

JOINT REVIEW MISSION ON
MID DAY MEAL
WEST BENGAL

*Mission
Dates:19th
November to
28th
November
2013*

Acknowledgement:

The Mission would like to thank the Government of West Bengal for all the support rendered in organising the logistics as well as in providing much required programmatic information that facilitated the Mission meet the terms of reference developed by the Government of India.

The Mission also values the hospitality and support extended by the Department of School Education from the Principal Secretary, School Education to the school teachers; the state office of the Mid May Meals to the MDM kitchen staff in schools; the Department of Health; KPSC and District level Officials; the SMC members and the Members of Gram Panchayat in villages of Murshidabad and South 24 Paraganas and finally, the student and the village community more importantly.

The team has strived to capture the entire range of discussions and observations at various levels with all the officials and key stakeholders earnestly. It sincerely hopes that the recommendations that have emerged through interactions with the officials, experts, implementers and the right holders – children, would be of help to the State Government in strengthening the implementation of the Mid–Day Meal Scheme and ensure the right to nutritional food security of school going children of West Bengal.

The JRM team

28th November, 2013
Kolkata, West Bengal

List of abbreviations:

Gol- Government of India
SSA- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
NCLP- National Child Labour Programme
MHRD- Ministry of Human Resource Development
MME- Management, Monitoring and Evaluation
JRM- Joint Review Mission
MDM- Mid Day Meal
PAB- Programme Approval Board
CMDMP- Cooked Mid Day Meal Programme
KPSC- Kolkata Primary School Council
KMC- Kolkata Municipal Corporation
TA- Transportation Assistance
CCH- Cook cum helpers
SMC- School management Committee
MTA- Mother Teacher Association
I/S- Inspector of schools
MO- Medical Officer
WIFS-Weekly Iron and Folic Supplementation

1. Executive Summary

The National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) The Fifth Joint Review Mission on MDM for West Bengal interacted with various stakeholders of the MDM programme during 19th- 28th November, 2013 in Kolkata, Murshidbad and South 24 Paragana districts.

This being a one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India addressing hunger among all govt school children serves hot cooked meal that helps children come to the formal education system, concentrate on classroom activities and receive nutritional support and break the social barriers of caste discrimination.

The Mission while interacting with stakeholders to review this national programme of MDM in schools observed that although the MDM encouraged poor children belonging to disadvantaged sections of the society to attend school more regularly, the goal of full coverage in the State has been a challenge. Convergence with department of health for school health program requires strengthening.

The introduction of eggs in the MDMS has been received well by the students. The state has initiated innovative measures like centralized purchase of oil, condiments and dal at Domkal Block, advance payment of cook cum helpers, engagement of SHGs in cooking etc. However , it is also relevant to mention that the nutritional status of the children needs attention . It can be done by giving nutrition education to parents and children ,including the quality and quantity of Mid Day Meal .

1.1 Background

Background of MDM

Article 47 of the Indian Constitution (in the Directive Principles of State Policy) explicitly states that “The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties...”. Article 39 (f) of the Indian Constitution also directs the States to ensure that “children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity”. Article 21 of the constitution implicitly provides “right to life” to every Indian citizen.

In keeping with these constitutional provisions, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995, in 2,408 blocks in the country as a dry ration scheme, to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among children. The Scheme was revised in its content and coverage from time to time. The hot cooked mid day meal is being served to the children of elementary classes from 2004. The Scheme saw a significant development during 11th Plan and many studies reported that this Scheme has a positive impact on various educational parameters and has helped a lot in achieving the goals of SSA in universalizing the elementary education in the country. The provision of payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers has opened the path for the disadvantage sections of the society to get employment in the Scheme with dignity and pride to prepare the meal and serve to the children.

The Mid Day Meal was extended to cover all children of upper primary classes from 2008-09. The Scheme was further revised in April 2008 to extend the scheme to recognized as well as unrecognized Madarasas / Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as Government aided centres. The scheme was further revised during 2009-10 to enable the States / UTs to provide nutritious and calorific meal to the children of elementary classes. It was further extended to cover children under National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

Realizing the importance of MDMS, Right to Education Act, 2009 has made it mandatory for every school to have all weather building including kitchen-cum-store. The rules under the RTE Act, 2009 mandate that School Management Committee will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme.

The MDM scheme has played a very important role in enhancing the enrollment and reducing the drop out in elementary schools. During the 11th plan the scheme has been stabilized and supply bottlenecks have been removed. The independent monitoring institutes reported that Mid Day Meal Scheme has positive impact on attendance and retention of the children in the school. The Office of Supreme Court Commissioner also reported that the Mid Day Meal Scheme is the most widely accepted Scheme and has positive impact in improvement of educational indicators. Many studies have reported that Mid Day Meal Scheme has helped in bringing girl child into the school and bridging the gender gap.

Background of JRM

Government of India constituted Review Missions (RM) in 2009 to review the implementation of the scheme as per the defined Terms of Reference (ToR) in various States across the country. The objectives of the Review Mission are as under:-

(i) To review the performance of the Scheme in the selected State in the light of the Guidelines of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

(ii) To suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the Scheme in the State.

The State of West Bengal was selected for visit of Review Mission and the 5th Review Mission visited West Bengal from 19th November- 28th November, 2013 to see the implementation of the scheme in the State. Terms of Reference (ToR) of this Review Mission are attached at *Annexure-I*. The recommendations of the Review Mission are based on the evidences collected and the information gathered during the review of implementation of the Scheme in Murshidabad and South 24 Paragana districts.

Brief on previous JRM to the particular State (if any)- Brief note on findings, recommendation and Action Taken Note by the State Government

Third Joint Review Mission visited West Bengal during 21st July-28th July 2011. The team visited 2 districts namely Birbhum (selected by the State) Government of West Bengal &

Burdwan and Kolkata (selected by the Ministry). Based on their field observations the team identified the following issues and provided the recommendations.

Poor quality of Rice

The Team observed that quality of rice actually used by the Kolkata schools for MDM is far below standard. The JRM recommended that the State Govt. should ensure that good quality of rice to the schools.

Delay in release of funds (cooking cost) to schools

The team observed that the Cooking cost was not released in time to the schools in Bhirbhum district . As a result the cooking agencies have to borrow from local shops and as and when cooking cost is received local shops are paid. JRM recommended that the State Govt should ensure that funds are made available to school/Implementing agency within one month after receiving the funds from Central Government.

Regularity in serving meals

The JRM found that the children were not fed on Saturdays, being half days though the approval has been taken for feeding children for 230 days. JRM recommended that the State Govt. must ensure that MDM should be served to children on all working days including working Saturdays.

Community participation

JRM recommended that the State Govt. should conduct awareness campaign amongst the parents and community to activate SMC and VEC . The training module available under SSA may be used for this purpose by adding a chapter on MDM . The provisions available under RTE Act may be availed .

Problems of Fuel

Use of fire wood in visited schools was found to be another area of concern. JRM recommended for alternate fuel arrangement needs to be taken up on priority (smokeless chullah, gas connections or solar energy).

Evaluation Study on food norms for children of Primary classes.

Teachers and Head masters were reporting that children of Tribal areas and schedule caste dominated areas need rice more than 100Gms per day in primary schools . A study needs to be conducted on this issue. 30 MDM West Bengal Review Mission Report, 2011

Convergence with other departments:

JRM recommended for convergence with DRDA (District Rural Development Agency), Department of Health and Family welfare needs to be strengthened to ensure the proper implementation of the scheme.

Coordination with concerned departments:

JRM recommended that the State Govt should take initiative for proper coordination with West Bengal Civil Supplies Corporation and FCI and PDS dealers needs to be strengthened to ensure the proper implementation of the scheme. The state level steering cum monitoring committee should be convened once in every quarter to review the scheme and suggest policy measures for effective convergence and implementation of the scheme.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

JRM recommended that the State Govt should be publicised as per the GOI guidelines. It will communicate complaints to the concerned authority without delay.

Publicity

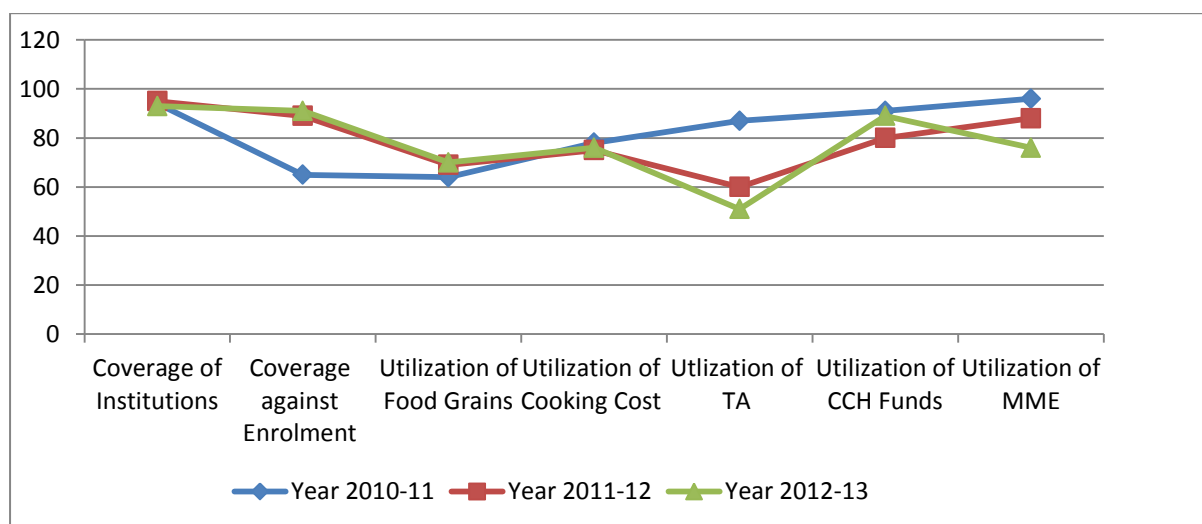
JRM recommended that the State Govt should take proper initiative for wide publicity for all the stake holder regarding MDMS particularly with reference to certain key issues such as

1. Nutritive value of food as per norms.
2. Entitlement of the children
3. Hand washing
4. Hygiene and cleanliness

The State Government has already submitted the Action taken report on findings and recommendations of Joint Review Mission on MDM vide letter no. 642-SE (CMDMP)/ Misc 09-2010 dated 06.12.2012. In this Action Taken Report the State has detailed the actions taken as per the findings and recommendation of the JRM. The detail Action Taken Report is attached in Annexure II

1.2 Performance of the State in Mid Day Meal (during last 3 financial years) and key achievements

The performance of the State has been carried out based on the information provided by the State Government in 4th QPR for the last three financial years.



All the figures are in %

MDM Parameter	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13
Coverage of Institutions	94	95	93
Coverage against Enrolment	65	89	91
Utilization of Food Grains	64	69	70
Utilization of Cooking Cost	78	75	76
Utilization of TA	87	60	51
Utilization of CCH Funds	91	80	89
Utilization of MME	96	88	76

The performance has been judged based on seven major parameters for implementation. It is evident from the above graph and table that coverage of children against enrolment has increased from 2010-11 to 2012-13. Accordingly the utilization of cooking cost and food grains has also increased. But on the other hand coverage of institutions has shown an downward trend over the period of time. Sharp decline has been reported in utilization of Transport Assistance (87% in 2010-11 to 51% during 2012-13) and MME fund (96% in 2010-11 to 76% in 2012-13). Utilization of TA signifies the fact of smooth and uninterrupted

delivery of food grains up to the school doorsteps. But low utilization of TA fund indicates that there is definite problem in delivery of food grains up to the school level and in turn it may affect the one month buffer stock maintenance of food grains at the school level. On the low utilization of MME fund signifies poor management and monitoring of the programme at the all levels.

1.3 Key Issues identified during JRM

1. In most of the schools firewood is used for cooking which pollutes environment .
2. Fire extinguishers are not available kitchen staff / cooks do not know why sand is kept in the premises.
3. Awareness to handle untoward fire is minimal.
4. LPG pipe lines used are unprotected and are at ground level which may lead to any accident.
5. At few places kitchen and toilets are next to each other.
6. At some places water is not available in the toilets and toilets are kept locked.
7. Standard Menu & entitlement per child is not displayed.
8. Rice bags are not stored at raised surface which may lead to excess moisture accumulation and fungal growth.
9. Use of oil without AGMARK at places is cause of concern.
10. Rice is cooked in excess water and the excess water is thrown away which provided energy . This practice takes up more fuel, more time and loss of nutrients.
11. Record maintenance at school and SHG level needs more attention.

2. Joint Review Mission

2.1 JRM Context

2.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Review Mission are as under:-

(i) To review the performance of the Scheme in the selected State in the light of the Guidelines of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

(ii) To suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the Scheme in the State.

2.1.2 Terms of Reference of the JRM

The Terms of Reference for the Joint Review Mission is as under

1. Fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.
2. Management and monitoring of the scheme from state to school level, clear roles and responsibilities of officials at all levels.
3. Implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking.
4. Role of Teachers,
5. Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.
6. Creation of Capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices
7. Appointment of Cook-cum –Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children and their capacity building.
8. Availability of dedicated staff for MDM at various levels.
9. Maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency.
10. Availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.
11. Payment of cost of food grains to FCI by the districts.
12. Involvement of NGO's/Trust/Centralized kitchens by States/UTs Government in implementation of the Scheme
13. Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and dissemination to other stakeholders.
14. Involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM Scheme

15. Status of MIS integration with IVRS for monitoring of the Scheme
16. Status of tasting of the meal by the teacher/ member of SMC
17. Status of Safe storage and proper supply of ingredients to schools.
18. Status of Awareness about Mid- Day Meal Scheme.
19. Status of convening of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament.
20. Status of testing of food samples by reputed institute.
21. Status of operationalization of Emergency Medical Plan

2.2 Composition of JRM

The details of the team members for the JRM is as under:

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
1	Dr. Rita Singh Raghuvanshi,	Dean, College of Home Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
2	Dr. Suparna S. Pachouri*	Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India
3	Dr. Anuradha Dutta	Professor, College of Home Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
4	Shri Narendranath Nath Barman	Director, CMDMP, School Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal
5	Dr. Rafiqul Islam	Professor, Visva Bharati University and Nodal Officer, Monitoring Institutions
6	Shri Pallab Goswami	Representative, Office of Supreme Court Commissioners

*Present from 26th November-28th November 2013

Mission Co team members:

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
1	Shri Amol Jawale	Chief Consultant (MIS), NSG- MDM, MHRD
2	Shri Tanmoy Ghatak	Senior Consultant (Plan Monitoring), NSG- MDM, MHRD
3	Dr. Priyanka Singhal	Senior Research Fellow, College of Home Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
4	Ms. Chetna Jantwal Barman	Senior Research Fellow, College of Home Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Planning & preparation for the JRM

The Govt. of West Bengal has been informed about this JRM by MHRD vide D.O No. 13-16/2013 MDM 2-1 dated 16.09.2013. With reference to this letter the MHRD took all the necessary actions through proper communication and coordination with Govt. of West Bengal. Necessary formats were sent for capturing the data from school, Block, District and State level. After reaching Kolkata, the JRM team members divides themselves in two groups for larger coverage, selecting an appropriate sample of institutions to be visited etc. The same team has worked in both the districts during school visits. The roles and responsibilities of the team members were also made clear to adhere with the ToR of the JRM. The State Government was also requested to provide all the relevant secondary data from district and State level to get the proper idea about MDM implementation. All the formats which are being used for capturing the data at school level and District level is attached in the Annexure.

2.3.2 Visit schedule

Date wise schedule of the JRM Team during visit to the State is shown in the following table:

Date	Name of the District	Name of the Block
19.11.2013	Kolkata	Kolkata (KMC)
20.11.2013	Murshidabad	Beldanga & Domkal
20.11.2013	Murshidabad	Kandi and Bhagabangola 1
21.11.2013	South 24 Parganas	Basanti & Gosaba
22.11.2013	South 24 Parganas	Mandirbazar & Mathurapur I
23.11.2013	South 24 Parganas	Sagar

2.3.3 Methodology followed for the study

Methodology followed for the assessment conducted by JRM is as under

- i. Selection of the districts- Based on the performance of 2012-13, Murshidabad District was selected by MHRD. Whereas, the District Kolkata and South 24 Paraganas were selected by the State Government. South 24 Parganas was selected to see the overall implementation of the MDMS at interior places.

- ii. *Selection of schools:* List of all primary and upper primary schools were collected from Education Department. A sample of -- schools from the Murshidabad and -- schools from the South 24 districts were selected for the study. The type of habitation, coverage of tribal populations and distance from the main roads, Sub Division headquarters were the criteria adopted for selection of schools. The detail list of the schools is attached in the Annexure.
- iii. *Meetings/ Discussions with different stakeholders:* The team members have interacted with children, parents, school teachers, SMC members, cook cum helpers, other community people, Block level officials, District level officials etc. to get their feedback on issues and field level reality on implementation of MDMS in the State.
- iv. *Information collected from schools (Primary Data):* The team has used School inspection proforma for receiving the primary data and Nutritional proforma for receiving the anthropometric measurements and clinical observation of the children.
- v. *Information collected from State, District, QPRs, MI reports and any other available reports (Secondary Data):* Information from the State Government has been collected as per the State Information Proforma and same for the Districts have been collected through District Information Proforma. QPR data has been used for performance appraisal of the State during last three financial years.
- vi. *Using of computer applications/ software:* For data analysis and report preparation simple computer applications like Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Power Point has been used.

3. Mid Day Meal in West Bengal

3.1 Historical Perspectives of MDM implementation in the State

“National Programme of Mid-Day-Meal in schools” is the present form of NP-NSPE programme. It was launched on 15th August, 1995 with a view to enhancing enrolment, retention, attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among primary children in class I to V.

The programme originally covered the children in primary schools (class I to V) in Government, Local Body, and Government aided schools. It was extended in October, 2002 to cover children studying under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (AIE) centre also.

The programme was further extended to the upper primary stage of Education (class VI to VIII) in Govt. (including local body), Government aided school, and EGS/AIE centres in 2007-08. It was introduced in Primary Schools in January, 2003 and in Upper Primary schools in the month of October-2007

3.2 State Profile

West Bengal is one of the most culturally and ethnically diverse states of India. The people of West Bengal inherit their identity and aspiration from the larger Indian mosaic. One can still recapture the colonial era in its relics which survived the state's progressive development. The land of West Bengal has in it intricately woven stories



of many bright mornings and dark nights; stories of many civilisations have left their footprints here. Awash in the memory of that rich history and heritage West Bengal boasts of different ethnicities, cultures, religions, people and languages which add to this beautiful landscape. And that is why Deshbandhu Chittaranjan once said – “There is an eternal truth in the soil of Bengal.It is that eternal truth that

has been expressed through innumerable changes, evolution and revolutions in Bengal. It is that truth which has proclaimed itself in literature, philosophy, poetry, war, revolution, religion and karma, in ignorance, in unrighteousness, in freedom and in subjection.

