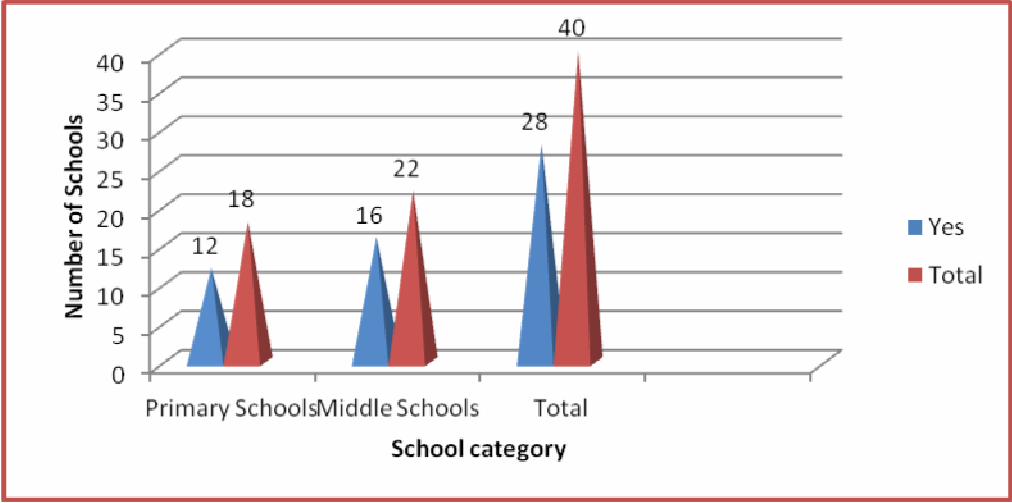
3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	It has been noted through observations and discussions that maximum SHGs are functional by influential and economically and politically well off people of village. These people do not face any problem to ensure regular availability of meals. In those SHGs who face problem they either take loans from Sahukars or they transfer their SHG to influential people.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of Morena district the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
	In all visited schools except M.S.Parsota of Paharblock block, children were found to be sitting in a systematic manner while taking meals. Very haphazard manner of sitting arrangements was observed in M.S.Parsota by the MI team
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>P.S. Dharamgarh</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Chhera</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Narhela</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>M.S. Kulholi</p> </div> </div>

	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> Children taking meals in hand due to lack of sufficient Plates </div>
2.	<p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>During field observations in 40 schools of Morena district MI team did not come across any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement while taking MDM.</p>

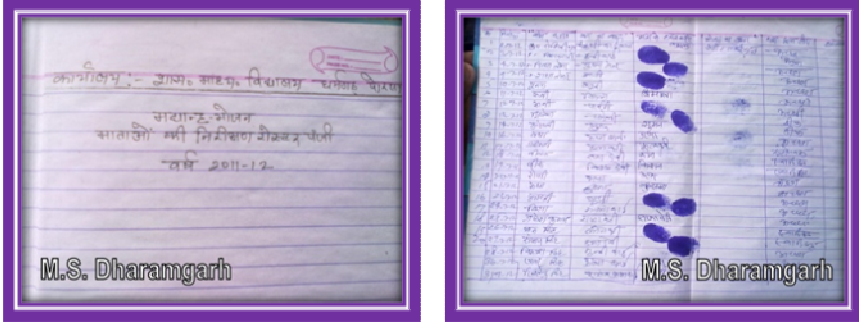
6. Menu: -

1.	<p>Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable?</p> <p>In 70 percent visited schools children were served wheat, pulses and vegetables. In remaining 30 percent schools due to lack of market facilities in remote villages the implementing agencies were not able to serve green vegetables daily to children. Children were only provided pulses and chapattis. Vegetables are given once in a week during weekly haat (market) day. (Table 4.1)</p>												
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Data for Table 4.1: Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>12</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>16</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>28</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu </div>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	12	18	Middle Schools	16	22	Total	28	40
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2.	<p>Number of schools where same food is served daily</p> <p>In 95 percent visited schools different variety of food was being served to students daily. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children and increased the attendance significantly. Due to effective functioning of Call Centre in Morena district the implementation of MDMS was found to be functioning well.</p>												



7. Community Mobilization: -

1.	<p>Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.</p> <p>The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found to be very less, as SMC members in 35 percent schools were aware about the entitlement for each child. In remaining schools it was observed that parents or community members were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children.</p>
2.	<p>Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS</p> <p>In 37.5 percent visited schools (15 out of 40 schools) mother rosters was found to be maintained by the school. But at the same time it was disclosed that these rosters only contained the names of mothers, but mothers were found to be coming in six out of 15 schools for checking the MDM. On inquiry it was disclosed by the teachers that even though they send written information to mothers they do not come</p>

	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Updated Mother Rosters</div> </div>
3.	<p>Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring</p> <p>In none of the visited school any members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring.</p>
4.	<p>Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.</p> <p>There is no specific meetings of SMCs been observed to be held for discussing MDM related issues. MDM issues are part of regular meetings in 17.5 percent schools. During discussions with SMC members it was revealed that during meetings members commented on the quality, quantity and regularity of food being served.</p>
5.	<p>Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members</p> <p>It can be propounded on the basis of analysis that in 37.5 percent schools monitoring of MDM was not undertaken by SMC members. The frequency of monitoring ranged between monthly to occasional (55% schools) depending on the level of awareness and participation of SMC members.</p>
6.	<p>Contribution made by the community for MDMS</p> <p>No contribution was reported by community in any school visited by MI team.</p>
7.	<p>Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.</p> <p>Lack of participation of SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies was observed during visits. Only in some of the schools SMC members made occasional visits to monitor MDM. (Table 5.1)</p>

8. MIS: -

1.	<p>Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained</p> <p>Due to non-availability of MDM registers in 22.5 percent visited schools, proper and accurate information was not made available to MI team. It is revealed that in about 77.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, but as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were hardly found to be maintained in 64.5 percent of the visited schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that teachers maintain their registers at the end of the month rather updating it on the daily basis. (Annexure II List -5)</p>
2.	<p>Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?</p> <p>There is no training being conducted for teachers/head teachers to maintain MDM related information.</p>
3.	<p>What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards</p> <p>In all visited schools Cluster Academic Coordinators (CAC) were found to be transferring information from block resource centre to schools. Similarly information from schools through CACs information was sent to CEO Janpad Panchayat from there to CEO Zila Panchayat and from there to ministry.</p>
4.	<p>What is the prevalent MIS System?</p> <p>The data feeding of MIS at district level for MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).</p>
5.	<p>What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?</p> <p>As per Zila Panchayat Mandla CEO monthly information is furnished from School to Block and onwards.</p>

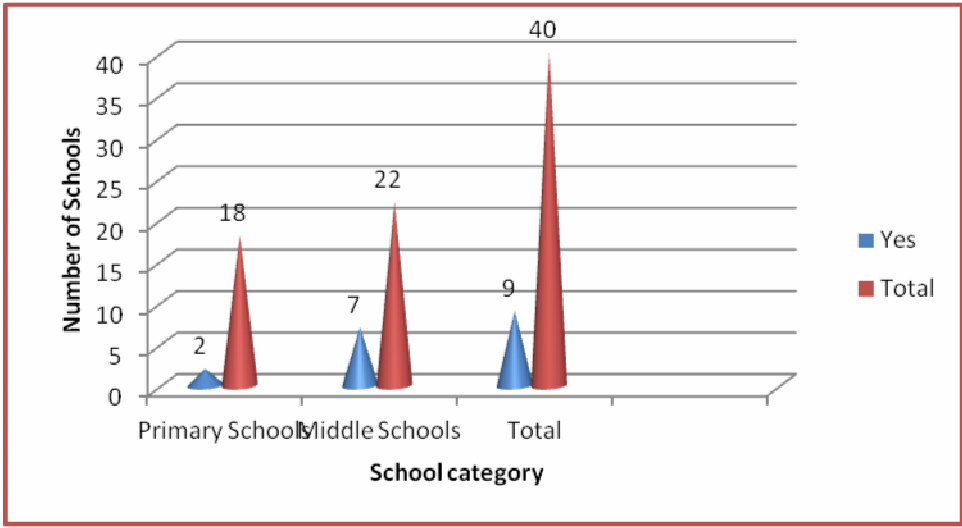
9. Financial Management: -

1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	The implementing agency is suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, accounts of cooks and helpers engaged in cooking etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency (bank pass book in 45 % schools. Cash book in 17.5 % and stock register in 35 % schools) but it was found to be maintained in very few schools (25 %).
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from officials concerned at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund→ Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P &RD→ Release to Zila Panchayat→ Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfer.
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	The implementing agencies are required to maintain separate saving bank accounts, as soon as they are registered as implementing agency for serving MDM. The amounts are transferred to their accounts from blocks or directly from the district.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	The proposals of expenditure statements regarding MDMS was not observed to be shared with the community in any visited schools

10. School Health Programme




1. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	In all visited schools of Morena district the health cards were not found to be maintained.
2. What is the frequency of health check-up?	Empirical observations for the visited schools by MI and the data available shows that in maximum visited schools it was reported that health check-up of students was done annually (37.5% schools). It was also reported by some schools (10 %) that health checkups were being done at twice in a year. While in 52.5 percent schools teachers were not aware about the frequency of health check up.
3. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	Tablets of Iron Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anaemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in two primary and one middle school children were distributed tablets of folic acid, in four primary and in six middle schools they were provided doses of Vitamin A and in two middle schools children were distributed de-worming tablets.
4. Who administers these medicines?	The administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
5. Number of school where iodized salt is used	It can be comprehended on the basis of observation that in almost all visited schools iodized salt was found to be used for cooking meals.
6. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	In most of the visited schools (65%) teachers were found to be not interested in teaching students to wash hands before and after taking meals. When students both of primary and middle level as well, take meals teachers sit in classrooms rather facilitating students to take meals in an orderly manner.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	<p>Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt</p> <p>As per Panchayat and Rural Development Department of M.P. -2 No. 6166/22/V-9/MDM/2010 the norms for engaging cooks is upto 25 enrolled children one cook, from 26-100 two cooks and after that for each 100 students one cook will be increased. As per these norms in cooks cum helpers were engaged in 85 percent visited schools. In remaining schools the cooks cum helpers were observed to be below the norms. During monitoring it was observed that in some schools SHGs were fund to be cooking meals for more than one school but the number of cooks is not as per norms.</p>												
2.	<p>Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p> <p>The overall execution of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.</p>												
3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>Nil</p>												
4.	<p>Number of schools where SHG is involved</p> <p>It is made clear that in six visited schools SMC were found to be providing the MDM and in 34 schools SHGs were found to be serving MDM for children in all PS and MS. (Table 7.1)</p>												
5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?</p> <p>Empirical observations and the data available illustrate that in 100 percent visited schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The mode of payments was through banks in all the schools. In 77.5 percent visited schools delay in receipt of remuneration was reported by cooks. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>2</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>7</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>9</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		School category	Yes	Total	Primary Schools	2	18	Middle Schools	7	22	Total	9	40
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6.	<p>Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p> <p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. Therefore based on social profile of the district in maximum number of visited schools (41 %) women of SC community followed by OBC (38%), General (23%), ST (4%) and Minority (2 %) community were found to be forming SHGs.</p>												

12. Infrastructure

1.	<p>Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p> <p>It was revealed that in 27 (67.5% schools) out of 40 visited schools kitchen sheds were available for cooking MDM. In 7.5 percent schools kitchen sheds were although being constructed but were not used by implementing agency for cooking. In two schools kichen sheds was under construction. While in 20 percent schools kitchen sheds was not available. (Table 8.1)</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The figure is a pie chart titled 'Status of Kitchen shed availability'. The pie chart is divided into four segments: a large blue segment for 'Constructed and in Use' (27), a cyan segment for 'Other' (10), a small red segment for 'Constructed but not in use' (3), and a purple segment for 'Not Sanctioned' (8). A separate bar chart to the right shows a green segment for 'Under Construction' (2) and a purple segment for 'Not Sanctioned' (8). The 'Not Sanctioned' label in the bar chart is positioned below the purple segment.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Status of Kitchen shed availability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Constructed and in Use</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructed but not in use</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under Construction</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Sanctioned</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Status	Count	Constructed and in Use	27	Other	10	Constructed but not in use	3	Under Construction	2	Not Sanctioned	8
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2.	<p>Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p> <p>In 13 schools kitchen sheds were not either available or not used for cooking MDM. In these schools it was observed that MDM was being cooked in classroom in three schools, at the home of SHG (31%) and in five schools MDM was being cooked at other hired place or kitchen shed of other schools</p>

13. Staffing

1.	<p>Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS</p> <p>No information has been provided by Zila Panchayat Morena for details regarding staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.</p>																													
2.	<p>Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS</p> <p>No information has been provided by Zila Panchayat Morena for details regarding staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.</p>																													
3.	<p>Is there any district level task force constituted</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #800000; color: white;"> <th style="width: 5%;">S. No</th> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Details of Committee Members</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #ffff00;"> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Name of Members</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Designation</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Level of Work (Block/District)</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Work Allotted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">1</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Ku. Vijay Laxmi Sharma</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Task Manager</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">District Level</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">All MDM related work</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">2</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Smt. Shruti Sharma</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Quality Monitor</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">District Level</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">All MDM related work</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">3</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Ku. Rashmi Pandey</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Quality Monitor</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">District Level</td> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">All MDM related work</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					S. No	Details of Committee Members					Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted	1	Ku. Vijay Laxmi Sharma	Task Manager	District Level	All MDM related work	2	Smt. Shruti Sharma	Quality Monitor	District Level	All MDM related work	3	Ku. Rashmi Pandey	Quality Monitor	District Level	All MDM related work
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14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Morena in current financial year 2012-13, total number of 12 districts level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held. The issues covered during meeting are as follows: Continuance monitoring, cook meal hygienically, To release food grains in time, MDM should be cooked as per new menu in school.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Morena in current financial year 2012-13, total number of four state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held. The issues covered during meeting are as follows: Review meeting, Annual Work Plan and Utilization Certificate.

