



**II HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF**  
**Institute for Social and Economic Change,**  
**Bangalore**  
**On**  
**Mid Day Meal Scheme for the State of**  
**KARNATAKA**

**Period: 1st April 2011 to 30th September 2011**

**Districts Covered**

- 1. Belgaum**
- 2. Chamarajanagara**
- 3. Haveri**
- 4. Ramanagara**
- 5. Uttara Kannada**

# Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore on SSA and MDMS for the State of Karnataka for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011

## 1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																												
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore																												
2.	Period of the report	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2011																												
3.	Fund Released for the period	75% of the total amount for five districts																												
4.	No. of Districts allotted	Five																												
5.	Districts' name	1) Belgaum 2) Chamarajanagara 3) Haveri 4) Ramanagara 5) Uttara Kannada																												
6.	Date of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	1) Belgaum - July – Sept, 2011 2) Chamarajanagara - July – Sept, 2011 3) Haveri - July – Sept, 2011 4) Ramanagara - July – Sept, 2011 5) Uttara Kannada - July – Sept, 2011																												
7.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise I.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>LPS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Belgaum</td> <td>1487</td> <td>1809</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)Chamarajanagara</td> <td>364</td> <td>406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Haveri</td> <td>467</td> <td>699</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Ramanagara</td> <td>945</td> <td>449</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5) Uttara Kannada</td> <td>1189</td> <td>996</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		LPS	UPS	1) Belgaum	1487	1809	2)Chamarajanagara	364	406	3) Haveri	467	699	4) Ramanagara	945	449	5) Uttara Kannada	1189	996										
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	LPS	UPS	Others*																											
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4) Ramanagara	16	22	2																											
5) Uttara Kannada	11	29																												
Total	41	153	6																											
9	What percentage of schools covered in all the Districts allotted	40 schools constitute the sample on the basis of the criteria for each district. [Enclosed Annexure-III].																												

10.	Type of schools visited	
A	Schools in Rural Area	
a)	Primary School	Yes
b)	Upper Primary School	Yes
c)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	Yes
B	<b>Schools in Urban Areas</b>	
d)	Primary School	Yes
e)	Upper Primary School	Yes
f)	Upper Primary Schools with Primary Classes	Yes
C	<b>NCLP Schools</b>	-NA-
D	<b>School sanctioned with Kitchen cum Stores</b>	172
E	<b>Schools having Cook cum helpers engaged as per norm</b>	All
11.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	56 [Enclosed Annexure-I]
12.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS : YES / NO	Yes. Shared. A presentation seminar at SPO on 21 <sup>st</sup> December, 2011.
13.	After submission of the draft report to the Director of the nodal department implementing MDMS whether the MI has received any Observations from the Directorate : YES / NO	Yes See Action Points [Page No.12-14]

**Items to be attached with the report:**

1. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI. [Annexure-I]
2. Name, Designations & address of persons contacted. [Annexure-II]
3. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report. – NA-
4. Any other relevant documents. Action Points [Page 12-14].

## 2. Executive Summary of all the District Reports

### 1. Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal

		Belgaum	Chamarajanagara	Haveri	Ramanagara	Uttara Kannada
a)	<b>Regularity in Serving MDM</b>					
	i) Percentage of Schools serving hot cooked meal regularly.	100	100	100	100	97.4
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Generally all schools serve hot cooked meal on a regular basis either cooked at the school itself or delivered to the school by another school/agency. In case of Uttara Kannada, one school being newly established had not started MDM. In another school, there was disruption in MDM due to delay in the supply of LPG.						
	ii) If hot cooked meal is not served regularly, reasons thereof.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Interruption has been reported in one school due to delay in supply of LPG cylinder.
<b>Overall Observation:</b> None						
	iii) Is there any prescribed norm for consideration for irregularity in serving MDM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Overall Observation:</b> None						
	iv) Quality and quantity of meal in the opinion of teachers, students or SMC members and any problems to children in serving MDM.	<b>Quality:</b> Good - 100% Satisfactory -	87.5% 12.5%	77.5% 22.5%	18.2% 81.8%	76.9% 23.1%
		<b>Quantity:</b> Sufficient 100% More/Liberal -	77.5% 22.5%	60% 35% (limited-5%*)	89.7% 10.3%	97.4% 2.6%
	<b>Overall Opinion from SDMC/ Parents/ local body members (Quantity)</b>					
		----- I II III	----- I II III	----- I II III	----- I II III	----- I II III
		1 1.2 .- -	1 - .- -	1 - .1.2 1.2	1 - .- -	1 - - -
		2 6.3 5.0 12.5	2 18.8 12.5 12.5	2 12.8 14.1 24.4	2 10.3 12.8 7.7	2 3.8 5.1 5.1
		3 35.0 27.5 45.0	3 71.2 73.8 55.0	3 33.3 28.2 25.6	3 84.6 76.9 84.7	3 48.7 53.9 28.2
		4 41.3 53.8 32.5	4 7.5 12.5 27.5	4 43.6 48.8 37.2	4 5.1 10.3 5.1	4 29.6 25.6 10.3
		5 16.2 11.7 10.0	5 2.5 1.2 5.0	5 10.3 7.7 11.5	5 - - 2.5	5 17.9 15.4 6.4
	<b>Overall Observation (Details)</b>	1 – Poor; 2 – Satisfactory; 3 – Good; 4 – Very Good; 5 - Excellent I – Parents II- SMC Members III – Panchayat Members				
<b>* GHPS, Guttalawada.</b>						

b)	<b>Trends</b>					
i) Number of children enrolled in schools	11425	8411	8919	4134	5286	
<b>Overall Observation:</b> The above data refers to the number of children enrolled in schools where MDM is served.						
ii) Number of children availed MDM as per MDM register	10991	8403	8660	3950	5247	
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Most of the children belong to low-income/daily wage earning families; the number of children availing MDM is consistently high.						
iii) Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit	9464	6851	6994	3086	4317	
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Variation between number enrolled and the number of children availing MDM is due to local festivals/family celebrations.						
iv) Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	9317	7113	7010	3634	4290	
<b>Overall Observation:</b> The difference between (iii) and (iv) is due to the difference in attendance.						

## 2. Regularity in Supply of Food Grain

		<b>Belgaum</b>	<b>Chamarajanagara</b>	<b>Haveri</b>	<b>Ramanagara</b>	<b>Uttara Kannada</b>
i)	Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 97% among 30 schools	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 94.3% among 34 schools	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 94.7% among 38 schools	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 94.7% among 38 schools	<b>Regularity</b> Yes: 100% among 39 schools
<b>Overall Observation:</b> There are rare cases of delay by a day or two due to unexpected reasons/fulfillment of official procedures.						
ii)	Is the quality of food grain FAQ?	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 97%	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 94.3%	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 97.4	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 100%	<b>Good Quality</b> Yes: 100%
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Response from head masters conforming good quality food grains as per the norm. FCI is instructed by the department to maintain Fair Average Quality (FAQ) while food grains to schools.						

iii)	Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?	<b>One month stock</b> Yes:- 29 schools No :- 1 school	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: - 30 schools No -: 4 schools	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: -33schools No -: 5schools	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: 14 schools No : 24 schools	<b>One month stock</b> Yes: 31 schools No : 8 schools
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Most of the schools have one month buffer stock						
iv)	Is the food grains delivered at the school?	Yes: 95%	Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Apathy on the part of officials/ delay in fulfilling official procedure is the reason stated by the Head masters.						

### 3. Payment of Cost of Food Grain to FCI

		<b>Belgaum</b>	<b>Chamarajanagara</b>	<b>Haveri</b>	<b>Ramanagara</b>	<b>Uttara Kannada</b>
a)	<b>Enabling Conditions</b>					
	i) Is payment of cost of food grain to FCI made monthly? Within the stipulated time?	Payment of cost of food grain to FCI is made on a monthly basis within a stipulated time. This is done by the Finance Department, Government of Karnataka				
<b>Overall Observation</b>						
	ii) Has payment of cost of food grain to FCI made for the previous month	Yes				
<b>Overall Observation</b>						
	iii) Reasons for irregular payment, if any	NA				

### 4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the School Level

		<b>Belgaum</b>	<b>Chamarajanagara</b>	<b>Haveri</b>	<b>Ramanagara</b>	<b>Uttara Kannada</b>
i)	Number of schools/ implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?	<b>Regular</b> Yes: All 30 Schools	<b>Regular</b> Yes: 91.2% No : 8.8%	<b>Regular</b> Yes:84.2% No : 15.8%	<b>Regular</b> Yes: 76.3% No : 23.7%	<b>Regular</b> Yes: 60% No : 40%
<b>Overall Observation-</b> The above data refers to the schools preparing hot cooking meal in the schools						
ii)	If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?	Delay ranges from few weeks or a month due to the non-fulfillment of official procedures like any other grants (school grants as stated by head masters)				
<b>Overall Observation</b>						

iii)	In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?	Head master manages either from contingency account or from personal account.				
<b>Overall Observation</b>						
iv)	Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?	Cheque or e-transfer- 100%	Cheque – 20.6% e-transfer- 79.4%	Cheque-39.5 e-transfer- 60.54%	Cheque -36.8% e-transfer- 63.2%	Cheque or e-transfer- 100%
<b>Overall Observation</b>						

### 5. Social Equity

		Belgaum	Chamarajanagara	Haveri	Ramanagara	Uttara Kannada
a)	<b>In the Class Room</b>					
	i) Sitting arrangement for the children during serving of MDM	In rows - 94.4% In groups-5.6% Boys and girls separately- 0%	In rows - 75% In groups-22.5% Boys and girls separately-2.5%	In rows - 85% In groups-10% Boys and girls separately- 5%	In rows - 100% In groups—0% Boys and girls separately- 0%	In rows - 77.5% In groups-15% Boys and girls separately- 7.5%
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Variation in the pattern of seating is mostly due to functional convenience/availability of space. The “separately” category prevails in select schools for higher primary classes (6th & 7 <sup>th</sup> Standards)						
	ii) Did You observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?	Discrimination does not prevail in all schools.				
<b>Overall Observation</b>						

### 6. Menu

		Belgaum	Chamarajanagara	Haveri	Ramanagara	Uttara Kannada
i)	Number of schools where menu is displayed on the wall and noticeable	Menu displayed Yes: 16.7% No : 83.3%	Menu displayed Yes: 85.3% No : 14.7%	Menu displayed Yes: 60.5% No : 39.5%	Menu displayed Yes: 57.9% No : 42.1%	Menu displayed Yes: 20.5% No : 79.5%
<b>Overall Observation: -</b>						
ii)	Who decides the menu	In all schools, head master prepares menu. There are instances of consulting teachers/SDMC members.				
<b>Overall Observation -</b>						
iii)	Does daily menu includes rice/wheat, pulses (dal) and vegetable	All schools have the daily menu with rice/ dal/ vegetables.				

