

IInd Half Yearly Monitoring Report on Mid-Day-Meal - Bihar State

1st October 2014 to 31st March 2015

(Part - II)

Districts Monitored

Jamui
Sitamarhi
Katihar
Arwal



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Giri Institute of Development Studies,
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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.

Mid-day Meal in Bihar 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 Middle Schools of the state. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow was commissioned by Ministry to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM in the selected districts of Bihar. We are thankful to Secretary and Additional Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy and the Director, MDM, Shri Gaya Prasad for their cooperation and support for undertaking the study.

The survey for the present study was conducted during April & May 2015. The survey covered prescribed number of sample primary and middle schools of the districts Jamui, Sitamarhi, Katihar and Arwal district of Bihar, 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 Jamui, Sitamarhi, Katihar and Arwal district of Bihar the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in districts of Bihar.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Director MDM and State Project Director of Bihar Education Project Council for extending all possible support for present study. We are also thankful to OSD for making all possible cooperation for data collection.

The credit of successful completion of task also goes to the Director of the Institute Prof. Surindra Kumar who has created required research insight and atmosphere in the Institute for the same. I express my gratitude to him.

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District-1: Jamui

Chapter I

Introduction

Mid-Day Meal Programme

Mid-day Meal is implemented as a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Government of Bihar. The Government of India implemented this scheme from 15 August, 1995. Under the scheme, students from government- and state-aided Primary Schools, from classes 1-5, who have minimum 80 percent attendance, were provided 3 kg of wheat or rice per month. However, it was observed that the benefits of the 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, in 2004, directed to implement the Mid-day Meal Programmed in the form of 'cooked meal' in Primary Schools. Subsequently, keeping in view the success of the programme, mid-day meal scheme is also being implemented in the Middle schools in the educationally backward blocks since October, 2007. The programme has since been further extended to cover all blocks and middle school in urban areas too.

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and middle 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 daily school 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 gms) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150 gms) per student per day in middle classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 3.37 per student per day for Primary Schools and Rs. 5.0 per student per day in Middle schools in the form of conversation cost and for the arrangement of other materials. The Food Corporation of India ensures the availability of food grains. Voluntary Agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The government has set the menu and provision

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

Objectives of MDM Programme

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in Classes 1-8 in schools (Govt, Local Body, Govt Aided schools, Govt Aided Maqtab & Madarsa, AIE centers and NCLP schools).
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving their nutrition level.
- To enhance the enrollment of children in schools.
- To develop a tendency in the children to stay in school, especially during school-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 and socio-economic backgrounds.

Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

The followings are the major aspects of monitoring and evaluation of Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) in Jamui 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 of students with quantity and quality of MDM
- ❖ Status on personal hygiene of cooks
- ❖ MDM infrastructure
- ❖ Safety and hygiene
- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM

Methodology

A total number of 17 primary schools and 17 middle schools were selected for the study in the Jamui district as per norms provided by the ministry.

Criteria of Sample Selection

The following criteria were followed in the selection of sample primary and middle schools in Jamui 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 a 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 a 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.
10. Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at school level.

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Jamui district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 34 schools, 17 are primary and 17 middle schools.

Table - 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Barhat	2	2	4
2	Jamui(urban)	5	5	10
3	Khaira	5	6	11
4	Sikandra	5	4	9
Total		17	17	34

School-wise Criteria for Selection

Table-1.2 reflects 34 schools selected from Jamui district. Keeping in view, that each types of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the schools	U-DIES Code	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
1	PS Patauna	10370901001	PS	Gender Gap
2	PS Barhat	10370900101	PS	PTR
3	PS Harnaha	10371005803	PS	CWSN
4	PS Ujhandi	10371005602	PS	Civil Work
5	PS Satgama	10371006801	PS	PTR
6	PS Shivndeeh	10371006002	PS	SC Dominated
7	NPS Lukhandi	10371008801	PS	CWSN
8	PS Jeet Jhigoi	10371031107	PS	CWSN
9	PS Nariyana	10371304801	PS	Civil Work, CWSN
10	PS Parsa	10371303101	PS	Gender Gap
11	PS Jorhawa Dharampur	10371306301	PS	Civil Work
12	PS Pakri	10371303202	PS	PTR
13	NPS Mubarakpur	10371108402	PS	Civil Work
14	NPS Roushan Deeh	10371106004	PS	PTR
15	PS Rehra Mushari	10371100304	PS	PTR, SC Dominated
16	PS Sikandra	10371103703	PS	Civil Work, Gender Gap
17	NPS Khaira	10371109001	PS	PTR
18	UMS Lakhay	10370901401	MS	CWSN
19	UMS Ujhandi	10371005703	MS	CWSN
20	UMS Shahpur	10371005801	MS	PTR
21	MS Kharma	10371005601	MS	Computer, CWSN
22	Girls MS Jamui	10371009901	MS	Computer, Civil Work
23	Girls MS Malaypur	10370901604	MS	Computer
24	UMS Puteriya	10371001801	MS	Gender Gap
25	MS Pardhan Chak	10371301103	MS	Computer
26	UMS Navdeeha	10371302301	MS	Civil Work
27	UMS Phatehpur	10371303301	MS	CWSN
28	UMS Ghanverja	10371302801	MS	Civil Work
29	UMS Bela	10371304501	MS	Civil Work
30	Gils MS Khaira	10371300103	MS	Computer, PTR
31	MS Manjosh	10371105201	MS	PTR
32	MS Piparsanda	10371100301	MS	PTR
33	MS Mahadev Simariya	10371106003	MS	Flood Effected
34	UMS Patambar	10371106501	MS	Civil Work

Source: Office of the District Education Officer, Jamui

Tools

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools. Separate schedule have been also used for the NGO, which provided MDM to the schools.

Chapter II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and middle schools has been examined. Out of the 17 primary schools, it was found that food was cooked on the schools premises in 12 primary schools. In the remaining 5 primary schools, foods were cooked and provide by an NGO namely Dayawati Educational and Charitable Society. A similar situation existed in 5 out of 17 middle schools also where the food was provided by the same NGO. Hence, of the total sample of 34 schools, in 24 schools MDM cooked by VSS in schools premises while remaining 10 schools (in Jamui- urban block) food was provided to the students by the same NGO.

Table 2.1 shows that all sample primary and middle schools were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in all sample primary and middle schools. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all sample primary and middle schools. It was also found that food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month in all the sample schools.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of PS			No. of MS		
		VSS/Schools	NGO	Total	VSS/Schools	NGO	Total
1.	Food grains facility available in advance for One month	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools	-			-		

4.	food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
5.	food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (70.59)	5 (29.41)	17 (100.0)	12 (70.59)	5 (29.41)	17 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly at State, District and Block-level to the all sample primary and middle schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		VSS/Schools	NGO	Total	VSS/Schools	NGO	Total
1	State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
2	District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
3	Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance however NGOs get the funds post service through the district. As shown in Table-2.3, it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all sample schools and NGO.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars		No. of PS			No. of MS		
			School	NGO	Total	School	NGO	Total
1	No. of schools in cooking cost was received regularly and in advance		12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
		one Months	-	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	-	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/ implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme		-	NGO Self Manage		-	NGO Self Manage	
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	By Cheque	-	-	-	-	-	-
		E-Transfer	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools			12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Information Regarding Cooks Cum-Helpers

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being cooked by the VSS appointed cook-cum-helper, 41 in primary and 64 in middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid through the cheques on regular basis. Out of total appointed cook-cum-helpers, the share of general category cooks constituted merely 5 percent and 6 percent in primary and middle schools respectively. The OBC cooks were about 53 and 67 percent in primary and middle schools. The SC cooks were about 32 and 25 percent in primary and middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module is available for all cook-cum-helpers and MDM Coordinators (Blocks and district level) imparted the trainings in all sample primary and middle schools. Medical check-up of the cook-cum-helpers was done in only 29.26 percent primary and 42.18 percent of middle schools.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VSS/SMC	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	5(12.20)	4(6.25)
		Female	36(87.80)	60(93.75)
		Total	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	13(31.70)	16(25.0)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	22(53.66)	43(67.18)
		4 .Minority	4(9.76)	1(1.57)
		5. Others(GEN)	2(4.88)	4(6.25)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
12.	Trainers	MDM Coordinators	41(100.0)	64(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	12(29.26)	27(42.18)
		No	29(70.74)	37(57.82)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. 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 (Table-2.5).

The list of sample primary and middle schools where was in last three months food not served due to some reasons is given in **Annexure 2.5**

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		MS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Every day served Hot Cooked Meal			17(100.0)	0	17 (100.0)	0
2.	Last three months how much days food not served	January 15	1-8	2(100.0)		2(100.0)	
			8-15	-		-	
			Total	2(11.76)		2(11.76)	
		February 15	1-8	-		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			Total	-		-	
		March 15	1-8	2(50.0)		2(66.67)	
			8-15	2(50.0)		1(33.33)	
			Total	4(23.52)		3(17.64)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (<i>Multiple response</i>)						
	Jan.	Food grains not available	1(50.0)		3(75.0)		
	Jan.	MDM not supplied by NGO	1(50.0)		1(25.0)		
	Feb.	Food grains not available	-		-		
	Feb.	MDM not supply	-		-		
	Mar.	Food grains not available	4(100.0)		2(66.67)		
	Mar.	MDM not supplied by NGO	-		1(33.33)		
Total No. of Schools				17(100.0)		17 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Quality and Quantity of Meals

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 76.47 percent primary and 70.59 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while, in the remaining schools it was found to be average. The quantity of the meal supplied in 76.47 percent primary and 82.35 percent middle schools was sufficient only. It was

found that all selected primary and middle schools were providing the prescribed quantity of meal to students.

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	13(76.47)	12(70.59)
		Average	4(23.53)	5(29.41)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	13(76.47)	14 (82.35)
		Average	4(23.53)	3(17.65)
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
5.	Iron / Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Variety of Menu

District authorities decided the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that 52.94 percent primary and 76.47 percent middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All primary and middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Annexure 2.7 shows that schools were weekly menu was not displayed in school at a noticeable place.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authorities	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	9(52.94)	13(76.47)
		No	8(47.06)	4(23.53)
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	9 (100.0)	13 (100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received only rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the appropriate place in the school. In the last month 29278 students of primary and 45716 students of sample middle schools have taken meal. Display of MDM Logo was found in 23.53 percent primary and middle schools each (Table-2.8.).

The list of sample primary and middle schools where there was not display MDM Logo on school campus given in **Annexure 2.8**

Table 2.8: Display of Information at the School level at Prominent Place

S. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		29278	45716
4	Daily Menu		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		4(23.53)	4(23.53)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 2646 students were enrolled in 17 primary and 4086 were enrolled in 17 middle schools of Jamui district. On the day of visit 70 percent students of

primary and 63 percent students of middle schools were present in the school. In all sample schools all children were availing meal as per MDM register on the day of visits.

Table 2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	2646 (100.0)	4086 (100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	1851 (69.95)	2578 (63.09)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	1851 (100.0)	2578 (100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1851 (100.0)	2578 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Seating Arrangement for Eating

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and middle schools of Jamui district. It has been observed that in none of the primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed, as shown in Table-2.10.

Table 2.10: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		17 (100.0)		17 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Health Cards and Health Checkup

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 52.95 percent primary and 64.71 percent middle schools. The frequency of health check-up was once a year in all

sample primary and middle schools. As the Table 2.11 shows, all students of both primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically by the teachers. It was found that schools having health card records have also maintained height and weight records. It was also observed that only 41.18 percent primary and 76.47 percent middle schools maintain first aid medical kit. All sample primary and middle schools have facility of dental and eye checkup, where health card found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards were not maintained and first-aid kit was not available are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Checkup

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		9(52.95)	8(47.05)	11(64.71)	6(35.29)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	9(100.0)		11(100.0)		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming		17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	Teachers	17 (100.0)		17 (100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	17 (100.0)		17 (100.0)	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		9(100.0)	-	11(100.0)	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	9 (100.0)	-	11(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	-	-	-	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		7(41.18)	10(58.82)	13(76.47)	4(23.53)	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		9(100)	-	11(100.0)	-	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	9 (100.0)	-	11(100.0)	
Total No. of school			17 (100.0)		17 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that 88.24 percent primary and 94.12 percent middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Jamui district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In the all primary and 81.25 percent middle schools water was available through local hand pump. It was found that 18.75 percent middle school water was available through India marka hand pump.

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation		15(88.24)	2(11.7)	16(94.12)	1(5.88)
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Local Hand pump	15(100.0)		13(81.25)	
		India Marka II Hand pump	-		3(18.75)	
3.	Which scheme (Multiple Response)	SSA Scheme	15(100.0)		13(81.25)	
		PHED	-		3(18.75)	
Total No. of Schools			17 (100.0)		17 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Ceasefire in School

According to information it was found that 58.82 percent sample primary and 52.94 percent middle schools have ceasefire as shown in Table 2.13.

Annexure 2.13 has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Availability of Ceasefire in Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Ceasefire Available		10(58.82)	7(41.18)	9(52.94)	8(47.06)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire		ABC Life Guard cease fire			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Kitchen Devices

Table 2.14 shows the availability of kitchen utensils in schools. The data shows that the kitchens in all sample primary, middle schools and the centralized kitchen in the NGO had cooking utensils. Almost the kitchens in the primary and middle schools were funded for kitchen devices through MME funds while the NGO was managed through self resource. During the monitoring it was observed that only 58.82 percent primary and 88.24 percent middle schools had available plates for eating and where eating plates were found, only 70 percent primary and 60 percent middle schools plates had sufficient.

The list of schools where eating plates were not sufficient is given in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools					
			PS			MS		
			Self	NGO	Total	Self	NGO	Total
1	Cooking utensils are available in the school		12 (70.59)	5 (29.41)	17 (100.0)	12 (70.59)	5 (29.41)	17 (100.0)
2.	Cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		Partial	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	10 (83.33)	-	10 (83.33)	11 (91.67)	-	11 (91.67)
		MME	2 (16.67)	-	2 (16.67)	1 (8.33)	-	1 (8.33)
		Own source by NGO	-	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	-	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)
4	Eating plates etc. are available in the school		10 (58.82)			15 (88.24)		
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		7 (70.0)			9 (60.0)		
6	Source of Eating plates	MDM	10 (100.0)			15 (100.0)		
Total No. of Schools			17 (100.0)			17 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Jamui district was analyzed. It was found that 47.06 percent in sample primary and 82.35 percent middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen cum store was

available in 87.5 percent primary and 42.86 percent in middle schools while only kitchen was available in 12.5 percent primary and 57.14 percent middle schools. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was constructed and being used in all primary and 66.67 percent middle schools while only kitchens were constructed and being used in all primary and 75.0 percent middle schools.

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed through MDM in 38 percent primary schools and 43 percent in middle schools while 50 percent kitchen-cum-stores in primary schools were constructed through SSA. Similarly, only kitchen were constructed through MDM in 12.5 percent primary and 35.71 percent schools while through SSA in 21.43 percent middle schools. Kitchen has been constructed but not in use in 4 middle schools as MDM is provided by the NGO. Kitchen has not been sanctioned in 52.94 percent primary and 17.65 percent middle schools.

2 primary and 2 middle schools prepared MDM in additional rooms and 2 primary schools prepared MDM in open field. 58.33 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools store their food grains and other ingredients in kitchen-cum-store while the remaining 41.67 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools respectively store them in additional rooms. All sample primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all sample primary and middle schools food is prepared by firewood.

The list of schools where the kitchen is not available is given in **Annexure 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
	Kitchens are available		8(47.06)	14(82.35)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	7(87.5)	6(42.86)	
		Kitchen	1(12.5)	8(57.14)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	7(100.0)	4(66.67)	
		Kitchen	1(100.0)	6(75.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	3(37.5)	6(42.86)
			Kitchen	1(12.5)	5(35.71)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	4(50.0)	-
			Kitchen	-	3(21.43)
(c)	Constructed but not in use (because MDM provided by NGO)		-	4(28.57)	
(d)	Not sanctioned		9(52.94)	3(17.65)	

2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	2(11.76)	2(11.76)
		Open field	2(11.76)	-
		NGO Supply	5(100.0)	5(100.0)
3	Food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	7(58.33)	4(33.33)
		Kitchen	-	-
		Additional Room	5(41.67)	8(66.67)
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	7(100.0)	4(40.0)
		Kitchen	1(100.0)	6(60.0)
5	Kitchen & store away from class room of schools		12(100.0)	12(100.0)
6	MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	12(100.0)	12(100.0)
		Coal	-	-
		LPG	-	-
7	On any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-
Total No. of School		MDM Supplied by School	12(70.59)	12(70.59)
		MDM Supplied by NGO	5(29.41)	5(29.41)
		Total	17(100.0)	17(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Covered Drums

As Table 2.16 indicates only 35.29 percent primary and 41.18 percent middle schools have covered drums for storage the food grains. Covered drums in all sample primary and middle schools were made available through MME scheme.

List of schools where covered drums for food grains are not available is given in **Annexure 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Availability of Covered Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS	No	MS	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school	6(35.29)	11(64.71)	7(41.18)	10(58.82)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-	-	-
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	6(100.0)	7(100.0)	7(100.0)
Total No. of School		17(100.0)		17(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that in 64.71 percent primary and 88.24 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. 35.29 percent primary and 58.82 percent middle schools have common toilets.