West Bengal is located at the centre of the Eastern Region of India. It is the nation's fourth most populous state. The state of West Bengal borders the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim and Assam and is strategically positioned with three international frontiers Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. It stretches for about 700 km, from the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal in the South to the Himalayan terrain in the North. Being such an important region of the Indian independence movement through the early 20th century, Bengal was divided in 1947 into two separate entities: West Bengal — a state of India — and East Bengal, which initially joined the new nation of Pakistan, before becoming part of modern-day Bangladesh in 1971. Agriculture is the main economic activity in the state.

General Information

Area	
• Total	88,752 km ² (34,267 sq mi)
Area rank	13 th in India
Population (2011)	
• Total	91,347,736 –M -46,927,389 & F- 44,420,347
• Rank	4th in India
• Density	1,000/km ² (2,700/sq mtr.)

Literacy Rate as per Census 2011		
Literacy Rate (2011 Census)	Male Literacy Rate (2011 Census)	Female Literacy Rate (2011 Census)
77.1 percent	82.7 percent	71.2 percent

1.	Total No. of educational district	20
2.	Total No. of Sub-Divisions	66
3.	Total No. of Blocks	341
4.	Total No. of Municipalities	120
5.	Total No. of Municipal Corporations	6

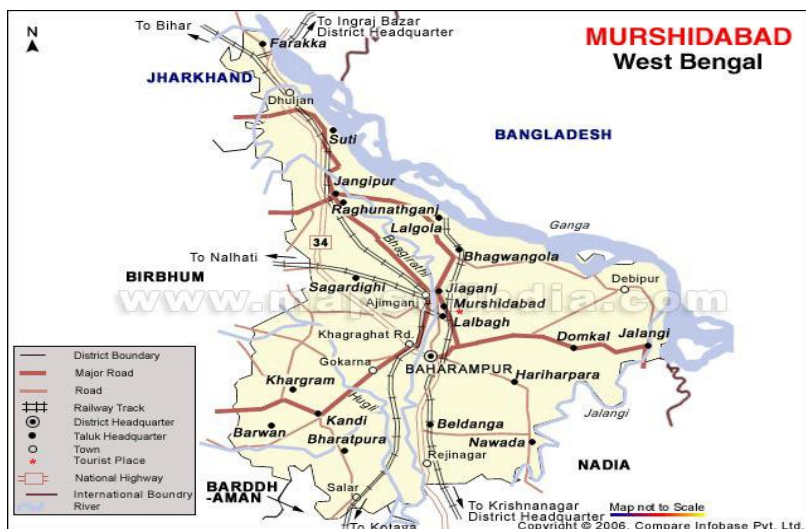
3.3 District Profile

The JRM has visited two districts namely Murshidabad and South 24 Parganas. The district profile is as under:

Murshidabad

The name of Murshidabad comes from the place known as “*Muksudabad*” which was the capital of Bengal during Murshid Quli Khan’s rule. Before the advent of British, the city of Murshidabad was the capital of Bengal. It has a great significance in the Indian History as in 1757 the British defeated Siraj-ud-Daula in the battle of Plessey, after which the entire nation

was brought under the British Colonial Rule. Even after the conquest of Bengal by the British, Murshidabad remained for some time the seat of administration.



In shape, the district resembles an isosceles triangle with its apex pointing to the North-West. Murshidabad is in the middle of West Bengal lying between 20°43'N and 24°52'N latitude and 87°49'E and 88°44'E longitude with HQ at Berhampore. It has a total area of 5316.11 sq. km. Padma River flows through the entire eastern boundary, separating the district from the districts of Malda and Rajshahi (Bangladesh). Burdwan and Nadia are in the Southern side and Birbhum and the Pakur (Jharkhand) are on the western side of the District. The main river Bhagirathi divides the district in the two parts namely 'BAGHI' on eastern side and 'RARH' on western side. The district has an international border with Bangladesh covering a distance of 125.35 km of which 42.35 km is on land and the remaining is riverine running along 11 Blocks. Murshidabad has 254 Gram Panchayats, 26 Blocks, 5 Sub-division and 7 Municipalities.

Murshidabad district has 6% of the area and comprises 7.78% of the total population of West Bengal. As per Census 2011, the total population is 71.02 lakh and is expected to cross 70 lakh and the literacy rate is 63.88%. Murshidabad has a large concentration of minority population may be more than 66% of the total population. It is educationally backward and the poor female literacy rate is a matter of concern.

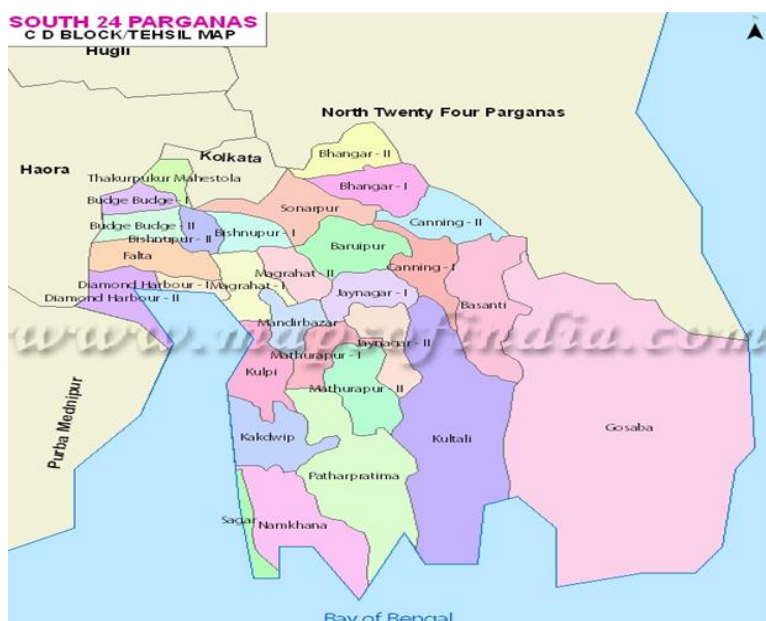
Total population (as per Census 2011)	71,02,430	Literacy rate (as per Census 2011)	63.88%
Male	36,29,595	Male	61.25%
Female	34,72,835	Female	55.04%
Decadal growth	21.07%	Child sex ratio	963
Gender ratio	957	Rural population (%)	80.22%
Population density	1334/km ²	Urban population (%)	19.78%

Murshidabad is one of the big districts in the state, having 5 sub-divisions, 26 blocks and 27 numbers of Police stations. Area wise, the biggest sub-division is Jangipur which has seven blocks and the smallest and lately formed sub-division is Domkal which has four Blocks only. Sub-divisions are headed by the Sub-divisional Officers under whom the Block Development Officers function in Blocks. The District Magistrate & DEO discharges duties through the Addl. District Magistrate & Deputy Magistrate.

Sub-division	5
Block	26
Police Outpost	14
Panchayat Samity	26
Gram Panchayat	255
Mouzas	2290
Inhabited Mouzas	1918
Municipality	7

South 24 Parganas

The present district of South 24 Parganas came into existence on 1st of March, 1986. It then comprised of two sub divisions- Alipore and Diamond Harbour and of 30 blocks. Presently there are five sub divisions (Alipore, Baruipur, Canning, Diamond Harbour and Kakdwip), 29 blocks and 7 Municipalities.



Location of South 24-Parganas:-

South 24 Parganas is located on the south eastern part of West Bengal and has lots of rivers and cluster of islands. South 24 Parganas lies between latitude North 20' 20" south 22'06" and longitude east 88'20" west 88'60". The district is surrounded by North 24 Parganas to the north, Haora to the North West, Purba Medinipur to the west, Bay of Bengal to the south, and to the north east is North 24 Parganas and to the east is Bangladesh. The head quarter is situated in Alipore.

Literacy & Educational Level:-

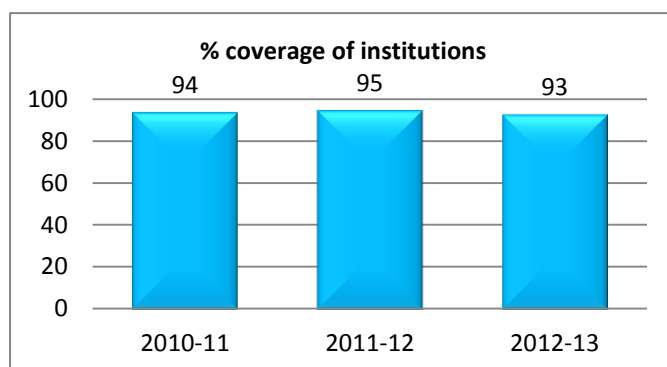
Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	8,161,961	6,906,689
Male	4,173,778	3,564,993
Female	3,988,183	3,341,696
Population Growth	18.17%	20.85%
Area Sq. Km	9,960	9,960
Density/km ²	819	693
Proportion to West Bengal Population	8.94%	8.61%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	956	937
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	963	964
Average Literacy	77.51	69.45
Male Literacy	83.35	79.19
Female Literacy	71.40	59.01
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,025,679	1,050,120
Male Population (0-6 Age)	522,552	534,626
Female Population (0-6 Age)	503,127	515,494
Literates	5,531,657	4,067,343
Male Literates	3,043,277	2,399,713
Female Literates	2,488,380	1,667,630
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.57%	15.20%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.52%	15.00%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.62%	15.43%

3.4 Performance of the State during last 3 financial years

Detail performance of the State for all the components of MDM implementation is mentioned below based on the analysis of 4th QPRs of the last three financial years.

Coverage of institutions:

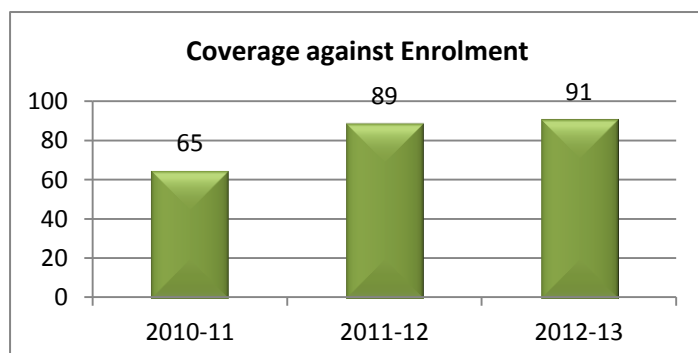
During last three financial years the State has covered more than 90% of the approved institutions under MDMS. The year wise coverage of institutions against approval is shown in the following diagram.



It is evident from the graph that there is a 2% fall in percentage coverage of institutions from 2011-12 to 2012-13.

Coverage of children

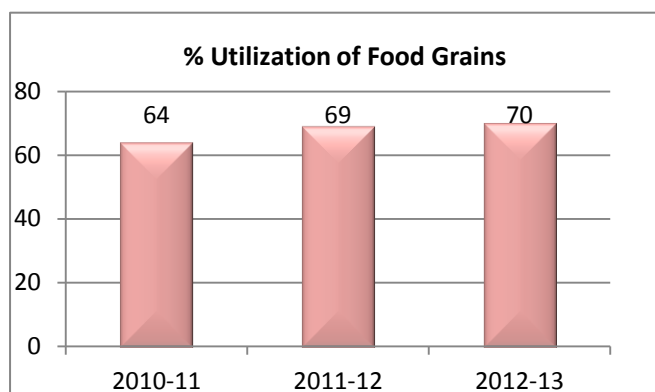
During last three financial years the overall coverage of children against enrolment in primary and upper primary has remarkably improved under MDMS. The year wise coverage of institutions against approval is shown in the following diagram.



The major improvement was reported from 65% during 2010-11 to 89% during 2011-12. It has further increased to 91% during 2012-13. Therefore the coverage of children against enrolment has increased 26% from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Utilization of food grains

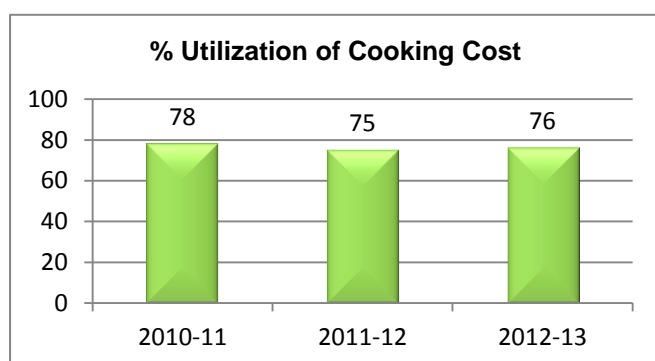
During last three financial years the percentage utilization of food grains against allocation in primary and upper primary has improved over the period of time under MDMS. The year wise utilization of food grains against allocation is shown in the following diagram.



It is evident from the graph that utilization of food grains has increased from 64% in 2010-11 to 69% during 2011-12. During the period 2011-12 to 2012-13 only 1% improvement in utilization of food grains has been reported.

Utilization of cooking cost

During last three financial years the percentage utilization of cooking cost against allocation in primary and upper primary has declined over the period of time under MDMS. The year wise utilization of cooking cost against allocation is shown in the following diagram.

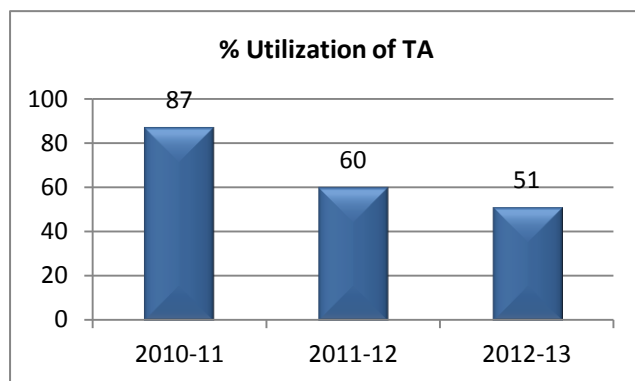


The percentage utilization of cooking cost has declined from 78% in 2010-11 to 76% during 2012-13. Although, 1% improvement in utilization of cooking cost has been reported from 2011-12 to 2012-13. It is relevant to mention that during this period (from 2010-11 to 2012-13) the percentage coverage of

children has significantly increased in West Bengal. But on the other hand the percentage utilization of cooking cost has decreased. The State Government should look into this matter to find out the relevant reasons behind this issue.

Utilization of Transportation Assistance

During last three financial years the percentage utilization of transport assistance against allocation has significantly declined over the period of time under MDMS. The year wise utilization of transport assistance against allocation is shown in the following diagram.

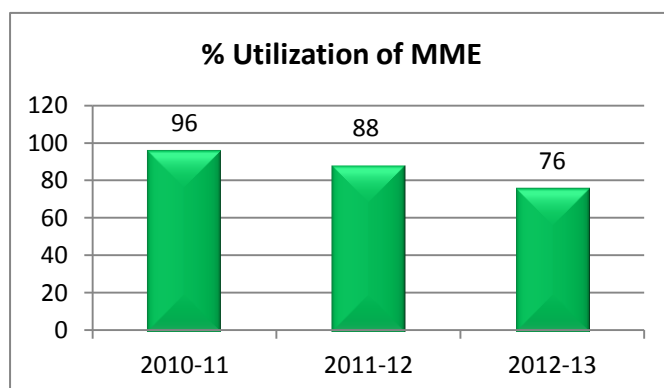


It is evident from the diagram that the percentage utilization of transport assistance has declined from 87% during 2010-11 to 51% in 2012-13. 27% decrease in the % utilization of TA was reported during 2010-11 to 2011-12. Less utilization of TA depicts the fact that there may be a problem in transportation of

food grains up to the school level. The State Government should take corrective measures to improve this situation.

Utilization of MME Fund

During last three financial years the percentage utilization of MME fund against allocation has significantly declined over the period of time under MDMS. The year wise utilization of MME fund against allocation is shown in the following diagram.

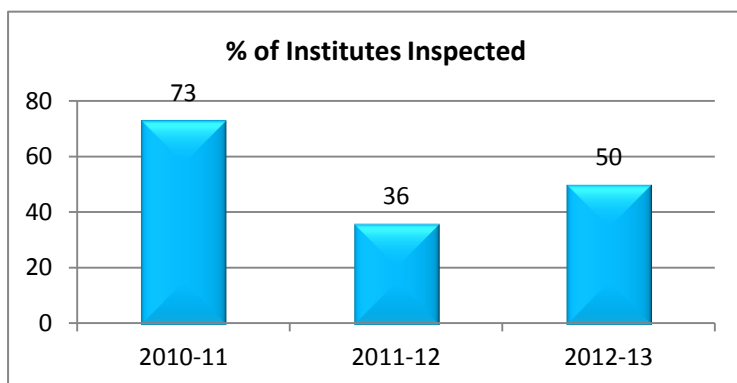


It is evident from the data that the MME utilization has declined from 96% in 2010-11 to 88% during 2011-12. It has further decreased to 76% in 2012-13. Poor utilization of MME fund signifies the fact that there may be a problem in proper monitoring of the scheme at all levels. State Government

should take appropriate measures to improvement of this scenario on priority basis.

Inspection of institutions

During last three financial years the percentage of institution inspected has significantly declined over the period of time under MDMS. The year wise percentage of institutions inspected is shown in the following diagram.

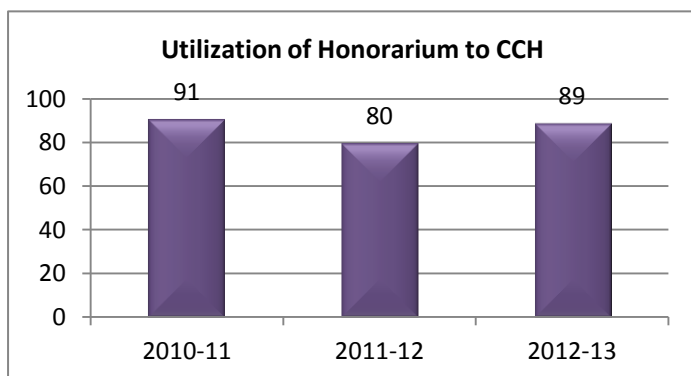


During 2012-13, only 50% of the institutions were inspected by State/ District/ Block level officials. It was 73% during 2010-11 and decreased to 36% during 2011-12. Poor inspection of schools depicts poor implementation at the school

level. Poor inspection of schools is also supported by the data of utilization of MME fund which also decreased over this time period.

Payment of honorarium to cook cum helpers

During last three financial years the percentage utilization of honorarium has significantly declined over the period of time under MDMS. The year wise percentage utilization of honorarium to CCH is shown in the following diagram.



It is evident from the diagram that the percentage utilization was decreased from 91% during 2010-11 to 80% during 2011-12. It has further increased to 89% during 2012-13.

4. Observations

4.1 Observations on MDM implementation

i. Fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.