	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The use of dal and vegetables seems to be in limited quantity during the time of visit by MI officials to schools. This could also be due to the fact that the prices had escalated during those months. In some schools, it has been observed that either the Head master or Teachers have been found to contribute partially to buy vegetables as they also take food on a roaster basis.					
iv)	Number of schools where variety of foods is served daily	Yes: 19.4% No : 80.6%	Yes: 55% No : 45%	Yes: 20% No :80%	Yes: 61.5% No : 38.5%	Yes: 82.5% No : 17.5%
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The weekly menu is generally retained and therefore the absence of variety is reflected in the response. However, variety in the menu is maintained depending on the availability and cost of vegetables during different seasons.					
v)	Number of schools where same food is served daily	The data given in (iv), partially answers this item (question not needed).				
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> -					

### 7. Community Mobilization

		Belgaum			Chamarajanagara			Haveri			Ramanagara			Uttara Kannada							
i)	Familiarity level of the SMC members with their roles and responsibilities & eligibility & entitlement of children as notified by the State Government (in %)	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III					
		1	-	-	2.6	1	2.5	-	2.5	1	-	-	10.0	1	-	-	9.2	1	-	-	-
		2	11.2	30.8	41.02	2	30.0	23.8	43.8	2	20.5	22.5	50.0	2	25.6	11.8	26.3	2	16.7	25.0	23.8
		3	62.5	66.7	53.8	3	53.7	70.0	51.2	3	51.3	66.3	35.0	3	67.9	85.5	64.5	3	52.6	52.5	37.5
		4	20.0	2.5	2.6	4	13.8	6.2	2.5	4	25.6	11.2	5.0	4	6.5	2.7	-	4	23.1	16.3	27.5
		5	6.3	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	2.6	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	7.6	6.2	11.2
	<b>Overall Observation (Details)</b>	1 – Poor; 2 – Satisfactory; 3 – Good; 4 – Very Good; 5 – Excellent I - Awareness; II- Role and Responsibility; III - Educational Rights																			
ii)	Number of schools where there is a roaster of parents for daily monitoring and supervision of MDMS	In 36 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roaster of parents prevails in 22 schools.			In 40 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roaster of parents prevails in 31 schools.			In 40 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roaster of parents prevails in 21 schools.			In 39 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roaster of parents prevails in 24 schools.			In 40 schools where mid-day meal is served, the roaster of parents prevails in 13 schools.							
	<b>Overall Observation -</b> Generally, parents and SMC members are involved in management and supervision of MDMS. Although some schools do not have roaster of parents, it does not indicate the absence of supervision. There may not exist a formal list of roaster but supervision would invariably be prevails in all schools.																				
iii)	Number of members received training regarding MDMS and its monitoring	The cooks and the SDMC members are given training at the cluster level with regard to various aspects of MDM schemes.																			
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>																				
iv)	Frequency of SMCs meetings held and issues related to MDMS discussed	Monthly - 90.0% Quarterly- 5% Occasionally- 5%			Frequently-15 % Monthly -85% Quarterly-0%			Frequently12.5% Monthly -85% Quarterly-2.5%			Frequently-2.5% Monthly -95% Quarterly – 2.5%			Frequently-0% Monthly -100%							
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>																				
v)	Frequency monitoring and cooking and serving MDMS by SMC members	There is no specific schedule, but it is being done occasionally by the active members.																			



	<b>Overall Observation:</b> SDMC members visit school during school hours and monitored. But, there is no definite schedule.					
vi)	Contribution made by the community for MDMS	Contribution is in the form of donating Plates, tumblers, water filters and other material.				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
vii)	Extent of participation by SMC/PTA/MTA/PRI/Urban local bodies	Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation - 70-90 % in MDM arrangements and supervision.	Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation -70-80 % in MDM arrangements and supervision.	Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation -70-9 0% in MDM arrangements and supervision.	Participation by these members ranges from Good to Very Good with an extent of participation -80-9 0% in MDM arrangements and supervision.	More than 95% of parents, SDMC members and PRI/Urban local body members have confirmed participation.
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					

## 8. MIS

		<b>Belgaum</b>	<b>Chamarajanagara</b>	<b>Haveri</b>	<b>Ramanagara</b>	<b>Uttara Kannada</b>
i)	Number of schools where MDM register is in place and maintained	36 ( 4 KGBVs)	40	40	39 (1 KGBV)	40
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
ii)	Whether any training on maintaining MDM information is imparted to the teacher/head teacher	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.	Orientation during cluster level meetings of Head Masters & teachers.
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
iii)	What is Mechanism of flow of Information from school to district and onwards?	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.	Through regular reporting and On-Line reporting.
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> Documentation of the reports especially data reported through on-line is generally not done at the school level.					
iv)	What is the prevalent MIS System?	Manual system of reporting.				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
v)	What is the interval of furnishing information from School to Block and onwards?	The system of monthly reporting prevails at the School, Cluster, Block and District level. The district reports are followed by Quarterly Report to be sent to the State Office.				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					

### 9. Financial Management

		Belgaum	Chamarajanagara	Haveri	Ramanagara	Uttara Kannada
i)	Nature of financial records and registers maintained at the implementing agency level.	There are specified Registers giving the details about the number of students availing Mid Day Meal at the school, Cluster and Block level. There are registers for the upkeep of stock all the material. The financial transaction of funds received and the expenditure is maintained through registers beginning from the school level.				
<b>Overall Observation -</b>						
ii)	Mode of transfer of fund to the implementing agency level from the state or district levels	Through Cheque or E-transfer.				
<b>Overall Observation -</b>						
iii)	Type of account maintained and System for the withdrawal of fund from the SMC/VEC account	S.B. Joint account in the name of SDMC President & Head Master.				
<b>Overall Observation:</b> Some times the cheques are signed by the Head Master instead of a SDMC member along with the President.						
iv)	If the proposals for expenditure and expenditure statements are shared with the community. If yes, is there any instance of community expressing objection/reservation about any transaction?	Generally discussion with regard to proposed expenses is made during SDMC meetings.				
<b>Overall Observation</b>						

### 10. School Health Programme

		Belgaum	Chamarajanagara	Haveri	Ramanagara	Uttara Kannada
i)	Number of schools where school Health Card maintained for each child? administers these medicines and at what frequency where MDM register is in place and maintained	All Schools				

	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The Primary Health Centre and the Health Workers are actively involved in conducting health check-up. There is also the involvement of local voluntary bodies in the conduct of health check-up in schools.					
ii)	What is the frequency of health check-up?	Annually – 97.2% Bi-annually-2.8%	Annually – 100% Bi-annually- 0%	Annually – 97.5% Bi-annually-2.5%	Annually – 100% Bi-annually-0%	Annually – 100% Bi-annually- 0%
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
iii)	Number of children given Vitamin “A”	All the children attending classes regularly				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
iv)	Number of children given IFA Tablets	All the children attending classes regularly.				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
v)	Number of children given de-worming tablets	All the children get de-worming tablets once in a year				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
vi)	Who administers these medicines?	Teacher, mostly the class teacher. In some schools, cooks have shared this task with teachers.				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
vii)	Number of school where iodized salt is used	All the schools have been supplied “Double Fortified Salt” which contents both Iodine and Iron. .				
	<b>Overall Observation -</b>					
viii)	Number of schools where children wash their hand before and after eating	Yes - 100% No - 0%	Yes - 97.5% No - 2.5%	Yes - 90% No - 10%	Yes - 97.4% No - 2.6%	Yes - 100% No - 0%
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> Some times, teachers might not have prompted students to wash their hands on the day of the visit by the MI representatives to the school.					

### 11. Status of Cook-cum Helpers

		Belgaum	Chamarajanagara	Haveri	Ramanagara	Uttara Kannada
i)	Number of school where cook cum helpers are engaged as per the norm of GOI or State Govt.	All Schools				
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> In some schools, variations are found due to the social composition of the population in the village/ habitation.					
ii)	Who engages cook cum helpers	Head Master in consultation with SDMC.				