Annexure 2.17 contains the list of sample schools which do not have separate toilet for boys and girls or common toilets are not available.

Table 2.17: Availability of Toilets

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	11(64.71)	6(35.29)	15(88.24)	2(11.76)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	11(100.0)	-	15(100.0)	-
3	Is there available common toilet	6(35.29)	11(64.71)	10(58.82)	7(41.18)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	6(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	17(100.0)		17(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Computer in Schools

As Table 2.18 indicates only 29.41 percent middle schools have computers in school. None of the primary schools possess IT infrastructure/ computers. Although 29.41 percent middle schools have computers, none of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: Availability of IT infrastructure /Computers

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	17(100.0)	5(29.41)	12(70.59)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		15(100.0)	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	5(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	5(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and good impression in most of the middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 41 percent of primary and 53 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 29 percent primary and 53 percent middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 29.41 percent primary and 47.06 percent middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 59 percent primary and 47 percent middle

schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 70.59 percent primary and 47.06 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Environment	7(41.18)	10(58.82)	-	9(52.94)	8(47.06)	-
2	Safety	5(29.41)	12(70.59)	-	9(52.94)	8(47.06)	-
3	Hygiene	5(29.41)	12(70.59)	-	8(47.06)	9(52.94)	-
4	Total No. of School	17(100.0)			17(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Encouragement of Children to Adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in 94.12 percent primary and same percentage in middle schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Children were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all sample primary and middle schools. In 70.59 percent primary and 52.94 percent middle schools children were educated about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all primary and middle schools.

Annexure 2.20 shows that name of schools where student were not washed hand before and after Eating

Table 2.20: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS	No	MS	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	16(94.12)	1(5.88)	16(94.12)	1(5.88)
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	17(100.0)	-	17(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	12(70.59)	5(29.41)	9(52.94)	8(47.06)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	17(100.0)	-	17(100.0)	-
5	Total No. of School	17(100.0)		17(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers, VSS and parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	17(100.0)	-	17(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by VSS	-	17(100.0)	-	17(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	17(100.0)	-	17(100.0)
Total No. of School		17(100.0)		17(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Community Participation and Awareness

Around 12 percent parents of primary school children and 6 percent parents of middle schools children supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be good, 88.24 percent primary and 94.12 percent middle schools were satisfactory. In case of VSS it was 29.41 percent in primary and 35.29 percent in middle schools good, 70.59 percent primary and 64.71 percent middle schools were satisfactory. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found good in 17.65 percent primary and 5.88 percent middle schools and 82.35 percent primary and 94.12 percent middle schools satisfactory.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 82.25 percents parents, 70.59 percent VSSs and 88.24 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly 94.12 percents parents, 70.59 percent SMC/VSSs and 82.25 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 17.65 percent parents, 29.41 percent VSSs and 11.76 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools and 5.88 percent parents, 29.41 percent VSSs and 17.65 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools.

Table 2.22: Participation of Parents/VSSs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Supervision of Daily MDM							
1	Good	2(11.76)	5(29.41)	3(17.65)	1(5.88)	6(35.29)	1(5.88)
2	Satisfactory	15(88.24)	12(70.59)	14(82.35)	16(94.12)	11(64.71)	16(94.12)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring of MDM							
1	Good	3(17.65)	5(29.41)	2(11.76)	1(5.88)	5(29.41)	3(17.65)
2	Satisfactory	14(82.35)	12(70.59)	15(88.24)	16(94.12)	12(70.59)	14(82.35)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total No. of school	17(100.0)			17(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 76.47 percent primary and 82.35 percent middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that 64.71 percent primary and 58.82 percent middle schools have social audit mechanism in the school.

The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	13(76.47)	4(23.93)	14(82.35)	3(17.65)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	11(64.71)	6(35.29)	10(58.82)	7(41.18)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Numbers of VSS Meetings

Table 2.24 shows that VSSs meeting was found was one or two times in 11.76 percent primary and 23.53 percent middle schools, three or four times in 29.41 percent

primary and 35.29 percent middle schools, 5 times and above in 58.83 percent primary and 41.18 percent middle schools. The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was one or two times in 29.41 percent primary and 23.53 percent middle schools, three to four times in 41.18 percent primary and 47.06 percent middle schools, 5 times and above scenarios in 29.41 percent primary and 29.41 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: Numbers of VSS Meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2 time	3-4 time	5 & above time	Total	1-2 time	3-4 time	5 & above time	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till monitoring time	2 (11.76)	5 (29.41)	10 (58.83)	17 (100.0)	4 (23.53)	6 (35.29)	7 (41.18)	17 (100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	5 (29.41)	7 (41.18)	5 (29.41)	17 (100.0)	4 (23.53)	8 (47.06)	5 (29.41)	17 (100.0)
Total No. of school		17 (100.0)				17 (100.0)			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Inspection Registers

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. Inspection register was available at school level in 88.24 percent primary and in all middle schools. It has been found that 35.29 percent primary and 64.71 percent middle schools have received fund under MME component.

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	15 (88.24)	2 (11.76)	17 (100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	6 (35.29)	11 (64.71)	11 (64.71)	6 (35.29)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Regular inspection of the MDM food was be done in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, and DPO. As Table 2.26 shows in MDM Coordinator in primary and CRC Coordinator in middle schools maximum inspection and supervision were done in Jamui district. There were no state level level inspecting authorities. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities in primary and CRC level authorities in middle schools. Mostly this inspection was made often in both categories of schools.

Table 2.26: Inspections and Supervision of MDM

(Multiple Responses)

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		17(100.0)	17(100.0)
2	Inspection by	BEO	10(21.74)	8(18.18)
		MDM Coordinator	17(36.95)	12(27.27)
		CRC Coordinator	14(30.43)	17(38.64)
		BRP	-	-
		DPO	5(10.86)	7(15.91)
		VES	-	-
3	Inspecting authority	District	15(32.61)	11(25.0)
		Block	17(36.96)	16(36.36)
		CRC	14(30.43)	17(38.64)
		Others	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	-
		Fortnightly	-	-
		Monthly	14(30.43)	17(38.64)
		Often	32(69.57)	27(61.36)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	No Any Remark	No Any Remark

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in all primary and middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		Attendance of student	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools			17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Social Harmony

In all primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that there is no other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all primary and middle schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and the district/block and school have toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	17 (100.0)	-	17 (100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators opined that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular in all primary and middle schools. Use of wheat in MDM should be increased in 29.41 percent primary and 52.94 percent middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in 70.59 percent primary and 47.06 percent middle schools. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 17.65 percent primary and 23.52 percent middle schools in the Jamui district as shown in Table-2.30.

Table 2.30: Views and Observations of Investigators

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular basis	10 (58.82)	12 (70.59)
2	LPG should be ensured for cooking	12 (70.59)	18 (47.06)
3	Wheat also should be provided for MDM	5 (29.41)	9 (52.94)
4	Use of Green Vegetable must be used in MDM	3 (17.65)	4 (23.52)
Total No. of Schools		17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

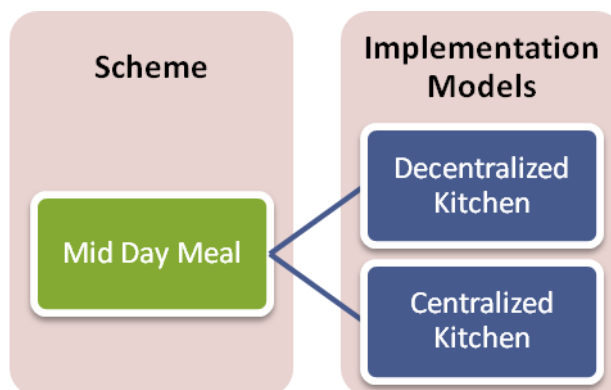
Chapter III

Centralized Kitchen in District Jamui

Introduction

The primary objective of the MDM scheme is to provide hot cooked meal to children of primary and middle classes; with other objectives of improving nutritional status of children, encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities, thereby increasing the enrolment, retention and attendance rates.

To ensure proper and complete implementation of the scheme, two models have been designed and are in practice.



- In the **decentralized model** the meals are cooked for an exact number of students in the school, by a cook, helper, and organizer, right on the school premises and the fresh meal is served to the children.
- In the **centralized model**, mostly through a public-private partnership, an external organization cooks and delivers the meal to schools. The advantages of centralized kitchen include ensuring the provision of hygienic and nutritious food as well as allowing for the optimum utilization of infrastructural facilities. The centralized kitchen model offers the benefit of preparing a cooked meal under strict supervision in a safe environment ensuring hygienic standard and provision of quality food to a large number of children in time. This model addresses the challenges of poor infrastructure, susceptibility to fire accidents and drain on teaching time faced by schools by attempting to prepare the meal themselves.

Further, the transport of food is closely monitored and delivered to the schools at the stipulated time.

Organization

During the monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in Jamui district, it was found that Dayawati Educational and Charitable Society (NGO) served the MDM in Jamui- urban from the year 2010-11.

No. of Schools and Students Receiving MDM from NGO

Out of the 17 primary and 17 middle schools, it was found that MDM was cooked and supplied by Dayawati Educational and Charitable Society for 5 primary and also in 5 sample middle schools. The survey also shows that in total 66 schools (26 PS and 40 MS) of the district Jamui are served MDM prepared by the NGO. Hence a total of 24138 students from the 15260 primary schools and 8878 students from the middle schools of the block receive MDM prepared by the NGO in the district.

Location and Area of Centralized Kitchen

The centralized kitchen running by NGO in Jamui is located in the urban area and its total covered area approximately 3604 sq. ft.

Surrounding and Accessibility of Centralized Kitchen

The quality was good level of the centralized kitchen with respect to its atmosphere surroundings. The centralized kitchen in Jamui-Urban block was rated as also good for accessibility.

Infrastructural Facilities in Centralized Kitchen

The infrastructural facilities in the centralized kitchen in district Jamui, different types of facilities were surveyed to analyze the infrastructural facilities. The survey reveals the following observations:

- i. **FOOD ITEMS:** Adequate space was available to receive the food grains/food articles. Regarding the cleanliness of the food items received, the rating given was good location. Location received dry food grains.

- ii. STORAGE SPACE for food items was adequate in sample centralized kitchen. The cleanliness of the storage space was rated fair locations. Also, the storage space was found to be dry, well lit and ventilated location.
- iii. There was adequate space for PRE-PREPARATION OF MDM sample kitchen. Cleanliness during pre-preparation was fair kitchen. The space was dry, well-lit and ventilated centralized kitchens.
- iv. COOKING SPACE was adequate, dry, well lit and ventilated in the sample centralized kitchens. Cleanliness maintained during cooking was rated as good. FOOD ASSEMBLY AND SERVING SPACE was adequate, dry, well-lit and ventilated. Similarly, the cleanliness maintained in this area was also rated as good locations.
- v. The WASHING AREA of centralized kitchen was found to be adequate in space, dry, well lit and ventilated. However, on the cleanliness parameter, the area was rated as good.

Procurement and Storage of Raw Food Items in Centralized Kitchen

The information regarding procurement and storage of raw food items in the sample centralized kitchen. It was observed that in any single purchase, the maximum purchase made was on cereals, followed by pulses, then fats and oils, and then spices then vegetables. The frequency of purchase was monthly for all food items except for vegetable which were bought on a daily basis. It was found that all the raw food items were stored in plastic containers in centralized kitchens. Along with this, laminated gunny bags were also used to store cereals, pulses vegetables and spices. Along with plastic containers to store fats and oils, tin containers were also being used.

Positioning of Container/Bags of Raw Food Items

The positions of the storage containers / bags of the raw foods' items in the centralized kitchen as observed in the field, the containers/bags were placed on a raised platform.

Type of Quality Parameters Verified in Raw Food Items

The different types of quality parameters which were verified in the raw food items received in the sample centralized kitchen. Stones, insects, over-ripeness and bad odor were checked for in the raw food items.

Source, Availability and Storage of water in Centralized Kitchen

The data regarding source, availability and storage of water in the sample centralized kitchen. It was found that source of water was bore-well available and water was stored on covered utensils in centralized kitchens.

Preparation of MDM in Centralized Kitchens

The survey revealed that regarding the preparation of MDM in the centralized kitchen the food items were washed before preparation. LPG and steam was used for preparing food in sample centralized kitchens. It was observed that after preparation, food items were kept covered. Also, the maximum time lapse between preparing and packaging of food was found to be two hour. Steel drums and steel buckets were used to pack food by kitchen. Likewise, clean packing material was used in the kitchen.

Quality of Spices and Salt Used for Preparation of MDM

It was found that only seal-packed Agmark spices were used for preparation of MDM in centralized kitchen. Also, double fortified salt (iron and iodine) was used in sample kitchen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRALIZED KITCHEN

Management of Uneaten Food Left by Students in Schools

It was observed that management of food left uneaten by children in schools in the urban block of District Jamui the leftover food was packed and taken home by cook cum helpers.

Methods of Washing of Utensils in Centralized Kitchen

Scrubber, detergent/soap and water were used to wash the kitchen utensils in centralized kitchen.

Staff Details of Centralized Kitchen

Total 64 persons were employed in the central kitchen. The kitchen had 1 kitchen and store in-charge each; 1 purchase in-charge and 1 head cooks, 16 cooks. The remaining employees were handlers and distributors, guards and sweepers.

Personal Hygiene of Staff in Centralized Kitchen

It was observed that personal hygiene maintained by the employees of the sample central kitchens clean uniforms, wearing of headgears, short and clean fingernails, gloves-wearing while handling food was in practice. Central kitchens had toilet facility for staff. None of the staff suffered from cold, cough, throat infection or diarrhea etc. No unhygienic activities were observed among the food handlers.

Methods of Kitchen-Waste Disposal

The survey shows that various methods of kitchen-waste disposal used in centralized kitchen. Kitchen used garbage bins with lids for waste disposal. Garbage bins were removed from the kitchen premises at frequent intervals, emptied and cleaned. It was also found that no garbage was found lying around in the vicinity of the sample centralized kitchen.

Modes for Transporting MDM to Schools

It was found that the NGO used 10 Vans for transporting food from the centralized kitchen to the schools in the catchment areas .

Precautions Taken during Transporting MDM

Various precautions were observed by the centralized kitchens while transporting MDM to the schools. The survey revealed that centralized kitchen used properly covered containers during transporting food in vehicles. The food compartment of the vehicles was kept clean and dry and a person accompanied the packed food from the centralized kitchens to schools.

Estimation of MDM on Different Parameters

The appearance and texture of the food was rated as fair. The taste and smell of the food prepared in centralized kitchen was rated as also fair.

The overall acceptability of MDM, prepared and provided to the students of primary and middle schools by sample centralized kitchens, was rated as good.

Chapter IV

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 6th to 20th April, 2015. The survey covered 17 primary and 17 middle schools in the Jamui 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 for monitoring and evaluations were suggested by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and middle schools, following conclusions about the MDM programme have been arrived at:

- Out of the 17 primary and 17 middle sample schools, it was found that MDM was cooked and supplied by NGO namely, Dayawati Educational and Charitable Society for 5 primary and 5 sample middle schools also. Rest of sample schools MDM cooked in premises of schools campus.
- During the monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in Jamui district, it was found that Dayawati Educational and Charitable Society (NGO) served the MDM in Jamui- urban block from the year 2010-11.
- During the visits of schools of district Jamui all sample primary and middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was reported timely release of MDM funds from state, district and block-level in all primary and middle schools of the district. It was also observed that there were all sample schools where MDM cooked have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- It was found that all sample schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.

- Due to unavailability of food grains and meals not supplied by NGO etc in 4 PS 4 MS in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cook-cum-helpers. Majority of cooks were females (88 percent in PS and 94 percent in MS) and of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.
- A training module is available for all cook-cum-helpers and MDM Coordinators (Blocks and district level) imparted the trainings in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 76 percent primary and 71 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while, in the remaining schools it was found to be average.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue. There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of monitoring team to the sample schools.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in 53 percent primary and 76 middle schools and it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in Jamui district.
- MDM logo was displayed in 24 percent of the sample PS and same percentage was found in MS also.
- On the day of visit 70 percent students of primary and 63 percent students of middle schools were present in the school. On the day of visits in all sample schools all children were actually availing meal and as per MDM register also was found same.
- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement in Jamui district.

- Health cards were maintained in 53 percent primary and 65 percent middle schools. Likewise students of all sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine by teachers.
- The availability of potable water through difference sources was found in 88 percent sample primary and 94 percent middle schools.
- It was found that 59 percent sample primary and 53 percent middle schools have ceasefire.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using fire wood and NGO was used LPG and steam for cooked the meals in the Jamui district.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 35 percent primary and 41percent middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased from MME funds.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in only 65 percent primary and 88 percent middle schools.
- The Computers was available in only 5 (29.41 percent) middle schools only.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in all the sample primary and middle schools.
- The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in all the schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in also all sample schools. In 70.59 percent primary and 52.94 percent middle schools children were educated about conservation of water.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers, members of the VSS and parents before it was served to the students.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.

- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed and it was also found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 76.47 percent primary and 82.35 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision MDM by district and block officials on regular basis covered all schools
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all schools.
- In all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of students and all schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDM and the district, block and school have toll free number.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.
- It was found that MDM was also cooked and supplied Dayawati Educational and Charitable Society (A NGO) for total 66 schools (26 PS and 40 MS) in the district of Jamui. Hence a total of 24138 students, (from the 15260 primary schools and 8878 students from the middle schools) were benefited with MDM cooked by centralized kitchen managed by NGO.
- The overall acceptability of MDM, prepared and provided to the students of primary and middle schools by sample centralized kitchens, was rated as good.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.5

In Last three months, few days food not served due to Various Reasons			
Primary Schools			
1	NPS Lukhandi	3	PS Pakri
2	PS Nariyana	4	NPS Roushan Deeh
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Lakhay	3	UMS Ghanverja
2	UMS Puteriya	4	MS Piparsanda

Annexure 2.7

Weekly Menu was not Displayed in Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Barhat	5	NPS Lukhandi
2	PS Harnaha	6	PS Nariyana
3	PS Ujhandi	7	PS Rehra Mushari
4	PS Satgama	8	NPS Khaira
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Ujhandi	3	UMS Puteriya
2	UMS Shahpur	4	MS Manjosh

Annexure 2.8

MDM Logo not Displayed on School Campus			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Barhat	8	PS Parsa
2	PS Harnaha	9	PS Pakri
3	PS Ujhandi	10	NPS Mubarakpur
4	PS Satgama	11	NPS Roushan Deeh
5	PS Shivndeeh	12	PS Rehra Mushari
6	NPS Lukhandi	13	NPS Khaira
7	PS Nariyana		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Lakhay	8	UMS Phatehpur
2	UMS Ujhandi	9	UMS Ghanverja
3	UMS Shahpur	10	UMS Bela
4	MS Kharma	11	MS Manjosh
5	Girls MS Jamui	12	MS Piparsanda
6	UMS Puteriya	13	MS Mahadev Simariya
7	UMS Navdeeha		

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for all Student in Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Patauna	5	PS Shivndeeh
2	PS Barhat	6	PS Jorhawa Dharampur
3	PS Harnaha	7	NPS Mubarakpur
4	PS Ujhandi	8	PS Sikandra
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Ujhandi	4	UMS Bela
2	UMS Shahpur	5	MS Manjosh
3	MS Kharma	6	MS Mahadev Simariya

First aid Medical Kit not available in the Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Patauna	6	NPS Mubarakpur
2	PS Barhat	7	NPS Roushan Deeh
3	PS Jeet Jhigoi	8	PS Rehra Mushari
4	PS Jorhawa Dharampur	9	PS Sikandra
5	PS Pakri	10	NPS Khaira
6	NPS Mubarakpur		
7	NPS Roushan Deeh		
8	PS Rehra Mushari		
9	PS Sikandra		
10	NPS Khaira		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Puteriya	3	UMS Bela
2	MS Pardhan Chak	4	MS Manjosh

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Barhat	5	NPS Roushan Deeh
2	PS Satgama	6	PS Rehra Mushari
3	PS Shivndeeh	7	NPS Khaira
4	NPS Lukhandi		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Lakhay	5	UMS Puteriya
2	UMS Ujhandi	6	MS Manjosh
3	MS Kharma	7	MS Piparsanda
4	Girls MS Malaypur	8	MS Mahadev Simariya

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Harnaha	5	NPS Roushan Deeh
2	PS Shivndeeh	6	PS Rehra Mushari
3	NPS Lukhandi	7	NPS Khaira
4	PS Pakri		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Shahpur	2	MS Pardhan Chak
Utensils/Kitchen Devices are not Sufficient			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Barhat	3	PS Nariyana
2	PS Ujhandi		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Lakhay	4	UMS Navdeeha
2	Girls MS Jamui	5	UMS Phatehpur
3	UMS Puteriya	6	MS Manjosh

Annexure 2.15

Kitchens not Available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Harnaha	6	PS Nariyana
2	PS Ujhandi	7	NPS Roushan Deeh
3	PS Satgama	8	PS Rehra Mushari
4	PS Shivndeeh	9	NPS Khaira
5	NPS Lukhandi		

Middle Schools			
1	UMS Ujhandi	3	MS Piparsanda
2	MS Manjosh		

Annexure 2.16

Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Barhat	7	PS Nariyana
2	PS Harnaha	8	PS Parsa
3	PS Ujhandi	9	PS Pakri
4	PS Satgama	10	NPS Roushan Deeh
5	PS Shivndeeh	11	NPS Khaira
6	NPS Lukhandi		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Lakhay	6	MS Pardhan Chak
2	UMS Shahpur	7	UMS Navdeeha
3	MS Kharma	8	UMS Phatehpur
4	Girls MS Jamui	9	MS Piparsanda
5	UMS Puteriya	10	UMS Patambar

Annexure 2.17

Non-availability of Toilets					
Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available	No Proper use of Toilets
Primary Schools					
1	NPS Lukhandi	✓		✓	
2	NPS Roushan Deeh	✓		✓	
3	PS Rehra Mushari	✓		✓	
4	PS Satgama	✓			
5	PS Shivndeeh	✓			
6	PS Pakri	✓			
7	PS Patauna			✓	
8	PS Ujhandi			✓	
9	PS Jeet Jhigoi			✓	
10	PS Nariyana			✓	
11	PS Parsa			✓	
12	PS Jorhawa Dharampur			✓	
13	NPS Mubarakpur			✓	
14	PS Sikandra			✓	
Middle Schools					
1	UMS Lakhay	✓			
2	UMS Ujhandi			✓	
3	UMS Shahpur			✓	
4	Girls MS Malaypur			✓	
5	UMS Navdeeha	✓			
6	UMS Bela			✓	
7	Gils MS Khaira			✓	
8	MS Manjosh			✓	
9	UMS Patambar			✓	

Annexure 2.20

Hands not Washed by Students before and after Eating	
Primary School	
1	PS Barhat
Middle School	
1	MS Pardhan Chak

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Barhat	3	PS Parsa
2	PS Satgama	4	PS Rehra Mushari
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Phatehpur	3	UMS Patambar
2	UMS Ghanverja		
No Social Audit Mechanism in the Schools			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Patauna	4	PS Jorhawa Dharampur
2	PS Shivndeeh	5	PS Rehra Mushari
3	PS Parsa	6	PS Sikandra
Middle Schools			
1	MS Kharma	5	UMS Ghanverja
2	Girls MS Jamui	6	UMS Bela
3	Girls MS Malaypur	7	MS Piparsanda
4	UMS Phatehpur		

District-2: Sitamarhi

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Sitamarhi district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 34 schools, 21 are primary schools and 13 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Dumra(Urban)	5	3	8
2	Sursand	6	4	10
3	Bairgnia	5	3	8
4	Sonbarsa	5	3	8
Total		21	13	34

School-wise Criteria for Selection

Table-1.2 reflects all 34 sample schools selected from Sitamarhi district. Keeping in view, that each types of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
1	PS Court Bazer	PS	PTR
2	PS Mallani Tola	PS	CWSN/PTR
3	PS Murgichak Hindi	PS	Slum/PTR
4	PS Naya Tola	PS	Gender Gap
5	PS Maktab Islampur	PS	Flood/PTR/Civil Work
6	PS Bhabdeopur	PS	SC
7	PS Sursand East	PS	Gender Gap/Flood Aria
8	PS Koriani Girl	PS	Gender Gap
9	PS Gopalpur Uttari	PS	Civil Work/PTR
10	PS Court Bazer	PS	SC
11	PS Sursand Maktab	PS	PTR/Minority
12	PS Paterwa	PS	Flood Aria
13	PS Madhuban	PS	Flood Aria/PTR
14	PS Panchtakriam Mai Sthan	PS	Flood Aria
15	PS Bakhari Tola	PS	SC
16	PS Harizan Tola	PS	Civil Work/Gender Gap

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
17	PS Paterwa	PS	Gender Gap
18	PS Pachtaki Yadev Sthan	PS	PTR
19	PS Mushariya	PS	Flood Aria
20	PS Lahkhar	PS	SC
21	PS Khutha West	PS	SC
22	MS Nagar Palika	MS	Computer/CWSN
23	MS Mehshoul	MS	Gender Gap/CWSN
24	MS Piprahi	MS	Gender Gap/Flood Aria
25	MS Sursand Girl	MS	Computer
26	MS Adarsh Oriental	MS	Gender Gap
27	MS Indarwa	MS	Civil Work
28	MS Jamua	MS	PTR
29	MS Bel	MS	Civil Work/PTR
30	MS Bhandulia	MS	Flood Aria
31	MS Veerakh	MS	Flood Aria
32	MS Veerpur	MS	PTR
33	MS Sonbarsa	MS	Gender Gap/PTR
34	MS Bhutai Bazar	MS	Civil Work

Source: Office of the District Education Officer, Sitamarhi

Tools

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools.

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

Table 2.1 shows that all sample primary and middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in all sample schools. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all sample schools (Table: 2.1). In all sample schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance grains of the previous month.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	21 (100.0)	-	13 (100.0)	-
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	21 (100.0)	-	13 (100.0)	-
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	-	-	-	-
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	21 (100.0)	-	13 (100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	21 (100.0)	-	13 (100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		21 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly by state, district and block-level in all samples schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
Total No. of schools		21(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all sample schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance. It was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all sample schools.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	10 days	-
		20 days	-
		2 Months	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	21(100.0)
Total No. of schools		21(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Information Regarding Cooks Cum-Helpers

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being served by the appointed cook-cum-helpers, 54 in primary and 68 in middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid through the cheques. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of general category cooks appointed only 1.47 percent in middle schools. The OBC cooks were found about 59.26 percent in primary and 92.65 percent in middle schools. The ST cooks were appointed in only primary schools 5.56 percent. The proportion of

SC cooks was observed in 29.63 percent of primary and 5.88 percent in middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cook-cum-helpers is available in all sample primary and middle schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all sample primary and middle schools imparts training to the working cook-cum-helpers. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in all sample schools.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC/SMC	21 (100.0)	13 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		21 (100.0)	13 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	6(11.11)	15(22.06)
		Female	48(88.89)	53(77.94)
		Total	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	16(29.63)	4(5.88)
		2. ST	3(5.56)	-
		3 .OBC	32(59.26)	63(92.65)
		4 .Minority	3(5.56)	-
		5. Others(GEN)	-	1(1.47)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		-	
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	54(100.0)	68(100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily regular basis. Regularity in supplying of hot cooked meal to the students of these schools has been observed by enquiring from the students, teachers, parents as well as MDM registers was also verified. It is reflected from the Table 2.5 that during the last three months (January, February & March 2015) how much day's food not served to the students.

The list of sample primary and middle schools where MDM was not served during last three months is given in **Annexure 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		MS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			21(100.)	-	13(100.0)	-
2.	last three months how much days food not served (Multiple response)	Jan.	1-8	1(100.0)		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			15-24	-		-	
			Total	1(4.76)		-	
		Feb.	1-8	1(100.0)		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			15-24	-		-	
			Total	1(4.76)		-	
		March.	1-8	1(100.0)		1(100.0)	
			8-15	-		-	
			15-24	-		-	
			Total	1(4.76)		1(7.69)	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (Multiple response)						
	Jan.	Food grains not available		1(100.0)		-	
	Feb.	Food grains not available		1(100.0)		-	
	Mar.	Food grains not available		-		1(100.0)	
	Total No. of Schools			21(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 33.33 percent primary and 30.77 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while in the remaining primary and middle schools it was found to be normal. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all selected primary and middle schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	7(33.33)	4(30.77)
		Normal	14(66.67)	9(69.23)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		21(100.0)	13(100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		21(100.0)	13(100.0)
5.	Iron Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)		21(100.0)	13(100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		21(100.0)	13(100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			21(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all sample primary and all middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample primary and all middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place`	Yes	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in all sample primary school and all middle school. In the last month 59083 students of the sample primary schools and 62315 students of the sample middle schools have taken MDM. Display of MDM Logo was not found in any sample primary and middle schools (Table-2.8).

Table 2.8: Display of information at the School level at Prominent place

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		59083	62315
4	Daily Menu		21 (100.0)	13(100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 4038 students were enrolled in 21sample primary and 6016 were enrolled in 13 sample middles schools of Sitamarhi district. On the day of visit 65.33 percent children of primary schools and 58.10 percent

student of middle schools were present in the school. It is also found that all students were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visits in middle schools.

Table 2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4038 (100.0)	6016 (100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2638 (65.33)	3522 (58.10)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2638 (100.0)	3522 (100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2638 (100.0)	3522 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Seating Arrangement for Eating

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and middle schools of Sitamarhi district. It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

Table 2.10: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)
Total No. of schools		21(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Health Cards and Health Checkup

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 52.38 percent primary and 76.92 percent schools. One time health checkup in a year was done in all sample primary and middle schools. Table 2.11 shows that all student of all sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines were by teacher in all sample primary and middle schools once. It was found that all sample primary and middle schools maintain height and weight records of their children where health cards were found. 61.90 percent primary school and 69.23 percent middle school maintain first aid medical kit in the school. All sample primary and middle schools have facility of dental and eye checkup maintain where health cards was found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where not health cards and first-aid kit was not available **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Checkup

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		11(52.38)	10(47.62)	10(76.92)	3(23.08)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	11(100.0)		10(100.0)		
		Two time	-		-		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-		-	
			2. Health Dept.	-		-	
			3. Teacher	21(100.0)		13(100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	21(100.0)		13(100.0)	
			2 time	-		-	
			3 time	-		-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		11(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	11(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	11(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	

8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.	13(61.90)	8(38.10)	9(69.23)	4(30.77)
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.	11(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.	-	11(100.0)	-	10(100.0)
Total No. of school		21(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that in 90.48 percent primary and all sample middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Sitamarhi district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In 42.11 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools through local hand pump and 57.89 percent primary and 46.15 percent middle schools through India marka Hand pump. Among all the funding agencies maximum water supply was done by SSA scheme in both categories of schools.

The list of sample primary and middle schools where Potable Water is not available
Annexure 2.5.

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether poTable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation		19 (90.48)	2 (9.52)	13 (100.0)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-		-	
		India Marka Hand pump	11(57.89)		6(46.15)	
		Local Hand pump	8(42.11)		7(53.85)	
		Jet Pump	-		-	
3.	Which scheme	SSA Scheme	15(78.95)		10(76.92)	
		MLA Fund	4(21.05)		3(23.08)	
Total No. of School			21(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Ceasefire in School

According to information it was found that 38.10 percent primary schools and 76.92 percent middle schools have ceasefire, as shown in Table 2.13.

Annexure 2.13 has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Availability of Ceasefire in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	8(38.10)	13(61.90)	10(76.92)	3(23.08)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	Alfa Fire, Lightex			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Kitchen Devices

Table 2.14 shows the availability of kitchen utensils in schools. The data shows that the cooking utensils in all sample primary and middle schools had available. All the cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices in the primary and middle schools were funded through kitchen devices funds. Only 80.95 percent primary and all sample middle schools had available eating plates for students through the MME funds.

The list of schools where were not eating plates are available **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	21(100.0)		13(100.0)	
		Partial	-		-	
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	21(100.0)		13(100.0)	
		MME	-		-	
		Other(MDM)	-		-	
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		17(80.95)		13(100.0)	
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		11(64.71)		7(53.85)	
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	-		-	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other MDM Scheme	17(100.0)		13(100.0)	
Total No. of School			21(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Sitamarhi district was analyzed. It was found that 90.48 percent sample primary and all sample middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 15.79 percent primary schools and 23.08 percent middle schools while only kitchen was available in 84.21 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools and all of them were used.

In 66.67 percent primary schools and 66.67 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM scheme, 68.75 percent primary and 90.0 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed under MDM as shown in Table-2.15. In 33.33 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools kitchen-cum-store was constructed through SSA scheme. 31.25 percent primary and 10.0 percent middle schools kitchen was constructed through SSA scheme. Kitchen has not been sanctioned in 2 primary.

One percent primary schools prepared MDM in additional room. One percent primary school prepared food at open field. Schools store their food grains and other ingredients in kitchen-cum-store while the remaining 85.71 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools respectively store them in an additional room. In all sample primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all sample primary and all middle schools food is prepared firewood.

Annexure 2.15 contains the names of schools where kitchen is not available.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
	Kitchens are available		19(90.48)	13(100.0)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	3(15.79)	3(23.08)	
		Kitchen	16(84.21)	10(76.92)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	3(100.0)	3(100.0)	
		Kitchen	16(100.0)	10(100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	2(66.67)	2(66.67)
			Kitchen	11(68.75)	9(90.0)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	1(33.33)	1(33.33)
			Kitchen	5(31.25)	1(10.0)
(c)	<i>Constructed but not in use</i>		-	-	
(d)	<i>Under construction</i>		-	-	
(e)	<i>Sanctioned, but not started</i>		-	-	
(f)	<i>Not sanctioned</i>		2(9.52)	-	
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	1(50.00)	-	
		Open field	1(50.00)	-	
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	3(14.29)	3(23.08)	
		Kitchen	-	-	
		Additional Room	18(85.71)	10(76.92)	
		community hall	-	-	
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	3(15.79)	3(23.08)	
		Kitchen	16(84.21)	10(76.92)	
		Additional Room	-	-	
		At the venu of villegers	-	-	
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		21(100.0)	13(100.0)	
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	21(100.0)	13(100.0)	
		Coal	-	-	
		LPG	-	-	
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-	
	Total No. of School		21(100.0)	13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Covered Drum

It was found that 71.43 percent primary schools and all sample middle schools have covered drums for the food grains. In all primary and middle schools of these covered drums available through MME scheme in Sitamarhi district. **Annexure-2.16** shows that Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in School

Table 2.16: Availability of Covered Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school	15 (71.43)	6 (28.57)	13 (100.0)	-
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-	-	-
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	15 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	
	Total No. of School	21(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that 57.14 percent primary and 92.31 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these, 91.67 percent primary and all sample middle school use toilets properly. 38.10 percent primary and 38.46 percent middle schools have common toilets. Out of these, 87.5 percent primary and all middle schools use common toilets properly.