The existing system of fund flow from State to Schools is as under:

After receipt of fund from the Govt. of India, the same is sent to the Finance Department of the State Govt. for allotment of the State's share and after receipt of both, the School Education Department allots Central and State share of cooking cost to the District Magistrates who sub-allots the said fund to the Block Development Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers after drawing the same from the Treasuries and Block Development Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers in their turn disburse the same to the schools / Self Help Groups as per their requirement.

As per the Gol records the fund release position and release of State Share is as under:

Year	Central Share					State Share
	Adhoc	1 st Instalment	2 nd instalment	LPG	Total	
2010-2011					66254.38	
2011-2012	23544.73	19911.55	26614.21		70070.49	21413.73 Govt. of W.B. letter No.292-ES(CMDMP)/Genl-19/2013 dt.28.05.2013)
2012-2013	24032.08	19319.40	44992.12	1290.70	89634.30	26026.13 (Govt. of W.B. letter No.349-ES(CMDMP)/Geml-12/2011 dt.25.06.2013)
2013-2014	30282.89 (dt.18.04.2013)	10414.29 (dt.16.07.2013)	47990.02 (dt.24.10.2013)		88687.20	13920.88 (Govt. of W.B. letter No.599-CMDMP/Geml-19/2013 dt. 07.10.2013)

As per the information provided by State Govt. the receive and release of central and State share is as under:

SL.No.	Year	Recurring Fund (Received & Released)			Non-Recurring Fund (Received & Released)			Grand Total (Col: 5+8)
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2010-11	71459.77	21015.68	92475.45	0	0	0	92475.45
2	2011-12	70069.94	21413.72	91483.66	16269.23	7423.08	23692.31	115175.97
3	2012-13	88686.27	26026.14	114712.41	5299.04	1089.06	6388.10	121100.51

As per the information provided by the State Government the detail dates of release of funds to the districts is as under:

Components	Date of Receipt of funds from Finance Department	Date of release to Directorate	Delay in no. of days (From Finance Department to Directorate)	Date of release to District	Delay in no. of days (from Directorate to District)
Cost of Food grains	a) 30.04.2013 b) 22.07.2013	a) 19.06.2013 b) 13.09.2013	a)50 days b)53 days	a)08.07.2013 b)18.09.2013	a)19 days b)5 Days
Cooking cost	a) 30.04.2013 b) 22.07.2013	a) 19.06.2013 b) 13.09.2013	a) 50 days b) 53 days	a)08.07.2013 b)13.09.2013	a)19 days b) Nil
Hon. to CCH	a) 30.04.2013 b) 22.07.2013	a) 19.06.2013 b) 13.09.2013	a) 50 days b) 53 days	a)05.07.2013 b)12.09.2013	a)16 days b)Nil
Transportatio	a) 30.04.2013	a) 19.06.2013	a) 50 days	a)11.07.201	a)22 days

n Assistance	b) 22.07.2013	b) 13.09.2013	b) 53 days	3 b)11.09.2013	b)Nil
MME	a) 30.04.2013	a) 19.06.2013	a) 50 days	a)	a)22 days
	b) 22.07.2013	b) 13.09.2013	b) 53 days	11.07.2013 b) 18.09.2013	b)5 days
Kitchen Sheds	04.11.2013			Under Process	
Kitchen Devices	07.10.2013			File in Finance Deptt. for approval	
<i>a) Ad-Hoc Allotment</i>					
<i>b) 1st Installment</i>					

So it is evident from the table that in case of the Ad-hoc for the FY 2013-14, there is a delay of 50 days and in case of 1st Instalment the delay is for 53 days for release of funds from State Finance Department to Directorate. On the other hand, in case of release of Ad hoc for the FY 2013-14 from State Directorate to the Districts, the delay ranges between 19 days to 22 days. On the other hand, the delay in release of 1st Instalment, the delay is for 5 days.

The received and expenditure position of funds in West Bengal is as under:

Rs. In Lakhs

Components	Funds Allotted	Expenditure (as on 30.09.2013)	Percentage Expenditure
Cost of Food grains	18422.40	5640.87	30.62
Cooking cost	109295.31	43431.94	39.73
Hon. to CCH	24879.90	12558.10	50.47
Transportation Assistance	2421.24	660.70	27.29
MME	2145.10	747.18	34.83
Kitchen Sheds	26258.00	Under Process	
Kitchen Devices	11.85	File in Finance Deptt. for approval	

Except payment of cook cum helpers, the utilization of funds for all the components is lower than the expected level. The State should take corrective measures to expedite the expenditure status as soon as possible.

Fund received and expenditure position of Murshidabad District (Upto Dec,13)

Rs in Lakhs

Component	Opening balance	Funds recd. from State	Date of Receipt of funds	Funds Utilized	Balance Available
Cost of Food grains	389.94	354.62	08-07-13 & 18-09-13	468.46 (Sept,13)	276.10
Cooking Cost	1098.33	2889.35	08-07-13 & 11-09-13	3954.79	32.89
Transport Assistance	76.58	73.47	11-07-13 & 23-09-13	120.20	29.85
Cook-cum-Helpers	346.66	652.63	05-07-13 & 12-09-13	848.32	150.97
MME	131.09	22.55	11-07-13 & 18-07-13	111.82	41.82
Kitchens-cum-stores	1195.89	0.00	--	407.95	787.94
Kitchen Devices	114.07	0.00	--	0.00	114.07
Total	3352.56	3992.62		5911.54	1433.64

The release details is as under:

Component	Category	Date of receipt of fund by Block		Date of receipt of fund by School	
		October	Nov & Dec	October	Nov & Dec
Cooking Cost	Primary	08/10/13	11/11/13	10/10/13	15/11/13
	Upper Primary	08/10/13	11/11/13	10/10/13	15/11/13
	NCLP	08/10/13	11/11/13	10/10/13	15/11/13

Component	Category	Date of receipt of fund by Block	Date of receipt of fund by School
		Oct to Dec	Oct to Dec
Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helper	Primary	08/10/13	11/11/13
	Upper Primary	08/10/13	11/11/13

Fund received and expenditure position of South 24 Parganas District (Upto Sep,2013)

Rs. In Lakhs

Component	Opening balance 01.04.13	Funds recd. from State	Date of Receipt of funds	Funds Utilized	Balance Available
Cost of Food grains	159.48	428.63	08.07.2013	459.72	128.39
Cooking Cost	1157.43	5251.9	08.07.2013	5446.92	962.41
Transport Assistance	9.42	0.19	29.09.2013	9.61	0.00
Cook-cum-Helpers	212.00	1059.9	05.07.2013	1110.1	161.80
MME	36.12	0.14	18.09.2013	32.68	3.58
Kitchens-cum-stores	1337.50	0		581.5	756.00
Kitchen Devices	484.85	0		240.45	244.40
Total	3396.80	6740.76		7880.98	2256.58

It is evident from the table that total fund available with the district is Rs. 10137.56 lakhs where the expenditure is Rs.7880.98 (77.74%).

The details of fund receiving and releasing by blocks is as under:

Component	Fund Received by Block upto January' 2014 on	Fund received by schools upto December 2013 on
Cooking Cost & Honorarium to cook cum helpers	10/10/2013	11/06/2013

Observation: It is observed during school visits that in most of the visited schools, fund is available at the school level. But it has also been observed that many SHGs have not updated their bank accounts and as a result of which they don't have idea about the actual amount available with them.

ii. Management and monitoring of the scheme from state to school level, clear roles and responsibilities of officials at all levels.

At the apex of the Mid-Day Meal Administration, School Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal is there. The CMDMP cell at State Level is managed by:-

i)	Project Director	-	-
ii)	Dy. Director(Civil)	-	On contract
iii)	Dy. Director(Food)	-	On contract
iv)	Administrative Officer -	-	On contract
v)	Accounts Officer	-	(In-service Officer)
vi)	MIS Coordinator	-	(In-service)
vii)	Accountant (one)	-	On contract
viii)	Head Assistant (one)	-	On contract
ix)	Data entry Operator (3 no's)	-	On contract
x)	Gr.-D (one)	-	On contract

In the districts, the District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer. With the help of Sub-Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers he administers the CMDMP programme.

District Level MDM cell is managed by the following officials:-

- i) 1 Deputy Magistrate – Officer in-charge of MDM cell
- ii) 1 Accounts Officer (Post already created).
- iii) 1 Dealing Assistant
- iv) 1 MIS Coordinator

All these four officials are in-service officials.

Contractual Staff:-

- v) 1 Accountant (Retd. Accountant/Accounts knowing Person)
- vi) 1 Data Entry Operator /Computer Assistant

Block Level

1 Assistant Inspector of School (Officer In-charge) - In-service Officer.

Contractual Staff:-

- i) 1 Supervisor
- ii) 1 Assistant Accountant (Accountant or Accounts Knowing Person)

Municipal Corporation Level:-

- i) Joint Commissioner of the corporation (In charge). –In service officer
- ii) 1 MDM Coordinator. (contractual)
- iii) 1 Data Entry Operator. (contractual)

Municipality Level:-

- i) Executive Officer of the municipality (In charge) –Municipal officers.
- ii) 1 Assistant Accountant.(contractual)

iii. Implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking.

The availability of food grains at the State level is shown in the following table:

District	Food grain allocated (MTs)	Food grain lifted (MTs)	Date of issue of Release Order by State to district on (Date)
Bankura	14316.15	4684.00	1st Quarter Release Order No. 114- ES(PLNG)/0/MDM- 10/2010 (Pt-II), Dt: 04.03.2013
Birbhum	12318.55	5026.00	
Burdwan	26293.69	9591.11	
Coochbehar	11219.13	2511.83	
D/Dinajpur	6727.99	2555.70	
U/Dinajpur	17013.56	5730.42	
DGHC	2350.16	1277.10	
Hooghly	17831.45	5658.42	
Howrah	15775.84	4923.17	
Jalpaiguri	15100.03	4703.96	
Kolkata	9076.62	1066.29	
Malda	13629.88	6257.84	
Murshidabad	24647.84	7799.00	
E/Midnapur	18944.80	5039.14	
W/Midnapur	21701.85	7029.31	
Nadia	18984.12	5935.71	
N/24 Pgs	28926.52	7490.70	
S/24 Pgs	30241.16	7319.86	
Purulia	13084.30	4685.00	
Siliguri	4648.39	2043.60	
Total	322832.03	101328.16	

The food grain allocation and lifting in Murshidabad District is shown in the following table:

Figures in MTs

Quarter	Stage	Allocation	Lifting	Utilization	Balance
First	Pry	3915.90	1917.00	1916.70	0.30
	Upper Pry.	1147.77	870.85	858.74	12.15
	NCLP	128.90	51.65	51.65	51.65
Second	Pry	4745.00	3612.80	3609.96	2.84
	Upper Pry.	2457.00	2111.00	2109.23	1.77
	NCLP	82.00	55.70	54.79	0.91
Third	Pry	3080.00	2680.00	1488.90	1191.10
	Upper Pry.	1546.00	1533.20	724.50	808.70
	NCLP	82.00	78.90	54.60	24.30

The food grain allocation and lifting in South 24 Parganas District is shown in the following table:

All the figures in MTs

Quarter	Stage	Allocation	Lifting	Utilization	Balance
First	Pry	3785.6	3689.2	3689.2	0
	Upper Pry.	1818.1	1775.5	1775.5	0
Second	Pry	5650.00	5594.00	5594	0
	Upper Pry.	3300.00	3300.00	3300	0
Third	Pry	3706	2475.00	2475	0
	Upper Pry.	2085	2085.00	2085	0

It has been observed during field visits that all the schools have sufficient stocks of food grains at the school level. Except few schools (2 in Basanti Block of South 24 Parganas) all the schools have reported that the food grain is being delivered at the school door steps.

Rice quality: Rice presently present in the schools was free from grits and dust. Grains were unbroken and shiny being parboiled rice. The rice sacks had Haryana 2012-2013 stamps, but labels stitched on the sacks carried West Bengal logo, indicating that the produce was local. School authorities have informed that at times that the rice had to be returned to the Godwans due to their poor quality. General community perception is that the rice is not acceptable to the sensory parameters of the population.



Quality of MDM: The visiting team found that though the rice being cooked was not of fine quality, it was properly cooked. As the excess water in the cooked rice was drained off, it resulted in the loss of starch reducing the energy value of the entire meal. Dal being served was extremely watery, though in some schools potato and other vegetables were added in very small amounts. The norm of providing 75 grams of vegetable per child could not be met with that amount of vegetables. A good practice was that a mixture of vegetables was added to the broth. Small quantities of green vegetables were added as seasoning. Commonly used vegetables for MDM meals are potato, papaya, and pumpkin. At times fish was added to the vegetable preparation to improve palatability. The overall appearance of the meal was not very attractive. When asked the children said they liked the taste of the meal. However, the JRM team members found the food to be a lot of chillies.



Regularity in serving: Food was served in the schools daily. I was found that some children do not consume MDM regularly. The common practice is for children bringing plates from home for partaking the meal. The JRM team found that in some schools children bring containers to take the food home. Some schools provide disposable plates to children who have not got plates from home.



iv. Role of Teachers

For running the MDM program at the school level the teachers play a crucial role. It was found that in majority of the schools teachers contribute to the MDM in a very positive manner. Teachers play a pivotal role in the successful implementation of the MDMS by enlarge SHGs are working with the teachers as team this may be ensured in all schools through sensitization of teachers. The teachers need to induce in the community a sense of ownership of the programme while exploding the myth of school teachers being replaced by school lunch.

v. Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.

Most of the schools in the two districts visited were not found to be administering the IFA tablets under the Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme as they were not aware of such a programme and no consignment of the tablets had been received by many of the schools visited. The Review Mission observed that even though the school health cards were available in most schools visited, the screening had not taken place taken place in any of the schools in the two districts visited. The school authorities informed that health teams have not visited the schools for health check ups. De-worming tablets had been distributed in some cases but no records were available. Iron and folic acid was distributed only in one school reviewed. Eye check ups too had not ben conducted nor spectacles provided to children with refractive errors. Liaison between the BDO and the BMOH is necessary to ensure proper implementation of this health programme. In the absence of an effective school health programme in the rural areas of the districts visited by the Review Mission , the State Govt was requested to arrange for a visit to a school in Kolkata where screening under RBSK was underway. Accordingly the mission member visited the Islamia Higher Secondary School , Entally on the 28th November morning to have an overview of the School Health Programme under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthaya Karyakram (RBSK) . The incharge medical officer Dr.Pinaki Roy informed that on every 3rd Saturday of the month a meeting was held between her and the incharge SI/AI for chalking out a micro plan for carrying out the screening of the school children in the area assigned to the team .A Copy of one such micro plan prepared for the month of October, November & December is **annexed**. It was also informed by the MO that that Monday was being observed as a WIFs Day and Tuesday & Thursdays had been designated as referral days for the students screened

under the RBSK. It was observed that in the all boys' school, all the boys within from class 5 to class 12 were screened by a team comprising of a Medical Officer (MO), pharmacist and a Shikshabandhu. It was however informed by the MO that no nodal teacher for the RBSK had yet been nominated by the schools accordingly the referrals were not being pursued in an effective manner. It was also informed that as the cost of transportation for the referrals was not being provided there was a lot of uncertainty regarding the actual implementation of the referral procedure. The MO also informed that there was a need for the State Govt to issue instructions/directions for the transfer of the school health card upon the transfer the child from primary to upper primary in case there was a change in the school involved in the transition. For screening of the children, a borough wise with the knowledge about the benefits and usage. It was also informed by the MO, the girls belonging to the minority has certain apprehensions regarding the tablets being distributed under the WIFS programme due to certain misconceptions in the minds of their guardians. In some cases it was reported that girls were given IFA tablets empty stomach which caused some problems such as nausea and therefore the schools stopped giving the tablets. JRM observed that the teachers needed information and basic orientation for effective implementation of such key health intervention programmes.

vi. *Creation of Capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices*

The kitchen-cum store and kitchen devices are most important part of the MDM program. During the visit to the schools JRM found that there are different types of facilities available in the school set up. There are schools which have constructed full-fledged pacca kitchen- cum store but the numbers of such facilities are very less. The overwhelming majority of the places have constructed kitchen 5-6 years back which is highly inadequate for the purpose and it has no provision for the storing facilities. All such places are highly uncomfortable. Some of the places cannot be used during the rainy season.

With regard to the kitchen devices most of the places do have some items but these are quite inadequate in number, besides in most of the schools the students bring their own plates. There are some schools that give the children plates if they do not get them from home. MDM Kitchens have been constructed next to toilets that may become a health hazard.

Observations:

There is a strong need for major repairing work and up gradation of the facilities so as to create assets for the school.

Provision for utensils for a schools of 50 and school of 3000 children are same, which needs attention at policy level.

Professionally built smokeless chulahs are a necessity in most rural school. Besides eyesight of the cooks the children to have to stand the smoke from the chulahs when these are being lighted. Adhoc chulahs have proved in effective.



As per the information provided by the State Govt. the status of construction of kitchen cum stores and kitchen devices are as follows:

i) Kitchen-cum-stores

No. of Institutes serving MDM	*No. of Institutes eligible for Kitchen	Status of Kitchen-cum-stores			
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Under Construction	Yet to be constructed
82900	82246	68185	57755	8463	1967

*Excluding EGS/AIE,NCLP schools and New schools constructed after 2009.

** Besides above: Rs. 26258.00 lakh for 13129 units of Kitchen Cum Store received recently and is under process.

ii) **Kitchen Devices**

No. of Institutes serving MDM	No. of Institutes eligible for Kitchen Devices	Status of Kitchen Devices			
		Sanctioned	Procured	Under Procurement	Yet to be procured
82900	82900	130065	129828	-	237

*** First Stage: 89191, Replacement : 40637 & 237.

As per the information provided by the Murshidabad district status of construction of kitchen cum stores and kitchen devices are as follows:

Kitchen-Cum-Stores

Total Institutes including EGS/AIE Centers	*Institutes eligible for Kitchen cum Stores	Kitchen-cum-Stores				
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Under Construction	Yet to be constructed	Reasons for non-construction
6028	5888	6280	4681	853	746	

* excluding EGS/AIE, NCLP schools, New Schools constructed after 2009 with SSA grant

Kitchen Devices

Number of Institutes eligible for Kitchen Devices	Kitchen devices				
	Sanctioned	Procured	Under Procurement	Not yet procured	Reasons for non-procurement
6028	7705	5526	0	2179	Process underway

As per the information provided by the South 24 Pargana District status of construction of kitchen cum stores and kitchen devices are as follows

Kitchen-Cum-Stores

Total Institutes including EGS/AIE	*Institutes eligible for Kitchen	Kitchen-cum-Stores				
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Under Construction	Yet to be constructed	Reasons for non-construction

Centers	cum Stores					
6086	6086	7136	5085	530	471	Due to space

* Excluding EGS/AIE, NCLP schools, New Schools constructed after 2009 with SSA grant

Kitchen Devices

Number of Institutes eligible for Kitchen Devices	Kitchen devices				
	Sanctioned	Procured	Under Procurement	Not yet procured	Reasons for non-procurement
6086	5019	4888	131	0	

vii. Appointment of Cook-cum –Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children and their capacity building.