	in these schools																																																																																																										
	<b>Overall Observation</b>																																																																																																										
iii)	Number of schools served by centralized kitchen	There are no schools with centralized kitchen. In some taluks where NGOs are involved in supplying Mid Day Meal, there is the practice of supplying Mid Day Meal to schools in a common place.																																																																																																									
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The tent schools get the supply of cooked meal from a closed-by primary school. The KGBV schools have their own kitchen to cook food for the inmates. This is also true for Madrasas.																																																																																																										
iv)	Number of schools where SHG is involved	There are SHG cooks in 9 schools & SHG helpers in 28 schools.	There are SHG cooks in 18 schools & SHG helpers in 22 schools.	There are SHG cooks in 24 schools & SHG helpers in 25 schools.	There are SHG cooks in 15 schools & SHG helpers in 11 schools.	There are SHG cooks in 25 schools & SHG helpers in 27 schools.																																																																																																					
	<b>Overall Observation:</b> The Self-Help Group (SHG) is Sthree Shakthi Sangha members (women) in all the districts. The variation in number could be explained in terms of their willingness and availability to accept the role of cook and helpers.																																																																																																										
v)	What is remuneration paid to Cook cum helpers, mode of payment and intervals of payment?	Cook - Rs. 1100 per month Helpers-Rs.1000 per month. Payment through cheque or cash																																																																																																									
	<b>Overall Observations</b>																																																																																																										
vi)	Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority/others)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cate gory</th> <th>Coo ks</th> <th>Hel pers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>9</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>-</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OB C</td> <td>16</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min ority</td> <td>2</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oth ers</td> <td>5</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	SC	9	22	ST	-	4	OB C	16	28	Min ority	2	15	Oth ers	5	23	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cate gory</th> <th>Coo ks</th> <th>Hel pers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>15</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OB C</td> <td>12</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min ority</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oth ers</td> <td>5</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	SC	15	30	ST	1	5	OB C	12	24	Min ority	1	4	Oth ers	5	13	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cate gory</th> <th>Coo ks</th> <th>Hel pers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>13</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>3</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OB C</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min ority</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oth ers</td> <td>8</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	SC	13	34	ST	3	15	OB C	10	11	Min ority	4	9	Oth ers	8	17	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cate gory</th> <th>Coo ks</th> <th>Hel pers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>9</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OB C</td> <td>7</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min ority</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oth ers</td> <td>15</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	SC	9	13	ST	3	2	OB C	7	14	Min ority	5	3	Oth ers	15	22	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cate gory</th> <th>Coo ks</th> <th>Hel pers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>9</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>2</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OB C</td> <td>18</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min ority</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oth ers</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cate gory	Coo ks	Hel pers	SC	9	17	ST	2	14	OB C	18	17	Min ority	1	9	Oth ers	7	8											
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	<b>Overall Observations</b> The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. If the designated caste members fail to come forward to accept the role, SDMC will make an all-out effort to adhere to the norms prescribed by the MDM guidelines.																																																																																																										

## 12. Infrastructure

		Belgaum		Chamarajanagara		Haveri		Ramanagara		Uttara Kannada	
i)	Number of school where pucca Kitchen cum Stores is available and in use	Separate kitchen	14	Separate kitchen	33	Separate kitchen	35	Separate kitchen	35	Separate kitchen	90%
ii)	Number of schools where pucca kitchen cum store is not available	Store-kitchen	16	Store-kitchen	-	Store-kitchen	1	Store-kitchen	1	Store-kitchen	10%
		Class room	-	Class room	1	Class room	2	Class room	-	Class room	-
		Unspecified place	-	Unspecified place	-	Unspecified place	-	Unspecified place	2	Unspecified place	-
		From other schools	6	From other schools	6	From other schools	2	From other schools	-1	From other schools	-
<b>Overall Observation:</b> The responses from head masters have revealed that schools without separate kitchen are formulating proposals to seek budget allotment to construct separate kitchen in the school. It is being considered as one of the priority items.											

## 13. Staffing

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

#### 14. Monitoring

		<b>Belgaum</b>	<b>Chamarajanagara</b>	<b>Haveri</b>	<b>Ramanagara</b>	<b>Uttara Kannada</b>
i)	How many district level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in current financial year	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Overall Observations</b>						
ii)	How many state level steering cum monitoring committee meeting held in the current financial year	---	---	---	---	---

- Positive points
- Area of concerns
- Suggestions for improvement of the Scheme

### Mid-Day Meal : Action Points

<b>Regularity in Serving</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Monitoring Outcomes</b>	<b>Action Points</b>
<b>Belgaum</b>	All schools regularly serving hot cooked meal	No action
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	All schools regularly serving hot cooked meal	
<b>Haveri</b>	All schools regularly serving hot cooked meal. In one school children reported about insufficient quantity of food served.	To ensure sufficient supply of food to all
<b>Ramanagar</b>	All schools regularly serving hot cooked meal	
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	All schools regularly serving hot cooked meal. In one school, MDM had to be started as it was a newly established school and in another one there was disruption due to belated gas supply.	To ensure timely supply of gas
<b>Trends</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	Variation observed with respect to coverage of children. 3.8% of children opt out of MDM. Out of those who opt for MDM, almost 14% do not eat MDM as they are absent in schools. [However, out of those who are present in schools, only 2.6% do not eat]. <i>About 15% of children were absent in schools on the day of visit.</i> Over 15% had not taken MDM the previous day of the school.	To ensure universal coverage; to address student absenteeism; to bridge the gap of 14% under MDM coverage.
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	Negligible variation observed with respect to coverage of children. Less than 1%(0.1) of children opt out of MDM. Out of those who opt for MDM, over 18% do not eat MDM as they are absent in schools. [However, out of those who are present in schools, 7.5% do not eat]. <i>Close to 12% of children were absent in schools on the day of visit.</i> Over 15% had not taken MDM the previous day of the school.	to address student absenteeism; to bridge the gap of 18% gap under MDM coverage
<b>Haveri</b>	Variation observed with respect to coverage of children. 2.9% of children opt out of MDM. Out of those who opt for MDM, over 19% do not eat MDM as they are absent in schools. [However, out of those who are present in schools, about 10% do not eat]. <i>Close to 13% of children were absent in schools on the day of visit.</i> About 19 % had not taken MDM the previous day of the school.	To ensure universal coverage; to address student absenteeism; to bridge the gap of 19% under MDM coverage.
<b>Ramanagar</b>	Variation observed with respect to coverage of children. 4.5% of children opt out of MDM. Out of those who opt for MDM, almost 22 % do not eat MDM as they are absent in schools. [However, out of those who are present in schools, 14.3 % do not eat]. <i>Close to 13.0% of children were absent in</i>	To ensure universal coverage; to address student absenteeism; to bridge the gap of 22% under MDM coverage

	<i>schools on the day of visit. About 8.0 % had not taken MDM the previous day of the school.</i>	
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	Negligible variation observed with respect to coverage of children. Less than 1% (0.7) of children opt out of MDM. Out of those who opt for MDM, over 18% do not eat MDM as they are absent in schools. [However, out of those who are present in schools, 11% do not eat]. 8.8 % of <i>children were absent in schools on the day of visit.</i> Over 18 % had not taken MDM the previous day of the school.	to address student absenteeism; to bridge the gap of 18 % coverage of MDM
<b>Regularity in Supply of Food Grain</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	3% schools had untimely supply	To comply with procedure to ensure timely supply
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	6% schools had untimely supply	
<b>Haveri</b>		
<b>Ramanagar</b>		
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	All schools - timely supply	No action points
<b>Quality of food grains</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	3% schools had average quality	To enhance monitor support to obtain good quality grains.
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	6% schools had average quality	
<b>Haveri</b>	3% schools had average quality	
<b>Ramanagar</b>	All schools –good quality	No action points
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>		
<b>Buffer stock of one month's requirement</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	1 school not maintained	To enhance monitoring to ensure buffer stock
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	4 schools not maintained	
<b>Haveri</b>	5 schools not maintained	
<b>Ramanagar</b>	24 schools not maintained	
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	8 schools not maintained	
<b>Payment of cost of food grains to FCI: all districts comply &amp; no action points</b>		
<b>Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost at the School Level</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	All schools receive regularly	No action point
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	9% schools do not receive regularly	To step up monitoring to ensure schools comply with the required procedural guidelines
<b>Haveri</b>	16% schools do not receive regularly	
<b>Ramanagar</b>	24% schools do not receive regularly	
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	40% schools do not receive regularly	
<b>Social Equity : no discrimination observed in any district and hence no action points</b>		
<b>Menu Display on school panel board</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	83.3% schools do not display	To step up monitoring to ensure schools display daily menu
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	15% schools do not display	



<b>Haveri</b>	40% do not display	
<b>Ramanagar</b>	42% do not display	
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	80% do not display	
<b>Variety in Menu</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	Only 19% schools serve variety	To ensure variety includes nutritional rich vegetables & pulses. Schools with water facility to raise their own gardens & to mobilize community support
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	55 % schools serve variety	
<b>Haveri</b>	20 % schools serve variety	
<b>Ramanagar</b>	61 % schools serve variety	
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	82 % schools serve variety	No action point
<b>Community Mobilization :</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	Considerable proportion of schools do not maintain Roaster of parents	To maintain roaster of parents
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>		
<b>Haveri</b>		
<b>Ramanagar</b>		
<b>Uttara kannada</b>		
<b>School Health check up</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	regular in all schools ; supplied with fortified salt containing iron & iodine. Large majority schools maintain safety & hygiene during MDM cooking & serving	around 20.0 per cent of the schools do need to step up hygienic conditions
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>	regular in all schools; supplied with fortified salt containing iron & iodine. Cleanliness & hygiene during MDM cooking & serving is a major cause of concern.	There is an urgent need in this regard as spilling of food during serving by cooks and by children while eating was almost a common sight across schools
<b>Haveri</b>	regular in all schools ; supplied with fortified salt containing iron & iodine. All children usually wash their hands before & after MDM intake	around 20.0 per cent of the schools do need to step up hygienic conditions
<b>Ramanagar</b>	regular in all schools ; supplied with fortified salt containing iron & iodine. All children usually wash their hands before & after MDM intake	around 20.0 per cent of the schools do need to step up hygienic conditions
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	regular in all schools ; supplied with fortified salt containing iron & iodine. All children usually wash their hands before & after MDM intake	around 20.0 per cent of the schools do need to step up hygienic conditions
<b>Status of Cooks : no action points</b>		
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Belgaum</b>	Majority schools have separate kitchen. And those who do not have formulated proposals for the same.	To follow up completion of kitchen-cum store
<b>Chamaraja nagar</b>		
<b>Haveri</b>		
<b>Ramanagar</b>		
<b>U.Kannada</b>		