Annexure 2.17 contains the list of sample schools which do not have separate toilet for boys and girls or common toilets are not available.

Table 2.17: Availability of toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	12(57.14)	9(42.86)	12(92.31)	1(7.69)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	11(91.67)	1(8.33)	12(100.0)	-
3	Is there available common toilet	8(38.10)	13(61.90)	5(38.46)	8(61.54)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	7(87.50)	1(12.50)	5(100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	21 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Computer in Schools

As Table 2.18 indicates only 15.38 percent middle schools have computer. None of the primary schools possess any IT infrastructure. None of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: Availability of IT infrastructure /Computers

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	21(100.0)	2(15.38)	11(84.62)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		6(100.0)	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	2(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	2(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 23.81 percent primary and 23.08 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 33.33 percent in primary and 23.08 percent in middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 23.81 percent primary and 30.77 percent middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 76.19 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 66.67 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was satisfactory in 76.19 percent in primary and 69.23 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	5(23.81)	16(76.19)	-	3(23.08)	10(76.92)	-
2	Safety	7(33.33)	14(66.67)	-	3(23.08)	10(76.92)	-
3	Hygiene	5(23.81)	16(76.19)	-	4(30.77)	9(69.23)	-
4	Total No. of School	21(100.0)			13(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Encouragement of Children to Adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in all sample primary and middle schools student were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Student was encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all sample primary and middle schools. It is also found that in all primary and middle schools children were taught about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all sample primary and middle schools as shown in Table-2.20.

Table 2.20: Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
5	Total No. of School	21 (100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers VSS and Parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: before serving meal to students by whom tasted

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by SMC	-	21(100.0)		13(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	21(100.0)		13(100.0)
Total No. of School		21 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Community Participation and Awareness

Around 71.43 percent parents of primary school students and 61.54 percent parents of middle schools children supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be satisfactory. In case of VSSs it was 76.19 percent in primary and 69.24 percent in middle schools. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 57.14 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools. In 4.76 percent parents from primary and 23.08 percent parents from middle schools, 7.69 percent SMC/VSSs from middle schools and only 7.69 percent Panchayat/Urban bodies from middle schools rated the MDM as good during daily supervision.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 90.48 percents parents, 100.0 percent VSSs and 52.38 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly, 84.62 percents parents, 92.31 percent VSSs and 53.85 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 9.52 percent parents in primary schools and 15.39 percent parents, 7.69 percent VSSs in middle schools.

Table 2.22: Participation of Parents/ VSSs /Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	1(4.76)	-	-	3(23.08)	1(7.69)	-
2	Satisfactory	15(71.43)	16(76.19)	12(57.14)	8(61.54)	9(69.24)	8(61.54)
3	None	5(23.81)	5(23.81)	9(42.86)	2(15.39)	3(23.08)	5(38.46)
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	2(9.52)	-	-	2(15.39)	1(7.69)	-
2	Satisfactory	19(90.48)	21(100.0)	11(52.38)	11(84.62)	12(92.31)	7(53.85)
3	None		-	10(47.62)	-	-	6(46.15)
4	Total No. of school	21 (100.0)			13(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in 61.90 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that 76.19 percent primary and 84.62 middle schools have social audit mechanism in the school.

The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM and social audit not done is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	13(61.90)	8(38.10)	7(53.85)	6(46.15)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	16(76.19)	5(23.81)	11(84.62)	2(15.38)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Numbers of VSS Meetings

As Table 2.24 show that VSS meeting monitoring time was three to four times was in 38.10 percent primary and 23.08 percent middle schools, 5 times and above in 61.90 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools. MDM related discussion was three to four times was in 38.10 percent primary and 23.08 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 61.90 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: Numbers of VSS Meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till monitoring time	-	8 (38.10)	13 (61.90)	21 (100.0)	-	3 (23.08)	10 (76.92)	13 (100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	-	8 (38.10)	13 (61.90)	21 (100.0)	-	3 (23.08)	10 (76.92)	13 (100.0)
	Total No. of school	21 (100.0)				13 (100.0)			

Source: Primary Data Based

Availability of Inspection Registers

Inspection register was available in all sample schools. It has been found that all sample schools have not received fund under MME component. The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample schools of the district.

The list of schools where fund not received under MME is given in **Annexure 2.25**

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	-	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, VES MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, DPO, and BRP MDM. as Table 2.26 shows all sample primary schools and middle schools maximum inspection and supervision were done by BRP MDM in Sitamarhi district. There was no state level inspecting authorities. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities in primary and middle schools. Mostly this inspection was made monthly in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for menu based food and told Good Quality of MDM should be provided in all sample primary schools and middle schools.

Table 2.26: Inspections and Supervision of MDM

(Multiple Responses)

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		21(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Inspection by	BEO	6(28.57)	5(38.46)
		VES	4(19.04)	4(30.77)
		MDM Coordinator	4(19.04)	3(23.08)
		CRC coordinator	6(28.57)	7(53.85)
		BRP MDM	10(47.62)	8(61.54)
		DPO	3(14.29)	4(30.77)
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	7(33.55)	7(53.85)
		Tehsil	-	-
		Block	16(76.19)	13(100.0)
		CRC	6(28.57)	7(53.85)
		Village	4(28.57)	4(30.77)
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	6(18.18)	5(16.12)
		Fortnightly	-	-
		Monthly	27(81.82)	25(80.64)
		Often	-	-
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	Good Quality of MDM should be provided	21(100.0)	13(100.0)

*Source: Primary Data Based.***Impact of MDM**

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in almost all sample primary and all middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table-2.27 Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Attendance of student	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Total No. of School		21(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Social Harmony

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that all sample primary and middle schools have other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table-:2.28 Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all sample primary and middle schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMs and the district/block/ school not have toll free number

Table-:2.29 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level. Use of wheat should be increased in all sample primary and middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in majority primary and middle schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables

must be encouraged in all sample primary and middle schools in Sitamarhi districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

Table-2.30: Investigator’s views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
4	Use of Green VegeTable must be used in MDM	21(100.0)	13(100.0)
	Total No. of School	21(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 21 primary schools and 13 middle schools in the Sitamarhi 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 middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- During the visits of schools of district Sitamarhi all sample school reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was reported timely release of MDM funds from state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district. It was also observed that there were all sample schools where MDM cooked have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- It was found that 34 sample schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.
- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.

- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in all sample schools and it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in the district.
- MDM logo was not displayed in any of the sample schools campus.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in 33.33 percent primary and 30.77 percent middle schools.
- Health card were maintained in all sample schools. Likewise all students of sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically by Teachers.
- The availability of potable water through different sources was found in all sample primary and middle schools.
- Kitchens were available in only 90.48 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using maximum fire wood.
- It was found that 38.10 percent primary schools and 76.92 percent middle schools have ceasefire
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 71.43 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 57.14 percent primary and 92.31 percent middle schools.

- The Computer was available in only 2(15.38 percent) middle schools.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in majority all primary schools and good in almost all middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in almost all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in almost all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed three to four times was in 38.10 percent primary and 23.08 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 61.90 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on often basis covered in all sample schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active and all sample schools having toll free number.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all sample middle schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.5

No Regularity in Serving Meals			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Naya Tola	3	PS Sursand Maktab
2	PS Sursand East		
Middle Schools			
1	MS Veerakh		

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in School			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Mallani Tola	6	PS Madhuban
2	PS Murgichak Hindi	7	PS Panchtakriam Mai Sthan
3	PS Koriani Girl	8	PS Harizan Tola
4	PS Gopalpur Uttari	9	PS Mansoori Tola
5	PS WD-6 Dumra	10	PS Pachtaki Yadev Sthan
Middle Schools			
1	MS Adarsh Oriental	3	MS Sonbarsa
2	MS Veerakh		
First aid Medical Kit not available in the School			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Naya Tola	5	PS WD-6 Dumra
2	PS Sursand East	6	PS Madhuban
3	PS Koriani Girl	7	PS Panchtakriam Mai Sthan
4	PS Gopalpur Uttari	8	PS Bakhari Tola
Middle Schools			
1	MS Adarsh Oriental	3	MS Bel
2	MS Jamua	4	MS Sonbarsa

Annexure 2.12

Whether Potable Water is not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Naya Tola		
2	PS WD-6 Dumra		

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Mallani Tola	8	PS WD-6 Dumra
2	PS Murgichak Hindi	9	PS Sursand Maktab
3	PS Naya Tola	10	PS Paterwa
4	PS Bhabdeopur	11	PS Madhuban
5	PS Sursand East	12	PS Panchtakriam Mai Sthan
6	PS Koriani Girl	13	PS Bakhari Tola
7	PS Gopalpur Uttari		
Middle Schools			
1	MS Veerakh	3	MS Sonbarsa
2	MS Veerpur		

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available in the school			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Mallani Tola	3	PS Mansoori Tola
2	PS Sursand Maktab	4	PS Pachtaki Yadev Sthan
Utensils eating plates is not Sufficient			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Murgichak Hindi	4	PS Sursand East
2	PS Maktab Islampur	5	PS WD-6 Dumra
3	PS Bhabdeopur	6	PS Mushariya
Middle Schools			
1	MS Nagar Palika	4	MS Bhandulia
2	MS Mehshoul	5	MS Veerpur
3	MS Sursand Girl	6	MS Bhutai Bazar

Annexure 2.15

Kitchens not Available	
Primary Schools	
1	PS Murgichak Hindi
2	PS Naya Tola

Annexure 2.16

Drum not Available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Mallani Tola	4	PS Gopalpur Uttari
2	PS Maktab Islampur	5	PS WD-6 Dumra
3	PS Koriani Girl	6	PS Sursand Maktab

Annexure 2.17

Non-availability of Toilets					
Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available	No Proper use of Toilets
Primary Schools					
1	Court Bazer	✓			
2	Murgichak Hindi	✓		✓	
3	Naya Tola	✓		✓	
4	Maktab Islampur	✓			
5	Bhabdeopur	✓		✓	
6	Sursand East	✓			
7	WD-6 Dumra	✓		✓	
8	Panchtakriam Mai Sthan	✓			
9	Mansoori Tola	✓			
10	Mallani Tola		✓	✓	
11	Koriani Girl			✓	
12	Paterwa			✓	
13	Madhuban			✓	
14	Bakhari Tola			✓	
15	Mansoori Tola			✓	
16	Mushariya			✓	
17	Lahkhar			✓	
18	Khutha West			✓	

Middle Schools					
1	Veerpur	✓			
2	Bhutai Bazar			✓	
3	Bhandulia			✓	
4	Veerakh			✓	
5	Indarwa			✓	
6	Nagar Palika			✓	
7	Mehshoul			✓	
8	Piprahi			✓	
9	Sursand Girl			✓	

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM					
Primary Schools					
1	PS Naya Tola	5	PS Madhuban		
2	PS Maktab Islampur	6	PS Mushariya		
3	PS Sursand East	7	PS Lahkhar		
4	PS Paterwa	8	PS Khutha West		
Middle Schools					
1	MS Nagar Palika	4	MS Adarsh Oriental		
2	MS Mehshoul	5	MS Indarwa		
3	MS Piprahi	6	MS Sonbarsa		
No any social audit mechanism in the school					
Primary Schools					
1	PS Sursand East	4	PS Lahkhar		
2	PS Sursand Maktab	5	PS Khutha West		
3	PS Mushariya				
Middle Schools					
1	MS Nagar Palika	2	MS Adarsh Oriental		

District-3: Katihar

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 34 schools have been taken as sample from Katihar district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 34 schools, 20 are primary and 14 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Katihar (Urban)	6	3	9
2	Katihar (Rural)	4	4	8
3	Falka	5	4	9
4	Barari	5	3	8
Total		20	14	34

School-wise Criteria for Selection

Table-1.2 shows all 34 sample schools selected from Katihar district. Keeping in view, that each types of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
1	UMS Sirsa	PS	SC, Flood Area
2	PS Ganhigram	PS	Flood Area
3	PS Nisahra	PS	SC, CWSN
4	NPS Chiknighat khera	PS	Forest Aera, Gender Gap, PTR
5	PS Barari	PS	Civil Work
6	PS Bhagwati Asthan	PS	Civil Work
7	PS Bareta	PS	Gender Gap,CWSN
8	PS Maheshpur	PS	Gender Gap, Flood Area
9	UMS Balu Tola	PS	Civil Work
10	PS Dahairiya Belagachi	PS	PTR
11	PS Pakirya	PS	CWSN, Gender Gap
12	Urdu PS Barbana	PS	PTR
13	NPS Kanva Tola	PS	Slum Aera
14	PS Balitiker	PS	CWSN,PTR
15	PS Refugee Colony	PS	PTR, SC
16	UMS Madhepura	PS	PTR
17	UMS Gidhabari	PS	CWSN, PTR
18	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur	PS	Civil Work

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
19	PS Shabda	PS	Civil Work
20	MS Sirsa	PS	SC
21	UMS Mushapur Rangakal	MS	Computer
22	MS Bhanga	MS	Flood Area
23	Urdu MS Kadwa Rampara	MS	CWSN, Gender Gap, PTR
24	MS Balua	MS	Civil Work
25	MS Bathaili	MS	Computer
26	UMS Giryama	MS	Computer, Gender Gap
27	UMS Devi Bareta	MS	Gender Gap, PTR
28	Adarash MS Semapur	MS	Computer
29	MS Pothia	MS	Computer, CWSN
30	UMS Mongra	MS	PTR
31	UMS Dhusmer	MS	CWSN
32	Uma Devi Mishra Girls MS Katihar	MS	CWSN
33	UMS Burma Refugee Colony	MS	PTR, CWSN, SC, C ivil Work
34	MS Guru Bazar	MS	Gender Gap

Source: Office of the District Education Officer, Katihar

Tools

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools. Separate schedule have been also used for the NGO, which provided MDM to the schools.

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and middle schools has been examined. Out of the 20 primary schools, it was found that food was cooked on the schools premises in only 12 primary schools. In the remaining 8 primary schools, food was cooked and provide by an NGO, Centre for National Development Initiative. A similar situation existed in 4 out of 14 middle schools also where the food was provided by the same NGO. Hence, of the total sample of 34 schools, 22 schools cooked and provided MDM on their premises while the activity was outsourced for the remaining 12 schools to the NGO Centre for National Development Initiative the NGO supplied MDM to the primary and middle schools in Katihar- urban and some schools of Katihar- rural blocks.

Table 2.1 shows that 83.33 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in 83.33 percent and 100.0 percent middle schools. If the lifting agency did not deliver the food grains to the school on time, no alternate arrangement was present, in any of the schools, for its transportation. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all primary and middle schools (Table: 2.1). In all the schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

Annexure 2.1 has the names of schools where Food grains facility not available in advance for One month.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		VSS/Schools	NGO	Total	VSS/Schools	NGO	Total
1.	If Food grains facility available in advance for One month	10 (83.33)	8 (100.0)	18 (90.0)	10 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	10 (83.33)	8 (100.0)	18 (90.0)	10 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools	No any arrangement			No any arrangement		
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	12 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	12 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (60.0)	8 (40.0)	20 (100.0)	10 (71.43)	4 (28.57)	14 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly at State, District and Block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		School	NGO	Total	School	NGO	Total
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools		12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance however NGOs get the funds post service. As shown in Table-2.3, it was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all schools and NGO.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars		No. of Schools					
			PS			MS		
			School	NGO	Total	School	NGO	Total
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance		12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
		one Months	-	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	-	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)
4	In case of delay, how does the school/ implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme		-	NGO Self Manage		-	NGO Self Manage	
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	By Cheque	-	-	-	-	-	-
		E-Transfer	12 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Total No. of Schools			12 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Information Regarding Cooks

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being cooked by the VSS appointed cook-cum-helper, 59 in primary and 66 in middle schools. In all the sample primary and middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cook-cum-helpers were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid mainly via cheques and was a regular exercise in all cases. Out of total appointed cooks, the share of general category cooks constituted merely 3.39 percent in primary schools. The OBC cooks were about 59 percent and 80 percent in primary and middle schools respectively. The SC cooks were about 27 and 5 percent in primary and middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module is available for all cook-cum-helpers and MDM Coordinators (Blocks and district level) imparted the trainings in all sample primary and middle schools. Medical check-up of the cook-cum-helpers was done in only 27 percent primary and 44 percent of middle schools

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VSS/SMC	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	5(8.47)	12(18.18)
		Female	54(91.53)	54(81.82)
		Total	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	16(27.12)	3(4.55)
		2. ST	-	2(3.03)
		3 .OBC	35(59.32)	53(80.30)
		4 .Minority	6(10.17)	8(12.12)
		5. Others(GEN)	2(3.39)	-
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
		No	-	-
11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	59(100.0)	66(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		8 (100.0)	4 (100.0)
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	16(27.12)	29(43.94)
		No	43(72.88)	37(56.06)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. 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 (Table-2.5).