15. Actionable Points

Actionable points for Morena District of Madhya Pradesh

- ❖ Society (PDS) should be instructed to weigh the food grains before distributing it to cooking agency.
- ❖ The quality of food grains should be checked at school level, for this random selection of schools should be done and the quality of food grains should be matched with food grains provided by FCI. It was evident during field visits that the quality of food grains was not FAQ.
- ❖ Monitoring of MDM served in KGBV hostels and special training centers should also be ensured.
- ❖ One SHG should not be provided the work to implement MDMS for more than one school, especially in rural areas.
- ❖ Influential and economically well off people should not be permitted to implement MDMS. Strong measures needs to be taken if this practice is found.
- ❖ Health checkups of students should be ensured at regular intervals. Health cards should also be maintained for each enrolled child.
- ❖ To give the benefit of micro nutrients to 100 percent children, the distribution of these tablets should be done on independence and republic days.
- ❖ Regular payments to cooks should be ensured.
- ❖ Sufficient quantity of utensils should be arranged for all enrolled children.
- ❖ Since the implementation of MDM is given in the hands of SHGs, teachers have become least interested in it. Therefore, involvement of teachers should be ensured by giving them the right to distribute food grains to SHG as per the children in the school on a particular day.
- ❖ Members of SMC should be provided exclusive training to monitor MDMS.
- ❖ The training to maintain financial records should be provided to SHG. For this it should be ensured that atleast one member of SHG should be literate atleast upto elementary level.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Pithora	Morena	2302-0314804
2	M.S.Boys No.2 Morena	Morena	2302-0318135
3	M.S.Boys Nurabad	Morena	2302-0309206
4	M.S.Mhatoli	Morena	2302-0311405
5	M.S.Girls Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606611
6	M.S.Torika	Kailaras	2302-0607603
7	M.S.Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606609
8	M.S.Tilorjani	Kailaras	2302-0605805
9	M.S.Nirara	Kailaras	2302-0606002
10	M.S.Girls Jhundpura	Sabalgarh	2302-0713609
11	M.S.Kulholi	Sabalgarh	2302-0708603
12	M.S.Ladpura	Sabalgarh	2302-0713608
13	M.S.Boys Bilgaon	Jaura	2302-0405605
14	M.S.Girls Bilgaon	Jaura	2302-0405606
15	M.S.No.1 Jaura	Jaura	2302-0410926
16	M.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406408
17	M.S.No.2 Jaura	Jaura	2302-0410927
18	M.S.Wadphra	Ambaha	2302-0201610
19	M.S.Boys Rajauda	Porsa	2302-0104720
20	M.S.Dhargarh	Porsa	2302-0106105
21	M.S.Shikhara	Porsa	2302-0104201
22	M.S.Piparipoth	Porsa	2302-0104303
23	P.S.Girls Rui ki Mandi	Morena	2302-0318126
24	P.S.Urdu Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606602
25	P.S.Torikaa	Kailaras	2302-0607601
26	P.S.Nirara	Kailaras	2302-0606001
27	P.S.Pasonkala	Sabalgarh	2302-0709501
28	P.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406401
29	P.S.Jaura	Jaura	2302-0410919
30	P.S.Demni	Ambaha	2302-0203001
31	P.S.Girls Ambaha	Ambaha	2302-0207706
32	P.S.Girls Nadol ka pura	Ambaha	2302-0205003
33	P.S.Girls Demni	Ambaha	2302-0203002
34	P.S.Roophati	Ambaha	2302-0205001
35	P.S.Wadphra	Ambaha	2302-0201608
36	P.S.Bhim Nagar	Porsa	2302-0105902
37	P.S.Rajodha	Porsa	2302-0104706
38	P.S.Tiktoli	Parsota	2302-0506609
39	P.S.Dharmgarh	Porsa	2302-0106101
40	P.S. Orethi	Porsa	2302-0104712

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100
Middle Schools	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	72.2	5	27.5	18	100
Middle Schools	13	59.1	9	40.9	22	100
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	77.8	4	22.2	18	100
Middle Schools	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	1262	210	100.0	870	108	100.0	2132	152
Middle	794	264	100.0	3672	244	100.0	4466	248	100.0
Total	2056	228	100.0	4542	197	100.0	6598	206	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	1056	176	83.6	586	73	67.3	1642	117
Middle	794	264	100.0	2531	168	68.9	3325	184	74.4
Total	1850	205	89.9	3117	135	68.6	4967	155	75.2

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	521	86	41.2	463	57	53.2	984	70	46.1
Middle	379	126	47.7	1366	91	37.2	1745	96	39.0
Total	900	100	43.7	1829	79	40.2	2729	85	41.3

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	683	113	54.1	471	58	54.1	1154	82	54.1
Middle	484	161	60.9	1770	118	48.2	2254	125	50.4
Total	1167	129	56.7	2241	97	49.3	3408	106	51.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (32 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100
Middle	22	100.0	0	0	22	100
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	15	83.3	3	16.7	18	100
Middle	16	72.7	6	27.3	22	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	66.7	6	33.3	18	100
Middle	17	77.3	5	22.5	22	100
Total	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	12	66.7	6	33.3	18	100
Middle	16	72.7	6	27.3	22	100
Total	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	3	16.7	15	83.3	18	100
Middle Schools	5	22.7	17	77.3	22	100
Total	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	1	5.6	17	94.4	18	100.0
Middle Schools	0	0	22	100.0	22	100.0
Total	1	2.5	39	97.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
Cook cum Department	6	15.0
SHG	34	85.0
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	2	11.1	16	88.9	18	100
Middle Schools	7	31.8	15	68.2	22	100
Total	9	22.5	31	77.5	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	27	67.5
Constructed but not in use	3	7.5
Under Construction	2	5.0
Not Sanctioned	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606609
2.	M.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406408
3.	M.S.Dhargarh	Porsa	2302-0106105
4.	M.S.Shikhara	Porsa	2302-0104201
5.	P.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406401

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406401

List - 3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Nirara	Kailaras	2302-0606002
2.	M.S.Kulholi	Sabalgarh	2302-708603
3.	M.S.Girls Bilgaon	Jaura	2302-0405606
4.	M.S.Boys Rajauda	Porsa	2302-0104720
5.	M.S.Dhargarh	Porsa	2302-0106105
6.	P.S.Nirara	Kailaras	2302-0606001
7.	P.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406401
8.	P.S.Girls Ambaha	Ambaha	2302-0207706
9.	P.S.Bhim Nagar	Porsa	2302-0105902
10.	P.S.Rajodha	Porsa	2302-0104706
11.	P.S.Dharmgarh	Porsa	2302-0106101

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Pithora	Morena	2302-0314804
2.	M.S.Boys No.2 Morena	Morena	2302-0318135
3.	M.S.Boys Nurabad	Morena	2302-0309206
4.	M.S.Mhatoli	Morena	2302-0311405
5.	M.S.Girls Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606611
6.	M.S.Torika	Kailaras	2302-0607603
7.	M.S.Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606609
8.	M.S.Tilorjani	Kailaras	2302-0605805
9.	M.S.Nirara	Kailaras	2302-0606002
10.	M.S.Kulholi	Sabalgarh	2302-708603
11.	M.S.Ladpura	Sabalgarh	2302-0713608
12.	M.S.Girls Bilgaon	Jaura	2302-0405606
13.	M.S.Wadphra	Ambaha	2302-0201610
14.	M.S.Boys Rajauda	Porsa	2302-0104720
15.	M.S.Shikhara	Porsa	2302-0104201
16.	P.S.Urdu Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606602
17.	P.S.Torikaa	Kailaras	2302-0607601
18.	P.S.Nirara	Kailaras	2302-0606001
19.	P.S.Pasonkala	Sabalgarh	2302-0709501
20.	P.S.Chhera	Jaura	2302-0406401
21.	P.S.Jaura	Jaura	2302-0410919
22.	P.S.Demni	Ambaha	2302-0203001
23.	P.S.Girls Ambaha	Ambaha	2302-0207706
24.	P.S.Girls Nadol ka pura	Ambaha	2302-0205003
25.	P.S.Girls Demni	Ambaha	2302-0203002
26.	P.S.Roophati	Ambaha	2302-0205001
27.	P.S.Wadphra	Ambaha	2302-0201608
28.	P.S.Bhim Nagar	Porsa	2302-0105902
29.	P.S.Tiktoli	Parsota	2302-0506609

List - 5

MDM Patrak Made but not avialable

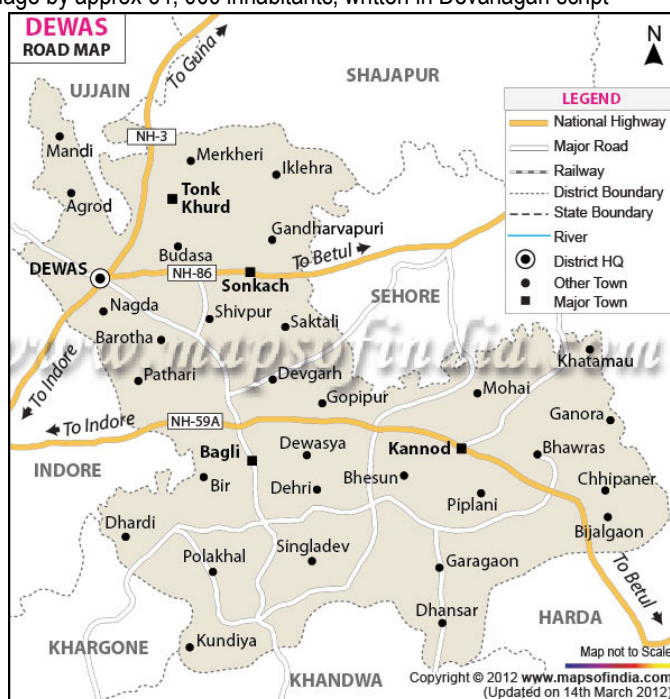
.S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Girls Jhundpura	Sabalgarh	2302-0713609
2.	M.S.Girls Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606611
3.	M.S.Wadphra	Ambaha	2302-0201610
4.	M.S.Pipariipoth	Porsa	2302-0104303
5.	M.S.Shikhara	Porsa	2302-0104201
6.	P.S.Wadphra	Ambaha	2302-0201608
7.	P.S.Dharmgarh	Porsa	2302-0106101
8.	P.S.Pasonkala	Sabalgarh	2302-0709501
9.	P.S.Urdu Kailaras	Kailaras	2302-0606602

District – Dewas

About Dewas District –


The district of Dewas is situated in Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The district headquarters is located in the town of Dewas. The District roughly corresponds to the territories of the twin princely states of Dewas. The district straddles the Vindhya Range; the northern portion of the district lies on the Malwa plateau, on the southern portion lays the Valley of River Narmada. The portion on the Malwa Plateau grows wheat, sorghum, rice, and cotton. The Narmada forms the southern boundary of the district. The district is surrounded by Sehore District towards the east, Harda and Khandwa districts towards the south, by Khargone and Indore districts towards the west, and by Ujjain and Shajapur districts towards the north. Dewas District is part of Ujjain Division. Devsaal Rawats of Uttarakhand are said to have their origins in Dewas at the time of legendary king Vikramaditya.

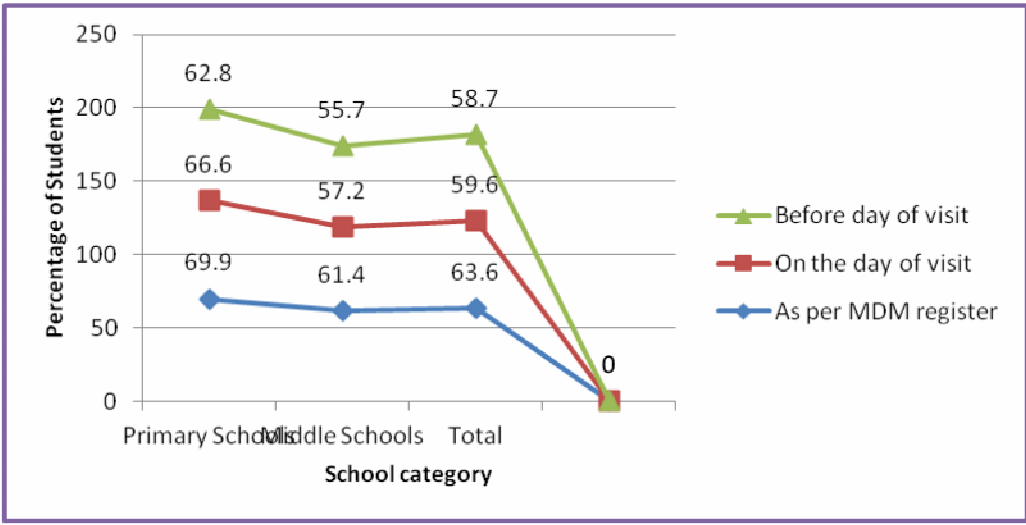
Dewas District is now divided in to six tehsils namely Sonkatch, Dewas, Bagli, Kannod, Tonk-Khurd and Khategaon. Dewas tehsil is situated on the north-western part of the district, Sonkatch on the north-east part, Bagli on the south, Kannod on the south-central part and Khategaon on the South-east. All the tehsil head quarters are well connected with roadways. The head-quarters of Dewas tehsil, which is also the district headquarters, is situated on the Bombay-Agra National Highway No.3 and well connected by broad-gauge railway line of western Railway. People here speak Bareli Rathwi and a Bhil language by approx 64, 000 inhabitants, written in Devanagari script



