



2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF
University of Jammu
on
MDM for the State of
Jammu and Kashmir.

Period: April 2011 to October 2011.

District covered.

Reasi.

Dr. Priyanka Sharma.
Nodal officer.

Prof. Poonam Dhawan.
Director.

2nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for the State Jammu & Kashmir for District Reasi for the period of 1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011.

1. General Information.

Sl. No.	Information	Details
1.	Name of the monitoring institute	University of Jammu.
2.	Period of the report	April to October 2011.
3.	Fund Released for the period	Yes.
4.	No. of Districts allotted	1
5.	Districts name	REASI
6.	Date of visit to the Districts / Schools	In the enclosure
7.	Total number of elementary schools Covered.	Total no. of primary schools-14 Total no. of upper primary schools- 26
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	7
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes.
a)	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO.	Awaited.
b)	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO.	Yes

Regularity in serving hot cooked meal.

In 25 schools visited the MDM was being served regularly whereas in 15 schools the MDM was not served regularly in the district. The irregular serving was mainly because of the non availability of food grains to the schools (late receipt/ untimely receipt of food grains). So, the field data clearly indicates that in nearly 50 % of the schools visited the problem of irregularity is observed which is surely hampering the spirit of the scheme. So this issue needs to be taken seriously by the state authorities to ensure that the scheme achieves its desired objective.

Enrolment of the students to the MDM Scheme in different schools

S. NO.	Enrolment	No. Of children opted for mid-day meal	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	Number of children availing MDM as per MDM REGISTER	Number of children availing MDM on the day of visit	Number of children availing MDM on the previous day
1	95	95	83	83	83	86
2	36	36	25	36	25	32
3	12	12	9	9	9	8
4	90	90	74	74	74	60
5	17	17	17	17	17	17
6	76	76	59	76	59	67
7	17	17	14	17	14	16
8	37	37	30	37	30	28

9	56	56	53	56	53	52
10	15	15	13	15	13	14
11	42	42	30	42	30	35
12	88	88	69	88	69	60
13	75	75	68	75	68	71
14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	91	91	62	91	62	53
16	40	40	34	40	34	35
17	20	20	13	20	13	15
18	62	62	51	62	51	50
19	16	16	14	16	14	16
20	155	113	155	113	105	107
21	46	46	38	46	38	35
22	93	93	85	93	85	90
23	62	62	51	62	51	50
24	200	121	200	121	118	117
25	78	78	73	78	73	78

26	36	36	36	36	36	35
27	56	56	56	56	56	51
28	13	13	13	13	13	13
29	47	47	47	47	47	43
30	73	73	69	69	70	68
31	105	105	82	105	82	88
32	112	111	112	133	90	95
33	97	97	97	97	85	95
34	87	87	87	87	80	88
35	110	110	110	110	110	102
36	134	134	134	154	134	100
37	134	134	134	139	134	125
38	144	144	144	144	144	140
39	98	98	98	110	98	95
40	103	103	103	110	103	100

As far as the records reveal mostly the number of children opting for MDM and children enrolled in school are found to be same, where as some variation was found in some of the schools where no. of children attending the school on the day of visit and availing food actually and on paper varied.

Regularity and status of food grains for MDM

S. NO.	Regular reception of food grains	maintainance of buffer stock for one month	Quantity as per indicated weight	Delivery of food grains at the School
1	no	No	Yes	no
2	yes	No	Yes	no
3	no	No	Yes	no
4	yes	No	Yes	no
5	yes	No	Yes	no
6	yes	No	Yes	no
7	yes	No	Yes	no
8	no	No	Yes	no
9	no	No	Yes	no
10	no	No	Yes	no
11	yes	No	Yes	no

12	no	No	Yes	no
13	yes	No	Yes	no
14	no	No	Yes	no
15	no	No	Yes	no
16	no	No	Yes	no
17	no	No	Yes	no
18	no	No	Yes	no
19	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
20	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
21	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
22	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
23	no	Yes	Yes	yes
24	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
25	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
26	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
27	yes	Yes	Yes	no
28	yes	Yes	Yes	yes

29	yes	No	Yes	yes
30	no	No	NO	no
31	yes	Yes	Yes	no
32	yes	No	Yes	no
33	no	No	Yes	no
34	no	No	Yes	no
35	no	No	Yes	no
36	no	No	Yes	no
37	no	No	Yes	no
38	yes	Yes	No	no
39	yes	Yes	No	no
40	NO	NO	Yes	no

Status of Cooks

All the schools visited had the facility of cook/helper in the schools; remuneration paid to them was Rs 1000 per month. 24 cooks/helpers belong to the General category where as 4 were OBC, two were SC and one was from ST category.

