



## **II<sup>ND</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF**

---

**Giri Institute of Development Studies,  
Lucknow**

**On  
MDM for the State of  
Uttar Pradesh**

**Period: 1<sup>St</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011**

### **Districts Covered**

- 1. Sultanpur**
- 2. Sitapur**
- 3. Barabaki**
- 4. Lucknow**

## CONTENTS

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	Preface	
2.	District-1 Sultanpur	<b>1 to 30</b>
3.	District-2 Sitapur	<b>1 to 26</b>
4.	District-2 Barabanki	<b>1 to 36</b>
5.	District-4 Lucknow	<b>1 to 35</b>

## **PREFACE**

The National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education—NPNSPE i.e. National Mid Day Meal Scheme—(MDMS) was initiated by India in the year 1995. The programme was launched with a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving Nutritional levels among children and to have an important social values and foster equality as children learn to sit together and share a common meal. One can expect some erosion of caste prejudices and class inequality. The National Programme covered all schools of Government, Local bodies, Government Aided, AIE/EGS and Madarasas / Maktabas.

Mid-day Meal in Uttar Pradesh is implemented with the joint efforts of the Government of India and state government. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 25 August 2011 to 20 September 2011, conducted Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM. The survey covered prescribed number of sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts Sultanpur, Sitapur, Barabanki and Lucknow as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India.

Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was separately monitored and evaluated. The Institute has prepared the present report in the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in Sultanpur, Sitapur, Barabanki and Lucknow districts of Uttar Pradesh.

We are sincerely thankful to Shri PK Tiwari, IAS, Director SSA, Shri Virendra Singh, Dy. Secretary, MHRD, Shri Gaya Prasad Director, MDM, Shri RK Mishra, Chief Consultant, MDM, Shri SK Sharma, Project Manager, TSG, Ed. CIL, Shri Girija Shankar and Shri Tarun Gupta, Senior Consultants, TSG, Ed. CIL, New Delhi for their guidance and whole hearted support at every stage in completion of SSA Monitoring and Evaluation assignment.

The credit of successful accomplishment of the task goes to the Director of the Institute Prof. A. K. Singh who has created required research insight and atmosphere in the Institute for the same. Without his academic inputs, which he provided during the study period, it was not possible to complete this study. I express my deep sense of gratitude to him.

I feel obliged to my colleagues Dr. G. S. Mehta, Dr. Fahimuddin and Dr. R. C. Tyagi for writing the report for their respective districts and for their continuous support and suggestion while working for the final report. I am also thankful to the members of research team for their hard work in collecting and tabulating the data. My thanks are also due to Ms. Poornima Tripathi, Dr. Atika Khatoon, Ms. Shivi Rai, Ms. Deepti Singh and Ms. Tarannum Siddiqui for assisting me in the drafting of the final report.

Finally yet importantly, my thanks are due to Mrs. Geeta Bisht and Mr. K. K. Verma for their support in giving final shape to this report and to Mr. R. S. Bisht for maintaining official records.

**November 2011.**

**Dr. B.K. Bajpai**  
**Senior Fellow**

Nodal Officer,  
Monitoring and Evaluation MDM  
Giri Institute of Development  
Studies, Lucknow- 226024

**District –I – Sultanpur**

**Dr. B. K. Bajpai**

## CONTENTS

	LIST OF TABLES	
	ABBREVIATION	
<b>CHAPTER-I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)	1
1.2	Objectives of MDM Programme	2
1.3	Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM	2
1.4	Methodology	3
1.5	Criteria of Sample Selection	3
1.6	Sample Design of the Study	3
1.7	Tools	5
<b>CHAPTER-II</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	Regularity in Serving Meal	6
2.2	Students Availing MDM	6
2.3	Regularity in Supply of Food grains	7
2.4	Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI	8
2.5	Social Equity	9
2.6	Variety of Menu	10
2.7	Quantity and Quality of Meal	11
2.8	Supplementary Information	12
2.9	Status of cooks	13
2.10.1	Infrastructure	15
2.10.2	Place of Cooking of MDM	15
2.11	Environment, Safety and Hygiene	17
2.12	Adoption of Good Practices	17
2.13	Supervision of MDM	18
2.14	Monitoring of MDM	19
2.15	Awareness of MDM	19
2.16	Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme	20
2.17	Inspection and Supervision	21
2.18	Impact of MDM	22
2.19	Views of Investigator on MDM	23
<b>CHAPTER-III</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>24-26</b>
	<b>ANNEXURE</b>	<b>27-30</b>

## TABLES

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
1.1	Number of Sample Schools	3
1.2	School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Sultanpur	4
2.1	Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM	6
2.2	Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers	7
2.3	Regularity in Delivery of Food grains at School Level	8
2.4	Cost of Cooking received in Advance by Schools/Implementing Agency	9
2.5	Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students	10
2.6	Variety of the Menu of MDM	11
2.7	Quality of Meal & reasons and suggestions of improving	12
2.8	Health Cards, Health Check UP and Supply of Micronutrients	13
2.9	Information regarding the cooks	14
2.10	Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.	15
2.11	Place and Fuel used of Cooking of MDM	16
2.12	General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene	17
2.13	Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices	18
2.14	Participation of Parents / VECs/ Panchayats/ Urban bodies in Supervision of MDM	18
2.15	Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM	19
2.16	Awareness regarding MDM	20
2.17	Different Sources of Awareness of MDM Scheme to Parents	21
2.18	Inspection and Supervision of MDM	21
2.19	Impact of the MDM	22
2.20	Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM	23

# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Sultanpur**

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools from class 1-5 who have 80 percent attendance were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice. However, it is observed that the benefits of scheme did not completely go to the students and the grains were distributed among their family members.

Therefore, to make the scheme student focused, the Supreme Court directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in primary schools in 2004. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate



kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools in the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To foster the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through co-eating and combined food preparation for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Sultanpur District:

- ❖ Regularity in MDM Supply
- ❖ Use of MDM
- ❖ Supply of food grains
- ❖ Regular payment of food grain cost
- ❖ Social equity in MDM
- ❖ MDM supply as per menu
- ❖ Satisfaction with quantity and quality
- ❖ Status on personal hygiene of cooks
- ❖ MDM infrastructure
- ❖ Safety and hygiene
- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM5

## 1.4 Methodology

A total number of 27 primary schools, 10 upper primary schools and 3 KGBV schools were randomly selected for the study in Sultanpur district as decided by the Ministry.

## 1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Sultanpur district:

1. Higher gender gap in enrolment,
2. Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
3. Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
4. Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
5. The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.
6. The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
7. The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
8. The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
9. The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

## 1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample from Sultanpur district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 40 schools, 27 are primary schools, 10 are upper primary schools and 3 are Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Akhandnagar	7	3	-	10
2	Kadipur	7	3	-	10
3	Dostipur	7	2	1	10
4	Jaisinghpur	-	-	1	1
5	Kurwar	-	-	1	1
6	Nagar Kshetra	6	2	-	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 40 sample schools selected from Sultanpur district. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets representation in the sample.

**Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Sultanpur**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Behrabhari	PS	CWSN ,SC
2	Katwa	PS	CWSN, SC, Urban deprived children
3	Lorpur	PS	SC, dropout, civil work
4	Alipur	PS	SC
5	Gidhona	PS	SC, drop out, civil work
6	Kuhlikapura	PS	SC (89.7%)
7	Karai	PS	SC. Civil work
8	Tadipur	PS	CWSN, Dropout
9	Gangapur Bhuliya	PS	SC, Civil work CWSN
10	Bhojpur	PS	SC, Civil work
11	Hadi	PS	SC
12	Sarishawan	PS	Seasonal migration, urban deprived children
13	Goraee	PS	Civil Work
14	Babhan Gawan	PS	Civil work
15	Kadipur	PS	CWSN, OoSC
16	Bhatpura(Katsari)	PS	Forest or far flung area
17	Barwaripur	PS	CWSN, civil work
18	Leduwa	PS	CWSN, SC, drop-out
19	Pokhardahan	PS	SC
20	Padela	PS	CWSN,OoSC
21	Saraiya Kamaura	PS	Gender gap, SC, CWSN
22	Amhat	PS	CWSN, Civil works
23	Karaundia	PS	CWSN, Slum area
24	Sangam Lal	PS	Gender Gap, SC
25	Hathiya Nala	PS	CWSN, drop-out, slum area
26	Payagipur	PS	CWSN, drop-out
27	Lohra mao	PS	CWSN, SC, drop-out
28	Sazam Pur	UPS	SC, drop-out, NPGEL

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Schools</b>	<b>Category of Schools PS / UPS</b>	<b>Criteria for Selection</b>
29	Akhand Nagar	UPS	Gender-gap, NPGEL, Computer
30	Raipur	UPS	SC, Flood area
31	Bharthua	UPS	Gender Gap
32	Sarsawan	UPS	Gender Gap,
33	Kadipur	UPS	SC, CWSN, NPGEL, Computer
34	Dowatpur	UPS	SC, CWSN
35	Laxmanpur	UPS	Gender Gap, CWSN
36	Khairabad	UPS	Gender Gap
37	Nagar Palika	UPS	Gender gap, Computer, Civil Work
38	KGBV (Dostpur)	KGBV	KGBV
39	KGBV(Jaisinghpur)	KGBV	KGBV
40	KGBV(Kurwar)	KGBV	KGBV

### **1.7 Tools**

Well structured schedule has been prepared to collect primary data from selected schools. Separate schedule has been used for primary and upper Primary schools.

## Chapter II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

The students, teachers and parents were asked about the regularity of supply of hot cooked meal in sample primary and upper primary schools of Sultanpur district. The MDM register was also examined in this regard. It became evident that MDM supply was regular in all primary and upper primary schools of the district. Table-2.1 shows the regularity in supply of MDM in sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of Hot Cooked Meal in MDM**

Sl.No.	Details	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	27	-	10	-
2	According to Teachers	27	-	10	-
3	According to Parents	27	-	10	-
4	According to MDM Register	27	-	10	-
	Total Schools	27		10	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

#### 2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of primary and upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 69.19 per cent of total enrolled students in primary schools and 72.02 per cent of total enrolled students in upper primary schools opted the MDM. The proportion of students who opted the MDM in total students has come so low because the enrolment figures are not true and the enrolment figures are certainly inflated. It was found that 73.85 per cent of students who opted for MDM were found present on the day of our visit to sample primary schools. In upper primary schools proportion of such students was 84.66 per cent. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 70.84 per cent in primary schools

while it was 70.67 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 70.01 per cent in primary schools and 69.87 per cent in upper primary schools. The MDM register indicated that 67.96. per cent of students who opted the MDM actually availed MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample primary schools. The proportion of such students was 66.01 per cent in upper primary schools (Table-2.2).

**Table-2.2: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	3749 (100.0)	1630 (100.0)
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2594 (69.19)	1174 (72.02)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2769 (73.85)	1380 (84.66)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2656 (70.84)	1152 (70.67)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2625 (70.01)	1139 (69.87)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2548 (67.96)	1076 (66.01)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

### 2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools received food grains regularly. However, 77.77 per cent primary schools and 60.00 per cent upper primary schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. It was reported also that in 74.07 per cent of primary schools and 70.00 per cent upper primary schools, the quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight. Around 62.96 percent of primary and 80.00 percent of upper primary schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 85.18 per cent of primary schools and 90.00 per cent of upper primary schools (Table-2.3). Quality of food is not maintained in total 5 schools (See Annexure).

**Table-2.3: Regularity in Delivery of Food grains at School Level**

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (100)	-	10 (100)	-
2	If there is delay in delivering foodgrains, how many times	Days	-	-	-	-
		1 Month	-	-	-	-
		2 Months	-	-	-	-
		3 Months	-	-	-	-
		4 Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. Because of election	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		21 (77.77)	6 (22.22)	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		20 (74.07)	7 (25.92)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		17 (62.96)	10 (37.03)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan Houses	8 (29.62)	-	2 (20.00)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	23 (85.18)	4 (14.81)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
		Bad	-	-	-	-
Total No. of schools			27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## 2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in majority of primary schools cooking cost was received in advance and it was regular. The main reasons of delay was non-receipt of the money but arranged by head-master. In this situation village pradhan managed from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely through banks in primary schools and upper primary schools as shown in Table-2.4.

Cooking cost is not received in advance in 3 PS and 1 UPS (See Annexure).

**Table-2.4: Cost of Cooking received in Advance by Schools/Implementing Agency**

Sl. No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		24 (88.88)	9 (90.00)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	120	1 (3.70)
			210	2 (7.40)
		Months	-	-
3	Reasons of delay	1. Bank does not have proper information about exact payment situation.		-
		2. Money not received, arranged by head teacher.		2 (7.40)
		3. Money transferred in Purvanchal gramin Bank (Basi) by mistake.		-
		4. Bank does not gave any information about distribution of money		-
		5. Not delivered in department.		1 (3.70)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)
		Through Bank	24 (88.88)	9 (90.00)
Total No. of schools			27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.

## 2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community only in two primary schools and in one upper primary school. The system of serving the food was through class-wise distribution, asking the students to stand in queue or by seating them on tatpatti. (Table-2.5).

In 2 PS and 1 UPS schools discrimination in cooking, serving or in seating arrangement is observed (See Annexure).



**Table-2.5: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students**

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		2 (7.40)	25 (92.59)	1 (10.00)	9 (90.00)
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Serving the meal	-	-	-	-
		By teachers	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	-	-	-	-
		Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	20 (74.07)	-	8 (80.00)	-
		Tatptti	5 (18.51)	-	2 (20.00)	-
3	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur U.P.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in almost all the primary schools except one, and in all the upper primary schools but weekly menu was adopted in 96.55 per cent primary schools and 87.5 per cent upper primary schools. The menu was decided by sabhasad in 7.40 percent primary schools, by department in 11.11 percent primary schools and by government in 77.77 percent primary schools. The menu was decided by the government in 100.00 percent upper primary schools. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 85.18 per cent of primary school and in 100.00 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 62.96 per cent primary schools and 60.00 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6).

In one primary school weekly menu is not displayed. (See Annexure).

**Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place	26 (96.29)	1 (3.70)	10 (100.00)	-	
2	Weakly menu followed	26 (96.29)	1 (3.70)	10 (100.00)	-	
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	-	-	-	-
		Sabhasad	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
		Department	3 (11.11)	-	-	-
		Government	21 (77.77)	-	10 (100.00)	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principle	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
	Cook	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu	25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)	
5	If No, then same type of food served daily	9 (33.33)	11 (40.74)	4 (40.00)	2 (20.00)	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	23 (85.18)	4 (14.81)	10 (100.00)	-	
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables	17 (62.96)	10 (37.03)	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)	
8	Total No. of schools	27(100.00)		10(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.

## 2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that in majority of primary and upper primary schools, the children were satisfied with quantity and quality of mid day meal but in around 40.74 per cent primary schools and 20.00 per cent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food. The main reason of dissatisfaction was the lack of taste in MDM and repetition of food in primary schools while non-availability of food according to the menu of MDM was the main reason of dissatisfaction of MDM food in upper primary schools. The suggestions were given for improving the quality of mid day meal as shown in Table-2.7.

In 5 primary schools children were not satisfied with the quantity of food. Similarly, in 11 primary and 2 upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food (See Annexure).

**Table-2.7: Quality of Meal & reasons and suggestions of improving**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		22 (81.48)	5 (18.51)	10 (100.00)	-
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal		16 (59.25)	11 (40.74)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)
3	If no satisfied then reason	Meal was not tasteful	3 (11.11)	-	-	-
		Repeation of food	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
		Menu based food is not provided	1 (3.70)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	-	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM is not better	2 (7.40)	-	1 (10.0)	-
		Not provided of food by Gram pradhan	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving he quality of meal	1) Inspection				
		2)				
		3)				
		4)				
5	Total No. of School		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of primary and upper primary schools. The frequency of health checking was also one time only. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrient- medicines in majority of primary and upper primary school. The department who administered these medicines was ANM and Health department. as evident in Table-2.8.