The list of sample primary and middle schools where was in last three months food not served due to some reasons is given in **Annexure 2.5**

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		MS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			20(100.0)	0	14 (100.0)	0
2.	Last three months how much days food not served	Jan.	1-8	4(100.0)		-	
			8-15	-		-	
			Total	4(20.0)		-	
		Feb.	1-8	2(66.67)		1(33.33)	
			8-15	1(33.33)		2(66.67)	
			Total	3(15.0)		3(15.0)	
		Mar.	1-8	-		-	
			8-15	1(100.0)		-	
			Total	1(5.0)		-	
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food (<i>Multiple Response</i>)						
	Jan.	Food grains not available			4(100.0)		-
	Feb.	Food grains not available			3(100.0)		3(100.0)
	March.	Food grains not available			1(100.0)		-
Total No. of Schools				20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Quality and Quantity of Meals

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 70 percent primary and 79 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while in the remaining primary and middle schools it was found to be average. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all selected schools were providing the prescribed quantity of meal to students.

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	14(70.0)	11(78.57)
		Normal	6(30.0)	2(21.43)
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
5.	Iron / Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample schools. All sample primary and middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. It was also observed that students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received only rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the appropriate place in the school. In the last month 66246 students of primary schools and 48793 students of sample middle schools have taken lunch. Display of MDM Logo was not found in any sample schools (Table-2.8).

Table 2.8: Display of Information at the School level at Prominent Place

S. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-	-
		Rice	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use		12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM		66246	48793
4	Daily Menu		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building		-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of sample schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 4731 students were enrolled in 20 sample primary schools and 5564 were enrolled in 14 sampled middle schools of Katihar district. On the day of visit 52.83 percent children of primary schools and 43.40 percent children of middle schools were present in the

school. In middle schools all children were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visits.

Table 2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4731 (100.0)	5564 (100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2499 (52.83)	2415 (43.40)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2499 (100.0)	2415 (100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2499 (100.0)	2415 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Seating Arrangement for Eating

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and middle schools of Katihar district. It has been observed that in none of the primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

Table 2.10: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)
Total No. of schools		20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Health Cards and Health Checkup

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that health cards were maintained in 50 percent primary and 43 percent middle schools. The frequency of health check-up was once a year in all schools in which health card found. As the Table 2.11 shows, all students of sample primary and

middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically by teachers. It was found that all sample schools maintain height and weight records of their student and indicate it in the school health card in which health card found. 40 percent primary school and 64 percent middle schools maintain first aid medical kit in the school. It was also found that all sample primary and middle schools have facility of dental and eye checkup in which health card maintained.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards were not maintained and first-aid kit was not available are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Checkup

S.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		10(50.0)	10(50.0)	6(42.86)	8(57.14)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	10(100.0)		6(100.0)		
		Two time	-		-		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-		-	
			2. Health Dept.	-		-	
			3. Teacher	20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	
			2 time	-		-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		10(100.0)	-	6(100.0)	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	20 (100.0)	-	14(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	-	-	-	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		8(40.0)	12(60.0)	9(64.29)	5(35.71)	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		10(100.0)	-	6(100.0)	-	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	10 (100.0)	-	6(100.0)	
Total No. of school			20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that 95 percent primary and all sample middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in

Katihar district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In 14.29 percent in middle schools water was an available through tap water and in 73.68 percent primary and 92.86 percent middle schools water was available through local hand pump. It was found that 26.32 percent primary and 14.29 percent middle school water was available through India marka hand pump.

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	19(95.0)	1(5.0)	14(100.0)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Tap water	-	2(14.29)	
		local Hand pump	14(73.68)	13(92.86)	
		india marka Hand pump	5(26.32)	2(14.29)	
		Jet Pump	-	-	
3.	Which scheme (Multiple Response)	SSA Scheme	9(47.37)	9(64.29)	
		PHED	10(52.63)	5(35.71)	
Total No. of Schools		20 (100.0)		14 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Ceasefire in Schools

According to information it was found that 25 percent sample primary and 85.71 percent middle schools have ceasefire as shown in Table 2.13.

Annexure 2.13 has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Availability of Ceasefire in Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	5(25.0)	15(75.0)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	Excel, Falcon			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Kitchen Devices

Table 2.14 shows the availability of kitchen utensils in schools. The data shows that the kitchens in all sample primary, middle schools and the centralized kitchen in the NGO had cooking utensils. All the kitchens in the primary and middle schools were

funded for kitchen devices through kitchen devices funds while NGO was managed through self resource. 90 percent primary and all middle schools had available plates for eating but only 50 percent primary and 64.29 percent middle schools had sufficient plates for eating in which schools eating plates available.

The list of schools where eating plates were not sufficient is given in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools					
			PS			MS		
			Self	NGO	Total	Self	NGO	Total
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		12 (60.0)	8 (40.0)	20 (100.0)	10 (71.43)	4 (28.57)	14 (100.0)
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	12 (60.0)	8 (40.0)	20 (100.0)	10 (71.43)	4 (28.57)	14 (100.0)
		Partial	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	12 (100.0)	-	12 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
		MME	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other NGO Self	-	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	-	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		18 (90.0)			14 (100.0)		
5	If yes, utensils kitchen devices sufficient		9 (50.0)			9 (64.29)		
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MDM	18 (100.0)			14 (100.0)		
		Community contribution	0 (0.0)			0 (0.0)		
Total No. of Schools			20 (100.0)			14 (100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Katihar district was analyzed. It was found that 65 percent in sample primary and 85.71 percent middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen cum store was available in 30.77 percent primary and 33.33 percent in middle schools. The pucca kitchen-cum-store was constructed and being used in all primary and middle schools.

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed through the source of MDM fund in 50 percent primary and all in middle schools while 50 percent kitchen-cum-stores in primary schools were constructed through SSA. Similarly, only kitchen were constructed through MDM fund in 55.56 percent primary schools while through SSA in 44.44 percent primary schools.

It was found that one primary and 2 middle school prepared MDM in additional class room and 1 primary prepared MDM in open field. 33.33 percent primary and 30 percent middle schools store their food grains and other ingredients in kitchen-cum-store while the remaining 66.67 percent primary and 70 percent middle schools respectively store them in an additional room. All sample primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all sample schools food is prepared firewood is used for cooking MDM.

The name of schools where the kitchen is not available is given in Annexure 2.15.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Kitchens are available		13(65.0)	12(85.72)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	4(30.77)	4(33.33)
		Kitchen	9(69.23)	8(66.67)
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	4(100.0)	4(100.0)
		Kitchen	9(100.0)	8(100.0)
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM Kitchen cum store	2(50.0)	4(100.0)
		Kitchen	5(55.56)	8(100.0)
		SSA Kitchen cum store	2(50.0)	-
		Kitchen	4(44.44)	-
(c)	Constructed but not in use		-	-
(d)	Not sanctioned		7(35.0)	2(14.28)
3	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	1(50.0)	2(100.0)
		Open field	1(50.0)	-
		NGO Supply	-	-
4	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	4(33.33)	3(30.0)
		Kitchen	-	-
		Additional Room	8(66.67)	7(70.0)
5	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	4(100.0)	4(100.0)
		Kitchen	9(100.0)	8(100.0)

6	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		13(100.0)	12(100.0)
7	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	12(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Coal	-	-
		LPG	-	-
8	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-
Total No. of Schools	MDM Supplied by School		12(60.0)	10(71.42)
	MDM Supplied by NGO		8(40.0)	4(28.58)
	Total		20(100.0)	14(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Covered Drums

As Table 2.16 indicates only 75 percent primary and 86 percent middle schools have covered drums for food grains. The rest of the 5 primary and 2 middle schools did not have covered drums as the food was provided by the NGO hence there was no need to store the food grains. Covered drums in all schools were made available through MME fund.

List of schools where covered drums for food grains are not available is given in **Annexure 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Availability of Covered Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS	No	MS	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school	15(75.0)	5(25.0)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	-		-
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	15(100.0)		12(100.0)
Total No. of Schools		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that in 65 percent primary and 86 percent middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. Out of these, 84.62 percent primary and all middle schools use toilets properly. 35 percent primary and 64 percent middle schools have common toilets Out of these, 85.71 percent primary and 88.89 percent middle schools used properly.

Annexure 2.17 contains the list of sample schools which do not have separate toilet for boys and girls or common toilets are not available.

Table 2.17: Availability of Toilets

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	13(65.0)	7(35.0)	12(85.71)	2(14.29)
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	11(84.62)	2(15.38)	12(100.0)	-
3	Is there available common toilet	7(35.0)	13(65.0)	9(64.29)	5(35.71)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	6(85.71)	1(14.29)	8(88.89)	1(11.11)
Total No. of Schools		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Computer in Schools

As Table 2.18 indicates only 35.71 percent middle schools have IT infrastructure in school. None of the primary schools possess computer. Although 36 percent of the middle schools have computer, none of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: IT infrastructure available (Computer) School level

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	20(100.0)	5(35.71)	9(64.29)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		11(100.0)	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	5(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-	-	5(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found good or satisfactory in all of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 15 percent of primary and 50 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 15 percent primary and 42.86 percent middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 10 percent primary and 43 percent middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 85 percent primary and 50 percent middle schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 85 percent primary and 57 percent middle schools. In 90 percent primary and 57 percent middle schools were rated satisfactory in hygiene.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Environment	3(15.0)	17(85.0)	-	7(50.00)	7(50.0)	-
2	Safety	3(15.0)	17(85.0)	-	6(42.86)	8(57.14)	-
3	Hygiene	2(10.0)	18(90.0)	-	6(42.86)	8(57.14)	-
4	Total No. of School	20(100.0)			14(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Encouragement of Children to Adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in all sample primary and middle schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Children were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all sample schools. In all sample primary and middle schools children were educated about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all schools.

Table 2.20: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS	No	MS	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	20(100.0)	-	14(100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers, VSS and parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers in all primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	20(100.0)	0	14(100.0)	0
2	Tasted by VSS	0	20(100.0)	0	14(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	0	20(100.0)	0	14(100.0)
Total No. of Schools		20(100.0)		14(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Community Participation and Awareness

10 percent parents of primary school and 35.71 percent parents of middle schools supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be good and 85 percent primary and 64.29 percent middle schools were satisfactory. In case of VSS it was 10 percent in primary and 21.43 percent in middle schools good and 85 percent primary and 78.57 percent middle schools were satisfactory. Supervision by panchayat/urban bodies was found good in 14.29 percent middle schools and 75 percent primary and 50 percent middle schools satisfactory.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 85 percents parents, 85 percent VSS and 75 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly, 64.29 percents parents, 78.57 percent VSSs and 50 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 10 percent parents in primary schools and 14.29 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools.

Table 2.22: Participation of Parents/VSSs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Parents	VSSs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
Supervision of Daily MDM							
1	Good	2(10.0)	2(10.0)	-	5(35.71)	3(21.43)	2(14.29)
2	Satisfactory	17(85.0)	17(85.0)	15(75.0)	9(64.29)	11(78.57)	7(50.0)
3	None	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	5(25.0)	-	-	5(35.71)
Monitoring of MDM							
1	Good	2(10.0)	2(10.0)	-	5(35.71)	3(21.43)	2(14.29)
2	Satisfactory	17(85.0)	17(85.0)	15(75.0)	9(64.29)	11(78.57)	7(50.0)
3	None	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	5(25.0)	-	-	5(35.71)
Total No. of schools		20(100.0)			14(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 45 percent primary and 71.43 percent in middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that 75 percent primary and 78.57 percent in middle schools have social audit mechanism in the school.

The list of schools where roster was not being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM is given in **Annexure 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	9(45.0)	11(55.0)	10(71.43)	4(28.57)
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	15(75.0)	5(25.0)	11(78.57)	3(21.43)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Numbers of VSS Meetings

Table 2.24 shows that VSSs meeting monitoring time was three or four times in 15 percent primary and 7.14 percent middle schools, 5 times and above in 85 percent

primary and 92.86 percent middle schools. The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was three to four times in 15 percent primary and 7.14 percent middle schools, 5 times and above scenarios in 85 percent primary and 92.86 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: VSS meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2 time	3-4 time	5 & above time	Total	1-2 time	3-4 time	5 & above time	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till monitoring time	-	3(15.0)	17(85.0)	20(100.0)	-	1(7.14)	13(92.86)	14(100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	-	3(15.0)	17(85.0)	20(100.0)	-	1(7.14)	13(92.86)	14(100.0)
Total No. of school		20 (100.0)				14 (100.0)			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Inspection Registers

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. Inspection register was available at school level in all sample primary and middle schools.

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	-	22 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Regular inspection of the MDM food was be done in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, BRP and DPO. As Table 2.26 shows in all sample primary and middle schools maximum inspection and supervision were done by BRPs in Katihar district. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities and mostly inspection was made monthly in both categories of schools.

Table 2.26: Inspections and Supervision of MDM

(Multiple Responses)

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	MS	
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food	20(100.0)	14(100.0)	
2	Inspection by	BEO	6(30.00)	5(35.71)
		MDM Coordinator	4(20.0)	3(21.43)
		CRC coordinator	6(30.0)	7(50.0)
		BRP	10(50.0)	8(57.14)
		DPO	3(15.0)	4(28.57)
		VES	4(20.0)	4(28.57)
3	Inspecting authority	District	7(35.0)	7(50.0)
		Block	16(80.0)	13(92.86)
		CRC	6(30.0)	7(50.0)
		Others	4(20.0)	4(28.57)
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	6(30.0)	5(35.71)
		Fortnightly	-	-
		Monthly	14(70.0)	9(64.29)
		Often	-	-
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	Good Quality of MDM should be provided.	-	-
		Cleanliness of kitchen & store	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in all primary and middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		Attendance of student	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
2	Total No. of School		20 (100.0)	14 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Social Harmony

In all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that there is other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all primary and middle schools have no grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and the district/block and school have no toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	-	20 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	-	18 (100.0)	-	14 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators opined that monitoring and evaluation of MDM scheme should be regular in all primary and middle schools of the district. Use of wheat in MDM should be increased in 44.44 percent primary and 33.33 percent middle schools. LPG should be initiate for cooking in 66.67 percent primary and 66.67 percent middle schools. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in 33.33 percent primary and 20 percent middle schools in the Katihar district as shown in Table-2.30. (See annexure 2.30).

Table 2.30: Views and Observations of Investigators

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	12 (66.67)	10 (66.67)
3	Use of wheat for MDM	8 (44.44)	5 (33.33)
4	Use of Green Vegetable must be used in MDM	6 (33.33)	3 (20.00)
Total No. of Schools		18 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

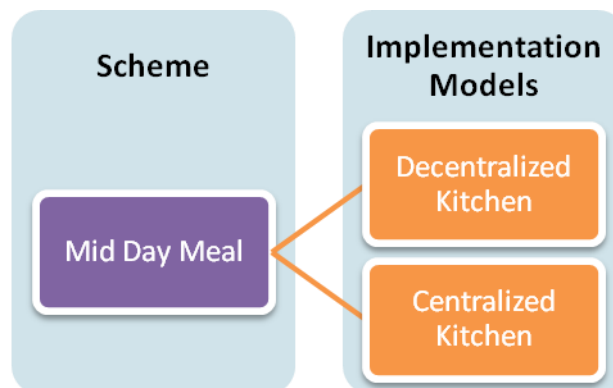
Chapter III

Centralized Kitchen in District Katihar

Introduction

The primary objective of the MDM scheme is to provide hot cooked meal to children of primary and middle classes; with other objectives of improving nutritional status of children, encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities, thereby increasing the enrolment, retention and attendance rates.

To ensure proper and complete implementation of the scheme, two models have been designed and are in practice.



- In the **decentralized model** the meals are cooked for an exact number of students in the school, by a cook, helper, and organizer, right on the school premises and the fresh meal is served to the children.
- In the **centralized model**, mostly through a public-private partnership, an external organization cooks and delivers the meal to schools. The advantages of centralized kitchen include ensuring the provision of hygienic and nutritious food as well as allowing for the optimum utilization of infrastructural facilities. The centralized kitchen model offers the benefit of preparing a cooked meal under strict supervision in a safe environment ensuring hygienic standard and provision of quality food to a large number of children in time. This model addresses the

challenges of poor infrastructure, susceptibility to fire accidents and drain on teaching time faced by schools by attempting to prepare the meal themselves. Further, the transport of food is closely monitored and delivered to the schools at the stipulated time.

Organization

During the monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in Katihar district, it was found that Center for National Development Initiatives (NGO) served the MDM in Katihar-Urban and Rural blocks from the November 2009.