District - Dewas

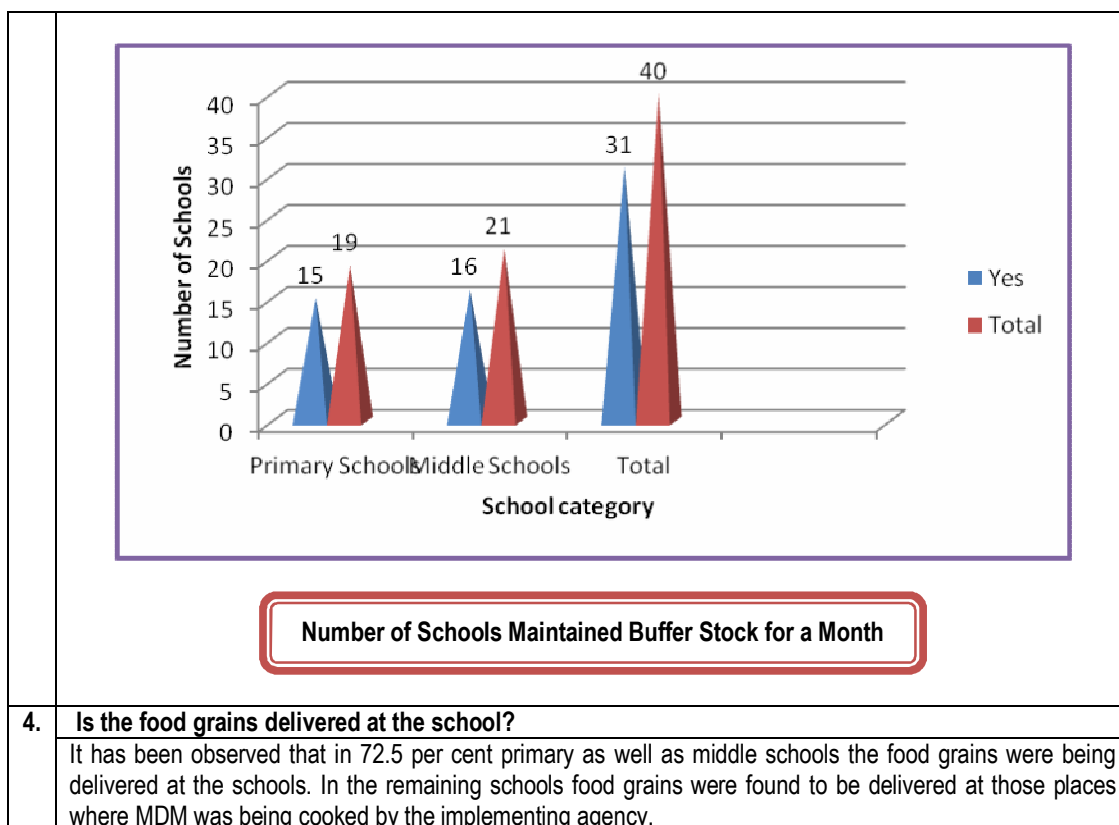
1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	Hot cooked meals were found to be served regularly in 38 out of 40 visited schools of the district. In P.S.Nipaniya of Tonkhurd block and P.S. Gattapura of Bagli block it was observed by MI team during survey that cooked meals were not being supplied to children regularly/daily. On further discussions with these schools the implementing agency they claimed that they do not receive food grains in time from society, due to which they are unable to supply meals daily. (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)
2. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary, P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school. As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.
3. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	As regard to quality of food children were found to be happy and satisfied in 79 percent primary and 95 percent middle schools, Quantity of food, was found to be sufficient in 74 percent primary and 95 percent middle schools. (Table 1.2 A&B)
	 <p>Good Quality of meals served to children</p>
b) Trend	
1. Number of children enrolled in schools	Total number of 5120 children was found to be enrolled in 34 visited schools (these were those schools for which data for all four points under Trend was available) of Dewas district. Average number of enrolment in Primary schools was 103, while at middle school level it was 180. At the same time the mean enrolment in school located in urban areas was found to be more than of rural areas. (Table 1.3)
2. Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	About 61 percent of the children enrolled have opted to have MDM in 34 schools. As per the MDM register, 3103 children were availing MDM. The number of children opted for MDM in primary schools was 59 and at middle school was 61 percent. In urban areas about 54 percent and in rural areas 64 percent enrolled children gave their consent for availing MDM facility. In large number of visited schools MDM registers was not found to be maintained either by the school staff or by the implementing agency. (Table 1.4)

3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be 60 percent of the total enrolled strength in 34 schools. As per head count 3092 children availed MDM on visit day. In primary schools 68 percent and in middle schools 56 percent children availed MDM facility on the day of MI visit. (Table 1.5)</p>																				
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more or less same as on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 61 percent children availed MDM. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM was 58 percent of enrolled children, whereas in urban areas percentage of children availed MDM was 66 percent as observed by the MI team during monitoring. (Table 1.6)</p>																				
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <caption>MDM Availed by Children (in %)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Before day of visit</th> <th>On the day of visit</th> <th>As per MDM register</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>66.6</td> <td>69.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>55.7</td> <td>57.2</td> <td>61.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>58.7</td> <td>59.6</td> <td>63.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Final)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		School category	Before day of visit	On the day of visit	As per MDM register	Primary Schools	62.8	66.6	69.9	Middle Schools	55.7	57.2	61.4	Total	58.7	59.6	63.6	Total (Final)	0	0	0
School category	Before day of visit	On the day of visit	As per MDM register																		
Primary Schools	62.8	66.6	69.9																		
Middle Schools	55.7	57.2	61.4																		
Total	58.7	59.6	63.6																		
Total (Final)	0	0	0																		

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p> <p>Food grains are being received in all schools regularly in 92.5 percent visited schools. In three primary schools implementing agency revealed delay in receipt of food grains. The delay was reported in P.S. Girls Kalma and P.S. Nipaniya of Tonkkhurd block and in P.S. Gattapura of Bagli block. During discussions with SHG members it was disclosed that they did not receive coupons for food grains from Janpad Panchayat. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of FCI to ensure continuance availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of food grains Fair Average Quality (FAQ). However, it has been observed that the quality of food was found to be FAQ in 95 percent of the visited schools, whereas in remaining two schools the quality of food grains available with cooking agency was not of good quality.</p>
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>District administration is assigned to ensure that every consuming unit maintains a buffer stock of food grains required for a month to avoid disruption due to unforeseen exigencies. However, it is clear from the analysis of data/information collected by MI that maximum schools (77.5%) located in rural and urban areas were not maintaining the buffer stock of MDM for the period of one month. Remaining schools reported delay in receipt of food grains from society. (Table 2.2)</p>



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

j)	Enabling conditions: -
1.	Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ? District administration is assigned to ensure the payments of the bills raised by FCI within 15 days of the submission of the bills. An officer for the purpose is been nominated by the state government who is responsible for receiving the bills submitted by FCI and ensuring payment to it in time i.e. monthly. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing Cheque in that account.
2.	Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month It has been revealed from Zila Panchayat, Dewas that payments for the cost of food grains have been made for the previous month i.e. for July 2012 (previous month of MI team visit).
3.	Reasons for irregular payment, if any Not Applicable.

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

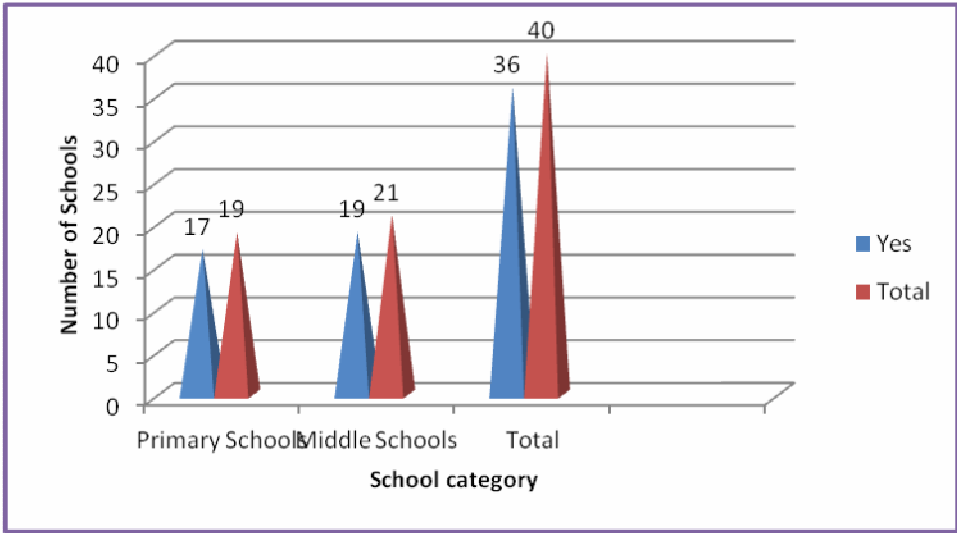
1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? In 37 schools (92.5 %) out of 40 visited MI team discovered that implementing agency receives cooking cost in time. While on the other hand three visited primary schools disclosed the fact that they do not receive cooking cost in time, which leads in interruption of supply of meals to children. These schools were P.S. Girls Kalma and P.S. Nipaniya of Tonkhurd block and P.S. Gatthapura of Bagli block. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? Delay in delivering cooking cost has been observed in three primary visited schools. Extent of delay was found to be of 2-3 months. The reason behind the delay was due to banking processes.

3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
	In case of delay the implementing agency took community support to continue the feeding programme without any disruption. The implementing agency was found to be utilizing own resources in case of delay. Taking loans from moneylenders was also found to be happening in few schools of the district.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?
	The cooking cost was found to be paid through banks in all visited schools. The funds were directly transferred into the accounts of implementing agency through e-transfer.

5. **Social Equity:** -

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.
	In maximum number of visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.
2.	Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
	Gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements was observed in any of the visited schools by MI team during monitoring. MI team observed that children of all social community sit together while taking meals.

6. **Menu:** -

1.	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.												
	In 90 percent visited i.e. in 89.5 percent primary and 90.5 percent middle schools the daily menu included wheat, pulses and vegetables. (Table 4.1)												
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary School</td> <td>17</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle Schools</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>36</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School category	Yes	Total	Primary School	17	19	Middle Schools	19	21	Total	36	40
School category	Yes	Total											
Primary School	17	19											
Middle Schools	19	21											
Total	36	40											
2.	Number of schools where same food is served daily												
	Variety of food means food served on the basis of menu prepared by the state. However, in 95 percent of the visited schools food was being served as per menu. On Tuesdays children were served Khir, Puri and sabji, which was liked by almost all children. While same type of food everyday was also found to be served in two visited schools.												

7. Community Mobilization

1.	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
	The awareness of the SMC members about their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found among SMC members those who are active and take interest in school activities. Mostly illiterate parents or parents who were busy in earning livelihood were found to be least interested in getting themselves familiar. During discussions with SMC members it was also realized that some of them even didn't know about daily menu.
2.	Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
	Mother rosters for monitoring and supervision of MDMS were found to be maintained by HM/teachers of 45 percent visited schools. In 55 percent schools no such type of rosters for mothers was found to be prepared by the school. These mother roster includes names of mother of enrolled student who is suppose to visit school and taste MDM. But on the contrary the rosters were found to be updated i.e. such schools where mothers were regularly called or were coming to taste meals in 14 out of 18 schools where these rosters was found to be maintained.
3.	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
	In 37.5 percent visited schools teachers/HM/ disclosed that SMC members were provided training to supervise MDM. They were provided some training on it during monthly meetings or through informal talks with teachers/HM.
4.	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
	In 65 percent visited schools the evidences claiming SMC meetings was noted. The major issues discussed during meetings in these schools are as follows: regularity of MDM (77 % schools), quality of MDM (81 % schools), quality of food grains (38 % schools), availability of utensils for cooking (35 % schools), Quantity of meals (23 % schools) and construction of kitchen sheds (15 % schools).
5.	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
	The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was found to be occasional (whenever we visit school, we check MDM) in maximum schools (55%) of both rural and urban areas. In 40 percent schools monitoring of MDM was reported to be done monthly, weekly monitoring was reported by SMC members in one school, while lack of monitoring by SMC members was observed in one visited school.
6.	Contribution made by the community for MDMS
	The contribution of community and SMC members was observed to be provided in kind: In M.S.Chidawad ,M.S.Harnawda (Tonkkhurd) community donated tatpatti for children to sit and in M.S.Police line Dewas (Dewas), M.S.Agera (Sonkatchh) community donated utensils to the implementing agency.
7.	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.
	As pointed out by many of the parents, the scope for involving them in the process of implementation of the programme was very limited. Only in few cases (40%) parents were reportedly invited or informed by the authorities on the programme and sought their help. Again, in the schools where parents' participation was assured the programme was also found to be running very well. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1.	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
	As per GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 0327/22/09/SDM/2010) every school is required to maintain monitoring registers at school level for supervision and monitoring of MDMS It is revealed that in 70 percent (28 out of 40 schools) of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility. The MDM inspection registers were found to be maintained in 23 out of 28 schools (82 % schools). (Annexure II List -5)
2.	Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
	Teachers/HM/Implementing Agencies of 42.5 percent visited schools revealed that they have received some kind of training related to MDM by CACs.
3.	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards
	The mechanism of flow of information is as follows: from SHG & schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to Janpad Panchayat and from there to Zila Panchayat. At last the information of the district is forwarded to MDM Directorate at state level.

4. What is the prevalent MIS System?	The formation of MIS at district level for MDM was reported to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).
5. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	As per Zila Panchayat, Dewas monthly reporting of the MDM scheme is done at school level, which is then compiled at JSK, block and district level. This is then sent to the State.


9. Financial Management

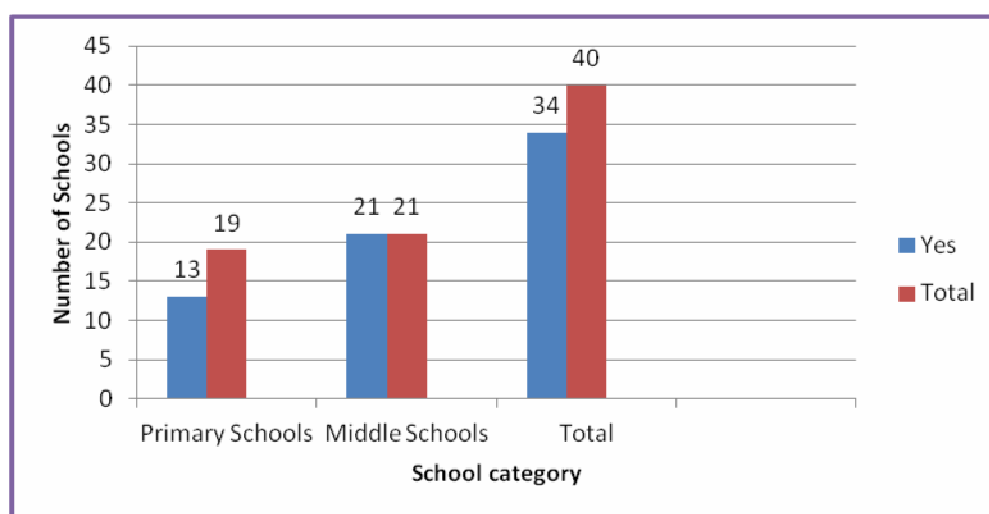
1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	The implementing agency was suppose to maintain MDM distribution registers, roster of mothers, bank pass book, stock registers for food grains, etc. But contrary to it though these records and registers were found to be available with the implementing agency but it was found to be maintained in 62.5 percent visited schools.
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs A/c by e-transfers.
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	Saving Bank accounts are maintained by the implementing agency i.e. the SHGs in rural areas and SMC/Nagar Palika in urban areas. It is been observed that amount withdrawal by filling up a prescribed form of the bank from the SMC account.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	It can be propounded on the basis of observation in the visited schools by MI team that the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are found to be shared with the community in 37.5 percent visited schools.