**ANNEXURE -I**  
**List of Schools Visited by MI**

**Selected Schools**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>No. of Schools Visited</b>	<b>DISE/School Code</b>
1.	KHPS- Hanuman Nagar, <b>Belgaum</b>	29, 010, 304, 302
2	MMPS-19, Shahpur, Belagaum town	29, 011, 301, 802
3	HPS- Bharathnagar- no.17, Belgaum	29, 010, 301, 301
4	KHPS- Vadgaon	29, 010, 300, 801
5	KPS, Parishwad, Khanapur	29, 010, 817, 101
6	GHPS, Hirebagevadi, Belgaum Rural	29, 010, 404, 502
7	GLPKBS, Laxmiwaadi	29, 110, 102, 303
8	GKHPS, Ambedkarnagara, Yeragatti	29, 011, 210, 606
9	GKHPS, Shivapeta	29, 011, 100, 103
10	GMHPBS, Kagawada	29, 301, 300, 102
11	GKHPS, Muragundi	29, 300, 105, 201
12	KGBV, Vaderahatti	29, 301, 406, 616
13	KGBV, Katakola	29, 011, 111, 258
14	GKHPBS, Raibhagha	29, 301, 004, 909
15	GKHPS, Muragoda	29, 011, 207, 801
16	GHPS, Yariyara I, <b>Chamarajanagara</b>	29, 290, 122, 401
17	GHPS, Gundlupete	29, 270, 216, 010
18	GHPS, Doddindhuvadi	29, 270, 504, 901
19	GHPS, Kolipalya	29, 270, 115, 301
20	GHPS, Kurabageri	29, 270, 216, 005
21	GHPS, Madhuvanahalli	29, 270, 522, 001
22	GHPS, Mangala	29, 270, 102, 901
23	GHPS, Kodahalli	29, 270, 206, 801
24	GHPS, Mamballi	29, 271, 201, 605
25	GHPS, Kothanuru	29, 270, 203, 401
26	GLPS, Tagarapuradamolei	29, 270, 518, 501
27	GHPS, Padaguru	29, 270, 211, 301
28	GHPS, Komaranapura	29, 271, 203, 201
29	GHPS, Kurahatti, Hosuru	29, 271, 303, 001
30	HPS Krishnapura, Yelandur	29, 271, 203, 301
31	HPS, Komaranapura, Yelandur	29, 271, 203, 201
32	HPS, Mamballi- I, Yelandur	29, 271, 201, 605
33	HPS- Yerriyur, Yelandur	29, 271, 202, 401
34	GHHPS- Bastipur, Kollegala Taluk	29, 270, 520, 102

35	LPS, Haleanagalli, Kollegal	29, 270, 521, 301
36	HPUBS-2, Sulamatti, <b>Haveri</b>	29, 110, 611, 501
37	Kuvempu Shatamanotsava Govt. Model Primary School, Kabbur, Haveri	29, 110, 601, 601
38	LPS, Kurubagonda, Haveri	29, 110, 602, 905
39	Urdu Girls School, Haveri Town	29, 110, 612, 601
40	Government HPS – Main, <b>Ramanagara</b>	29, 320, 612, 301
41	KGBV, Byrapatna, Channapatna	29, 320, 713, 102
42	GHPS, Azad Nagar, <b>Uttara Kannada</b>	29, 100, 323, 909
43	GHPS, Agadi	29, 100, 100, 302
44	GHPS, Bedasagaon	29, 101, 006, 701
45	GHPS, Thadhadi	29, 100, 501, 014
46	GHPKS, Thinaighat	29, 101, 101, 003
47	GMHPS, Gokarna	29, 100, 501, 017
48	GHPS, Jogalase	29, 100, 112, 008
49	GHPS, Hosanagara	29, 100, 501, 802
50	GHPS, Hegre	29, 100, 105, 901
51	GHPS, Hichchada	29, 100, 105, 401
52	GHPS, Shiravada	29, 100, 203, 101
53	GHPS, Maadibhaga	29, 100, 203, 706
54	GLPS, Kelagina Kheri, Divagi	29, 051, 470, 356
55	GLPS, Hosakambhi	29, 100, 108, 005
56	GHPS, Kiravaththi	29, 100, 707, 013

**ANNEXURE-II**  
**List of Officials Contacted**

**State Office :**

1. State Project Director  
SSA Mission-Karnataka, SSA Office Annex  
New Public Office  
Nrupathunga Road  
Bangalore-560 001
  
2. Director, SPO  
SSA Mission-Karnataka, SSA Office Annex  
New Public Office  
Nrupathunga Road  
Bangalore-560 001
  
3. Senior Programme Officer  
SSA Office  
K R Circle  
Bangalore – 560 001  
9448999317  
E-mail: [ssarems@yahoo.co.in](mailto:ssarems@yahoo.co.in)
  
4. The Joint Director  
MDM  
Central Junior College  
Mysore Bank Circle  
K G Road  
Bangalore – 560 009

## **BELGAUM DISTRICT**

1. Deputy Director of Public Instruction  
DDPI's Office Campus  
Belgaum
2. Deputy Project Coordinators [SSA]  
DDPI's Office Campus  
Belgaum
3. Assistant Project Coordinators [SSA]  
DDPI's Office Campus  
Belgaum
4. Education Officer [Zilla Panchayat]  
Belgaum
5. Principal, DIET  
Mannur, Gojiga  
Belgaum

**BRCs, BRPs, CRCs & CRPs of all the blocks.**

## CHAMARAJANAGARA DISTRICT

1. Deputy Director of Public Instruction  
Office of the DDPI  
Chamarajanagara
  
2. Deputy Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Office of the DDPI  
Room No.205, II Floor  
Chamarajanagara
  
3. Assistant Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Office of the DDPI  
Chamarajanagara
  
4. Education Officer [Zilla Panchayat]  
Zilla Panchayat Office  
Chamarajanagara
  
5. Principal  
DIET  
Chamarajanagara

**BRCs, BRPs, CRCs & CRPs of all the blocks.**

## **HAVERI DISTRICT**

1. Deputy Director of Public Instruction  
Haveri
  
2. Deputy Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Dy. Commissioner's Office Campus  
Near D C Office  
Devagiri  
Haveri – 581 110
  
3. Assistant Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Dy. Commissioner's Office Campus  
Near D C Office  
Devagiri  
Haveri – 581 110
  
4. Education Officer [Zilla Panchayat]  
Zilla Panchayat Office  
Haveri
  
5. Principal  
DIET  
Haveri

**BRCs, BRPs, CRCs & CRPs of all the blocks.**

## RAMANAGARA DISTRICT

1. Deputy Director of Public Instruction  
Ramanagara
  
2. Deputy Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Office of the Dy. Director - Administration  
Government Boy's PU College Compound  
Ramanagara
  
3. Assistant Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Office of the Dy. Director - Administration  
Government Boy's PU College Compound  
Ramanagara
  
4. Education Officer [Zilla Panchayat]  
Zilla Panchayat Office  
Ramanagara
  
5. Principal  
DIET  
Ramanagara

**BRCs, BRPs, CRCs & CRPs of all the blocks.**



## UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

1. Deputy Director of Public Instruction  
Uttara Kannada
2. Deputy Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Uttara Kannada  
Karwar
3. Assistant Project Coordinators [SSA]  
Uttara Kannada  
Karwar
4. Education Officer [Zilla Panchayat]  
Zilla Panchayat Office  
Uttara Kannada  
Karwar
5. Principal  
DIET  
Uttara Kannada  
Karwar

**BRCs, BRPs, CRCs & CRPs of all the blocks.**

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

**Belgaum District**

The monitoring institute has collected data from 40 schools across Belgaum District. The sample of 40 schools includes lower primary schools (2), upper primary schools (34), and 4 KGBVs. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

**A. At the School Level**

**1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 36 schools (excluding 4 KGBVs) of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. There has been no interruption either stated or recorded. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

**2. Trends**

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

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	11425
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	10991 (96.2%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	9720 (85.1%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	9464 (86.1%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	9317 (84.8%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, close to 4 per cent of children have opted out of MDM in schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly the

percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 86.1 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 84.8 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 1.3 per cent. This difference is least significant. There are several factors contributing to these kinds of aberrations such as students staying away.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 94.4 per cent of the (36 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. The 4 KGBVs are not accounted as they have different system of managing boarding. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 91.7 per cent of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 8.3 per cent have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. There are 94.4 per cent of schools confirming proper supply. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. Most of the schools have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains (94.4 per cent). According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. All the 30 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. There are 6 schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from different non-governmental agencies, which have also indicated regularity in the release of funds. There are four KGBVs getting grants for providing boarding facilities and these schools have been accounted separately.

### **5. Social Equity**

In all the 40 schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been

influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed that in most of the schools (94.4 per cent), children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (5.6 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food.

## **6. Menu**

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

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. All the schools have displayed menu of the mid-day meal. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. Majority of the schools (25 schools) have not displayed menu on the notice board. It is only in 5 schools, menu is displayed. Among these 5 schools, the head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in 4 schools. Only in one school, the head teacher has reported to have consulted other teachers. All these schools have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## **7 Variety of Menu**

(i) The data confirms that majority of the (80.6 per cent) schools have variety in mid-day meals. The remaining 19.4 per cent schools have indicated absence of variety. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible.

**Table-7 MDM Menu in Sampled Schools**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	40	-	-	-	-	40
2	Dal	39	-	1	-	-	40
3	Vegetables	28	2	-	1	-	31
	a) Greens						
	b) Tomato	20	1	1	-	-	22
	c) Alu	13	10	5	1	-	29
	d) Cereals	8	4	1	4	-	17
	e) Locally available vegetables	27	46	19	13	-	105
	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	28	28

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

### **8. Quality and Quantity of Meal**

The responses from the students, head teachers and the observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. All the students availing (100 per cent) MDM have confirmed that they are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal in all the schools. It has also been stated by all the students (100 per cent) that the quality of the meal is good. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

### **9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)**

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 40 schools (100 per cent). Most of the schools have conducted health check-up camps

once in an academic year (97.5 per cent), while in 2.5 per cent of the schools, it is conducted once in two years. The data collected has confirmed the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets to all the children in all the schools. The task of distribution is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers and cooks. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

### 10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason, there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 36 schools:

**Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	9	22
2	ST	-	4
3	OBC	16	28
4	Minority	2	15
5	Others	5	23
Total		32*	92*

**\* The total includes 9 cooks and 28 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.**

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

### **11. Infrastructure**

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

**Table-2: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	14	38.9
2	Store-kitchen	16	44.4
3	Class room	-	-
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	6	16.7

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be good in majority the schools (69.4 per cent schools) and satisfactory in 30.6 per cent schools.