In West Bengal the primary responsibility for cooking the MDM has been given to the SHGs with the involvement of local self-Govt. as per the stipulations of the scheme. Accordingly, the SHGs play an important role in most of the places for cooking and supply of cooked MDM. There are three alternative arrangements :

1. Local women's/Mother's Self – Help Group (SHG),
2. Local Youth Club affiliated to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras,
3. A voluntary organization identified by the City level SMC for Municipal towns and District level SMC for all other areas.
4. Personnel engaged by the VEC/SMC/Panchayat/ Municipality.

In urban areas particularly in the metros there are Cluster Kitchens/Centralized Kitchen for the MDM to provide cooked hot meal to the school under hygienic conditions through a reliable transport system to various schools.

Observations:

During visits to schools it was found that many SHG groups are involved in a particular school for cooking of the MDM which is reducing the efficiency of the

program. At times clashes between communities /SHG groups takes place for ownership of running the MDM. It interrupts smooth running of the MDM in the school.



As reported by the State Government the engagement of cook cum helpers at the State level is as under:

No. of children enrolled	No. of CCH eligible for engagement	No. of CCH sanctioned by PAB	No. of CCH engaged by State	Whether engaged as per	
				MDM Guidelines	*State's norms
12626235	248799	248799	232333	Yes	

Cook Cum Helpers engaged as per social categorically:

Gender	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
Male	5701	692	3323	1974	3669	15359
Female	78880	6379	58904	32560	40251	216974
Total	84581	7071	62227	34534	43920	232333

Engagement of cook cum helpers in Murshidabad District

No. of children enrolled	No. of CCH eligible for engagement	No. of CCH sanctioned by PAB	No. of CCH engaged by State	Whether engaged as per	
				MHRD MDM Guidelines	State's norms
1124832	19553	19553	17012	YES	NA

It is evident from the table that more than 2500 cook cum helpers are not yet engaged in the district. It may suffer the regularity in serving meal in the schools. The State/ District may take appropriate steps to engage the approved no. of cook cum helpers on priority basis.

Engagement of cook cum helpers in South 24 Parganas District

No. of children enrolled	No. of CCH eligible for engagement	No. of CCH sanctioned by PAB	No. of CCH engaged by District	Whether engaged as per	
				MHRD MDM Guidelines	*State's norms
1225534	22202	22202	22202	MHRD MDM Guidelines	NA

viii. Availability of dedicated staff for MDM at various levels.

Administrative Set up for Management & Monitoring of the Scheme at the State level

Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of posts Filled up
Government Staff at State level		
Project Director	1	1
Accounts Officer	1	1
MIS Coordinator	1	1
Contractual Staff at State level		
Dy. Director (Civil)	1	1
Dy. Director (Food)	1	1

Administrative Officer	1	1
Accountant	1	1
Head Assistant	1	1
Group – C	2	2
Data Entry Operators	3	3
Group – D	1	1

It is evident from the above table that all the sanctioned post at the State level is filled up.

The following is the Administrative set up of MDM in Murshidabad District:

Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of posts Filled up	No. of posts lying vacant
U.D.C	1	1	0
MIS Co-ordinator	1	1	0
L.D.C	0	0	0
Accountant	1	1	0
Asstt. Accountant	33	27	7
Supervisor	26	13	13
DEO	1	0	1

It is evident from the table that there are still vacant contractual posts of Asst. Accountant, Supervisor and DEO at the District and Block level. The State Government/ District Authority should take immediate action to filled up these vacant posts to strengthen the monitoring of the scheme at the grass root level.

The following is the Administrative set up of MDM in South 24 Parganas District:

Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of posts Filled up	No. of posts lying vacant
Government Staff at District and Block level			
District Magistrate (Nodal officer of the District)			
Additional District Magistrate , ADM- in -charge of CMDMP			
Sub-Divisional Officer, Nodal officer of Sub-Division			
Officer-In-Charge ,Mid-Day-Meal for the District functions on behalf of the District Magistrate.			
Block Development Officer, Nodal officer of the Block			
Chairmen, Municipality , Nodal officer of the Municipality			
MIS Co-ordinator, at District level	1	1	0
Contractual Staff at District and Block level			
UDC(Retired)	1	1	0
Supervisor	7	7	7
Programme Co-	41	32	9

Ordinator			
DEO	1	1	0
Group-D(Cont.)	1	1	0

It is evident from the table that there are still vacant contractual posts of Supervisor and Programme Coordinator at the District and Block level. The State Government/ District Authority should take immediate action to filled up these vacant posts to strengthen the monitoring of the scheme at the grass root level.

ix. Maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency.

The primary responsibility maintaining various of the MDM goes to the concerned head teachers of the schools. During the JRM visit to schools it was revealed that records are maintained in an unorganized way. Some of the records are maintained by the head teacher and important records like cooking cost etc are taken care of by the leader of SHG when the money of the cooking cost goes to the SHGs accounts. **The area of record keeping seems to be quite poor at different levels and it needs proper interventions. Further, it is interesting to note that both the districts O/C MDM Cell with very positive interventions of the State MDM Office has developed a complete set of reports needed to be maintained at different levels eg. School level, SHG level etc.**

Obsevation:

There is a strong need for the orientation training of school teachers as well group leaders for the record keeping at different levels.

The school should fix the responsibility of teachers for the smooth functioning of MDM at school in a decentralized mode.

x. Availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.

The Central government sanctioned Rs.60,000/- per unit in a flat rate, for construction of Kitchen-Cum-Store under MDM programme. From 2009-10, the Scheme was revised and Kitchen-Cum-Store were sanctioned from 1st December 2009, on the basis of the Plinth area norms and schedule of rates prevalent in the respective State.

As per the new pattern 20 sq.meter plinth area has been taken as base for construction of kitchen-Cum-Store having upto 100 students. For every additional 100 students additional 4 sq.meter plinth area will be added. The minimum allowable amount for construction of Kitchen-cum-Store is Rs. 2,00,000/- per unit

for Normal Zone, Rs.2,50,000/- for Saline Zone & Rs.3,00,000/- for Hilly Zone. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-store will be shared between the central and state on 75:25 basis.

Observations:

During the visit to the school it was found that the facilities are quite inadequate and there is immediate need to have a full assessment of existing kitchen facilities.

xi. Payment of cost of food grains to FCI by the districts.

In the de-centralized structure of payment of cost of foodgrains the State Government get fund of the cost of foodgrains from GOI and make sub-allotment of the same to the Nodal Officers who in-turn make payment to FCI within 20 days from the date of submission of bills for the cost of foodgrains lifted.

The details of bill raised by FCI and amount paid in Murshidabad is as under:

Component	Category	Date of receipt of Bill	Date of payment to FCI*	Date of receipt of Bill	Date of payment to FCI
		September	September	Oct & Nov	Oct & Nov
Cost of food-grains	Primary	10/10/13	11/11/13	14/11/13	Payment will be made very soon
	Upper Primary	10/10/13	11/11/13	14/11/13	
	NCLP	10/10/13	11/11/13	14/11/13	

The details of bill raised by FCI and amount paid in South 24 Parganas is as under:

	Bill submitted by FCI for July' 2013 on	Payment made on
Cost of food grains	9/05/2013	9/09/2013

Delay of 4 months has been reported by the District, which needs immediate attention of State Government.

The Govt. of India provides rice free of cost @ 100 gms per child per school /day for Primary students and @ 150 gms per child per school day for upper primary students. Rice is lifted from the FCI godowns of the district by the concerned Block. The supply of food-grains will be of best available quality or at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). The BPL rate for the rice supplied by Food Corporation of India under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme @ Rs.5650/MTs is applied for the program.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE:-

The Govt. of India allows maximum Rs.750/- per MT as transportation assistance for transportation of food-grains to school. Payment of transportation cost are made as per existing PDS rates and distance of school from the FCI godown. Transportation cost may vary from District to District of this State depending upon the topography and distance to be transported.

Observations:

with regard to the payments of the food-grains to the FCI it is understood that payment are made by the concerned districts after verifying that the food-grains delivered to the respective blocks. Further, it is Known that the payments have been made to the FCI upto the Sept,2013. Delay of payments to the FCI has been due to the non submission of bills by the FCI

Payment of cost of food grains to FCI in Murshidabad

Quarter	Food grains lifted during the month/ Quarter	Cumulative total of Food grains lifted	Bills received from FCI (Rs. In lakh)	Payment made to FCI so far	Balance Payment to be made to FCI	Reasons for non-payment
1 st	2839.50	2839.50	160.43	160.43	0.00	NA
2 nd	5779.50	5779.50	326.54	326.54	0.00	NA
3 rd	4272.30	4272.30	127.02	0.00	127.02	Bill received on 18.11.13

As per the information provided by the District authority, for 1st and 2nd Quarter all the payments have been made by District authority to FCI. So there is no pendency in payment of bills to FCI during 1st and 2nd Quarter for the FY 2013-14. For the 3rd Quarter, the payment of bills has not yet been made as the bill received on 18.11. 2013.

Payment of cost of food grains to FCI in South 24 Parganas

Quarter	Food grains lifted during the month/ Quarter	Cumulative total of Food grains lifted	Bills received from FCI (Rs. In lakh)	Payment made to FCI so far (Rs. In lakh)	Balance Payment to be made to FCI	Reasons for non-payment
1st	5464.7	5464.7	308.75	308.75	-	-
2 nd	8894.00	8894.00	150.97	150.97	-	-
3 rd	4560.00	4560.00	Bill did not received	Bill did not received	Bill did not received	Bill did not received

As information provided by the District Authority, all the bills has been paid to FCI for the 1st and 2nd Quarter for the. But for the 3rd quarter, FCI has not yet raised any bills to the District authority.

xii. Involvement of NGO's/Trust/Centralized kitchens by States/UTs Government in implementation of the Scheme

Observations on SHG run Kitchens in Kolkata :

1. Kitchen being run by Saraswati SHG in Kolkata

The team visited the kitchen of the SHG namely “ Saraswati SHG “ who is catering to the 64 schools of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. On the day of the visit, the food was prepared for the 3994 children. The cooking is on LPG and the kitchen is airy and well ventilated.



Observations:

- a. There are 105 cook cum helpers appointed by the SHG for preparation & serving of meal. Only 18 cook cum helpers are involved in the kitchen for the preparation of the meal while the other cook cum helpers are in the schools for the serving of the meals to the children. The team observed that the health check up of these cook cum helpers have not been conducted.
- b. Regarding the Appointment of SHG for preparation & serving of MDM to the school, the team was told that there is no specific criterion drafted by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. Hence team recommended that a transparent process or a competitive bidding process should be followed by the authority for appointment of the SHG for catering to the schools.
- c. The team also studied one of the declaration given by one of the SHG which has been provided by the State Government. This declaration is from the SHG and it has not been signed by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. This declaration has been annexed with this report .This declaration is silent on , detailed terms & conditions , penalty in case of breach of any of the clauses or terms and conditions and the duration of the association /contract .
- d. The cash book and the vouchers are not properly maintained in the kitchen.

2. Cluster Kitchen being run in Maharaja Cossinbazar Polytechnic Institution

The team visited a cluster kitchen situated in Maharaja Cossinbazar Polytechnic Institution which houses a primary and an upper primary school in the morning and another primary and a high school during the day time. The enrolment of the schools is 687 of which 220 were being served on the day of visit .There was also hostel for the homeless street children inside the school premises, who also study in the schools.

The cooking was on LPG and the kitchen was airy and well ventilated. There were 7 cooks in SHG who is running the kitchen.

Observations:

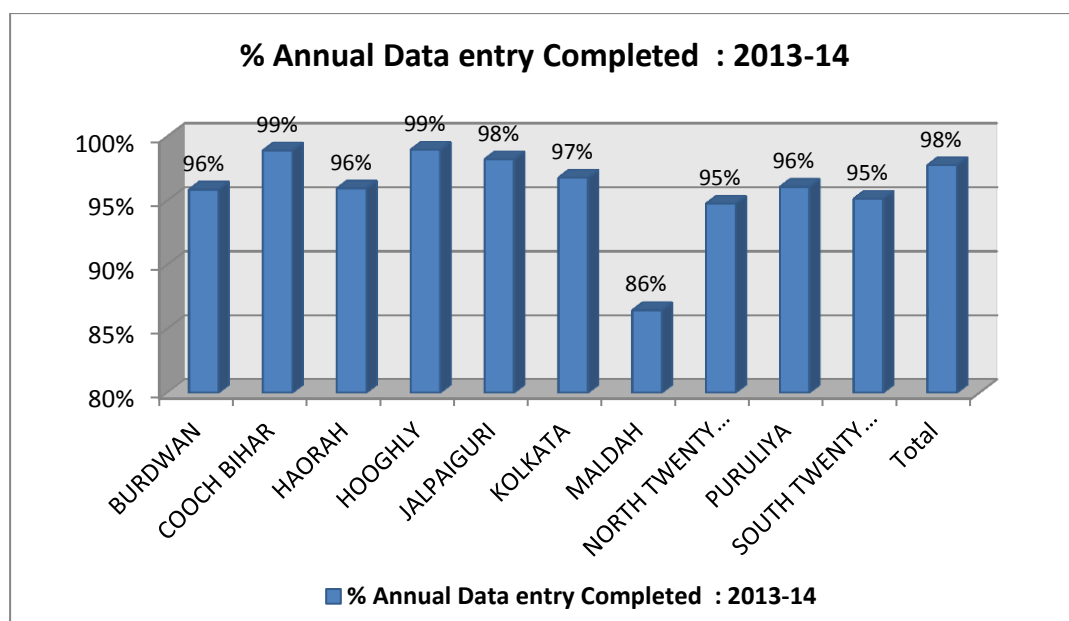
- a. Records were only prepared for the last 3 months. Registers prior that have not been prepared.
 - b. There was no voucher register available with the SHG.
-

- c. LPG cylinders were purchased at market rates which made the expenditure on cooking exorbitant.
- d. Health Check was being done in the schools by the doctors but there was absence of clarity in understanding the programme.

xiii. Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and dissemination to other stakeholders.

Government of India has already launched MDM MIS portal in collaboration with NIC for the data entry of the major indicators related to MDM. In this connection various trainings and workshops have also been conducted time to time.

Annual Data Entry Status of Year 2013-14 :

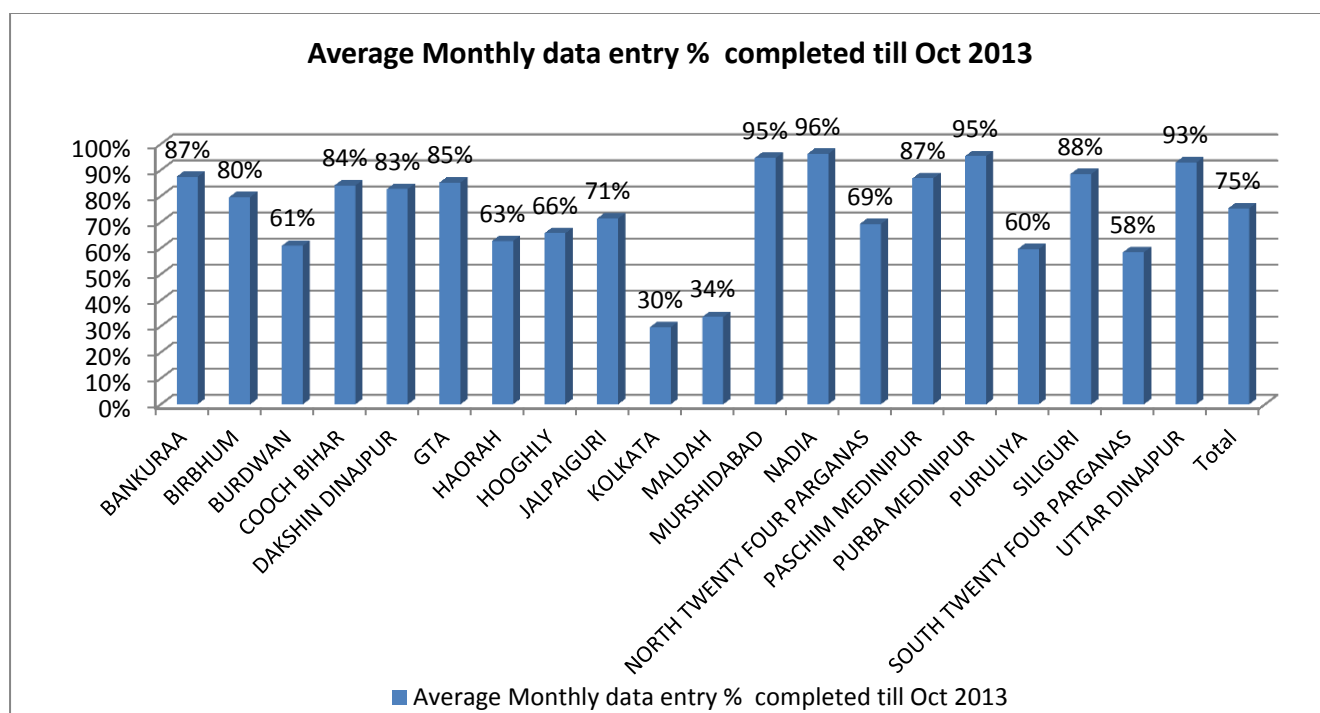


District wise Annual Data Entry % completed as on 26.11.2013:11.00 pm of West Bengal :

District	Total Schools	Completed (Saved)	% Annual Data Entry Completed
BANKURAA	4899	4880	100%
BIRBHUM	3849	3845	100%
BURDWAN	6288	6028	96%
COOCH BIHAR	3135	3101	99%
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	2175	2165	100%
GTA	1516	1512	100%
HAORAH	3064	2940	96%
HOOGLY	4203	4160	99%
JALPAIGURI	3854	3786	98%
KOLKATA	2122	2054	97%
MALDAH	3180	2749	86%
MURSHIDABAD	5968	5957	100%
NADIA	4082	4081	100%
NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	5523	5234	95%
PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	8553	8548	100%
PURBA MEDINIPUR	5809	5809	100%
PURULIYA	4203	4038	96%
SILIGURI	806	806	100%
SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	6063	5769	95%
UTTAR DINAJPUR	2956	2955	100%
Total	82248	80417	98%

The above table signifies that the Overall Annual Data Entry for the FY. 2013-14 has been 98% completed. If we consider on District wise on Annual Data Entry, then we find BANKURAA, BIRBHUM, DAKSHIN, DINAJPUR, GTA, MURSHIDABAD, NADIA, PASCHIM MEDINIPUR, PURBA MEDINIPUR, SILIGURI, UTTAR DINAJPUR districts have completed 100 % Annual data entry . Maldah district is lagging behind in completion of annual data entry in 2013-14. It has completed 86 % annual data entry completed as on 26.11.2013.

