



Ist HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF

**Giri Institute of Development Studies,
Lucknow**

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

Period: 1st October to 31st March 2012

Districts Covered

- 1. Faizabad**
- 2. Sant Kabir Nagar**
- 3. Unnao**
- 4. Hardoi**

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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. The National Programme covered all schools of Government, Local bodies, Government Aided, AIE/EGS and Madarasas / Maktabas. Mid-day Meal in Uttar Pradesh is implemented with the joint efforts of the Government of India and state government. The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, conducted Monitoring and Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including MDM during April 2012. The survey covered prescribed number of sample primary and upper primary schools of the districts Faizabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, Hardoi and Unnao as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India.

Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was separately monitored and evaluated. The Institute has prepared the present report in the capacity of monitoring and evaluation agency for the evaluation of MDM programme in Faizabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, Unnao and Hardoi districts of Uttar Pradesh.

We are sincerely thankful to Shri Gaya Prasad Director, MDM, Shri RK Mishra, Chief Consultant, MDM, Shri SK Sharma, Project Manager, TSG, Ed. CIL, and Ms Mridula Sirkar, Senior Consultants, TSG, Ed. CIL, New Delhi for their wholehearted support at every stage in completion of SSA Monitoring and Evaluation assignment.

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

I feel obliged to my colleagues Dr. Fahimuddin and Dr. R. C. Tyagi for writing the report for their respective districts and for their continuous support and suggestion while working for the final report. I am also thankful to the members of research team for their hard work in collecting and tabulating the data. My thanks are also due to Mr. Ajay kumar Singh, Mr. Rohit Shukla, Ms. Kavita Bisht, Ms. Shivani Singh, and Ms Ananya Pandey for assisting me in the drafting of the final report.

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Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Faizabad

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

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

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Faizabad

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Milkipur	7	3	1	11
2	Haringtonganj	7	3	1	11
3	Amaniganj	7	2	1	10
4	Nagar Khestra	6	2	-	08
	Total	27	10	3	40

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Suriyawan	PS	Civil Work,CWSN**
2	Pure Pathaniya	PS	CWSN
3	Surwara	PS	Gender Gap
4	Karamdanda	PS	CWSN,Civil Work, Dropout**
5	Purawali-II	PS	Forest and SC
6	Parakhani	PS	S.C. Civil work**
7	Asthna	PS	CWSN,Civil Work,**
8	Phool giri	PS	Gender Gap
9	Sahsepur	PS	S.C.and Dropout
10	Deeh Pure Birbal	PS	Seasonal Migration
11	Malethu Bujurg-I	PS	Civil Work, Forest, S.C, Gender Gap**
12	Ruru Khas	PS	Civil Work ,Gender Gap, CWSN, Dropout Out of school**
13	Paratajpur	PS	CWSN ,Forest, S.C
14	Rajaura	PS	S.C,Civil Work**
15	Paliya Lohani	PS	Civil Work, Urban Diplied, CWSN, S.C**
16	Tickti	PS	Out of School, S.C, Civil Work**
17	Jhau	PS	Flood Area,CWSN
18	Khandasa	PS	Seasonal migration, Dropout
19	Imamganj	PS	Gender Gap, Dropout
20	Etauja	PS	CWSN, Forest
21	Mewapur	PS	S.C
22	Lalbagh	PS	Gender Gap, Dropout
23	Fatehganj	PS	Gender Gap

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
24	Haiderganj	PS	Slum Area and Gender Gap
25	Katra-I	PS	S.C, Gender Gap, Dropout
26	Ranopali	PS	Maximum Population
27	Raiganj	PS	Gender Gap
28	Mungishpur	UPS	Gender Gap and CWSN
29	Inayat nagar	UPS	Computer, Gender Gap
30	Swarn Versha	UPS	Computer,NPEGEL,Dropout
31	Adilpur	UPS	Civil work, Gender Gap, Dropout**
32	Narendra nagar	UPS	NPEGEL, Gender Gap
33	Birauli Jham	UPS	NPEGEL, Gender Gap
34	Mahajni Tola	UPS	Gender Gap, Dropout
35	Police line	UPS	Gender Gap, Computer
36	Shahganj	UPS	NPEGEL,Computer and Dropout
37	Kuchera	UPS	NPEGEL,Dropout,Computer and Special Training
38	Milkipur	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
39	Haringtonganj	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
40	Amaniganj	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V

** Civil Work- Schools where construction work is going on.

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Faizabad, U.P

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

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

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

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

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

2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of Primary and Upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 55.82 per cent of total enrolled students in primary schools and 59.61 per cent of total enrolled students in Upper primary schools opted the MDM. It was found that 55.82 per cent of students who opted for MDM were found present on the day of our visit to sample primary schools. In upper primary schools proportion of such students was 59.61 per cent. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 55.82 per cent in primary schools while it was 59.61 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 52.40 per cent in primary schools and 59.54 per cent in upper primary schools. The MDM register indicated that 57.11 Per cent of students who opted the MDM actually availed

MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample primary schools. The proportion of such students was 63.50 per cent in Upper primary schools (Table-2.2).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	4013(100.00)	1337(100.00)
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2240(55.82)	797(59.61)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2240(55.82)	797(59.61)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2240(55.82)	797(59.61)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2103(52.40)	796(59.54)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2292(57.11)	849(63.50)

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

3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that 96.30 percent primary and all sample upper primary schools received food grains regularly. However, 74.04 per cent primary schools and 60.00 per cent upper primary schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. 93.00 percent Primary Schools and 90.00 percent Upper Primary Schools quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight also. Around 100.00 percent of primary schools and 90.00 percent of upper primary schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 96.30 per cent of primary schools and 100.00 per cent of upper primary schools (Table-2.3).

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

Sl .N o.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		26(96.30)	1(3.70)	10(100.00)	
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-	-	-	-
		1 Month	1	-	-	-
		2 Months	-	-	-	-
		3 Months	-	-	-	-
		4 Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. not provided by Gram Pradhan	1	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		20(74.04)	7(26.00)	6(60.00)	4(40.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		25(93.00)	2(7.41)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
6	Delivered the food grain in the school		27(100.00)	-	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
7	If No then food grains delivered	School level	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan Houses	-	-	-	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	26(96.30)		10(100.00)	
		Bad	1(3.70)		-	
	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

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

2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in majority of primary schools cooking cost was received in advance and it was regular. The main reasons of delay was not-receipt of the money but arranged by head master. In this situation village, Pradhan/ Head Teacher

managed from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely through banks in primary schools and upper primary schools. (Table-2.4)

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

Sl. No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		26(96.30)	10(100.00)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	1(3.70)	
3	Reasons of delay	1. Not received the money	1(3.70)	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	1(3.70)	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		Total No. of schools	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

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

2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has found no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community in sample primary schools and upper primary schools. It has been observed that in 85.19 percent primary Schools and in 50.00 percent Upper primary Schools were having sitting arrangement in Que for taking mid day meal. In 14.81 percent Primary Schools and in 50.00 percent in Upper Primary Schools, students were sitting on tatpatti while eating midday meal. (Table-2.5). In 2 PS schools discrimination in cooking, serving or in seating arrangement is observed (See Annexure 2.5).

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

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Seating arrangement in Que	23(85.19)	-	5(50.00)	-
		Tatpatti	4(14.81)	-	5(50.00)	-
3	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

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

2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample primary and upper primary schools and weekly menu was adopted in all primary schools and all upper primary schools. MDM Authority in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools decided the menu. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 92.59 per cent of primary school and in 90.00 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 74.07 per cent primary schools and 60.00 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Weakly menu followed		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	Who decides the menu	BSA	-	-	-	-
		MDM Authority	27(100.0)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Government	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principle	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
	Cook	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu		25(92.59)	2(7.41)	9(90.00)	1(10.00)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		2(7.41)		1(10.00)	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		25(93.00)	2(7.41)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/pulses/vegetables		20(74.07)	7(26.00)	6(60.00)	4(40.00)
8	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

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

2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that children were satisfied with quantity in all Sample Primary Schools and in 80.00 per cent Upper Primary Schools, the children were satisfied with quality of meal in 74.07 percent Primary schools and 60.00 percent Upper primary schools but in around 25.93 percent primary schools and 40.00 per cent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food. The main reason of dissatisfaction was Menu based food is not provided, Lack of green vegetable , spice in MDM, Quality of MDM is not better in primary schools while non-availability of food according to the menu of MDM was the main reason of dissatisfaction of MDM food in Upper primary schools. The suggestions were given for inspection of Mid Day Meal as shown in Table-2.7.

In 2 Upper Primary schools children were not satisfied with the quantity of food. Similarly, in 7 Primary and 4 Upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food (See Annexure 2.7)

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		27(100.00)	-	8(80.00)	2(20.00)
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal		20(74.07)	7(25.93)	6(60.00)	4(40.00)
3	If no satisfied then reason	Menu based food is not provided	1(14.28)	-	1(25.00)	-
		Lack of green vegetable and spice in MDM	3(42.86)	-	1(25.00)	-
		Quantity of MDM is not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Quality of MDM is not better	3(42.86)	-	2(50.00)	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1) Inspection	7(100.0)	-	4(100.0)	-
5	Total No. of School		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

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

2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of primary and upper primary schools. The frequency of health checking was also one time and two times only. Similarly, the children were also not given micronutrient- medicines in 81.48 percent primary and 30.00 percent upper primary schools. The department who administered these medicines was ANM, Health Department, Doctor and PHC As evident in Table-2.8.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		2(7.41)	25(92.59)	3(30.00)	7(70.00)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	4(14.82)	9(33.33)	7(70.00)	3(30.00)	
		Two time	14(51.85)	-	-	-	
		More than two time	-	-	-	-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	5(18.52)	22(81.48)	7(70.00)	3(30.00)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	2(7.41)	25(92.59)	4(40.00)	6(60.00)
			2. Health department	-	-	-	-
			3. Doctor, PHC	3(11.11)	24(88.89)	3(30.00)	7(70.00)
		How many time	1 time	3(11.11)	-	5(50.00)	-
			2 time	2(7.41)	-	1(10.00)	-
			3 time	-	-	-	-
5	Total no of school		27(100.00)		10(100.00)		

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

2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed all of the cooks for MDM in primary and upper primary schools of Faizabad district. Cooks served the MDM food in all primary schools and upper primary schools. Numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks and was regular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of OBC as evident from Table-2.9.

Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	27(100.0)	10(100.00)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		Others (NGO)	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	8(9.76)	2(6.45)
		Female	74(90.24)	29(93.55)
5	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		2. 2000/-	-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.0)	10(100.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	26(96.30)	10(100.00)
		No	1(3.70)	-
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	25(30.49)	2(6.45)
		2 ST	-	4(12.90)
		3 OBC	49(59.76)	18(58.06)
		4 Minority	1(1.22)	2(6.45)
		5 Others(GEN)	7(8.54)	5(16.12)

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

2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in all Primary schools and 70 percent in Upper primary schools. It has been found that 100 percent Primary schools and 70.00 percent Upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen-cum-store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under MDM and SSA schmes (Table 2.10).

Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Kitchens are available		27(100.00)	7(70.00)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	27(100.00)	7(70.00)
		Only kitchen	-	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	4(14.81)	1(10.00)
		SSA	23(85.19)	6(60.00)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-
		2	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-
10	Kitchen not constructed		-	3(30.00)
11	Any other specify		-	-

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

2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. It has been found that in all sample primary schools and 70.00 percent in upper primary schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen. In only three Upper primary schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at the resident of village pradhan/ Sabhasad 66.67 percent, and Storeroom 33.33 percent in Primary schools. In Upper Primary schools Storeroom 40.00 percent, Village Pradhan 40.00 percent and in the schools 20.00 percent. The potable water was available in all sample Primary schools and Upper primary schools. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though LPG was also used in number of schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	27(100.0)	7(70.00)
		Additional classrooms	-	3(30.00)
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Outside the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS/PS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	9(33.33)	4(40.00)
		2Sabhasad/ pradhan home	18(66.67)	4(40.00)
		3)Classroom	-	-
		4)School	-	2(20.00)
		5)Principle room	-	-
		6)NGO	-	-
		7) kitchen	-	-
		8) Other room	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose	27(100.00)	10(100.00)	
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	22(81.48)	6(60.00)
		Insufficient	5(18.52)	4(40.00)
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	1(3.70)	5(50.00)
		Kerosene oil		
		Firewood	24(88.89)	5(50.00)
		LPG & firewood	2(7.41)	-
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School	27(100.00)	10(100.00)	

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

2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be good in majority of the Primary and Upper primary schools. The environment was good in 70.37 per cent of primary and 80 percent in Upper Primary schools. Safety was good in 59.26 per cent in primary and 30 percent in Upper Primary schools. The hygiene was observed to be good in 55.56 per cent primary and 70 percent in Upper Primary schools. Environment was unsatisfactory in 1 PS, Safety was unsatisfactory in 1 PS and hygiene level was unsatisfactory in 1 PS (See Annexure).