**12.** Majority of the schools (44.4 per cent) have store-cum-kitchen and almost an equal number of them (38.9 per cent) have separate kitchens. There are six schools (16.7 per cent) getting mid-day meal supplied by non-governmental agencies/ schools.

**13.** The availability of water has been confirmed in most of the schools (94.4 per cent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

**14.** The responses from the schools indicate that all the schools (100 per cent) have utensils to cook food.

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

## **16. Safety and Hygiene**

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

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

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (34 schools). In 2 schools, students are served food in groups as it is functionally convenient.

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

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 25 schools, satisfactory in 5 schools and fair in 6 schools.



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

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

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

**a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (56.3 per cent) have “Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with satisfactory level of awareness and participation (25.0 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	1 (1.2%)	20 (25.0%)	45 (56.3%)	11 (13.8%)	3 (3.7%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	7 (8.7%)	46 (57.5%)	21 (26.3%)	6 (7.5%)	80
3	Supervision	1 (1.2%)	7 (8.8%)	62 (77.5%)	10 (12.5%)	0	80
4	Quantity available for students	1 (1.2%)	5 (6.3%)	28 (35.0%)	33 (41.3%)	13 (16.2%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	1 (1.2%)	3 (3.8%)	52 (65.0%)	20 (25.0)	4 (5.0%)	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (57.5 per cent) and supervision (77.5 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been good with majority (62.5 per cent) of them having a “good” awareness level. The participation of the majority (88.7 per cent) in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “good” to “very good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been good among 60 per cent and very good among 31.3 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “very good” (53.8 per cent) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	9 (11.2%)	50 (62.5%)	16 (20.0%)	5 (6.3%)	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	2 (2.5)	35 (43.7%)	36 (45.0%)	7 (8.8%)	80
3	Supervision	0	3 (3.7%)	48 (60.0%)	25 (31.3%)	4 (5.0%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	0	4 (5.0%)	22 (27.5%)	43 (53.8%)	11 (13.7%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	0	3 (3.7%)	42 (52.5%)	29 (36.3%)	6 (7.5%)	80

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been at a higher level (70 per cent). The level of participation has been found to range from “good” to “very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	0	6 (15.0)	28 (70.0%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (2.5%)	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	0	6 (15.0)	21 (52.5%)	11 (27.5%)	2 (5.0%)	40
3	Supervision	1 (2.5%)	6 (15.0)	27 (67.5%)	6 (15.0)	-	40
4	Quantity available for students	-	5 (12.5%)	18 (45.0%)	13 (32.5%)	4 (10.0%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	3 (7.5%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (25.0%)	-	40

### 18. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (33.3 per cent), students (20.9 per cent) the school and friends/ relatives/ villagers. There are others like news paper (17.3 per cent); television (15.6 per cent) and radio have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	39	17.3
2	Radio	9	4.0
3	Television	35	15.6
4	Teacher	75	33.3
5	Students	47	20.9
6	SMC members	15	6.7
7	Panchayat members	3	1.3
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	2	1.0
9	Others	-	-
	Total	225	100.0

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

## 19. Inspection and Supervision

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

**Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	5	1	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	12	9	2	1	-	1
3	Block Level Officers	8	8	7	-	1	4
4	Other Educational Officers	4	4	6	2	1	1
5	BRC/BEO	2	11	13	8	2	1
6	CRC/ others	1	2	6	7	8	15

## 19. Impact

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

**Table-8: Impact of MDM**

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

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

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

Chamarajanagara District had a sample of 40 schools with 6 Lower Primary Schools and 34 Upper Primary Schools. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

**A. At the School Level**

**1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. There are 34 schools where mid-day meal is prepared in the school. The remaining 6 schools are getting ready mid-day

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

## 2. Trends

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

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	8411
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	8403 (99.9%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	7403 (88.01%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	6851 (81.5%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	7113 (84.6%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, there are only 8 children who have opted out of MDM in different schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 81.5 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 84.6 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 3.1 per cent. This difference is not very significant. There are several factors contributing to these kinds of aberrations such as students staying away due to local festivals and family celebrations.

## 3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 97.1 per cent of the (33 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 88.2 per cent (30 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas 4 schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. There are 6 schools getting mid-day meal served by an NGO. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is

generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. Most of the schools (33 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains with one school reporting it negatively. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

#### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. All the 34 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. There are 6 schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

#### **5. Social Equity**

In all the 40 schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed that in most of the schools (75 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (22.5 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. There is one school where boys and girls have been served mid-day meal separately.

#### **6. Menu**

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

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (85.3%) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are 5 schools where menu is not displayed on the notice board. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 29 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in 27 schools. In the remaining two schools, the head teacher has indicated that other teachers are consulted to prepare menu schedule. All the schools with menu have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## 7 Variety of Menu

(i) The data confirms that majority of the (55.0 per cent) schools have reported that they do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. It is also reported that 45 per cent of the schools have variety in menu.

**Table-7 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	34	-	-	-	-	34
2	Dal	34	-	-	-	-	34
3	Vegetables	9	13	18	3	-	43*
	a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage						
	b) Tomato	20	2	6	3	-	31
	c) Alu	20	3	5	-	-	28
	d) Grams	6	1	1	3	-	11
	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	3	12	5	2	-	22
	f) Locally available	12	21	15	10	-	58*



	vegetables like Brinjal, etc.						
4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	27	27

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

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

### **8. Quality and Quantity of Meal**

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 77.5 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 22.5 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (87.5 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the remaining 12.5 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

### **9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)**

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

### **10. Status of Cooks**

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude

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

**Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	15	30
2	ST	1	5
3	OBC	12	24
4	Minority	1	4
5	Others	5	13
Total		34*	76*

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

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

## 11. Infrastructure

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

**Table-2: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
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1	Separate kitchen	33	82.5
2	Store-kitchen	-	-
3	Class room	1	2.5
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	6	15.0
	Total	40	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Good” in majority the schools (45 per cent schools) and “Satisfactory” in 27.5 per cent schools. The remaining 27.5 per cent schools have “ordinary conditions” of hygiene and safety.

**12.** Majority of the schools (82.5 per cent) have separate kitchen. There is one school where mid-day meal is prepared in class room. There are 6 schools getting supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency.

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

**14.** The responses from the schools indicate that most of the schools preparing mid-day meal (33 schools) have utensils to cook food and there is one school without utensils of its own.

**15.** It has been found that all the 34 schools (100 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for cooking.

## **16. Safety and Hygiene**

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

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

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (75 per cent schools). There are 22.5 per cent schools where students are served meal in groups. There is one school where MDM is served to boys and girls separately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	6 (7.5%)	21 (26.3%)	48 (60.0%)	5 (6.2%)	-	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	8 (10.0%)	47 (58.8%)	13 (16.2%)	12 (15.0%)	80
3	Supervision	1 (1.2%)	7 (8.8%)	53 (66.2%)	15 (18.8%)	4 (5.0%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	15 (18.8%)	57 (71.2%)	6 (7.5%)	2 (2.5%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	15 (18.8%)	56 (70.0%)	8 (10.0)	1 (1.2%)	80

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (58.8 per cent) and supervision (66.2 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (53.7 per cent). The participation of the SMC members in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” to “Very Good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Good” among 56.3 per cent and “Very Good” among 23.7 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (73.8 per cent) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	2 (2.5)	24 (30.0%)	43 (53.7%)	11 (13.8%)	-	80
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	6 (7.5%)	48 (60.0%)	17 (21.2%)	9 (11.3%)	80
3	Supervision	1 (1.2%)	12 (15.0%)	45 (56.3%)	19 (23.7%)	3 (3.8%)	80
4	Quantity available for students	-	10 (12.5%)	59 (73.8%)	10 (12.5%)	1 (1.2%)	80
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	12 (15.0%)	56 (70.0%)	11 (13.8%)	1 (1.2%)	80

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been “Good” (67.5 per cent) among the majority. The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	8 (20.0%)	27 (67.5%)	2 (5.0%)	3 (7.5%)	40
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	3 (7.5)	25 (62.5%)	4 (10.0%)	8 (20.0%)	40
3	Supervision	1 (2.5)	4 (10.0)	21 (52.5%)	9 (22.5%)	5 (12.5%)	40
4	Quantity available for students	-	5 (12.5%)	22 (55.0%)	11 (27.5%)	2 (5.0%)	40
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	3 (7.5)	28 (70.0%)	7 (17.5%)	2 (5.0%)	40

## 8. Source of Awareness

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (32.7 per cent) and students (23.3 per cent). There are others like news paper (13.2 per cent); television (7.5 per cent) and others have also been identified

as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	21	13.2
2	Radio	3	1.9
3	Television	12	7.5
4	Teacher	52	32.7
5	Students	37	23.3
6	SMC members	10	6.3
7	Panchayat members	11	6.9
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	13	8.2
	Total	159	100.0

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

## **19. Inspection and Supervision**

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

**Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

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

**19. Impact**

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

**Table-8: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)	39 (97.5%)	1 (2.5%)



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

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

The monitoring institute has collected data from 40 schools across Haveri District. The sample of 40 schools includes lower primary schools (6) and upper primary schools (34). The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

**A. At the School Level**

**1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 40 schools of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. There are 38 schools where mid-day meal is prepared in the school. It is reported that one school is getting the supply of mid-day meal from a near by school and an NGO (Adamy Chethana Association) is supplying to another schools. The serving of the Mid-Day Meal had discontinued in one of the schools at the time of visit. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

**2. Trends**

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

- |    |  |   |              |
|----|--|---|--------------|
| a) | Number of children enrolled in schools | - | 8919         |
| b) | Number of children opted for MDM       | - | 8660 (97.1%) |

- c) Number of children attending the school on the day of visit - 7737 (86.7%)
- d) Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit - 6994 (80.8%)
- e) Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit - 7019 (80.9%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, close to 3 per cent of children have opted out of MDM in schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 80.8 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 80.9 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 0.1 per cent. This difference is least significant. There are several factors contributing to these kinds of aberrations such as students staying away.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 97.4 per cent of the (38 schools) schools have been getting the supply of food properly. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. It has been found 86.8 per cent (33 schools) of the schools have one month buffer stock, whereas five schools have indicated the absence of one month buffer stock. There are two schools getting mid-day meal served from other schools/agency. Simultaneously, it has also been found that the supply of food grains has been as per the prescribed allotment. One of the explanations offered by the head teacher is the delay in getting the specified food grains is generally due to delay in fulfilling official procedures. All the schools (38 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. All the 38 schools which are preparing mid-day meal in the school have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. There

are 2 schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from another school/ non-governmental agency.