**Table-2.8: Health Cards, Health Check UP and Supply of Micronutrients**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		2 (7.40)	25 (92.59)	1 (10.00)	9	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	4 (14.81)	-	3 (30.00)	-	
		Two time	14 (51.85)	-	4 (40.00)	-	
		More than two time	1 (3.70)	-	-	-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	7 (25.92)	20 (74.07)	1 (10.00)	9 (90.00)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	5 (18.51)	-	1 (10.00)	-
			2. Health department	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
			3. Doctor, PHC	-	-	-	-
		How many time	1 time	4 (14.81)	-	1 (10.00)	-
			2 time	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
			3 time	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
5	Total no of school		27(100.00)		10(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.

## 2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed most of the cooks for MDM in primary and upper primary schools of Sultanpur district. Only 4 cooks in primary schools and 2 cooks in upper primary schools of the district were from private organization. The MDM food was served by cooks only in both types of schools. In 74.07 per cent of primary schools and 90.00 per cent of upper primary schools, numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks but the payment was irregular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of scheduled castes as evident from Table-2.9.

**Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	4 (14.81)	3 (30.00)
		VEC	19 (70.37)	5 (50.00)
		PRI	4 (14.81)	2 (20.00)
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms	20 (74.07)	9 (90.00)	
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	2 (7.40)	1 (10.00)
		Female	71 (262.96)	26 (260.00)
5	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
		2. 2000/-	-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	3 (11.11)	-
		Through Bank	24 (88.88)	10 (100.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	12 (44.44)	2 (20.00)
		No	15 (55.55)	8 (80.00)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	25 (92.59)	10 (100.00)
		2 ST	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
		3 OBC	38 (140.74)	12 (120.00)
		4 Minority	-	-
		5 Others(GEN)	9 (33.33)	4 (40.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.

### 2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in 88.88 percent primary schools and in 50 per cent upper primary schools. Under construction kitchen was found in 1 (10 percent) school. (Table 2.10).

**Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Kitchens are available		24 (88.88)	5 (50.00)
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	17 (62.96)	3 (30.00)
		Only kitchen	17 (62.96)	2 (20.00)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	-	-
		SSA	24 (88.88)	3 (30.00)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
5	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-
		2	-	-
6	Under Construction		-	1 (10.00)
7	Sanctioned, but construction not started		2 (7.40)	1 (10.00)
8	Not Sanctioned		1 (3.70)	3 (30.00)
9	Any other specify		-	-

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

Kitchen is not available in 3 PS and 5 upper primary schools (See Annexure).

### 2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. The information regarding cooking place in school was unavailable. In only two upper primary schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms and in 6.89 percent of primary schools, cooking was made in open place outside school campus. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the resident of village pradhan in both types of schools. The potable water was available in 82.75 per cent primary

schools and in 75 percent upper primary schools. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though LPG was also used in number of schools.

**Table-2.11: Place and Fuel used of Cooking of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	24 (88.88)	5 (50.00)
		Additional classrooms	1 (3.70)	2 (20.00)
		Open place within the campus of schools	1 (3.70)	2 (20.00)
		Out side the schools	1 (3.70)	-
		Nearest in UPS/PS	-	1 (10.00)
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	9 (33.33)	2 (20.00)
		2)Kotedar home	-	-
		3)Pradhan home	12 (44.44)	4 (40.00)
		4)Classroom	-	1 (10.00)
		5)School	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
		6)Principle room	1 (3.70)	-
		7)NGO	-	-
		8) kitchen	2 (7.40)	-
		9) Other room	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		26 (96.29)	8 (80.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	20 (74.07)	9 (90.00)
		Insufficient	7 (25.92)	1 (10.00)
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	8 (29.62)	2 (20.00)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	16 (59.25)	8 (80.00)
		LPG & firewood	3 (11.11)	-
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur U.P.

There are 1 PS and 3 UPS in the district where potable water is not available for cooking and drinking purpose (See Annexure).

## 2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be satisfactory in more than 70 percent of the primary and upper primary schools. But environment was unsatisfactory in 10 per cent of upper primary schools. Safety was unsatisfactory in 18.51 per cent primary schools. The hygiene was observed to be unsatisfactory in 7.40 per cent primary schools. In upper primary schools environment safety and hygiene were either good or satisfactory as shown in Table-2.12. However, environment condition is unsatisfactory in one upper primary school, safety was unsatisfactory in 5 PS and 4 UPS and hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 2 PS and 1 UPS (See Annexure).

**Table-2.12: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory
1	Environment	9 (33.33)	18 (66.66)	-	3 (30.00)	6 (60.00)	1 (10.00)
2	Safety	5 (18.51)	17 (62.96)	5 (18.51)	1 (10.00)	5 (50.00)	4 (40.00)
3	Hygiene	5 (18.51)	20 (74.07)	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)	7 (70.00)	1 (10.00)
4	Total No. of School	27 (100.00)			10 (100.00)		

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## 2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary as is evident from following Table-2.12.



**Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	21 (77.77)	8 (80.00)
2	Children received MDM in Queue	23 (85.18)	6 (60.00)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	18 (66.66)	6 (60.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
5	Total No. of School	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

In 6 primary schools and 2 upper primary schools, children were not found encouraged for hand wash before and after meals. In 4 PS children do not make queue to receive the meal. In 9 PS and 4 UPS water conservation practice in cooking and cleaning utensils was not observed and in 3 UPS cooking process and storage is not free from fire hazard (See Annexure).

## 2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers, parents/VECs was observed to be satisfactory in more than half of the primary and upper primary schools while the participation of panchayat/urban bodies was highly unsatisfactory in 25.92 percent primary schools and 40 percent upper primary schools in the supervision of mid-day meal as following Table-2.14 shows.

**Table-2.14: Participation of Parents / VECs/ Panchayats/ Urban bodies in Supervision of MDM**

S.I No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	12 (44.44)	1 (3.70)	-	1 (3.70)	6 (60.00)	-	-	-
2	Satisfactory	15 (55.55)	16 (59.25)	18 (66.66)	19 (70.37)	4 (40.00)	7 (70.00)	8 (80.00)	6 (60.00)
3	Un satisfactory	-	10 (37.03)	9 (33.33)	7 (25.92)	-	3 (30.00)	2 (20.00)	4 (40.00)
4	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.00)				10 (100.00)			

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## 2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, and VECs was generally found to be satisfactory in majority of primary and upper primary schools but there were large number of schools where participation in MDM monitoring was found to be unsatisfactory mostly in primary and upper primary schools of panchayat/urban bodies as evident in the Table-2.15.

**Table-2.15: Participation of Parents/VECs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM**

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
	Good	11 (40.74)	3 (11.11)	-	-	5 (50.00)	1 (10.00)	-	-
	Satisfactory	16 (59.25)	16 (59.25)	17 (62.96)	20 (74.07)	5 (50.00)	7 (70.00)	7 (70.00)	7 (70.00)
	Unsatisfactory	-	8 (29.62)	10 (37.03)	7 (25.92)	-	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)
	Total No. of school	27 (100.00)				10 (100.00)			

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sulatnpur District.

## 2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had good awareness regarding the MDM. In 66.66 percent primary and 40 percent upper primary schools roster was maintained and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district. Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child in 22.22 percent primary schools and 20 percent in upper primary school were unsatisfactory. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM scheme was found to be satisfactory (Table-2.16).

In 9 PS and 6 UPS roster was not maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM (See Annexure).

**Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		18 (66.66)	4 (40.00)
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	6 (22.22)	2 (20.00)
		Satisfactory	20 (74.07)	6 (60.00)
		Good	1 (3.70)	2 (20.00)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Unsatisfactory	6 (22.22)	2 (20.00)
		Satisfactory	20 (74.07)	7 (70.00)
		Good	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	3 (11.11)	-
		Satisfactory	22 (81.48)	8 (80.00)
		Good	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
		Average	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
5	Total No. of Schools		27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)

\*Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## 2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the teachers, television, newspapers, friends and the schools where the children were studying in primary and upper primary schools. Radio was the main source of information to parents (Table2.17).

**Table-2.17: Different Sources of Awareness of MDM Scheme to Parents**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	27 (100.00)	9 (90.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	18 (66.66)	4 (40.00)
3	Teacher	24 (88.88)	8 (80.00)
4	School (where children studying)	22 (81.48)	10 (100.00)
5	Radio	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
6	Television	15 (55.55)	7 (70.00)
7	Website	1 (3.70)	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
9	Total No. of schools	-	-

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## 2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the primary and upper primary schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu based food and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.18).

**Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food	25	8	
2	Inspection by	NPRCC	-	-
		ABRCC	-	-
		BRCC	-	-
		ABSA	9	7
		BSA	3	1
		BRC	1	1
		MDM	3	1
		SDI	5	3
		NPRC	7	3
	BRI	-	-	

		URC	2	-
		ABRC	11	5
		Teachers	1	-
		Gram pradhan	2	-
		Other(Tehsil)	12	1
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	16	6
		Tahsil	33	15
		Block/NRC	-	-
		NPRC	-	-
		Other	7	1
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	2	-
		Weekly	3	4
		Fortnightly	4	-
		Monthly	19	9
		Often	28	9
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & tell about cleanness.	-	2
		2) Good Quality of MDM food should be provided.	4	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sultanpur, U.P.  
Regular inspection of MDM is not done in 2 PS and 2 UPS (See annexure).

## 2.18 Impact of MDM

The investigators have observed a positive impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general health of students in primary and upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.19).

**Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	25 (92.59)	8 (80.00)
		Attendance of student	26 (96.29)	10 (100.00)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	25 (92.59)	6 (60.00)
		Any other (specify)	-	-
2	Total No. of School		27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## 2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team which conducted the field work in sample primary and upper primary schools of Sultanpur district were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the following points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 17.24 percent of the primary schools of the district. The other parameters of implementations of MDM in the district were found to be more or less ranged from 31.03 percent to 3.44 percent as evident from their observations presented in this table.

**Table-2.20: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	6 (22.22)	3 (30.00)
2	No effort is taken by Panchayati Raj in increasing the quality of food	2 (7.40)	1 (10.00)
3	MDM co-ordinators do not come to school	2 (7.40)	-
4	Lack of nutrition	4 (14.81)	4 (40.00)
5	Lack of sitting arrangement	2 (7.40)	-
6	Inspection of Good Quality of MDM food provided to child.	4 (14.81)	1 (10.00)
7	Good Quality of MDM food not provided to child	5 (18.51)	-
8	If Good Quality of MDM food provided to child then they interested in education.	3 (11.11)	2 (20.00)
9	Reduction in type of menu	2 (7.40)	-
10	Cooks should be given training once in a year	1 (3.70)	-
11	Money related to MDM is credited to account but not withdrawn by Sabhasad.	1 (3.70)	-
12	Food should be provided in sufficient amount	4 (14.81)	3 (30.00)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sultanpur District.

## CHAPTER III

### Conclusion

Monitoring and evaluation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during **20 January, 2011 to 13 February, 2011**. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- 1- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in all the sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 2- It was found that 70.84 percent enrolled children in primary schools and 70.67 percent children in upper primary schools availed MDM as per MDM register. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 3- It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in upper primary schools for one month was found to be in 77.77 percent of primary school and 60.00 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 4- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.

- 5- It was found that in most of the primary and upper primary schools cost of cooking was received in advanced and it was regular also.
- 6- No discrimination on the basis of caste and community was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM except in 7.40 percent primary and 10 percent upper primary schools.
- 7- Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in almost all the primary and upper primary schools of the district but the food was not served according to menu in 37.03 per cent of primary schools and 40.00 per cent of upper primary schools in the district.
- 8- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in 37.03 per cent of primary schools and 40.00 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 9- In most of the primary and upper primary schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of meal while in per cent of primary and 50 per cent of upper primary schools children were dissatisfied with the quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was the lack of nutrition in MDM. Health cards were not maintained in large number of primary and upper primary schools. The children were given micronutrients only in few primary and upper primary schools.
- 10- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to SC group.
- 11- Around 50 per cent of upper primary schools of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of primary and upper primary schools still need the kitchens.
- 12- Environment, safety and hygiene were not up to the mark in large number of primary and upper primary schools.
- 13- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools of the district.



14- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.

15- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.

16- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.

17- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

## ANNEXURE

Table 2.3

<b>Quality food is not maintained</b>	
1	P. S. Sangam Lal
2	P.S. Gangapur Bhuliya
3	P.S. Gorai
4	P.S. Sarishawan
5	UPS Kadipur

Table 2.4

<b>Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance</b>	
1	Loarpur (PS)
2	Hathijanal (PS)
3	Pajagipur(PS)
4	Sarsawan (UPS)

Table 2.5

<b>Gender discrimination found</b>	
1	Gidhauna (PS)
2	Behra Bhari (PS)
3	Bharthua (UPS)

Table 2.6

<b>Schools where menu was not displayed</b>	
1	Hathija Nala (PS)

Table 2.7

<b>Schools where children were not satisfied with quantity of food</b>	
1	Alipur (PS)
2	Loarpur (PS)
3	Padela (PS)
4	Hatheja Nala (PS)
5	Saraija Kamaura
<b>Schools where children were not satisfied with quality of food</b>	
1	Hadi (PS)
2	Kushlikapur (PS)
3	Pkhardanan (PS)
4	Bojpur (PS)
5	Sangam Lal (PS)
6	Podela (PS)
7	Katwa (PS)
8	Gorai (PS)
9	Hathija Nala (PS)
10	Saraija Kamuara (PS)
11	Sarishawan (PS)
12	Kadipur (UPS)
13	Sajampur (UPS)

**Table 2.10**

<b>Kitchen are not available</b>	
1	Padela (PS)
2	Hathija Nala (PS)
3	Karoundija (PS)
4	Khairabad (UPS)
5	Bharthua (UPS)
6	Nagar Khetra (UPS)
7	Dowatpur (UPS)
8	Sajampur (UPS)

**Table 2.11**

<b>Schools where potable water for cooking is not available</b>	
1	Lerua (PS)
2	Nagar Khetra (UPS)
3	Sarsawan (UPS)

**Table 2.12**

<b>Schools where environment condition is un satisfactory</b>	
1	Nagar Khetra (UPS)
<b>Schools where level of safety is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	PS Kushlikala
2	PS Bhojpur
3	PS Padela
4	PS Gangapur Bhulija
5	PS Saraija Kamaura
6	UPS Nagar Khetra
7	UPS Dowatpur
9	UPS Sajampur
<b>Schools where hygiene level is unsatisfactory</b>	
1	UPS Kushikapur
2	PS Saraija Kamura
3	UPS Nagar Khetra

**Table 2.13**

<b>Schools where children were not encouraged to wash hands before and after meals</b>	
1	PS Kushlikapur
2	PS Pokhadanan
3	PS Katua
4	PS Gorai
5	PS Saraiju Kamaura
6	PS Bhapura
7	UPS Kadipur
9	UPS Akhand Nagar
<b>Schools where children do not receive meal in Que</b>	
1	PS Kushikapur
2	PS Katwa
3	PS Gorai
4	PS Sarishawan
<b>Schools where water conservation is not encouraged for cleaning of utensils</b>	
1	PS Pokhardanan
2	PS Korai
3	PS Bhojpur
4	PS Sangam Lal
5	PS Gangapur Bhulija
6	Gorai
7	PS Hathija Nala
8	PS Sarishawan
9	PS Katua
10	UPS Khairabad
11	UPS Kodipur
11	UPS Dowatpur
12	UPS Sajampur
<b>Schools where process of cooking and storage is not safe from fire hazard</b>	
1	UPS Nagar Area
2	UPS Dowatpur
3	UPS Sajampur

**Table 2.16**

<b>Schools where roster is not maintained by community members for MDM supervision</b>	
1	PS Amhat
2	PS Pokhardanan
3	PS Karai
4	PS Bhojpur
5	PS Loarpur
6	PS Katula
7	PS Gangapur Bhulija
8	PS Hathija Nala
9	PS Behra Bhari
10	UPS Nagar Area
11	PS Khairabad
12	UPS Kodipur
13	UPS Dowatpur
14	UPS Akhand Nagar
15	UPS Sajampur

