

2ND HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT

OF

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, PUNE

(MONITORING INSTITUTION)

ON

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

FOR U.T. OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

PERIOD: 1ST APRIL, 2012 TO 31ST OCTOBER, 2012

DISTRICTS COVERED

1. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Contents

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
	Acknowledgement	3
1	Chapter 1: General Information	4
2	Chapter 2: District Summary of the School Report of MDM	7
3	Chapter 3: Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM for District 1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
4	School List with DISE Code and Selection Criteria	22

Acknowledgement

The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprising 72 villages including

Silvassa and Amli, the Census Town, form a single district and single tahsil Union

Territory. This report has been prepared for the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

reporting the progress of Mid-day meal programme in U.T. of Dadra Nagar Haveli up to

September, 2012. This report has been prepared on basis of the data collected from 40

schools that have been selected on the basis of criteria given by the Govt. of India.

We are grateful thanks to Shri Ghanshyam Meena (IAS), Collector and Chairman of

SSA of U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Shri K.S. Chandrashekhar, Chief Executive Officer

and State Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar

Haveli, Shri. Jayeshbhai Bhandari, District Education Officer (Academic), Shri. Rajesh

Bhavsar, District Education Officer (Admin) and many other officials and individuals at the

district level who extended immense co-operation in the monitoring work. Dr. Satish Patel,

Coordinator, BRC and respective CRCCs extended great co-operation with respect to the

actual visits to the schools. The Chairperson of SMCs and the headmasters and the head

teachers at village level were very helpful.

We are grateful to the Honorable Chairman and Honorable Member Secretary, BoT,

IIE for inspiring us to undertake this study and made valuable suggestions from time to

time.

We thank all those who have helped us in this field study directly or indirectly. We

are grateful to them all.

Pune

19th November, 2012

M. S. Kamble Nodal Officer of M.I SSA & MDM Monitoring

IIE/MDM/Monitoring/U.T of D & NH/2nd Half Yearly 2012

3

2nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Indian Institute of Education, Pune on MDM for U.T. of DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI for the period from 1st April, 2012 to 31st October, 2012

1. General Information

No.				
1. Period of the report 1 st Ap	1 st April, 2012 to 31 st October 2012			
2. No. of Districts allotted 01	01			
3. District's name Dadra	a and Nagar Haveli			
4. Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Info	(Information is to be given district			
wise)				
4.1 District 1: Dadra and Nagar Haveli 17-25	September, 2012			
5. Total number of elementary schools S. No				
(primary and upper primary existing in the $\frac{1}{1}$	PS UPS Dadra 296 127			
district Information is to be given district	Nagar			
wise	Haveli Total 296 127			
i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	10tai 230 127			
6. Number of elementary schools monitored S. No	-			
(primary and upper primary to be counted $\frac{1}{1}$	PS UPS Dadra 16 24			
separately)	Nagar			
Information is to be given for district-wise	Haveli 24			
i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	10001 10 21			
7. Types of school visited				
a) Special training centers (Residential)	U.T have not yet started			
b) Special training centers (Non Residential)	U.T have not yet started			
c) Schools in Urban areas	6			
d) School sanctioned with Civil works	2			
e) School from NPEGEL Blocks	Not applicable			
f) Schools having CWSN	3			
g) School covered under CAL programme	3			
h) KGBVs	0			
8. Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer	8			
of the Monitoring Institute				

9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	As suggested in ToR 5 reports (ii) the draft report was sent SPO on 31/10/2012 by speed post.
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Awaited
11.	Before sending the report to the GoI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES/NO	

12. Selection procedure for schools.

As per the Terms of Reference for Monitoring of SSA and MDM Programme by the Monitoring Institutes (2010-12), the following procedure was carried out for the selection of 40 schools in the district.