10. School Health Programme

1. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	In 11 (7 primary and 4 middle school) out of 40 visited schools of the district it was reported that School health Cards for students are maintained. In remaining 29 schools the health cards were not found to be maintained. (Table 6.1)
2. What is the frequency of health check-up?	Through Convergence with Medical department free health checkup camps has been conducted in each and every school. But in spite of the fact Health check ups are done once a year as reported by 67.5 percent respondents, 10 percent of them revealed half yearly check ups. In 20 percent schools teachers/HM were not aware about the frequency of health check ups, they it has not been in practice, since after their joining.
3. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	Micro-nutrients such as iron and Folic acid, were distributed periodically in 17.5 percent visited schools, Vitamin A doses were supplied in 27.5 percent and de-worming tablets were distributed to children of 15 percent visited schools.
4. Who administers these medicines?	The analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas. The distribution of tablets in 45 percent visited schools was reported to be annual.
5. Number of school where iodized salt is used	All schools were using iodized salts except two schools where MDM was not found to be cooked there it cannot be claimed that they were using iodized salts.
6. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	In a majority of the schools (35 %) children are encouraged to wash hands before and after food. In 20 percent schools teachers were irresponsible regarding this habit.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

1.	<p>Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt</p> <p>The cooks and helpers were observed to be appointed as per Govt of India norms in 87.5 percent of the schools, in remaining schools, to be precise, in 12.5 schools, it is not so.</p>
2.	<p>Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools</p> <p>The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women belonging to weaker section of society. Members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas CMO of Nagar Nigam/ nagar palikas engage NGOs or other agencies for implementing MDM Scheme.</p>
3.	<p>Number of schools served by centralized kitchen</p> <p>Nil.</p>
4.	<p>Number of schools where SHG is involved</p> <p>In 87.5 percent schools visited by MI team MDM were served by SHGs particularly in rural areas. While in remaining schools (12.5 % schools) located in urban schools of Dewas block SHG "Nakoda SHG" was observed to be working as implementing agency. (Table 7.1)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>MDM being served through cluster kitchen "Nakoda SHG" to all schools located in urban Dewas</p> </div>	
5.	<p>What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?</p> <p>Regular receipt of remuneration was reported by implementing agencies of 85 percent visited schools. Implementing agencies of remaining 15 percent schools (6 schools out of 40) revealed that they do not receive remuneration in time. In these schools cook cum helpers are paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. The remunerations are directly deposited in the accounts of cooks. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)</p>



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

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

As regards the composition of cooks, in 53 percent schools cooks were from OBC community, in 24 percent schools from ST, in 6 percent schools they were from SC, in 4 percent schools from minority and in 13 percent schools from general community.

12. Infrastructure

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

Condition of Kitchen Shed	Number of Schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and use	22	55.0
Constructed but not in use	6	15.0
Under Constriction	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

Pucca Kitchen cum Stores was found to be available and in use in 55 percent of the visited schools. (Table

<p style="text-align: center;">Status of Kitchen shed availability</p>
<p>2. Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p> <p>In 25 percent schools kitchen sheds have yet not been sanctioned all these schools belonged to urban areas. In one school the construction of kitchen shed was found to be in process, while in another 15 percent schools the kitchen sheds were though constructed but were not used by implementing agency.</p>

13. Staffing

1. Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS	As per information furnished by Zila Panchahyt, Dewas the District Collector who is the President, CEO, Zila Panchayat is the secretary and DEO, DPC, SDMs are the members of the committee engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS.																									
2. Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS	NIL.																									
3. Is there any district level task force constituted	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #4b4b9b; color: white;"> <th colspan="5">Details of Committee Members</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #d9d9d9;"> <th>S. No</th> <th>Name of Members</th> <th>Designation</th> <th>Level of work (Block/District)</th> <th>Work Allotted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Ku. Jyoti Alenu</td> <td>Task Manager</td> <td>District/Block Level</td> <td>Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Dr. Arpana jain</td> <td>Quality monitor</td> <td>District/Block Level</td> <td>Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Smt. Arti Kirawar</td> <td>Quality monitor</td> <td>District/Block Level</td> <td>Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Details of Committee Members					S. No	Name of Members	Designation	Level of work (Block/District)	Work Allotted	1	Ku. Jyoti Alenu	Task Manager	District/Block Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders	2	Dr. Arpana jain	Quality monitor	District/Block Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders	3	Smt. Arti Kirawar	Quality monitor	District/Block Level	Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
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14. Monitoring

1. How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Dewas under the chairmanship of CEO Zila Panchayat 03 monitoring meeting has been organized in year 2012-13 in which discussions on: procurement of food grains from FCI, distribution and regular monitoring and supervision of MDMS was discussed.
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2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Dewas four state levels steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year has been organized. The discussions were made on annual work plan.

15. Actionable Points

Actionable points for Dewas District of Madhya Pradesh	
❖	Regular monitoring of MDM at district and below level is required.
❖	The health check up of students is required monthly in all the primary schools. Simultaneously health cards of each and every child should be made. At the same time distribution of micro nutrients should be ensured at block level as well. Irregularity in this regard needs to be addressed.
❖	The use of firewood for cooking MDM should be discouraged and use of gobar gas should be encouraged particularly in rural areas and LPG gas in urban areas. This practice would be beneficial for health of cooks i.e. women of deprived section.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	P.S.Bhangarh	Dewas	2323-0109201
2	P.S.Girls Dewas	Dewas	2323-0136834
3	P.S.Jetpura	Dewas	2323-0106501
4	P.S.Dhayliy	Khategaon	2323-0610201
5	P.S.Rani Bag	Khategaon	2323-0616201
6	P.S.Agarda	Khategaon	2323-0609601
7	P.S.Takli Kheda	Khategaon	2323-0600601
8	P.S.Boys Tokkala	Tonkkhurd	2323-0200701
9	P.S.Girls Kalma	Tonkkhurd	2323-0201403
10	P.S.Nipaniya	Tonkkhurd	2323-0205101
11	P.S.Girls Tonkkala	Tonkkhurd	2323-0200709
12	P.S.Ekalera	Bagli	2323-0419901
13	P.S.Kishangarh	Bagli	2323-0409501
14	P.S.Gatthapura	Bagli	2323-0412604
15	P.S.Girls Murmaya	Sonkatchh	2323-0302102
16	P.S.Boys Kheriya	Sonkatchh	2323-0302602
17	P.S.Boys Kusmaniya	Kannod	2323-0500601
18	P.S.Sonkhedi	Kannod	2323-0501604
19	P.S.Budangon	Sonkatchh	2323-0306001
20	M.S.Girls Khategaon	Khategaon	2323-0620401
21	M.S.Katlay	Kannod	2323-0505202
22	M.S.Kamth kheda	Bagli	2323-0425603
23	M.S.Polakhal	Bagli	2323-0411802
24	M.S.Pipri	Bagli	2323-0411704
25	M.S.Jamgod	Dewas	2323-0109802
26	M.S.Narana	Sonkatchh	2323-0305902
27	M.S.Agera	Sonkatchh	2323-0300303
28	M.S.Kasmaniya	Kannod	2323-0500606
29	M.S.Jawahar Nagar, Dewas	Dewas	2323-0134427
30	M.S.No.10 Dewas	Dewas	2323-0133003
31	M.S.Bawdiya	Dewas	2323-0134329
32	M.S.Akiya	Dewas	2323-0109503
33	M.S.Rajoda	Dewas	2323-0108902
34	M.S.Police line Dewas	Dewas	2323-0133503
35	M.S.Nnasa	Kannod	2323-0506105
36	M.S.Pipliya Sadak	Tonkkhurd	2323-0210803
37	M.S.Girls Tonkkhurd	Tonkkhurd	2323-0213801
38	M.S.Chidawad	Tonkkhurd	2323-0211904
39	M.S.Harnawda	Tonkkhurd	2323-0204502
40	M.S.Sandalpur	Khategaon	2323-0611002

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100
Middle Schools	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100
Middle Schools	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100
Total	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100
Middle Schools	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	N.A.	00	00	1267	90	100.0	1267	90	100.0
Middle	1549	193	100.0	2061	171	100.0	3610	180	100.0
Total	1549	193	100.0	3328	128	100.0	4877	143	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	NA	-	00	886	63	69.9	886	63	69.9
Middle	975	121	63.0	1242	103	60.2	2217	110	61.4
Total	975	121	63.0	2128	81	63.9	3103	91	63.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	N.A.	00	00	844	60	66.6	844	60	66.6
Middle	950	118	61.3	1115	92	54.0	2065	103	57.2
Total	950	118	61.3	1959	75	58.8	2909	85	59.6

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
Primary	N.A.	00	00	796	56	62.8	796	56	62.8
Middle	948	118	61.2	1123	93	54.4	2011	106	55.7
Total	948	118	61.2	1919	73	57.6	2867	84	58.7

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (34schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100
Middle	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	37	92.5	0	0	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100
Middle	16	78.6	5	23.8	21	100
Total	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	84.5	3	15.8	19	100
Middle	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100
Middle	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100
Total	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100
Middle Schools	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	100
Total	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100.0
Middle Schools	4	19.0	17	81.0	21	100.0
Total	11	22.5	29	72.5	40	100.0

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	35	87.5
Nagar Panchayat	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100
Middle Schools	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	34	85.0	6	15.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	22	55.0
Constructed but not in use	6	15.0
Under Construction	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

List of Schools**List - 1****Irregular supply of meals**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Nipaniya	Tonkkhurd	2323-0205101
2.	P.S.Gatthapura	Bagli	2323-0412604

List - 2**Irregular receipt of food grains**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls Kalma	Tonkkhurd	2323-0201403
2.	P.S.Nipaniya	Tonkkhurd	2323-0205101
3.	P.S.Gatthapura	Bagli	2323-0412604

List - 3**Irregular receipt of cooking cost**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls Kalma	Tonkkhurd	2323-0201403
2.	P.S.Nipaniya	Tonkkhurd	2323-0205101
3.	P.S.Gatthapura	Bagli	2323-0412604

List - 4**Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers**

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Agarda	Khategaon	2323-0609601
2.	P.S.Girls Kalma	Tonkkhurd	2323-0201403
3.	P.S.Nipaniya	Tonkkhurd	2323-0205101
4.	P.S.Kishangarh	Bagli	2323-0409501
5.	P.S.Gatthapura	Bagli	2323-0412604
6.	M.S.Narana	Sonkatchh	2323-0305902

List - 5**MDM Patrak Made but not available**

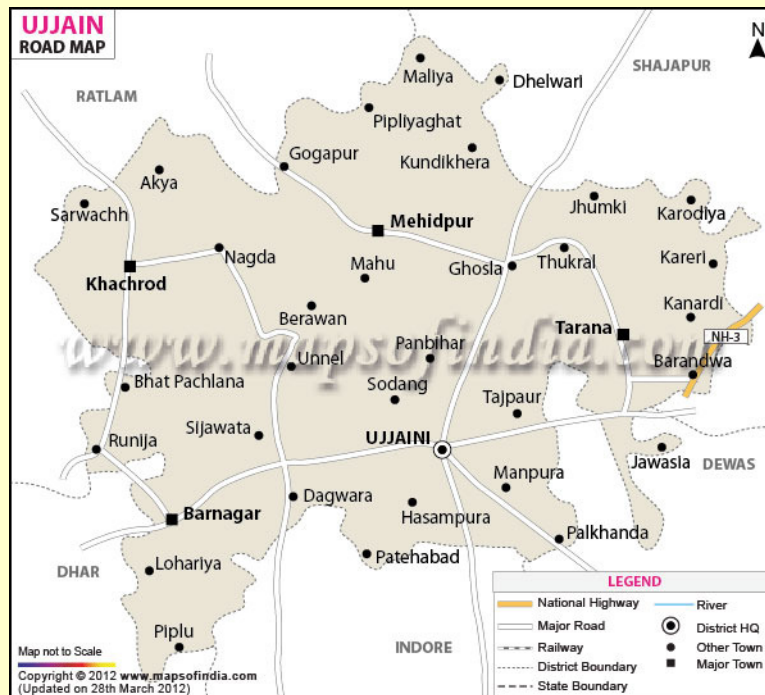
S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Girls Dewas	Dewas	2323-0136834
2.	P.S.Rani Bag	Khategaon	2323-0616201
3.	P.S.Takli Kheda	Khategaon	2323-0600601
4.	P.S.Nipaniya	Tonkkhurd	2323-0205101
5.	P.S.Sonkhedi	Kannod	2323-0501604
6.	P.S.Budangon	Sonkatchh	2323-0306001
7.	M.S.Katlay	Kannod	2323-0505202
8.	M.S.Pipri	Bagli	2323-0411704
9.	M.S.Jamgod	Sonkatchh	2323-0109802
10.	M.S.Narana	Sonkatchh	2323-0305902
11.	M.S.Chidawad	Tonkkhurd	2323-0211904
12.	M.S.Sandalpur	Khategaon	2323-0611002

District – Ujjain

About Ujjain District –


Ujjain District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The historic city of Ujjain is the district headquarters. The district is bounded by the districts of Shajapur on the northeast and east, Dewas to the southeast, Indore to the south, Dhar to the southwest, and Ratlam to the west and northwest. The district is part of Ujjain Division. In ancient times the city was called Ujjayini. As mentioned in the Mahabharata epic, Ujjayini was the capital of the Avanti Kingdom, and has been the Prime Meridian for Hindu geographers since the 4th century BCE. Ujjain is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, and the Kumbh Mela religious festival is held there every 12 years. It is also home to Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga, one of the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines to the god Shiva and is also the place where Lord Krishna got education with Balarama and Sudama from Maharshi Sandipani.