**Table 2.18**

<b>Schools where regular inspection of MDM is not done</b>	
1	PS Ledua
2	PS Hathija Nala
3	UPS Nagar Area
4	UPS Khairabad

**District –II – Sitapur**

**Dr. Fahimuddin**

# CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Title	Page No.
	<b>Preface</b>	
	<b>List of Tables</b>	
<b>CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION</b>		
1.1	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)	1
1.2	Objectives of MDM Programme	2
1.3	Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM	2
1.4	Methodology	3
1.5	Criteria of Sample Selection	3
1.6	Sample Design of the Study	3
1.7	Tools	5
<b>Chapter-II Findings</b>		
2.1	Regularity in serving meal	6
2.2	Trends of MDM	7
2.3	Regularity in supply of Food Grains	8
2.4	Cost of Cooking Received	9
2.5	Social Equity	10
2.6	Variety of Menu	11
2.7	Quality and Variety of Menu	12
2.8	Supplementary Information	13
2.9	Information Regarding Cooks	14
2.10	Infrastructure	16
2.11	Safety and Hygiene	18
2.12	Community Participation and Awareness	19
2.13	Maintenance of Roster in Sampled PS and UPS	19
2.14	Source of Awareness of community about The MDM scheme	20
2.15	Inspection & Supervision	21
2.16	Impact of MDM	22
2.17	Views of Investigator on other issues of MDM implementation	22
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>24--26</b>

## List of Tables

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
Table-1.1	Number of Sample Schools of Sitapur District	4
Table-1.2	School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Sitapur	4
Table-2.1	Regularity in Supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme	6
Table-2.1.2	Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly	7
Table-2.2	Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)	8
Table-2.3	Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools	9
Table-2.4	Cost of Cooking Received by Schools	10
Table-2.5	Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students	11
Table-2.6	Variety in Menu of MDM	12
Table-2.7	Quality of Meal	13
Table-2.8	Number of schools in which child health was checked	14
Table-2.9	Information regarding the cooks	15
Table-2.10 i	Infrastructure of Kitchen	16
Table-2.10 ii	Place of cooking meal in MDM schools	17
Table-2.11 i	General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene	18
Table-2.11 ii	Children Encourage for Manner	18
Table-2.12	Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM	19
Table-2.13	Awareness regarding MDM	20
Table-2.14	Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme	20
Table-2.15	Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities	21
Table-2.16	Impact of the MDM	22
Table-2.17	Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM	23



# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Sitapur**

## **Chapter I Introduction**

### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools of class 1-5 were provided 3 Kgs. of wheat or rice to those students whose attendance was 80 per cent. But the benefit of scheme did not wholly go to the students but was distributed among their family members. Therefore, to make MDM student focused, the honorable Supreme Court of India, directed the state to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in the primary schools of the state on 1 September, 2004. Keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary schools in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to all blocks and upper primary schools.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been

set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanism have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools among the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To develop the feeling of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined food for the children, belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Sitapur District:

- Regularity in MDM Supply
- Use of MDM
- Supply of food grains
- Payment of food grain cost
- Social equity in MDM
- MDM supply as per menu
- Satisfaction with quantity and quality
- Status of cooks
- MDM infrastructure
- Safety and hygiene
- Community participation

- Inspection and supervision
- Impact of MDM

## **1.4 Methodology**

The total number of 27 primary schools and 10 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Sitapur district as decided by the Ministry.

## **1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection**

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Sitapur district:

- Higher gender gap in enrolment,
- Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
- Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
- Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
- The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.
- The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
- The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
- The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
- The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

## **1.6 Sample Design of the Study**

A total number of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Sitapur district as shown in Table-1.1.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Sitapur**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Urban Area	5	2	7
2	Parsendi	6	3	9
3	Laharpur	7	3	10
4	Sakran	9	2	11
	Total	27	10	37

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 37 sample schools selected from Sitapur district, out of which 27 are Primary Schools and 10 are Upper Primary Schools. Care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

**Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Sitapur**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Husain Ganj	PS	Slum Area
2	Vijay Laxami Nagar	PS	Gender Gap
3	Railway Colony	PS	SC
4	Ismailpur	PS	Civil work & Gender Gap
5	Loharbagh	PS	CWSN & Gender Gap
6	Tappa Khajuria	PS	Drop out, Gender Gap and SC
7	Kala Bahadurpur	PS	Civil work and CWSN
8	Adhawal Khurd	PS	CWSN and Gender Gaps
9	Gadhi Hussain	PS	Drop Out, SC and CWSN
10	Parsendi II	PS	CWSN
11	Sonari	PS	Special Training ad CWSN
12	Dingura pur	PS	SC
13	Dhakhera	PS	Gender gap
14	Rudha	PS	SC
15	Pharidpur	PS	Out of school
16	Mahuwatal	PS	SC
17	Patwara	PS	SC
18	Pongliput	PS	Urban deprived Children
19	Sakran khurd	PS	Special Training and SC
20	Pipra Khurd	PS	SC
21	Barah Shiyah	PS	Special Training and SC

22	Khajura	PS	Flood Area
23	Madnapur Ghut	PS	Flood Area, SC and CWSN
24	Gadhwa Din	PS	Special training
25	Sanda II	PS	Flood Area
26	Tenwa Kala	PS	SC and CWSN
27	Kambharia Khun Khun	PS	Civil Work and SC
28	Ishmailpur	PS	NPEGL, CWSN, Gender gap and Dropout
29	Laharpur	PS	Computer & Gender Gap
30	Kla Bahadurpur	UPS	Computer
31	Adhawal Khurd	UPS	SC and Computer
32	Jareli	UPS	Gender Gaps, SC and CWSN
33	Basantipur	UPS	NPEGL
34	Dara Nagar	UPS	Gender gap
35	Kalli Sakram	UPS	Flood Area
36	Gandhi Nagar	UPS	Gender gap
37	Aruwa	UPS	NPEGL and CWSN

## 1.7 Tools

Well structured schedule has been prepared to collect primary data from selected schools. Separate schedule has been used for primary and upper Primary schools.

## Chapter II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in serving meal

All the sample primary and upper primary schools are providing mid-day-meal to their students in Sitapur district. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM register. It has been found that in 27 sample primary schools and 10 upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school (Table-2.1).

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
2	According to Teachers	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
3	According to Parents	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
4	According to MDM Register	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
	Total No. of MDM	27 (100.00)		10 (100.00)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District, Sitapur U.P.

There were no reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students.

**Table-2.1.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools						
		PS			UPS			
		1	2	3	1	2	3	
	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Food grain was not available</b>				<b>Food grain was not available</b>		
1	According to Students	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	According to Teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	According to Parents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	According to MDM Register	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.2 Distribution of MDM

The distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and 10 upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 5235 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1394 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Sitapur district. Out of these enrolled children 55.33 per cent students of primary schools and 57.17 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 55.33 per cent in primary schools and 57.17 per cent in upper primary schools and it was found by head counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were 55.33 per cent in primary schools and 57.17 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 60.0 per cent students of primary schools and 63.0 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-meal. There is no difference between actually availed MDM students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.

**Table-2.2: Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	5235(100.0)	1394(100.0)
2	MDM was cooked in schools for the No. of students	2897(55.33)	797(57.17)
3	No. of students attending schools on the day of visit	2897(55.33)	797(57.17)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2897(55.33)	797(57.17)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2897(55.33)	797(57.17)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	3138(60.0)	878(63.0)
7	Total No. of Sampled Schools	27	10

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

### **2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food Grains**

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been examined. It has been found that almost all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grains regularly. It was also found that buffer stock was maintained in around 22 per cent of primary schools and 30 per cent of upper primary schools. It has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in more than 93 per cent primary schools and in all upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was made available at the school gate in 30 per cent of primary schools and 30 per cent of upper primary schools. In around 56 per cent primary schools and in 50 per cent food of upper primary schools food grains were kept at residence of gram pradhans. In five primary and two upper primary schools food grains were placed at implementing agency (NGO). The quality of food grains was found good in 100 per cent primary and in upper primary schools of district Sitapur.



**Table-2.3 Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27(100.00)	-	10(100.0)	-
2	Delay in delivering food grains	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		6(22.22)	18(67.0)	3(30.00)	7(70.0)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		25(93.0)	2(7.40)	10(100.0)	-
6	Food grains makes available at the school		8(30.0)	14(56.0)	3(30.0)	5(50.0)
7	If no then where food grain placed	At School	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan's Houses	14(56.0)	-	5(50.0)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	5(19.0)	-	2(20.0)	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
		Bad	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## **2.4 Cost of Cooking Received**

It was found that all sample primary schools and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It was also been found that in around 70 per cent primary and in 100 per cent upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank. The mode of payment of cooking was in cash in around 30 per cent sample primary schools. (Table-2.4)

**Table-2.4 Cost of Cooking Received by Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regularly		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	If no, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. Not sent by department in Time.	-	-
		2. Withdrawing money with in 30 days	-	-
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure MDM	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	-	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
		Head Teacher Invest their own money	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking cost	In cash	8(29.63)	-
		Through Bank	19(70.37)	10(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.5 Social Equity

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement of students have been observed in all sample primary and upper primary schools of Sitapur district. This kind of discrimination was found in only one primary schools i.e, Kalabhadurpur Persendi. Helpers or cooks in all primary and upper primary schools served food. It has been observed that in around 96 per cent sample primary and 90 per cent upper primary schools were having seating arrangement in Queue for serving mid day meal and remaining 3.7 per cent primary and 10 per cent upper primary schools, students were sitting on tatptti while eating mid day meal (Table-2.5).

**Table-2.5 Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		1(3.7)	26(96.3)	-	10(100.0)
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	27(100.0)	-	-	10(100.0)
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Queue	26(96.3)	-	9(90.0)	-
		Tat patti	1(3.7)	-	1(10.0)	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It was observed that around 100 per cent primary and 100 percent upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place in the schools. 89 per cent sample primary schools were found to be following weekly menu. As far as the decision of menu was concerned, it was decided in 80 per cent upper primary and in around 59 per cent primary schools by the principals. Whereas in remaining 25 per cent and around 19 per cent primary schools the decision was taken by village pradhans and by the NGOs respectively. It was found that 89 per cent primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these schools it was found that in 3 (11.11 per cent) primary schools MDM was not being served according to the menu. Around 96 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools include rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM (Table-2.6).

**Table-2.6 Variety in Menu of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Number of schools in which weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place	27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-	
2	Weekly menu followed	24(89.0)	3(11.11)	10(100.0)	-	
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	-	-	-	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	7(25.93)	-	-	-
		Principal	16(59.26)	-	8(80.0)	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	5(18.52)	-	2(20.0)	-
		Cook	-	-	-	-
	DUDA	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu	24(89.0)	3(11.11)	10(100.0)	-	
5	If No, then same type of food served daily	-	-	-	-	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	24(89.0)	3(11.11)	10(100.0)	-	
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables	26(96.2)	1(4.0)	10(100.0)	-	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.7 Quality and Variety of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored by making a field visit to all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that 25 primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been confirmed by making inquiry directly from the children. It was also found that around 85 per cent primary schools were providing good quality of mid day meal except in 2 primary schools and in 1 upper primary school where students informed about the lack of good quality of mid day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestion for improving the quality of meal (Table-2.7).

**Table-2.7 Quality of Meal**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	25(93.0)	2(7.0)	10(100.0)	-	
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	23(85.0)	4(15.0)	10(100.0)	-	
3	If not satisfied with MDM then reason	Meal was not tasty	2(7.4)	-	-	-
		Repetition of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food was not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	2(7.4)	-	1(10.0)	-
		Quantity of MDM was not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan is not providing full quantity of food	-	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1)	-	-	-	-
		2)	-	-	-	-
		3)	-	-	-	-
		4)	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that in 67 per cent primary schools and 70 percent upper primary schools, health care was maintained. Frequency of health check up was found to be improper. In around 67 per cent primary and 70 per cent upper primary schools micronutrients medicine was given periodically to all students.

**Table-2.8 Number of schools in which child health was checked**

Sl.No.	Particulars	PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Health card maintained for each child in school	18(67.0)	7(70.0)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	10(37.0)
		Two time	6(22.22)
		More than two time	2(7.4)
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	18(67.0)
		Folic acid	18(67.0)
		Vitamin A dosage	18(67.0)
		De-worming	18(67.0)
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	18(67.0)
		How many time	20
		ANM	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.9 Information Regarding Cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Sitapur district. It was found that in 23 (85.4 per cent) sample primary schools and in 7 (70.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the department's cooks. It was also found that in 4 (15.0 per cent) primary schools and . 3 (30.0 per cent) upper primary schools, mid day meal were cooked by NGO's cooks. In 22 primary schools, cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Only in 5 sample primary schools, NGO's cooks were found to be supplying mid day meal to the students. In 20 per cent of upper primary schools, the NGO's cooks served MDM. It was found that in 23 primary schools and 7 upper primary schools, cooks were appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 69 cooks of sample primary schools 50 cooks were females and 19 cooks were males. In upper primary schools, all 16 cooks were females and 4 cooks were males respectively. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 in both primary and upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 78 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools. On the other hand, 22.22 per cent primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools were making payments to cooks in cash. The payment of these cooks was regular in 74 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the

social category of cooks, it was found that the maximum number of cooks belonged to OBC category while remaining were SC and of minority category (Table-2.9).

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be made through cheque and not by cash.

**Table-2.9 Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	23(85.4)	7(70.0)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	4(15.0)	3(30.0)
		DUDA	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	22(81.4)	8(80.0)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
		NGO	5(19.0)	2(20.0)
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per Govt. norms		23	7
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	19	4
		Female	50	16
5	Monthly salary of cook		1000(23)	1000(7)
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	6(22.22)	2(20.0)
		Through Bank	21(78.0)	8(80.0)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	26(96.0)	9(90.0)
		No	1(4.0)	1(10.0)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	2(7.41)	-
		ST	-	-
		OBC	21(78.0)	8(80.0)
		Minority	4(14.81)	2(20.0)
		Others(GEN)	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.10 Infrastructure

Information related to kitchen in sample primary and upper primary schools in Sitapur district was analyzed. It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. Out of these 27 primary schools, 22 primary schools were having kitchen with store and 5 primary schools were having only kitchen. Out of 10 upper primary schools, 7 were having kitchen-cum store and 3 is having only kitchen. These pucca kitchens were constructed under different schemes. 20 primary and 7 upper primary schools were constructed under SSA scheme, 6 primary schools and 3 upper primary schools have been constructed under MDM scheme and 1 primary school has been constructed under DUDA scheme (Table-2.10).

**Table-2.10 i: Infrastructure of Kitchen**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available		27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	22(81.4)	5(19.0)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)
		Only kitchen	5(19.0)	-	3(30.0)	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and in use	Kitchen-cum-store	22(81.4)	5(19.0)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)
		Only kitchen	5(19.0)	-	3(30.0)	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	6(22.22)	-	3(30.0)	-
		SSA	20(74.0)	-	7(70.0)	-
		Others(DUDA)	1(4.0)	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.



It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were cooking their mid day meal in the kitchen. It was observed that the maximum 59.25 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent upper primary schools were keeping these food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. All primary schools and upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purpose. 25 primary and 9 upper primary schools were having adequate number of utensils for cooking mid day meal. More than 40 per cent primary schools and 30 per cent upper primary schools were using firewood as a fuel for the cooking. 37 percent primary and 30 percent upper primary schools were using LPG for cooking mid day meal. 6 primary and 4 upper primary schools were using LPG and firewood both for cooking (Table-2.10).