The U.T. authorities were approached by the monitoring institute and they were informed about the monitoring work assigned to the said institute. Similarly, the selection criteria fixed by the SSA and MDM authorities at the national level were communicated to them, along with the monitoring visit plan for the district. The U.T. authorities were requested to instruct the district authorities about the same and also to provide necessary information and arrangements. Accordingly the correspondence and discussion on telephone with DPO was started. A visit plan along with selection criteria of the schools was sent well in advance to the DPO.

Before conducting a visit, a meeting was organized at the district headquarter with the help of the district authorities to select the schools. This meeting was attended by the District authorities, BRC coordinator, CRCCs working at the district and block and field investigators. The list of 40 schools prepared by the BRCCs and CRCCs and visit plan was discussed with the District Education Officer and finalized.

The selection of schools was done as per the criteria given by GoI. However, it was realized during the monitoring visits that for some schools, more than one criterion were applicable. In such cases the respective school was assessed on all applicable criteria.

13. Selection Criteria for Schools

As suggested in the ToR the selection of 40 schools to be visited was made on the basis of the given criteria.

- (a) Higher gender gap in enrolment
- (b) Higher proportion of SC/ST students
- (c) Low retention and higher dropout rate
- (d) The school has a minimum of three CWSN
- (e) The habitation where the school is located at has sizeable number of out of school children
- (f) The habitations where the school is located at witnesses in-bound and out-bound seasonal migration
- (g) The ward/ unit of planning where the school is located at is known to have sizeable number of urban deprived children
- (h) The school is located in a forest or far flung area
- (i) The habitation where the school is located at witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity
- (j) School covered under CAL Programme
- (k) School sanctioned with civil works in current year.
- (I) School from NPEGEL blocks.
- (m) KGBV

Chapter 2

District Summary of the School Report of MDM

A. At school level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
	U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Govt. had appointed single agency contractor Namit
	Foundation since June 2011. The contractor had not got full practice hence the
	quality of not cooked meal was not found good. Parents and SMC members give
	complaints against the agency. So the agency had disqualified and Govt. of UT had
	took decision policy to stop providing hot cooked meal through centralized kitchen
	from new academic year 2012-13. Time being DPO authorities of Dadra & Nagar
	Haveli had told to the centralized kitchen single agency contractor to provided
	meal from 19 th June 2012 up to 1 st week of the August 2012, he provided meal up
	to 13 th August 2012 in some schools.
	From the month of August 2012 supply of meal from centralized
	kitchen was closed. At present cook & helper cooked the mid day meal at school
	level in all school, in Dadra Nagar Haveli. Children were happy from all schools
	because they have got hot and better quality of meal.
	In period of 12 to 18 June 2012 none of the school had provided hot cooked meal
	and extra interruption was also observed in 4 schools.
2.	TRENDS:
	All children enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day Meal. No extent of
	variation was noticed between the numbers of children availing Mid-day Meal as
	per MDM register and actual number of children availed MDM on the day of visit.
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	All schools (100%) have received food grains (only rice) regularly from starting at
	school level. The buffer stock of one month was maintained in all schools (100%).
	The quantity of food grains being supplied was as per the marked weight in
	all schools (100%).
	all schools (100%). The food grains were delivered at the door step in 17 schools (42.5%). The
4.	The food grains were delivered at the door step in 17 schools (42.5%). The
4.	The food grains were delivered at the door step in 17 schools (42.5%). The quality of food grain was found to be good in all schools.
4.	The food grains were delivered at the door step in 17 schools (42.5%). The quality of food grain was found to be good in all schools. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. In all schools, the Mid-
	day Meal is being served by the cook and the helper. In most of the school
	children sit in a row at school verandah or classroom and cook/ Helper served the
	meal. They recited a prayer and took the meal.
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	In 30 schools (75%), a weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to
	community. Whereas in 10 school (25%) weekly menu was displayed in H.M
	office.
7.	VARIETY OF FOOD:
	In all schools (100%) variety of food preparation was given in the prescribed
	menu such as rice, dal and vegetables or khichadi were found. Seasonal green
	vegetables were found to be used in Mid-day Meal. Banana was also given along
	with the meal as per menu.
8.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	In all schools (100%) quality of food was found to be good. In all schools (100%)
	The quantity of meal was found to be more than enough for a child. The children
	were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal in all schools.
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	All schools (100%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. Health check up
	was found to be conducted annually at school level. Micronutrients and deworming
	medicines were not given to all children.
10.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	In all schools, cooks and helpers were selected by SMC and appointed by the
	District Panchayat used to cook and serve the meals. U.T. of Dadra and Nagar
	Haveli had appointed one cook, one helper and one water boy on daily wages in
	all schools. Most of them were from ST community. The norms laid down by the
	Govt. of India are almost fulfilled. The U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has
	appointed one sweeper in each school for cleaning the toilets, classrooms and
	school premises which is an exemplary practice started by the UT. However the
	payment of the cooks and helpers was found to be irregular.
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
4.2	Only one school had a separate Pucca Kitchen shed.
12.	PUCCA KITCHEN: Where the kitchen shed was not available, the food was cooked in the school
	verandah in 10 schools (25.64%), unutilized spare classroom in 15 schools
	1. S.