Infrastructure:

In nearly 24 schools visited, the kitchen shed was there in the schools and in use whereas 1 school the kitchen has been sanctioned but not constructed yet. Regular supervision of MDM was conducted by DIET officials/ZRP/CRP once and twice every month.

LIST OF SCHOOLS VISITED IN DISTRICT REASI.

S. No	Name of the School	Date of visit to the school
1.	MS Bagha	10th of October, 2011
2.	MS Sungal	10th of October, 2011
3.	PS Manitak	10th of October, 2011
4.	MS Dhanwa	10th of October, 2011
5.	PS Zardi	10th of October, 2011
6.	MS Gunn	10th of October, 2011
7.	PS Patta	11th of October, 2011
8.	PS Kachi Khera Talwara	11th of October, 2011
9.	MS Baldhanoo	11th of October, 2011
10	PS Thanpal	11th of October, 2011

.		
11	PS Jyotipuram	12th of October, 2011
12	MS Chubbi	12th of October, 2011
13	MS Salal Kotli	12th of October, 2011
14	PS Charak	12th of October, 2011
15	Girls MS Kanthal	12th of October, 2011
16	Girls MS Arnas	13th of October, 2011
17	KGBV Arnas	13th of October, 2011
18	Boys MS Arnas	13th of October, 2011
19	MS Seela	13th of October, 2011

20	PS Bansi	19th September, 2011.
21	MS Bladda	19th September, 2011
22	HS Sersundan	19th September, 2011
23	MS Sarthal Kole	21st September, 2011
24	HS Bagdhar	21st September, 2011
25	MS Agar ballan	18h September, 2011
26	HS Kamsel Danga	18th September, 2011
27	MS Bogli	18th September, 2011
28	Thhirnth	24th September 2011
29	Attached DIET Reasi	24th September 2011

.		
30	Girls HS Reasi	24th September 2011
31	PS ALDARA	27th September 2011
32	PS DANDI HALA	27th September 2011
33	PS TUNGI DAR	27th September 2011
34	KGBV ARNAS	27th September 2011
35	PS BARI NARI	29th September 2011
36	PS DUGMALLA	29th September 2011
37	PS SONI	29th September 2011
38	PS KALLA BAN	29th September 2011
39	PS KHORE	29th September 2011
40	PS SAKARALA	29th September 2011

Summary and suggestions.

The MDM scheme is the world's largest school feeding programme reaching out to about 12 crore children in about 12.65 lakh schools/ EGS centers across the country. MDM scheme in schools has got a long history in India. In 1925 MDM programme was introduced for disabled children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s three states viz. Gujrat, Kerela and Tamil Nadu along with union territory Pondichery states cooked MDM programme for the children studying at primary stage.

With a view to enhance enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among the children, the national programme of nutritional supply to primary education (NPNSPE) was launched as centrally sponsored scheme 15 August, 1995 initially in 2408 blocks in the country and later on by the year 1997-98 the NPNSPE was introduced in all the blocks of the country. In 2002, the scheme was extended to cover the children in EGS centres also. Central assistance under the scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 g/child/school. In 2004, the scheme was revised to provide cooked MDM to all children studying in 1st to 5th classes. In October 2007, the scheme was further extended to cover the children in upper primary classes also. Earlier the cooking charges were paid according to the number of children for whom the MDM was prepared but in order to provide uniform honorarium to all the cooks was fixed @ Rs 1000 per month. Further one kitchen shed/school is being constructed in the school premises. In the last academic session i.e. 2010-11 11.36 crore (7.97 crore in primary and 3.39 crore in upper primary) children have been covered in about 12.63 lakh institutions under this scheme.

In the state of Jammu and Kashmir, MDM scheme was launched on first of April, 2004 with an initial coverage of about one lakh children which later increased and all the children in classes 1st to 5th including those in EGS centers have been covered under the scheme from 1st of April, 2005. The department of School education is the nodal department for the implementation of MDM scheme. The Divisional Commissioner oversees the implementation of MDM scheme at the divisional level and the concerned deputy commissioners facilitate the implementation of scheme at district level and at the school and village level, the scheme is being

implemented by VEC members. The scheme has to some extent helped in the enrollment drive for the students especially in socially and educationally backward areas including the ST areas where the scheme has had more impact. The nutritional requirements of the children have also been fulfilled because of provision of MDM, although certain loopholes are there in the implementation of scheme itself which has hindered the achievement of this objective. The regularity of the students in the schools with respect to their daily attendance in the schools has been brought upto the optimum level because of the scheme.