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

SI No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory
1	Environment	19(70.37)	7(25.93)	1(3.70)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)	-
2	Safety	16(59.26)	10(37.00)	1(3.70)	3(30.00)	7(70.00)	-
3	Hygiene	15(55.56)	11(40.74)	1(3.70)	7(70.00)	3(30.00)	-
4	Total No. of School	27(100.00)			10(100.00)		

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

2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools as is evident from following Table-2.12. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 70.37 percent primary schools and 80.00 percent in upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard 81.48 percent of primary schools and 100 percent in upper primary schools.

Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	25(92.59)	9(90.00)
2	Children received MDM in Queue	26(96.30)	10(100.00)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	19(70.37)	8(80.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	22(81.48)	10(100.00)
5	Total No. of School	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

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

In 2 primary schools and 6 upper primary schools, children were not found encouraged for hand wash before and after meals. In 1 PS children do not make queue to receive the meal. In 8 PS and 2 UPS water conservation practice in cooking and cleaning utensils was not observed an in 5 PS cooking process and storage is not free from fire hazard (See Annexure).

2.13 Supervision of MDM

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

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

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

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

2.14 Monitoring of MDM

The monitoring of MDM by the teachers, Parents, VECs and Panchayat/ Urban bodies was generally found to be good and satisfactory in majority of Primary and Upper primary schools but there were 20 to 33 percent of schools where participation in MDM monitoring was found to be unsatisfactory Table-2.15.

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

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	11 (40.74)	3 (11.11)	1 (3.70)	-	5 (50.00)	1 (10.00)	-	-
2	Satisfactory	16 (59.25)	16 (59.25)	17 (62.96)	20(74.07)	5 (50.00)	7 (70.00)	7 (70.00)	7 (70.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	8 (29.62)	9 (33.33)	7(25.92)	-	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)
4	Total No. of school	27 (100.00)				10 (100.00)			

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

2.15 Awareness of MDM

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

Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	27(100.00)	10(100.00)	
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	2(7.41)	2(20.00)
		Satisfactory	17(62.96)	5(50.00)
		Good	8(29.63)	3(30.00)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Unsatisfactory	6(22.22)	2(20.00)
		Satisfactory	12(44.44)	3(30.00)
		Good	9(33.33)	5(50.00)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the	Quite satisfactory	-	-

	overall implementation of MDM programme	Satisfactory	14(51.85)	4(40.00)
		Good	11(40.74)	4(40.00)
		Average	2(7.41)	2(20.00)
5	Total No. of Schools		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

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

2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

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

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	14(51.85)	7(70.00)
3	Teacher	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	9(33.33)	5(50.00)
5	Radio	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
6	Television	25(92.59)	10(100.00)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
9	Total No. of schools	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: Programme, BSA, District Faizabad, U.P

2.17 Inspection and Supervision

The regular inspection of MDM was reported in 81.48 percent primary schools and in 90.00 percent upper primary schools of the district. A number of officials did regular inspection right from block to district level and their inspections were very frequent. Two important remarks were made during the inspections. These related to the emphasis on providing the menu-based food and about providing good quality of food (Table-2.18). Regular inspection of MDM is not done in 5 PS and 1UPS (See annexure 2.18)

Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		22(81.48)	9(90.00)
2	Inspection by	NPRCC	-	-
		ABRCC	-	-
		BRCC	-	-
		ABSA	12	5
		BSA	-	-
		BRC	1	1
		MDM	2	-
		SDI	1	-
		NPRC	5	2
		BRI	-	-
		URC	2	1
		ABRC	8	4
		DC	4	-
		BEO	1	2
BDO	1	-		
URC	-	1		
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	7	1
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/ABRC	26	13
		NPRC	-	-
		Other	3	2
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	3
		Fortnightly	4	4
		Monthly	7	4
		Often	23	5
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	1) Menu based food & tells about cleanness.	1	1
		2) Good Quality of MDM food should be provided.	5	2

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

2.18 Impact of MDM

The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students 92.59 percent, attendance of students 96.29 percent and improvement in general health of students in 92.59 percent primary schools and upper primary schools enrollment of students 80.00 percent , attendance of students 100.00 percent and improvement in general health of students in 60.00 percent of the district (Table-2.19).

Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM

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

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

2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team, which conducted the fieldwork in sample primary and upper primary schools of Faizabad district, were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 22.22 percent of the primary schools and 30.00 percent upper primary schools of the district. The other parameters of MDM implementations in the district were found to be more or less ranging from 3.70 percent to 40.00 percent as evident from their observations presented in this table.

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

Conclusion

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

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

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

- 14- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.
- 15- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
- 16- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
- 17- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

ANNEXURE

Table 2.3

Quality food is not maintained	
1	Purawali-II(PS)

Table 2.4

Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance	
1	Purawali-II(PS)

Table 2.5

Gender discrimination found	
1	Suriyawan(PS)
2	Paratajpur(PS)

Table 2.7

Schools where children were not satisfied with quantity of food	
1	Police Line(UPS)
2	Shahganj(UPS)
Schools where children were not satisfied with quality of food	
1	Purawali-II(PS)
2	Lalbagh(PS)
3	Fatehganj(PS)
4	Imamganj(PS)
5	Etaija(PS)
6	Pure Pathaniya(PS)
7	Karamdanda(PS)
8	Police Line(UPS)
9	Haringtonganj(UPS)
10	Birauli Jham(UPS)
11	Shahganj(UPS)

Table 2.10

Kitchen are not available	
1	Mahajni Tola(UPS)
2	Inayat Nagar(UPS)
3	Birauli Jham(UPS)

Table 2.12

Schools where environment condition is unsatisfactory	
1	Karamdanda(PS)
Schools where level of safety is unsatisfactory	
1	Ruru Khas(PS)
Schools where hygiene level is unsatisfactory	
1	Karamdanda(PS)

Table 2.13

Schools where children were not encouraged to wash hands before and after meals	
1	Imamganj(PS)
2	Etaija(PS)
3	Police Line(UPS)
Schools where children do not receive meal in Queue	
1	Suriyawan(PS)
Schools where water conservation is not encouraged for cleaning of utensils	
1	Etaija(PS)
2	Imamganj(PS)
3	Malethu Bujurg-I(PS)
4	Haiderganj(PS)
5	Parakhani(PS)
6	Asthna(PS)
7	Phoolgiri(PS)
8	Lalbagh(PS)
9	Kuchera(UPS)
10	Mungishpur(UPS)
Schools where process of cooking and storage is not safe from fire hazard	
1	Haiderganj(PS)
2	Asthna(PS)
3	Phoolgiri(PS)
4	Lalbagh(PS)
5	Fatehganj(PS)

Table 2.18

Schools where regular inspection of MDM is not done	
1	Pure Pathaniya(PS)
2	Purawali-II(PS)
3	Parakhani(PS)
4	Lalbagh(PS)
5	Fatehganj(PS)
6	Birauli Jham(UPS)

District –II – Sant Kabir Nagar

(Dr. B.K.Bajpai)

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Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Sant Kabir Nagar

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

Major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

- ❖ Inspection and supervision
- ❖ Impact of MDM5

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

A total number of 40 schools have been taken as sample schools from Sant Kabir Nagar district. Out of these 40 Schools, 9 schools are from Nagar Kshetra and 31 schools are from rural areas. Three KGBVs all from rural blocks have been selected

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Sant Kabir Nagar

	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Khalila bad (Nagar Kshetra)	6	2	1	9
2	Haisar Bazar	7	3	1	11
3	Belhar Kalan	7	3	-	10
4	Beghouli	7	2	1	10
	Total	27	10	3	40

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District.

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

Table- 1.2: School-wise list of Sample Schools, District Sant Kabir Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Uska Kalan	PS	S.C. Gender gap and CWSN
2	Mohiuddinpur	PS	Civil Work,CWSN and S.P.T**
3	Bagahiya	PS	S.C.
4	Matihana	PS	CWSN
5	Khalilabad-ii	PS	Gender Gap,CWSN
6	Madya	PS	S.C.,CWSN
7	Kochri	PS	Gender gaps and SC Gap
8	Prajapati Pur	PS	Special training and CWSN
9	Suraina	PS	Gender gaps and SC Gap
10	Chapra Purvi I	PS	CWSN and Gender Gap
11	Gay Ghat	PS	Civil Work and Flood Effectuated***
12	Doulatpur	PS	Gender Gap and SC
13	Bakouli Kalan	PS	CWSN and Civil Work**
14	Belhar Kalan	PS	CWSN and Civil Work**
15	Bhela Kharg Kalan	PS	SC
16	Belwa Seingar	PS	Civil Work**
17	Boodi Belhar	PS	Special training and Gender Gap,CWSN, Civil Work**
18	Basahiya	PS	Gender Gap and Civil Work**
19	Devpur	PS	CWSN
20	Manjhariya Pathan	PS	Gender Gap and CWSN
21	Jangal Kalan	PS	Gender Gap, CWSN and Civil Work**
22	Baghouli	PS	CWSN
23	Chandi Deeha	PS	CWSN and Civil Work**
24	Bakha	PS	Civil Work and Gender

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS/ UPS	Criteria for Selection
			Gap,CWSN**
25	Jhugiya	PS	CWSN
26	Balu sasan	PS	CWSN
27	Bakhria I	PS	CWSN
28	Khalilabad	UPS	NPEGEL, CAL and CWSN
29	Maghar	UPS	SC,CWSN
30	Ohangata	UPS	CAL,NPEGEL
31	Banda Bazar	UPS	CAL
32	Babhrouli	UPS	CAL,NPEGEL,CWSN and Civil Work**
33	Belhar Kalan	UPS	CAL , NPEGEL,CWSN
34	Kaithvaliya	UPS	CAL , NPEGEL and CWSN
35	Langdawar	UPS	CAL , Gender gap and CWSN
36	Baghouli	UPS	Civil Work and CAL**
37	Hardi	UPS	NPEGEL,CAL and Drop out
38	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (Haisar Bazar)	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
39	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (Khalilabad)	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V
40	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (Baghouli)	K.G.B.V	K.G.B.V

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

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

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

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

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant Kabir Nagar District.

2.2 Students Availing MDM

The number of students of primary and upper primary schools availing MDM was counted on the day of visit to sample schools. Their number was also verified from the MDM register. It was found that 45.97 per cent of total enrolled students in primary schools and 37.88 per cent of total enrolled students in upper primary schools opted the MDM. It was found that 45.97 per cent of students who opted for MDM were found present on the day of our visit to sample primary schools. In upper primary schools proportion of such students was 37.88 per cent. The percentage of students availing MDM as per schools register was 45.60 per cent in primary schools while it was 37.51 per cent in upper primary schools. Those students, who were found to be actually availing the MDM on the day of our visit to sample schools, were 45.60 per cent in primary schools and 37.51 per cent in upper primary schools. The MDM register indicated that 56.30 Per cent of students who opted the MDM actually availed

MDM on the previous day of our visit to sample primary schools. The proportion of such students was 54.95 per cent in upper primary schools (Table-2.2).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of children enrolled in schools	5673 (100.0)	3194 (100.0)
2	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2608 (45.97)	1210 (37.88)
3	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2608 (45.97)	1210 (37.88)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	2592 (45.60)	1198 (37.51)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2592 (45.60)	1198 (37.51)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	3194 (56.30)	1755 (54.95)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant Kabir Nagar District.

2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food grains

It was reported that 92.60 percent primary and 90.00 upper primary schools received food grains regularly. However, 92.60 per cent primary schools and 90.00 per cent upper primary schools maintained buffer stock of food grains for one month. 92.60 percent Primary Schools and 90.00 percent Upper Primary Schools quantity of food was supplied as per marked weight also. Around 89.00 percent of primary schools and 90.00 percent of upper primary schools received food grains in the school premises and quality of food grains was good as reported in case of 92.60 per cent of primary schools and 90.00 per cent of upper primary schools (Table-2.3).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly	25(92.60)	2(7.40)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)	
2	If there is delay in delivering food grains, how many times	Days	-	-	-	-
		1 Month	2	-	1	-
		2 Months	-	-	-	-
		3 Months	-	-	-	-
		4 Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. ration is not available	2	-	1	-
		2. ration grand is not available	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement	25(92.60)	2(7.40)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)	
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight	25(92.60)	2(7.40)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)	
6	Delivered the food grain in the school	24(88.89)	3(11.11)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)	
7	If No then food grains delivered	Cook Home	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan Home	1(3.70)	-	1	-
		Shiksha Mitra Home	1(3.70)	-	-	-
		Kotedar	1(3.70)	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	25(92.60)		9(90.0)	
		Bad	2(7.40)		1(10.0)	
	Total No. of schools	27(100.00)		10(100.00)		

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District.