(38.46%), vacant teachers' quarters in 9 schools, (23.07%), temporary shed in 4 schools (10.27%) and cook home in 1 school.

The food grains were stored in classroom in 13 schools (32.5%), Headmaster's office in 2 schools (2.5%), vacant teachers' quarter in 8 schools (20%) and there was a separate store room in 15 schools (37.5%). Cooks home in one school and kitchen shed in one school.

13. POTABLE WATER:

All schools had portable water for cooking and drinking. In most school have facility of tap water.

14. UTENSILS:

All schools had adequate utensils for cooking. It was found that the administration of U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had provided plates for all children which is an exemplary practice.

15. | FUEL:

L.P.G. was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal in all schools (100%).

16. | SAFETY & HYGIENE:

Out of 40 schools, in 32 schools (80%) general impression of environment and hygiene was good and in 08 schools (20%) it was fair. In most of the 90 percent schools the food was prepared of the school spare classroom, verandah of the school or open yard.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS*:

The VECs/PTAs/MTAs were supervising and monitoring the Mid day Meal programme. But the frequency of such supervision and monitoring was found to be inadequate. The overall participation or contribution made by parents, VECs, Panchayat and urban bodies in improving the quality of the meal was found to be poor in all schools. Very few parents/ community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They were also not fully aware about the entitlement of quantity and type of nutrients in MDM per child. Orientation of community in regard to MDM is necessary and the roster to be maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM.

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or headmasters. It was also inspected by the cluster level officials in all schools.

19. IMPACT

It was reported that in all 40 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve enrollment and attendance of children. The children's well-being was also improved.

Chapter 3

HALF YEARLY MONITROING REPORT OF MDM For District 1: U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(i)	Period of the Report	01-04-2012 to 31-10-2012
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	17-09-2012 to 25-09-2012.

At school Level

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?

It was reported that Dadra and Nagar Haveli schools were reopened on 12th June 2012 after summer vacation. In period of opening of the school i.e. 12 to 18 June 2012 none of the school had provided hot cooked meal at all the schools in U.T, due to technical problem of centralized kitchen agency/contractor who was appointed since June 2011 had not given the orders to provide meal and food grains were also not supplied to school in this period.

40 sample schools were visited on the basis of criteria Govt of India in 04 schools (10%) had an extra interruption was also observed in 04 schools (1) P.S. Salkarpada interruption for 7 days i.e. 1-7th Aug 2012, (2) P.S. Rohitvas interruption for 6 days i.e. 3 to 8 Aug 2012, (3) P.S Bildhari interruption for 5 days i.e. 1 to 5 Aug 2012, and (4) C.P.S Dapada interruption for 5 days i.e. 1 to 5 Aug 2012.

2. TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis actual position/status on the day of visit)

Sr	Details		Girls	Total
No				
1.	Enrollment	5191	4893	10,084
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	5191	4893	10,084
3.	No. of children attending the school		3465	7081
	on the day of visit			
4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register		3465	7081
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM		3465	7081
	on the day of visit			
6.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	3722	3456	7178

All children 10,084 (Boys 5191 & girls 4893) enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. Total 7081 (Boys 5191 & girls 4893) 70.22 percent of children had taken MDM. No extent of variation was found between the number of children availing mid day meal as per MDM register and actual number of children availed mid meal on the day visit. Total 7178 (Boys 3722 & girls 3456) 71.18 percent of children had taken MDM on the previous day.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grains regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

All the sample 40 schools (100%) received food grains regularly from starting of preparation of mid day meal at school level.

Table.3.1 Delay in receiving food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	00	00
No	40	100

(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?

In UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli only rice is supplied to the school level. It was observed that in all sample schools (100%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained.

Table.3.2 Buffer stock maintenance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100%
No	00	00

(iii) Is the quantity of food grain supplied was as per the marked/indicated weight?

It was reported that the quantity of food grains (rice) being supplied was as per the indicated weight in all 40 schools (100%).

(iv) Is the food grain delivered at the school?

It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the door in 17 schools (42.5%). Whereas food grains were not delivered at the school in 23 schools (57.5%) because food grains are supplied to the CPS school. The school head teacher/ teachers have arrange to carry food grains from CPS school.

(v) Is the quality of food grain good?

The quality of food grain was found to be good in all schools.

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost, what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?

In all sample schools had received cooking cost in advance.

Table.4.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost in advance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	00	00
No	40	100

(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?

It was observed that all the sample schools had received cooking cost in advance hence there is continuity of feeding programme. The school head master told that if delay occurs they will purchasing things like vegetables from his own pocket or on credit from local shopkeeper and ensured the continuity of the feeding programme.

(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

The cooking cost was paid through by Bank in all schools (100%).

Table.4.2. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	00	00
Bank	40	100

5. | SOCIAL EQUITY:

i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?

No discrimination of any kind was observed in any school. Most of the children and cooks and helpers were from S.T community. This could be the reason that we did not observe any discrimination.

Table.5.1. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking	40	00	00	40	100
Serving	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting	40	00	00	40	100



MDM: No discrimination observed

ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?

It was noticed that in 37 schools (92.5%) the students used to sit in school verandaha or in classroom or in open place in school premises and the cook and helper served the food. In 03 schools students used to stand in queue to get the food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. Then they use to recite a prayer and take the meals.



MDM: Students used to sit in classroom for eating

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

It was found that in 30 schools (75%) a weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the community. Whereas in 10 schools (25%) a weekly menu was displayed in H.M. office.

Table.6.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	30	75
No	10	25

ii) Who decides the menu?

The District Panchayat had given prescribed menu to all schools.

7. (i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same type of food served daily?

In all 40 schools (100%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and vegetables or khichadi was observed. Seasonal green vegetables were also found to be used in Mid-day Meal. Banana was also included along with the meal as per menu.

(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

It was noticed that the daily menu was rice preparation, dal and vegetables. Banana was also distributed to the children thrice in a week in all schools, as suggested in prescribed menu.

8. **QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:**

Feedback from children on

a) Quality of meal:

In 37 schools (92.5%) quality of food was found to be good.

Table.8.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Good	35	87.5
Average	05	12.5
Poor	00	00

b) Quantity of meal:

In all schools (100%) the quantity of meal was found to be more than enough for each child

Table.8.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

	No. of schools	%
Enough	40	100
Less	00	00

c) {If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

In all schools (100%) the children were happy with what they were being served in their mid-day meal.

9. | SUPPLEMENTARY:

(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

All schools (100%) had maintained a Health Identity Card for each child.

Table.9.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	00	00

(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?

The annual health check up was found to be conducted in all schools. Health check up card was available along with photograph of each child.

(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?

In none of the schools micronutrients and deworming medicines were given to the children.

(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?

No medicines were provided at school.