**Table-2.10 ii: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Additional classrooms	-	-
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	3(11.11)	2(20.0)
		2)Kotedar home	2(7.4)	-
		3)Pradhan home	16(59.25)	5(50.0)
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	-	-
		6)Principle room	2(7.4)	-
		7)NGO	4(15.0)	3(30.0)
		8)DUDA	-	-
		9)Kitchen	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose	27(100.0)	10(100.0)	
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	25(93.0)	9(90.0)
		Insufficient	2(7.4)	1(10.0)
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	10(37.0)	3(30.0)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	11(41.0)	3(30.0)
		LPG and firewood	6(22.22)	4(40.0)
		Others	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.11 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene was observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district except 1 primary school where environment was found to be unsatisfactory. While in 2 upper primary schools, hygiene component was found to be unsatisfactory (Table-2.11).

**Table-2.11 i: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	7(26.0)	19(70.3)	1(4.0)	5(50.0)	5(50.0)	-
2	Safety	2(7.4)	25(93.0)	-	3(30.0)	7(70.0)	-
3	Hygiene	4(15.0)	23(85.1)	-	4(40.0)	4(40.0)	2(20.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

In 100 per cent sample upper primary schools and in 96 per cent sample primary schools children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meal as well as while receiving the mid day meal in queue. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 78 per cent sample primary schools and in 80 per cent sample upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in 70 per cent of upper primary schools and in 78 per cent in case of primary schools (Table-2.11).

**Table-2.11 ii: Children Encourage for Manners**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	26(96.2)	1(4.0)	10(100.0)	-
2	Children received MDM in Que	26(96.2)	1(4.0)	10(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	21(78.0)	6(22.22)	8(80.0)	2(20.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	21(78.0)	6(22.00)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.12 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness towards mid-day-meal programme in primary and upper primary schools was observed. It was found that the principal /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level. Participation of panchayat and urban bodies was found to unsatisfactory in case of around 15 per cent primary schools. In case of upper primary schools, participation of principals, teachers, parents, VEC members, panchayat and urban bodies in supervision of MDM was found to be satisfactory (Table-2.12).

**Table-2.12: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat /Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat /Urban bodies
1	Good	9(33.33)	-	-	-	4(40.0)	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	2(20.0)
2	Satisfactory	18(67.0)	27(100.0)	27(100.0)	23(85.1)	6(60.0)	8(80.0)	9(90.0)	8(80.0)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	4(15.0)	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.13 Maintenance of Roster in Sample PS and UPS

It was found that in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary schools and in 21 (78.00 per cent) sample primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Sitapur district. In around 89 per cent primary schools and in 90 per cent upper primary schools, awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM was found to be satisfactory. In 100 per cent upper primary schools and in 82 per cent primary schools quantity and required nutrient were found to be at satisfactory level. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM was found to be satisfactory in 78 per cent primary and 70 per cent upper primary schools (Table-2.13).

**Table-2.13 Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		21(78.0)	10(100.0)
2	Parents/community member's awareness	Poor	-	-
		Satisfaction	24(89.0)	9(90.0)
		Good	3(11.11)	1(10.0)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Poor	-	-
		Satisfaction	22(81.4)	10(100.0)
		Good	5(19.0)	-
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	4(15.0)	2(20.0)
		Satisfactory	21(78.0)	7(70.0)
		Good	-	-
		Average	2(7.4)	1(10.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

### 2.14 Source of Awareness of Community about the MDM Scheme

Different sources of awareness to community about MDM were inquired. It was observed that the teachers and television were the major sources of community awareness followed by school children, villagers, friends and relatives. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were from media like news paper, radio and television etc (Table-2.14).

**Table-2.14 Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme**

Sl.No.	Source of Community Awareness	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	17(63.0)	7(70.0)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
3	Teacher	25(93.0)	10(100.0)
4	School (where children studying)	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
5	Radio	21(78.0)	8(80.0)
6	Television	25(93.0)	10(100.0)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	5(19.0)	2(20.0)
	Total No. of Schools	27	10

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.15 Inspection & Supervision

The inspection and supervision of MDM by educational authorities was found to be in all sample primary and upper primary schools in the district. The maximum inspection was done by block resource coordinator, which is found to be 70 per cent in primary schools and more than 80 per cent in upper primary schools. The highest inspection was done by block authorities followed by the district authorities (Table-2.15).

**Table-2.15 Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27(100.0)	10(100.0)
2	Designation of Inspector	Nayay panchayat resource centre coordinator (NPRCC)	8(30.0)	2(20.0)
		Assistant Block resource centre coordinator (ABRCC)	10(37.0)	4(40.0)
		Block Resource center coordinator(BRCC)	-	-
		Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari(ABSA)	6(22.22)	2(20.0)
		Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA)	-	-
		Other(Village)	3(11.11)	2(20.0)
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	1(4.0)	-
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/NRC	19(70.3)	8(80.0)
		NPRC	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	1(4.0)	-
		Weekly	2(7.4)	2(20.0)
		Fortnightly	5(19.0)	-
		Monthly	7(26.0)	1(10.0)
		Often	12(44.44)	7(70.0)
5	If any remark, made by the visiting officers then mentioned	1)Menu based food	2(7.4)	-
		2) Good quality of MDM	4(15.0)	1(10.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.16 IMPACT OF MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that due to MDM scheme, in 25 (93 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary schools, condition of enrollment and attendance of students was improved. No impact of MDM scheme, on enrollment and attendance of students was found in 2 primary schools. Improvement in general well being of the students was observed in 21 (78.0 per cent) sample primary schools and in 6 (60.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.16).

**Table-2.16 Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Improvement due to MDM in students	Enrollment of student	25(93.0)	2(7.0)	10(100.0)	-
		Attendance of student	20(74.0)	7(26.0)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	21(78.0)	6(22.22)	6(60.0)	4(40.0)
		Any other (specify)	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## 2.17 Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

It was observed by the investigators that 5 (19.0 per cent) sample primary and 4 (40.00 per cent) upper primary schools were providing good quality of mid day meal to their students. Only 1 (4 .00 per cent) upper primary school was found to be providing menu based food to their students. Menu based food was being provided to the children in only 1 primary school. It was observed the tasty was provided in 3 upper primary schools to the students.

**Table-2.17. Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM	5(19.0)	-
2	Menu based food provided to children	1(4.0)	1(10.0)
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	-	-
4	Testy food provided in MDM	-	3(30.0)
5	Good Behaviors with each other	-	-
6	Seating arrangement in class was in 'Q'	-	-
7	No Discrimination with any student	-	-
8	Good facility serve by cook	-	-
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	-	-
10	Lack of Nutrients	20(74.0)	3(30.0)
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides One time meal to poor students	-	-
12	Good Training	1(4.0)	4(40.0)
13	Others	1(4.0)	1(10.0)
14	MDM quality of medium		

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sitapur, U.P.

## Chapter III

### CONCLUSION

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 13 September, 2011 to 2 October, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Sitapur as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out above:

- It was found that in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary and in 10 (100.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was being provided to the students regularly.
- As per MDM register, it has been found that students availing mid-day-meal were 55.33 per cent in primary schools and 57.17 per cent in upper primary schools. This fact has been confirmed by head counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM was also 55.33 per cent in primary and 57.17 per cent in upper primary schools.
- It has been found that almost all sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving foodgrain regularly. Around 22.22 per cent primary schools and 30 per cent upper primary schools were maintaining their buffer stock of the one month.
- It has been noted that all primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly.



- Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement of students has been observed in only one primary schools of Sitapur district namely Kalabhadurpur Persendi
- It has been found that all primary and upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place of the school. In 89 percent of primary schools, MDM was being served according to the menu.
- As far as the decision regarding the menu is concerned, in 59 per cent primary and in around 80 per cent of upper primary schools, principals decides the menu of the MDM.
- The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that around 93 per cent sample primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools were providing sufficient of mid day meal to students.
- It was also found that around 85 per cent primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools were providing good quality of mid day meal to their children.
- It has been observed that in 67 per cent primary and 70 per cent upper primary schools health card is maintained regarding the child health care and related aspects in district Sitapur.
- The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Sitapur district. It was found that in 23 (85.4 per cent) sample primary and in 7 (70.00 per cent) upper primary schools, department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. In remaining primary and upper primary schools mid day meal was provided by NGOs.
- In 81 per cent primary and in around 80 per cent upper primary schools, cooks were serving mid day meal to the students. Out of a total 69 cooks of sampled primary schools 50 cooks were female and 19 were male cooks.
- There were 16 female cooks in upper primary schools. Monthly salary of these cooks was Rs. 1000 in both primary and upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 78 per cent of primary and 80 per cent in case of upper primary schools. On the other hand 22.22 per cent primary and 20 per cent upper primary schools were making payment through in cash.

- The payment of these cooks was found to be regular in (26)96 per cent primary and 90 per cent in case of upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks, it was found that the maximum number of cooks were of OBC category followed by SC and Minority categories.
- It has been found that all sample primary as well as upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. It has also been found that in 96.29 per cent of sampled primary and in 100 per cent of upper primary schools mid day meal was being prepared in their kitchen.
- It was observed that the maximum 59.25 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent upper primary schools were keeping their foodgrain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. Around 100 per cent primary as well as upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes.
- The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- It has been found that the principals and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. Participation of school principal and teachers in monitoring of MDM scheme has been found to be good and satisfactory in almost 100 per cent upper primary schools.
- Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that biggest source of awareness of community was villagers, friends and relatives, in some cases it was by school children.
- The assessment of impact of MDM on enrollment indicated that in 93 per cent primary and in 100 per cent upper primary schools enrollment of student has been improved. Similar trend has been observed in attendance and general wellbeing of the students.

**District –III – Barabanki**

**Dr. R. C. Tyagi**

# CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Title	Page No.
	<b>Preface</b>	
	<b>List of Tables</b>	
<b>CHAPTER-1</b>	<b>INTRODCUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)	2
1.2	Objectives of MDM Programme	3
1.3	Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM	3
1.4	Methodology	4
1.5	Criteria of Sample Selection	4
1.5	Sample Design of the Study	5
1.7	Tools	6
<b>CHAPTER-II</b>	<b>Findings</b>	
2.1	Regularity in serving meal	7
2.2	Trends of MDM	8
2.3	Regularity in supply of Food Grains	9
2.4	Cost of Cooking Received	10
2.5	Social Equity	11
2.6	Variety of Menu	12
2.7	Quality and Varity of Menu	14
2.8	Supplementary Information	15
2.9	Information Regarding Cooks	16
2.10	Infrastructure	17
2.11	Safety and Hygiene	20
2.12	Community Participation and Awareness	21
2.13	Maintenance of Roster in Sample PS and UPS	22
2.14	Source of Awareness of community about The MDM scheme	22
2.15	Inspection & Supervision	23
2.16	Impact of MDM	24
2.17	Views of Investigator on other issues of	26
2.18	MDM implementation	26
<b>CHAPTER-III</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>28-32</b>
	<b>Annexure</b>	<b>39-42</b>

## List of Tables

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
Table-1.1	Number of Sample Schools of Barabanki District	5
Table-1.2	School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Barabanki	6
Table-2.1	Regularity in Supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme	7
Table-2.1.2	Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly	8
Table-2.2	Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)	9
Table-2.3	Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools	10
Table-2.4	Cost of Cooking Received by Schools	11
Table-2.5	Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students	12
Table-2.6	Variety in Menu of MDM	13
Table-2.7	Quality of Meal	14
Table-2.8	Number of schools in which child health was checked	15
Table-2.9	Information regarding the cooks	17
Table-2.10.1	Infrastructure of Kitchen	18
Table-2.10.2	Place of cooking meal in MDM schools	19
Table-2.11	General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene	20
Table-2.12	Children Encourage for Manner	21
Table-2.13	Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM	21
Table-2.14	Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM	22
Table-2.15	Awareness regarding MDM	23
Table-2.16	Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme	24
Table-2.17	Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities	35
Table-2.18	Impact of the MDM	26
Table-2.19	Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM	27

# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Barabanki**

## **Chapter I Introduction**

### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Mid-day Meal is being implemented with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools of class 1-5 were provided 3 Kgs. of wheat or rice to those students whose attendance was 80 per cent. But the benefit of scheme did not wholly go to the students but was distributed among their family members. Therefore, to make MDM student focused, the honorable Supreme Court of India, directed the state to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in the primary schools of the state on 1 September, 2004. Keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The

village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools in the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To develop the feelings of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined food for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Barabanki District:

- Regularity in MDM Supply
- Use of MDM
- Supply of food grains
- Payment of food grain cost
- Social equity in MDM
- MDM supply as per menu
- Satisfaction with quantity and quality

- Status of cooks
- MDM infrastructure
- Safety and hygiene
- Community participation
- Inspection and supervision
- Impact of MDM

## **1.4 Methodology**

A total number of 27 primary schools and 10 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Barabanki district as decided by the Ministry. The deficiencies in Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme, which has been observed in sample Primary and Upper primary Schools, has been given (school name wise) in Annexure of this report.

## **1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection**

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Barabanki district:

- Higher gender gap in enrolment,
- Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
- Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
- Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
- The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.
- The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
- The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
- The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
- The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.



## 1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 37 schools have been taken as sample from Barabanki district as shown in Table-1.1.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Barabanki**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Banikoder	7	3	-	10
2	Fatehpur	-	-	1	1
3	Masouli	7	3	1	11
4	Ram Nagar	7	2	1	10
5	Town Area	6	2	-	8
	Total	27	10	3	40

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

Table-1.2 depicts all types of 37 sample schools selected from Barabanki district, out of which 27 are Primary Schools and 10 are Upper Primary Schools. The care has been taken that each type of school, as mentioned above, gets represented in the sample.

**Table-1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Barabanki**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Agaanpur	PS	SC
2	Asena	PS	Forest Area, Out of school
3	Baghoura	PS	SC
4	Bahamau	PS	SC, Drop-out
5	Bhitariya I	PS	CWSN
6	Bhavaniyapur- Khevali	PS	SC
7	Chandanapur	PS	CWSN
8	Chechri	PS	Flood Area
9	Damoura	PS	Civil Work
10	Gandhi Nagar I	PS	SC
11	Gandhi Nagar II	PS	CWSN
12	Garri	PS	SC
13	Gulariya Garda	PS	SC
14	Hatoundha	PS	SC
15	Kadera	PS	Gender- Gap

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Schools</b>	<b>Category of Schools PS / UPS</b>	<b>Criteria for Selection</b>
16	Karmullapur	<b>PS</b>	CWSN
17	Medua	<b>PS</b>	Civil work, Drop-out
18	Munshiganj	<b>PS</b>	SC
19	Nachna	<b>PS</b>	SC
20	Nyamatpur	<b>PS</b>	Gender- Gap
21	Police Line	<b>PS</b>	CWSN, Drop-out
22	Rasulpur	<b>PS</b>	SC
23	Safdarganj	<b>PS</b>	Gender Gap, Out of school
24	Suryapur- Khapraila	<b>PS</b>	SC, Out of school
25	Tasipur	<b>PS</b>	Flood Area
26	Vrindavan	<b>PS</b>	Civil work, forest Area
27	Wahabpur	<b>PS</b>	Flood Area
28	Ambour	<b>UPS</b>	NPEGEL
29	Hetampur	<b>UPS</b>	SC
30	Jeth Wani	<b>UPS</b>	SC
31	Kanya- Santshala	<b>UPS</b>	SC, Drop-out
32	Mohammadpur Kirat	<b>UPS</b>	NPEGEL, Drop-out
33	Newla Karsanda	<b>UPS</b>	Computer, Drop-out
34	Police Line	<b>UPS</b>	NPEGEL, Drop-out
35	Ram Sanehi Ghat	<b>UPS</b>	Computer
36	Sahapur-Bhikha	<b>UPS</b>	CWSN
37	Tilokpur	<b>UPS</b>	Computer
38	Fatehpur	<b>KGBV</b>	KGBV
39	Masouli	<b>KGBV</b>	KGBV
40	Ram Nagar	<b>KGBV</b>	KGBV

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Barabanki

## **1.7 Tools**

Well structured schedule has been prepared to collect primary data from selected schools. Separate schedule has been used for primary and upper Primary schools.