## **5. Social Equity**

In all the 40 schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed that in majority of the schools (85 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups (10 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. There are 2 per cent schools where boys and girls have been served mid-day meal separately.

## **6. Menu**

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

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (60.5 per cent) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal in the notice board. The responses from the head teachers confirm that all the schools have a pre-planned menu schedule for all the days of the week. There are also instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 23 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher has been stated to decide the menu in 22 schools. Only in one school, the head teacher reported to have consulted other teachers to prepare menu schedule. All these schools have stated to follow the menu schedule.

## **7 Variety of Menu**

(i) The data confirms that majority of the (90 per cent) schools have variety in mid-day meals. The remaining 10 per cent schools have indicated absence of variety. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible.

**Table-7 MDM Menu**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	39	-	-	-	-	39
2	Dal	39	-	-	-	-	39
3	Vegetables	58	6	1	-	-	65*
	a) Greens, Beans, Cabbage						
	b) Tomato	15	-	-	-	-	15
	c) Alu	19	2	-	-	-	21
	d) Grams	11	-	-	-	-	11
	e) Carrot, raddish, beatroot	49	6	-	1	-	56*
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, etc.	75	4	-	1	-	80*
4	Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	30	30

\* The use of these vegetables by the sampled schools depends upon the use of other vegetables by each sampled school. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.

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

## 8. Quality and Quantity of Meal

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that 60 per cent of the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas 35 per cent of the students have stated that they are getting more quantity. It is only two schools some students have reported that they are not getting sufficient quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (77.5 per cent), the quality of the meal is “good”. In the remaining 22.5 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

### **9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)**

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all the 40 schools (100 per cent). Most of the schools have conducted health check-up camps once in an academic year (97.5 per cent), while in 2.5 per cent of the schools, it is conducted once in two years. The data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools. The task of distribution is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers and cooks. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

### **10. Status of Cooks**

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

**Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
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1	SC	13	31
2	ST	3	15
3	OBC	10	11
4	Minority	4	9
5	Others	8	17
Total		38*	83*

\* The total includes 25 cooks and 55 helpers from Shtree Shakthi Sangha.

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

### 11. Infrastructure

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

**Table-2: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	35	87.5
2	Store-kitchen	1	2.5
3	Class room	2	5.0
4	Unspecified place	-	-
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	2	5.0
Total		40	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be good in majority the schools (45 per cent schools) and satisfactory in 22.5 per cent schools. The remaining 13 schools have ordinary conditions of hygiene and safety.

**12.** Majority of the schools (87.5 per cent) have separate kitchen and store cum kitchen in one of the school. There are two schools (5 per cent) where mid-day meal is prepared in class

rooms and another two schools are getting supply of mid-day meal from nearby school/non-governmental agency.

**13.** The availability of water has been confirmed in most of the schools (35 schools). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking. There are three schools getting water from nearby sources.

**14.** The responses from the schools indicate that all the schools (38 schools) preparing food has utensils to cook food.

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

## **16. Safety and Hygiene**

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

(ii) In most of the schools (90 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (34 schools).

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

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 9 schools, satisfactory in 18 schools and fair in 13 schools.

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

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

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

**a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (56.4 per cent) have “Good”



level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with “satisfactory” level of awareness and participation (33.3 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	1 (1.3%)	26 (33.3%)	44 (56.4%)	6 (7.7%)	1 (1.3%)	78*
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	1 (1.3%)	31 (39.7%)	43 (55.1%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (1.3%)	78*
3	Supervision	-	14 (17.9%)	43 (55.1%)	18 (23.1%)	3 (3.9%)	78*
4	Quantity available for students	-	10 (12.8%)	26 (33.3%)	34 (43.6%)	8 (10.3%)	78*
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	9 (11.5%)	29 (37.2%)	28 (35.9)	12 (15.4%)	78*

**\*Data has been collected from 78 parents from 40 schools.**

The participation of parents in mid-day meal arrangement (55.1 per cent) and supervision (55.1 per cent) has also been found to be “good”. There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been “Good” among majority (51.3 per cent). The participation of the majority in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Satisfactory” to “Good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been “Very good” among 43.6 per cent and “Good” among 35.9 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Very good” (48.7 per cent) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	16 (20.5%)	40 (51.3%)	20 (25.6%)	2 (2.6%)	78*

2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	35 (44.9%)	38 (48.7%)	5 (6.4%)	-	78*
3	Supervision	-	14 (17.9%)	28 (35.9%)	34 (43.6%)	2 (2.6%)	78*
4	Quantity available for students	1 (1.3%)	11 (14.1%)	22 (28.2%)	38 (48.7%)	6 (7.7%)	78*
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	1 (1.3%)	11 (14.1%)	23 (29.5%)	29 (37.2%)	14 (17.9%)	78*

**\*Data has been collected from 78 members from 40 schools**

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members varies from “Good” (56.4 per cent) and “Very Good” (20.5 per cent). The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
*1	Awareness	-	8 (20.5%)	22 (56.4%)	8 (20.5%)	1 (2.6%)	39*
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	18 (46.1)	19 (48.7%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (2.6%)	39*
3	Supervision	-	8 (20.5)	17 (43.5%)	12 (30.8%)	2 (5.2%)	39*
4	Quantity available for students	-	10 (25.6%)	10 (25.6%)	14 (35.9%)	5 (12.9%)	39*
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	8 (20.5)	12 (30.8%)	12 (30.8%)	7 (17.9%)	39*

**\*There was no supply of Mid-day meal in one School at the time of visit (39 members).**

## **18. Source of Awareness**

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (21.3 per cent), students (12.9 per cent) the school and friends/ relatives/ villagers. There are others like news paper (16.3 per cent); television (11.9 per

cent) and radio have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	52	16.3
2	Radio	22	6.9
3	Television	38	11.9
4	Teacher	68	21.3
5	Students	41	12.9
6	SMC members	41	12.9
7	Panchayat members	27	8.4
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	30	9.4
	Total	319	100.0

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

## **19. Inspection and Supervision**

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

the Block Level and Cluster Level officials making more frequent visits of supervision and monitoring than the District Level and State Level Officers. The details of visit by different officials are given in Table-7.

**Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	6	5	1	1	2	-
3	Block Level Officers	12	7	4	1	3	2
4	Other Educational Officers	6	5	1	2	4	2
5	BRC/BEO	9	11	5	9	1	2
6	CRC/ others	3	2	5	7	2	20

## 19. Impact

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

**Table-8: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	37 (92.5%)	3 (7.5%)	40 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	38 (95.0%)	2 (5.0%)	40 (100%)	-
Improved Nutritional Status	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	38 (95.0%)	2 (5.0%)	40 (100%)	-

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

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

The monitoring institute has collected data from 40 schools across Ramanagara District. The sample of 40 schools includes lower primary schools (16), upper primary schools (22), 1 tent school and 1 KGBV. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

**A. At the School Level**

**1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 39 schools (excluding 1 KGBV) of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. There has been no interruption either stated or recorded. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days.

**2. Trends**

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

- a) Number of children enrolled in schools - 4134

- b) Number of children opted for MDM - 3950 (95.5%)
- c) Number of children attending the school on the day of visit - 3599 (87.1%)
- d) Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit - 3086 (78.1%)
- e) Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit - 3634 (92.0%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools, it may be noticed that it is not 100.00 per cent. As seen from the above figures, close to 5 per cent of children have opted out of MDM in schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 78.1 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 92.0 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 14 per cent. This difference seems to be significant. Many factors like local festivals, variation in attendance and others are being stated as the reasons for this kind of difference.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that 92.3 per cent of the 39 schools have been getting the supply of food properly. There is one school getting the ready mid-day meal supplied by ISCON, Bangalore. One KGBV is not accounted for MDM estimates as it has a different system of managing boarding. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. Majority of the schools (63.2 per cent) have indicated that they have not got one month buffer stock, whereas, 36.8 per cent of the schools have one month buffer stock. However, all the 38 schools (100 per cent) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. Among 40 sampled schools, 37 schools are preparing mid-day meal in the school. These schools have confirmed that they are getting funds

regularly without any delay. There are two schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency/ other school. The KGBV School in the sample is getting grant for providing boarding facilities and it has been accounted separately.

## **5. Social Equity**

In all the sampled schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. In all the schools (39 schools) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by organizing them into groups on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food.

## **6. Menu**

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

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (57.9 per cent) have displayed menu of the mid-day meal. All these schools have also confirmed that they are adhering to the menu schedule. There are instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In 22 of the 38 schools, the menu is displayed. The head teachers have been reported to have decided menu in 21 schools. In one, head teacher head consulted other teacher to decide menu.

## **7 Variety of Menu**

(i) The data confirms that majority of the (61.5 per cent) schools have variety in mid-day meals. The remaining 38.5 per cent schools have indicated absence of variety. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible.

**Table-7 MDM Menu in Sampled Schools**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	40	-	-	-	-	40
2	Dhal	40	-	-	-	-	40
3	Vegetables	38	11	11	3	-	53*
	a) Greens/ Cabbage/ Beans						
	b) Tomato	14	1	-	-	-	15
	c) Grams	-	1	2	1	-	4
	d) Carrot / Radish	25	7	7	3	-	42*
	e) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, Pumpkin, Alu	33	3	5	1	-	42*
	f) Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	27	27

\* The use of these vegetables by 40 sampled schools depends upon the use of other vegetables by each sampled school. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.