No. of Schools and Students Receiving MDM from NGO

Out of the 20 primary and 14 middle schools, it was found that MDM was cooked and supplied by Center for National Development Initiatives for 8 primary and also in 4 sample middle schools. The survey also shows that in total 77 schools (37 PS and 40 MS) of the district Katihar are served MDM prepared by the NGO. Hence a total of 31661 students from the 18728 primary schools and 12933 students from the middle schools of the Katihar-Urban and Rural blocks receive MDM prepared by the NGO in the district.

Location and Area of Centralized Kitchen

The centralized kitchen running by NGO in Katihar is located in the urban area and its total covered area approximately 5780 sq. ft.

Surrounding and Accessibility of Centralized Kitchen

The quality was good level of the centralized kitchen with respect to its atmosphere surroundings. The centralized kitchen in Katihar-Urban block was rated as also good for accessibility.

Infrastructural Facilities in Centralized Kitchen

The infrastructural facilities in the centralized kitchen in district Katihar, different types of facilities were surveyed to analyze the infrastructural facilities. The survey reveals the following observations:

- i. **FOOD ITEMS:** Adequate space was available to receive the food grains/food articles. Regarding the cleanliness of the food items received, the rating given was good location. Location received dry food grains.

- ii. STORAGE SPACE for food items was adequate in sample centralized kitchen. The cleanliness of the storage space was rated fair locations. Also, the storage space was found to be dry, well lit and ventilated location.
- iii. There was adequate space for PRE-PREPARATION OF MDM sample kitchen. Cleanliness during pre-preparation was fair kitchen. The space was dry, well-lit and ventilated centralized kitchens.
- iv. COOKING SPACE was adequate, dry, well lit and ventilated in the sample centralized kitchens. Cleanliness maintained during cooking was rated as good. FOOD ASSEMBLY AND SERVING SPACE was adequate, dry, well-lit and ventilated. Similarly, the cleanliness maintained in this area was also rated as good locations.
- v. The WASHING AREA of centralized kitchen was found to be adequate in space, dry, well lit and ventilated. However, on the cleanliness parameter, the area was rated as good.

Procurement and Storage of Raw Food Items in Centralized Kitchen

The information regarding procurement and storage of raw food items in the sample centralized kitchen. It was observed that in any single purchase, the maximum purchase made was on pulses, followed by vegetables, then fats and oils, and then spices. The frequency of purchase was monthly for all food items except for vegetable which were bought on a daily basis. It was found that all the raw food items were stored in plastic containers in centralized kitchens. Along with this, laminated gunny bags were also used to store cereals, pulses vegetables and spices. Along with plastic containers to store fats and oils, tin containers were also being used.

Positioning of Container/Bags of Raw Food Items

The positions of the storage containers / bags of the raw foods' items in the centralized kitchen as observed in the field, the containers/bags were placed on a raised platform.

Type of Quality Parameters Verified in Raw Food Items

The different types of quality parameters which were verified in the raw food items received in the sample centralized kitchen. Stones, insects, over-ripeness and bad odor were checked for in the raw food items.

Source, Availability and Storage of water in Centralized Kitchen

The data regarding source, availability and storage of water in the sample centralized kitchen. It was found that source of water was bore-well available and water was stored on covered utensils in centralized kitchens.

Preparation of MDM in Centralized Kitchens

The survey revealed that regarding the preparation of MDM in the centralized kitchen the food items were washed before preparation. LPG and Coal was used for preparing food in sample centralized kitchens. It was observed that after preparation, food items were kept covered. Also, the maximum time lapse between preparing and packaging of food was found to be one hour. Steel drums and steel buckets were used to pack food by kitchen. Likewise, clean packing material was used in the kitchen.

Quality of Spices and Salt Used for Preparation of MDM

It was found that only seal-packed Agmark spices were used for preparation of MDM in centralized kitchen. Also, double fortified salt (iron and iodine) was used in sample kitchen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRALIZED KITCHEN

Management of Uneaten Food Left by Students in Schools

It was observed that management of food left uneaten by children in schools in the urban block of District Katihar the leftover food was distributed to poor families of slum areas nearby the schools.

Methods of Washing of Utensils in Centralized Kitchen

Scrubber, detergent/soap and water were used to wash the kitchen utensils in centralized kitchen.

Staff Details of Centralized Kitchen

Total 77 persons were employed in the central kitchen. The kitchen had 1 kitchen and store in-charge each; 1 purchase in-charge and 3 head cooks, 17 cooks. The remaining employees were handlers and distributors, guards and sweepers.

Personal Hygiene of Staff in Centralized Kitchen

It was observed that personal hygiene maintained by the employees of the sample central kitchens clean uniforms, wearing of headgears, short and clean fingernails, gloves-wearing while handling food was in practice. Central kitchens had toilet facility for staff. None of the staff suffered from cold, cough, throat infection or diarrhea etc. No unhygienic activities were observed among the food handlers.

Methods of Kitchen-Waste Disposal

The survey shows that various methods of kitchen-waste disposal used in centralized kitchen. Kitchen used garbage bins with lids for waste disposal. Garbage bins were removed from the kitchen premises at frequent intervals, emptied and cleaned. It was also found that no garbage was found lying around in the vicinity of the sample centralized kitchen.

Modes for Transporting MDM to Schools

It was found that the NGO used 12 Magic Vans for transporting food from the centralized kitchen to the schools in the catchment areas .

Precautions Taken during Transporting MDM

Various precautions were observed by the centralized kitchens while transporting MDM to the schools. The survey revealed that centralized kitchen used properly covered containers during transporting food in vehicles. The food compartment of the vehicles was kept clean and dry and a person accompanied the packed food from the centralized kitchens to schools.

Estimation of MDM on Different Parameters

The appearance and texture of the food was rated as fair. The taste and smell of the food prepared in centralized kitchen was rated as also fair.

The overall acceptability of MDM, prepared and provided to the students of primary and middle schools by sample centralized kitchens, was rated as good.

Chapter-IV

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 26 April to 11 May, 2015. The survey covered 20 primary schools and 14 middle schools in the Katihar 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 middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- Out of the 20 primary and 14 middle sample schools, it was found that MDM was cooked and supplied by NGO namely, Center for National Development Initiatives for 8 primary and 4 sample middle schools also. Rest of sample schools MDM cooked in premises of schools campus.
- During the monitoring and evaluation of MDM programme in Katihar district, it was found that Center for National Development Initiatives (NGO) served the MDM in Katihar- urban and rural blocks from the November 2009.
- During the visits of schools of district Katihar 83 per cent sample primary and all middle schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was reported timely release of MDM funds from state, district and block-level in all primary and middle schools of the district. It was also observed that there were all sample schools where MDM cooked have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- It was found that all sample schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.

- Due to unavailability of food grains and meals not supplied by NGO etc in 6 PS 3 MS in few days of last three months food not served to the students.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- MDM was cooked by VSS appointed cook-cum-helpers. Majority of cooks were females (92 percent in PS and 82 percent in MS) and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.
- A training module is available for all cook-cum-helpers and MDM Coordinators (Blocks and district level) imparted the trainings in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in 70 percent primary and 79 percent middle schools the quality of meal was good while, in the remaining schools it was found to be average.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue. There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of monitoring team to the sample schools.
- The menu was displaced at noticeable places in all primary and middle schools and it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in Katihar district.
- MDM logo was not displayed in any of the sample PS and MS.
- On the day of visit 53 percent students of primary and 43 percent students of middle schools were present in the school. On the day of visits in all sample schools all children were actually availing meal and as per MDM register also was found same.
- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement in Katihar district.

- Health cards were maintained in 50 percent primary and 43 percent middle schools. Likewise students of all sample primary and middle schools were given micronutrients medicine by teachers.
- The availability of potable water through difference sources was found in 95 percent sample primary and all middle schools.
- It was found that only 25 percent sample primary and 86 percent middle schools have ceasefire.
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- In all the sample primary and middle schools, food was cooked using fire wood and NGO was used LPG and coal for cooked the meals in the Katihar district.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 75 percent primary and 86 percent middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased from MME funds.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in only 65 percent primary and 86 percent middle schools.
- The Computers was available in only 5 (35.71 percent) middle schools only.
- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was good or satisfactory in all the sample primary and middle schools.
- The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in all the schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in also all sample schools. In all PS and MS children were educated about conservation of water.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers, members of the VSS and parents before it was served to the students.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.

- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was observed and it was also found that community members maintained roaster for supervision of MDM in 45 percent primary and 72 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision MDM by district and block officials on regular basis covered all schools
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all schools.
- In all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of students.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.
- It was found that MDM was also cooked and supplied Center for National Development Initiatives (A NGO) for total 77 schools (37 PS and 40 MS) in the district of Katihar. Hence a total of 31661 students, (from the 18728 primary schools and 12933 students from the middle schools) were benefited with MDM cooked by centralized kitchen managed by NGO.
- The overall acceptability of MDM, prepared and provided to the students of primary and middle schools by sample centralized kitchens, was rated as good.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.1

Schools in which Food Grains Facility not available within One Month	
Primary Schools	
1	PS Nisahra
2	NPS Kanva Tola
Food Grains not delivered to Lifting Agency within Proper Time	
Primary Schools	
1	PS Nisahra
2	PS Shabda

Annexure 2.5

In Last three months, few days food not served due to Various Reasons			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Nisahra	4	PS Pakirya
2	PS Maheshpur	5	NPS Kanva Tola
3	UMS Balu Tola	6	UMS Gidhabari
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Mushapur Rangakal	3	MS Pothia
2	MS Bhanga		

Annexure 2.11

Health Card not Maintained for each Child in School			
Primary Schools			
1	UMS Balu Tola	6	PS Balitiker
2	PS Dahairiya Belagachi	7	PS Refugee Colony
3	PS Pakirya	8	UMS Gidhabari
4	Urdu PS Barbana	9	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur
5	NPS Kanva Tola	10	PS Shabda
Middle Schools			
1	Urdu MS Kadwa Rampara	5	UMS Mongra
2	UMS Giryama	6	UMS Dhusmer
3	UMS Devi Baretta	7	Uma Devi Mishra Girls MS Katihar
4	Adarash MS Semapur	8	UMS Burma Refugee Colony
First aid Medical Kit not available in the School			
Primary Schools			
1	NPS Chiknighat khera	7	PS Balitiker
2	PS Barari	8	PS Refugee Colony
3	PS Maheshpur	9	UMS Madhepura
4	UMS Balu Tola	10	UMS Gidhabari
5	PS Dahairiya Belagachi	11	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur
6	NPS Kanva Tola	12	PS Shabda
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Mushapur Rangakal	4	UMS Dhusmer
2	Urdu MS Kadwa Rampara	5	Uma Devi Mishra Girls MS Katihar
3	UMS Mongra		

Annexure 2.13

Cease fire not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Ganhigram	9	NPS Kanva Tola
2	PS Nisahra	10	PS Balitiker
3	NPS Chiknighat khera	11	PS Refugee Colony
4	PS Bhagwati Asthan	12	UMS Madhepura

5	PS Bareta	13	UMS Gidhabari
6	PS Maheshpur	14	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur
7	PS Dahairiya Belagachi	15	PS Shabda
8	Urdu PS Barbana		
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Mongra	2	UMS Dhusmer

Annexure 2.14

Eating Plates etc. are not available			
Primary Schools			
1	PS Dahairiya Belagachi		
2	Urdu PS Barbana		
Utensils/Kitchen Devices are not Sufficient			
Primary Schools			
1	UMS Sirsa	6	PS Pakirya
2	PS Nisahra	7	PS Balitiker
3	PS Barari	8	PS Refugee Colony
4	PS Bhagwati Asthan	9	MS Sirsa
5	PS Maheshpur		
Middle Schools			
1	MS Bhanga	4	UMS Dhusmer
2	MS Pothia	5	MS Guru Bazar
3	UMS Mongra		

Annexure 2.15

Kitchens not Available			
Primary School			
1	UMS Sirsa	4	PS Balitiker
2	PS Ganhigram	5	PS Refugee Colony
3	NPS Chiknighat khera	7	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur
4	PS Dahairiya Belagachi		
Middle School			
1	UMS Mongra		
2	Uma Devi Mishra Girls MS Katihar		

Annexure 2.16

Non-availability of Covered Drum of Food Grains in School			
Primary School			
1	PS Ganhigram	4	UMS Madhepura
2	PS Dahairiya Belagachi	5	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur
3	Urdu PS Barbana		
Middle School			
1	Urdu MS Kadwa Rampara	2	UMS Burma Refugee Colony

Annexure 2.17

Non-availability of Toilets					
Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Proper use of Toilets	No Common Toilet available	No Proper use of Toilets
Primary School					
1	UMS Sirsa	-	-	✓	-
2	PS Ganhigram	-	-	✓	-
3	PS Nisahra	✓	-	✓	-

4	NPS Chiknighat khera	✓	-	✓	-
5	PS Barari	-	-	✓	-
6	PS Bhagwati Asthan	-	-	-	-
7	PS Baretta	-	-	✓	-
8	PS Maheshpur	-	-	-	-
9	UMS Balu Tola	-	✓	✓	-
10	PS Dahairiya Belagachi	✓	-	✓	-
11	PS Pakirya	-	-	✓	-
12	Urdu PS Barbana	✓	-	-	✓
13	NPS Kanva Tola	-	-	✓	-
14	PS Balitiker	✓	-	-	-
15	PS Refugee Colony	-	-	✓	-
16	UMS Madhepura	✓	-	-	-
17	UMS Gidhabari	✓	-	-	-
18	PS Choti Chouraha Durgapur	-	-	✓	-
19	PS Shabda	-	✓	✓	-
20	MS Sirsa	-	-	-	-
Middle School					
1	UMS Mushapur Rangakal	-	-	-	-
2	MS Bhanga	-	-	✓	-
3	Urdu MS Kadwa Rampara	-	-	-	-
4	MS Balua	-	-	✓	-
5	MS Bathaili	-	-	-	-
6	UMS Giriyama	-	-	-	-
7	UMS Devi Baretta	-	-	✓	-
8	Adarash MS Semapur	-	-	-	-
9	MS Pothia	-	-	✓	-
10	UMS Mongra	-	-	✓	-
11	UMS Dhusmer	✓	-	-	-
12	Uma Devi Mishra Girls MS Katihar	✓	-	-	-
13	UMS Burma Refugee Colony	-	-	-	-
14	MS Guru Bazar	-	-	-	✓

Annexure 2.23

Roster not being maintained by the Community Members for Supervision of MDM			
Primary School			
1	UMS Sirsa	7	PS Baretta
2	PS Ganhigram	8	PS Maheshpur
3	PS Nisakra	9	Urdu PS Barbana
4	NPS Chiknighat khera	10	PS Shabda
5	PS Barari	11	MS Sirsa
6	PS Bhagwati Asthan		
Middle School			
1	UMS Mushapur Rangakal	3	MS Pothia
2	MS Bhanga	4	MS Guru Bazar

District-4: Arwal

Chapter I

Introduction

Sample Design of the Study

A total of 35 schools have been taken as sample from Arwal district as shown in Table-1.1. Out of these 35 schools, 22 are primary schools and 13 middle schools.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary schools	Middle schools	Total
1	Arwal	5	3	8
2	Karpi	6	5	11
3	Kaler	6	3	9
4	Kurtha	5	2	7
	Total	22	13	35

School-wise Criteria for Selection

Table-1.2 reflects all 34 sample schools selected from Arwal district. Keeping in view, that each types of school as per the selection criteria, to be represented list of sample schools.

Table 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
1	Utkrmit MS Kagzi Mohalla	PS	CWSN, PTR
2	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad	PS	CWSN
3	PS Wasilpur	PS	CWSN
4	PS Ahiyapur	PS	Seasonal Migreation
5	Urdu Kanya PS Sahimalla	PS	Civil Work
6	Govt. PS Chlhan Bigha	PS	Seasonal Migreation
7	Utkrmiy MS Benipur	PS	CWSN
8	Govt. PS Nadaura	PS	Gender Gap
9	MS Mubarakpur	PS	PTR
10	PS Khaira	PS	CWSN, Civil Work
11	PS Koni	PS	Civil Work
12	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi	PS	PTR
13	PS Balidad	PS	Civil Work
14	PS Injaur	PS	CWSN
15	Govt. PS Aganoor	PS	CWSN, Civil Work

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ MS	Criteria for Selection
16	Govt. PS Belanw	PS	Civil Work, PTR
17	Govt. PS Anandpur	PS	PTR
18	Govt. PS Nagwan	PS	CWSN
19	PS Husaini Bigha	PS	Civil Work
20	PS Kundi	PS	PTR
21	PS Pan Bigha	PS	CWSN
22	PS Junathi	PS	SC Dominated
23	Govt. Kanya MS Arwal	MS	CWSN
24	UMS Saidpur Dhawa	MS	PTR
25	Govt. MS Baidrabad	MS	Computer, Civil Work, PTR
26	Govt. MS Kurtha	MS	Computer, PTR
27	UMS Pratap Pur	MS	PTR
28	UMS Bolidarpur	MS	CWSN
29	UMS Hardiya	MS	CWSN
30	Govt. MS Kaler	MS	Civil Work
31	MS Lodhipur	MS	Civil Work
32	Govt. MS Bambhai	MS	CWSN
33	Govt. MS Karpi	MS	Computer, Civil Work
34	UMS Pariyari Deeh	MS	CWSN
35	Govt. MS Puran	MS	PTR, SC Dominated

Source: Office of the District Education Officer, Arwal

Tools

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data from the selected primary and middle schools.