## Chapter II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in serving meal

All the sample primary and upper primary schools are providing mid-day-meal to their students in Barabanki district. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents and through MDM register. It has been found that in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school (Table-2.1).

**Table-2.1: Regularity in Supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
2	According to Teachers	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
3	According to Parents	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
4	According to MDM Register	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
	Total No. of MDM	27 (100.00)		10 (100.00)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District, Barabanki U.P.

The reason for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students is not applicable. This has been confirmed by the students, teachers and parents as-well-as from MDM register (Table-2.1.2).

**Table-2.1.2: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Reasons	Food grain was not available			Food grain was not available			
1	According to Students	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	According to Teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	According to Parents	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	According to MDM Register	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.2 Trends of MDM

The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and in 10 sample upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 3655 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1694 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Barabanki district. Out of these enrolled children 60.73 per cent students of primary schools and 56.84 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 60.71 per cent in primary schools and 56.84 per cent in upper primary schools, but it has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were 60.71 per cent in primary schools and 56.72 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 67.22 per cent students of primary schools and 59.26 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-meal. So difference of 0.12 per cent of students in upper primary schools has been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.

**Table-2.2: Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	3655 (100.00)	1694 (100.00)
2	MDM was cooked in schools for the No. of students	2220 (60.73)	963 (56.84)
3	No. of students attending schools on the day of visit	2220 (60.73)	963 (56.84)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2219 (60.71)	963 (56.84)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2219 (60.71)	961 (56.72)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2457 (67.22)	1004 (59.26)
7	Total No. of Sample Schools	27	10

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

### 2.3 Regularity in supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been checked. 100 per cent primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. It has also been found that buffer stock was maintained in around 70.37 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent of upper primary schools. It has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in more than 92.59 per cent primary schools and 90 per cent upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was making available at the school gate in 81.48 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of upper primary schools. More than 11 per cent primary schools food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan and 10 per cent of upper primary schools were keeping there food grains at gram pradhans' house. The quality of food grains was found good in 92.59 per cent primary and 80 per cent in upper primary schools of district Barabanki.

**Table-2.3: Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
2	Delay in delivering food grains	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		19 (70.37)	8 (29.62)	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
6	Food grains makes available at the school		22 (81.48)	5 (18.51)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
7	If no then where food grain placed	At School	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan's Houses	3 (11.11)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	25 (92.59)	-	8 (80.00)	-
		Bad	-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.4 Cost of Cooking Received

It has been found that 85.18 per cent in sample primary and 80 per cent in upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It has been found that in 4 sample primary schools (namely 1.Tasipur, 2.Katmullapur 3.Ram Nagar and 4.Police Line) received last cooking cost late by one month. The reason of cooking cost received in delay, withdrawing money within 30 days. It has also been found that in 88.89 per cent primary schools and in 40.00 per cent upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank. The mode of payment of cooking was cash in 3.70 per cent sample primary schools and 40.00 per cent of sample upper primary schools (Table-2.4).

It is advisable that it should be ensured by district authorities, that cooking cost must be arranged to all schools in well advance, so that MDM programme could run uninterrupted.

**Table-2.4 Cost of Cooking Received by Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regularly		23 (85.18)	8 (80.00)
2	If no, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	1 month	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. Not sent by department in Time.	-	-
		2. Withdrawing money within 30 days	1 (3.70)	-
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure MDM	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	-	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
		Head Teacher Invest there own money	1 (3.70)	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	1 (3.70)	4 (40.00)
		Through Bank	24 (88.89)	4 (40.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.5 Social Equity

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students have been observed in one sample primary and in two sample upper primary schools of Barabanki district. This kind of discrimination is observed in 1 (3.70 per cent) primary school i.e., Asena and in 2 (20.00 per cent) upper primary schools i.e. Ram Sanehi Ghat and Jeth Wani upper primary schools. It has been found that in 11.11 per cent primary and 10 per cent in upper primary schools MDM has been served by teachers. It has been observed that 88.88 per cent in primary and 80 per cent in upper primary school, mid day

meal has been served either by cooks or by helpers. It has been observed that in 70.37 sample primary schools and in 50.00 per cent sample upper primary schools were having sitting arrangement in Que for taking mid day meal. In more than 30 per cent primary schools and in 50 per cent upper school, students were sitting on tatptti while eating mid day meal (Table-2.5).

**Table-2.5 Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		1 (3.70)	26 (96.29)	2 (20.00)	8 (80.00)
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	3 (11.11)	-	2 (10.00)	-
		By cooks/helpers	24 (88.88)	-	8 (80.00)	-
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Que	19 (70.37)	-	5 (50.00)	-
		Tatptti	8 (29.62)	-	5 (50.00)	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu

It has been observed that around 93 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. Around 93 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools followed weakly menu. It has been found that 14.80 per cent in primary and 30 per cent in upper primary schools teachers are deciding the menu of MDM. It has been observed that 3.70 per cent in primary school are depending upon the decision of Sabhasad regarding the menu. As for as the decision of menu is concern in 20 per cent upper primary schools and 22.22 per cent in primary schools village pradhans' are deciding the menu. Around 26 per cent of primary schools and 10 per cent in upper primary schools are depending upon the decision of principal regarding the menu. As for



as 7.40 per cent in primary school and 10 per cent upper primary school, schools were deciding the menu of MDM. It has been found that 3.70 per cent in primary school NGO are deciding the menu. It has been found that 7.40 per cent in primary and 20 per cent in upper primary schools Cooks are concern with the menu of MDM. As for as the decision of menu is concern in 14.81 per cent primary schools and 10 per cent upper primary schools DUDA are deciding the menu. It has been found that 100 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these sample schools, we have found that in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary school; MDM was served according to menu. It has been found that 100 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools include rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM (Table-2.6).

**Table-2.6 Variety in Menu of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	10 (100.00)	-
2	Weakly menu followed		25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	10 (100.00)	-
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	4 (14.80)	-	3 (30.00)	-
		Sabhasad	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
		Pradhan	6 (22.22)	-	2 (20.00)	-
		Principal	7 (25.92)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		Schools	2 (7.40)	-	1 (10.00)	-
		NGO	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
		Cook	2 (7.40)	-	2 (20.00)	-
		DUDA	4 (14.81)	-	1 (10.00)	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-

5	If No, then same type of food served daily	-	-	-	-
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.7 Quality and Variety of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the Barabanki district. It has been found that 100 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been confirmed by making inquiry directly to the children. It has also been found that 27 (100 per cent) primary schools and 10 (100 per cent) upper primary schools were providing good quality of midday meal to their children (Table-2.7).

**Table-2.7 Quality of Meal**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
3	If not satisfied with MDM then reason	Meal was not tasty	-	-	-
		Repetition of food	-	-	-
		Menu based food was not provided	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM was not sufficient	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan is not providing full quantity of food	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1)	-	-	-
		2)	-	-	-
		3)	-	-	-
		4)	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information

The Supplementary information about the child health in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Barabanki district. It has been observed that around 15 per cent in primary schools Health card for each child was maintained. It has been found that frequency of health check-up is 3.70 per cent in primary schools one time health checkup, 7.40 per cent in primary school two time of health checkup and 3.70 per cent primary schools More than two time health checkup. It has been found that 11.11 per cent in primary school and 10 per cent in upper primary schools children are given De-worming micronutrients medicine periodically. It has been found that 11.11 per cent in primary schools and 10 per cent in upper primary school medicine provided by department of ANM (Table-2.8).

**Table-2.8 Number of schools in which child health was checked**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		4 (14.81)	23 (85.18)	-	10 (100.00)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
		Two time	2 (7.40)	-	-	-
		More than two time	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	-	-	-	-
		Folic acid	-	-	-	-
		Vitamin A dosage	-	-	-	-
		De-worming	3 (11.11)	-	1 (10.00)	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-	-	-	-
		How many time	-	-	-	-
		ANM	3 (11.11)	-	1 (10.00)	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.9 Information regarding cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Barabanki district. It has been found that in 23 (85.18 per cent) sample primary schools and in 6 (60.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. It has also found that in 2 (7.40 per cent) primary schools and in 2 (20 per cent) upper primary schools mid day meal has been cooked by VEC's cooks. As well as that in 2 (7.40 per cent) primary schools and in 2 (20 per cent) upper primary schools MDM has been cooked by DUDA's cooks. In 80 per cent upper primary schools and in 85.18 per cent primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. It has been found that 3.70 per cent in primary school Teachers and 3.70 per cent in primary schools NGO's serving mid day meal to students. Only in 2 sample primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools DUDA's were serving mid day meal to the students and for this purpose they were having there own cooks. It has been found that in 70.37 per cent sample primary schools and 70 per cent sample upper primary schools cooks have been appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 63 cooks of sample primary schools 55 cooks were females and 8 cooks were male. Out of a total 26 cooks of sample primary schools 23 cooks were females and 3 cooks were male. Total monthly salary of cook was Rs. 850 in primary schools and was Rs. 1000 in upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 77.77 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. The payment of these cooks was regular in 66.66 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, General and ST, (Table-2.9).

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be well in time. At the time of appointment of cooks, care should be taken that the representation of all social categories should be equal.

**Table-2.9 Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	23 (85.18)	6 (60.00)
		VEC	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		DUDA	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	23 (85.18)	8 (80.00)
		Teachers	1 (3.70)	-
		Students	-	-
		DUDA	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
		NGO	1 (3.70)	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per Govt. norms		19 (70.37)	7 (70.00)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	8 (12.70)	3 (11.54)
		Female	55 (87.30)	23 (88.46)
5	Monthly salary of cook		850	1000
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	6 (22.23)	2 (20.00)
		Through Bank	21 (77.77)	8 (80.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	18 (66.66)	8 (80.00)
		No	9 (33.33)	2 (20.00)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	25 (92.59)	4 (40.00)
		ST	2 (7.40)	4 (40.00)
		OBC	33 (122.22)	17 ( )
		Minority	-	-
		Others(GEN)	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.\

## 2.10 Infrastructure

Information related to kitchens' infrastructure of sample primary and upper primary schools have been collected in Barabanki district. It has been found that 21 sample primary schools and 6 upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen and 6 sample primary schools and 3 upper primary schools were not having pucca kitchen. Out of these 21 primary schools, 17 schools having kitchen with store room. Out of 10 upper primary schools, 5 were having kitchen-cum store and 7 were having only kitchen. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under different schemes. 5 primary and 2 upper

primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme, 1 primary school has been constructed under DUDA scheme and 15 primary schools and 5 upper primary schools have been constructed under MDM scheme (Table-2.10).

**Table-10.1: Infrastructure of Kitchen**

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available or not		21 (77.77)	6 (22.22)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	17 (62.96)	10 (37.03)	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)
		Only kitchen	21 (77.77)	6 (22.22)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and in use	Kitchen-cum-store	17 (62.96)	10 (37.03)	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)
		Only kitchen	21 (77.77)	6 (22.22)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	15 (55.55)	-	5 (50.00)	-
		SSA	5 (18.51)	-	2 (20.00)	-
		Others(DUDA)	1 (3.70)	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

It has been found that in 85.18 per cent of sample primary schools and in 70.00 per cent of sample upper primary schools were cooking their mid day meal in the kitchen. It has been observed that the maximum 29.62 per cent of primary schools were keeping their food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. Around 92.59 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes. More than 74 per cent primary schools and 80 per upper primary schools were having adequate number of utensils for cooking mid day meal. More than 22 per cent primary schools and 30 per cent upper primary schools were using firewood as a fuel for the cooking. 40 per cent primary and 20 percent upper primary schools were using LPG for cooking (Table-2.10).

**Table-2.10.2: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	23 (85.18)	7 (70.00)
		Additional classrooms	-	2 (20.00)
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
		DUDA	1 (3.71)	
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	14 (51.85)	4 (40.00)
		2)Kotedar home	-	-
		3)Pradhan home	8 (29.62)	-
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	1 (3.71)	-
		6)Principle room	-	4 (40.00)
		7)NGO	-	-
		8)DUDA	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
		9)Kitchen	1 (3.71)	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		25 (92.59)	8 (80.00)

4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	20 (74.07)	8 (80.00)
		Insufficient	3 (11.11)	-
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	11 (40.74)	2 (20.00)
		Kerosene oil		-
		Firewood	6 (22.22)	3 (30.00)
		LPG and firewood	4 (14.81)	3 (30.00)
		Others	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.11 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the Barabanki district. Only 1 upper primary school namely Santshala upper primary was found in unsatisfactory condition for the hygiene (Table-2.11).

**Table-2.11: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	26 (96.29)	1 (3.70)	-	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)	-
2	Safety	24 (88.88)	3 (11.11)	-	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)	-
3	Hygiene	21 (77.77)	6 (22.22)	-	7 (70.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

In 100 per cent sample upper primary schools and in 96.29 per cent sample primary schools children were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal, as well as to receive mid day meal in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 100 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent in sample upper primary schools.



Cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in 80 per cent of upper primary schools and 100 per cent in primary schools (Table-2.12).

**Table-2.12: Children Encourage for Manners**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	26 (96.29)	1 (3.70)	10 (100.00)	-
2	Children received MDM in 'Q'	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	27 (100.00)	-	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.12 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and its awareness towards mid-day-meal programme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. In 1 (10.00 per cent) sample upper primary school namely Tilokpur parents were not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level (Table-2.13).

**Table-2.13: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision Of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	27 (10.00)	1 (3.70)	1 (3.70)	1 (3.70)	10 (100.00)	-	1 (10.00)	-
2	Satisfactory	-	26 (96.26)	26 (96.26)	26 (96.29)	-	9 (90.00)	9 (90.00)	10 (100.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	1 (10.00)	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) in monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that around 93.00 per cent principals and teachers of all sample primary schools and 80 per cent of upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. Only in 2 (20.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools parents were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level (Table-2.14).

**Table-2.14: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring Of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	22 (81.42)	2 (7.40)	1 (3.70)	3 (11.11)	4 (40.00)	-	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)
2	Satisfactory	3 (11.11)	25 (92.59)	25 (92.59)	23 (85.18)	4 (40.00)	8 (80.00)	7 (70.00)	8 (80.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	2 (7.40)	-	1 (3.70)	1 (3.70)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.14 Maintenance of Roster in Sample PS and UPS

It has been found that in 9 (33.33 per cent) sample primary schools and in 4 (40.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Barabanki district. In 100 per cent parents and community members of primary schools and 90 per cent parents and community members of upper primary schools were aware about the supervision of MDM programme up to satisfactory, good, very good, and excellent level. It has been observed that the quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 100 per cent primary schools and in 90 per cent upper primary schools. The community members were having awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme in 100 per cent of primary schools and also 100 per cent in upper primary schools up to good and satisfactory level (Table 2.15).

**Table:2.15 Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		9 (33.33)	4 (40.00)
2	Parents/community member's awareness	Poor	-	1 (10.00)
		Satisfaction	16 (59.25)	5 (50.00)
		Good	9 (33.33)	3 (30.00)
		Very good	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
		Excellent	1 (3.70)	-
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Poor	-	1 (10.00)
		Satisfaction	15 (55.55)	5 (50.00)
		Good	12 (44.44)	3 (30.00)
		Very good	-	1 (10.00)
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	4 (14.81)	2 (20.00)
		Satisfactory	11 (40.74)	3 (30.00)
		Good	12 (44.44)	4 (40.00)
		Average	-	1 (10.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.15 Source of Awareness of community about the MDM scheme

Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that biggest source of awareness of community was teachers of the schools followed by school children, villagers, friends and relatives. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were information media like news paper, radio and television etc (Table 2.16).