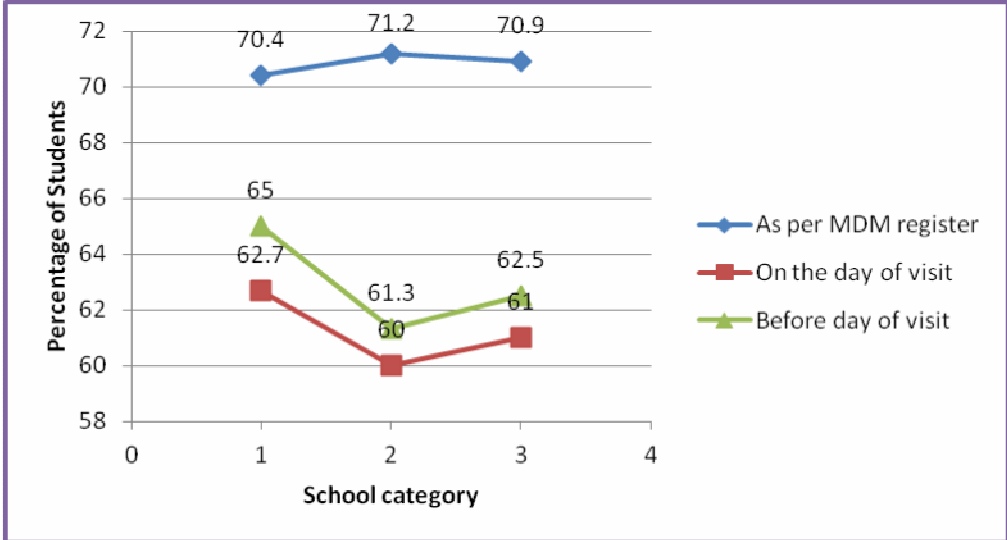
There is an interesting tale behind the sanctity of the city. Its origin is ascribed to the mythological legend of Sagar Manbthan. The story goes that after the nectar was discovered; there was a chase between the gods and the demons to have the nectar first and thus attain immortality. During this chase a drop of nectar spilled and fell on Ujjain, thus making the city sacred. Apart from mythological legends, the city has a long and distinguished history. It was governed by the likes of Today; Ujjain represents an interesting blend of an age old legacy and the modern day lifestyle. This is the cultural city of Madhya Pradesh that allures thousands of people to come here every year. Nestling with pride in the central part of India, this is a great pilgrimage destination in India. The picturesque city of Ujjain is considered the Greenwich of India due to the fact that the first meridian of longitude passes through it. Ujjain is one city that has a web of myths associated with it.




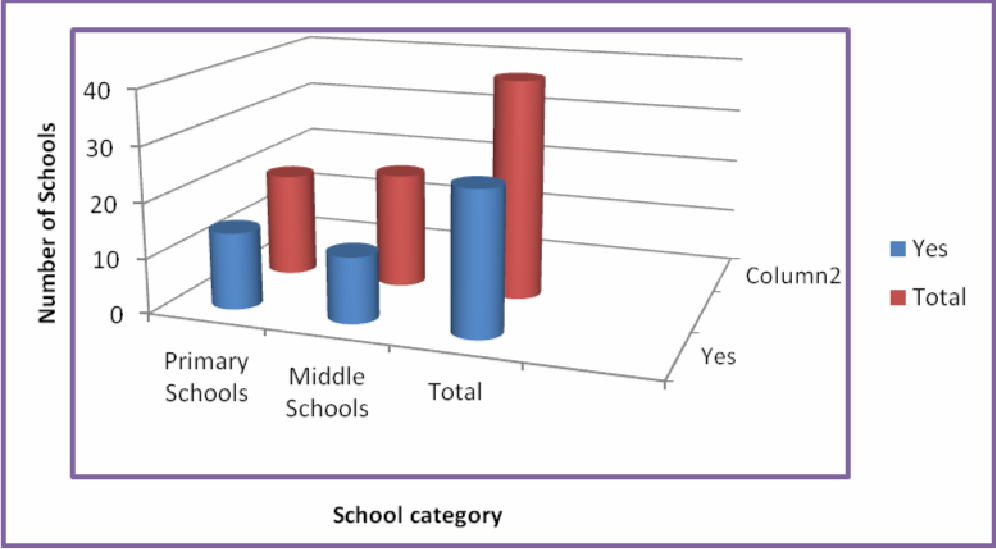
District - Ujjain

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal:

Regularity in Serving MDM	
1. Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	The analysis reveals the fact that in almost all visited primary and middle schools the implementing agencies are providing regular meals to all enrolled children. On visit day the agency (P.S.Kheda Chitawaliya of Ghatia block) did not supply MDM to children due to some unavoidable circumstances. To understand the condition of MDM availability in NCLP school, one of the NCLP school in Ujjain district was also visited by MI team. Nakoda Public Welfare Committee was serving meals under MDM Scheme to all NCLP schools of the district. It was observed that the NPWC was supplying meals regularly to one of the visited NCLP school in Juna Somawariya, Ujjain. (Table 1.1& Annexure II List -1)
2. Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	As per the letter no. 14271/22/V-9/MDM/2007, dated 13-09-2007 issued by Additional Chief Secretary , P & RD Dept, Govt of M. P., if the SHG concerned could not ensure the implementation of MDM scheme then it will be the responsibility of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned to ensure continuance of the scheme in the school. As per the Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt., Govt of M.P. Letter no. 12823/22/V-9/MDM dated 16-08-2011 in such situations where MDM is discontinued, is irregular, is not of good quality and is not being served in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. then it will be the responsibility of the school Head Master, Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat concerned to report in writing such incidence to the CEO, Janpad Panchayat within 24 hours. If the services of SHG are discontinued then the MDM Scheme needs to be implemented by the Sarpanch (GP) till the alternative arrangements are made in this regard.
3. Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	Most of the parents, teachers, and students (80 % schools) were of the view that quality of the food served in the schools was better than what is available to most of the children at home Many teachers and parents interviewed stated that enough food under MDM was being served to the children. As far as quantity of meals is concerned, it was found to be sufficient in 82.5 percent (74 % primary and 90.5 percent middle) schools visited by MI team. The meals served by Nandi Foundation i.e. by centralized kitchen was observed to be good quality and quantity wise, but when the chapattis are exposed to air, it becomes difficult to chew. Secondly due to lack of space in urban areas the schools are made functional in two shifts. The MDM for two shifts are distributed to school at a same time, by the time children of noon shift takes meals it becomes cool. At the same time the meals served by one of the cluster kitchen "Nakoda Jan Kalyan Committee " working in the district, serving meals even to one of the visited NCLP school Juna Somawariya of Ujjain Urban block, was found to be very poor both qualitatively and quantitatively. Children, parents as well as teachers were not satisfied with the quality of meals served by Nakoda Jan Kalyan Samiti. (Table 1.2 A&B)
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Quality of meals being checked by Nodal Officer</p>

b)	Trend																
1.	<p>Number of children enrolled in schools</p> <p>In 25 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team)of the district visited by MI team the total enrollment in primary as well as middle schools of rural and urban areas was found to be 2529. The mean enrollment per school was observed to be 101 children. The mean enrollment in schools of rural areas (88) was found less than in urban areas (133). Similarly the mean enrollment in middle schools (107) was more than primary schools (91). The total enrollment in visited NCLP school Juna Somawariya Ujjain was observed to be 50. (Table 1.3)</p>																
2.	<p>Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register</p> <p>As per MDM register the number of children availing MDM was found to be 71 percent of the total enrolled children in 25 schools (these were those schools where the data for all four questions of Trend were provided to MI team). In urban areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be 73 percent, whereas in rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM according to register was found to be nearly 69 percent of the total enrolled children. The data were extracted from the attendance registers, as in many schools MDM registers were not found to be maintained. (Table 1.4)</p>																
3.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit</p> <p>On the day of the visit by MI team the number of children availing MDM was found to be about 61 percent of the total enrolled strength. The percentage of students availing MDM in rural areas was even less than urban areas. Less number of children availing MDM was due to the fact that these children are required periodically, for example, during the busy agricultural season, and this hampers their education. In the poor family the child not only looks after the younger child but also escorts the animals for grazing. While doing this he also takes some animals from others for grazing and earns money. In visited NCLP school Juna Somawariya Ujjain total number of 46 students were present on the visit day and all of them took MDM. (Table 1.5)</p>																
4.	<p>Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit</p> <p>The number of children availed MDM on the previous day of the visit was found to be more than on the day when MI team visited the school. According to records on previous day about 62.5 percent children availed MDM. In rural areas the percentage of children availing MDM was 64 percent, whereas in urban areas 60 percent children took meals. (Table 1.6)</p>																
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>School category</th> <th>As per MDM register (%)</th> <th>On the day of visit (%)</th> <th>Before day of visit (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>70.4</td> <td>62.7</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>71.2</td> <td>60</td> <td>61.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>70.9</td> <td>62.5</td> <td>61</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 2px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center;"> MDM Availed by Children (in %) </div> </div>		School category	As per MDM register (%)	On the day of visit (%)	Before day of visit (%)	1	70.4	62.7	65	2	71.2	60	61.3	3	70.9	62.5	61
School category	As per MDM register (%)	On the day of visit (%)	Before day of visit (%)														
1	70.4	62.7	65														
2	71.2	60	61.3														
3	70.9	62.5	61														

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain:

1.	<p>School/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same</p>
<p>The cooking agencies of 100 percent visited schools disclosed that they timely receive the food grains for effective execution of MDMS. Nakoda Jan Kalyan Samiti serving meals to NCLP school also revealed timely availability of food grains. (Table 2.1 & Annexure II List- 2)</p>	
2.	<p>Is the quality of food grain FAQ?</p> <p>As far as Fair Average Quality of food grains is concerned implementing agencies of 82.5 percent schools revealed that the quality is good. In remaining schools complains regarding poor quality of wheat was reported by the cooking agency.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Centralized Kitchen Ujjain</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Quality of food grains being checked by Nodal Officer</p> </div>	
3.	<p>Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>The buffer stock of one month was found to be maintained by all implementing agencies of visited schools, as they are provided food grains as in advance as per the 80 percent attendance. (Table 2.2)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Number of Schools</p> <p>School category</p> <p>Column2</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>■ Yes</p> <p>■ Total</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Number of Schools Maintained Buffer Stock for a Month</p> </div>	



Buffer Stock of food grains maintained by Centralized Kitchen

4. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

The implementing agencies of 57.5 visited schools ascertained that food grains are kept under their custody, as there is fear of theft of food grains from the school premises. The further declared that the kitchen sheds of schools were not in good condition to keep the buffer stock in that kitchen sheds cum store rooms. The fear is also during rainy seasons as the water enters in the rooms. While in remaining 42.5 percent visited schools food grains were stored in schools.


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

k)	Enabling conditions: -
1.	Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Which the stipulated time ? As per the information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Ujjain payments to FCI are made quarterly. FCI intimates its account number and mode of receiving payment to the nodal officer, who transfer money/depositing through e-transfers.
2.	Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month It has been assured by the district authorities to the MI team that the payment of food grains purchased has been done to FCI for the previous month i.e. for the month of August 2012.
3.	Reasons for irregular payment, if any Not Applicable.

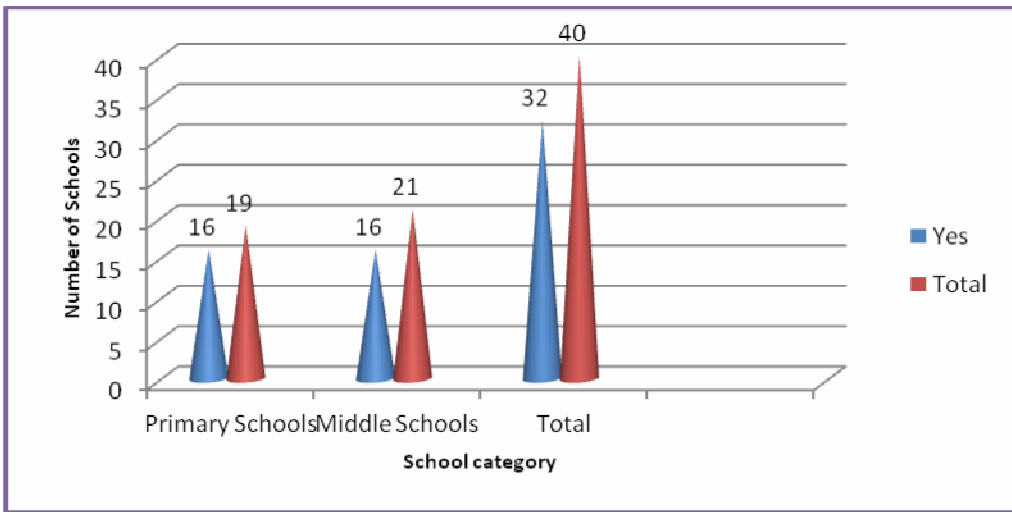
4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level:

1.	Number of schools /implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? From the above analysis it has been ascertained that almost all schools except one P.S.Lohana of Barnagar block receive cooking cost in advance regularly. The cooking agency of this school did not receive cooking cost due to dealy in banking process. (Table 3.1 & Annexure II List -3)
2.	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? Not Applicable.
3.	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme? Not Applicable.
4.	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel? Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 100 percent visited schools of the district the cooking cost is being paid through banking channel directly in the accounts of cooking agency concerned. It is mandatory for every cooking agency to open a bank account for all MDM related transactions.