Chapter-II

Implementation of MDM Programme

Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

Table 2.1 shows that all sample primary and middle schools from the sample were receiving food grains within one month. It was also found that the food grains were delivered to the lifting agency within proper time in all sample schools. It has also been observed that the quality of food supplied was as per FAQ mark in all sample schools (Table: 2.1). In all sample schools, food grains were released after adjusting the unspent balance grains of the previous month.

Table 2.1: Regularity in supply of Food Grains to Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	If Food grains facility available in schools within One month	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2.	Food grains delivered to lifting agency within proper time	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
3.	If lifting agency is not delivering the food grains to the school how is the food grains transported up to the schools.	-		-	
4.	Whether the food grains is of FAQ Mark - grade A	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
5.	Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
Total No. of Schools		22 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Timely Release of Funds

It was found that a timely release of funds was done regularly by state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district, as shown in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Timely Release of Funds

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Whether State is releasing funds to District on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Whether District is releasing funds to Block on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
3	Whether Block is releasing funds to School on regular basis in advance	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all sample schools were receiving cooking cost regularly and in advance. It was also found that E-transfer was the preferred mode of payment for the cooking cost in all sample schools.

Table 2.3: Availability of Cooking Cost

S.No	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost was received regularly and in advance	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	How much delay in receiving the cooking cost in advance	10 days	-
		20 days	-
		2 Months	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-
		By Cheque	-
		E-Transfer	22(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Information Regarding Cooks Cum-Helpers

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools, MDM was being served by the appointed cook-cum-helpers, 74 in primary and 58 in middle schools. In 86.36 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools the number cooks were sufficient as per GOI norms. The cooks were mostly females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month. The salary of the cooks was paid through the cheques. Out of total appointed

cooks, the share of general category cooks appointed 1.35 percent in primary and 1.72 percent in middle schools. The OBC cooks were found about 59.46 percent in primary and 60.35 percent in middle schools. The Minority cooks were appointed in primary schools 6.76 percent and 1.72 percent middle school. The proportion of SC cooks was observed in 32.43 percent of primary and 36.21 percent in middle schools as evident from Table-2.4.

A training module for the cook-cum-helpers is available in all sample primary and middle schools. This module is provided to all the cooks. The MDM Coordinator in all sample primary and middle schools imparts training to the working cook-cum-helpers. Medical check-up of the cooks was done in all sample schools.

Annexure 2.4 List of schools in which cooks were not sufficient in number as per GOI.

Table 2.4: Availability of Cook-cum-helpers

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mode of appointment of cook-cum-helper in Schools	By VEC/SMC	22 (100.0)	13 (100.0)
2	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI		19(86.36)	10(76.92)
3	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	6(8.11)	6(10.34)
		Female	68(91.89)	52(89.66)
		Total	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
4	Monthly salary of cook	Rs. 1000/- per month	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		Rs. 2000/- per month	-	-
5	Mode of Payment	By Cash	-	-
		By Cheque	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
6	Payment is regular	Yes	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		No	-	-
7	No. of cooks per social category	1. SC	24(32.43)	21(36.21)
		2. ST	-	-
		3 .OBC	44(59.46)	35(60.35)
		4 .Minority	5(6.76)	1(1.72)
		5. Others(GEN)	1(1.35)	1(1.72)
8.	Availability of Training Modules for Cooks	Yes	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		No	-	-
9.	If Yes, provided modules	Yes	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		No	-	-
10.	Training of Cooks	Yes	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		No	-	-

11.	If Yes, what was the training venue	BRC	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		CRC	-	-
		Any other	-	-
12.	Who is the Trainer	MDM Coordinator	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
13.	Is the meal prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/ NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.		-	
14.	Is there any medical checkup of the cooks	Yes	74(100.0)	58(100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Regularity in Serving Meal

It was found that in all sample primary and middle schools hot, cooked meal was provided to the students on a daily basis. 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. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, and parents and from MDM register of the concerned school (Table-2.5).

Table 2.5: Regularity in Serving Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars			No. of Schools			
				PS		MS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Everyday served Hot Cooked Meal			22(100.)	-	13(100.0)	-
2.	last three months how much days food not served (Multipale response)	Jan.	1-8	-	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-	-
			15-24	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	-	-	-
		Feb.	1-8	-	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-	-
			15-24	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	-	-	-
		March	1-8	-	-	-	-
			8-15	-	-	-	-
			15-24	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	-	-	-
3.	Item (ii) Reason for not served food						
	Jan	Food grains not available		-	-	-	-
	Feb	Food grains not available		-	-	-	-
	Mar.	Food grains not available		-	-	-	-
	Total No. of Schools			22(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Quality and Quantity of Menu

The quality and quantity of MDM was examined and it was found that in all sample schools the quality of meal was good. The quantity of the meal supplied was sufficient in all sample schools. It was found that all sample schools were providing the prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Quality and Quantity of Meal

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Quality of meal	Good	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Bad	-	-
2.	Quantity of meal	Sufficient	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Normal	-	-
		Less	-	-
3.	Quantity of pulses used in the meal (20 gram/student PS and 30gram/student MS)		22(100.0)	13(100.0)
4.	Quantity of green leafy vegetable in the meal (50 gram/student PS and 75 gram/student MS)		22(100.0)	13(100.0)
5.	Iron Iodine mixed salt used in Meal	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Children were satisfied with the Served meal	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
7.	Method for measuring the food grains and other item (Measure Kg)		22(100.0)	13(100.0)
8.	Method for measuring the served meal (According to Requirement)		22(100.0)	13(100.0)
9.	Children were not satisfied the meal give Reasons		-	-
Total No. of Schools			22(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Variety of Menu

District authorities decide the weekly menu in all sample primary and middle schools. It was found that all sample primary and middle schools display weekly menu at a noticeable place. All sample primary and middle schools follow weekly menu and use locally available ingredients. The students of all the sample schools get sufficient calories from MDM as is evident from Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1.	Who decides the weekly menu	District Authority	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
2.	Weekly menu was displayed at school noticeable place `	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
3.	If Yes, All people can see the menu	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
4.	Weakly menu followed	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
5.	Menu includes locally available in ingredients	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-
6.	Sufficient calories from MDM	Yes	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		No	-	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009

It has been found that all the sample primary and middle schools which cooked MDM on their premises received rice for the preparation of MDM. Daily menu has been shown at the right place in all sample primary school and all middle school. In the last month 51689 students of the sample primary schools and 41108 students of the sample middle schools have taken MDM. It was found that all sample primary and middle schools where the Daily Menu followed but MDM logo was displayed on the school building in 36.36 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools as revealed by Table-2.8.

The name of sample primary and middle schools where MDM Logo was not displayed is given in **Annexure 2.8**

Table 2.8: Display of Information at the School level at Prominent Place

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Food Grain received	Wheat	-
		Rice	22(100.0)
2	Other material purchase & use	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
3	Last month how many student take MDM	51689	41108
4	Daily Menu	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
5	Display MDM Logo on school Building	8(36.36)	7(53.85)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Distribution of MDM

The number of students of primary and middle schools availing MDM was counted on the day of our visit in these sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. Table-2.9 indicates that 4335 students were enrolled in 22 sample primary and 5967 were enrolled in 13 sample middles schools of Arwal district. On the day of visit 56.10 percent children of primary and 41.06 percent children of middle schools were present in the school. It is also found that all students were availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of visits in middle schools.

Table 2.9: Children Availing MDM on the Day of Visit and as per School Registers

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4335(100.0)	5967(100.0)
2	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2432(56.10)	2450(41.06)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2432(100.0)	2450(100.0)
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2432(100.0)	2450(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Seating Arrangement for Eating

Queue was observed for serving and seating arrangement for eating of food in all sample primary and middle schools of Arwal district. . It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement was observed as shown in Table-2.10.

Table 2.10: Discrimination in Cooking, Serving and Seating Arrangement of Students

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered	Seating arrangement in Queue	Scattered
1	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement	PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		-	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)
Total No. of schools		22(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Health Cards and Health Checkup

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that schools health card was maintained in 22.73 percent primary and 38.46 percent. One time health checkup in a year was done in all sample primary and middle schools. Table 2.11 shows that all students of 68.18 percent primary and 76.92 percent middle schools were given micronutrients medicine periodically. These medicines were by teacher in all sample primary and middle schools and administered once. It was found that 5 primary and 5 middle schools maintain height and weight records of their children where health card found. It was found that in 27.27 percent primary and 46.15 percent middle schools maintain first aid medical kit in the school. Out of 21 PS AND 13, 5 primary and 5 middle schools have facility of dental and eye checkup maintain where health cards was found.

The names of the sample primary and middle schools where health cards, height and weight records, dental and eye check-up was not done and first-aid kit etc. was not available are given in **Annexure 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Health Cards, Health Checkup

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		MS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		5(22.73)	17(77.27)	5(38.46)	8(61.54)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	5(100.0)		5(100.0)		
		Two time	-		-		
		More than two time	-		-		
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	15(68.18)	7(31.82)	10(76.92)	3(23.08)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	-		-	
			2. Health Dept.	-		-	
			3. Teacher	15(100.0)		10(100.0)	
		How many time	1 time	15(100.0)		10(100.0)	
			2 time	-		-	
			3 time	-		-	
5	Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card.		5(100.0)	-	5(100.0)	-	
6	Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.		-	5(100.0)	-	5(100.0)	
7.	Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.		-	5(100.0)	-	5(100.0)	
8.	Availability of the first aid medical kit in the school.		6(27.27)	16(72.73)	6(46.15)	7(53.85)	
9.	Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.		5(100.0)	-	5(100.0)	-	
10.	If yes, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.		-	5(100.0)	-	5(100.0)	
Total No. of school			22(100.0)		13(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.12 shows that in all sample primary and middle schools have potable water for drinking purposes in convergence with drinking water and sanitation in Arwal district. Multiple responses were received while surveying the source of potable water. In all sample primary and middle schools through local hand pump. All sample primary and middle schools water supply was done by SSA Scheme.

Table 2.12: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation	22 (100.0)	-	13 (100.0)	-
2	Available of potable water (Multiple Response)	Local Hand pump	22(100.0)	13(100.0)	
		Jet Pump	-	-	
3.	Which scheme	SSA Scheme	22(100.0)	13(100.0)	
		MLA Fund	-	-	
Total No. of School		22(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Ceasefire in School

According to information it was found that 45.45 percent primary schools and 61.54 percent middle schools have ceasefire, as shown in Table 2.13. **Annexure 2.13** has the name of schools where ceasefire was not available.

Table 2.13: Availability of Ceasefire in School

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Ceasefire Available	10(45.45)	12(54.55)	8(61.54)	5(38.46)
2.	If yes, Name of ceasefire	ABC ceasefire			

Source: Primary Data Based.

Kitchen Devices

The general information of kitchen devices available in the schools shows that cooking utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools of Arwal district. It was found that 77.27 percent primary and 84.62 percent middle schools had sufficient cooking utensils. Cooking utensils are available sufficient in 77.27 percent primary and 84.62 percent middle school. In 77.27 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools were kitchen devices funded through kitchen device fund and 22.73 percent primary and 46.15 percent middle schools were kitchen devices funded through MME fund. It was found that 86.36 percent primary and all sample middle schools had

eating plates. Out of these, all primary and middle schools eating plates are funded through MME.

Schools where eating plates are available and not sufficient for eating students are listed in **Annexure 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Kitchen Devices

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		MS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether cooking utensils are available in the school		22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2.	Whether cooking utensils are available sufficient	Sufficient	17(77.27)		11(84.62)	
		Partial	5(22.73)		2(15.38)	
3	Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	Kitchen devices Fund	17(77.27)		7(53.85)	
		MME	5(22.73)		6(46.15)	
		Other(MDM)	-		-	
4	Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school		19(86.36)		13(100.0)	
5	If yes eating plates are sufficient		12(63.16)		10(76.92)	
6	Source of cooking and serving utensils kitchen devices	MME	19(100.0)		13(100.0)	
		Community contribution	-		-	
		Other MDM Scheme	-		-	
Total No. of School			22(100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to infrastructure of kitchen in sample primary and middle schools in Arwal district was analyzed. It was found that 90.91 percent primary and all sample middle schools were having kitchen. The pucca kitchen cum store was available in 25.0 percent primary and 38.46 percent in middle schools and all of them. While only kitchen was available in 75.0 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle school and all of them used.

Kitchen-cum-store was constructed through MDM in 40.0 percent primary and 40.0 percent in middle schools while 60.0 percent kitchen-cum-stores in primary and 60.0 percent in middle schools were constructed through SSA. Similarly, only kitchen were constructed through MDM in 40.0 percent primary and 75.0 percent middle

schools, while through SSA in 60.0 percent primary and 25.0 percent middle schools. Kitchen has not been sanctioned in 2 primary schools.

Two primary schools prepared MDM in additional room. Schools store their food grains and other ingredients in kitchen-cum-store and kitchen, while the remaining 9.09 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools respectively store them in an additional room. All sample primary and middle schools have kitchen and store away from classrooms. In all primary and middle schools food is prepared by firewood.

The list of schools where the kitchen is not available is given in **Annexure 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools		
			PS	MS	
	Kitchens are available		20(90.91)	13(100.0)	
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen-cum store available	Kitchen-cum –store	5(25.0)	5(38.46)	
		Kitchen	15(75.0)	8(61.54)	
(a)	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum –store	5(100.0)	5(100.0)	
		Kitchen	15(100.0)	8(100.0)	
(b)	Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed	MDM	Kitchen cum store	2(40.0)	2(40.0)
			Kitchen	6(40.0)	6(75.0)
		SSA	Kitchen cum store	3(60.0)	3(60.0)
			Kitchen	9(60.0)	2(25.0)
(c)	<i>Constructed but not in use</i>		-	-	
(d)	<i>Under construction</i>		-	-	
(e)	<i>Sanctioned, but not started</i>		-	-	
(f)	<i>Not sanctioned</i>		2(9.09)	-	
2	In case the pucca kitchen-cum store is not available, where is the food being cooked?	Additional Room	2(100.0)	-	
		Open field	-	-	
3	Where the food grains/ other ingredients are being stored?	Kitchen cum store	5(22.73)	5(38.46)	
		Kitchen	15(68.18)	-	
		Additional Room	2(9.09)	8(61.54)	
		community hall	-	-	
4	Kitchen-cum-store is neat and cleaned	Kitchen cum store	5(25.0)	5(38.46)	
		Kitchen	15(75.0)	8(61.54)	
		Additional Room	-	-	
		At the venu of villegers	-	-	
5	Is there kitchen & store away from class room of school		20(100.0)	13(100.0)	
6	Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?	Fire wood	22(100.0)	13(100.0)	
		Coal	-	-	
		LPG	-	-	
7	Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?		-	-	
	Total No. of School		22(100.0)	13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Covered Drum

As Table 2.16 indicates only 68.18 percent primary and 84.62 percent middle schools have covered drums for the food grains. In 33.33 percent primary and 9.09 percent middle schools of these covered drums available through SSA scheme and 66.67 percent primary and 90.91 percent middle schools of these covered drums available through MME (Management, Monitoring & Evaluation) in Arwal district.

List of schools where covered drums for storage the food grains are not available is given in **Annexure 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Availability of Covered Drum

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of cover drum of food grains in school	15 (68.18)	7 (31.82)	11 (84.62)	2 (15.38)
2.	If yes, which scheme	SSA through	5 (33.33)	1 (9.09)	
		Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	10 (66.67)	10 (90.91)	
	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Toilets

It was found that 90.90 percent primary and all sample middle schools have separate toilet for boys and girls and all of them use toilets properly. 31.82 percent primary and 30.77 percent middle schools have common toilets and all of them use common toilets properly.

Annexure 2.17 contains the list of sample schools which do not have separate toilet for boys and girls or common toilets are not available.

Table 2.17: Availability of toilets

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Availability of separate toilet for boys and girls in school	20(90.90)	2(9.10)	13(100.0)	-
2.	If yes, Proper use of toilet	20(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
3	Is there available common toilet	7(31.82)	13(65.0)	4(30.77)	9(69.23)
4	If yes, Proper use of toilet	7(100.0)	-	4(100.0)	-
	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Availability of Computer in Schools

As Table 2.18 indicates only 23.08 percent middle schools have computers. None of the primary schools possess any IT infrastructure. None of them have an internet connection and thus cannot use any IT enabled services.

Table 2.18: Availability of IT infrastructure /Computers

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Is computer available in school	-	22(100.0)	3(23.08)	10(76.92)
2.	If yes give the no. of computer	-		8	
3.	Available of internet connection	-	-	-	3(100.0)
4.	Using any IT/ IT enable services based (like E-learning etc.)	-	-		3(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found satisfactory in majority of the primary and middle schools. As Table 2.19 shows that environment was good in 40.91 percent primary and 38.46 percent middle schools. Safety was good in 68.18 percent in primary and 46.15 percent in middle schools. The hygiene was observed to be in good condition in 54.53 percent primary and 30.77 percent middle schools. Environment was satisfactory in 59.09 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools. Safety level was satisfactory in 31.82 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools. Hygiene level was satisfactory in 45.45 percent in primary and 69.23 percent middle schools.