**Table-2.16 Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme**

Sl.No.	Source of Community Awareness	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	25 (92.59)	8 (80.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	24 (88.88)	9 (90.00)
3	Teacher	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	24 (88.88)	8 (80.00)
5	Radio	26 (96.29)	9 (90.00)
6	Television	20 (74.07)	8 (80.00)
7	Website	4 (14.81)	1 (10.00)
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P

## **2.16 Inspection & Supervision**

It has been observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done by educational authorities in 25 (92.59 per cent) sample primary schools and in 9 (90.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools by different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari (ABSA), which he has covered 80 per cent of upper primary schools and more than 74.07 per cent in primary schools. The highest inspection has been made by block authorities followed by district authority. Frequency of inspections was found highest in fortnightly and followed by often inspection (Table-2.17).

**Table-2.17 Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		25 (92.59)	9 (90.00)
2	Designation of Inspector	Nayay panchayat resource centre coordinator (NPRCC)	3 (11.11)	3 (30.00)
		Assistant Block resource centre coordinator (ABRCC)	14 (51.85)	8 (80.00)
		Block Resource center coordinator(BRCC)	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
		Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari(ABSA)	20 (74.07)	8 (80.00)
		Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA)	6 (22.22)	-
		Other(Village)	4 (14.81)	-
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	1 (3.70)	3 (30.00)
		District	3 (11.11)	-
		Tehsil	38 (140.74)	16 ( )
		Block/NRC	3 (11.11)	1 (10.00)
		NPRC	-	-
		Other	1 (3.70)	
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	4 (14.81)	2 (20.00)
		Weekly	21 (77.77)	4 (40.00)
		Fortnightly	16 (59.25)	4 (40.00)
		Monthly	3 (11.11)	4 (40.00)
		Often	3 (11.11)	6 (60.00)
5	If any remark, made by the visiting officers then mentioned	1)Menu based food	-	-
		2) Good quality of MDM	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total  
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.17 IMPACT OF MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and sample upper primary schools have been examined. It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 23 (85.18 per cent) sample primary schools and in 9 (90.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of enrollment of students improved. It has also observed that due to MDM scheme, in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of attendance of students also improved. No impact of MDM, on enrollment and attendance of students was found in 4 primary schools and in 1 upper primary schools of Barabanki district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in 24 (88.88 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.18).

**Table-2.18 Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Improvement due to MDM in students	Enrollment of student	23 (85.18)	4 (14.81)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
		Attendance of student	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	24 (88.88)	3 (11.11)	10 (100.00)	-
		Any other (specify)	-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## 2.18 Views of Investigator on other issues of MDM implementation

It has been observed by the investigator that 12 (44.44 per cent) sample primary schools and 4 (40.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. Only 1 (3.70 per cent) primary schools were providing menu based food to their students. It has been observed the testy food has been

provided in 3 primary school to the students in MDM. Table-17.1 also depicts, that the sitting arrangement of students in the class, at the time of MDM time, facility in serving MDM and nutrients supplied to the students.

**Table-2.19 Investigator’s views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM	12 (44.44)	4 (40.00)
2	Menu based food provided to children	1 (3.70)	-
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	-	-
4	Testy food provided in MDM	3 (11.11)	-
5	Good Behaviors with each other	2 (7.40)	1 (10.00)
6	Seating arrangement in class was in ‘Q’	1 (3.70)	1 (10.00)
7	No Discrimination with any student	9 (33.33)	4 (40.00)
8	Good facility serve by cook	-	1 (10.00)
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	-	-
10	Lack of Nutrients	-	-
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides One time meal to poor students	-	-
12	Increases Hygiene sense	2 (7.40)	2 (20.00)
13	Social awareness increases	2 (7.40)	-
14	MDM quality of medium	1 (3.70)	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Barabanki, U.P.

## Chapter III

### CONCLUSION

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 13 September, 2011 to 2 October, 2011. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Barabanki as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- It has been found that in all 27 (100.00 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly.
- It has been found that in all 27 sample primary schools and in all 10 sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly in Barabanki district. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school.
- As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 60.71 per cent in primary schools and 56.84 per cent in upper primary schools, but it has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were 60.71 per cent in primary schools and 56.72 per cent in upper



- primary schools. So difference of 0.12 per cent of students in upper primary schools has been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.
- MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 67.22 per cent students of primary schools and 59.26 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-meal.
  - The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been checked. 100 per cent primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grain regularly.
  - Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students have been observed in one sample primary and in two sample upper primary schools of Barabanki district. This kind of discrimination is observed in 1 (3.70 per cent) primary school i.e., Asena and in 2 (20.00 per cent) upper primary schools i.e. Ram Sanehi Ghat and Jeth Wani upper primary schools.
  - It has been observed that around 93 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. Around 93 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools followed weakly menu.
  - It has been found that 14.80 per cent in primary and 30 per cent in upper primary schools teachers are deciding the menu of MDM. It has been observed that 3.70 per cent in primary school are depending upon the decision of Sabhasad regarding the menu. As for as the decision of menu is concern in 20 per cent upper primary schools and 22.22 per cent in primary schools village pradhans' are deciding the menu. Around 26 per cent of primary schools and 10 per cent in upper primary schools are depending upon the decision of principal regarding the menu.
  - The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sample primary and upper primary schools

of the Barabanki district. It has been found that 100 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity and good quality of mid day meal to students.

- It has been very disappointing to us that no information could be provided by more than 85 per cent sample primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools regarding the child health care and related aspects in district Barabanki. It has been observed that in around 15 per cent primary schools Health card for each child was maintained.
- The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Barabanki district. It has been found that in 23 (85.18 per cent) sample primary schools and in 6 (60.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. It has also found that in 2 (7.40 per cent) primary schools and in 2 (20 per cent) upper primary schools mid day meal has been cooked by VEC's cooks. As well as that in 2 (7.40 per cent) primary schools and in 2 (20 per cent) upper primary schools MDM has been cooked by DUDA's cooks.
- In more than 85 per cent primary schools and in 60 per cent upper primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Out of a total 63 cooks, 55 cooks were female and 8 were male in sample primary schools. Out of a total 26 cooks, 23 cooks were female and 3 were male in sample upper primary schools.
- Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 850 in primary schools and was Rs. 1000 in upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 77.77 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. On the other hand 22.23 per cent primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash.
- The payment of these cooks was regular in 66.66 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks

it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, ST, General caste and there was no representation of Minority in sample schools.

- It has been found that 21 sample primary schools and 7 upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. It has been found that in 62.96 per cent of sample primary schools and in 50 per cent of sample upper primary schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen.
- It has been observed that the maximum 51.85 per cent of primary schools and 40 per cent upper primary schools were keeping there food grain and other ingredients at store room. Around 92.59 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes.
- The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the Barabanki district. Only 1 upper primary school namely Santshala upper primary was found in unsatisfactory condition for the hygiene
- It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. In 1 (10.00 per cent) sample upper primary school namely Tilokpur parents were not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level.
- Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done by educational authorities.

- It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 23 (85.18 per cent) sample primary schools and in 9 (90.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of enrollment of students improved. It has also observed that due to MDM scheme, in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of attendance of students also improved.

## ANNEXURE

**Table-3.1: Quality of food is not maintained**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Police Line	Mohammadpur Kirat
2	Munshiganj	Police Line

**Table-4.1: Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Tasipur	Police Line
2	Karmullapur	Tilokpur
3	Ram Nagar	--
4	Police Line	--

**Table-5.1: Gender discrimination**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Asena	Ram Sanehi Ghat
2	--	Jeth wani

**Table-6.1: Schools where menu was not displayed on Notice Board**

Sl. No.	Primary Schools
1	Gandhi Nagar
2	Damoura

**Table-8.1: Schools were Health card not maintained for each child**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Agaanpur	Ambour
2	Asena	Hetampur
3	Baghoura	Jeth Wani
4	Bhitariya I	Kanya- Santshala
5	Bhavaniyapur- Khevali	Mohammadpur Kirat
6	Chandanapur	Newla Karsanda
7	Chechri	Police Line
8	Gandhi Nagar I	Ram Sanehi Ghat
9	Gandhi Nagar II	Sahapur-Bhikha
10	Garri	Tilokpur
11	Gulariya Garda	--
12	Hatoundha	--
13	Kadera	--
14	Karmullapur	--
15	Medua	--
16	Munshiganj	--
17	Nachna	--
18	Police Line	--
19	Rasulpur	--
20	Safdarganj	--
21	Suryapur- Khapraila	--
22	Tasipur	--
23	Vrindavan	--

**Table-10.1: Kitchen is not available**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Gandhi Nagar-I	Sahapur-Bhikha
2	Gandhi Nagar-II	Police line
3	Police line	Tilokpur
4	Gulariya Garda	--
5	Munshiganj	--
6	Damoura	--

**Table-10.2: Schools where Potable water for cooking is not available**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Rasulpur	Kanya Santshala
2	Munshiganj	Police line

**Table-10.2: Schools where insufficient utensils for cooking food**

Sl. No.	Primary Schools
1	Gandhi Nagar-I
2	Gandhi Nagar-II
3	Rasulpur
4	Munshiganj
5	Garri
6	Damoura

**Table-11.1: Schools where Hygiene level is not satisfactory**

Sl. No.	Upper Primary Schools
1	Kanya Santshala

**Table-11.2: Schools where children are not encouraged to wash hands before and after meals**

Sl. No.	Primary Schools
1	Rasulpur

**Table-11.2: Schools where process of cooking and storage is not safe from fire hazard**

Sl. No.	Upper Primary Schools
1	Kanya Santshala
2	Police line

**Table-15.1: Schools where inspection of the MDM not regular**

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Munshiganj	Newla Karsanda
2	Damoura	--

**Table-16.1: Improvement not occur due to MDM in enrolment & in General well-being of students**

Sl.No.	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
<b>In Enrolment of Students</b>		
1	Cechri	Kanya Santshala
2	Damoura	--
3	Bhitariya	--
<b>In general well being (Health)</b>		
1	Nachna	--
2	Cechri	--
3	Bhitariya	--
4	Hatoundha	--



**District –IV – Lucknow**

**Dr. G. S. Mehta**

# CONTENTS

	Preface	
	Contents	
	List of tables	
<b>CHAPTER-I</b>		
1.1	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)	1
1.2	Objectives of MDM Programme	2
1.3	Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM	2
1.4	Methodology	3
1.5	Criteria of Sample Selection	3
1.6	Sample Design of the Study	3
1.7	Tools	5
<b>CHAPTER-II</b>	Findings	
2.1	Regularity in serving meal	6
2.2	Trends of MDM	7
2.3	Regularity in supply of Food Grains	8
2.4	Cost of Cooking Received	9
2.5	Social Equity	10
2.6	Variety of Menu	11
2.7	Quality and Quantity of Meal	12
2.8	Supplementary Information	13
2.9	Status of Cooks	14
2.10	Infrastructure	16
2.11	Place of cooking meal in MDM School	17
2.12	Safety and Hygiene	18
2.13	Community Participation and Awareness	19
2.14	Maintenance of Roster in Sample PS and UPS	21
2.15	Source of Awareness of community about The MDM scheme	22
2.16	Inspection & Supervision of MDM	23
2.17	Impact of MDM	24
2.18	Views of Investigator on other issues of MDM implementation	25
<b>CHAPTER-III</b>		27-32
	ANNEXURE	33-35

## List of Tables

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
1.1	Number of Sample Schools of Lucknow District	4
1.2	School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Lucknow	4
2.1 i	Regularity in Supply of hot cooked meal in MDM Scheme	6
2.1 ii	Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly	7
2.2	Actual Position of MDM on the day of visit (according to school registers)	8
2.3	Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools	9
2.4	Cost of Cooking Received by Schools	10
2.5	Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students	11
2.6	Variety in Menu of MDM	12
2.7	Quality of Meal	13
2.8	Number of schools in which child health was checked	14
2.9	Information regarding the cooks	15
2.10	Infrastructure of Kitchen	16
2.11	Place of cooking meal in MDM schools	17
2.12 i	General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene	18
2.12 ii	Children Encourage for Manner	19
2.13 i	Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM	20
2.13 ii	Participation of Parents/ VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM	21
2.14	Awareness regarding MDM	22
2.15	Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme	23
2.16	Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities	24
2.17	Impact of the MDM	25
2.18	Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM	26

# **Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District - Lucknow**

## **CHAPTER- I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)**

Implementation of Mid-day Meal programme is being carried out with the joint efforts of the government of India and state government of Uttar Pradesh in all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The government of India implemented this scheme on 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students of government and state aided primary schools of class 1-5 were provided 3 Kgs. of wheat or rice to those students whose attendance was 80 per cent. But the benefit of scheme did not wholly go to the students but was distributed among their family members. Therefore, to make MDM student focused, the honorable Supreme Court of India, directed the state to implement the Mid-day Meal Programme in the form of cooked meal in the primary schools of the state on 1 September, 2004. Keeping in view the success of the programme, mid day meal scheme was implemented in the upper primary school in educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme was further extended to cover all blocks and upper primary school in urban areas.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The

village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

## **1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme**

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Class 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madrasa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop the tendency to stay in schools in the children especially during interval and to reduce the drop-out rate.
- To develop the feelings of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined food for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

## **1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM**

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evolution of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Lucknow District:

- Regularity in MDM Supply
- Use of MDM
- Supply of food grains
- Payment of food grain cost
- Social equity in MDM
- MDM supply as per menu
- Satisfaction with quantity and quality

- Status of cooks
- MDM infrastructure
- Safety and hygiene
- Community participation
- Inspection and supervision
- Impact of MDM

#### **1.4 Methodology**

A total number of 27 primary schools and 10 upper primary schools were randomly selected for the study in Lucknow district as decided by the Ministry.

#### **1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection**

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and upper primary schools in Lucknow district:

- Higher gender gap in enrolment,
- Higher proportion of SC/ST students,
- Low retention rate and higher drop-out rate,
- Schools with a minimum of three CWSN.
- The habitation where the school is located has sizeable number of OoSC.
- The habitation where the school is located has in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration,
- The habitation where the school is located is known to have sizable number of urban deprived children.
- The school is located in a forest or far flung area.
- The habitation where the school is located witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity.

#### **1.6 Sample Design of the Study**

The present study identified 40 schools as sample schools from **Lucknow** district. Out of these 40 Schools, the study covered 8 schools from Nagar Kshetrya and 32 schools from the rural areas of three blocks.

**Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Lucknow**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Nagar Shetra	5	3	0	8
2	Malihabad	7	1	1	9
3	Mall	7	3	1	11
4	Baksi Ka Talab	8	3	1	12
	All	27	10	3	40

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

The details of different types of 40 sampled schools selected from **Lucknow** district are presented in table – 1.1. Out of 40 sample schools, 27 schools are Primary Schools, 10 schools are Upper Primary Schools and 3 are KGBV. All care has been taken to select these sample schools among the total schools existing in the district., The representation of all kind of schools in the sample has also been ensured.

**Table- 1.2: Category wise number of the sample Schools in District Lucknow**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Uttarathiya	PS	SC Students
2	Barigawan	PS	SC Students/Drop Out
3	Baldikhera	PS	Gender Gap
4	Gazipur	PS	Drop Out
5	Raj Bhawan I	PS	SC Students
6	Mujada	PS	SC students
7	Sarawan	PS	Gender Gap
8	Neja Bhari	PS	SC Students
9	Kathuliya	PS	Civil Work
10	Ahmeda bad Katauli	PS	CWSN
11	Mehmood Nagar I	PS	SC students
12	Tikari har	PS	SC Students
13	Navi panah I	PS	Gender Gap
14	Ram Nagar	PS	Gender Gap
15	Gagan Barauli	PS	SC Students
16	Navi Panah II	PS	CWSN

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Schools</b>	<b>Category of Schools PS / UPS</b>	<b>Criteria for Selection</b>
17	Nai Basti	PS	Gender Gap
18	Sukha Khera	PS	SC Students
19	Bhitaura	PS	Floods Effected
20	Itauza I	PS	Gender Gap
21	Kamlapuri	PS	Civil work
22	Ikdariya kula	PS	Flood Effected
23	Raja Pur	PS	SC Students
24	Rai pur Raja II	PS	SC Students
25	Raju Salempur	PS	Civil Work
26	Itauja II	PS	Special Training OoSc
27	Dughra	PS	Gender Gap
28	Gazipur	UPS	CAL
29	Raj Bhawan	UPS	CAL/SC
30	Alambagh	UPS	SC/Gender Gap
31	Katauli	UPS	SC Student
32	Kem Mall	UPS	NPEGL+ CAL
33	Navipanah	UPS	Drop Out
34	K.K. Navipanah	UPS	NPEGL/Computer
35	Kumhrawan	UPS	NPEGL
36	Hardha Kaloni	UPS	CWSN
37	Raipur Raja	UPS	Gender Gap
38	K.G.B.V Mall	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
39	K.G.B.V Mall	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
40	K.G.B.V BKT	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Lucknow

## **1.7 Tools**

The collection of primary data among the different categories of sample schools was carried out through well structured interview schedule. Separate schedule for Elementary schools (Primary and Upper Primary schools) and another schedule for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay (KGBV) were prepared to collect data and required information.