5. Social Equity: -

a)	In the classroom: -
1.	<p>Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM.</p> <p>In all visited schools children were found to be made to sit in a line on tat-patti. Though there was separate line for boys and girls at middle school level.</p>
	
	<div style="border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>Seating Pattern of children while taking meals</p> </div>
2.	<p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>MI team did not observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements during field visits.</p>

6. Menu: -

1.	<p>Does daily menu include rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable.</p> <p>As observed by MI team that in 80 percent visited schools the daily menu included dal, vegetable, not green always, and chapattis were served to children. While in visited NCLP school Juna Somawariya Ujjain meals were not found to be served as per menu. Teachers of the school reported that melas are never served as per menu. (Table 4.1)</p>
	
	<div style="border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>Number of Schools where MDM is provided as per Menu</p> </div>

2. Number of schools where same food is served daily
Same type of food was found to be served to children of 45 percent visited schools. Same type means the type of dal cooked is same everyday. On inquiry members of SHG reported that children do not like any other dal (pulses). They do not eat if they are served other pulses. While in remaining large number of schools meals were found to be provided of different types.

7. Community Mobilization: -

1. Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government.
The familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities and eligibility and entitlement of children as notified by the State Government was found among members of 25 percent schools. They are not even informed about the entitlement during training programme or during meetings. SMC members disclosed the fact that they were not involved in MDM; neither had they themselves taken any interest in knowing the eligibility and entitlement of children.
2. Number of schools where there is a roster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS
There is a provision (GoMP, Rural Development and Panchayat Department (No. 11430/22/V-09/MDM/2010) every school is required to maintain mother rosters at school level for supervision and monitoring of MDMS) to maintain rosters of mothers to regularly monitor and supervise MDM. But on the contrary in 17.5 percent of the visited schools of the district this provision was observed to be followed. But the rosters were found to be updated in two schools. It was further observed by MI team that mothers take least interest to come to school to check the meals, especially when they know that nothing will be under even if they are unsatisfied with the quality or quantity of meals provided to children in school.
3. Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring
During monitoring in Ujjain district it was noted that school teachers were observed to be making financial records related to MDMS. Therefore in 20 percent visited schools it was revealed that teachers have been provided training by the CACs to maintain financial records related to MDMS.
4. Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed.
It has been observed by the MI team in Ujjain district that in 17.5 percent of the visited schools the meetings were conducted in which MDMS was a part discussed in the meetings. The meetings were also not regular. The issues related to MDM discussed in the meetings were related to regularity of meals, its quality and quantity.
5. Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members
The frequency of monitoring MDM by SMC members was found to be occasional in maximum schools (72.55 %) of both rural and urban areas of the district as SMC members had rarely visited the school. Some of the SMC members don't even know the time when MDM is being served in schools. The irregular supply of MDM is also one of the main reasons parents have lost interest in it.
6. Contribution made by the community for MDMS
In P.S.Damdama (Ujjain Urban) community donated Water Tank (container to store water for cooking), in P.S.Bejnath (Mahidpur) community provided Tatpati/Dari for children to sit while taking meals.
7. Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies.
Participation by SMC/PRI/Urban local bodies was observed in 10 percent of school where community (mentioned above) donated few items to schools. (Table 5.1)

8. MIS: -

1. Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained
It is revealed that in 52.5 percent of the visited schools MDM registers were found which included the number of students availing MDM facility, and as far as its maintenance is concerned the registers were found to be maintained in 18 out of 21 schools. In Most of the schools it has been observed by MI team that schools maintain their registers at the end of the month from attendance register rather updating it on the daily basis. (Annexure II List -5)
2. Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher?
Training to maintain MDM information was imparted to teachers of 25 percent visited schools by the CACs at cluster level.

3. What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards	The mechanism of flow of information is as follows: from SHG & schools is provided to CAC/CRC, the CACs/ takes the information to BRCCs, the BRCCs of all block send the needful information to Janpad Panchayat and from there to Zila Panchayat. At last the information of the district is forwarded to MDM Directorate at state level.
4. What is the prevalent MIS System ?	The MIS for MDM was reported by the Zila Panchayat to be in process during field monitoring by MI team (August-September 2012).
5. What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	The state level concerned officials ask for the monthly updates from the districts and districts provide information to state on monthly basis.

9. Financial Management: -

1. Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	The financial records of SHGs were observed to be maintained by the Head Master of the concerned school. Teachers only maintain cash books of MDM. However, in 52.5 percent visited schools it was observed by MI team that financial records were maintained by the teachers in the visited schools. For the purpose teachers have been trained by CACs.
2. Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels.	As per the information from concerning officials at state and district level, a separate society for MDM has been formed in the state the fund flow was found to be as follows: State Fund → Permission of State Finance Department (in accordance with provision in the budget) → Withdrawal by P & RD → Release to Zila Panchayat → Release to SHGs/PTAs/NGOs A/c by e-transfer.
3. Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account.	Separate accounts of cooks and helpers are opened in the banks. As soon as the funds are transferred to the accounts of cooking agency SHGs/PTAs/NGOs are free to withdraw the money as per requirement from their accounts to make purchases and payments.
4. If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	Proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements were not found to be shared with the community/SMC member by the implementing agency in any of the visited school.

10. School Health Programme

1. Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child?	In none of the visited school of Ujjain district health cards for students were found to be maintained.
2. What is the frequency of health check-up?	It was also reported by large number of schools (45 %) that health checkups were being done at annually. In another large number of schools (47.5% schools) teachers were not aware about the frequency of health checkup of children. According to them no one from health department has ever come to undertake health checkup of students.
3. Number of children given (Vitamin A tablets, IFA Tablets and de-worming tablets)	Tablets of Iron, Folic Acid are given to children to prevent anemia. Similarly tablets of vitamin A are given to overcome the deficiency of Vitamin A among children. However, it has been revealed that in seven visited schools (5 primary and 2 middle schools) children were provided Vitamin A capsules. In five primary and five middle schools doses of iron was distributed to children. IFA tablets were given to children of six primary and two middle schools. De-worming medicine was given to the children periodically in five primary and in two middle schools of the district.
4. Who administers these medicines?	In all the schools the analysis revealed that the administration of the medicines is done by Health department in all schools either situated in rural or urban areas.
5. Number of school where iodized salt is used	Iodized salts for cooking were used in all visited schools of the district.

6. Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating
It has been observed in the visited schools by MI team that students were asked to wash hands before and after taking meals by teachers in 75 percent visited schools.

11. Status of Cook cum Helpers

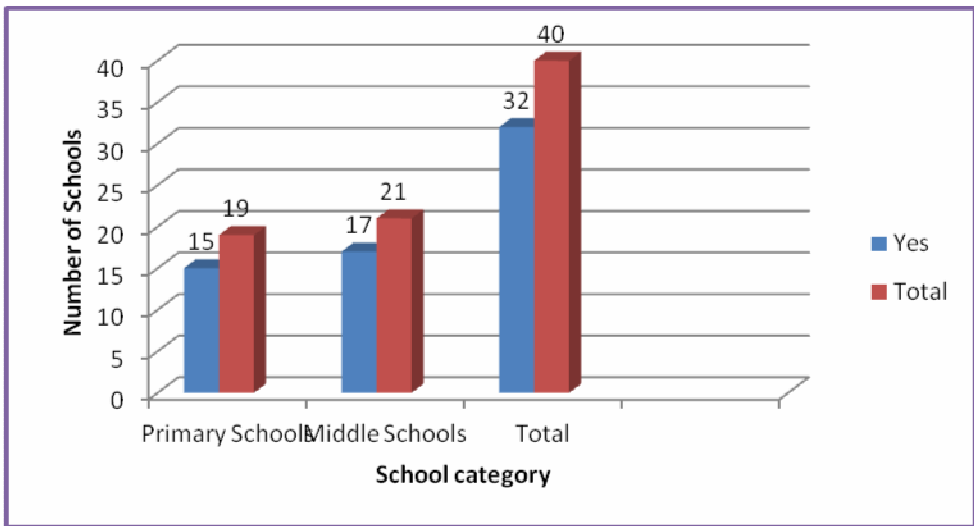
1. Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt
Numbers of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Government were found to be in maximum schools (62.5%). In remaining schools it was disclosed that SHG members do not follow government rules and appoint the cooks as per their own convince. In may schools of the district male cooks was also found to be cooking meals under MDM scheme.
2. Who engages cook cum helpers in these schools
The day-to-day functioning of the MDM programme is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat in the Rural areas and Chief Municipal Officer in the Urban areas. The data discloses the fact that cooks cum helpers are engaged by the implementing agency viz; in rural areas SHGs of women from weaker section of society was formed The members of the SHGs appoint cooks and helpers for cooking meals. Similarly, in urban areas nagar palikas and NGOs are engaged in cooking meals. Therefore, they engage cook cum helpers in their respective schools.
3. Number of schools served by centralized kitchen
ISKCON was observed to be supplying mid day meals to all the schools located in urban Ujjain. The Foundation is serving meals to 160 Primary as well as Middle schools. Total number eight schools were visited by MI team during monitoring where meals were been served by ISKCON Foundation through centralized kitchen.





Monitoring of Centralized Kitchen by Nodel Officer

- 4. Number of schools where SHG is involved**
 In 30 schools out of 40, SHGs were found to be implementing MDMS. In two schools including one NCLP school visited by MI team from Ujjain urban block, centralized kitchen was found to be functional. This was being run by NGO named "Nakoda Jan Kalyan Samiti. (Table 7.1)
- 5. What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?**
 Empirical observations and the data available shows that in 32 schools (SHG and NGO) cook cum helpers were paid Rs 1000/- pm on consolidated basis, which is fixed by the central government. While in eight schools where MDM was supplied by Iskcon Food Relief Fund cooks were even found to be paid as per their type of work. The remuneration paid to cooks and helpers in ISKCON Food Relief Fund is as flows:
- The mode of payments in all 40 schools was found to be e-transfers.
 - In M.S. Bedavanya of Khachrod block the cooks did not receive remuneration since last three months, due to non availability of bank accounts. Similarly in M.S.Kesuni of Ujjain Rural block the cooks disclosed the fact that they have not been paid remuneration since last four months. (Table 7.2 & Annexure II List-4)



Number of Schools where Cooks Received Regular Payment

6.	<p>Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)</p> <p>The state government of Madhya Pradesh has directed to form SHGs of women of weaker section of society for implementing MDM scheme. Maximum numbers of cooks were from OBC community (52%), 22 percent of the total cooks were from SC community, 19.5 percent of them belonged to general and about 6.5 percent from ST community.</p> <p>In many visited schools of district Ujjain male cooks were also found to be engaged in cooking meals for children under MDMS. After the visit of MI team this practice has been discontinued in the district as district Collector has passed new orders for appointing only female cooks.</p>
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12. Infrastructure

1.	<p>Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use</p> <p>In most (35 %) of the schools visited by MI team, the pucca kitchen was to be found constructed and in use. In 12.5 percent of the visited schools the MI team found kitchen sheds constructed but was not in use by the cooking agency. In two schools kitchen sheds were under construction. In one school the construction of kitchen shed was sanctioned but construction work was yet not started. However, in 18 schools (45 %) kitchen sheds were not available in the schools. Most of these schools were from urban areas where centralized kitchen (ISKCON Food Relief Foundation) is functional to prepare MDM food. (Table 8.1)</p> <p>In visited NCLP school located in Juna Somawariya Ujjain kitchen shed was not available. The meals were cooked by the Nakoda group at their own hired place.</p> <p>In P.S. Kalukedi of Ghatia block the condition of kitchen shed was found to be in ruined condition that is why it could not be used for cooking purpose.</p>												
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Status of Kitchen shed availability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Constructed and in Use</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructed but not in use</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under Construction</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanctioned but construction not started</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Sanctioned</td> <td>18</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Status	Count	Constructed and in Use	14	Constructed but not in use	5	Under Construction	2	Sanctioned but construction not started	1	Not Sanctioned	18
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2.	<p>Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available</p> <p>In seven visited schools MDM was being cooked in school classroom, in four schools melas were prepared at SHG home. In eight schools MDM was being supplied by ISKCON Food Relief Foundation. And the NCLP school, Juna Somawariya Ujjain the cooking agency i.e. Nakoda Jan Kalyan Samit Ujjain was having its own place for cooking which was not found to be adequate.</p> <p>In P.S.UEGS Samad Lohana of Badnagar block the construction of kitchen shed was found to be incomplete since 2008, due to which the cooking agency was using classroom for preparing meals.</p>												

13. Staffing

1.	Number of staff engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS			
	As per information furnished by Zila Panchayat the following number of staff is engaged at district level for management and monitoring of MDMS:			
	Details of Committee Members			
	S. No	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)	Work Allotted
	1	District Collector	District	President/Chairman
	2	CEO, Zila Panchayat	District	Member Secretary
	3	Commissioner, Nagar Nigam, Ujjain	District	Member
	4	SDM of all Blocks	District	Member
	5	All officials of Tribal Welfare Department	District	Member
	6	DEO	District	Member
	7	DPC, SSA	District	Member
	8	Project Director, National Child Labour Project	District	Member
	9	CMO	District	Member
	10	Officer of Food Department	District	Member
	11	Women and Child Department Officer	District	Member
	12	District level officials of Nagrik apurti nigam	District	Member
	13	District level officials of FCI	District	Member
	14	District level officials of Urban Administration	District	Member
	15	District level officials of Cooperative Department	District	Member
	16	Co-operative Bank, General Manager	District	Member
2.	Number of staff engaged at block level for management and monitoring of MDMS			
	Nil			
3.	Is there any district level task force constituted			
	Details of Committee Members			
	S. No	Name of Members	Designation	Level of Work (Block/District)
	1.	Ravindra Trivedi	PRO	District
	2.	Pratibha Tiwari	Quality Monitor	District
	3.	Pradeep Sisodiya	Quality Monitor	District
	4.	Avishshesh Sharma	Compuetr Operator	District
				Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
				Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
				Field Monitoring of MDMS as per GO Madhya Pradesh orders
				Computer work and MIS

14. Monitoring

1.	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Ujjain, four meetings have been organized in current financial year i.e. in 2012-13.
2.	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year
	As per information furnished by CEO, Zila Panchayat Ujjain, two meetings have been organized in current financial year i.e. in 2012-13. The discussions were made on Annual Work Plan.