2.4 Payment of Cost of food grains to FCI

It was found that in majority of primary schools cooking cost was received in advance and it was regular. The main reasons of delay was not delivered amount in the account and account number was wrong. In this situation village Pradhan/ Head Teacher managed from their own resources. The mode of payment of cooking cost was largely through banks in primary schools and upper primary schools. (Table-2.4) cooking cost is not received in advance in 4 PS and 5 UPS (See Annexure 2.4)

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

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regular		23(85.19)	5(50.0)
2	If No, how much delay	Days	-	-
		1 Months	1(3.70)	2(20.0)
		2 Months	2(7.40)	3(30.0)
		3 Months	1(3.70)	-
		4Months	-	-
		6 Months	-	-
		8Months	-	-
3	Reasons of delay	1 Not Delivered amount in the account.	2(7.40)	2(20.0)
		2. No Budget	-	1(10.0)
		3. Account Number was wrong	2(7.40)	2(20.0)
		4. Department	-	-
		5. No statement	-	-
		6. No Amount Receiving in District	-	-
4	In case of delay, how does the school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme	Expend in our own saving	2(7.40)	2(20.0)
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
		Loaning by shopkeeper	-	-
		Food items loan	-	-
		Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	2(7.40)	3(30.0)
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
Total No. of schools			27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant Kabir Nagar, U.P.

2.5 Social Equity

As far as the social equity was concerned, our research team has not found discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and community in primary schools and upper primary schools. It has been observed that in 70.37 percent primary Schools and in 50.00 percent Upper primary Schools were having sitting in line wise and food served by cook. (Table-2.5)

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

Sl.No	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)
2	System of serving and seating arrangement for eating	Sitting and serving the food in closed hall	1(3.70)	-	1(10.0)	-
		Small groups	1(3.70)	-	1(10.0)	-
		Line wise sitting system	6(22.23)	-	2(20.0)	-
		Section wise sitting system	-	-	1(10.0)	-
		Sitting in line wise and food served by cook	19(70.37)	-	5(50.0)	-
3	Total No. of schools		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

. Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant Kabir Nagar, U.P.

2.6 Variety of Menu

It was found that weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place in all sample primary and upper primary schools and weekly menu was adopted in all primary schools and all upper primary schools. The menu was decided by MDM Authority in all sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools. It was found on the day of our visit to sample schools that in 92.60 per cent of primary school and in 90.00 per cent upper primary schools the food was served as per menu. Similarly, it was found that in 85.19 per cent primary schools and 70.00 per cent upper primary schools daily menu included wheat/daal/vegetables (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6: Variety of the Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place	27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
2	Weakly menu followed	27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
	SSA	-	-	-	-
	Government	-	-	-	-
	MDM Authority	27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
	Yojna and Department	-	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu	25(92.60)	2(7.40)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
5	If No, then same type of food served daily	2(7.40)		1(10.0)	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	25(92.60)	2(7.40)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat /daal/vegetables	23(85.19)	4(14.81)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)
8	Total No. of schools	27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant Kabir Nagar, U.P.

2.7 Quantity and Quality of Meal

It was found that children were satisfied with quantity all Sample Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools, the children were satisfied with quality of meal in 77.78 percent primary schools and 70.00 percent upper primary schools but in around 22.22 percent primary schools and 30.00 per cent upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food. The main reason of dissatisfaction was Lack of ingredient in the food, in the vegetables ingredient and oil was not sufficient, Lack of oil in vegetable, and Insufficient quality of meal in during time period. The suggestions were given for Better quality of ingredient in the food, Improve mid day meal quality and sufficient oil use in food as shown in Table-2.7.

In 6 primary and 3 upper primary schools children were not satisfied with the quality of food (See Annexure 2.7)

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal		27(100.0)	-	10(100.0)	-
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal		21(77.78)	6(22.22)	7(70.0)	3(30.00)
3	If no satisfied then reason	Insufficient quality of meal in during time period.	1(16.67)	-	-	-
		In the meal oil quantity was not satisfied.	-	-	-	-
		Lack of ingredient in the food	3(50.0)	-	2(66.67)	-
		Lack of oil in vegetables	-	-	1(33.33)	-
		In the vegetables ingredient and oil was not sufficient.	2(33.33)	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1)Improve mid day meal quality	2(33.33)		1(33.33)	
		2)Better quality of ingredient in the food	3(50.0)		2(66.67)	
		3) Sufficient Oil Use in food	1(16.67)		-	
5	Total No. of School		27(100.00)		10(100.00)	

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant kabir nagar, U.P.

2.8 Supplementary Information

As for checking of health condition of children in primary and upper primary schools was concerned, it was found that the health cards were not maintained in substantial number of primary and upper primary schools. The frequency of health checking was also one and two times only in primary and upper primary schools. Similarly, the children were given micronutrient- medicines more than 66 percent primary schools and 70 percent in upper primary Schools. The department who administered these medicines was ANM, PSC Doctor, and District Hospital Doctor as evident in Table-2.8

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools				
			PS		UPS		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		4(14.81)	23(85.19)	2(20.0)	8(80.0)	
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	12(44.44)	7(25.93)	5(50.0)	2(20.0)	
		Two time	8(29.63)	-	3(30.0)	-	
		More than two time	-	-	-	-	
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin A dosage, De-worming	18(66.67)	9(33.33)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)	
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	1. ANM	10(55.56)	-	4(57.14)	-
			2 PSC Doctor	4(22.22)	-	1(14.29)	-
			3. CHC Khalilabad	-	-	-	-
			4. District Hospital Doctor	4(22.22)	-	2(28.57)	-
		How many time	1 time	11(61.11)	-	4(57.14)	-
			2 time	4(22.22)	-	2(28.57)	-
			3 time	3(16.67)	-	1(14.29)	-
5	Total no of school		27(100.00)		10(100.00)		

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant kabir nagar, U.P.

2.9 Status of cooks

The department of education appointed all of the cooks for MDM in primary and upper primary schools of Sant Kabir Nagar district. The MDM food was served by cooks only in both types of schools. In all primary schools and all upper primary schools, numbers of cooks were sufficient as per government norms. Mostly the cooks

were the females and their salary was Rs. 1000/ per month and the payment was mainly through banks but the payment was regular in large number of cases. Majority of cooks were of OBC as evident from Table-2.9

Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Number of schools in which meal was cooked and served	Department's Cook	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		PRI	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient in number as per GOI norms		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	-	5(50.0)
		Female	95(351.85)	37(370.0)
5	Monthly salary of cook	1. 1000/-	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
		2. 2000/-	-	-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	25(92.59)	8(80.0)
		No	2(7.41)	2(20.0)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	1 Schedule caste	38(40.0)	10(23.81)
		2 ST	-	-
		3 OBC	54(56.84)	32(76.19)
		4 Minority	-	-
		5 Others(GEN)	3(3.16)	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant kabir nagar, U.P.

2.10.1 Infrastructure

The kitchens for cooking the mid day meal were available in 88.89 percent primary schools and in 80.00 percent upper primary schools. It has been found that 88.89 percent primary schools and 80.00 percent upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen-cum-store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under MDM and SSA schemes. (Table 2.10).

Kitchen is not available in 3 PS and 2 upper primary schools (See Annexure 2.10).

Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen in MDM Schools.

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Kitchens are available		24(88.89)	8 (80.00)
1	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	24(88.89)	8(80.00)
		Only kitchen	-	-
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and used	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under	MDM scheme	3(11.11)	-
		SSA	21(77.78)	8(80.00)
		Others(DUDA)	-	-
5	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-
		2	-	-
6	Under Construction		-	-
7	Sanctioned, but construction not started		3(11.11)	2(20.00)
8	Not Sanctioned		-	-
9	Any other specify		-	-

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant kabir nagar, U.P.

2.10.2 Place of Cooking of MDM

The place of cooking, storage of food and other ingredients, availability of drinking water, utensils and type of fuel used have been shown Table-2.11. It has been found that in 88.89 sample primary schools and 80.00 percent in upper primary schools were cooking their mid day meal in the kitchen. In only three primary schools and two upper primary schools, food was prepared in additional classrooms. In majority of cases, food grains and other materials were stored at store room 55.56 percent, pradhan home 22.22 percent, kotedar home 11.11 percent and additional room 11.11 percent in primary schools. In Upper Primary schools store room 40.00 percent, school 30.00 percent, and additional room 30.00 percent. The potable water was available in all sample primary schools and upper primary schools. The utensils were adequately available in the majority of schools. Firewood was mostly used in cooking of mid day meal, though LPG was also used in one upper primary school.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Cooking place in school	Within kitchen	24(88.89)	8(80.0)
		Additional classrooms	3(11.11)	2(20.0)
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS/PS	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	15(55.56)	4(40.0)
		2)Kotedar home	3(11.11)	-
		3)Pradhan home	6(22.22)	-
		5)School	-	3(30.0)
		6)Principle room	-	-
		7)NGO	-	-
		8) kitchen	-	-
		9) Additional room	3(11.11)	3(30.0)
		10) Rent	-	-
		11)Shiksha Mitra Home	-	-
		12) Office Room	-	-
		3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking	27(100.0)

	and drinking purpose			
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Insufficient	-	
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	-	1(10.0)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	27(100.0)	9(90.0)
		LPG & firewood	-	-
		Others	-	-
6	Total No. of School		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Sant Kabir Nagar U.P.

2.11 Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Environment, safety and hygiene were found to be good in more than 48 and 40 percent of the primary schools and in 80.00 and 70.00 per cent upper primary schools. But safety was unsatisfactory in 11.11 per cent of primary schools. In upper primary schools environment safety and hygiene were either good or satisfactory as shown in Table-2.12. Safety was unsatisfactory in 3 PS (See Annexure).

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

Sl No	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un satisfactory
1	Environment	13(48.15)	14(51.85)	-	8(80.0)	2(20.0)	-
2	Safety	11(40.74)	13(48.15)	3(11.11)	7(70.0)	3(30.0)	-
3	Hygiene	11(40.74)	16(59.26)	-	7(70.0)	3(30.0)	-
4	Total No. of School	27 (100.00)			10 (100.00)		

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District

2.12 Adoption of Good Practices

It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools as is evident from following Table-2.12. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 77.78 primary schools and 80.00 percent in upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe

from fire hazard 85.19 percent of primary schools and 80.0 percent in upper primary schools.

Table-2.13: Encouragement to Children to adopt Good Practices

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
2	Children received MDM in Queue	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	21(77.78)	8(80.0)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	23(85.19)	8(80.0)
5	Total No. of School	27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant Kabir Nagar District.

In almost all Primary Schools and Upper primary schools, children were found encouraged for hand wash before and after meals. In all PS and UPS children do make queue to receive the meal. In 6 PS and 2 UPS water conservation practice in cooking and cleaning utensils was not observed and in 4 PS and 2 UPS cooking process and storage is not free from fire hazard (See Annexure 2.13).

2.13 Supervision of MDM

The participation of teachers, parents/VECs was observed to be satisfactory in more than half of the primary and upper primary schools while the participation of panchayat/urban bodies was highly unsatisfactory in 11.11 percent primary schools in the supervision of mid-day meal as following Table-2.14 shows

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

S.I No	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban Bodies	Principle/ Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat / Urban bodies
1	Good	26(96.30)	7(25.93)	9(33.33)	5(18.52)	10(100.0)	2(20.0)	3(30.0)	2(20.0)
2	Satisfactory	1(3.70)	19(70.37)	16(59.26)	19(70.37)	-	8(80.0)	7(70.0)	8(80.0)
3	Un satisfactory	-	1(3.70)	2(7.41)	3(11.11)	-	-	-	-
4	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.00)				10 (100.00)			

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District

2.14 Monitoring of MDM

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

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

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

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District.

2.15 Awareness of MDM

It was observed during field visit that parents and community members had good awareness regarding the MDM. In 88.89 percent primary and 80.00 percent upper primary schools roster was maintained and overall awareness regarding the MDM was found to be satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district. Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child in 11.11 percent primary schools and 20.00 percent in upper primary school were unsatisfactory. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM scheme was found to be satisfactory (Table-2.16).

In 3 PS and 2 UPS roster was not maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM (See Annexure 2.16).

Table-2.16: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	24(88.89)	8(80.0)	
2	Parents/community members aware	Unsatisfactory	1(3.70)	2(20.0)
		Satisfactory	23(85.19)	8(80.0)
		Good	3(11.11)	-
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu	Unsatisfactory	3(11.11)	2(20.0)
		Satisfactory	21(77.78)	8(80.0)
		Good	3(11.11)	-
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	-	
		Satisfactory	13(48.16)	4(40.0)
		Good	12(44.44)	4(40.0)
		Average	2(7.41)	2(20.0)
5	Total No. of Schools	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District.