Although this scheme was aimed to enhance enrollment in the schools and provide nutritional requirement to the children but at the ground level, this scheme has not been able to achieve the nutritional objectives, although some progress is observed in this context. The demerits in the scheme can be partially implemented to the loopholes in the implementation. First and biggest loophole in the scheme is the lack of timely flow of funds, allocated under the scheme to the school at the gross root level. The position at the root level is that the funds are not released by the department at the end of every month. In some educational zones, the funds are not even released at the end of session, which has led to failure of the scheme. Secondly, the lack of proper monitoring system and the follow up in the scheme is another loophole in the scheme which can be improvised upon. The officials at the district and zonal level are not properly exerting themselves in the process of monitoring of MDM scheme. Thirdly, in the hilly areas, the scheme has proved a hoax because of the difficulty in carrying food grains and other necessary things pertaining to MDM. Further hardly any inspection is done by the officials to such difficult terrains and this leads to the improper implementation of the scheme in such areas.

The scheme has the clear cut objectives behind it but the government in collaboration with educational department has to revise its policy in order to make the scheme operational in its real spirit at its ground level. The funds should be released to the schools at least at the end of every month so that the debts could be cleared by the teacher in charge at the proper time, which inturn will help in maintaining the required quantity and quality of the ingredients. The VEC members should be sanitized about the norms of the scheme and they should be involved in the monitoring system at the village level.

In short it can be concluded that although not seving to the extent it was aimed the scheme has to great extent helped in increasing the attendance in the schools and also improved the nutritional status of children.



2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF
University of Jammu
on
MDM for the State of
Jammu and Kashmir.

Period: April 2011 to October 2011.

District covered.

SAMBA

Dr. Priyanka Sharma.
Nodal officer.

Prof. Poonam Dhawan.
Director.

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

During the current financial year, funds could not be received in time from March onwards in 29 surveyed schools. As a result, the schools could not receive the funds for conversion in time. Due to which hot cooked meals could not be served regularly & it has adversely affected students' participation in primary education under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Whereas, each school should have a reliable supply of clean drinking water within the premises which is an essential quality norms for mid-day meal programmes. The supply was found missing in some of the schools e.g GMS Amala because of which it was difficult to carry on with MDM scheme. properly and regularly .In only 17 schools hot cooked meals are served regularly. In GPS Mohalla Jogian Randhwal MDM has not yet started because this very school was sanctioned on 9 April 2011

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit).

The field visit survey found that all children enrolled in the schools have been opted for Mid-Day- Meal and there was no variation between the number of children availing the MDM as per MDM registers and the number of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit in the district.

Enrolment of the students to the MDM Scheme in different schools

S.no.	Enrolment	No. Of children opted for mid-day meal	Number of children attending the school on the day of visit	Number of children availing MDM as per MDM REGISTER	Number of children availing MDM on the day of visit	Number of children availing MDM on the previous day
1	47	47	44	---	----	44
2	38	38	38	---	----	33
3	31	31	31	---	----	24
4	50	50	46	---	----	38
5	23	23	23	23	23	21
6	42	42	42	41	42	41
7	190	190	75	134	75	89
8	11	11	8	11	8	11

9	45	45	32	----	32	35
10	17	17	9	17	9	15
11	141	121	107	110	119	65
12	137	137	120	120	120	103
13	122	122	110	119	116	114
14	21	21	19	19	19	17
15	76	76	68	68	68	59
16	23	23	18	---	----	21
17	16	16	11	----	----	14
18	21	21	19	---	---	12
19	15	15	14	---	----	15
20	46	46	43	46	Nil because of no ration	42
21	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
22	46	46	39	---	39	42
23	7	7	7	7	---	6
24	49	49	49	---	---	45

25	6	6	6	---	---	3
26	10	10	10	----	----	8
27	56	56	53	34	34	32
28	82	82	76	82	76	73
29	42	42	37	----	----	35
30	23	23	23	---	---	16
31	78	78	52	----	----	66
32	136	136	121	----	121	99
--33	33	33	33	33	--	26
34	132	132	---	132	-----	100
35	151	151	---	----	----	128
37	23	23	23	23	23	21
38	42	42	42	41	42	41
39	190	190	75	134	75	89
40	11	11	8	11	8	11
41	56	56	53	34	34	32

42	82	82	76	82	76	73
43	42	42	37	----	----	35
44	23	23	23	---	---	16
45	78	78	52	----	----	66