## CHAPTER- II

### Findings

#### 2.1 Regularity in serving meal

It was observed that all the primary and upper primary schools covered in our sample study were providing mid-day-meal to their students in Lucknow district. According to students as well as teachers of sample schools, parents and according to MDM register the regularity in supply of hot cooked meal was well maintained in a majority of both primary and upper primary schools,. It has been found that in 92.67 per cent primary schools and in all the upper primary schools the hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly. Only in 1 primary school hot cooked meal has not been provided to students regularly. Instead the food was being brought out from other places by the contractor. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school (Table-2.1).

**Table-2.1 i: Regularity in supply of hot cooked meal in MDM**

Sl.No.	Regularity in serving meal	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	26	1	10	-
2	According to Teachers	26	1	10	-
3	According to Parents	25	2	10	-
4	According to MDM Register	26	1	10	-
	Total No. of MDM	27		10	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

The only reason for not serving hot cooked meal regularly to the students in one sample primary school was that the food grain was not available in this school.

Because, the mid-day meal was not prepared in the school. This has been confirmed from the students, teachers and parents as-well-as from MDM register (Table-2.2).

**Table-2.1 ii: Reasons for not serving hot cooked meal regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
		Food grain was not available			Food grain was not available		
1	According to Students	1 (3.70)	26 (96.30)	-	-	10 (100.00)	-
2	According to Teachers	1 (3.70)	26 (96.30)	-	-	10 (100.00)	-
3	According to Parents	1 (3.70)	26 (96.30)	-	-	10 (100.00)	-
4	According to MDM Register	1 (3.70)	26 (96.30)	-	-	10 (100.00)	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.2 Trends in MDM

The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and in 10 sample upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children who were availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. In this regard the table-2.3 indicates that 3350 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 746 students were enrolled in upper primary schools of Lucknow district. Out of these enrolled children 56.99 per cent students of primary schools and 61.26 per cent students of upper primary schools opted for mid day meal. As per MDM register also, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were also 56.99 per cent in primary schools and 61.26 per cent in upper primary schools. Based on heads counting, the number of student actually availing MDM was 56.54 per cent for primary schools and 61.26 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 64.09 per cent students of primary schools and 58.54 per cent students of upper primary students had taken mid-day-meal. So a difference of only 0.44 per cent of student in primary schools while no

difference of students in upper primary schools have been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register. (Table-2.2)

**Table-2.2: Actual Position of MDM on the day of visited by school registers**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	3350 (100.00)	746 (100.00)
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	1909 (56.99)	457 (61.26)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	1978 (59.04)	457 (61.26)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	1909 (56.99)	457 (61.26)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1894 (56.54)	457 (61.26)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2147 (64.09)	401 (58.54)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

### **2.3 Regularity in supply of Food Grains**

The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been checked. It has been found that a very high proportion of over 96 percent sample primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. In upper primary schools cent per cent sample upper primary schools were also receiving food grain regularly. Even, it was reported that only one primary had been receiving delivery of food grains late by 3 days only. No reason of this daily could be explained by any school authority. It has also been found that buffer stock was maintained in around 94 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of upper primary schools. Further, it has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in all the primary schools and all the upper primary schools as well. This supply of food grains was making available at the school gate of a majority of 93 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of upper primary schools. But in 93 primary schools and 90 upper primary schools the food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan. The quality of food grains was found good in 96 per cent primary schools as against all the upper primary schools of district. (Table-2.3)

**Table-2.3. Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		26 (96.30)	1 (3.70)	10 (100.00)	-
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-	3	-	-
		Months	-		-	
3	Reasons for delay	1. Food not provided 3days		-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level				
		Gram Pradhan Houses	25 (92.59)	2 (7.40)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
		Implementing (NGO)				
		Store room				
8	Quality of food grain	Good	26 (96.30)	-	10 (100.00)	-
		Bad	-	1 (3.70)	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.4 Cost of Cooking Received

In regards to the structure of the cost of cooking, the study found that a high majority of 93 percent sample primary and 90 percent upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. The cooking cost in remaining 7 percent primary schools and 10 percent upper primary school were delayed for one month respectively. Untimely delivery of payments from the department has been cited the reasons for delay payment of cooking cost to these schools. It has also been found that in all primary schools and upper primary schools as well the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank.

It is advisable that it should be ensured by district authorities, that cooking cost must be arranged to all schools in well advance, so that MDM programme could run uninterrupted.

**Table-2.4: Advance cost of cooking received by schools/Implementing agency regularly**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		25 (92.59)	9 (90.00)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	2 (7.40)	1 (10.00)
3	Reasons of delay	1.	-	-
		2. Not delivered in department	2 (7.40)	1 (10.000)
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	2 (7.40)	1 (10.00)
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27 (100.000)	10 (100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.5 Social Equity;

The analysis on discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students for the sampled primary and upper primary schools has been presented in Table 2.5. The discrimination based on gender, caste, or community in cooking or serving or seating arrangement has been not observed either in any primary or the upper schools. Even , it has been observed that in all the sample primary schools and upper primary schools were having sitting arrangement in line for taking mid day meal. It has also been found that in all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by their helpers.

**Table-2.5: Discrimination in cooking, serving and seating arrangement of Students**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	-	27	10	-	
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Serving the meal	-	-	-	-
		By teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	27	-	10	-
		Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	27	-	10	-
		Tatptti	-	-	-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

## 2.6 Variety of Menu;

In terms of the variety of food the analysis revealed that cent per cent primary schools and percent upper primary schools as well were displaying weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. Also, in all the sample upper primary schools and primary schools followed weakly menu. As for as the matters related to decision of menu was concern it was quite satisfactory as the teachers in all in upper primary schools and primary schools the teachers were deciding the menu. Cooks NGO, Principals and Pradhans were nowhere concerned with the menu of MDM. It has further been found that all the primary schools and upper primary schools reported that they were serving MDM according to the menu. But the study found that 96.30 percent primary schools were only were serving food according to menu on the day of visit. In a majority of 92.59 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools the daily manu of MDM was rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables.

**Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place	27	-	10	-	
2	Weakly menu followed	27	-	10	-	
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	27	-	10	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principle	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
	Cook	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu	27	-	10	-	
5	If No, then same type of food served daily	-	-	-	-	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	26 (96.30)	1 (3.70)	10	-	
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/vegetables	25 (92.59)	2 (7.401)	8 (80.00)	2 (20.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

## 2.7 Quality and Quantity of Meal;

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sampled primary and upper primary schools of the district. It has been found that the children in cent per cent sample primary schools as well as upper primary schools were satisfied with the quantity of food served to them in their respective schools. But, the students of 19 percent primary school and 10 percent upper primary schools informed us that they were not satisfied with MDM because the quality of meal was not good. Similarly in one upper primary school and 4 primary schools the meal was not testy as well quantity was not sufficient. Also, the children of 1 primary and 1 upper primary school reported about the lack of nutrition in MDM food. Nearly 15 percent primary and 10 percent upper primary school authority had the suggestion for improving the quality of meal by way of increasing the quantity of spices and oils in food served to the students (Table-2.7).

**Table-2.7: Quality of Meal & reasons and suggestions of improving**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		27	-	10	-
2	No. of schools in which children were not satisfied with the quality of meal		22 (81.48)	5 (18.52)	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
3	If no satisfied then reason	Meal was not tasteful	-	4 (14.81)	-	1 (10.00)
		Repeation of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food is not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	-	1 (3.70)	-	1 (10.00)
		Quality of MDM is not better	-	-	-	-
		Not provided food by Gram pradhan	-	-	-	-
-	Suggestion for improving he quality of meal	1) quantity of spices & oils be increased		4 (14.81)		1 (10.00)
		2)				
		3)				
		4)				

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.8 Supplementary Information;

In matter related to the pattern of the check of health of the children the study that the health card was maintained for children in only 19percent primary while the same was not maintained in any upper primary schools. Even, the health check up of children was being carried out twice in a month in a majority of both primary and upper primary schools. In terms of proving micronutrient medicines to the children the study found a majority of children of 30 percent primary and 57 percent upper primary schools were given the iron tabulates. However, the children were not aware about which department had given medicines to them.



**Table-2.8: Number of schools in which child health was checked**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		<b>5</b> <b>(18.52)</b>	-
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	<b>5</b> <b>(18.52)</b>	-
		Two time	-	-
		More than two time	-	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	-	-
		Folic acid	-	-
		Vitamin A dosage	<b>5</b> <b>(18.52)</b>	-
		De-worming	-	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-	-
		How many time	<b>5</b> <b>(18.52)</b>	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.9 Status of cooks

Looking into the status of cooks in different aspects of MDM the study found that cooks were cooking mid day meal in 74 percent primary schools and in 40 per cent upper primary schools. It has also found that in 11percent primary school and 30 percent upper primary schools the mid day meal has been cooked by VEC. NGOs and SHGs were also found in cooking meal in some primary and upper primary schools. In about three fourth of the primary schools and in cent per cent upper primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Only in one primary school the teachers were serving the mid day meal to the students. Further, it has been found that in 85 per cent sample primary schools and 90 percent upper primary schools the cooks have been appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 76 cooks in primary schools, over 82 percent of them were females and remaining 18 percent were men cooks. In upper

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be made through cheque not by cash and should be well in time. At the time of appointment of cooks, care should be taken that the representation of all social categories should be equal.

**Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	20 (74.07)	4 (40.00)
		VEC	3 (11.11)	3 (30.00)
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	2 (7.41)	1 (10.00)
		NGO	2 (7.41)	2 (20.00)
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	18 (66.67)	10 (10.00)
		Teachers	1 (3.70)	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms	23 (85.19)	9 (90.00)	
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	14 (18.42)	2 (10.53)
		Female	62 (81.58)	17 (89.47)
5	Monthly salary of cook	1000	1000	
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	3 (11.11)	2 (20.00)
		Through Bank	24 (88.89)	8 (80.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	18 (66.67)	5 (50.00)
		No	9(33.33)	5 (50.00)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	38 (50.00)	10 (100.00)
		ST	-	-
		OBC	19 (25.00)	5 (50.00)
		Minority	4 (5.26)	-
		Others(GEN)	15 (19.74)	4 (40.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

primary schools the proportion of female cook was 89 percent as against 11 percent male cooks. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 in both primary schools and upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in 89 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent in upper primary schools. On the other hand 11 per cent primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash. The payment of these cooks was regular in 67 per cent primary schools and 50 per cent in upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to scheduled castes followed by backward castes, General castes and minority communities.

## 2.10 Infrastructure

Information related to different facilities of kitchen in primary and upper primary schools in Lucknow district has been given in Table 2.10. It has been found that the pucca kitchen was available in 60 percent upper primary schools and all the primary schools. Out of them, 18.51 percent primary schools and 10 percent upper primary schools had kitchen with store and 67 percent primary schools and 50 percent upper primary school had only kitchen. The constructed pucca kitchens were used in almost the primary and upper primary schools except one later category of school. These pucca kitchens in all the primary and upper primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme (Table-2.10).

**Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	5 (18.51)	1 (10.00)
		Only kitchen	18 (66.67)	5 (50.00)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	5 (18.51)	-
		Only kitchen	18 (66.67)	5 (50.00)
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	1 (10.00)
		Only kitchen	4 (14.81)	4 (40.00)

4	No. of school in which pacca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	-	-
		SSA	23 (85.19)	6 (60.00)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
5	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	4 (14.81)	4 (40.00)
		2	-	-
6	Under Construction		-	-
7	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-
8	Not Sanctioned		-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.11 Place of cooking meal in MDM schools

Further the study indicated that in 85.19 percent primary schools and in 50 per cent of sampled upper primary schools the cooking of mid day meal was being done in the kitchen. Moreover, in second majority of 11 Percent primary and 30 percent upper primary schools the cooking place was noted outside the schools. Also, the maximum number of 48 per cent of primary schools were keeping there food grain in the store room while in highest numbers of 30 percent upper primary schools it was being kept in the classrooms. The Potable water for cooking and drinking purposes was seen in 96 percent primary schools and all the upper primary schools and a majority of 89 percent primary schools were using LPG in cooking.

**Table-2.11: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	23 (85.19)	5 (50.00)
		Additional classrooms	-	-
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	3 (11.11)	3 (30.00)
		Nearest in UPS	1(3.70)	2(20.00)

2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	13(48.15)	1(10.00)
		2)Kotedar home	-	-
		3)Pradhan home	8(29.63)	1(10.00)
		4)Classroom		3(30.00)
		5)School	2(7.41)	1(10.00)-
		6)Principle room		2(20.00)
		7)NGO	4(14.81)	2(20.00)
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		26(96.30)	10(100.00)
3	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	25(92.59)	10(100.00)
		Insufficient	1(3.700)	-
		Nothing	1(3.700)	-
4	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	24(88.89)	10(100.00)
		Kerosene oil		
		Firewood		
		LPG and firewood		
		Others		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.12. Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in almost the primary and upper primary schools except one upper primary school in case of safety matter of the district.

**Table-2.12i : General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	23 (85.52)	4 (14.81)	-	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)	-
2	Safety	23 (85.52)	4 (14.81)	-	8 (80.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)
3	Hygiene	24 (88.89)	3 (11.11)	-	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

In matter related to encouragement of manner among the children the study found that the children of all the primary and upper primary schools were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal. Even, the children in all the primary and upper primary schools were receiving mid day meal through standing in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was also found in a majority of 89 percent primary and 80 percent upper primary schools. Again the cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in a sufficient numbers of 93 percent primary and all the upper primary schools.

It may be suggested that care must be taken by the district authority that all schools of the district should be safe from any hazard. And school authorities should make sure that water should be conserve for the cleaning of utensils

**Table-2.12 ii: Children encourage to manner**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Children received MDM in 'Q'	27(100.00)	10(100.000)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	24(88.89)	8(80.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	25((92.59)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

### **2.13 Community Participation and Awareness**

The pattern of the participation of different communities (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness towards mid-day-meal programme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired further. It has been found that the principals and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. However, the participation of parents in MDM scheme has been reported unsatisfactory in 4 primary schools as against 5 upper primary schools Also, in 6 upper primary schools and 4 primary schools the VEC members were not participating in MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. Rather

unsatisfactory participation in MDM was reported in case of Panchayat / urban bodies in a very high proportion of 70 percent primary and 40 percent upper primary schools.

It may be suggested that the parents as well as the PRIs and VEC should be encouraged to participate in MDM programmes by the head masters of schools.

**Table-2.13 i: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	21 (77.78)	6 (22.22)	4 (14.81)	2 (7.41)	7 (70.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)
2	Satisfactory	6 (22.22)	17 (62.96)	17 (62.96)	6 (22.22)	3 (30.00)	4 (40.00)	5 (50.00)	4 (40.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	4 (14.81)	6 (22.22)	19 (70.37)	-	5 (50.00)	4 (40.00)	4 (40.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) in monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme of primary and upper primary schools has been presented in table-2.13i. It revealed that the principals and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. Only in 8 primary and 6 upper primary schools the parents were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level. At the same time the in 8 primary and 4 upper primary schools the VEC members were not participating. The participation of panchayat members and urban bodied was seen very poor in this context in 59 percent primary and 40 percent upper primary schools.