2.16 Source of Awareness about the MDM Scheme

The major sources of awareness regarding the MDM scheme were the Newspaper/ Magazine, Teacher, villagers/ friends /Relatives and School where the children were studying in primary and upper primary schools. Newspaper, teachers were the main source of information to parents (Table2.17).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
3	Teacher	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
5	Radio	25(92.60)	6(60.00)
6	Television	21(77.78)	7(70.00)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
9	Total No. of schools	27(100.0)	10(100.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District

2.17 Inspection and Supervision

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

Table-2.18: Inspection and Supervision of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27	10
2	Inspection by	BEO	4	1
		DC	9	9
		NPRCC	-	-
		ABRCC	-	-
		BRCC	-	-
		ABSA	12	5
		BSA	8	3
		BRC	2	-
		MDM	1	3
		NPRC	10	1
		BRI	-	-
		URC	-	-
		ABRC	16	5
		Teachers(Principal , Assistant Teacher)	6	1
Gram pradhan	2	-		
Other(Tehsil)	-	-		
3	Inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	21	16
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/NRC	36	10
		NPRC	-	-
		Other	13	2
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	6	3
		Weekly	7	2
		Fortnightly	5	-
		Monthly	12	6
		Often	40	17
5	If any, then Remark made by the visiting of officers	2) Good Quality of MDM food should be provided.	1	1
		3) Cleanness and quality maintain	3	1

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District

2.18 Impact of MDM

The investigators have observed an impact of MDM on enrollment of students 92.59 percent primary schools and in 90.0 percent upper primary schools. Attendance of students 88.89 percent primary schools and in 90.0 percent in upper primary schools. Improvement in general health of students in 96.30 percent primary schools and in almost all upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.19)

Table-2.19: Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Mid day meal improved	Enrollment of student	25(92.59)	9(90.0)
		Attendance of student	24(88.89)	9(90.0))
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	26(96.30)	10(100.0)
		Any other (specify)	-	-
2	Total No. of School		27(100.00)	10(100.00)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District

2.19 Views of Investigator on MDM

The members of the research team which conducted the field work in sample primary and upper primary schools of Sant Kabir Nagar district were asked to prepare a note on the different aspects of MDM functioning in the district. Their views covered the following points as shown in Table-2.20. As per this table, investigators felt that good quality of food was being served in 51.85 percent of the primary schools and 30.00 percent in upper primary schools of the district. The other parameters of implementations of MDM in the district were found to be more or less ranged from minimum 3.70 percent in PS to 30 percent in UPS as evident from their observations presented in this table.

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

Sl. No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM food	14(51.85)	3(30.0)
2	No effort is taken by Panchayati Raj in increasing the quality of food	-	-
3	MDM co-ordinators do not come to school	-	-
4	Lack of nutrition	1(3.70)	-
5	Lack of sitting arrangement	-	-
6	Inspection of Good Quality of MDM food provided to child.	2(7.41)	-
7	Good Quality of MDM food not provided to child	1(3.70)	-
8	If Good Quality of MDM food provided to child then they interested in education	1(3.70)	3(30.0)
9	Reduction in type of menu	3(11.11)	1(10.0)
10	Cooks should be given training once in a year	-	-
11	Money related to MDM is credited to account but not withdrawn by Sabhasad.	-	-
12	Food should be provided in sufficient amount	2(7.41)	-
13	MDM food is provided to student's mental and physical strength.	2(7.41)	1(10.0)
14	MDM utensils material is used to serve MDM food.	1(3.70)	2(20.0)

Source: Office of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Sant kabir nagar District

CHAPTER III

Conclusion

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

- 18- The students, teachers and parents were inquired about the regularity of serving the MDM. It was found that there was regularity in serving of MDM in all the sample primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 19- It was found that 45.34 percent enrolled children in primary schools and 36.83 percent children in upper primary schools availed MDM as per MDM register. The survey indicated that all the students who were present on the day of visit of our survey team to sample schools received MDM.
- 20- It was reported that all the primary and upper primary schools in the district received the supply of food grain regularly. However, maintenance of buffer stock of food grains in upper primary schools for one month was found to be in 92.59 percent of primary school and 90.00 per cent of upper primary schools.
- 21- The quantity of food supplied as per marked weight and in the premise of schools with its good quality was reported in near about all the primary and upper primary schools of the district.

- 22- It was found that in most of the primary and upper primary schools cost of cooking was received in advanced and it was regular also.
- 23- No discrimination on the basis of caste and community was observed in cooking, serving, and sitting arrangement of MDM except in schools and in one upper primary school. Though weekly menu was displayed at a noticeable place in almost all the primary and upper primary schools of the district but the food was not served according to menu in almost all primary schools and all upper primary schools in the district.
- 24- The daily menu did not include wheat/pulses/vegetables in almost all primary schools and almost all upper primary schools.
- 25- In most of the primary and upper primary schools, children were satisfied with the quantity of meal while in per cent of primary and 70 per cent of upper primary schools children were dissatisfied with the quality of meal. The main reason of dissatisfaction with the quality was the lack of nutrition in MDM. Health cards were not maintained in large number of primary and upper primary schools. The children were given micronutrients only in few primary and upper primary schools.
- 26- The cooks were mostly appointed by the department and they served the MDM. Cooks were mostly the females and majority of them belonged to OBC group.
- 27- Three primary schools and two upper primary schools of the district did not have kitchen for the MDM. Large number of primary and upper primary schools still need the kitchens.
- 28- Environment, safety and hygiene were not up to the mark in large number of primary and upper primary schools.
- 29- It was observed that children were encouraged to adopt good practices in majority of primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- 30- Monitoring and supervision of MDM by the teachers, parents and VECs was found to be quite inadequate.

- 31- The awareness about MDM among parents and community was satisfactory. The teachers and schools were the major sources of awareness generation about MDM.
- 32- Official inspection of MDM was found to be quite adequate in the district.
- 33- Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and on general health conditions of students was found to be positive but still wide gap existed which needed to be taken care of in the future.

LIST OF ANNEXURE

Table 2.3

Quality food is not maintained	
1	P. S. Baghouli
2	P.S. Boodi Belhar
3	UPS Belhar Kalan

Table 2.4

Schools in which cooking cost is not received in advance	
1	P.S Baghouli
2	P.S Bakouli Kalan
3	P.S Belwa Seingar
4	P.S Belhar Kalan
5	U.P.S Maghar
6	U.P.S Belhar Kalan
7	U.P.S Hardi
8	U.P.S Kaithvaliya
9	U.P.S Babhnouli

Table-2.6

MDM was not served according to menu	
1	P.S Boodi Belhar
2	P.S Belwa Seingar
3	U.P.S Maghar
Daily menu was not includes rice/wheat /daal/vegetables	
1	P.S Belwa Seingar
2	P.S Boodi Belhar
3	P.S Bakha
4	P.S Gay Ghat
1	U.P.S Maghar
2	U.P.S Hardi
3	U.P.S Kaithvaliya

Table 2.7

Schools where children were not satisfied with quality of food	
1	P.S Boodi Belhar
2	P.S Devpur
3	P.S Kochri
4	P.S Suraina
5	P.S Manjhariya Pathan
6	P.S Bhela Kharg Kalan
1	U.P.S Maghar
2	U.P.S Langdawar
3	U.P.S Babhnouli

Table 2.10

Kitchen are not available	
1	P.S Suraina
2	P.S Bakouli Kalan
3	P.S Daulatpur
4	U.P.S Kaithvaliya
5	U.P.S Langdawar

Table 2.12

Schools where level of safety is unsatisfactory	
1	P.S Uska Kla
2	P.S Mohiuddinpur
3	P.S Kochri

Table 2.13

Schools where water conservation is not encouraged for cleaning of utensils	
1	P.S Boodi Belhar
2	P.S Chapra Purvi I
3	P.S Madya
4	P.S Jangal Kalan
5	P.S Bakhria I
6	P.S Devpur
1	U.P.S Babhnouli
2	U.P.S Langdawar
Schools where process of cooking and storage is not safe from fire hazard	
1	P.S Gay Ghat
2	P.S Bakha
3	P.S Balu sasan
4	P.S Belwa Seingar
5	U.P.S Kaithvaliya
6	U.P.S Ohangata

Table 2.16

Schools where roster is not maintained by community members for MDM supervision	
1	P.S Bagahiya
2	P.S Belhar Kalan
3	P.S Kochri
4	U.P.S Belhar Kalan
5	U.P.S Maghar

District –III – Unnao
(Dr Fahimuddin)

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Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District - Unnao

Chapter-I

Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

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

preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanism have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

- Impact of MDM

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

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

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Unnao

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Urban Area	7	2	9
2	Auras	7	2	9
3	Hasan ganj	6	3	9
4	Nawab ganj	7	3	10
	Total	27	10	37

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Badhnapur	PS	Flood Area
2	Muslyawa	PS	CWSN, Drop Out
3	Neemaicha	PS	Gender Gap
4	Sharifabad	PS	Seasonal Migration Urban
5	Gaha Khera	PS	Forest Area
6	Purachand	PS	CWSN
7	Adaura	PS	Migration
8	Bakshi Khera	PS	Civil Work
9	Bharha Shampur	PS	SC
10	Dhaura	PS	CWSN
11	Rani Khura Khalsa	PS	Gender Gap
12	Newal Ganj	PS	SC
13	Nindaymau	PS	Drop Out
14	Mehnoora	PS	Special Training and CWSN
15	Heenaura	PS	Civil Work
16	Makhdoompur	PS	Drop Out
17	Ranipur	PS	SC
18	Kakraha Pathraha	PS	Forest and Flood Area
19	Jangpur	PS	SC
20	Kotwa	PS	Flood Area

21	Pahli khera	PS	Forest Area
22	Adarsh Nagar	PS	SC
23	Gadan Khera	PS	Slum Area
24	Sultan Khera	PS	Drop Out
25	Civil Lines Ward 18	PS	Gender Gap
26	Naveen Kalyan Ward 25	PS	Seasonal Migration
27	DIET Campus	PS	SC
28	Nandauli	UPS	Computer /CWSN
29	Auras	UPS	NPEGEL
30	Hasanganj	UPS	Gender Gap
31	Khanpur Sirauli	UPS	Forest Area
32	Mohaana	UPS	Gender Gap
33	Sohramau	UPS	Gender Gap
34	Asha Khera	UPS	NPEGEL
35	Bajehra	UPS	Computer
36	Kaiserganj	UPS	Computer
37	Babuganj	UPS	NPEGEL
38	KGBV Auras	K.G.B.V	KGVB
39	KGBV Bichhiya Urban	K.G.B.V	KGVB
40	KGBV Hilauli	K.G.B.V	KGVB

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Unnao

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter-II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in Serving Meal

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

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

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

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

2.2 Distribution of MDM

The distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and 10 upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 3193 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1059 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Unnao district. Out of these enrolled children 55.97 per cent students of primary schools and 49.95 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, all the students took the MDM for whom the MDM was prepared. The

head count also revealed no discrepancy. But 2.41 per cent and 6.05 per cent students took MDM more before the day of our visit. Thus, no discrepancy was found in terms of MDM cooked for the number of students and those actually availing it through the MDM register and the head count on the day of visit of MI team to sample schools.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	3193(100.00)	1059(100.00)
2	No. of students attending schools on the day of visit	1787(55.97)	529(49.95)
3	MDM was cooked for the Students	1787(100.00)	529 (100.00)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	1787 (100.00)	529 (100.00)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	1787 (100.00)	529 (100.00)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	1830 (2.41)	561 (6.05)
7	Total No. of Sampled Schools	27	10

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

2.3 Regularity in Supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been examined. It was found that all the sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grains regularly. It was also found that buffer stock was maintained in around 56 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent of upper primary schools. It has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in 100 per cent primary schools and as well as in all upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was made available at the school gate in 59.26 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent of upper primary schools. In around 15 per cent primary schools food grains were kept at the residence of gram pradhans. In seven primary and two upper primary schools food grains were placed at the implementing agency (NGO). The quality of food grains was found good in 100 per cent primary and in upper primary schools of district Unnao (Table-2.3).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Delay in delivering food grains	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		15(55.56)	12(44.44)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
6	Food grains made available at the school		16(59.26)	11(40.74)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)
7	If no then where food grain placed	At School	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan's Houses	4(14.81)	-	-	-
		Implementing (NGO)	7(25.93)	-	2(20.00)	-
		Store room	-	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Bad	-	-	-	-

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

2.4 Cost of Cooking Received

It was found that all the sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It was also found that in around 89 per cent primary and in 70 per cent upper primary schools the mode of payment of cooking cost was through bank. The mode of payment of cooking was in cash in around 11.11 per cent sample primary schools and 30 per cent in upper primary schools. (Table-2.4)

Table-2.4: Cost of Cooking Received by Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	No. of schools in which cooking cost received in advance and regularly		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	If no, how much delay	Days	-	-
		Months	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1. Not sent by department in Time.	-	-
		2. Withdrawing money with in 30 days	-	-
4	In case of delay, how schools/Implementing agency manages to ensure MDM	Own resources by Gram pradhan/ Head Teacher	-	-
		Own resources by NGO	-	-
		Head Teacher Invest their own money	-	-
5	Mode of payment of cooking Cost	In cash	3(11.11)	3(30.00)
		Through Bank	24(88.89)	7(70.00)

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

2.5 Social Equity

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and seating arrangement of students was not found all sample primary and upper primary schools of Unnao district. It was found that in all primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal was served either by cooks or by helpers. The seating arrangement for serving the MDM was in Queue in 96 per cent primary and 90 per cent upper primary schools while in remaining schools it was tat patti (Table-2.5).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	27(100.0)	-	10(10.00)	-
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Queue	26(96.30)	-	9(90.00)	-
		Tat patti	1(3.70)	-	1(10.00)	-

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

2.6 Variety of Menu

It was observed that 100 per cent primary and 100 percent upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place in the schools. 100 per cent sample primary schools were found to be following weekly menu. As far as the decision of menu was concerned, it was decided in 100 per cent upper primary and in 100 per cent primary schools by the teachers. It was found that 100 per cent primary and 100 per cent upper primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these schools, it was found that in 27 (100 per cent) primary schools and 10 (100 per cent) MDM was being served according to the menu. The menu included rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM in all primary and upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6: Variety in Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Number of schools in which weekly menu was displayed at noticeable place		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Weekly menu followed		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers state govt	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principal	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook	-	-	-	-
		DUDA	-	-	-	-
4	MDM was served according to menu		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
5	If No, then same type of food served daily		-	-	-	-
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables		27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-

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

2.7 Quality and Variety of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored by making a field visit to sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that all 27 primary schools and 10 upper primary schools were providing prescribed quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been confirmed by making inquiry directly from the children. It was also found that around 100 per cent primary schools and upper primary were providing good quality of mid day meal. None of the school authorities could give any suggestion for improving the quality of meal (Table-2.7).