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL: Food grains are not being received in 31 schools regularly except in 3 schools GPS Raika Mehbooba, GHS Swankha, GMS Raika, & GPS Hirachak where food grains are received regularly. The buffer stock is not maintained in all schools & the quantity of food grains being supplied was as per indicated weight in 28 schools. Food grains (only rice) were delivered at the door step in 1 school GMS chak jangi. The quality of food grains was found to be satisfactory in 35 schools while 10 schools complained of poor quality grains been supplied to them.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST

TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

None of the surveyed schools received cooking cost in advance. In case of delay 15 schools opted to close MDM whereas 30 schools have stated to manage through other funds or with the help of VSS. This causes great hardships for the schools. However with the strong efforts and enthusiasm of the teachers, these difficulties were overcome by taking the needed commodities on loan from the local shops to be repaid as and when the conversion fund is received in some of the schools.

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

In all the sampled schools MI observed that a social equality is maintained among children and staff during MDM preparation, distribution and intake. No school has reported any discrimination on the basis of gender, caste or disability. In all the schools the children either sit or stood in queue to take meal.

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

In all of the sampled schools have displayed the weekly menu either on wall board or on chart paper. Parents of students, students & teachers of sampled schools have stated that there is variety in the food service and same food is not served daily though it is dominated by khichdi on many days. In all the schools daily Menu includes boiled rice with separately cooked dal or vegetable, many a time potato, nutri & khichdi served. Nowhere children are involved in deciding the menu.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Maximum (students of 31 schools) students were found satisfied in general with the MDM. So far as the quality of food being served to them in schools is concerned, students of 30 schools expressed their satisfaction. Similarly students of 36 schools expressed their satisfaction over the quantity of food being served. Community members also did not comment much about the quality or quantity of mid day meal served to students.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

All mid-day meal programmes should include a "micronutrient supplementation" component (as well as mass deworming if needed), to address common micronutrient deficiencies among children. None of the sampled schools have stated the micronutrients and deworming medicines have been given. In fact, many of them were not even aware of the provision or distribution of micronutrients and deworming medicine in the school in any scheme. Health card are not maintained in any the schools. Schools record was also silent in most cases about this part of MDM scheme.

10. STATUS OF COOKS:

The cooks are appointed according to the strength of children in the schools and the number of cooks were adequate to meet the requirement of schools. In 31 of sampled schools cook belong to SC/ST category, in 6 of schools, the cook belong to minority community. In all schools cooks were women. Remuneration of cook is Rs. 1000/ pm .Many cooks complained that remuneration is too less to support family. Generally, a cooking help is appointed for working in the school kitchen that would cook the food and also serve the same.

11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

In most of the sampled schools (39), Pucca Kitchen shed are constructed. In only 1 school i.e. GPS Rakh Charak pucca shed construction is in progress while in 5 schools it is not sanctioned. So in 2 schools the food was cooked in school verandah in 4 schools in unutilized spare classroom. Those MDM centers where there were no proper facilities for storage of ration; most of them stored their ration in their offices and classrooms. As regards potable water for cooking and drinking, it is available in 30 schools. With regard to the availability of vessels for cooking, they are adequate in 32 of the schools. In rest of the schools vessels available for cooking is not adequate. It is heartening to note that LPG is the fuel used in 28 schools without any exception. In 5 of the sampled schools both LPG & Firewood are used as fuel, firewood & cow dung are used as a fuel in GPS Nonath & Sandbari & GGMS Smailpur while in 2 schools GPS Pulla Pangwal & GPS Rakh Charak only firewood are used.

12. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

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

So far as the MIØ impression of the environment with regard to mid day meal from the view point of safety, hygiene, cleanliness and discipline among students is concerned, it ranges from fair to good. Safety concern for children at the place of cooking was felt to be good only in 25 schools as they had fire extinguishers. There are problems about safety in 6 of schools where there are no windows in Kitchen. Hygiene among students varied from village to village and the socio-economic background students came

from. Cleanliness in the environment where meal is cooked and served was good in 23 schools and fair in 15 schools. Similarly, in the matter of discipline among students it was observed that it ranged between fair and good in all schools. Students were found following the instructions of the teachers while collecting and eating their meals. Generally, they would bring their own plates/bowls to collect the meal. Teachers as well as VSS members present at the time of distribution of MDM encouraged the children to wash their hands before and after the consumption of meal. As all the children in schools used to take their meal by hands, washing of hands becomes very important and rather essential for their health. In 22 schools children were being encouraged to wash their hands before and after the consumption of MDM. Generally no discrimination was observed in the course of distribution of mid day meal on the basis of caste, gender or disability.

13. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

The overall participation or contribution made by Parents VECs to improve the quality of the meal was found poor in all schools. Very few parents/ community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were also not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. The source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM was mostly children.

14. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION:

Assessment of the monitoring mechanism of MDMS in the state revealed that majority of centers had been inspected. Some school authorities expressed their dissatisfaction regarding monitoring of MDM as it was mostly limited to only road side schools. Team was also told that officials from block level like Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Block Resource Coordinators, and Cluster Resource Coordinators had visited schools yearly once but their focus was not only the MDMS. The inspection of MDM programme is frequent at local levels. The major remarks made by these visiting official are to maintain the cleanliness and maintain the hygiene in preparation of food.

15. IMPACT.

The Mid-Day-Meal programme has helped to improve the attendance. The representative of MI during its interaction with children, teachers and parents found that there is improvement in health of children. The MDMS has many positive attributes such as

a. Promoting school participation; b. Preventing classroom hunger; c. Facilitating the healthy growth of children; d. Intrinsic educational value; e. Fostering social equality; f. Enhancing gender equity; and g. Ensuring psychological benefits But at the school no bench mark record of weight, height of each child was noticed. In brief it could be believed that this programme had shown the way to social transformation by encouraging children from different backgrounds to sit and eat together, and therefore its role in bringing together diverse social groups was important. It emphasizes the right to quality food and schooling, diverse groups eating together and learning and building a smarter and healthier India

Conclusion and suggestions:

The physical facilities for MDMS are available only in some schools; many schools depend on firewood for cooking; separate building for kitchen outside class rooms are rare; adequate space is not there in schools. School verandah is the main venue for serving food. The government grant is far less than the total expenditure in many schools. The cooks engaged in schools are untrained, inexperienced, aged and educationally under-qualified. The larger part of the SMCs was more or less satisfied with the Scheme but they expressed their dissatisfaction regarding the way of functioning of MDMS in the State. Teachers had argued that MDMS had disturbed their teaching schedules. Another important problem, most of the school authorities raised on the insufficient Conversion money provided under MDMS. They argued that because of very less amount of conversion money it is difficult to manage cooking regularly. There exist several bottlenecks in the implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme. Major gaps in processing of the scheme includes lack of awareness regarding vision behind the scheme among all the stakeholders including teachers and parents has led to shortfalls in realizing the objectives of the MDM. Majority of stakeholders feel that since MDM is provided free of cost, there was no point in raising their voice regarding the pitfalls in implementation. Insufficient resources and

infrastructure to provide good quality food was also revealed by majority of the stakeholders. Absence of systematic process monitoring for delivering Mid day meal and absence of community participation, loss of teaching hours due to supervision of MDM by teachers and so on were observed. SMCs also complained of delays in release of funds and the low rate of conversion cost per head.

List of schools visited and dates of visit.

S.No	Name of the school	Date of the visit
1	Gms chak salarian	9 th August
2	Gms mandlyal	11 th August
3	Gms chak bakhan	12 th August
4	Gms nanga	17 th August
5	Gps raika mehbooba	18 th August
6	Gms raika	19 th August
7	Ghs swankha	25 th August
8	Gps hirachak	29 th August
9	Gms khara	30 th August
10	Gps rakh charak	30 th August
11	Ghs katwalta	30 th August

12	Ggms purmandal	30 th August
13	Gms kamala	30 th August
14	Gps khadergal	1 st September
15	Ggms jakh	1 st September
16	Gms badla brahmna	1 st September
17	Gps teri	1 st September
18	GGPS Dabon	19 th September
19	Gps tapyal	19 th September
20	Gms harsath	19 th September
21	GPS MOhalla jogian randhwal	19 th September
22	Ggms sanoora	27 th September
23	Gps jatwal	27 th September
24	Gps sangwali	27 th September
25	Gps sandbari	27 th September
26	Gps nonath	27 th September
27	Gms rakh ambtali	29 th September
28	Ggms rehian	29 th September
29	Gms chak jangi	29 th September

30	Ggps diani	29 th September
31	Ggms budhwani	29 th September
32	Ghs behri	10 th october
33	Gps pulla pangwal	10 th october
34	Gms amala	10 th october
35	Ggms smailpur	10 th October
36	Ghs katwalta	11 th October
37	Ggms purmandal	11 th October
38	Gms kamala	11 th October
39	Gps khadergal	11 th October
40	Ggms jakh	13 th october
41	Gms badla brahmna	13 th october
42	Gps teri	13 th october
43	GGPS Dabon	15 th october
44	Gps tapyal	15 th october
45	Gms harsath	15 th october