Table 2.19: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			MS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	9(40.91)	13(59.09)	-	5(38.46)	8(61.54)	-
2	Safety	15(68.18)	7(31.82)	-	6(46.15)	7(53.85)	-
3	Hygiene	12(54.53)	10(45.45)	-	4(30.77)	9(69.23)	-
4	Total No. of School	22(100.0)			13(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

As shown in Table-2.20, in all sample primary and middle schools children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals. Children were encouraged to receive MDM in orderly manner in all sample primary and middle schools. It is also found that in all sample primary and middle schools children were not taught about conservation of water. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in all sample primary and middle schools as shown in Table-2.20.

Table 2.20: Encouragement of Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Children take MDM in an orderly	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water in school	-	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
5	Total No. of School	22 (100.0)		13(100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Before the meal was served to students it was tasted by the teachers, VSS and Parents. It was found that MDM was tasted daily by teachers of all primary and middle schools. It was seldom tasted by VSS and parents in all primary and middle schools.

Table 2.21: Tasting Meal before Serving to Students

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Daily	Seldom	Daily	Seldom
1	Tasted by Teacher	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Tasted by VSS	-	22(100.0)		13(100.0)
3	Tasted by Parents	-	22(100.0)		13(100.0)
Total No. of School		22 (100.0)		13 (100.0)	

Source: Primary Data Based.

Community Participation and Awareness

Around 90.91 percent parents of primary school students and 100.0 percent parents of middle schools children supervised MDM on a daily basis and found it to be satisfactory. In case of VSSs it was 77.27 percent in primary and 76.92 percent in middle schools. Supervision by Panchayat/urban bodies was found satisfactory in 90.91 percent primary and 100.0 percent middle schools. In 9.09 percent parents from primary schools, 22.73 percent VSSs from primary and 23.08 percent VSSs from middle schools and only 9.09 percent Panchayat/Urban bodies from primary schools rated the MDM as good during daily supervision.

At the time of monitoring of MDM, it was rated as satisfactory by 90.91 percents parents, 77.27 percent VSSs and 90.91 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools. Similarly, 100.0 percents parents, 84.62 percent VSSs and 100.0 percent panchayat/urban bodies in middle schools rated the monitoring of MDM as satisfactory. MDM was monitored to be good by 9.09 percent parents, 22.73 percent VSSs and 9.09 percent panchayat/urban bodies in primary schools and 15.38 percent VSSs in middle schools.

Table 2.22: Participation of Parents/VSSs/Urban bodies in Monitoring of MDM

Sl. No	Particulars	PS			MS		
		Parents	VSS	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Parents	VSS	Panchayat/Urban bodies
Supervision of daily MDM							
1	Good	2(9.09)	5(22.73)	2(9.09)	-	3(23.08)	-
2	Satisfactory	20(90.91)	17(77.27)	20(90.91)	13(100.0)	10(76.92)	13(100.0)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring of the MDM							
1	Good	2(9.09)	5(22.73)	2(9.09)	-	2(15.38)	-
2	Satisfactory	20(90.91)	17(77.27)	20(90.91)	13(100.0)	11(84.62)	13(100.0)
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total No. of school	22 (100.0)			13(100.0)		

Source: Primary Data Based.

Awareness about MDM

It was found that community members maintained roster for supervision of MDM in all sample primary and middle schools. Table 2.23 shows that all sample primary and middle schools have not social audit mechanism in the school.

Table 2.23: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Is there any social audit mechanism in the school	-	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Numbers of VSS Meetings

It was shows that SMC/VECs meeting monitoring time was three to four times was in 22.73 percent primary and 7.69 percent middle schools, 5 times and above in 77.27 percent primary and 92.13 percent middle schools. MDM related discussion was one to two times in 90.09 percent primary schools, three to four times was in 54.55 percent primary and 38.46 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 36.36 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools.

Table 2.24: Numbers of VSS Meetings

Sl. No.	Particulars	PS				MS			
		1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total	1-2	3-4	5 & above	Total
1.	No. of VSS meeting till monitoring time	-	5 (22.73)	17 (77.27)	22 (100.0)	-	1 (7.69)	12 (92.13)	13 (100.0)
2.	No. of VSS meeting to MDM related discussion	2 (9.09)	12 (54.55)	8 (36.36)	22 (100.0)	-	5 (38.46)	8 (61.54)	13 (100.0)
	Total No. of school	22 (100.0)				13 (100.0)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

Availability of Inspection Registers

Inspection register was available in all sample schools. It has been found that all sample schools have not received fund under MME component. The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample schools of the district.

Table 2.25: Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is there any Inspection Register available at school level?	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Whether school has received any funds under MME component?	-	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)
3	Is regular inspections of MDM	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Inspection and Supervision of MDM

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in all sample primary and middle schools of the district. The inspection was also done by the BEO, MDM Coordinator, CRC Coordinator, DPO, and BRP MDM. as Table 2.26 shows maximum inspection and supervision were done by BRP MDM in primary school and BEO in middle schools in Arwal district. There was no state level inspecting authorities visited in the schools for MDM programme. Maximum inspections were made by block level authorities in primary and middle schools. Mostly this inspection was made monthly in both categories of schools.

The visiting authorities remarked for good quality of MDM should be provided in 45.45 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools. Cleanliness of kitchen and store should be ensured in 27.78 percent primary and 38.46 percent middle schools. Clean drinking water should be provided in 36.36 percent primary and 46.15 percent middle schools.

Table 2.26: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		22(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Inspection by	BEO	10(45.45)	11(84.61)
		VES	-	-
		MDM Coordinator	3(13.64)	4(30.77)
		CRC coordinator	9(40.91)	5(38.46)
		BRP MDM	13(59.09)	3(23.08)
		DPO	2(9.09)	-
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	8(36.36)	3(23.08)
		Tehsils	-	-
		Block	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		CRC	7(31.82)	7(53.85)
		Village	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	1(4.55)	2(15.38)
		Weekly	12(54.55)	4(30.77)
		Fortnightly	12(54.55)	8(61.54)
		Monthly	12(54.55)	9(69.23)
		Often	1(4.55)	2(15.38)
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	Good Quality of MDM should be provided	10(45.45)	8(61.54)
		Told about cleanliness	15(68.18)	5(38.46)
		Clean drinking water should be provided	8(36.36)	6(46.15)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Impact of MDM

As indicated in Table 2.27 impact of MDM in almost all sample primary and all middle schools has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in schools.

Table 2.27: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	MS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Attendance of student	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
		Present of students full time in school	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Total No. of School		22(100.0)	13(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

Social Harmony

It was found that all sample primary and middle schools MDM has improved social harmony and nutritional status of children. Table 2.28 shows that all sample primary and middle schools have not other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools.

Table 2.28: Social Harmony

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children.	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
3	Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools	-	22(100.0)	-	13(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Survey conducted in the Sample Schools using the structured schedule

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

As Table 2.29 indicates that all sample primary and middle schools have grievances redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS and all sample primary and middle schools have the district/block and school have toll free number.

Table 2.29: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		MS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-
2	Whether the district/block/ school having any toll free number?	21(100.0)	-	13(100.0)	-

Source: Primary Data Based.

Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The investigators opined that monitoring and evaluation of MDM team should be regular in all sample primary and middle schools. Use of wheat should be increased in all sample primary and middle schools. LPG should be used for cooking in majority primary

and middle schools and convenient arrangement should be made for its availability. Use of green vegetables must be encouraged in all sample primary and middle schools in Arwal districts as shown in (Table-2.30).

Table-2.30: Investigator’s views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	MS
1	Monitoring & Evaluation of MDM team should be regular	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
2	Arrangement and availability of LPG for cooking purpose	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
3	Use of wheat of MDM	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
4	Use of Green Vegetable must be used in MDM	22(100.0)	13(100.0)
	Total No. of School	22(100.0)	13(100.0)

Source: Primary Data Based.

Chapter-III

Major Findings

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 15 March to 31 March, 2015. The survey covered 22 primary schools and 13 middle schools in the Arwal 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 middle schools where MDM is being implemented, following conclusions have been arrived at:

- During the visits of schools of district all sample schools reported to have received food grains within one month and its quality was good.
- There was reported timely release of MDM funds from state, district and block-level in all samples primary and middle schools of the district. It was also observed that there were all sample schools where MDM cooked have received MDM fund in advance and regularly.
- It was found that all 35 sample schools hot cooked meal was provided to students regularly. This fact was confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM registers of the concerning schools.
- There was no difference between the number of students for whom the MDM was prepared and those who got the MDM.
- There was no difference between MDM registers and head count of students on the day of visit of research team to the sample schools.
- MDM was cooked by VEC/SMC appointed cooks. Majority of cooks were of OBC castes and they were paid monthly salary of Rs.1000/ regularly through the cheques.

- It has been observed that in none of the sample primary and middle schools gender, caste or community discrimination in cooking and serving or seating arrangement.
- The meal was tasted by the teachers before it was served to the students.
- The MDM was served by cooks and the students received MDM in queue.
- The menu was displayed at noticeable places in all primary and percent middle schools and all schools followed the menu and it is also verified that the all sample schools followed the menu in the district.
- MDM logo was displayed in 36.36 percent primary and 53.85 percent middle schools buildings.
- The prescribed quantity of MDM was given to students and was found to be sufficient. The quality of MDM was found to be 'Good' in all sample primary and middle schools.
- Health card were maintained in all sample primary and middle schools. Likewise Iron Folic Acid and Vitamins were given to the majority of students.
- The availability of potable water through Local hand pumps was found in all sample primary and middle schools.
- Kitchens were available in 90.91 percent primary and all sample middle schools. In all the sample schools, food was cooked using fire wood.
- it was found that 45.45 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools have ceasefire
- The kitchen utensils were available in all sample primary and middle schools.
- The availability of covered drums was found in 68.18 percent primary and 84.62 percent middle schools. Cover drums were reported to have been purchased majorly from funds of MME Scheme.
- Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 90.90 percent primary and all sample middle schools.
- The Computers was available in only 3(23.08 percent) middle schools.

- The condition of environment, safety and hygiene was satisfactory in majority all primary schools and good in almost all middle schools.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before and after the meal. The students were seen receiving the MDM in queue in almost all the schools. The practice of water conservation was seen in the schools and cooking process and storage of fuel were found to be safe from fire hazards in almost all schools.
- The awareness of parents and community about MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the schools.
- The frequency of VSS meeting for MDM related discussion was one to two times in 90.09 percent primary schools, three to four times was in 54.55 percent primary and 38.46 percent middle school, 5 times and above in 36.36 percent primary and 61.54 percent middle schools.
- Inspection and supervision by district officials on often basis covered in all sample schools. Process of inspection, supervision of MDM was found to be adequate.
- It was observed that MDM was helpful in improving the social harmony. The grievance redressal mechanism was active and all sample schools having toll free number.
- The impact of MDM was found to be positive in all sample primary and middle schools. MDM has improved enrollment of students, attendance of students and full time presence of students in all 22(100 percent) primary and 13(100 percent) middle schools.
- The views of investigators about different aspect of implementation of MDM in the district were found to be positive. The investigators views were that monitoring and evaluation of MDM should be regular basis at school level, Wheat also should be provided to schools for MDM and LPG should be ensured for cooking instead of woods.

ANNEXURE

Annexure 2.4 No. of schools in which cooks were not sufficient in number as per GOI

Primary Schools			Middle Schools		
1	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad	1		Govt. MS Kurtha	
2	PS Balidad	2		UMS Bolidarpur	
3	PS Injaur	3		UMS Hardiya	

Annexure 2.8 MDM Logo not displayed on School Building

Primary Schools			Middle Schools		
1	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad	1		UMS Pratap Pur	
2	Urdu Kanya PS Sahimalla	2		UMS Hardiya	
3	Govt. PS Chlhan Bigha	3		MS Lodhipur	
4	Utkrmiy MS Benipur	4		Govt. MS Bambhai	
5	Govt. PS Nadaura	5		UMS Pariyari Deeh	
6	PS Khaira	6		Govt. MS Puran	
7	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi				
8	Govt. PS Aganoor				
9	Govt. PS Belanw				
10	Govt. PS Anandpur				
11	Govt. PS Nagwan				
12	PS Husaini Bigha				
13	PS Kundi				
14	PS Junathi				

Annexure 2.11 Health Card not Maintained for each Child in Schools

Primary Schools			Middle Schools		
1	Utkrmit MS Kagzi Mohalla	1		UMS Bolidarpur	
2	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad	2		UMS Hardiya	
3	PS Wasilpur	3		Govt. MS Kaler	
4	PS Ahiyapur	4		Govt. MS Bambhai	
5	Urdu Kanya PS Sahimalla	5		Govt. MS Karpi	
6	Govt. PS Chlhan Bigha	6		Govt. MS Puran	
7	PS Khaira	7		Govt. Kanya MS Arwal	
8	PS Koni	8		UMS Saidpur Dhawa	
9	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi				
10	PS Balidad				
11	Govt. PS Belanw				
12	PS Injaur				
13	Govt. PS Aganoor				
14	Govt. PS Nagwan				
15	PS Husaini Bigha				
16	PS Kundi				
17	PS Pan Bigha				

Whether micronutrients medicine periodically given to the children

Primary Schools			Middle Schools		
1	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad	1		UMS Bolidarpur	
2	PS Ahiyapur	2		UMS Hardiya	
3	Govt. PS Chlhan Bigha	3		Govt. MS Bambhai	
4	PS Khaira				
5	PS Balidad				
6	PS Injaur				
7	PS Pan Bigha				

First aid Medical Kit not available in the School			
Primary Schools		Middle Schools	
1	Utkrmit MS Kagzi Mohalla	1	Govt. Kanya MS Arwal
2	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad	2	UMS Saidpur Dhawa
3	PS Wasilpur	3	UMS Bolidarpur
4	PS Ahiyapur	4	UMS Hardiya
5	Govt. PS Chlhan Bigha	5	Govt. MS Kaler
6	PS Khaira	6	Govt. MS Bambhai
7	PS Koni	7	Govt. MS Karpi
8	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi		
9	PS Balidad		
10	PS Injaur		
11	Govt. PS Aganoor		
12	Govt. PS Belanw		
13	Govt. PS Nagwan		
14	PS Husaini Bigha		
15	PS Kundi		
16	PS Pan Bigha		

Annexure 2.13 Cease fire not available

Primary Schools		Middle Schools	
1	Urdu Kanya PS Sahimalla	1	Govt. Kanya MS Arwal
2	Govt. PS Chlhan Bigha	2	UMS Saidpur Dhawa
3	Govt. PS Nadaura	3	Govt. MS Baidrabad
4	MS Mubarakpur	4	Govt. MS Kurtha
5	PS Khaira	5	Govt. MS Puran
6	PS Koni		
7	Govt. PS Aganoor		
8	Govt. PS Anandpur		
9	PS Husaini Bigha		
10	PS Kundi		
11	PS Pan Bigha		
12	PS Junathi		

Annexure 2.14 Eating Plates etc. are not available

Primary Schools			
1	Utkrmit MS Kagzi Mohalla		
2	Govt. PS Aganoor		
3	Govt. PS Belanw		
Eating plates are not Sufficient			
Primary Schools		Middle Schools	
1	Govt. PS Nadaura	1	Govt. Kanya MS Arwal
2	MS Mubarakpur	2	Govt. MS Kurtha
3	PS Koni	3	Govt. MS Puran
4	Govt. PS Anandpur		
5	Govt. PS Nagwan		
6	PS Husaini Bigha		
7	PS Kundi		

Annexure 2.15 Kitchens not Available

Primary Schools	
1	Govt. PS Nadaura
2	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi

Annexure 2.16 Non-availability of Covered Drum for Food Grains in Schools

Primary Schools		Middle Schools	
1	Urdu Kanya PS Sahimalla	1	Govt. MS Kurtha
2	Govt. PS Nadaura	2	UMS Pratap Pur
3	MS Mubarakpur		
4	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi		
5	Govt. PS Aganoor		
6	Govt. PS Nagwan		
7	PS Husaini Bigha		

Annexure 2.17 Non-availability of Toilets

Sr .no	Name of the Schools	No separate toilet for Girls & Boys	No Common Toilet available
Primary Schools			
1	Govt. PS Nadaura	✓	
2	Govt. PS Nagwan	✓	
3	Utkrmit MS Kagzi Mohalla		✓
4	Govt. Urdu PS Faridabad		✓
5	PS Wasilpur		✓
6	MS Mubarakpur		✓
7	PS Khaira		✓
8	PS Koni		✓
9	Urdu Kanya PS Pura Kothi		✓
10	Govt. PS Aganoor		✓
11	Govt. PS Belanw		✓
12	PS Husaini Bigha		✓
13	PS Kundi		✓
14	PS Pan Bigha		✓
15	PS Junathi		✓
Middle Schools			
1	UMS Saidpur Dhawa		✓
2	UMS Pratap Pur		✓
3	UMS Bolidarpur		✓
4	UMS Hardiya		✓
5	Govt. MS Kaler		✓
6	MS Lodhipur		✓
7	Govt. MS Bambhai		✓
8	Govt. MS Karpi		✓
9	Govt. MS Puran		✓