Table-2.7: Quality of Meal

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

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

2.8 Supplementary Information

Issues regarding the child health care and related aspects were also examined in the district. It was found that in 44.4 per cent primary schools and 70 per cent upper primary schools, health card was maintained. Frequency of health check up was found to be improper. In around 44.44 per cent primary and 70 per cent upper primary schools micronutrients medicine was given periodically to all students (Table-2.8).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	PS	UPS
		Yes	Yes
1	Health card maintained for each child in school	12 (44.44)	7 (70.00)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	10 (37.03)
		Two time	2 (7.41)
		More than two time	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	12 (44.44)
		Folic acid	2 (7.41)
		Vitamin A dosage	-
		De-worming	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-
		How many time	15 (55.56)
		ANM/CHC	14 (51.85)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

2.9 Information Regarding Cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Unnao district. It was found that in 20 (74.07 per cent) sample primary schools and in 8 (80.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools, MDM was being cooked by the VEC. It was also found that in 7 (25.93 per cent) primary schools and 2 (20.0 per cent) upper primary schools, mid day meal were cooked by NGO's cooks. In 20 primary schools, cooks were serving mid day meal to students. Only in 7 sample primary schools, NGO's cooks were found to be supplying mid day meal to the students. In 20 primary and in 8 upper primary schools, cooks were reported to be sufficient. Out of a total 45 cooks of sample primary schools, 42 cooks were females and 3 cooks were males. In upper primary schools, all 18 cooks were females. Monthly salary of cook was Rs.1000 in both primary and upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in all primary schools and upper primary schools. The payment of these cooks was regular also in all schools. While examining the social category of cooks, it was found that the maximum number of cooks belonged to OBC category while remaining were SC and of others (GEN) categories (Table-2.9).

Table-2.9: Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	-	-
		VEC	20(74.07)	8(80.00)
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	7(25.93)	2(20.00)
		DUDA	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	20(74.07)	8(80.00)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
		NGO	7(25.93)	2(20.00)
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per Govt. norms		20	8
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	3	-
		Female	42	18
5	Monthly salary of cook		1000(45)	1000(8)
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-
		Through Bank	27(100.007)	10(100.00)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	27(100.007)	10(100.00)
		No	-	-
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	10(22.22)	6(33.33)
		ST	-	-
		OBC	34(75.56)	7(38.89)
		Minority	-	-
		Others(GEN)	1(2.22)	5(27.78)

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

2.10 Infrastructure

Information related to kitchen in sample primary and upper primary schools in Unnao district was analyzed. It was found that all sample primary and upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. Out of these 27 primary schools, 20 primary schools were having kitchen with store and 7 primary schools were having only kitchen. Out of 10 upper primary schools, 8 were having kitchen-cum store and 2 had having only kitchen. These pucca kitchens were constructed under different schemes. In 19 primary and 7 upper primary schools were constructed under SSA scheme while in 8 primary and in 3 upper primary schools kitchens were constructed under MDM scheme (Table-2.10).

Table-2.10: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available		27(100.0)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	No. of schools in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	20(74.07)	-	8(80.00)	-
		Only kitchen	7 (25.93)	-	2 (20.00)	-
3	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed and in use	Kitchen-cum-store	20(74.07)	-	8 (80.00)	-
		Only kitchen	7 (25.93)	-	2 (20.00)	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	-	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	8(29.63)	-	3(30.00)	-
		SSA	19(70.37)	-	7(70.00)	-
		Others(DUDA)	-	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		-	-	-	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

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

2.11 Place of Cooking

It was found that in 20 primary and 8 upper primary schools meal was cooked within kitchen while in 7 primary schools and 2 upper primary schools were cooking their mid-day meal was outside the schools. It was observed that the maximum 37.03 per cent of primary schools and 20 per cent of upper primary schools were keeping these food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. All primary schools and upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purpose. 18 primary and 7 upper primary schools were having adequate number of utensils for cooking of mid day meal. Only 5 per cent primary schools and around 38 per cent upper primary schools were using firewood as a fuel for the cooking. 55 percent primary and 25

percent upper primary schools were using LPG and firewood for cooking of mid day meal (Table-2.11).

Table-2.11: Place of Cooking of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	20(74.07)	8(80.00)
		Additional classrooms	-	-
		Open place within the campus of schools	-	-
		Out side the schools	7(25.93)	2(20.00)
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	1(3.70)	-
		2)Kotedar home	7(25.93)	5(50.00)
		3)Pradhan home	10(37.03)	2(20.00)
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	2(7.41)	1(10.00)
		6)Principle room	-	-
		7)NGO	7(25.93)	2(20.00)
		8)DUDA	-	-
		9)Kitchen	-	-
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	18(90.00)	7(87.50)
		Insufficient	2(10.00)	1(12.50)
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	8(40.00)	3(37.50)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	1(5.00)	3(37.50)
		LPG and firewood	11(55.00)	2(25.00)
		Others	-	-

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

2.12 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene was observed and enquired from teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district except 5 primary and 2 upper primary schools where these parameters of safety and hygiene were found to be unsatisfactory (Table-2.12).

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		Primary School			Upper Primary School		
		Good	Satis-Factory	Unsatis-Factory	Good	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
1	Environment	8(29.63)	17(62.96)	2(7.41)	3(30.00)	7(70.00)	-
2	Safety	8(29.63)	17(62.96)	2(7.41)	4(40.00)	6(60.00)	-
3	Hygiene	6(22.22)	16(59.26)	5(18.52)	2(20.00)	6(60.00)	2(20.00)

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

In all primary and upper primary schools, children were encouraged to wash their hands before and after meal as well as while receiving the mid-day meal in queue. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 40.74 per cent primary schools and in 30 per cent upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found to be safe from fire hazard in 74 per cent of primary and in 80 per cent upper primary schools (Table-2.13).

Table-2.13: Children Encouraged for Manners

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
2	Children received MDM in Que	27(100.00)	-	10(100.00)	-
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	11(40.74)	16(59.26)	3(30.00)	7(70.00)
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	20(74.07)	7(25.93)	8(80.00)	2(20.00)

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

2.13 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and their awareness about mid-day-meal programme in primary and upper primary schools was observed. It was found that the principal /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level (Table-2.14).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	7(25.93)	2(7.41)	1(3.70)	-	4(40.00)	2(20.00)	1(10.00)	2(20.00)
2	Satisfactory	20(74.07)	25(92.59)	26(96.30)	27(100.00)	6(60.00)	8(80.00)	9(90.00)	8(80.00)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

2.14 Awareness about MDM

It was found that in 22 (81.48 per cent) primary schools and in all upper primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Unnao district. In around 93 per cent primary schools and in 90 per cent upper primary schools, awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM was found to be satisfactory. In 81 per cent primary and in 80.00 per cent upper primary schools quantity and types of nutrients given to students in MDM were found to be at satisfactory level. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM was found to be satisfactory in 81.48 per cent primary and 80 per cent upper primary schools (Table-2.15).

Table-2.15: Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	22(81.48)	10(100.00)
2	Parents/community member's awareness	Poor	-
		Satisfaction	25(92.59)
		Good	2(7.41)
		Very good	-
		Excellent	-
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Poor	-
		Satisfaction	22(81.48)
		Good	5(18.52)
		Very good	-
		Excellent	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM	Quite satisfactory	3(11.11)
		Satisfactory	22(81.48)

	programme	Good	-	1(10.00)
		Average	2(7.41)	1(10.00)

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

2.15 Source of Awareness of Community about the MDM Scheme

Different sources of awareness of community about MDM were inquired. It was observed that the teachers, school children, villagers, friends and relatives were the major sources of community awareness followed by the Newspapers. Other sources of information regarding the MDM scheme to the community members were from media like television and radio etc. (Table-2.16).

Table-2.16: Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme

Sl.No.	Source of Community Awareness	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	24(88.89)	7(70.00)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
3	Teacher	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
4	School (where children studying)	27(100.00)	10(100.00)
5	Radio	10(37.04)	4(40.00)
6	Television	7(25.93)	5(50.00)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
	Total No. of Schools	-	-

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

2.16 Inspection & Supervision

The inspection and supervision of MDM by educational authorities was found to be in all primary and upper primary schools in the district. The maximum inspection was done by Assistant Basic Shiksha Adhikari (ABSA) in primary schools while in upper primary schools the maximum supervision was done by the Block Resource Centre Coordinator (BRCC). The inspecting authority was from the district and block levels. Mostly off and on inspection was done but remarks were given in few primary and upper primary schools (Table2.17).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27(100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Designation of Inspector	Nayay panchayat resource centre coordinator (NPRCC)	3(11.11)	1(10.00)
		Assistant Block resource centre coordinator (ABRCC)	5(18.52)	2(20.00)
		Block Resource center coordinator(BRCC)	8(29.63)	4(40.00)
		Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari(ABSA)	10(37.03)	2(20.00)
		Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA)	1(3.70)	1(10.00)
		Other(Village)	-	-
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	-	-
		District	11(40.74)	5(50.00)
		Tahsil	-	-
		Block/NRC	16(59.26)	5(50.00)
		NPRC	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	-	-
		Fortnightly	1(3.70)	1(10.00)
		Monthly	6(22.22)	3(30.00)
		Often	20(74.07)	6(60.00)
5	If any remark, made by the visiting officers then mentioned	1)Menu based food	4(14.82)	1(10.00)
		2) Good quality of MDM	5(18.52)	2(20.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

2.17 Impact of MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and upper primary schools was examined. It was found that due to MDM scheme, 85.19 per cent primary schools and in 70 per cent of upper primary, enrollment of students was improved. The attendance also improved in 89 per cent primary and in 70 per cent of upper schools. The improvement in general well being of students was also observed in majority of schools (Table-2.18).

Table-2.18 Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Improvement due to MDM	Enrollment of student	23(85.19)	4(14.81)	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
		Attendance of student	24(88.89)	3(11.11)	7(70.00)	3(30.00)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	17(62.96)	10(37.04)	6(60.00)	4(40.00)
		Any other (specify)	-	-	-	-

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

2.18 Views of Investigator on other Issues of MDM Implementation

The view of investigators was positive about various aspects of MDM in Unnao district as shown in (Table-2.19).

Table-2.19: Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM	27 (100.00)	10(100.00)
2	Menu based food provided to children	27 (100.00)	10(100.00)
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	-	-
4	Tasty food provided in MDM	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
5	Good Behaviors with each other	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
6	Seating arrangement in class was in 'Q'	-	-
7	No Discrimination with any student	-	-
8	Good facility serve by cook	27 (100.00)	10(100.00)
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	-	-
10	Lack of Nutrients	-	-
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides One time meal to poor students	-	-
12	Good Taringing	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
13	Others	-	-
14	MDM quality of medium	-	-

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

Chapter-III

Conclusions

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 4 April, 2012 to 23 April, 2012. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of district Unnao as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides monitoring and evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented following facts have merged which have been summarized as under:

- It was found that in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary and in 10 (100.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal was being provided to the students regularly.

It was found that all the students in primary and upper primary schools were taking MDM who were present according to school register and head accounting. In this way, no difference was found between the MDM register and the number of students taking MDM.

- It has been found that almost primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. Around 56 per cent primary schools and 80 per cent upper primary schools were maintaining the buffer stock of foodgrain for one month. The foodgrain was generally stored at the residence of pradhan or implementing NGO.