10. STATUS OF COOKS:

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)

In all schools part time cook and helper were selected by the SMC and appointed by the District Panchayat. They SMC were cooking and serving the meal.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

It was noticed that in all schools District Panchayat had appointed part time cook and helper, full time waterman on daily wages. The norms laid down by the Govt of India were yet not being implemented by the U.T. But in all school at present three persons were engaged for this purpose. 2 schools had reported that they had not appointed cooks and helper. The waterman was cooking and serving the meal.

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?

In all schools part time cook, helper and also full time waterman were appointed by District Panchayat on daily wages. The cook was paid Rs.89.90, helper Rs.83.40 and waterman Rs.166.80 as daily wages. They received payment in bank.

(iv) Is the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?

It was found that the cooks and helpers had not received their remuneration for the month of June to August 2012 till MI visit.

(v) Specify the social Composition of cooks cum helpers?(SC/ST/OBC/Minority)

10 men and 84 women were appointed as a cook and helper in 40 schools. Almost in all schools, cooks cum helpers were from S.T community. Only 6 were from other communities.

Table.10.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers (% of schools)

Gender	No	Category					
		SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Minority	Other
Female	84	00	92.86	00	00	00	7.14
Male	10	00	100	00	00	00	00

11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

i) Constructed and in use

Except the one school (ISU Ruday Dapada) none of the visited school had a separate Pucca Kitchen shed.

Table.11.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed

Response	No. of schools	%	
Yes	01	2.5	
No	39	97.5	

ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others

In 1 school ISU Ruday Dapada had kitchen shed was constructed by village committee.

	iii)	Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
		No such case was found.
	iv)	Under construction
		No such case was found
	v)	Sanctioned, but construction not started
		No such case was found.
	vi)	Not sanctioned
		None of the school had been sanctioned pucca kitchen shed cum-store.
	vii)	Any other (specify)
		None.
12.		case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being
		ked and where are the food grains / other ingredients being stored. as found that where a separate kitchen shed was not available the food was cooked
		ne school verandah in 10 schools (25.64%), unutilized spare classroom in 15 schools
		46%), teachers quarter in 9 schools (23.07%), temporary shed in 4 schools
		27%) and cook home in 1 school (2.56%). A large no of schools lacked storage
	plac	e for food items. We have observed that the food grains were stored in the
	clas	sroom in 13 schools (32.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 15 schools (37.5%),
	Hea	dmaster's office in 2 schools (5%), teachers quarter in 8 schools (20%), cook home
	1 sc	hool and kitchen shed in 1 school.
13.		ether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	All s	schools (100%) had potable water for cooking and drinking. In most of the school
		e facility of tap water.
14.		ether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
		schools had an adequate utensil for cooking. It was found, the District Panchayat of
		of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had provided plates to all children which is an
		mplary.
15.	Wh	at is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	In a	Il schools (100%) L.P.G. was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.
16.	SAI	FETY & HYGIENE:
	i.	General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
		of 40 schools, in 32 schools (80%) general impression about the safety and hygiene
	was	good and in 8 schools (20%) it was fair. But in most of the schools, the food was
		pared in spare classroom, however safety measures needs to be attended.
	ii.	Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
		vas observed that in all schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands
	befo	ore and after eating food.

iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?

It was observed that in all schools, the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner

iv. Conservation of water?

It was observed that almost in all schools (100%) the children were encouraged to use water carefully while washing hands and dishes.

v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?

No separate kitchen shed was found in any school. At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was found to be safe, not posing any fire hazard. But it is indispensable that every school have a spacious kitchen and have a fire extinguisher.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS:

i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found to be in adequate. Further it was noticed that in U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli population of S.T. community is more than half of the total population and whole day they are busy in field or daily chores. The overall participation made by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies to improve quality of the meal was found poor in all schools.