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

## 8. Quality and Quantity of Meal



The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. There has been varied response from students indicating that 76.9 per cent of them are getting “Good” quality and 23.1 per cent “Satisfactory” quality mid-day meal. Most of the students (97.4 per cent) have reported that they are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal, whereas students in one school have reported that they are getting more than the required quantity. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

### **9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)**

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

### **10. Status of Cooks**

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason, there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 36 schools:

**Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	9	13
2	ST	3	2
3	OBC	7	14
4	Minority	5	3
5	Others	15	22
Total		39*	54*

\* The total includes 15 cooks and 18 helpers from Shtree Shakthi Sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. The responses from head teachers indicate that schools make attempts to conform to the guidelines in appointing cooks and helpers.

### 11. Infrastructure

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

**Table-2: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	35	89.7
2	Store-kitchen	1	2.6
3	Class room	-	-
4	Unspecified place	2	5.1
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	1	2.6
		39*	100.0

\* One KGBV school in the sample.

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be good in majority the schools (58.9 per cent schools) and satisfactory in 12.9 per cent schools. The remaining schools (28.2 per cent schools) have fair conditions of hygiene and safety.

**12.** Majority of the schools (87.5 per cent) have separate kitchen and one school has store-cum-kitchen. There are two schools preparing meal in unspecified place. One school is getting the mid-day meal supplied by ISCON.

**13.** The availability of water has been confirmed in most of the schools (84.6 per cent). The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

**14.** The responses from the schools indicate that most of the schools (36 of the 38 schools) preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food.

**15.** It has been found that majority of the schools (78.9 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and the remaining schools (21.1 per cent) are using kerosene as fuel for cooking.

## **16. Safety and Hygiene**

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

(ii) In all the schools (97.4 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (39 schools).

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

(v) The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the cooking place is entrusted to the cooks and the helpers. Generally, the task of cleaning is ensured after the mid-day meal is served on each day. In all schools, the safety and security of storing cooking gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is good in 23 schools, satisfactory in 5 schools and fair in 11 schools.

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

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

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

**a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (67.9 per cent) have “Good” level of awareness and participation. There are a sizeable number of parents with satisfactory level of awareness and participation (28.3 per cent) (see Table-3 for details).



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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	22 (28.3%)	53 (67.9%)	3 (3.8%)	-	78* (100.0%)
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	13 (16.6%)	63 (80.8%)	2 (2.6%)	-	78* (100.0%)
3	Supervision	-	10 (12.8%)	66 (84.6%)	2 (2.6%)	-	78* (100.0%)
4	Quantity available for students	-	8 (10.3%)	66 (84.6%)	4 (5.1%)	-	78* (100.0%)
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	12 (15.4%)	61 (78.2%)	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.6%)	78* (100.0%)

**\*Data has been collected from 78 parents from 40 schools.**

The participation of parents in all aspects of mid-day meal arrangement has been good among the majority of the parents (see Table-3 for details). There has been encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among SMC members has been good with majority (67.9 per cent) of them having a “Good” awareness level. The participation of the majority (91.1 per cent) in arranging mid-day meal ranges from “Good” to “Very Good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been good among 78.2 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (76.9 per cent) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	20 (25.7%)	53 (67.9%)	5 (6.4%)	-	78* (100.0%)
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	7 (8.9%)	63 (80.8%)	8 (10.3%)	-	78* (100.0%)
3	Supervision	-	12 (15.4%)	61 (78.2%)	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.6%)	78* (100.0%)
4	Quantity available for students	-	10 (12.8%)	60 (76.9%)	8 (10.3%)	-	78* (100.0%)
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	9 (11.5%)	63 (80.8%)	4 (5.1%)	2 (2.6%)	78* (100.0%)

**\*Data has been collected from 78 members from 40 schools.**

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the Panchayat members has been at a higher level (84.6 per cent). The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very Good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	6 (15.4%)	30 (76.9%)	3 (7.7%)	-	39* (100.0%)
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	4 (10.3%)	31 (79.5%)	3 (7.7%)	1 (2.5%)	39* (100.0%)
3	Supervision	-	5 (12.8%)	33 (84.7%)	1 (2.5%)	-	39* (100.0%)
4	Quantity available for students	-	3 (7.7%)	33 (84.7%)	2 (5.1%)	1 (2.5%)	39* (100.0%)
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	5 (12.9%)	30 (76.9%)	2 (5.1%)	2 (5.1%)	39* (100.0%)

**\*Data has been collected from 39 members from 40 schools.**

### **18. Source of Awareness**

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (22.1 per cent), SMC members (15.6 per cent), news paper (13.3 per cent) and students (12.9 per cent). There are others like Radio (12.7 per cent) and television (11.4 per cent), have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	41	13.3
2	Radio	39	12.7
3	Television	35	11.4
4	Teacher	68	22.1
5	Students	40	12.9
6	SMC members	48	15.6
7	Panchayat members	21	6.8
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	16	5.2
	Total	308	100.0

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

### **19. Inspection and Supervision**

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



**Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of visits					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Level MDM Officers	7	-	-	-	-	-
2	District level MDM officers	9	-	1	-	-	-
3	Block Level Officers	6	4	-	1	1	1
4	Other Educational Officers	6	1	2	-	-	-
5	BRC/BEO	10	4	1	-	-	-
6	CRC/ others	3	4	4	3	2	3

**19. Impact**

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

**Table-8: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	39 (100%)	-	39 (100%)	-	39 (100%)	-	39 (100%)	-
Improved Attendance	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)
Improved Nutritional Status	39 (100%)	-	39 (100%)	-	39 (100%)	-	39 (100%)	-

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

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

The monitoring institute has collected data from 40 schools across Uttara Kannada District. The sample of 40 schools includes lower primary schools (11) and upper primary schools. One of the newly started lower primary school is not accounted for Mid-Day Meal Scheme as it does not have allotment of funds or supply of Mid-Day Meal from another school. The selection of schools to be included into the sample has been made with the help sought from Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan officials at the District and the State level. The present report refers to half-yearly monitoring for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

**A. At the School Level**

**1. Regularity in Serving Meal**

All the 39 schools (excluding one newly started lower primary school) of the sample serve hot cooked meal daily. The mid-day meal is served to all the students present on all working days. One school which is not serving mid-day meal is reported to be getting ready to begin the scheme in the second term of the current academic year.

**2. Trends**

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

a)	Number of children enrolled in schools	-	5286
b)	Number of children opted for MDM	-	5247 (99.2%)
c)	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	-	4823 (91.2%)
d)	Number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	-	4317 (82.3%)
e)	Number of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	-	4290 (81.8%)

Looking at the utilisation trend of the MDM provided in the schools. It may be noticed that the number of students is almost 100 per cent. As seen from the above figures, only 39

children have opted out of MDM in schools. However, from out of those who take MDM regularly, the percentage of children availing MDM also reveals variation. It is noticed on the day of visit 82.3 per cent of the children had availed MDM. The previous day's record of MDM utilization reveals 81.8 per cent thereby revealing a difference of 27 students. This difference seems to be least significant. Many factors like local festivals, variation in attendance are stated to be the reasons for this kind of difference.

### **3. Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School**

Food grains are supplied to school through the outlets of Food Corporation of India (FCI). There are guidelines to the FCI with regard to supplying food grains to schools. The data collected from schools has indicated that all the 39 schools (100 per cent) have been getting the supply of food properly. There is one newly started lower primary school, which is yet to begin the mid-day meal scheme. All the schools generally get one month buffer stock of food grains. Majority of the schools (79.5 per cent) have indicated that they have got one month buffer stock, whereas, 21.5 per cent of the schools have do not have one month buffer stock. However, most of the schools (38 schools) have confirmed that they are getting good quality food grains. There is one school having reservation about the quality of food grain received. According to the guidelines, FCI is expected to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) food grains to all the schools. If there is any lapse, the head teacher or the school is entitled to return the food grains for 'poor quality'.

### **4. Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School Level**

The mid-day meal grant is released either through a cheque or e-transfer. This has been confirmed by all the sampled schools. Among 40 sampled schools, 39 schools are preparing mid-day meal in the school. These schools have confirmed that they are getting funds regularly without any delay. There are 2 schools getting the supply of mid-day meal from a non-governmental agency/ other school.

### **5. Social Equity**

In all the 39 schools, there is no social discrimination in cooking and serving mid-day meal. Some of the possible factors of discrimination like caste, gender or community have not been influencing MDM at any stage in the process of its implementation. It has been observed that in most of the schools (69.2 per cent) children are served mid-day meal in a systematic manner by forming a line. There are instances where children are given mid-day meal by

organizing them into groups (5.1 per cent of schools) on the basis of functional convenience and availability of separate space for taking food. There are 25.6 per cent of the schools where boys and girls have been served mid-day meal separately.

## **6. Menu**

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

(i) The guidelines specify that the weekly menu is displayed in the school. Majority of the schools (79.5 per cent) have not displayed menu of the mid-day meal. The remaining 21.5 per cent schools have displayed menu on the notice board. All these schools have also confirmed that they are adhering to the menu schedule. There are instances where the declared menu may be deviated due to certain local reasons.

(ii) Generally, the head teachers have been found to formulate the menu. It is also true that head teachers consult the president or active members of SMC to finalise the menu. In all 8 schools where the menu is displayed, head teacher is reported to have decided the menu.

## **7 Variety of Menu**

(i) The data confirms that majority of the (51.3 per cent) schools do not have variety in mid-day meals. This kind of response is partly due to their perception that the weekly menu recurs with similar items like rice, sambar or rasam and butter milk. However, even these schools have been found to incorporate variety to the extent possible. The remaining 48.7 per cent schools have indicated variety in menu.