- It has been noted that all the primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly.
- No Discrimination in cooking and serving of food was observed in the sample schools of the district.
- It has been found that all primary and upper primary schools were displaying weekly menu at noticeable place of the school. In 100 percent of primary and upper primary schools, MDM was being served according to the menu.
- As far as the decision regarding the menu is concerned, in 100 per cent primary and in 100 per cent of upper primary schools, teachers state government decide the menu of the MDM.
- The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal was monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the district. It was found that in all sample primary and upper primary schools were providing MDM as menu.
- It was found that in 100 per cent primary and in 100 per cent upper primary schools prescribed quality and quality of food under MDM was being served to students.
- It was found that in 44 per cent primary and 70 per cent upper primary schools health card was maintained regarding the child health care and related aspects in district Unnao. The supply of micronutrients was limited to certain schools.
- The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Unnao district. It was found that in 74 per cent primary and in 80.00 per cent upper primary schools, cooks appointed by the VEC were cooking the food. The cooks were mainly serving the food. In most of the schools, cooks were sufficient and they were getting their salary through banks in all schools. Majority of the cooks were the OBCs followed by the SCs and others. The cooks were mostly the females.

- It has been found that all sample primary as well as upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. It was also found that kitchen and kitchen cum store was in use all the primary and upper primary schools of the district. But cooking of MDM was done in kitchen in 74 per cent primary and 80 per cent upper schools.
- It was observed that the on the places of PDS shop owner, pradhan and NGOs the food grain of MDM was generally stored. In all schools potable water was available. In 90 per cent of primary and 88 per cent of upper primary schools, utensils were sufficiently available. The LPG as cooking fuel was being used in 40 per cent primary and 38 per cent upper primary school.
- The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These components were found either good or satisfactory in most of the primary and upper primary schools of the district.
- It was observed that students were encouraged to wash their hand before taking MDM and they all received MDM in queue in all schools.
- It was found that the principal /teachers, parents and VECs of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and were fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a satisfactory level.
- It was found that in majority of primary and upper primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Unnao district. In most of the schools, awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM was found to be satisfactory and the quantity and types of nutrients given to students in MDM were found to be at satisfactory level. Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM was found to be satisfactory most the schools.
- It was observed that the teachers, school children, villagers, friends and relatives were the major sources of community awareness about MDM.

- The inspection and supervision of MDM by educational authorities was found to be in all primary and upper primary schools in the district.
- It was found that due to MDM scheme in 85 per cent primary schools and in 70 per cent of upper primary, enrollment of students was improved. The attendance also improved in 89 per cent primary and in 70 per cent of upper schools. The improvement in general well being of students was also observed in majority of schools.
- The views of investigators were positive about various aspects of MDM in Unnao district.

Annexures

2.12 – School where Environment Condition is Unsatisfactory

Sl. No	Name of School
	Primary School
1	Nindaymau
2	Gaha Khera

2.12 :- School where Level of Safety is unsatisfactory

Sl. No	Name of Primary School
1	Muslyawa
2	Bharha Shampur

2.12: School Where hygiene Level is unsatisfactory

Sl. No	Name of School
	Primary School
1	Muslyawa
2	Makhdoompur
3	Mehnoora
4	Rani Khera Khalsa
5	Pura Chand
	Upper Primary School
1	Auras
2	Khanpur Sirauli

2.13; School where water Conservation is not encouraged for cleaning of Utensils

Sl. No	Name of School
	Primary School
1	Pahlikhara
2	Civil Line word 18
3	DIET Compus
4	Muslyawa
5	Makhdoompur
6	Mehnoora
7	Rani Khara Khalsa
8	Pura Chand
9	Bharha Shampur
10	Badhnapur
11	Neemaicha
12	Sharifabad
13	Bakshi Khera
14	Heenaura
15	Ranipur
16	Jangpur
	Upper Primary School
1	Auras
2	Khanpur Sirauli
3	Nandauli
4	Hasanganj

5	Mohaam
6	Sohramau
7	Babuganj

2.13 :- School where Process of Cooking and Storage is not Safe from Fire Hazard

Sl . No	Name of School
	Primary School
1	Adarsh Nagar
2	Gadan Khera
3	Sultan Khera
4	Naveen Kalyan Ward 25
5	Pahlikhara
6	Civil Lines word 18
7	DIET Compus
	Upper Primary School
1	Kaiserganj
2	Babuganj

2.15 School where Roster is not maintained by community members for MDM

Sl.No	Name of Primary School
1	Muslyawa
2	Kotwa
3	Badhnapur
4	Sharifabad
5	Ganjpur

2.18 Enrollment of Student not improvement

Sl. No	Name of School
	Primary School
1	Rani khera Khalsa
2	Kakraha Pathroha
3	Mehnoora
4	Ranipur
	Upper Primary
1	Khanpur Siraule
2	hasanganj
3	Mohaam

2.18 Attendance of Student not improvement

Sl.No	Name of School
	Primary School
1	Ranipur
2	Mehnoora
3	Kakraha Pathroha

	Upper primary School
1	Hasanganj
2	Khanpur Sirauli
3	Bajeyda

2.18 No improvement in general well being (Health)

Sl . No	Name of School
	Primary school
1	Muslyawa
2	Sharifabad
3	Badhnapur
4	Jangpur
5	Sultan Khera
6	Pahlikhera
7	Nindaymau
8	Bharha Shampur
9	Mehnoora
10	Kakraha Pathroha
	Upper Primary school
1	Auras
2	Nandauli
3	Khanpur Sirauli
4	Bajeyda

District –IV – Hardoi
(Dr R.C.Tyagi)

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Monitoring of MDM under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan District-Hardoi

Chapter I Introduction

1.1 Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)

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

The present Mid-day Meal Programme covers all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. The state government has constituted a Mid-day Meal Authority since October, 2006 for the effective implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, boys and girls are provided tasty cooked food during the interval. The provision is to provide food made of rice during four days and food made of wheat during two days in a week. The government of

India provides hundred grams (100) per student per day (Wheat/Rice) for primary classes and one hundred fifty grams (150) per student per day in upper primary classes. The provision is for the conversation cost from food grains to cooked food. The government provides Rs. 2.69 per student per day for primary schools and Rs. 4.03 per student per day in upper primary schools in the form of conversation cost and for arrange of other materials. The food grain is made available by the Food Corporation of India. The village pradhan gets the food prepared in kitchen shed in the school premise. Voluntary agencies have also been involved in the preparation of food in urban area. The menu has been set by the government and provision of separate kitchen has been made within the school premises. Strict monitoring and inspection mechanisms have been involved for desired and effective implementation of the scheme.

1.2 Objectives of MDM Programme

The major objectives of the Mid Day Meal Scheme are:

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

- To develop the feelings of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined food for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM

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

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

1.4 Methodology

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

1.5 Criteria of Sample Selection

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

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

1.6 Sample Design of the Study

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

Table- 1.1: Number of Sample Schools, District Hardoi

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	KGBV	Total
1	Bilgram	7	2	1	10
2	Sursa	7	3	1	11
3	Baawan	7	3	--	10
4	Shahbad	--	--	1	01
5	Nagar Kshetra	6	2	--	8
	Total	27	10	3	40

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Category of Schools PS / UPS	Criteria for Selection
1	Abdul Pur	PS	SC, Drop-Out
2	Abdul Purwa	PS	Gender Gap, Drop-Out
3	Baghauri	PS	Flowed area
4	Bhagtapur	PS	SC
5	Chiranjupurwa	PS	Flowed area,
6	Dauli	PS	Flowed area
7	Dholia	PS	Gender Gap, Special Training
8	Gulri Pokhri	PS	SC,
9	Hathura	PS	SC,
10	Jaraulisherpur	PS	Civil work
11	Jarsena Mau	PS	Civil work, Drop-Out
12	Kakwahi	PS	Gender Gap
13	Kanya Civil Line	PS	Slum Area
14	KanyaLal PalPur	PS	Gender Gap
15	Kashi Ram Colony	PS	Gender Gap
16	Kasrawan	PS	C.W.S.N.
17	Lal Pal Pur	PS	Gender Gap, Drop-Out
18	Malkanth	PS	Drop-Out
19	NayaGaonHabibpur	PS	SC , C.W.S.N, Special Training
20	Puseda	PS	Drop-Out
21	Pasner	PS	Gender Gap, Drop-Out
22	Railway Ganj-I	PS	C.W.S.N.
23	Railway Ganj-III	PS	Civil work
24	SohanPurwa	PS	SC
25	Tatewra	PS	C.W.S.N.
26	UnchaThoak	PS	S.C.
27	VaitGanj	PS	Gender Gap, Drop-Out

28	Ghosar	UPS	SC,GenderGap , Drop-Out
29	HaibatPur	UPS	Computer ,SC, Drop-Out
30	Jalal Pur	UPS	CWSN,Gender Gap
31	Kakwahi	UPS	C.W.S.N, Drop-Out
32	KanyaKauda	UPS	NPEGEL
33	KanyaLal Palpur	UPS	Civil work
34	KanyaVaitGanj	UPS	NPEGEL
35	Menduwa	UPS	Computer , Drop-Out
36	Mohanlal	UPS	Computer, Drop-Out
37	Paing	UPS	SC, Drop-Out
38	Bilgram	KGBV	KGBV
39	Shahbad	KGBV	KGBV
40	Sursa	KGBV	KGBV

Source: BSA Office, SSA Programme, District Hardoi.

1.7 Tools

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

Chapter II

Findings

2.1 Regularity in serving meal

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	According to Students	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	
2	According to Teachers	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
3	According to Parents	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
4	According to MDM Register	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
	Total No. of MDM	27 (100.0)		10 (100.0)	

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Trends of MDM

The trends in distribution of mid-day-meal in 27 sample primary and in 10 sample upper primary schools has been recorded through cross checking the number of children availing MDM according to MDM register and by head counting of the children availing MDM on the day of our visit to schools. Table-2.2 indicates that 4861 students were enrolled in 27 sample primary and 1624 were enrolled in sample upper primary schools of Hardoi district. Out of these enrolled children 50.36 per cent students of primary schools and 53.08 per cent students of upper primary schools were present on the day of our visit to these schools. As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 50.36 per cent in primary schools and 53.08 per cent in upper primary schools. It has been found by heads counting of the students that numbers of student actually availing MDM were same as shown in attendance register, 50.36 per cent in primary schools and 53.08 per cent in upper primary schools. MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 58.32 per cent students of primary schools and 56.10 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-

meal. So no difference of students in primary and upper primary schools has been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	No. of Children enrolled in schools	4861 (100.00)	1624 (100.00)
2	MDM was cooked in schools for the No. of students	2448 (50.36)	862 (53.08)
3	No. of students attending schools on the day of visit	2448 (50.36)	862 (53.08)
4	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2448 (50.36)	862 (53.08)
5	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2448 (50.36)	862 (53.08)
6	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day of visit	2835 (58.32)	911 (56.10)
7	Total No. of Sample Schools	27	10

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

2.3 Regularity in supply of Food Grains

The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been checked. 100 per cent primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grain regularly. It has also been found that buffer stock was maintained in around 33.33 per cent of primary schools. On the other hand not even a single upper primary school was having buffer stock (Name of such primary and upper primary schools where buffer stock was not maintained is given in Annexure). It has been observed that the supply of food quantity was as per marked weight in 100.00 per cent

primary schools and in 100.00 per cent upper primary schools. This supply of food grains was making available at the school gate in 74.07 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of upper primary schools. 14.81 per cent primary schools food grains were kept at the residence of pradhan and 10 per cent of upper primary schools were keeping there food grains at Head teacher's house. In 11.11 per cent primary schools food grains were kept at the residence of supplier. The quality of food grains was found good in 100.00 per cent primary and 100.00 per cent in upper primary schools of district Hardoi.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	No. of schools/implementing agencies received food grains regularly		27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
2	Delay in delivering food grains	Days	-	-	-	-
		Months	-	-	-	-
3	Reasons for delay	1.	-	-	-	-
		2.	-	-	-	-
4	Buffer stock maintained of the one month requirement		9 (33.33)	18 (66.67)	-	10 (100.0)
5	Supplied the food quantity as per marked weight		27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
6	Food grains makes available at the school		20 (74.07)	7 (25.93)	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
7	If no then where food grain placed	At School	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan's Houses	4 (14.81)	-	-	-
		Head teacher	-	-	1 (10.0)	-
		Implementing (NGO)	-	-	-	-
		Supplier	3 (11.11)	-	-	-
8	Quality of food grain	Good	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
		Bad	-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

2.4 Cost of Cooking Received

It has been found not even a single sample primary and upper primary schools were receiving cooking cost in advance and regularly. It has been found that all sample primary and upper schools received last cooking cost late by three months. This is a burden usually taken by the head teacher of the school. The main reason of delay in cooking cost to schools was the negligence of department (Table-2.4).