Monthly Data Entry



Above graph signifies average monthly data entry completion by the districts in West Bengal till the month of October 2013. Kolkata & Maldah districts have just completed just the 30 & 34% average monthly data entry till October 2013.

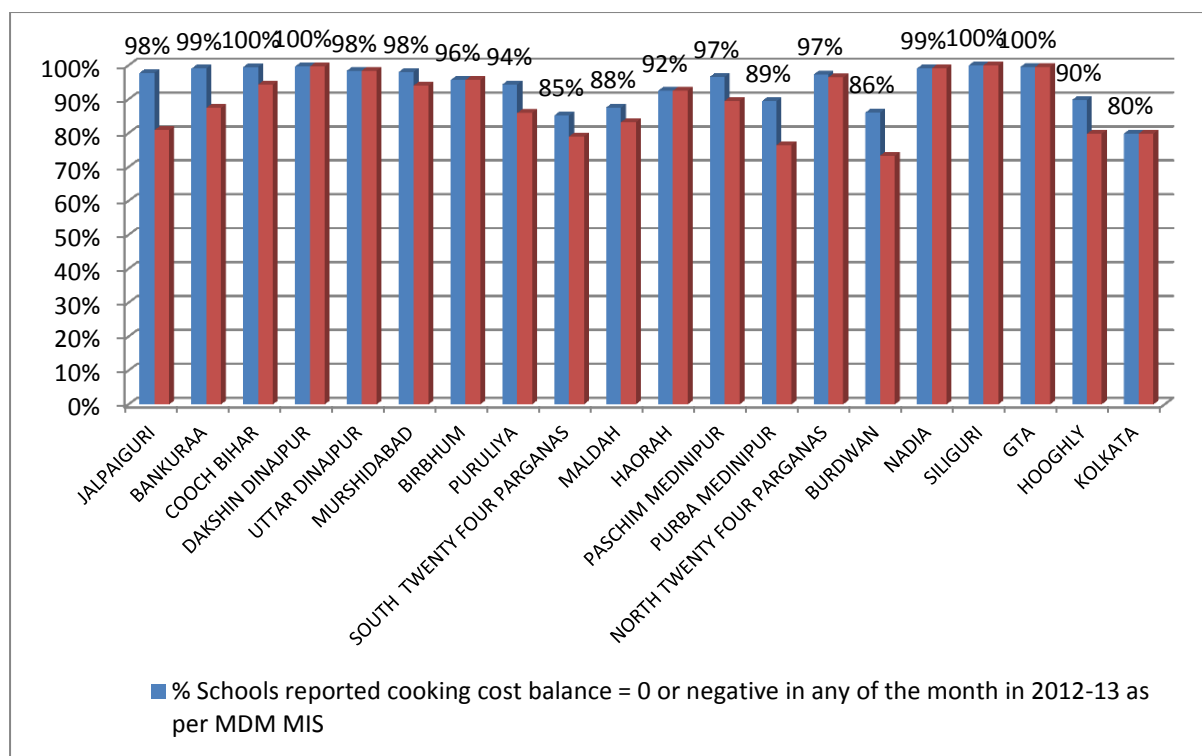
The detailed monthly data entry status of all the districts in West Bengal as per MDM MIS as on 26th November, 2013 is as below:

District	Total Schools	Monthly Data Entry % April	Monthly Data Entry % May	Monthly Data Entry % June	Monthly Data Entry % July	Monthly Data Entry % August	Monthly Data Entry % September	Monthly Data Entry % October
BANKURAA	4899	97%	96%	96%	95%	93%	80%	55%
BIRBHUM	3849	93%	89%	88%	86%	80%	73%	47%
BURDWAN	6288	88%	84%	81%	65%	47%	37%	24%
COOCH BIHAR	3135	97%	96%	96%	94%	91%	81%	33%
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	2175	96%	95%	93%	92%	89%	79%	35%
GTA	1516	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	0%
HAORAH	3064	80%	78%	77%	76%	65%	46%	17%

HOOGHLY	4203	85%	81%	78%	70%	62%	54%	29%
JALPAIGURI	3854	92%	90%	88%	86%	67%	56%	21%
KOLKATA	2122	58%	51%	47%	31%	15%	4%	0%
MALDAH	3180	58%	48%	41%	34%	33%	20%	1%
MURSHIDABAD	5968	99%	99%	98%	98%	97%	95%	77%
NADIA	4082	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	97%	81%
NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	5523	83%	82%	82%	79%	76%	60%	23%
PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	8553	94%	93%	93%	92%	91%	82%	62%
PURBA MEDINIPUR	5809	100%	100%	99%	99%	97%	89%	84%
PURULIYA	4203	83%	78%	75%	68%	57%	41%	15%
SILIGURI	806	99%	99%	99%	97%	96%	94%	36%
SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	6063	82%	78%	77%	72%	47%	35%	18%
UTTAR DINAJPUR	2956	99%	98%	98%	98%	97%	96%	64%
Total	82248	90%	87%	86%	82%	75%	66%	41%

From the above table it is relevant to mention that the monthly data entry % of West Bengal is 90 % in the month of April 2013 which is continuously lagging in subsequent months and the same is just 41 % in the month of October 2013. This matter needs continuous follow up at All Level from State to District & Simultaneously from District to Block to ensure timely and accurate (Latest by 5th of Next Month) data entry in to the portal . Also it is also relevant to mention that the officials at the various level can use the reports available in the portal for analysis and to take the corrective and precautionary measures for the effective implementation of the scheme.

Analysis of MDM MIS Data entered by the State in the year 2012-13 :



The data entered by the Govt of West Bengal in MDM MIS has been analyzed on the most critical parameters i.e Availability of Cooking cost & Availability of Food Grains in the schools.

The above graph signifies the percentage of schools in the districts of West Bengal who have reported the non availability of the cooking cost and food grains (opening balance Zero or Negative in any of the month) in any of the month in the year 2012-13.

It is recommended that the Govt of West Bengal should ensure the availability of the cooking cost & food grains in the schools on time with buffer stock for smooth functioning of the scheme.

It is also recommended that a detailed training for the users at various levels may be arranged by the State Govt for the accurate data entry .

Integration of MDM MIS with IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System):

The existing MID MIS portal will be integrated with the proposed IVRS system for comparative analysis of the data received from IVRS System & MDM MIS . “Interactive

Voice Response System (IVRS) based Monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme” is an innovative initiative by MDM Bureau.

Working of IVRS based monitoring system:

The IVRS shall primarily include placing system generated, automated calls to the headmasters/ nodal teachers of the schools, where mid-day meal scheme is being implemented. Each headmaster or teacher shall key-in the values for their respective schools, i.e., whether the meal has been tasted by the teacher before serving to children, how many children have had meals on that day and if meal not served then reasons thereof. The punched information would be automatically uploaded on the Central Data Base and finally on the website along with analysis of the data. The system will automatically generate exception reports, alerts and will be automatically sent to the functionaries / stakeholders through email, SMS etc.

Benefit of IVRS in nutshell:

Initiative by MDM Bureau, in Implementation of Innovative Mechanism of IVRS based data collection and scheme monitoring system will help the MDM officials at various levels to monitor the scheme on real time basis and to take corrective / precautionary measures / actions on time for an effective working of the scheme.

- xiv. Involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM Scheme*
- xv. Status of tasting of the meal by the teacher/ member of SMC*
- xvi. Status of Safe storage and proper supply of ingredients to schools.*

Storage of rice was in sacks in all schools except in five cases where storage bins were being used. It is to be noted that 1 storage bin is not sufficient of rice per school. Generally storage areas were clean. In some places the storage area was used keeping wooden planks and empty containers, that may become a hazard leading to accidents. Rice sacks were stored in four ways in the storage area:

- Sacks were kept on the floor
- Sacks were kept on wooden planks
- Sacks were kept on a raised platform
- Sacks were kept on a sheet covered raised platform.

The last is the best practice

The sacks were stacked against the wall in all the schools surveyed. This practice may lead to increased storage losses of the food grain due to moisture percolation. In one school water moisture from the floor had lead to fungal infestation of the stored grains.

In schools with large number of students dehusked lentil was being served. Oil was procured in 1-5 kg. sealed containers. In some cases container did not have Ag Mark. Normally iodized packaged salt was being used for cooking. Potato that is extensively used for cooking is purchased on a daily basis.

xvii. Status of Awareness about Mid- Day Meal Scheme.

The community is aware that schools are providing meals to children from primary to Class VIII. However they have no information about the quantity of food that has been prescribed for the children, though the details are displayed on the school walls. The guardians do not know the mechanism available for lodging their grievances either. In fact a number of guardians specifically wanted to know the MDM norms and other related information. Community participation in MDM too is unknown to the guardians.



xviii. Status of convening of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament.

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has decided to constitute a District Level Committee for Monitoring of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Sakshar Bharat programme under the Chairmanship of most senior MP from the District.

The Committee will meet at least once a quarter. The Members Secretary of the District Level Committee will be personally responsible for ensuring that the meetings take place within 15 days of the end of the quarter.

As per the information provided by the Districts, in Murshidabad, meetings has not yet held. On the other hand, In South 24 Parganas, 1 such meeting has been held. The State Government should take corrective measures to hold these meeting on regular basis.

At the state level the state steering-cum-monitoring committee reviews the MDM work on a six monthly interval and arranges for taking necessary action so that the MDM functions smoothly and grievance redresal is done on time. After review of the district steering-cum-monitoring committee report arrangements are made for necessary remedial measures as early as possible. The state SMC also ensures that SMC meetings at all levels are held regularly and necessary feedback is communicated to the State Authority promptly.

As a part of the system all monthly, quarterly and annual reports and returns are being generated manually. To make the reports and returns more speedy and accurate we are trying to develop a systematic MIS System for MDM.

In order to get daily feedback from the schools directly, along with the district and block authorities, the SPD is in consultation with several electronic service providers for development and introduction of a IVRS System.

Monitoring Institutions being engaged by the MHRD, Govt. of India:-

As part of the third party monitoring & evaluation of the MDM program two reputed universities by headed Prof. Rafiqul-Islam from Visva Bharati University and Prof. Nabendanda Sen from Calcutta University are regularly monitoring all the districts of WB. Their draft reports are discussed at the SPD level before sending to the Govt. of India. The above university faculty members have been inducted in the CMDM Executive committee as per the central Govt. stipulations headed by the Chief Secretary of WB.

Third Party Institutions engaged by the SPD, Gov. of WB:

Besides, the above monitoring mechanism the SPD of CMDM Program of WB engaged four organization for further strengthening the MDM work. Details of the organizations are as follows

1) *Viswa Bharati University* --- Headed by Prof. Rafiqul Islam, Education Department.

(engaged by Government of India)

2) *Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition*

(engaged by SED)--- Headed by Prof. Shankar Chakraborty

3) *Jadavpur University* --- Headed by Prof. Utpal Choudhury, Food Technology &

(engaged by SED)Biochemical Engineering.

4) Prataati Trust

Monitoring of the Scheme:-

Any scheme to be successful needs a vibrant monitoring system. Hence, all the Nodal Officers right from PD, CMDMP to Block Development Officer conduct monitoring .It is ensured that ensure that the officers engaged in monitoring perform their responsibilities properly and submit monitoring report in the prescribed format.

Monitoring needs to be done from two perspectives:

1. *Programme Parameter* – In this parameter it needs to be ensured that all children get uninterrupted satisfactory quality of MDM.
2. *Impact Parameter* – In this parameter we need to judge what effect the programme is having in terms of improving the quality of life of children in terms of:
 - i) Nutritional status
 - ii) Regularity of attendance
 - iii) Retention in completion of elementary education.

As per Govt. orders and the direction of the Hon'bel Supreme Court of India it is compulsory for all Govt. and Govt. aided schools to run the MDM scheme without fail. Hence, barring the Nodal Agencies right from State Level to block level it is also the binding duty of all officials of School Education Department like DIs(PE/SE), AIs and SIs to supervise and monitor the MDM scheme in each and every school and to see that the programme is implemented as per Govt. norms and in case of repeated non compliance/violation of Govt. orders or circulars initiate action against any school failing to implement this programme. The DIs and AIs are required to submit a

monthly monitoring report in the given format (format-A) every month. The AIs should also submit the same to the Block Development Officers in addition to the DIS of his district. The DIs are likewise required to submit a monthly monitoring report in the given format (format-A) to the Secretary, School Education Department by the 10th of every month. The Director, School Education Department would ensure that the mechanism works effectively.

Quality Monitoring:-

Effective empowerment of mothers to involve themselves in the MDM feeding process of their own children will surely go a long way in maintaining the quality of the MDM. The school authorities may deploy the mothers on rotational basis so that they can associate themselves in the MDM process right from pre-cooking process to serving of the MDM to their children. This would not only improve the satisfaction of the mothers about the feeding of their children but also help maintaining transparency. On the other hand external evaluation will reveal the impact of MDM service as well as the fact that the MDM is being implemented as per Govt. norms. If not where is lacuna and what to do for plugging the loopholes?

Again before lifting of the food-grains it is the binding duty of the Food & Supplies departments as well as the responsibility of the Nodal Agency that good quality food-grains are being lifted for MDM.

Through all these above measures community involvement as well as quality monitoring of MDM can be ensured.

Field Visit:

For effective implementation of the programme physical monitoring through field inspection is very important. Officers dealing with MDM Programme should visit the district regularly and ascertain through field visit that the programme is being implemented satisfactorily. Like wise, officers at the district, sub-division and block levels must closely monitor all aspects through field visits. Following schedule of monthly inspection of schools by officers of various levels is suggested.

- 1) District Magistrate – 5 schools
- 2) ADM Development/In-charge of MDM -10 schools

- 3) Sub-divisional Officers -15 Schools
- 4) Block Development Officers – 20 Schools
- 5) DI-(Primary & Secondary)-20 Schools
- 6) Sub-inspectors/AIs of schools – 20 schools

As far as possible the field visits should be unscheduled. Critical observation should be recorded in a questionnaire by interview of a broad range of individuals. The questionnaire should contain feed back from Head Master, Cooks, Organizers, Children who take cooked MDM and their parents, the children of disadvantaged sections, community leaders PRIs etc. The report should be analyzed and findings should be documented and reported in SMCs meetings at all levels. The respective Nodal officers should take necessary remedial measures.

xix. Status of testing of food samples by reputed institute.

No school reported of laboratory testing of food samples. This is a significant aspect of MDM for maintaining the food safety and nutritional quality of the MDM.

xx. Status of operationalization of Emergency Medical Plan

To avoid any untoward incident orders have been issued from our Deptt. to take all necessary safety measures for maintenance of health and hygienic aspects of MDM which includes clean and spacious pucca kitchen shed, cleaning of cooking utensils before and after cooking and consumption of MDM, use of headgear and apron at the time of cooking and serving MDM, use of AGMARK and sealed cooking oil and condiments, use of packaged iodized salt, tasting of cooked food by one teacher, one cook and if possible with one guardians before serving the MDM to the students, installation of fire extinguisher in every school etc.



This has been taken care of as it was and found that in Murshidabad District most of the schools have placed all emergency telephone numbers with contact person name in case of untoward incidents. But in South 24 Parganas District this work needs immediate attention.

4.2 Good Practices Identified at some Schools:

1. Mixed vegetables are being used with Dal.
2. Eggs are given once in a week.
3. Chingri fish (around 5 to 10 g per child) is being mixed with cabbage (banda gobi /patta gobi) make the flavor palates to children.
4. Centralized procurement of Dal, Spices and oil is done at block level. It ensures quality.
5. Provision of dining hall is made in one of the school which is good.
6. Block is transferring money directly to the account of SHG, thereby reducing the time of fund flow.
7. Involvement of teachers in School's MDM has made dining organized.
8. Monitoring system at the State level, involvement of BDO for maintaining rice quality is good.
9. During examination times, school provides disposable plates when children do not bring their own plate.
10. In one school plates are provided by the school.
11. Emergency numbers are provided on the walls of the school of Murshidabad District.

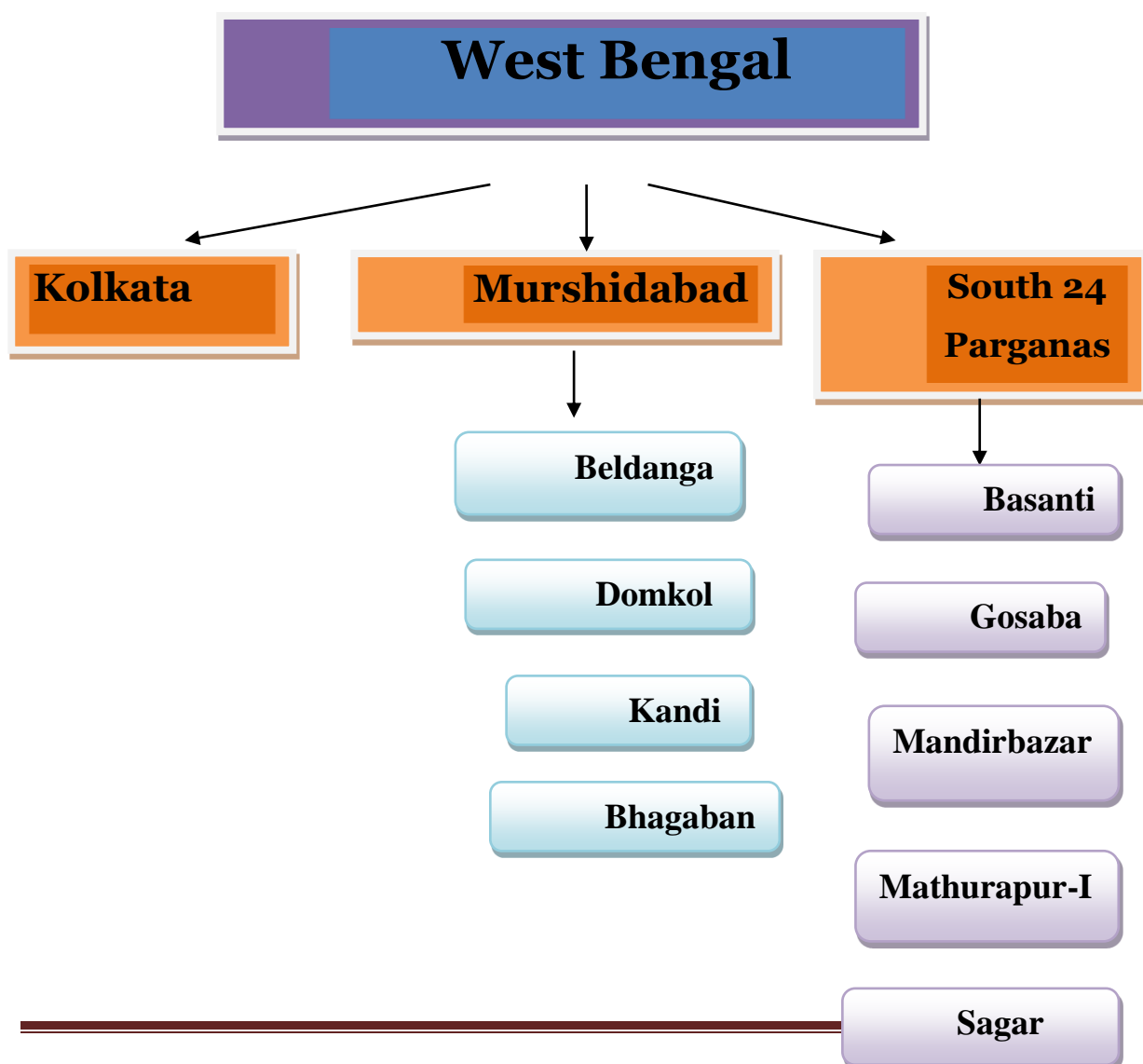
4.3 Observation on Nutritional Assessment

Methodology

As per the term of reference to assess the nutritional status the following methodology was observed.