15. Actionable Points –

Actionable points for Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh

- ❖ The Nakoda Jan Kalyan Samiti is providing MDM to all 34 NCLP schools of the district. It has been observed that the meal provided by Nakoda Group was below standard in terms of quality. ISKCON is not providing MDM to NCLP schools because these schools run in summer vacations also. The teachers of NCLP schools were of the view that atleast for 10 months ISKCON should serve MDM to NCLP schools also. As all these NCLP schools are situated in urban areas, therefore ISKCON can provide MDM as its quality is better and food is prepared hygienically.
- ❖ In some of the schools the plates for eating meals were found to be inadequate, district authorities should ensure the availability of plates keeping in view the strength in each school.

16. Problems of Centralized Kitchen Shed -

Problems of Centralized Kitchen Shed

- The ISKCON FOOD RELIEF FOUNDATION is implementing MDMS in the city since last four years, but every year many problems are faced by the foundation for finalization of MoU due to various complications and administrative hurdles. This year also the committee constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector has passed the orders for supply of MDM to all Government PS and UPS by the ISKCON FOOD RELIEF FOUNDATION , for academic year 2012-13, but the approval of Education Committee of Nagar Nigam is still awaited. As a result the MoU has not been signed yet.
- ISKCON is providing meals as per the menu decided by GoM.P. It is difficult for them to prepare puri and paratha because all cooking work is done through machines in the centralised kitchen. It is also a fact that almost in all the Cities/Urban areas the meals is being served through Centralized Kitchens and large numbers of children are being served by them. Therefore, the menu for centralized kitchens should be different from general menu as suggested by the state government. The machine for preparing puri and paratha is not available in market and it is also a costly affair. Therefore following menu is suggested to the state government for the centralized kitchens:

Day	Day of Week	Menu
1	Monday	Chapati, Kabuli Chana/Peas and Dal
2	Tuesday	Veg Khichadi & Pakoda Kadi
3	Wednesday	Rice, Sambhar/dal Fry and Mix Veg
4	Thursday	Chapati, Soya Badi & Kheer/Halwa
5	Friday	Veg Pulao, Sweet Porridge and Kadi
6	Saturday	Veg Porridge, Tomato Chatni & Patato Desi Chana/Potato Green veg

- Central government has raised the price of LPG used for domestic purpose from Rs. 452/- to Rs. 1050/- per cylinder in September and it has risen to Rs. 1211/- per cylinder in October 2012. In such a situation the authorities of ISKCON have raised this issue as they are finding it very difficult to cook food due to steep increase in the costs of the cylinder. It is suggested that there is an urgent need to take necessary steps at the Central/State level so that the Centralized Kitchens/SHGs preparing MDM using LPG should get subsidized cylinders.

Annexure I

1. Access:

List 1

Name & category of the visited schools

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1	M.S.Gudawan	Khachrod	2321-0400303
2	M.S.Barkheda	Khachrod	2321-0405802
3	M.S.No.2 Khachrod	Khachrod	2321-0400116
4	M.S.Bedawanya	Khachrod	2321-0407702
5	M.S.Birgoda Ranghir	Barnagar	2321-0311202
6	M.S.Lakhesra	Barnagar	2321-0303902
7	M.S.Ajanda	Barnagar	2321-0311103
8	M.S.Moulana	Barnagar	2321-0308503
9	M.S.Indira Nagar	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0700502
10	M.S.No.2 Dolatganj	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0700410
11	M.S.Boys No.3 Dolatganj	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0702502
12	M.S.Dhancha Bhawan	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0700402
13	M.S.Dubali	Tarana	2321-0515703
14	M.S.Golwa	Tarana	2321-0520302
15	M.S.Boys Najarpur	Ghatiya	2321-0201402
16	M.S.Girls Ghatiya	Ghatiya	2321-0201104
17	M.S.Surjanwasa	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108302
18	M.S.Kesuni	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108202
19	M.S.No.2 Mahidpur	Mahidpur	2321-0600153
20	M.S.Dabli Kamma	Mahidpur	2321-0609202
21	P.S.Kanchankhedi	Khachrod	2321-0406101
22	P.S.No.2 Nagda	Khachrod	2321-0410606
23	P.S.Kajlana	Barnagar	2321-0300601
24	P.S.Lohana	Barnagar	2321-0306504
25	P.S.Damdama	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0705201
26	P.S.Indore Gate	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0702804
27	P.S.Tarana	Tarana	2321-0512103
28	P.S.Palduna	Tarana	2321-0520501
29	P.S.Nogaon	Tarana	2321-0512501
30	P.S.Datpada	Ghatiya	2321-0201410
31	P.S.Kheda Chitawaliya	Ghatiya	2321-0200801
32	P.S.Kalu Kheda	Ghatiya	2321-0200701
33	P.S.Karodiya	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108601
34	P.S.Pat Pala	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0106601
35	P.S.Kesuni	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108201
36	P.S.Balai Kheda	Mahidpur	2321-0603903
37	P.S.Bejnath	Mahidpur	2321-0602701
38	M.S. Ujjain	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0701702
39	P.S.No.1 Mahidpur	Mahidpur	2321-0600141
40	P.S.Nijatpura	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0702009

Annexure II

1. Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal

Table 1.1
Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily

School Category	Regular serving of hot cooked meal daily					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100
Middle Schools	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100

Table 1.2 (A)
Sufficient quality of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quality of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100
Middle Schools	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

Table 1.2 (B)
Sufficient quantity of meal

School Category	Sufficient Quantity of meal					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100
Middle Schools	19	90.5	2	9.5	21	100
Total	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100

Table 1.3
Number of children enrolled in schools

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	202	101	100.0	717	89	100.0	919	91
Middle	734	146	100.0	876	87	100.0	1610	107	100.0
Total	936	133	100.0	1593	88	100.0	2529	101	100.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (25 schools)

Table 1.4
Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	154	77	76.2	493	61	53.6	647	64
Middle	533	106	72.6	614	61	70.0	1147	76	71.2
Total	687	98	73.3	1107	61	69.4	1794	71	70.9

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (25 schools)

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

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	141	70	69.8	436	54	60.8	577	57
Middle	438	87	59.6	528	52	60.2	966	64	60.0
Total	579	82	61.8	964	53	60.5	1543	61	61.0

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (25 schools)

Table 1.6
Number of children availed MDM on Previous day of visit

School Category	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children	Sum	Mean	% of enrolled children
	Primary	152	76	75.0	446	55	62.2	598	59
Middle	409	81	55.7	578	57	65.9	987	65	61.3
Total	561	80	59.9	1024	56	64.2	1585	63	62.5

*The data is of those schools where the information for all four questions were provided to MI team (25 schools)

2. Regularity in supply of Food grain

Table 2.1
Regular receipts of food grains to Implementing agency

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	19	100	0	0	19	100
Middle	21	100	0	0	21	100
Total	40	100	0	0	40	100

Table 2.2
Maintenance of Buffer stock for one-month

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100
Middle	12	57.1	9	42.9	21	100
Total	26	65.0	14	35.0	40	100

3. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the school level

Table 3.1
Receipt of cooking cost to implementing agency in advance

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100
Middle	21	100.0	0	0	21	100
Total	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	100

4. Menu

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

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100
Middle	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

5. Community Mobilization

Table 5.1
Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100
Middle Schools	4	19.0	17	81.0	21	100
Total	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	100

6. School Health Programme

Table 6.1
Maintenance of school Health Card for each child

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Middle Schools	0	0	40	100	40	100
Total	0	0	40	100	40	100

7. Status of Cook cum Helpers

Table 7.1
Implementing Agency in the schools

Implementing Agency	No.	%
SHG	30	75.0
NGO	10	25.0
Total	40	100

Table 7.2
Payment of remuneration regularly to cooks cum helpers

School Category	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Schools	15	79.0	4	21.0	19	100
Middle Schools	17	81.0	4	19.0	21	100
Total	32	80.0	8	20.0	40	100

8. Infrastructure

Table 8.1
Condition of kitchen Shed

Condition of kitchen Shed	Number of schools	
	No.	%
Constructed and in Use	14	35.0
Constructed but not in use	5	12.5
Under Construction	2	5.0
Sanctioned but construction not started	1	2.5
Not Sanctioned	18	45.0
Total	40	100.0

Annexure III

List of Schools

List - 1

Irregular supply of meals

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Kheda Chitawaliya	Ghatiya	2321-0200801

List - 2

Irregular receipt of food grains

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Golwa	Tarana	2321-0520302
2	M.S.Boys Najarpur	Ghatiya	2321-0201402
3	M.S.Surjanwasa	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108302

List -3

Irregular receipt of cooking cost

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	P.S.Lohana	Barnagar	2321-0306504

List - 4

Irregular payment of remuneration to cooks/helpers

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.Bedawanya	Khachrod	2321-0407702
2.	M.S.Ajanda	Bardnager	2321-0311103
3.	M.S.Dubali	Tarana	2321-0515703
4.	M.S.Boys Najarpur	Ghatiya	2321-0201402
5.	M.S.Kesuni	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108202
6.	M.S.Dabli Kamma	Mahidpur	2321-0609202
7	P.S.Lohana	Barnagar	2321-0306504
8	P.S.Tarana	Tarana	2321-0512103
9	P.S.Balai Kheda	Mahidpur	2321-0603903
10	P.S.Bejnath	Mahidpur	2321-0602701

List - 5

MDM Patrak Made but not available

S. No.	Name of School	Block	DISE code
1.	M.S.No.2 Khachrod	Khachrod	2321-0400116
2.	M.S.Boys No.3 Dolatganj	Ujjain (Urban)	2321-0702502
3.	M.S.Boys Najarpur	Ghatiya	2321-0201402
4.	P.S.Kanchankhedi	Khachrod	2321-0406101
5	P.S.No.2 Nagda	Khachrod	2321-0410606
6	P.S.Lohana	Barnagar	2321-0306504
7	P.S.Nogaon	Tarana	2321-0512501
8	P.S.Kalu Kheda	Ghatiya	2321-0200701
9	P.S.Kesuni	Ujjain (Rural)	2321-0108201
10	P.S.Balai Kheda	Mahidpur	2321-0603903

14. Annexure – Copy of office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

14271 / 22 / वि-9 / एम.डी.एन. / 2007 संसाधन दिनांक 13/9/2007

1. कलेक्टर
जिला -- समस्त

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत,
जिला -- समस्त

3. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जनपद पंचायत, समस्त

विषय: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शालाओं के स्तर पर मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन का संपूर्ण दायित्व पालक शिक्षक संघ के स्थान पर महिला स्वसहायता समूहों को सौंपे जाने के संबंध में।

1. पृष्ठभूमि: --

1.1: वर्तमान में शालाओं के स्तर पर मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन का दायित्व पालक शिक्षक संघों को सौंपा गया है। पालक शिक्षक संघ सदस्यों को नियुक्त कर भोजन पकाने और वितरण का कार्य करते हैं। कतिपय शालाओं में भोजन पकाने और वितरण हेतु स्वसहायता समूहों को भी नियुक्त किया गया है।

1.2: पालक शिक्षक संघों को मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन का दायित्व सौंपे जाने के फलस्वरूप अपरोक्ष रूप से शिक्षकों को शैक्षणिक कार्य में बाध उत्पन्न होती है। अतः राज्य शासन ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि प्रदेश के सामान्य क्षेत्रों की लक्षित शालाओं में शाला स्तर पर कार्यक्रम की आयोजना व क्रियान्वयन का संपूर्ण दायित्व पालक शिक्षक संघों के स्थान पर महिलाओं के स्वसहायता समूहों को सौंपा जाये। मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शाला स्तर पर आयोजना व क्रियान्वयन की इस परिचित व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए यह निर्देश जारी किये जा रहे हैं। इन निर्देशों के जारी होने के साथ पूर्व में जारी स्वसहायता समूहों को मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम से संबंध किये जाने के लिए पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा पूर्व में जारी आदेश क्र.12927 / 22 / रा.स.का. / एम.डी.एम / 2005 दिनांक 12.9.05 तथा क्र.14862 / 22 / वि-9 / एम.डी.एम / 2005 दिनांक 20.9.2005 विरस्त माने जायेंगे।

①

रपीड पोस्ट/तत्काल



मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
द्वितीय तल, विंध्याचल भवन
म.प्र.भोपाल

क्र.1844/22/ वि-6/एम.डी.एम./2005

भोपाल दिनांक 10/2/2005

प्रति,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. कलेक्टर
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश। | 2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत,
जिला - समस्त, मध्यप्रदेश। |
|---|--|

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन, आवश्यक समन्वय, अनुश्रवण एवं पर्यवेक्षण हेतु जिला स्तर एवं विकासखण्ड स्तर पर "मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम दिशादर्शी एवं अनुश्रवण समिति" के गठन के संबंध में।

प्रदेश में मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पोष्टिक एवं रूचिकर भोजन दिये जाने की परिवर्तित व्यवस्था जुलाई 2004 से प्रदेश की समस्त शासकीय एवं शासन से अनुदान प्राप्त प्राथमिक शालाओं में प्रारंभ की गई है। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित हो सके, इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि क्रियान्वयन संस्थाओं को यथोचित मार्गदर्शन दिया जावे, आवश्यक समन्वय किया जावे तथा नियमित अनुश्रवण व पर्यवेक्षण किया जावे।

आपको ज्ञात ही है कि मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 100% खाद्यान्न निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा 1.9.2004 से रू. 1.00 प्रति छात्र प्रतिदिन के मान से वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदाय की जावेगी। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, प्राथमिक शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा दिसम्बर 2004 में मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए नवीन दिशा निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं। इन दिशा निर्देशों के पैरा - 3.5.7 में भी मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के यथोचित प्रबंधन व पर्यवेक्षण की आवश्यकता को उल्लेखित किया गया है।

अतः उक्त पैरा - 1 व भारत सरकार के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुक्रम में मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के यथोचित क्रियान्वयन, प्रबंधन व आवश्यक समन्वय और अनुश्रवण तथा पर्यवेक्षण हेतु जिला स्तर पर एवं विकासखण्ड स्तर पर पृथक पृथक निम्नानुसार "मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम दिशादर्शी एवं अनुश्रवण समिति" गठित की जावे:-