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

Table-2.4 Cost of Cooking Received by Schools

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

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

2.5 Social Equity

Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students could not be observed in any sample primary and in upper primary

schools of Hardoi district. It has been observed that in all primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by helpers. It has found that in all sample primary and upper primary schools sitting arrangement was systematic and was in Queue for taking mid day meal. In all primary and upper primary schools, students were sitting on floor while eating mid day meal (Table-2.5).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangement		-	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
2	System of serving MDM	By teachers	-	-	-	-
		By cooks/helpers	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
3	Seating arrangement for MDM	Seating arrangement in Que	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
		Tatptti	-	-	-	-

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

2.6 Variety of Menu

It has been observed that around 100.00 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. All sample primary schools and all sample upper primary schools followed weakly menu. As for as the decision of menu is concern it has been found that all the primary and upper primary schools were following the menu which has been decided by the government. It has been found that 100 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper

primary schools were serving MDM according to the menu. On the day of our visit to these sample schools, we have found that in 27 (100 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100 per cent) sample upper primary school; MDM was served according to menu. It has been found that 100 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools include rice, wheat, dal and green vegetables in their daily menu of MDM (Table-2.6).

Table-2.6 Variety in Menu of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Number of schools in which weakly menu was displayed at noticeable place	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	
2	Weakly menu followed	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	
3	Who decides the menu	Teachers	-	-	-	-
		Sabhasad	-	-	-	-
		Pradhan	-	-	-	-
		Principal	-	-	-	-
		Schools	-	-	-	-
		NGO	-	-	-	-
		Cook				
		by Govt.	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
	DUDA	-	-	-	-	
4	MDM was served according to menu	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	
5	If No, then same type of food served daily	-	-	-	-	
6	No. of schools in which MDM was served according to menu on the day of visit	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	
7	Daily menu includes rice/wheat/dal/Green vegetables	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	

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

2.7 Quality and Quantity of Menu

The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the Hardoi district. It has been found that 100 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools were

providing sufficient quantity of mid day meal to students. This fact has been conformed by making inquiry directly to the children. It has also been found that 27 (100 per cent) primary schools and 10 (100 per cent) upper primary schools were providing good quality of mid day meal to their children (Table-2.7).

Table-2.7 Quality of Meal

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools				
		PS		UPS		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quantity of meal	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	
2	No. of schools in which children were satisfied with the quality of meal	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	
3	If not satisfied with MDM then reason	Meal was not tasty	-	-	-	-
		Repetition of food	-	-	-	-
		Menu based food was not provided	-	-	-	-
		Lack of nutrition in MDM	-	-	-	-
		Quantity of MDM was not sufficient	-	-	-	-
		Gram Pradhan is not providing full quantity of food	-	-	-	-
4	Suggestion for improving the quality of meal	1)	-	-	-	-
		2)	-	-	-	-
		3)	-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total
Source: SSA Programme, BSA, District Hardoi,

2.8 Supplementary Information

The Supplementary information about the child health in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Hardoi district. It has been observed that not even a single primary and upper primary sample school was maintaining health care card for children. It has been found that frequency of health check-up was 3.70 per cent in primary schools one time health checkup, 3.70 per cent in primary school more than two times health

checkup. It has been found that 3.70 per cent in primary school children are given De-worming micronutrients medicine periodically. It has been found that 7.41 per cent in primary schools and 10 per cent in upper primary school medicine provided by department of ANM (Table-2.8).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Health card maintained for each child in school		-	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
2	Frequency of health check-up	One time	1(3.70)	-	-	-
		Two time	-	-	-	-
		More than two time	1(3.70)	-	-	-
3	Whether children are given micronutrients medicine periodically	Iron	1(3.70)	-	1(10.0)	9(90.0)
		Folic acid	-	-	-	-
		Vitamin A dosage	-	-	-	-
		De-worming	1(3.70)	-	-	-
4	If yes, Name of the department who administered these medicines	By whom	-	-	-	-
		How many time	5	-	2	-
		ANM	2(7.41)	-	1(10.0)	-

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

2.9 Information regarding cooks

The information regarding the status of cooks in sample primary and upper primary schools was collected in Hardoi district. It has been found that in all 27 sample primary schools and in all sample upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. In 100.00 per cent upper primary schools and in 100.00 per cent of primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. It has been found that in 100.00 per cent sample primary schools and in 90 per cent sample upper primary schools cooks have been appointed as per government norms. The name of upper primary school where cooks were not according to government norms is

Ghosar upper primary school. Out of a total 81 cooks of sample primary schools all cooks were females. Out of a total 30 cooks of sample upper primary schools 29 cooks were females and 1 cook was male. Total monthly salary of cook was Rs. 1000 in both primary and upper primary schools. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in all primary and upper primary schools but the payment of these cooks was not regular in any primary and upper primary school. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC, General caste (Table-2.9).

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

Table-2.9 Information regarding the cooks

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	MDM is cooked by whom	Department's Cook	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		VEC	-	-
		PRI	-	-
		SHG	-	-
		NGO	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
		Contractor	-	-
2	Who served MDM to students	Cook	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
		Teachers	-	-
		Students	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
		NGO	-	-
3	Number of schools in which cooks were sufficient as per Govt. norms		27(100.0)	9(90.0)
4	No. of Cooks in schools	Male	-	1(3.33)
		Female	81(100.0)	29(96.67)
5	Monthly salary of cook		1000/-	1000/-
6	Mode of Payment	By cash	-	-

		Through Bank	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
7	Payment is regular	Yes	-	-
		No	27(100.0)	10(100.0)
8	Social category wise no. of cooks	Schedule caste	21(25.93)	10(33.33)
		ST	-	-
		OBC	44(54.32)	15(50.00)
		Minority	6(7.41)	-
		Others(GEN)	10(12.34)	5(16.67)

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

2.10 Infrastructure of Kitchen

Information related to kitchens' infrastructure of sample primary and upper primary schools have been collected in Hardoi district. It has been found that all sample primary schools were having pucca kitchen. 8 upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen and 2 upper primary schools were not having pucca kitchen. Out of these 27 primary schools, 22 schools having kitchen with store room. Out of 10 upper primary schools, 8 were having kitchen-cum store. These pucca kitchens have been constructed under different schemes. 15 primary and 4 upper primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme, 11 primary and 4 upper primary schools have been constructed under MDM scheme (Table-2.10.1).

Table-2.10.1: Infrastructure of Kitchen

Sl. No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Pucca Kitchen is available or not		27 (100.0)	-	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)
2	No. of school in which pucca kitchen available	Kitchen-cum-store	22 (81.48)	5 (18.52)	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)
		Only kitchen	27 (100.0)	-	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)
3	No. of school in which	Kitchen-cum-	22	5	8	2

	pucca kitchen constructed and in use	store	(81.48)	(18.52)	(80.0)	(20.0)
		Only kitchen	27 (100.0)	-	-	-
4	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed but not use	Kitchen-cum-store	-	-	-	-
		Only kitchen	1(3.70)	-	-	-
5	No. of school in which pucca kitchen constructed under the scheme	MDM scheme	11 (40.74)	-	4 (40.00)	-
		SSA	15 (55.56)	-	4 (40.00)	-
		Others(DUDA)	-	-	-	-
6	Constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)	1 Damage	1(3.70)	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-
7	Under Construction		-	-	-	-
8	Sanctioned, but construction not started		5(18.32)	-	2(20.0)	-
9	Not Sanctioned		-	-	-	-
10	Any other specify		-	-	-	-

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

It has been found that in 96.3 per cent of sample primary schools and in 90.00 per cent of sample upper primary schools were cooking there mid day meal in the kitchen. It has been observed that the maximum 29.62 per cent of primary schools and 30 per cent upper primary schools were keeping their food grain and other ingredients at the residence of Pradhans. All primary schools and upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes. Similarly all primary and upper primary schools were having adequate number of utensils for cooking mid day meal. More than 18 per cent primary schools and 30 per cent upper primary schools were using firewood as a fuel for the cooking. 33.33 per cent primary and 10 per cent upper primary schools were using LPG for cooking (Table-2.10.2).

Table-2.10.2: Place of cooking meal in MDM schools

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Place of cooking in school	Within kitchen	26(96.3)	8(80.0)
		Additional classrooms	-	-
		Open place within the campus of schools	1(3.7)	-
		Outside the schools	-	-
		Nearest in UPS	-	-
		DUDA	-	-
2	Name of the food grains/other ingredients being stored	1)Store room	1(3.70)	2(20.0)
		2)Kotedar home	4(14.81)	3(30.0)
		3)Pradhan home	10(37.05)	3(30.0)
		4)Classroom	-	-
		5)School	9(33.3)	-
		6)Principle room	-	-
		7)NGO	-	-
		8)DUDA	-	-
		9)Kitchen	-	-
			Teacher home	3(11.11)
3	No. of schools in which potable water was available for cooking and drinking purpose	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	
4	No. of schools in which utensils were adequate for cooking food	Sufficient	27(100.0)	10(10.0)
		Insufficient	-	-
		Nothing	-	-
5	Type of fuel used in the schools	Only LPG	13(48.15)	6(60.0)
		Kerosene oil	-	-
		Firewood	5(18.52)	3(30.0)
		LPG and firewood	9(33.33)	1(10.0)
		Others	-	-

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

2.11 Safety and Hygiene

The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in all the primary and upper primary schools of the Hardoi district (Table-2.11.1).

Table-2.11.1: General Impression of Environment, Safety and Hygiene

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools					
		PS			UPS		
		Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
1	Environment	19 (7.37)	8 (29.63)	-	7 (70.0)	3 (20.0)	-
2	Safety	16 (59.26)	11 (40.74)	-	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	-
3	Hygiene	20 (74.07)	7 (25.3)	-	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)	-

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

In 100 per cent sample upper primary schools and in 100.00 per cent sample primary schools children were encouraged to wash hand before and after meal, as well as to receive mid day meal in Que. Conservation of water to clean utensils was found in 100 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent in sample upper primary schools. Cooking process and storage of fuel was found safe from fire hazard in 100.00 per cent of upper primary schools and 100.00 per cent in primary schools (Table-2.11.2).

Table-2.11.2: Children Encourage for Manners

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools			
		PS		UPS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after meal	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
2	Children received MDM in 'Q'	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
3	Conservation of water to clean utensils	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-
4	Cooking process and storage of fuel is safe from fire hazard.	27 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-

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

2.12 Community Participation and Awareness

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) and its awareness towards mid-day-meal programme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. In few sample primary and upper primary school parents, VECs and Panchayat/Urban bodies were not participating in supervision of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level (Table-2.12.1).

Table-2.12.1: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in supervision Of MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat /Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/ Urban bodies
1	Good	23(85.19)	-	2 (7.41)	-	8(80.0)	-	1(100)	-
2	Satisfactory	4(14.81)	25(92.59)	24 (88.89)	25 (92.59)	2(20.0)	8(80.0)	8(80.0)	8(80.0)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	2(7.41)	1(3.70)	2(7.41)	-	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	2(20.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

The participation of community (Parents, VECs members, Panchayats members and members of urban bodies) in monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme of primary and upper primary schools has been enquired. It has been found that all principals and teachers of all sample primary schools and upper primary schools were taking part in monitoring of MDM scheme up to good and satisfactory level. In few sample primary and upper primary school

parents, VECs and Panchayat/Urban bodies were not participating in monitoring of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level (Table-2.12.2).

Table-2.12.2: Participation of Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in Monitoring Of MDM

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Schools							
		PS				UPS			
		Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies	Principle/Teachers	Parents	VECs	Panchayat/Urban bodies
1	Good	23(85.19)	-	3 (11.11)	-	9(90.0)	-	2(20.0)	-
2	Satisfactory	4(14.81)	26(96.2)	23 (85.19)	25 (92.59)	1(10.0)	7(70.0)	8(80.0)	8(80.0)
3	Unsatisfactory	-	1(3.70)	1(3.70)	2(7.41)	-	3(30.0)	-	2(20.0)

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

2.13 Maintenance of Roster in Sample PS and UPS

It has been found that in 11 (40.74 per cent) sample primary schools and in 4 (40.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools community members were maintaining roster for supervision of MDM scheme in Hardoi district. In 100 per cent parents and community members of primary schools and 100 per cent parents and community members of upper primary schools were aware about the supervision of MDM programme up to satisfactory, good, very good, and excellent level. It has been observed that the quantity and types of nutrients giving to the students in MDM according to menu was found good and up to satisfactory level in 100 per cent primary schools and in 100 per cent upper primary schools. The community members were having awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme in 100 per cent of primary schools and also 100 per cent in upper primary schools up to good and satisfactory level (Table-2.13).