**Table-7 MDM Menu in Sampled Schools**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Daily	Twice a Week	Three times a Week	Weekly Once	Only Saturday	Total
1	Rice	39	-	-	-	-	39
2	Dhal	39	-	-	-	-	39
3	Vegetables	9	13	18	3	-	43*
	a) Greens/ Cabbage/ Beans						
	b) Tomato	20	2	6	3	-	31
	c) Alu	20	3	5	-	-	28
	d) Grams	6	1	1	3	-	11
	e) Carrot / Radish/ Beetroot	3	12	5	2	-	22
	f) Locally available vegetables like Brinjal, Pumpkin	11	21	15	12	-	59*
	g) Others Pulav/chitrana/ rice bath	-	-	-	-	27	27

\* **The use of these vegetables by 39 sampled schools depends upon the use of other vegetables by each sampled school. Since there are many vegetables used on different days, the frequency indicates the trend in the use of vegetables rather than the pattern of usage by a particular school.**

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

### **8. Quality and Quantity of Meal**

The responses from the students, head teachers and observation by MI team members have indicated details relating to the quality and quantity of food. It is reported that in most of the schools (97.4 per cent), the students are getting sufficient quantity of mid-day meal. Whereas in one of the schools, students have stated that they are getting more quantity. It has also been stated that in majority of the schools (76.9 per cent), the quality of the meal is “Good”.

In the remaining 23.1 per cent of the schools, quality has been stated to be “Satisfactory”. It is necessary to record that no school or a student has indicated poor quality.

### 9. Supplementary (Health Check-up)

The data collected from schools has indicated that health check-up to children is conducted in all 39 schools (100 per cent). One lower primary school is newly established and it is yet to conduct health check-up camp. Therefore, the tally for health check-up camps is considered for 39 schools. It is reported that in all the 39 schools health check-up camp has been conducted once in an academic year. The data collected has confirmed that the supply of vitamin tablets, de-worming medicine and iron folic acid tablets in all the schools (100 per cent). The task of distribution is handled by teachers, specially the class teachers. In some cases, cooks have also shared their responsibility. The vitamin tablets are supplied on a monthly basis, whereas the de-worming tablets are given to children once in a year.

### 10. Status of Cooks

The MDM guidelines specify the social composition of cooks and helpers. This has been done to avoid social discrimination and to help children to overcome prejudices and attitude of social distancing. All the schools make efforts to adhere to the norms. However, it has been observed that the social composition of the habitation/ village where school is located may not be able to get a person required to function as a cook or a helper. In such situations, school will have limited options in adhering to the norms. It is due to this reason there may be certain amount of deviance in appointing cooks and helpers. However, most of the schools make choices on the basis of the availability of persons to perform the roles. The salary of cooks and helpers paid by all the schools is Rs.1100 and Rs.1000 respectively. The following table indicates the distribution and social composition of cooks and helpers in 36 schools:

**Table-1: Social Composition of Cooks and Helpers**

Sl. No.	Category	Cooks	Helpers
1	SC	4	11
2	ST	-	7
3	OBC	21	36
4	Minority	4	6
5	Others	10	7
Total		39*	67*

\* The total includes 25 cooks and 42 helpers from Sthree Shakthi Sangha.

The social composition of the inhabitants and willingness to accept the job by the designated caste group has invariably influenced the prevailing composition of cooks and helpers. The responses from head teachers indicate that schools make attempts to conform to the guidelines in appointing cooks and helpers.

### 11. Infrastructure

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

**Table-2: Details about Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of schools	Percentage
1	Separate kitchen	37	94.8
2	Store-kitchen	-	-
3	Class room	1	2.6
4	Unspecified place	1	2.6
5	Supplied by other schools/ agencies	-	-
		39	100.0

The safety and hygiene of the place to cook and serve food for children has been stated to be “Satisfactory” in majority the schools (46.2 per cent schools) and “Good” in 25.6 per cent schools. The remaining schools (28.2 per cent schools) have “Ordinary conditions” of hygiene and safety.

**12.** Majority of the schools (94.8 per cent) have separate kitchen and in one school mid-day meal is prepared in class-room. There is one school where mid-day meal is prepared in an unspecified place.

**13.** The availability of water has been confirmed in most of the schools (94.8 per cent). The remaining 5.2 schools are getting water from a nearby source. The quality and quantity of water has been found to be good for purpose of cooking and drinking.

**14.** The responses from the schools indicate that in all the schools (39 schools) preparing mid-day meal have utensils to cook food.

**15.** It has been found that in most of the schools (94.8 per cent) have been using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG). There is one school each, where firewood and kerosene is used to prepare mid-day meal.

## **16. Safety and Hygiene**

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

(ii) In all the schools (92.3 per cent), the teachers have been found to be reminding and prompting students to wash their hands before taking food.

(iii) All the schools have been making deliberate efforts to serve food in an organised way. This has been done to ensure proper serving of food to all, to monitor the use of water and to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. The students are allowed to collect food either in a row or they will be served food as they form a line (27 schools).

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

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



gas and food grains has been ensured. It is observed that safety and hygiene is “Good” in 10 schools, “Satisfactory” in 18 schools and “Fair” in 11 schools.

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

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

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

**a) Parents:** The data collected from parents has confirmed that most of the parents (interviewed by the MI team members) have a good understanding of the MDM programme. Similar trend also prevails with regard to arrangements of mid-day meal in terms of both awareness and participation. The responses from parents have indicated that students are getting good quality and quantity of mid-day meal with their response ranging from satisfactory to the level of excellence. Majority of the responses (53.8 per cent) have “Good” level of awareness and 21.9 per cent of parents indicating “Very Good” level of awareness.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	12 (15.4%)	42 (53.8%)	17 (21.9%)	7 (8.9%)	78* (100.0%)
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	3 (3.8%)	45 (57.8%)	21 (26.9%)	9 (11.5%)	78* (100.0%)
3	Supervision	-	3 (3.8%)	45 (57.8%)	19 (24.3%)	11 (14.1%)	78* (100.0%)
4	Quantity available for students	-	3 (3.8%)	38 (48.7%)	23 (29.6%)	14 (17.9%)	78* (100.0%)
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	4 (5.1%)	53 (67.9%)	10 (12.8%)	11 (14.2%)	78* (100.0%)

**\*Data has been collected from 78 parents from 39 schools.**

The participation of parents in all aspects of mid-day meal arrangement has been invariably “Good” and “Very good” among the majority of the parents (see Table-3 for details). There are sizeable number of parents with excellent level of awareness and participation. There has been an encouraging response with regard to quantity of mid-day meal available to students along with the nutrition level.

**b) SMC Members:** The level of awareness among the majority of SMC members has been “Good” (52.6 per cent). The participation of the majority (62.8 per cent) in arranging mid-day meal is “Good” (see Table-4 for details). The supervision level has been good among 51.1 per cent of the SMC members. With regard to quantity of food available, majority of them have “Good” (53.9 per cent) response. An equally encouraging response comes from SMC members with regard to the nutritional level of the mid-day meal.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	13 (16.6%)	41 (52.6%)	18 (23.1%)	6 (7.7%)	78* (100.0%)
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	2 (2.6%)	49 (62.8%)	15 (19.2%)	12 (15.4%)	78* (100.0%)
3	Supervision	-	4 (5.1%)	43 (55.1%)	19 (24.4%)	12 (15.4%)	78* (100.0%)
4	Quantity available for students	-	4 (5.1%)	42 (53.9%)	20 (25.6%)	12 (15.4%)	78* (100.0%)
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	6 (7.7%)	45 (57.7%)	14 (17.9%)	13 (16.7%)	78* (100.0%)

**\*Data has been collected from 78 members from 39 schools.**

**c) Panchayat/ Local Body Members:** The level of awareness and participation has been relatively higher among Panchayat/ ward members due to their exposure and rapport with the community. The awareness level among the majority of the Panchayat members has been “Good” (56.4 per cent). The level of participation has been found to range from “Good” to “Very good” in relation to mid-day meal arrangement, supervision. Their response towards quantity of mid-day meal and nutritional level presents a similar trend (see Table-5 for details).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
1	Awareness	-	9 (23.1%)	22 (56.4%)	7 (17.9%)	1 (2.6%)	39* (100.0%)
2	Mid-day meal arrangements	-	5 (12.8%)	20 (51.3%)	11 (28.2%)	3 (7.7)	39* (100.0%)
3	Supervision	-	5 (12.8%)	21 (53.9%)	8 (20.5%)	5 (12.8%)	39* (100.0%)
4	Quantity available for students	-	4 (10.3%)	22 (56.4%)	8 (20.5%)	5 (12.8%)	39* (100.0%)
5	Nutrition level of mid-day meal	-	5 (12.8%)	22 (56.4%)	9 (23.1%)	3 (7.7%)	39* (100.0%)

**\*Data has been collected from 39 members from 39 schools.**

### **18. Source of Awareness**

An attempt has also been made to identify the sources of awareness. The most frequent sources have been the teachers (30.8 per cent), television (15.2 per cent) and students (13.5 per cent). There are others like newspaper (11.8 per cent), SMC members (11.4 per cent), Radio (10.5 per cent) and others have also been identified as sources of information about mid-day meal scheme. The details about other sources are indicated in Table-6.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents*	Percentage
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	28	11.8
2	Radio	25	10.5
3	Television	36	15.2
4	Teacher	73	30.8
5	Students	32	13.5
6	SMC members	27	11.4
7	Panchayat members	13	5.5
8	Mothers/Community/PTA members	3	1.3
	Total	237	100.0

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

### 19. Inspection and Supervision

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

**Table-7: Inspection and Supervision by MDM Officials**

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

**19. Impact**

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

**Table-8: Impact of MDM**

Particulars	Teachers		SMC		Panchayat		Parents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improved Enrolment	37 (94.8%)	2 (5.2%)	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)	39 (100%)	-	37 (94.8%)	2 (5.2%)
Improved Attendance	37 (94.8%)	2 (5.2%)	37 (94.8%)	2 (5.2%)	39 (100%)	-	37 (94.8%)	2 (5.2%)
Improved Nutritional Status	39 (100%)	-	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)

\* One newly started Lower Primary School, yet to begin MDM.

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