Table.17.1. Extent of parent/community participation (% schools)

	Parents			SMC/ community		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	7.5	67.5	25	20	60	20
Daily monitoring	7.5	60	32.5	5	75	20
Daily participation	7.5	57.5	35	10	55	35

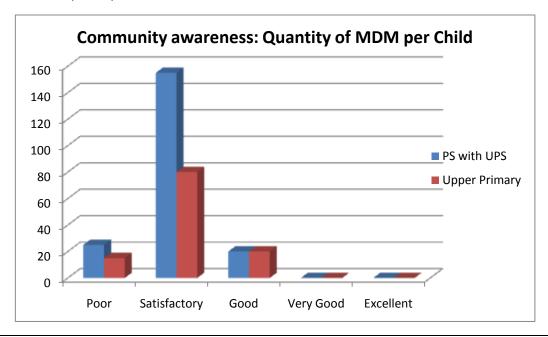
ii) Is any roster being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM?

It was found that out of 40 schools, in 18 schools (45%) roster was being maintained by the community members for supervision of MDM but very few of them use to come in school and supervise MDM.

iii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following:

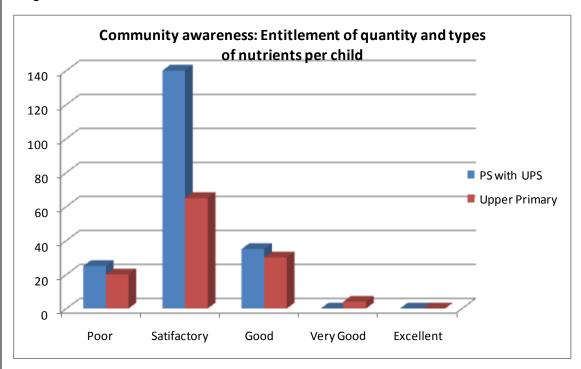
a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary: (1,2,3,4,5)

Total 200 SMC members, parents were interviewed during school visit. It was found that most of the S.T. parents and community members were found, only literate however very few parents/ community members found to be aware about the quantity of MDM per child at primary and upper primary level. They need to be oriented and mobilized to participate in the school activities.



b) Entitlement of quantity and types of nutrients in MDM per child as supplied in the menu:

We had interaction with the parents /community members about entitlement of quantity and nutrients in MDM per child. It was found that they were totally unaware about such things.



iv) Source of awareness about the MDM scheme:

It was noticed that the source of awareness of parents and community members regarding MDM scheme was mostly their children and teachers.

Table.17.4 MDM: sources of awareness (% of schools)

Sr. No	Source	Yes	%	No	%
1	Newspaper/ Magazine	00	00	40	100
2	Villagers/Friends/Relatives	2	5	38	95
3	Teacher	40	100	00	00
4	School (where the child is studying)	40	100	00	00
5	Radio	00	00	40	100
6	Television	00	00	40	100
7	Website	00	00	40	100
8	Any other	00	00	40	100

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district/ block level officers/officials?

In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or headmasters. In all schools (100%) it was inspected by the cluster level officials. In 29 schools it was inspected by the Additional Educational Officer. In 22 schools it was also inspected by the District level officials.

Table.18.1 MDM: Inspection and supervision

TADICITOIT	TIBI II Elispection and supervision				
Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	22	55	18	45
3	Block level officers/officials	29	72.5	11	27.5
4	Cluster level officers/officials	40	100	00	00

ii) The frequency of such inspections?

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was weekly in 1 school, fortnightly in 5 schools, monthly in 24 schools, bimonthly in 6 schools and half yearly in 4 schools.

iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers? if any?

The most common remark was "according to the menu, food was prepared and served". No particular suggestions were made to improve the quality or no evidence was found that the visited officers had tested the food.

19. IMPACT

Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, any improvement in general well being, nutritional status of the children (to be verified from school record, discussion with students, teachers and parents. Is there any other incidental benefit to the children and school due to serving of mid-day-meal by VEC, PRI members?

It was reported that in all sample schools (100%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the enrollment and in all 40 schools. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance. It is an unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning. It was also reported that MDM has helped to improve general well being and nutritional status of the child. But no such type of record was maintained by the schools or health department.

B. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.