Sample selection

Three districts i.e. Kolkata, Murshidabad and South 24 Parganas were selected. Forty-two schools were taken which had total enrolment of 504 children. Sub sample of school children comprised of 242 boys and 262 girls. Out of 504, 17 were from pre-primary section; 337 were from primary school and 150 were from upper primary school. To assess nutritional status of the children the information was collected on anthropometric measurements, clinical assessments and dietary pattern of children.



Anthropometric assessment

Measurements of anthropometric parameters viz. body weight, height, mid upper arm circumference (MUAC), were recorded for school children as per the following methods.

Body weight

Body weight (kg.) indicates the body mass and is a composite of all body constituents like water, minerals, fat, protein, bone etc. For the present study, body weight (kg) was taken by personal weighing machine with the maximum capacity of 120 kg and the minimum division of 0.5 kg. The following precautions were taken to measure body weight (kg.) The school children were instructed to be without shoes. All the school children were in the school uniform. School children were asked not to lean against or hold any support, while the weight (kg.) was being recorded (Gibson, 1990).

Height

Height (cm.) of the school children was taken by anthropometric rod. School children were asked to stand erect on a level surface, without shoes, looking straight with heels together and toes apart. The anthropometric rod was placed behind the school children in the centre of the heels perpendicular to the ground. The investigator standing on left side of the school children held firmly the chin of the school children with his/her left hand and the occiput of the school children with his right little finger to maintain the Frankfurt plane horizontal (an imaginary line joining the tragus of the year and infra orbital margin of the eye). The moving head piece of the anthropometric rod was placed in the sagittal plane over the head of the subject applying a slight pressure to reduce the thickness of hair. The readings were taken when the anthropometric rod was still in position (Gibson, 1990).

Mid upper arm circumference (MUAC)

MUAC (cm.) indicates the status of muscle development. For the present investigation, MUAC was taken using fiber glass tape with minimum count of 0.1 cm. The mid point between the tip of the acromion of scapula and the tip of the olecranon process of the (fore arm bone) ulna, with the arm flexed at the elbow at right angle; was marked with a marker pen. Arm of subject was hanged freely and the fiber glass tape was gently, but firmly placed embracing the arm without exerting too much pressure on the soft tissues. The reading was taken to the nearest millimeter, with the tape still in position (Gibson, 1990)

BMI

Body Mass Index was calculated using weight in Kg dividing it by height in meter squared. The nutritional status of children was assessed on the basis of BMI Z-score classification given by WHO (2007)

\geq Median -2SD to $+< 1$ SD : Normal

Median < -2 SD TO > -3 SD : Moderate Under-nutrition

$>$ Median -3SD : Severe Under-nutrition

Median $\geq +1$ SD to $< +3$ SD : Overweight

$\geq +3$ SD : Obesity

Clinical survey

Clinical survey was conducted to observe clear cut visible signs of protein deficiency,

vitamin A deficiency, B complex deficiency, ascorbic acid deficiency, iodine deficiency disorders and iron deficiency anaemia. The results are presented in the tabular form.

Diet pattern

The students were asked for their dietary pattern that is they informed about what they have taken in the morning before coming to school during the school and after the school till they sleep. A 24 hour dietary recall method was employed for the previous day. The information was further placed as general dietary pattern and food items consumed.

Calculation of nutritive value of MDM meal

One serving of MDM meal was collected, weighed and converted to raw ingredients to determine the nutritive value.

Observations

Biometrics of school children

Height of boys was slightly more at all ages than the height of girls. There was a rapid increase in height of boys and girls after the age of 13 years. There was significant difference in the weight of boys and girls till the age of 6 years. Thereafter, the difference in boys and girls was around 1.5 kg. At the age of 9 to 12 years weight of girls was more than boys. At the age of 14 years boys had more weight than girls. Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and the age for this growth differs for boys and girls. Also age of attainment of maximum height and weight is different for boys and girls. Therefore, in comparison no common pattern is observed. BMI and MUAC has shown continuous increasing trend which is normal and expected. The data is presented in Table-1.

Table-1 Nutritional Anthropometry as per Age and Gender

Age	N		Height (cm)		Weight (kg)		BMI (kg/m ²)		MUAC (cm)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	7	4	112.71±4.44	110.75±1.75	18.42±1.75	15.75±0.375	14.49±1.32	12.85±0.60	16.42±0.93	16.12±0.87
6	21	21	114.64±4.63	109±5.06	18±1.61	15±1.96	13.69±0.87	12.62±1.53	16.19±0.89	15±0.83
7	19	27	118.05±4.67	116.70±4.08	20.84±2.14	19.07±1.78	14.98±2.12	14.00±1.11	19.89±6.12	16.18±1.13
8	39	38	123.65±5.70	122.13±4.92	23.10±3.39	21.57±2.98	15.02±1.39	14.38±1.28	17.87±1.73	17.55±1.28
9	32	31	126.48±4.76	127.35±4.64	23.84±2.79	24.29±3.58	14.82±1.36	14.87±1.53	17.87±1.34	19.93±3.89
10	38	40	133.21±5.38	134.51±6.84	26.54±3.15	29.05±4.90	14.91±1.25	16.03±2.18	18.33±1.25	19.53±1.88
11	20	16	139.55±7.345	141.81±4.60	31.3±5.66	32.19±5.73	15.97±2.15	15.93±2.30	19.7±1.32	20.88±2.17
12	28	28	144.38±6.01	149.29±4.52	33.50±6.11	39.29±7.56	15.93±1.75	17.59±2.99	20.13±2.15	22.09±2.46
13	21	39	145.48±7.41	149.83±5.38	39.43±8.91	43.03±5.72	18.57±3.72	19.15±2.22	21.62±2.98	22.90±1.92
14	11	14	157.45±7.59	152.32±2.51	46.18±9.14	41.79±4.04	18.43±2.25	17.99±1.41	22.36±2.35	22.00±1.14
15	4	3	148.38±12.88	148.67±5.78	44.50±4.75	45.67±2.89	21.16±5.65	20.66±0.51	22.13±1.19	23.33±0.44
16	2	1	164±4	-	50±1	-	18.64±1.28	-	23.25±1.25	-

Nutritional status of children

Using BMI Z score prevalence of under nutrition among pre-primary, primary and upper primary school children was assessed and is presented in Table 2 and Fig 1, Fig 2 and 3. Only 68.92% primary school children and 66.84% upper primary school children were observed to be normal. In pre-primary school children 82.35 per cent were normal and 17.6 were having moderate under-nutrition as per Z score of BMI. In this group, there was no child was observed to be overweight.

Under primary school category of children (337), 70.6 per cent were normal and 14.54 per cent were moderately undernourished, 9.5 per cent were severely undernourished and in contrast, 5.3 per cent children were overweight and obese.

Out of 150 upper primary school children measured for their BMI, 73.3 per cent were normal, 4 per cent were severely undernourished and 13 per cent were overweight and obese. An significant observation was made that at all levels females were having better nutritional status as compared to male child. It is projected in Table-2 and Figure-4-6.

Table-2 BMI (Z scores) of pre-primary, primary and upper primary school children as per gender

BMI (Z scores)		Pre-Primary School				
Gender	Normal n (%)	Moderate under-nutrition n (%)	Severe under-nutrition n (%)	Overweight n (%)	Obese n (%)	Total
Male	7(77.77)	2(22.22)	-	-		9
Female	7(87.5)	1(12.5)	-	-		8
Total	14(82.35)	3(17.64)				17
Primary School						
Male	120(69.76)	26(15.11)	18(10.46)	7(4.06)	1(0.58)	172
Female	118(71.51)	23(13.93)	14(8.48)	10(6.06)	-	165
Total	238(70.62)	49(14.54)	32(9.49)	17(5.04)	1(0.29)	337
Upper Primary School						
Male	35(57.37)	10(16.39)	5(8.19)	10(16.39)	1(1.63)	61
Female	75(84.26)	6(6.74)	1(1.12)	6(6.74)	1(1.12)	89
Total	110(73.33)	16(10.66)	6(4.00)	16(10.66)	2(1.33)	150

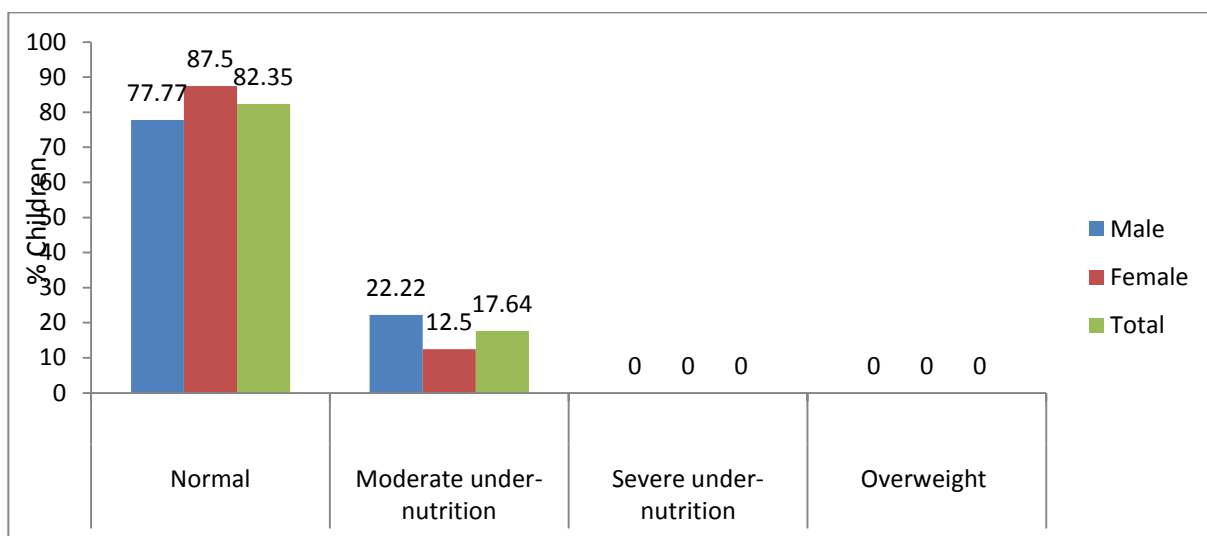


Fig:1 Prevalence of under-nutrition in pre-primary school children

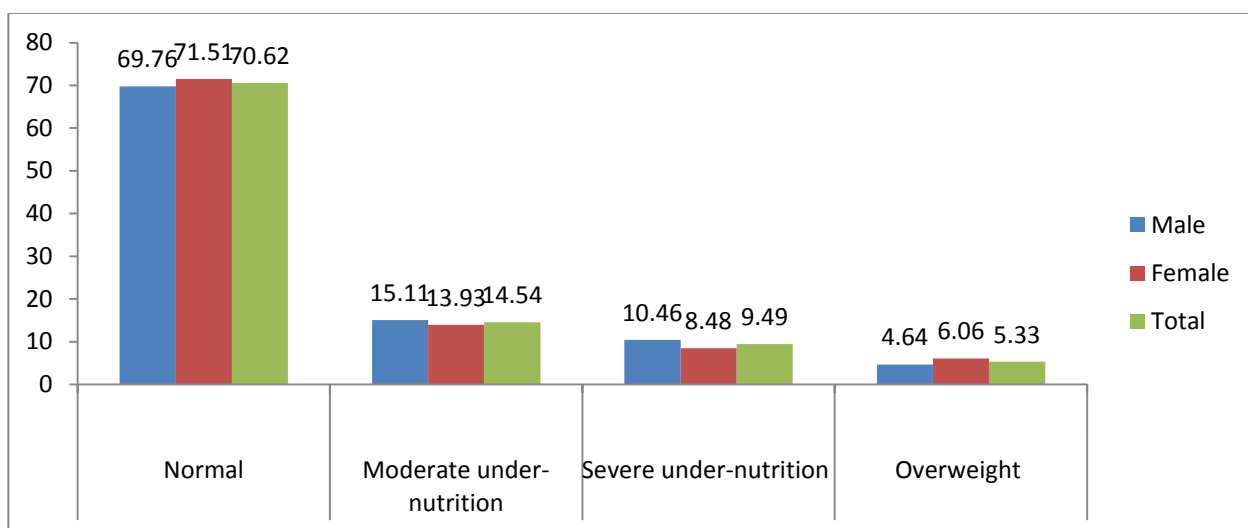


Fig:2 Prevalence of under-nutrition among primary school children

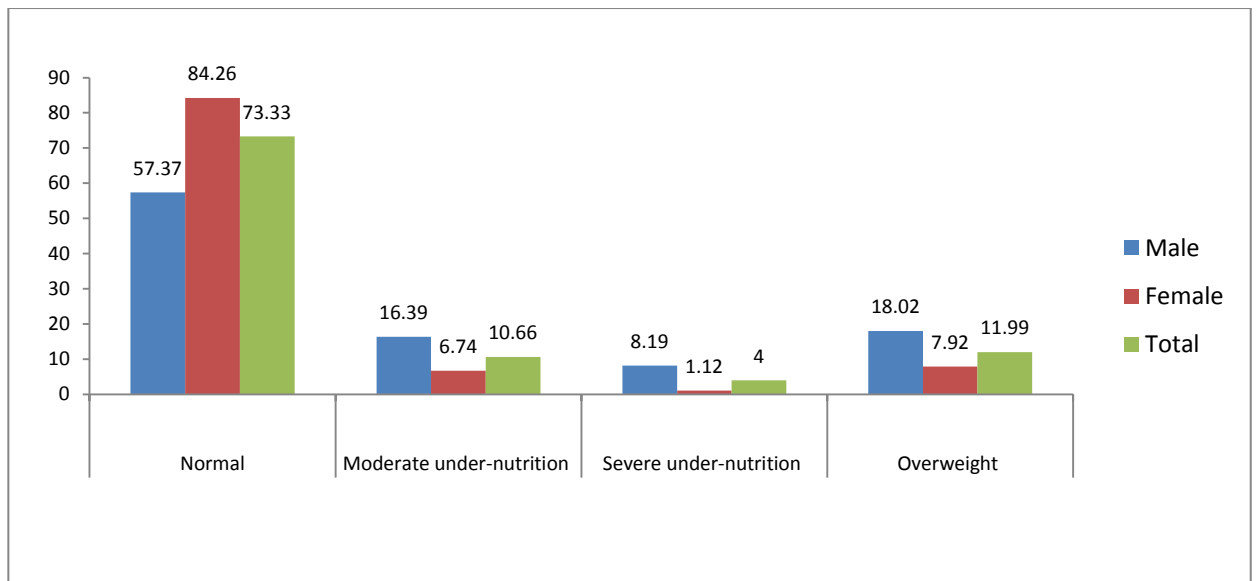
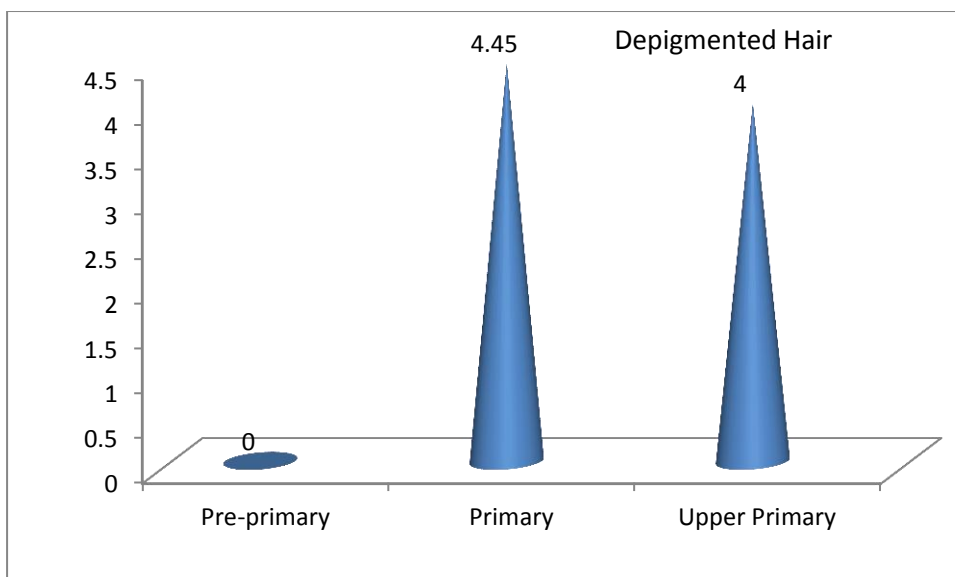


Fig.3 Prevalence of undernutrition among upper primary school children

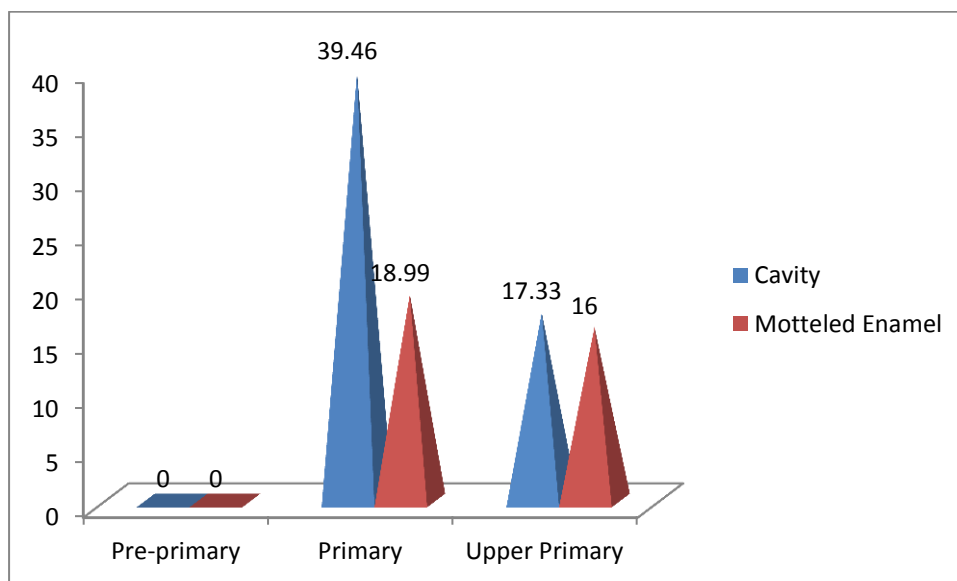
In upper primary nutritional status of females were better than boys. If we see the overall picture, it is evident that during the adolescent years the severity of under nutrition increased for boys, however, for girls, it increased during primary years and slightly gone down during upper primary school age. Adolescence being the time of growth spurt children requires additional food to match their growth requirement

Clinical symptoms

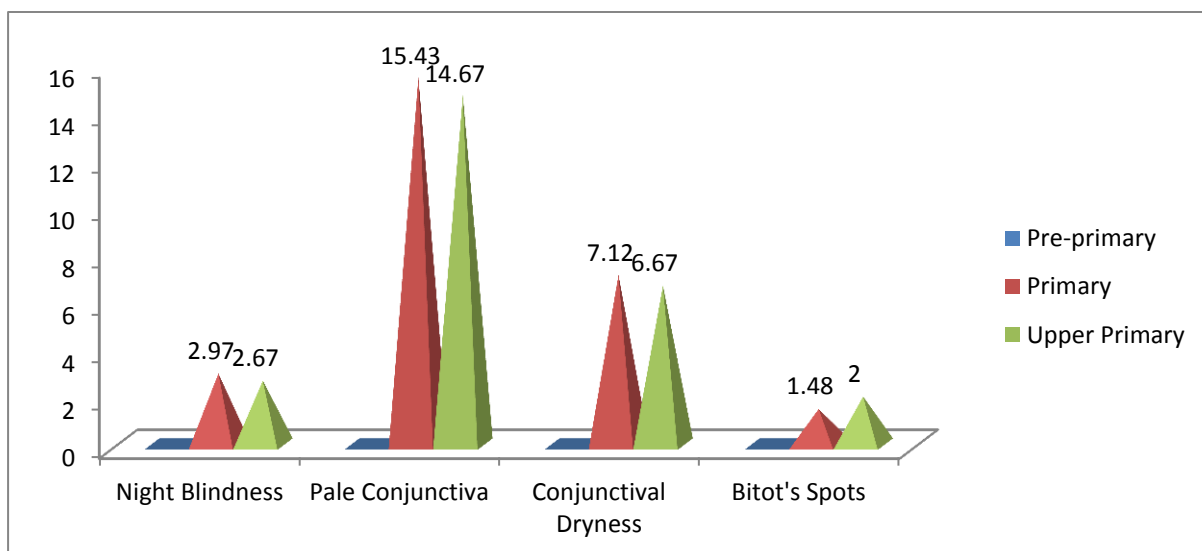
- Hair depigmentation in 4.45 % children indicated deficiency of protein at some point of time.