"जिला स्तरीय मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम दिशादर्शी एवं अनुश्रवण समिति" :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1. अध्यक्ष | - | जिला कलेक्टर |
| 2. सदस्य सचिव | - | मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत |
| 3. सदस्य | - | आयुक्त, नगर निगम |
| | - | समस्त अनुविभागीय अधिकारी, राजस्व |
| | - | आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के जिला स्तरीय प्रभारी अधिकारी |
| | - | जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी |
| | - | सर्वशिक्षा अभियान/डी.पी.ई.पी. के जिला परियोजना समन्वयक |
| | - | मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी |
| | - | खाद्य विभाग का जिला स्तरीय प्रभारी अधिकारी |
| | - | महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग का जिला स्तरीय प्रभारी अधिकारी |

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
म.प्र.भोपाल

क्र. 11680 / 22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2007

भोपाल दिनांक 24/7/2007

प्रति,

1. कलेक्टर,
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत,
जिला - समस्त, मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम हेतु जिला पंचायत स्तर पर एमडीएम सेल के गठन व दायित्वों के संबंध में।

ज्ञातव्य है कि शासकीय एवं शासन से अनुदान प्राप्त प्राथमिक शालाओं में मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन सभी शैक्षणिक दिवसों में किया जाता है। कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन हेतु भोजन पकाने पर आने वाली लागत के लिए भारत सरकार एवं राज्य शासन से राशि प्राप्त होती है। यह राशि जिला स्तर पर संबंधित विभागों के प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा शालाओं को जारी की जाती है। भोजन बनाने के लिए गेहूँ व चावल के रूप में खाद्यान्न भारत सरकार से निःशुल्क प्राप्त होता है। यह खाद्यान्न मध्यप्रदेश स्टेट सिविल सप्लाइज कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, लीड सोसायटी व लिंक सोसायटी के माध्यम से शालाओं तक पहुंचता है। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अधोसंरचनात्मक व्यवस्थाओं हेतु रसोईघर का निर्माण तथा भोजन पकाने व वितरण के बर्तनों की भी व्यवस्था की जाती है। कार्यक्रम के सुचारु क्रियान्वयन के लिए इसके अनुश्रवण व मूल्यांकन का भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

स्पष्ट है कि मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम का स्वरूप वृहद है तथा इसके सुचारु क्रियान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं और घटकों के बीच न केवल समन्वय की जरूरत है, अपितु इन प्रक्रियाओं की अद्यतन स्थिति की जानकारी भी होना भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में जिला पंचायत स्तर पर मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की संस्थागत व्यवस्था के सुदृढीकरण के लिए एमडीएम सेल का गठन किया जाना है। इस हेतु निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही की जाये :-

1. मानव संसाधन :-

प्रत्येक जिला पंचायत के स्तर पर एमडीएम सेल हेतु निम्नानुसार मानव संसाधन की व्यवस्था की जाना है :

1.1 प्रभारी अधिकारी

जिला पंचायत में पदस्थ परियोजना अधिकारी स्तर के अधिकारी को एमडीएम सेल का प्रभारी नियुक्त किया जाये।

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विद्याचल भवन, द्वितीय तल, भोपाल

क्रमांक 10397/22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

भोपाल दिनांक 30/7/2010

प्रति,

1. कलेक्टर,
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के निरीक्षण हेतु शाला स्तर पर पंजी संधारण करने बाबत ।

शासन के निर्देशानुसार लक्षित प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक शालाओं में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न विभागों के जिला स्तरीय, विकासखण्ड स्तरीय तथा ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यक्रम का निरीक्षण किया जाता है। किन्तु शाला स्तर पर इसका कोई व्यवस्थित लेखा नहीं होने से सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती जबकि निरीक्षण के समय पाई गई कमियों में सुधार होना आवश्यक है।

उक्त के परिपेक्ष्य में प्रत्येक लक्षित शाला में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के निरीक्षण हेतु शाला स्तर पर एक पंजी का संधारण अनुलग्नक "अ" पर कराया जावे जिसमें जिला स्तरीय, विकासखण्ड स्तरीय तथा ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारी द्वारा निरीक्षण की टीप निर्धारित प्रारूप में अंकित की जावे तथा भोजन पकाने वाली एजेन्सी को कमियों के संबंध में सुधार हेतु निर्देश भी दिये जावे। यह पंजी संबंधित शाला प्रभारी के अधिपत्य में रहेगी जो निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी के समक्ष मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम की टीप हेतु प्रस्तुत करेंगे। शाला प्रभारी द्वारा निरीक्षण पंजी की छायाप्रति प्रतिमाह 05 तारीख तक विकासखण्ड स्त्रोत स्व-समन्वयक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जावेगी।

पंजी संधारण का व्यय जिलों को प्राप्त मैनेजमेन्ट मॉनीटरिंग इवेल्यूएशन (एम.एम.ई.) निधि से किया जावे। कृपया जिलों में निरीक्षण पंजी का संधारण अनिवार्य रूप से कराया जावे साथ में यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जावे कि निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी द्वारा टीप अंकित की जावे और कमियों का सुधार समय-सीमा में कराया जावे। निर्देश की प्रति क्रियान्वयन एजेन्सी तथा संबंधित विभागों के निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारियों को भी उपलब्ध कराई जावे। जिले में शाला स्तर पर पंजी का संधारण 15.08.2010 के पूर्व किया जाकर प्रतिवेदन राज्य समन्वयक मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम भोपाल को अनिवार्य रूप से भेजा जावे।

संलग्न :- उक्तानुसार


(अजय तिर्की)
सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
भोपाल, म.प्र.

- 2 -

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विन्ध्याचल भवन, भोपाल

क्रमांक: 12823
/22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2011
प्रति.

भोपाल, दिनांक 16/8/2011

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. कलेक्टर
जिला - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश</p> | <p>2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश</p> |
| <p>3. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश</p> | |

विषय :- मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न स्तरों पर संबंधितों के कर्तव्य/दायित्व एवं वित्तीय व्यवस्था संचालित करने के संबंध में।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की लक्षित शालाओं में कार्यक्रम की आयोजना व क्रियान्वयन का दायित्व पालक शिक्षक संघ के स्थान पर "महिला स्व सहायता समूहों" को सौंपने के फलस्वरूप कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न स्तरों पर संबंधितों के दायित्वों एवं उनके द्वारा संचालित वित्तीय व्यवस्था का स्पष्ट निर्धारण आवश्यक है।

उक्त के परिपेक्ष्य में ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम से संबद्ध समस्त स्तरों पर अपेक्षित दायित्वों/कर्तव्यों का निर्धारण निम्नानुसार किया जाता है :-

1. **कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन एजेन्सी के दायित्व/कर्तव्य**
 - 1.1 प्रति शैक्षणिक दिवस में विद्यार्थियों की उपस्थिति के आधार पर मीनू अनुसार पका भोजन वितरित करना।
 - 1.2 अनुबंधित शाला में नियमित व सुचारु रूप से ताजा पका भोजन वितरित करना।
 - 1.3 पका भोजन शिक्षकों को चेक कराने के उपरांत विद्यार्थियों को वितरित करना।
 - 1.4 यदि पका भोजन शाला परिसर से अन्य जगह से लाया जाता है, तो उसकी गुणवत्ता शिक्षक को चेक कराना तथा इसका नियमित रिकार्ड संधारित करना।
 - 1.5 भोजन सामग्री अच्छी गुणवत्ता अर्थात् एगमाफ़ ही उपयोग करना।
 - 1.6 गेहूँ प्रचलन क्षेत्र में 100 ग्राम खाद्यान्न से साधारण आकार की 03 रोटी या 04 पूड़ी तथा 150 ग्राम खाद्यान्न से 04 से 05 रोटी या 06 पूड़ी कम से कम वितरित कराना सुनिश्चित किया जावे।

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
विन्ध्याचल भवन, बी बिंग, द्वितीय तल, भोपाल

11430 / 22/वि-9/एम.डी.एम./2010

20/8/10
भोपाल दिनांक 20/8/2010

कलेक्टर
जिला समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

:- मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम में शाला स्तर पर माताओं के निरीक्षण का रोस्टर बनाये जाने के संबंध में।

शाला स्तर पर मध्यान्ह भोजन की गुणवत्ता को बनाये रखने के लिए निगरानी एवं निरीक्षण का कार्य है। भोजन में उपयोग की जा रही सामग्री पकाने के समय सावधानी एवं विद्यार्थियों को के पूर्व गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इस कार्यक्रम में स्थानीय स्तर पर भोजन में बनाये रखने के लिये "माताओं" की सहभागिता रखी गई है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में माताओं की सहभागिता को सशक्त व प्रभावशाली बनाये जाने के लिये माताओं के निरीक्षण का रोस्टर तैयार कर क्रियान्वयन किया जावे जिसमें निम्नानुसार बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान से पालन सुनिश्चित किया जावे।

1. माताएँ जिनके बच्चे शाला में अध्ययनरत हैं, उनका मासिक निरीक्षण रोस्टर संबंधित शाला प्रभारी द्वारा पालक शिक्षक संघ के सहयोग से तैयार किया जावे।

2. निरीक्षण रोस्टर इस प्रकार तैयार होगा, जिससे अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की माताएँ बारी-बारी से भोजन की गुणवत्ता का निरीक्षण कर सकें।

3. शाला प्रभारी द्वारा रोस्टर प्रतिमाह तैयार किया जावेगा और जिसे पंचायत भवन, शाला भवन एवं अन्य सार्वजनिक भवन पर शाला प्रभारी द्वारा चस्पा किया जावे, जिससे आम जनों को यह जानकारी हो जावे की कौन सी माता द्वारा, किस दिन भोजन का निरीक्षण किया जाना है।

4. निरीक्षण रोस्टर ऐसा तैयार किया जावे ताकि शाला में अध्ययनरत समस्त विद्यार्थियों की माताओं की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित हो सके।

5. संबंधित शाला प्रभारी के द्वारा विद्यार्थी को एक दिवस पूर्व कागज में लिखकर यह अवगत कराया जावे कि आगामी दिवस में कौनसी माता को निरीक्षण हेतु उपस्थित होना है।

6. माताओं द्वारा अपने सुझाव/समझाईश शाला स्तर पर संधारित मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम निरीक्षण रोस्टर में दर्ज की जावे। जो माताएँ अशिक्षित हैं, उन्हें टीप अंकित करने में शाला प्रभारी द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की जावे।

7. निरीक्षण रोस्टर की प्रति शाला प्रभारी द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत, पालक शिक्षक संघ, विकासखंड प्रभारी, विकासखंड स्त्रोत समन्वयक तथा मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जनपद पंचायत को भेजी जावे।

8. निरीक्षण रोस्टर का वाचन ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में समय-समय पर आयोजित होने वाली ग्राम सभाओं में संबंधित पंचायत सचिव द्वारा किया जावे।

निरंतर.....

परिपत्र - 2

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

क्रमांक 666 / 22 / वि-9 / एम.डी.एम. / 2010

भोपाल, दिनांक 11 / 05 / 2010

प्रति,

1. कलेक्टर,
जिला - समस्त,
मध्यप्रदेश।
2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत - समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम में रसोईयों की व्यवस्था के संबंध में।

भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम में कार्यरत रसोईयों को पारिश्रमिक की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह व्यवस्था 01 जुलाई, 2010 से प्रभावी होगी। ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों की शालाओं में रसोईयों की व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार की जाना है :-

क्र.	छात्र संख्या	रसोईयों की संख्या	भोजन पकाने का मानदेय प्रति रसोईया प्रतिमाह
01.	1 से 25	1	रु. 1000 / -
02.	26 से 100	2	(केन्द्रांश : राज्यांश)
03.	100 से अधिक	1 (प्रत्येक 100 पर)	रु. 750 : रु. 250

केन्द्रीयकृत रसोईघर व्यवस्था में प्रत्येक 100 विद्यार्थियों पर एक रसोईये को आधार मानते हुये रसोईयों की संख्या का आकलन किया जावे।

ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत रसोईयों की व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार की जावेगी :-

- (i) कार्यरत रसोईयों की पहचान - रसोईया दिनांक 31.12.2009 की स्थिति में मध्यान्ह भोजन पकाने का कार्य रहा हो और आगे भी उसके द्वारा निरंतर मध्यान्ह भोजन पकाने का कार्य किया जा रहा हो, की पहचान/चिन्हांकन जहां स्व-सहायता समूह कार्यक्रम से संलग्न है, वहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सरपंच, अध्यक्ष, स्व-सहायता समूह तथा पालक शिक्षक संघ के सचिव द्वारा एवं शहरी क्षेत्र में अध्यक्ष, स्व-सहायता समूह तथा अध्यक्ष/सचिव, पालक शिक्षक संघ के द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से की जावेगी एवं जहाँ पालक शिक्षक संघ कार्यक्रम से संलग्न वह, वहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सरपंच, अध्यक्ष एवं सचिव, पालक शिक्षक संघ द्वारा एवं शहरी क्षेत्र में अध्यक्ष एवं सचिव, पालक शिक्षक संघ के द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से की जावेगी। (समय सीमा - एक सप्ताह)
- (ii) रसोईयों का पैनल/नवीन रसोईयों की व्यवस्था, बीमार या स्थान रिक्त होने पर तथा अन्य कारणों से विवाद होने की स्थिति में मध्यान्ह भोजन देने की व्यवस्था :
 1. मध्यान्ह भोजन, कार्यक्रम से संलग्न स्व-सहायता समूह के द्वारा 2 रसोईयों की सूची स्व-सहायता समूह के सदस्यों में से एवं पालक शिक्षक संघ द्वारा 2 रसोईयों की सूची ग्राम पंचायत/नगर पालिका/नगर पंचायत अधिकारी एवं मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जनपद पंचायत को प्रेषित की जावेगी।
 2. इसी तरह उक्तानुसार नवीन/अतिरिक्त रसोईयों की व्यवस्था स्व-सहायता समूह/पालक शिक्षक संघ द्वारा की जावेगी।