Discussion with the district and school functionaries revealed that U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has decided to stop Mid-Day Meal through a centralize kitchen from August 2012.

The advance for cooking cost (Rs. 5.45 per day/student at PS, and Rs. 7.17 per day/student at UPS) was also distributed to the school. Only the rice was supplied to the schools through district panchayat and pulses, condiments and vegetables should perches from market by head master/teacher. It is suggested that, if pulses and condiments provided by department will be benefited to improve the quality of mid day meal.

It was found that the schools located at the far flung area and have no approach road facility to reach have to collect the food grains and other materials from the central school or the school nearby. In such cases they have to pay the transport or labour charges from their own pocket. Though they receive the transport and labour charges, it has been never sent in time.

Though U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has appointed 1 cook, 1 helper, 1 waterman and 1 sweeper in each school, even then new norms concerning cookpupil ratio and honorarium have been not followed norms regarding the cooks and helpers. They were appointed on daily wages.

U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had provided a lots of infrastructural facilities to the school which are praiseworthy. But most of the schools do not have the kitchen shed cum-store and dining room. At present in most of the schools the food is prepared in spare classroom and served in school verandah or in classroom. It looked unsafe and unhygienic. This needs to be taken care of mostly in urban schools e.g. CPS Silvassa (Hindi medium) where same building was used by the Marathi, Guajarati and Hindi medium school, having about 2047 enrollment for Hindi medium. For the sake of safety fire extinguisher should be provided to each school.

School list with DISE code and Criteria visited by MI

District: U.T. Of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sr.No	Name of the school/ Type of Village School DISE Code		Criteria	
1	C.P.S Samarvarni	PS with UPS	0101801	g
2	P.S Dandulfalia	PS with UPS	0107202	g
3	P.S Vadfalia	PS	0101808	g
4	C.P.S Silvassa (HM)	PS with UPS	0107311	g
5	P.S Raghufalia	PS	0101808	g
6	P.S. Demni	PS with UPS	0100201	k
7	P.S Tighra	PS with UPS	0100301	b
8	P.S Rohitvas	PS	0100106	f
9	P.S Salkarpada	PS	0102102	b
10	P.S Plotpada	PS	0102502	b
11	C.P.S Amboli (GM)	PS with UPS	0103601	d
12	C.P.S Amboli (MM)	PS with UPS	0103602	j
13	P.S Khadoli	PS with UPS	0103201	k
14	P.S Dolara	PS	0106001	a
15	P.S Hattipada	PS with UPS	0107002	f
16	P.S Tornichimal	PS	0106902	h
17	P.S Besda	PS with UPS	0106704	b
18	P.S Vadpada	PS	0106702	b
19	C.P.S Kharadpada	PS with UPS	0101601	j
20	P.S Lohari	PS with UPS	0102801	h
21	P.S Dhanarya	PS	0101604	d
22	P.S Kanadi	PS	0101501	k
23	P.S Khanvel (EM)	PS with UPS	0103902	j
24	P.S. Dadripada	PS with UPS	0106302	b
25	P.S Shelti Patelpada	PS with UPS	0105401	h
26	P.S Gondpada	PS	0105406	b
27	P.S Kauncha	PS with UPS	0104701	d
28	P.S Bildhari	PS with UPS	0105001	i
29	P.S Kalamdevi	PS	0104806	i
30	Sarasvati M Karchond	PS	0105207	b
31	P.S Umarkui	PS with UPS	0102001	d
32	C.P.S Athola	PS with UPS	0101201	j
33	P.S Dungrifalia	PS with UPS	0101202	g
34	P.S Zaripada	PS	0101103	b
35	P.S Dungripada Bonta	PS with UPS	0100903	h
36	P.S Bhusarpada	PS	0100607	h
37	P.S Rautpada	PS	0100605	h
38	C.P.S Vasona	PS with UPS	0102601	е
39	C.P.S Dapada	PS with UPS	0103001	d
40	ISU Ruday Dapada	PS with UPS	0103006	b