Table-2.13 Awareness regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Schools		
		PS	UPS	
1	Roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM	11(40.74)	4(40.0)	
2	Parents/community member's awareness	Poor	-	-
		Satisfaction	18(66.67)	8(80.0)
		Good	7(25.92)	2(20.0)
		Very good	2(7.41)	-
		Excellent	-	-
3	Quantity and types of nutrients given to the students in MDM according to menu	Poor	-	-
		Satisfaction	22(81.48)	7(70.0)
		Good	5(18.52)	3(30.0)
		Very good	-	-
		Excellent	-	-
4	Awareness about the overall implementation of MDM programme	Quite satisfactory	-	-
		Satisfactory	21(77.78)	7(70.0)
		Good	4(14.81)	2(20.0)
		Average	2(7.41)	1(10.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

2.14 Source of Awareness of community about the MDM scheme

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

Table-2.14 Different sources of awareness of MDM scheme

Sl.No.	Source of Community Awareness	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Newspaper / Magazine	23(85.19)	9(90.0)
2	Villagers / friends / Relatives	25(92.59)	8(80.0)
3	Teacher	27(100.0)	10(10.0)
4	School (where children studying)	22(81.48)	8(80.0)
5	Radio	18(66.67)	7(70.0)
6	Television	21(77.78)	6(60.0)
7	Website	-	-
8	Other (NGO)	-	-
	Total No. of Schools	27(100.0)	10(100.0)

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

2.15 Inspection & Supervision

It has been observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done by educational authorities in all sample primary and upper primary schools by different educational authorities of the district. The maximum inspection has been done by Assistant Block Resource Centre Coordinator (ABRCC), which he has covered 80 per cent of upper primary schools and 59.26 per cent in primary schools. The highest inspection has been made by block authorities followed by district authority. Frequency of inspections was found highest in fortnightly and followed by often inspection (Table-2.15).

Table-2.15 Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Educational Authorities

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools	
			PS	UPS
1	Regular inspection of the MDM food		27(100.0)	10(100.0)
2	Designation of Inspector	Nayay panchayat resource centre coordinator (NPRCC)	10(37.04)	3(30.0)
		Assistant Block resource centre coordinator (ABRCC)	16(59.26)	8(80.0)

		Block Resource center coordinator(BRCC)	16(59.26)	5(50.0)
		Asst. Basic Shiksha Adhikari(ABSA)	15(55.56)	5(50.0)
		Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA)	15(55.56)	4(40.0)
		S.D.M./AD. Basic	3(11.11)	1(10.0)
3	Level of inspecting authority	State level	1(3.70)	1(10.0)
		District	15(55.56)	4(40.0)
		Tehsil	2(7.41)	-
		Block/NRC	47(174.08)	18(180.0)
		NPRC	10(32.04)	3(30.0)
		Other	-	-
4	Frequency of inspections	Daily	-	-
		Weekly	4(14.81)	2(20.0)
		Fortnightly	7(25.93)	-
		Monthly	26	12(120.0)
		Often	38	12(120.0)
5	If any remark, made by the visiting officers then mentioned	1)Menu based food	1(3.70)	1(10.0)
		2) Good quality of MDM	2(7.41)	1(10.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

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

2.16 IMPACT OF MDM

The impact of Mid Day Meal on enrollment, attendance and improvement in general well being like hygiene and health of students in all sample primary and sample upper primary schools have been examined. It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 24 (88.89 per cent) sample primary schools and in 8 (80.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of enrollment of students improved. It has also observed that due to MDM scheme, in 21(77.78 per cent) sample primary schools and in 7 (70 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of attendance of students also improved. No impact of MDM, on enrollment and attendance of students was found in 9 primary schools and in 5 upper primary schools of Hardoi district. Improvement due to MDM, in general well being of the

students has been observed in 25(92.59 per cent) sample primary schools and in 9 (90 per cent) sample upper primary schools of the district (Table-2.16).

Table-2.16 Impact of the MDM

Sl.No.	Particulars		No. of Schools			
			PS		UPS	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Improvement due to MDM in students	Enrollment of student	24 (88.89)	3 (41.11)	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)
		Attendance of student	21 (77.78)	6 (22.22)	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)
		Improvement in general well being (Health)	25 (92.59)	2 (7.41)	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
		Any other (specify)	-	-	-	-

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

2.17 Views of Investigator on other issues of MDM implementation

It has been observed by the investigator that 22 (81.48 per cent) sample primary schools and 7 (70.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools were providing a good quality of mid day meal to their students. All 27 (100.00 per cent) primary and upper primary schools were providing menu based food to their students. It has been observed the testy food has been provided in 24 (88.88 per cent) primary and 8 (80.00 per cent) upper primary schools to the students in MDM. Table-2.17 also depicts, that the sitting arrangement of students in the class, at the time of MDM, facility in serving MDM and nutrients supplied to the students.

Table-2.17 Investigator's views and observations regarding MDM

Sl.No.	Issues relevant to MDM implementation	No. of Schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Good Quality of MDM	22 (81.48)	7 (70.00)
2	Menu based food provided to children	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
3	Menu based food was not provided to children	-	-
4	Testy food provided in MDM	24 (88.88)	8 (80.00)
5	Good Behaviors with each other	21 (77.77)	10 (100.00)
6	Seating arrangement in class was in 'Q'	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
7	No Discrimination with any student	-	-
8	Good facility serve by cook	27 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
9	No facility of MDM was provided since last two months	2 (7.40)	-
10	Lack of Nutrients	2 (7.40)	-
11	MDM deepened friendship among students and provides One time meal to poor students	2 (7.40)	-
12	Increases Hygiene sense	12 (44.44)	7 (70.00)
13	Social awareness increases	7 (25.92)	5 (50.00)
14	MDM quality of medium	5 (18.51)	3 (30.00)

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

Chapter III

CONCLUSION

Monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 4th April, 2012 to 23rd April, 2012. The survey covered 27 primary and 10 upper primary schools of the district Hardoi as suggested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Besides Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA programme in the district, the working of MDM was also monitored and evaluated. The focus of monitoring of MDM was limited to cover only key components of the MDM programme. These components of MDM monitoring and evaluations were selected by the Ministry. On the basis of field survey of primary and upper primary schools where MDM is being implemented, following facts have emerged which have been summarized as under on the basis of detailed analysis carried out in chapter-II which explains the findings relating to MDM in the district.

- It has been found that in all 27 (100.00 per cent) sample primary schools and in 10 (100.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly.
- It has been found that in all 27 sample primary schools and in all 10 sample upper primary schools, hot cooked meal has been provided to students regularly in Hardoi district. This fact has been confirmed from students, teachers, parents and from MDM register of the concerning school.

- As per MDM register, the numbers of students availing mid-day-meal were 50.36 per cent in primary schools and 53.08 per cent in upper primary schools. It has been found by heads counting of the students that number of student actually availing MDM were also same, 50.36 per cent in primary schools and 53.08 per cent in upper primary schools. So no difference of students in primary and in upper primary schools has been observed in actually availed MDM by students and students availed MDM according to MDM register.
- MDM register shows that the previous day of our visit 58.32 per cent students of primary schools and 56.10 per cent students of upper primary students have taken mid-day-meal.
- The regularity in delivering of food grains to sample primary and upper primary schools has been checked. 100 per cent primary and upper primary schools were receiving food grain regularly.
- Discrimination in cooking, serving of food and sitting arrangement of students was not found in any sample primary and in upper primary schools of Hardoi district. It has been observed that in all primary and upper primary schools, mid day meal has been served either by cooks or by helpers. It has found that in all sample primary and upper primary schools sitting arrangement was systematic and was in Queue for taking mid day meal.
- It has been observed that all primary and upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school. 100.00 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools followed weakly menu.

- As for as the decision of menu is concern it has been found that all the primary and upper primary schools were following the menu which has been decided by the government.
- It has been observed that around 100.00 per cent primary schools and 100 per cent upper primary schools were displayed weakly menu at noticeable place of the school.
- The different aspects of quality and quantity of mid day meal has been monitored carefully by making a field visit in all sample primary and upper primary schools of the Hardoi district. It has been found that 100 per cent sample primary schools and 100 per cent sample upper primary schools were providing sufficient quantity and good quality of mid day meal to students.
- It has been very disappointing to us that not even a single primary and upper primary sample school was maintaining health care card for children.
- It has been found that in all 27 sample primary schools and in all sample upper primary schools department's cooks were cooking mid day meal. In 100.00 per cent upper primary schools and in 100.00 per cent of primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. It has been found that in 100.00 per cent sample primary schools and in 90 per cent sample upper primary schools cooks have been appointed as per government norms. The name of upper primary school where cooks were not according to government norms is Ghosar upper primary school.
- In more than all primary schools and upper primary schools cooks were serving mid day meal to students. All 81 cooks were female in

- sample primary schools. Out of a total 30 cooks, 29 cooks were female and 1 was male in sample upper primary schools.
- Monthly salary of cooks in primary and upper primary schools was Rs. 1000/=. The mode of payment of these cooks was through bank in all primaries and in all upper primary schools.
 - The payment of these cooks not was regular in any primary and upper primary schools. While examining the social category of cooks it has been found the maximum numbers of cooks were belonging to OBC followed by SC and General caste and there was a poor representation of Minority in sample schools.
 - It has been found that all sample primary schools were having pucca kitchen and 8 upper primary schools were having pucca kitchen. 2 upper primary schools were not having pucca kitchen.
 - These pucca kitchens have been constructed under different schemes. 15 primary and 4 upper primary schools have been constructed under SSA scheme, 11 primary and 4 upper primary schools have been constructed under MDM scheme.
 - It has been observed that only 3.70 per cent of primary schools and 20 per cent upper primary schools were keeping there food grain and other ingredients at store room.
 - All primary and upper primary schools were having potable water available for cooking and drinking purposes.
 - The general information of environment, safety and hygiene has been observed and enquired through teachers, parents and students. These entire components were found either good or satisfactory in all the primary and upper primary schools of the Hardoi district.

- It has been found that the principal and teachers of all primary and upper primary schools were participating in the supervision of MDM and fully aware about the MDM scheme up to a good and satisfactory level. In few sample primary and upper primary school parents, VECs and Panchayat/Urban bodies were not participating in supervision of MDM scheme up to the satisfactory level.
- Different sources of community for their awareness regarding the MDM scheme were inquired. It has been observed that regular inspection of the MDM food was done by educational authorities.
- It has been found that due to MDM scheme, in 24 (88.89 per cent) sample primary schools and in 8 (80.00 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of enrollment of students improved. It has also observed that due to MDM scheme, in 21(77.78 per cent) sample primary schools and in 7 (70 per cent) sample upper primary schools the condition of attendance of students also improved.

ANNEXURE

Table-3.1: Buffer Stock not maintained of one month's requirement

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1.	Puseda	1. Kanyalal Pal Pur
2.	Chiranju Purwa	2. Jalalpur
3.	Jarsena Mau	3. Ghosav
4.	Mal Kanth	4. Painsy
5.	Naya Gaon Habibpur	5. Kaudha
6.	Hataura	6. Kakwahi
7.	Railway Ganj-III	7. Mohan Lal
8.	Jaraulisherpur	8. Vatganj
9.	Abdul purwa	9. Haibatpur
10.	Gulri Pokhri	10. Mendua
11.	Sohan Purwa	
12.	Lal Pal Pur	
13.	Kanyalal Pal Pur	
14.	Abdul Pur	
15.	Bhaghauri	
16.	Bhagtapur	
17.	Kanyavat Gunj	
18.	Kakwahi	

Table-3.1: Food grains not available at the school

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1.	Jaraulisherpur	1. Kanya vatganj
2.	Abdul purwa	
3.	Gulri Pokhri	
4.	Bhaghauri	
5.	Kanya vatganj	
6.	Kakwahi	
7.	Railway Ganj-III	

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

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Puseda	Jalal pur
2	Chiranju Purwa	Haibabpur
3	Mal Kanth	Meduwa
4	Hataura	Kakwali
5	Jaraulisherpur	Kanya Kanda
6	Jarsena Mau	Kanyalal Pal Pur
7	Pasner	Ghosar
8	Sahan Purwa	Paing
9	Kashrawan	Kanya Vatganj
10	Dhalia	Mohal Lal J.S.
11	Lal Pal Pur	
12	Kanya Lal Pal Pur	
13	Abdul pur	
14	Abdul Purwa	
15	Bhagta Pur	
16	Tatewra	
17	Kakwahi	
18	Naya Gaon Habibpur	
19	Gulrpokhri	
20	Bhaghauri	
21	Dauli	
22	Vatganj	
23	Kanya Civil Line	
24	Kaushim Ram Colony	
25	Uncher theak	
26	Railway Ganj-I	
27	Railway Ganj-III	

Table-10.1: Kitchen (Pacca) is not available

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	-	Kanya Vatganj
2	-	Ghosar

Table-10.1: Store is not available

Sl.No.	No. of Schools	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Malkanth	Kanya Vatganj
2	Abdur Purwa	Ghosar
3	Baghauri	
4	Kanya vatganj	
5	Railway gani-III	

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

Sl.No.	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
	In Enrolment of Students	
1	Abdulpurva	Kauda
2	Railway ganj-III	Ghosar
3	Dauli	
In general well being (Health)		
1	Kanshi Ram Colony	Kauda
2	Abdulpurva	
3		
4		

Attendance

Sl.No.	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	Kakwai	Kauda
2	Jaraulisherpur	Paing
3	Abdulpurwa	Ghosar
4	Puseda	
5.	Nayagaon Habibpur	
6	Gulripokhri	