**Table-2.13 ii: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	23 (85.19)	6 (22.22)	3 (11.11)	3 (11.11)	8 (80.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)
2	Satisfactory	4 (14.81)	3(48.15)	16 (59.26)	8 (29.63)	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	5 (50.00)	4 (40.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	8 (29.63)	8 (29.63)	16 (59.26)	-	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)	4 (40.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## 2.14. Maintenance of Roster

It has been found that in each primary and upper primary schools the community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Lucknow district. But, it was poorly maintained only in 6 primary and 2 upper primary schools. The awareness level of parents and community members about the implementation of MDM programme was up to good and satisfactory level in both the categories of schools.. It has also been observed that the quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 82 per cent primary schools and 70 percent upper primary schools. The community members were having awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme in a majority of 90 per cent of primary schools and all the upper primary schools up to good and satisfactory level (Table-2.14).



**Table-2.14: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Parents/community members aware	Poor	6(22.22)	2(20.00)
		Satisfaction	14(51.85)	3(30.00)
		Good	3(11.11)	3(30.00)
		Very good	4(14.81)	2(20.00)
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Poor	5(18.52)	3(30.00)
		Satisfaction	16(59.20)	5(50.00)
		Good	3(11.11)	2(20.00)
		Very good	3(11.11)	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	2(7.40)	-
		Satisfactory	17(62.96)	5(50.00)
		Good	2(7.40)	3(30.00)
		Average	6(22.22)	2(20.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

### **2.15. Source of Awareness about the MDM scheme**

The teachers and schools where students are studying were found as a major source of awareness of community about the MDM programme. In addition to this source school children flowed by villagers, friends and relatives happened to be source of information in this regard in both the categories of schools. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were information media like newspaper, radio etc.

**Table-2.15: Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	13(48.15)	10(100.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	26(96.30)	10(100.00)
3	Teacher	27(100.000)	10(100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	27(100.000)	10(100.00)
5	Radio	7(25.93)	2(20.00)
6	Television	8(29.63)	4(40.00)
7	Website	3(11.11)	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	1(10.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

### **2.16. Inspection and Supervision of MDM;**

As far as the inspection and supervision of MDM was concerned we observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done in 81 per cent primary schools and in 80 per cent upper primary schools by different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by block resource coordinator, which he has covered 63 per cent of primary schools and 70 per cent of upper primary schools. Among different authorities, mainly bolock authorities followed by tehsil authorities and district authority in both primary and upper primary schools did it. Frequency of inspections has been mostly often in a majority of 41 percent primary and 60 percent upper primary schools. The remarks by visiting officials were mainly made in terms of MDM food cleanness in 44 percent primary and 80 percent upper primary schools.

**Table-2.16: Inspection and Supervision of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		22(81.48)	8(80.00)
2	Post name of Inspection	NPRCC	11(40.74)	6(60.00)
		ABRCC	1(3.70)	1(10.00)
		BRCC	12(44.44)	7(70.00)
		ABSA	17(62.96)	7(70.00)
		BSA	3(11.11)	2(20.00)
		Other(Tehsil)	17(62.96)	6(60.00)
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	1(3.70)	1(10.00)
		District	11(40.74)	3(30.00)
		Tahsil	9(33.33)	4(40.00)
		Block/NRC	21(77.78)	6(60.00)
		NPRC	13(48.15)	7(70.00)
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	6(22.22)	
		Fortnightly	-1(3.70)	1(10.00)
		Monthly	4(14.81)	1(10.00)
		Often	11(40.74)	6(60.00)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1)Menu biased food	10(37.04)	-
		2) MDM food cleanness /shudh/	- 12(44.44)	8(80.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow U.P.

## 2.17. IMPACT OF MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and sampled upper primary schools have been examined in Table 2.17. It has been found that initiation of MDM programme has positively improved the condition of enrollment and attendance of students in both primary and upper primary schools. Because of MDM scheme the enrolment of students has increased to the extent of over 96 percent in primary schools and 70 percent in upper primary schools. In addition, the impact of this scheme had favored in attendance of students in 96 percent primary schools and 90

percent upper primary schools of the district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in over 96 percent primary schools and 90 percent upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.17).

**Table-2.17: Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	26 (96.30)	7 (70.00)
		Attendance of student	26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	26 (96.30)	9 (90.00)
		Any other (specify)	-	--

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## **2.18. Views of Investigators on other issues on MDM implementation;**

Finally, the study has incorporated the views of Investigators on other issues on MDM implementation. In this context it was observed that 74 percent primary schools and all the upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. Also, only the cent percent upper primary schools and primary schools as well were providing menu biased food to their students. However, it has further been observed that the testy food has been being provided to the students in 70 percent primary and 30 percent upper primary schools. It also depicted that the sitting arrangement of students according to class and in line at the time of MDM time was ensured in cent percent upper primary schools and 80 percent upper primary schools. Discrimination among students was least in both primary and upper primary schools. Even ,the quantum of nutrition in MDM was lacking in one fourth of primary schools as against 20 percent upper primary schools.

**Table-2.18: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	20 (74.07)	5 (100.00)
2	Menu biased food provided to child	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
3	No Menu biased food provided to child	-	-
4	Testy food provided in MDM	19 (70.37)	3 (30.00)
5	Good Behaviors in a each other	22 (81.48)	3 (30.00)
6	Seating arrangement in class-wise was in line	27 (100.00)	8 (80.00)
7	No Discrimination in students	18 (66.67)	6 (60.00)
8	Good facilities serving by cook	19 (70.37)	2 (20.00)
9	2 months not provided of MDM Facilities	-	-
10	Lack of Nutrition	7 (25.93)	2 (20.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Lucknow, U.P.

## CHAPTER-III

### CONCLUSIONS

The Giri Institute of Development Studies carried out the monitoring and evaluation of Surva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Lucknow during the periods September 11, 2011 to November 11, 2011. The present study identified 40 schools for obtaining required information in **Lucknow** district. Out of these 40 Schools, the study covered 8 schools from Nagar Kshetrya and 32 schools from the rural areas of three blocks. In addition of monitoring and evaluation of SSA, the study also examined and evaluated the pattern of implementation of MDM programme in the sample schools. Based on data collected on various components of MDM from the sample primary and upper primary schools, the followings are the main findings of the present evaluation study;

- i. The study found that all the primary and upper primary schools covered in our study were providing mid-day-meal to their students in Lucknow district. The regularity in supply of hot cooked meal was also well maintained in a majority of both primary and upper primary schools. Only in 1 primary school hot cooked meal has not been provided to students regularly. Instead, the contractor was bringing out the food from other places.
- ii. The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in sample schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children who were availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. In this regard it indicated that Out of 3350 enrolled children in primary schools and 746 students in upper primary schools, nearly 58 percent students in primary and 61.26 per cent students in upper primary schools opted for mid day meal as per MDM register. Based on heads counting, the number of student actually availing MDM was 56.54 per cent in primary schools and 61.26 per cent in upper primary schools. Similarly, MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 64.09 per cent students of primary schools and 58.54 per cent students of upper primary students had taken mid-day-meal.

- iii. A very high proportion of over 96 percent sample primary schools and cent per cent sample upper primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. Only one primary had been receiving delivery of food grains late by 3 days only due to inaccessibility to road. The buffer stock was maintained in around 94 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of upper primary schools and the supply of food was as per marked weight in all the primary schools and upper primary schools as well. Even the supply of food grains was available at the school gate of a majority of both primary and upper primary schools. The quality of food grains was found good in 96 per cent primary schools as against all the upper primary schools of district.
- iv. In regards to the structure of the cost of cooking, the study found that a high majority of primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. Only, 7 percent primary schools and 10 percent upper primary schools were delayed it for one month. In all primary and upper primary schools, the mode of payment of cooking cost was through Bank. It is advisable that it should be ensured by district authorities, that cooking cost must be arranged to all schools in well advance, so that MDM programme could run un-interrupted.
- v. The discrimination based on gender, caste, or community in cooking or serving or seating arrangement has been not observed either in any primary or the upper schools. All the sample primary schools and upper primary schools were having sitting arrangement in line for taking mid day meal. It has also been found that in all primary and upper primary schools mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by their helpers.
- vi. It further found that cent per cent primary schools and percent upper primary schools were displaying weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. Also, in all the upper primary schools and primary schools followed weakly menu. The teachers were deciding the menu in all upper primary schools and primary schools and all the primary schools and upper primary schools reported were

- serving MDM according to the menu. But on the day of our visit, we also found that almost the sample schools were serving food according to menu. In a majority of 92.59 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools the daily menu of MDM was rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables..
- vii. In terms of the quality and quantity of mid day meal it indicated that the children in cent per cent primary as well as upper primary schools were satisfied with the quantity of food served to them. But, the students of 19 percent primary school and 10 percent upper primary schools were not satisfied with MDM because the quality of meal. Also, the children of 1 primary and 1 upper primary school reported about the lack of nutrition in MDM food. Nearly 15 percent primary and 10 percent upper primary school authority had the suggestion for improving the quality of meal by way of increasing the quantity of spices and oils in food served to the students.
- viii. The health card for students was maintained in only 19 percent primary schools as against non of upper primary schools. Though, the health check up of children was being carried out twice in a month in a majority of both primary and upper primary schools. The micronutrient medicines in the form of iron tablets was being provided to the children of 30 percent primary and 57 percent upper primary schools
- ix. The cooks were cooking mid day meal in 74 percent primary schools and 40 per cent upper primary schools. The VEC. NGOs and SHGs were also found in cooking meal in some primary and upper primary schools. In almost the primary and upper primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students while in only one primary school the teachers were serving the mid day meal to the students. Further, a majority of these cooks were appointed as per government norms. Out of a total 76 cooks in primary schools, over 82 percent of them were females. In upper primary schools the proportion of female cook was 89 percent. Monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 both in both the categories of schools. The



mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in a majority of schools. Only 11 per cent primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools are making payments to cooks in cash which was regular in 67 per cent primary and 50 per cent in upper primary schools. The maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to scheduled castes followed by backward castes, General castes and minority communities. .

It is advisable that care should be taken by all primary and upper primary schools that the payment of cooks should be made through cheque not by cash and should be well in time. At the time of appointment of cooks, care should be taken that the representation of all social categories should be equal.

- x. The pucca kitchen was available in 60 percent upper primary schools and all the primary schools. Out of them, 18.51 percent primary schools and 10 percent upper primary schools had kitchen with store and 67 percent primary schools and 50 percent upper primary school had only kitchen. The constructed pucca kitchens were used in almost the primary and upper primary schools except one later category of school. These pucca kitchens in all the primary and upper primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme.
- xi. Further the study indicated that in 85.19 percent primary schools and in 50 per cent of sampled upper primary schools the cooking of mid day meal was being done in the kitchen. In remaining schools it was done outside the schools. Also, the maximum number of primary schools was keeping food grain in the store room while a majority upper primary schools keeping it in the classrooms. The Potable water for cooking and drinking purposes was seen in 96 percent primary schools and all the upper primary schools and a majority of 89 percent primary schools were using LPG in cooking.
- xii. The condition of environment, safety and hygiene has been found either good or satisfactory in almost the primary and upper primary schools except one upper

primary school in case of safety matter of the district. Also, the children of all the primary and upper primary schools were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal. Even, the children in all the primary and upper primary schools were receiving mid day meal through standing in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was also found in a majority of 89 percent primary and 80 percent upper primary schools. Again the cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in a sufficient numbers of 93 percent primary and all the upper primary schools.

It may be suggested that care must be taken by the district authority that all schools of the district should be safe from any hazard. And school authorities should make sure that water should be conserve for the cleaning of utensils

- xiii. The participation of principals and teachers in supervision and monitoring of MDM in all primary and upper primary schools was quite satisfactory and they were fully aware about the MDM scheme. However, the participation of parents in MDM scheme has been reported unsatisfactory in 4 primary schools as against 5 upper primary schools Also, in 6 upper primary schools and 4 primary schools the VEC members were not participating in MDM scheme at satisfactory level. Unsatisfactory participation in MDM was in case of Panchayat / urban bodies in a very high proportion of 70 percent primary and 40 percent upper primary schools. It may be suggested that the parents as well as the PRIs and VEC should be encouraged to participate in MDM programmes by the head masters of schools..
- xiv. The community members were well maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme. The awareness level of parents and community members about the implementation of MDM programme was also satisfactory in both the categories of schools. The quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 82 per cent primary schools and 70 percent upper primary schools.

- xv. The teachers were found as a major source for extending awareness among community about the MDM programme. In addition to this source school children followed by villagers, friends and relatives happened to be another source of information in this regard.
- xvi. Inspection and supervision of MDM was regular in 81 per cent primary schools and in 80 per cent upper primary schools from the part of different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by block resource coordinator in both the categories of schools. Frequency of inspections has been mostly often in a majority of 41 percent primary and 60 percent upper primary schools. The remarks by visiting officials were mainly in terms of MDM food cleanness.
- xvii. Initiation of MDM programme has positively improved the condition of enrollment in 96 percent in primary schools and 70 percent in upper primary schools. Also, the impact of this scheme had favored in attendance of students in 96 percent primary schools and 90 percent upper primary schools of the district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the students has been observed in over 96 percent primary schools and 90 percent upper primary schools of the district.
- xviii. The views of Investigators were also that a majority of schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. Also, they all were providing menu biased food to their students. However, the testy food was being provided in 70 percent primary and 30 percent upper primary schools. The sitting arrangement of students according to class and in line at the time of MDM time was ensured in cent percent upper primary schools and 80 percent upper primary schools. Discrimination among students was least in both primary and upper primary schools. Even, the nutrition in MDM was lacking in one fourth of primary schools as against 20 percent upper primary schools.

## Annexure

**Table-2.4. Regularity in Delivering of Food Grains to Schools.**

6		nos	PS NAME	nos	UPS Name
	schools in which MDM was not served according to menu on the day of visit	1	Navipanah II (Mall), P.S.		-
7	Daily menu not includes rice/wheat/dal/vegetables	2	1.Kaethuliya 2.Uttarathiya	2	1.Mall, U.P.S. 2.Navipanah, U.P.S.

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		number	name	number	name
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies not received food grains regularly	1	Navipanah II (Mall),		
4	Buffer stock was not maintained of the one month requirement	2	1. Navipanah II (Mall), 2. Sarawan	1	Ahmedabad Katali,
6	Not Delivered the food grain in the school	2	1. Rampur II, 2. Mahmood Nagar I	1	Ahmedabad Katali,
8	Bad Quality of food grain	1	Gagan Barauli	-	

**Table-2.17: Awareness regarding MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
2	Parents/community members had poor awareness	Poor	6 UPs 1-Raja Salempur 2- Dudhara BKT 3- Bhitaura 4- Gazipur Bastauli 5- Tikarihaar, Malihabad 6- Itaunja II, BKT	2 UPS 1- Raipur Raja, BKT 2- Gazipur Bastauli
3		Poor	5 1-Navipanah I, Mall 2- Tikarihaar, Malihabad 3- Bhitaura, Mall 4- Raja Salempur, BKT 5- Dudhara, BKT	3 1- Raipur Raja, BKT 2- Satya Sai Baba, LKO 3- U.P.S., Alambagh

**Table-2.19: Inspection and Supervision of MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	
1	No Regular inspection of the MDM food was done.		5 PS 1-Navipanah I, Mall 2- Navipanah II, Mall 3- Nai Basti, Mall 4- Urduu Ahmedabad Katauli, 5- Itaunja II, BKT	

**Table-2.20: No Impact of the MDM**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal not improved	Enrollment of student	Itaunja I, BKT 1-Navipanah I, Mall 2- Ahmedabad Katauli 3- Navipanah-II, Mall
		Attendance of student	Itaunja I, BKT Ahmedabad, Katauli
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	Itaunja I, BKT Kanya U.P.S., Mall