- Bleeding gums in nearly 13.05 per cent children emphasizes poor oral hygiene coupled with ascorbic acid deficiency.
- Mottled enamel was found in nearly 18.99 % children. Also 39.46 per cent children had cavities in teeth. The high prevalence of mottled teeth is due to fluorine in water. Poor oral hygiene along with it influences teeth.



- Pale conjunctiva and condition of nails indicates only tip of the iceberg of anaemia prevalence. Biochemical tests are required to confirm and take care of the problem.



- Iodized salt, vitamin E and vitamin B complex are generally available from the diet therefore; clinical symptoms are not present significantly. Night blindness, conjunctival dryness and bitot's spot prevalence was seen. In the season, papaya is available which is good source of beta-carotene. However, consumption of ripe

papaya was negligible. Clinical signs and symptoms are depicted in Table-3.1-3.3 as per class division.

• **Table-3.1 Clinical signs: Hair and teeth**

CLASS	Depigmented Hair		Mottled Enamel (Teeth)		Cavity(Teeth)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Pre-primary	0	0	0	0	0	
Primary	15	4.45	64	18.99	133	39.46
Upper Primary	6	4.00	24	16.00	26	17.33

• **Table-3.2 Clinical signs: Gums, mouth and nails**

Class	Bleeding gums		Lesions(mouth)		Cheilosis(mouth)		Spoon shaped nails	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Pre-primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	44	13.05	14	4.15	10	2.96	0	0
Upper Primary	6	4.00	2	1.33	3	2.00	0	0

• **Table-3.3 Clinical signs: Tongue and knees**

Class	Pale and smooth (tongue)		Magenta tongue		PIGMENTED (tongue)		Knock and bow knees	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	8	2.37	3	0.89	2	0.59	2	0.59
Upper Primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.33

Table3.4 Clinical signs: Night blindness, pale conjunctiva, conjunctival dryness and bitot's spots

class	Night Blindness		Pale Conjunctiva		Conjunctival Dryness		Bitotot's Spots	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Pre-primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	10	2.97	52	15.43	24	7.12	5	1.48
Upper Primary	4	2.67	22	14.67	10	6.67	3	2

Food consumption pattern

There are generally four types of meal pattern followed by school children viz.

1. i. MDM
ii. Rice and *torkari* (10 to 15 % children report eating both rice and chapatti)
2. i. Rice plus fish/egg.
ii. MDM
3. i. Rice plus fish /egg
ii. MDM
iii. Tiffin (*muri*, milk)
iv. Rice and *torkari*
4. i. Milk/complain/horlicks/biscuits
ii. Rice, fish and egg.

iii. MDM

iv. *Muri* and biscuit.

- School children normally follow three meals pattern a day.
- Around ten per cent children have reported consuming *roti* (wheat flour), less than one per cent children reported bread, rest all are eating rice throughout the day. No body has reported any other cereal or millet consumption.
- Less than 10 per cent children reported consuming fruits at least once a day.
- Milk consumption has been reported by very few children.
- Pulse consumption including soy nuggets at home is about 25 per cent, only masoor (lentil) *dal* is being consumed.
- All the families are non vegetarian.
- Egg, fish are highly preferred items by children. It is being prepared at home almost every other day.

- Meat is also cooked in these families.
- Vegetables/bhazi/*torkari* are available and consumed by 35 % families however children have not shown much interest. Popular vegetables are potatoes, papaya, pumpkin
Brinjal, *perval*, (potal), cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes also make up a part of the diet. Leafy vegetables include spinach, *lalsag*, *puisag*.
- General concept of vegetables is mixed vegetable of potato, *patal* (*parval*), *poi sag*, Kumraha (pumpkin), pumpkin stem of plant, *sehjan* (drumstick), baigun (brinjal) and Sometimes in fish preparation also vegetables like potato and pumpkin are added.
- Out of processed food some children reported consuming *moori* (puffed rice), horlicks and biscuits in the morning.
- Fats and sugar consumption is negligible in this area.
- Before coming to school some children take *Moori* (puffed rice), biscuit or rice. However, a large number of children do not consume anything before MDM

Generally Weekly menu in schools is as follows.

- Monday- Potato *Kumro*, with rice
 - Tuesday- Papaya, potato, Dal, Bengal gram with rice
 - Wednesday – Soyabean, potato, Dal with rice
 - Thursday – Potato, paes, *Ghugni*, with rice
 - Friday – Cabbage, fish (chingri, total 10 kg. For 100 students) with rice
 - Saturday - *Alu*, *Patal*, *Chatni* with rice
- The preparations made on the day of visit in schools is at annexure.

There are some suggested modifications in the MDM recipes

- Chachadi- green leafy vegetables should comprise 50% of the ingredients with 25% chingri.
- Vegetable biriyani - Ingredients may include soya bari, dried peas and all available vegetables.
- Dal with vegetables - This is traditional preparation of West Bengal that may be propagated)
- *AlooBharta* – May be enriched by adding egg and vegetables. (binjal lady finger, pumpkin, beans, onion)
- In order to improve the palatability seasonal chatni may be made a part of the MDM on a regular basis. Fruit vegetables that may be use are : *Amra*, *chalta*, *katbel*, *kamranga*, papaya, mango, *kul* (ber), *kehjur* (bate), *tetul* (tamarind).

Nutritive value of served food was calculated using different samples and it was found that depending upon serving and dilution of *dal*, values vary and are presented in the following Table-

Table-1 Nutritive value (approximate) of served food in primary school

Food served		Protein (g) range	Calories (Kcal) Range	Iron (mg)	Beta-carotene (micro-gram)
Dal+ Mixed vegetable + rice		9.93 (8.0-13.0)	448 (350-590)	2.21 (2.01-3.1)	2.63
<i>Khichadi</i>		5.84 (4.0-7.5)	216 (180-350)	1.31 (1.1-1.5)	0.35
Recommended Value (MDM)	(primary)	12	450	18-26 (RDA)*	2400
	(Upper primary)	20	700	34-50(RDA)	2400

Recommended Dietary Allowances (2009)

5. Recommended Improvement Pathway

Dietary Recommendations:

- More varied menu should be there. There is a need to develop recipe book with nutritive value.
- There need to be an extensive survey on edible plants available in local areas. It is desirable to analyse its nutritive value and suggest proper recipes to meet nutrient requirements.
- In MDM menu, greens are used only as seasoning, quantity is very less (1 bunch of greens for all the children in school). Separate green based recipes should be incorporated in menu.
- Water should not be drained off while cooking rice.
- Serving size is highly approximate. All head teachers should be asked to get cooked one unit of kichadi, one unit of rice (100 g or 150 g) and one unit of *sabji* in school. They should measure the cooked amount in one vessel/serving device. This measure should be used to serve food as per norms. Measures to weigh raw amount of food should be provided in the schools.
- School Management Committees should be involved with the quantity and quality of food being served.
- School should have provision for keeping the plate in school for the children. With convergence of funds from other sources and CSR provisions can be made.
- No record is maintained of the vegetables, pulses, soyabean, egg, oil, salt purchased
- which is always less than the reported value. It should be recorded properly.
- Some schools have developed good dinning areas/ halls. Others make children sit in the class room or sit in the verandah in line. In these schools some better sitting arrangements should be made.
- Hand washing before meal is not being followed properly. It should be ensured.
- Iron and folic acid tablets are not being distributed in schools. In some schools use of iron tablets was reported but records are not maintained when it was distributed and how much was distributed.
- In some schools teachers do not know the frequency for distribution of tablets. It should distributed weekly. Awareness generation camp for teachers, parents and children should be organized with health camp.

- Parents should be made aware that MDM is not a replacement of home food.
- MDMS is a national programme of nutritional support to school education. As the programme is growing and being fine tuned, nutritional component would increase to meet the personal requirement. Nutritional professionals from State shall be required
- The LPG tube should be protected to avoid any kind of accident. Provision of fire extinguisher should be made in schools. Branded Oils should always be used.

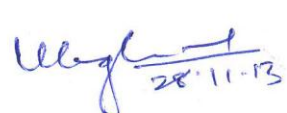
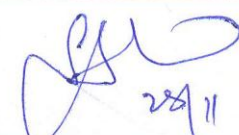
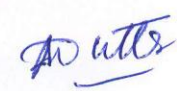



MDMS Implementation Recommendations

- i. To avoid unnecessary delay in fund release from block to districts, necessary measures should be taken. System of SMS alert may be introduced so that the school authority/ SHG account holder can be aware about status of fund received.
- ii. At the Block level dedicated staff for MDM implementation should be appointed for proper implementation of the scheme at the grass root level.
- iii. To avoid the health hazards originated from fire wood, system of smokeless chullah may be introduced.
- iv. Professionally built smokeless chulahs are a necessity in most rural school. Besides eyesight of the cooks the children to have to stand the smoke from the chulahs when these are being lighted. Adhoc chulahs have proved in effective.
- v. Maintenance grant of SSA may be used for maintenance of kitchen cum store in the schools.
- vi. Capacity building of the teachers and all the stake holders of the scheme regarding MDM is required.
- vii. A formal & transparent process should be followed for the appointment of the SHGS to run cluster kitchens for preparation and serving of Mid Day Meal to the children. This will help for the better quality of the MDM through competition.
- viii. A Detailed MOU should be signed with the SHGs to run cluster kitchens with clear instructions on quality, quantity, hygiene & nutrition also the penalty clauses in terms of breach of any of the terms & conditions with duration of association should be incorporated in it.

-
- ix. A routine health check up of the cook cum helpers shall be conducted.
 - x. Mothers of the children studying in the respective schools shall be appointed and involved in the preparation of meal. This will create the thought of scheme ownership among the children and their parents.
 - xi. Only AGMARK rated Oil, Pulses and condiments and iodized salt should be used in preparation of Mid Day Meal.
 - xii. Maintenance of proper records to be ensured by the SHGs.
 - xiii. SHGs should give proper trainings for maintenance of MDM records at their level.
 - xiv. Arrangement of water facilities should be made in the toilets.
 - xv. Kitchen garden should be promoted in schools.
 - xvi. Community awareness should be created through proper IEC activities.
 - xvii. Best practices which are being followed in other Blocks of the State can be replicated in other districts.
 - xviii. Testing of food samples by reputed institutions should be initiated.
 - xix. MDM tasting register should be properly maintained at the school level.
 - xx. MDM inspection register should be properly maintained at the school level.
 - xxi. A Detailed training of MDM MIS should be arranged for the users at District & Block level users for the accurate and on time data entry.
 - xxii. Salient features of the school which have successfully involved the community should be disseminated as suggestive models. Mother's participation as cooks should be encouraged. Parent's suggestions / opinions should be sought in parent teacher meetings.
 - xxiii. Introduction of SHG's to supply raw materials, condiments etc. May be tried as pilot projects and the developed model may be disseminated/ implemented through out the blocks.
 - xxiv. Duplicate admission is a serious problem in the program for schools near urban areas. This needs to be strictly worked out.
 - xxv. Practice of making children squat while taking meals should be stopped if necessary by supplying mats made of local material so that children can sit cross-legs as a short time arrangements . Arrangement should be made for proper dining area.

- xxvi. All schools should be reporting on regular basis about the weekly supplementation of IFA tablets and bi-annual de-worming. JRM also recommended that the Health awareness programme should be conducted periodically to ensure proper administration of IFA .

A Compliance Report/ Action Taken Report on the above recommendations may be sent to the Government of India within three months from today.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Signature</i>
Dr. Rita Singh Raghuvanshi,	Dean, College of Home Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	 28.11.13
Dr. Suparna S. Pachouri	Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India	 28/11
Dr. Anuradha Dutta	Professor, College of Home Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	 Anuradha
Shri Narendranath Nath Barman	Director, CMDMP, School Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal	
Dr. Rafiqul Islam	Professor, Visva Bharati University and Nodal Officer, Monitoring Institutions	
Shri Pallab Goswami	Representative, Office of Supreme Court Commissioners	

ANNEXURES**Trend of Enrolment ,Attendance and availed MDM**

Annexure 1

S.no	District Name	Block	Name of School	Enrolment	Total attendance (last 10 days)	Average Attendance	Total no. of children availed MDM	Avg. no. of children availed MDM	% of children availed to enrollment
1	Kolkata	KMC	Lake School For Girls	391	2847	284.7	2847	284.7	72.81
2	Kolkata	KMC	SishuVidyaNiketan, Chetla	59	216	21.6	216	21.6	36.61
3	Kolkata	KMC	Multipurpose Girls High School	774	5327	532.7	5327	532.7	68.82
4	Kolkata	KMC	Bethule School	567	3127	312.7	3127	312.7	55.15
5	Kolkata		Dum Dum Ashutosh High School	149	830	83	830	83	55.70
6	Kolkata	KMC	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar KMCP School	238	1441	144.1	1441	144.1	60.55
7	Murshidabad	Domkal	26 No. Domkal Primary	300	1816	181.6	1816	181.6	60.53
8	Murshidabad	Domkal	8 No. Radhakantapur Primary School	184	1077	107.7	1077	107.7	58.53
9	Murshidabad	Domkal	21 No. Haridoba Primary School	212	1286	128.6	1286	128.6	60.66
10	Murshidabad	Domkal	Radhaknatapur SSK	184	1210	121	1210	121	65.76
11	Murshidabad	Beldanga	14 No. Primary School	305	2148	214.8	2148	214.8	70.43

12	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	Sarfia High MaddrashaH.S.School	1156	3126	312.6	3126	312.6	27.04
13	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	77, SubarnaMonishi Primary School	309	2006	200.6	2006	200.6	64.92
14	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raja Manindrachandrachandra Girls High School	1300	2456	245.6	2456	245.6	18.89
15	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raj High School	1249	3145	314.5	3145	314.5	25.18
16	Murshidabad	Kandi	Purandarpur High School	1046	5377	537.7	5377	537.7	51.41
17	Murshidabad	Kandi	Hatpara Primary School	303	2462	246.2	2462	246.2	81.25
18	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	37 BhastaRashidia Jr. Basic School	94	754	75.4	754	75.4	80.21
19	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar A.M. H.S School	1415	13354	1335.4	13354	1335.4	94.37
20	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar Primary School	272	1601	160.1	1601	160.1	58.86
21	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	BhablaPandit J.S. Primary School	70	594	59.4	594	59.4	84.86
22	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Junior High School	185	1528	152.8	1528	152.8	82.59
23	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	NarayantalaRamkrishnaVidya Mandir	1609	13259	1325.9	13259	1325.9	82.41
24	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Primary School	354	2720	272	2720	272	76.84
25	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	JanapriyanagarJanapriyaVidyalaya	1953	15070	1507	15070	1507	77.16
26	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	AarampurBalika Primary School	68	565	56.5	565	56.5	83.09

27	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	MatgaranBattala F.P School	160	886	88.6	886	88.6	55.38
28	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. High School	320	2037	203.7	2037	203.7	63.66
29	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. F.P. School	191	1195	119.5	1195	119.5	62.57
30	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	ArampurF.P.School	120	903	90.3	903	90.3	75.25
31	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Jalghata High School	166	1205	120.5	1205	120.5	72.59
32	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur High School (H.S)	1181	6852	685.2	6852	685.2	58.02
33	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur Junior Basic School	254	1393	139.3	1393	139.3	54.84
34	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar s. BalikaVidyalaya	486	1606	160.6	1606	160.6	33.05
35	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar R. Nath F.P School	196	1424	356	1424	356	72.65
36	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	Sridham Gangasagarpre primary School	212	1734	173.4	1734	173.4	81.79
37	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	Sridham Gangasagar Swami KapilaVidyalaya	744	3767	376.7	3767	376.7	50.63
38	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	RadhanagarAnandmayee Gandhi Smriti FPS	61	553	55.3	553	55.3	90.66
39	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	D. L. P. High School	1347	8470	847	8470	847	62.88
Average					3112	317	3112	317	64

Display of MDM Menu & Logo**Annexure 2**

S.No	District Name	Name of the Block	Name of School	Type of School	Menu	MDM Logo
					Displayed	Dispalyed or not
					Yes / No	Yes/No
1	Kolkata	KMC	Lake School For Girls	Govt.	Yes	No
2	Kolkata	KMC	SishuVidyaNiketan, Chetla	Govt.	No	No
3	Kolkata	KMC	Multipurpose Girls High School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
4	Kolkata	KMC	Bethule School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
5	Kolkata	KMC	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar KMCP School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
6	Murshidabad	Domkal	26 No. Domkal Primary	Govt.	Yes	Yes
7	Murshidabad	Domkal	8 No. Radhakantapur Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
8	Murshidabad	Domkal	21 No. Haridoba Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
9	Murshidabad	Domkal	Radhaknatapur SSK	Govt.	No	Yes
10	Murshidabad	Beldanga	14 No. Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
11	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	Sarfia High MaddrashaH.S.School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
12	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	77, SubarnaMonishi Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes

13	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raja Manindrachandrachandra Girls High School	Govt.	No	Yes
14	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raj High School	Govt.	No	Yes
15	Murshidabad	Kandi	Purandarpur High School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
16	Murshidabad	Kandi	Hatpara Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
17	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	37 BhastaRashidia Jr. Basic School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
18	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar A.M. H.S School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
19	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
20	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	BhablaPandit J.S. Primary School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
21	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Junior High School	Govt.	No	Yes
22	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	NarayantalaRamkrishnaVidyaMandir	Govt.	No	Yes
23	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Primary School	Govt.	No	Yes
24	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	JanapriyanagarJanapriyaVidyalaya	Govt.	No	Yes
25	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	AarampurBalika Primary School	Govt.	No	Yes
26	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	MatgaranBattala F.P School	Govt.	No	Yes
27	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. High School	Govt.	No	Yes
28	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. F.P. School	Govt.	No	Yes
29	South 24	Gosaba	ArapurF.P.School	Govt.	Yes	Yes

	Parganas					
30	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Jalghata High School	Govt	No	Yes
31	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur High School (H.S)	Govt.	Yes	Yes
32	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur Junior Basic School	Govt	No	No
33	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar s. BalikaVidyalaya	Govt.	Yes	Yes
34	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar R. Nath F.P School	Govt.	Yes	Yes
35	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	SnidhamGangasagar School	Govt	No	Yes
36	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	Sridham Gangasagar Swami KapilaVidyalaya	Govt	No	Yes
37	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	RadhanagarAnandmayee Gandhi Smriti FPS	Govt	No	Yes
38	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	D. L. P. High School	Govt	No	Yes

Details of Cook Cum Helpers***Annexure 3***

S.No	District Name	Block	Name of the School	Enrolment	No. of Cook-cum-Helper (only helper in case of centralized kitchen)	Sufficient as per norm	Regularity of Payment
						Yes/ No	
1	Kolkata	KMC	Lake School For Girls	391	3	No	Regular
2	Kolkata	KMC	SishuVidyaNiketan, Chetla	59	1	No	Regular
3	Kolkata	KMC	Multipurpose Girls High School	774	8	Yes	Regular
4	Kolkata	KMC	Bethule School	276	8	Yes	Regular
5	Kolkata		Dum Dum Ashutosh High School	149	3	Yes	Regular
6	Kolkata	KMC	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar KMCP School	238	1	No	Regular
7	Murshidabad	Domkal	26 No. Domkal Primary	300	4	Yes	Regular
8	Murshidabad	Domkal	8 No. Radhakantapur Primary School	184	3	Yes	Regular
9	Murshidabad	Domkal	21 No. Haridoba Primary School	212	2	No	Regular
10	Murshidabad	Domkal	Radhaknatapur SSK	184	3	Yes	Regular

11	Murshidabad	Beldanga	14 No. Primary School	305	4	Yes	Regular
12	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	Sarfia High MaddrashaH.S.School	1156	12	Yes	Regular
13	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	77, SubarnaMonishi Primary School	309	4	Yes	Regular
14	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raja Manindrachandrachandra Girls High School	1300	11	No	Regular
15	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raj High School	1249	12	Yes	Irregular
16	Murshidabad	Kandi	Purandarpur High School	1046	10	No	Regular
17	Murshidabad	Kandi	Hatpara Primary School	303	4	Yes	Regular
18	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	37 BhastaRashidia Jr. Basic School	94	2	Yes	Regular
19	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar A.M. H.S School	1415	11	No	
20	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar Primary School	272	4	Yes	Regular
21	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	BhablaPandit J.S. Primary School	70	2	Yes	Regular
22	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Junior High School	185	3	Yes	Regular
23	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	NarayantalaRamkrishnaVidyMandir	1609	13	No	Regular
24	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Primary School	354	4	Yes	Regular
25	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	JanapriyanagarJanapriyaVidyalya	1953	13	No	Regular

26	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	AarampurBalika Primary School	68	2	Yes	Regular
27	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	MatgaranBattala F.P School	160	3	Yes	Regular
28	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. High School	320			
29	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. F.P. School	191	3	Yes	Regular
30	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	ArampurF.P.School	120	2	No	Regular
31	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Jalghata High School	166	3	Yes	Regular
32	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur High School (H.S)	118 1	14	Yes	Regular
33	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur Junior Basic School	254		4 Yes	Regular
34	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar s. BalikaVidyalaya	486	5	Yes	Regular
35	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar R. Nath F.P School	196			
36	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	SnidhamGangasagar School	212	2	No	Paid up to Aug 2013
37	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	Sridham Gangasagar Swami KapilaVidyalaya	744	8	No	Regular
38	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	RadhanagarAnandmayee Gandhi Smriti FPS	61	2	Yes	Paid up to Aug 2013
39	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	D. L. P. High School	368	12	Yes	Paid up to Nov 2012

Regularity of Fund Flow & Food grains flow at the school level**Annexure 4**

S.No	District Name	Name of the Block	Name of School	Regularity in fund flow	Regularity in supply of food grains
1	Kolkata	KMC	Lake School For Girls	Regular	Regular
2	Kolkata	KMC	SishuVidyaNiketan, Chetla	Regular	Regular
3	Kolkata	KMC	Multipurpose Girls High School	Regular	Regular
4	Kolkata	KMC	Bethule School	Regular	Regular
5	Kolkata		Dum Dum Ashutosh High School	Regular	Regular
6	Kolkata	KMC	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar KMCP School	Cluster Kitchen	
7	Murshidabad	Domkal	26 No. Domkal Primary	Irregular	Regular
8	Murshidabad	Domkal	8 No. Radhakantapur Primary School	Irregular	Regular
9	Murshidabad	Domkal	21 No. Haridoba Primary School	Irregular	Regular
10	Murshidabad	Domkal	Radhaknatapur SSK	No Information	No

					Information
11	Murshidabad	Beldanga	14 No. Primary School	No Information	No Information
12	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	Sarfia High MadrashaH.S.School	No Information	No Information
13	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	77, SubarnaMonishi Primary School	Regular	Regular
14	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raja Manindrachandrachandra Girls High School	Regular	Regular
15	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raj High School	Regular	Regular
16	Murshidabad	Kandi	Purandarpur High School	Reimbursement	Regular
17	Murshidabad	Kandi	Hatpara Primary School	Reimbursement	Regular
18	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	37 BhastaRashidia Jr. Basic School	Regular	Regular
19	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar A.M. H.S School	Regular	Regular
20	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar Primary School	Regular	Regular
21	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	BhablaPandit J.S. Primary School	Regular	Regular
22	South 24	Basanti	Sonakhali Junior High School	No Information	Regular

	Parganas					
23	South Parganas	24	Basanti	NarayantalaRamkrishnaVidyaMandir	Regular	Regular
24	South Parganas	24	Basanti	Sonakhali Primary School	No Information	Irregular
25	South Parganas	24	Basanti	JanapriyanagarJanapriyaVidyalaya	Regular	Regular
26	South Parganas	24	Gosaba	AarampurBalika Primary School	Regular	Regular
27	South Parganas	24	Basanti	MatgaranBattala F.P School	Regular	Regular
28	South Parganas	24	Basanti	Basanti ST. High School	Irregular	Regular
29	South Parganas	24	Basanti	Basanti ST. F.P. School	Regular	Regular
30	South Parganas	24	Gosaba	ArampurF.P.School	Regular	Regular
31	South Parganas	24	Mathurapur I	Jalghata High School	Regular	Regular
32	South Parganas	24	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur High School (H.S)	Regular	Regular

	Parganas							
33	South Parganas	24	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur School	Junior Basic		Regular	Regular
34	South Parganas	24	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar s. BalikaVidyalaya			Regular	Regular
35	South Parganas	24	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar R. Nath F.P School			Regular	Regular
36	South Parganas	24	Sagar	SnidhamGangasagar School			Regular	Regular
37	South Parganas	24	Sagar	Sridham KapilaVidyalaya	Gangasagar Swami		Regular	Regular
38	South Parganas	24	Sagar	RadhanagarAnandmayee Smriti FPS	Gandhi		Regular	Regular
39	South Parganas	24	Sagar	D. L. P. High School			Regular	Regular

Coverage of School Health Programme**Annexure 5**

S.No	District Name	Block	Name of School	Coverage under SHP		
				Health Check up	Distribution of micro nutrients	Health card available in school*
1	Kolkata	KMC	Lake School For Girls	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
2	Kolkata	KMC	SishuVidyaNiketan, Chetla	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
3	Kolkata	KMC	Multipurpose Girls High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
4	Kolkata	KMC	Bethule School	Regular	Regular	Yes
5	Kolkata		Dum Dum Ashutosh High School	Regular	Regular	Yes
6	Kolkata	KMC	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar KMCP School	No Records	No Records	No Records
7	Murshidabad	Domkal	26 No. Domkal Primary	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
8	Murshidabad	Domkal	8 No. Radhakantapur Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
9	Murshidabad	Domkal	21 No. Haridoba Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
10	Murshidabad	Domkal	Radhakantapur SSK	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
11	Murshidabad	Beldanga	14 No. Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
12	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	Sarfia High MadrashaH.S.School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
13	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	77, SubarnaMonishi Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained

14	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raja Manindrachandrachandra Girls High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
15	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raj High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
16	Murshidabad	Kandi	Purandarpur High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
17	Murshidabad	Kandi	Hatpara Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
18	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	37 BhastaRashidia Jr. Basic School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
19	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar A.M. H.S School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
20	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
21	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	BhablaPandit J.S. Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
22	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Junior High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
23	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	NarayantalaRamkrishnaVidyaMandir	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
24	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
25	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	JanapriyanagarJanapriyaVidyalaya	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
26	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	AarampurBalika Primary School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
27	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	MatgaranBattala F.P School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
28	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
29	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Basanti ST. F.P. School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
30	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba	ArapurF.P.School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
31	South 24	Mathurapur I	Jalghata High School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained

	Parganas					
32	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur High School (H.S)	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
33	South 24 Parganas	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur Junior Basic School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
34	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar s. BalikaVidyalaya	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
35	South 24 Parganas	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar R. Nath F.P School	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
36	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	SnidhamGangasagar School	No Records	No Records	No Records
37	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	Sridham Gangasagar Swami KapilaVidyalaya	No Records	No Records	No Records
38	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	RadhanagarAnandmayee Gandhi Smriti FPS	Irregular	Irregular	Not properly maintained
39	South 24 Parganas	Sagar	D. L. P. High School	No Records	No Records	No Records

Cooking Cost Status at the school level**Annexure 6**

S.No	District Name	Block	Name of the School	Status of Cooking Cost/ Last receipt date
1	Kolkata	KMC	Lake School For Girls	Cluster kitchen
2	Kolkata	KMC	SishuVidyaNiketan, Chetla	Cluster kitchen
3	Kolkata	KMC	Multipurpose Girls High School	Cluster kitchen
4	Kolkata	KMC	Bethule School	28-Sep-13
5	Kolkata		Dum Dum Ashutosh High School	Cluster kitchen
6	Kolkata	KMC	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar KMCP School	Cluster kitchen
7	Murshidabad	Domkal	26 No. Domkal Primary	Payment on reimbursement basis
8	Murshidabad	Domkal	8 No. Radhakantapur Primary School	Payment on reimbursement basis
9	Murshidabad	Domkal	21 No. Haridoba Primary School	Payment on reimbursement basis
10	Murshidabad	Domkal	Radhaknatapur SSK	Payment on reimbursement basis

11	Murshidabad	Beldanga	14 No. Primary School	Data Not available
12	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	Sarfia High MaddrashaH.S.School	Data Not available
13	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola I	77, SubarnaMonishi Primary School	Data Not available
14	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raja Manindrachandrachandra Girls High School	19-Apr-13
15	Murshidabad	Kandi Municipality	Kandi Raj High School	30-Sep-13
16	Murshidabad	Kandi	Purandarpur High School	Payment on reimbursement basis
17	Murshidabad	Kandi	Hatpara Primary School	19-Nov-13
18	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	37 BhastaRashidia Jr. Basic School	5-Nov-13
19	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar A.M. H.S School	20-Nov-13
20	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	Hareknagar Primary School	19-Nov-13
21	Murshidabad	Beldanga I	BhablaPandit J.S. Primary School	Data Not available
22	South 24 Parganas	Basanti	Sonakhali Junior High School	Data Not available

23	South Parganas	24	Basanti	NarayantalaRamkrishnaVidyaMandir	Data Not available
24	South Parganas	24	Basanti	Sonakhali Primary School	Data Not available
25	South Parganas	24	Basanti	JanapriyanagarJanapriyaVidyalaya	9-Oct-13
26	South Parganas	24	Gosaba	AarampurBalika Primary School	30-Sep-13
27	South Parganas	24	Basanti	MatgaranBattala F.P School	Data Not available
28	South Parganas	24	Basanti	Basanti ST. High School	Data Not available
29	South Parganas	24	Basanti	Basanti ST. F.P. School	Data Not available
30	South Parganas	24	Gosaba	ArampurF.P.School	8-Nov-13
31	South Parganas	24	Mathurapur I	Jalghata High School	13-Nov-13
32	South Parganas	24	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur High School (H.S)	19-Nov-13

33	South Parganas	24	Mathurapur I	Krishnachadrapur Junior Basic School	13-Nov-13
34	South Parganas	24	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar s. BalikaVidyalaya	Data Not available
35	South Parganas	24	Mandir Bazar	Mandir Bazar R. Nath F.P School	Data Not available
36	South Parganas	24	Sagar	SnidhamGangasagar School	30-Sep-13
37	South Parganas	24	Sagar	Sridham Gangasagar Swami KapilaVidyalaya	Aug-13
38	South Parganas	24	Sagar	RadhanagarAnandmayee Gandhi Smriti FPS	28-Sep-13
39	South Parganas	24	Sagar	D. L. P. High School	8-Nov-13

List of schools with Menu of MDM on the day of visit of JRM team

Annexure 7

School	MDM
Mandirbazar Sardeswari Balika Vidyamandir high school, 24Pgs, (S)	Khichidi
Mandirbazar Ramnathpur Prathamik vidyalaya	Rice, Dal, Vegetable
Jalahata FP School, 24Pgs(S)	Rice, Dal
Arampur Prathamik Balika Vidyalaya, 24Pgs(S)	Egg, soyabin, vegetable, potato & rice.
26 Domkol Primary School 24Pgs(S)	Rice, Dal egg, vegetable
Radhakantapur Primary School, Domkol Murshidabad	Khichidi
72 Hatpara Primary School, Hazaripur, Murshidabad	Rice, alu, dal, egg
Kandiraj High School, Murshidabad	Rice, alu, soyabi, egg
Natungram Primary School, Murshidabad	Rice, vegetable, egg
77 Subarna Mirgi Hafiznagar Primary School, Mahisthatuli, VZ, Po-Kalukhali, Murshidabad	Rice, potato, dal
Sarfla High Madrasah, Murshidabad	Vegetable, rice
Arampur FP, Gosaba, 24Pgs(S)	Rice, soyabin
Matgran Battala FP School, 24Pgs(S)	Soyabin, Khichidi

St. Xeveirs High School, Basanti, 24Pgs(S)	Potato, p-vegetable
Basnti St. Xeveirs Primary School	Khichidi
Shaota Pandit Jagannath Saha Primary school, Murshidabad	Rice, vegetable
Hareknagar Institution, Murshidabad	Mixed vegetable, rice
Bhaphhta Jr. Basic School, Murshidabad	Khichidi
Rudranagar AG FP School	Kamkin, dal, rice
Dhablat Laxman Prabesh High School, Manashdip, 24Pgs(S)	Rice, vegetable(mixed), dal
Vivekanand Vidya Niketan, Sagar, 24Pgs(S)	Rice, cabbaged vegetable, dal
Harinban FP School, 24Pgs(S)	Egg, rice
Khansahebbad High school	Rice, dal cabbaged vegetable
Bethune collegiate school	Rice, fish, dal, vegetable
Sishu Vidyalaya Niketan, Kolkata	Rice, vegetable

Terms of Reference of the JRM*Annexure 8***Observations on MDM implementation**

22. Fund flow from State Government to Schools/cooking agency and the time taken in this process.
23. Management and monitoring of the scheme from state to school level, clear roles and responsibilities of officials at all levels.
24. Implementation of the scheme with reference to availability of food grains, quality of MDM, regularity in serving MDM as per approved norms and mode of cooking.
25. Role of Teachers,
26. Convergence with School Health Programme (SHP) for supplementation of micronutrients and health checkups and supply of spectacles to children suffering from refractive errors.
27. Creation of Capital assets through kitchen-cum-store/kitchen devices
28. Appointment of Cook-cum –Helpers for preparation and serving of meal to the children and their capacity building.
29. Availability of dedicated staff for MDM at various levels.
30. Maintenance of records at the level of school/cooking agency.
31. Availability of infrastructure, its adequacy and source of funding.
32. Payment of cost of food grains to FCI by the districts.
33. Involvement of NGO's/Trust/Centralized kitchens by States/UTs Government in implementation of the Scheme
34. Management Information System (MIS) from school to block, district and State Level to collect the information and dissemination to other stakeholders.
35. Involvement of Community' in implementation of MDM Scheme
36. Status of MIS integration with IVRS for monitoring of the Scheme

37. Status of tasting of the meal by the teacher/ member of SMC
38. Status of Safe storage and proper supply of ingredients to schools.
39. Status of Awareness about Mid- Day Meal Scheme.
40. Status of convening of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament.
41. Status of testing of food samples by reputed institute.
42. Status of operationalization of Emergency Medical Plan

Observation on Nutritional Assessment

1. *To measure the anthropometric measurements of a sample of children availing MDM*
 - i. *Height*
 - ii. *Weight*
 - iii. *Mid arm Circumference*
2. *To Calculate the Body Mass Index (BMI) on the basis of measurement of Height and weight.*
3. *To identify the children who are undernourished and over nourished.*
4. *To assess the pattern of food provided in the visited schools under MDM.*
5. *To review the quality and quantity of the served MDM.*
6. *To review the satisfaction of the children parents and community on the served meal under MDM in respect of quality and quantity.*
7. *To suggest nutritionally balanced region specific recipes.*
8. *To assess the ways for better convergence with School Health Programme*