

उच्च विकास अनुसंधान केन्द्र
CENTRE OF ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
C - 167, NIRALA NAGAR LUCKNOW-226020

Ref: 2693 /CADR/2014

Dated: December 01, 2014

To,

Dr. Mridula Sircar,
Consultant (Plan Monitoring),
TSG, MDM Scheme, Educational Consultant India Ltd.,
6th Floor Vijya Building,
17-Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi-110001,

Subject: Submission of 2nd half yearly monitoring report of six districts namely Mirzapur, Kaushambi, Azamgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Mau of Uttar Pradesh for the period form 01-10-2013 to 31-03-2014.

Sir,

With reference to Ed.CIL'S letter no. TSG/Status of MI work 2013-14/1/2014 dated June 06 ,2014 regarding the subject cited above ,we have to state that nine districts (5 districts for the 1st six months, i.e., from 01-04-2013 to 30-09-2013 and 4 districts for the second six months, i. e., from 1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014) were allotted to CADR Lucknow for the monitoring of SSA and MDM during the year 2013-14. The monitoring work for the first six months, i. e., from 01-04-2013 to 30-09-2013 could not be done due to shortage of funds in CADR and funds released by Ed.CIL for the year 2013-14 were received in the end of October, 2013.

Out of 9 districts allotted to CADR for the year 2013-14, consolidated monitoring report of MDM in respect of six districts. viz. , Mirzapur, Kaushambi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Mau has already been sent to you through E-mail and a hard copy of this report has also been sent by post to you, vide, this Centre's letter no. 2641/CADR/214 dated May 29, 2014. The second half yearly monitoring report of remaining 3 districts, namely, Deoria, Chandauli and Allahabad for the year 2013-14 has been sent to you through E-mail and a hard copy of this report has also been sent to you vide this Centre's letter no. 26/86/CADR/2014 dated 28 October,2014 . In this way monitoring work of SSA of 9 districts allotted to CADR for the year 2013-14 has been completed. As per telephonic talk consolidated monitoring report of MDM for six districts viz, Mirzapur, Kaushambi, Azamgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Mau for the period from 01-10-2013 to 31-03-2014 is being sent again to you thorough E-mail.

Yours faithfully,



(Arvind Kumar Tewari)
Executive Director

**2nd HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT
OF
MID DAY MEAL SCHEME
FOR THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH**

Period – 1st October, 2013 TO 31st March, 2014

DISTRICTS COVERED

- 1. MIRZAPUR**
- 2. KAUSHAMBI**
- 3. JAUNPUR**
- 4. AZAMGARH**
- 5. SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR**
- 6. MAU**

**CENTRE OF ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
C-167, NIRALA NAGAR
LUCKNOW - 226020**

Preface

For the last several decades, particularly after the adoption of our Constitution in 1950, universalisation of elementary education has attracted the attention of the educational planners and administrators. The National Policy on Education 1986 and 1992 gave very high priority to the achievement of goal of universal elementary education. Education of children in 6-14 years age group has been made the fundamental right through the 86th constitutional Amendment Act. In consequence of these developments, and based on the lessons learnt from the implementation of various programmes in the area of elementary education, Government launched the programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the year 2000-01. The main goals of SSA are (i) to keep all children in the age group of 6-14 years in schools, (ii) to ensure that all children in the age group of 6-11 years complete primary education by 2007 and (iii) to ensure universal retention of children in schools by 2010.

The goals of SSA are really very high and call for gigantic efforts from governments, educational planners, and administrators at various levels and people in general. One socioeconomic constraints of the rural poor, at many instances, inhibits their parents to send their wards for school education and preference is given by them to do some minimum work to support them economically. Govt. of India has noted this aspect and introduced the Mid-day meal programme first in all the primary schools and then extended it to upper primary schools. This is not only an allurements but also a step to provide nutritious food to children and help retention in the school. In order to ensure proper implementation of this programme, Government of India decided to get this programme monitored regularly by independent non-government reputed research institutions. Centre of Advanced Development Research, (CADR) Lucknow had been given the responsibility of monitoring this programme in 18 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The present report has been prepared by CADR for the districts of Mirzapur, Kaushambi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Mau. We are grateful to the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for taking keen interest in this work. Our thanks are due to Sri Gaya Prasad, Director (MDM), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. We are particularly thankful to Dr. Mridula Sircar, Consultant, NSG (MDM), Educational Consultant, India Ltd. for her cooperation and guidance.

I am obliged to my senior colleague, Sri M.L Sharma, Officer on special Duty, who has planned and executed this monitoring work right from beginning to end. Sri S.P.S. Chauhan, Research Officer and Sri K.N. Awasthi Administrative Officer, and Sarvshri Sandeep Tiwari, Sushil Kumar Shukla, Manoj Kumar Srivastava, S.K. Sharma, D.K. Pandey, Vijay Kumar, Brijnandan Thakur, Manglesh Kumar Tripathi, Khalil Ahmad Khan, Rajesh Kumar and Ram Bilas, Junior Research Associate also deserve our thanks. Smt. Rajni Tiwari Computer Operator cum- Office Assistant who has processed the whole matter on computer also deserves our thanks

May, 2014
Lucknow.

A.K. Tewari
Executive Director,
Centre of Advanced Development Research;

C O N T E N T S

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Preface	i
2.	Executive Summary	iv
3.	2 nd Half yearly monitoring report of MDM of Mirzapur district	1-11
4.	2 nd Half yearly monitoring report of MDM of Kaushambi district	12-22
5.	2 nd Half yearly monitoring report of MDM of Jaunpur district	23-33
6.	2 nd Half yearly monitoring report of MDM of Azamgarh district	34-44
7.	2 nd Half yearly monitoring report of MDM of Sant Ravidas Nagar district	45-55
8.	2 nd Half yearly monitoring report of MDM of Mau district	56-66

Executive Summary

Six districts have been covered by the Centre of Advanced Development Research Lucknow for the monitoring of SSA and MDM for the period from 1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014. In each district 40 elementary schools (PS+UPS+KGBV) were selected for the monitoring of SSA according to the guidelines provided by MHRD, Govt. of India. The data regarding monitoring of MDM was collected in respect of 222 schools (146 PS and 76 UPS). District-wise summary of results is given below:

1. Availability of food grains

District: (Mirzapur)	<p>(i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in all 24 sampled primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools and food grains were delivered by the lifting agency at the house of Gram Pradhan for one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.</p>
District: (Kaushambi)	<p>(i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 16 (64 percent) sampled primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools and these were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans for 9 (36 percent) primary schools and 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools .</p>
District: (Jaunpur)	<p>(i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all 23 sampled primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 6 (26.09 percent) primary schools and in 5 (35.71 percent) upper primary schools and these were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans for 17 (73.91</p>

	percent) primary schools and 9 (64.29 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	<p>(i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 20 (80 percent) sampled primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools and these were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans/Sabhasads for 5 (20 percent) primary schools and 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools .</p>
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	<p>(i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 10 (41.67 percent) sampled primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools and these were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans/Sabhasads for 14 (58.33 percent) primary schools and 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools .</p>
District: (Mau)	<p>(i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 4 (16 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools. Food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans for 16 (64 percent) primary schools and 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools and for 5 (20 percent) primary schools and for 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools, food grains were delivered to NGOs.</p>

2. Availability of cooking cost

District: (Mirzapur)	Cooking cost was received timely in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools. Cooking cost was received late by one month in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school. Cooking cost was also received late by 2 to 4 months in 5 (20.83 percent) primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Kaushambi)	Cooking cost was received timely in 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools. Cooking cost was received late by 2 to 3 months in 3 (12 percent) primary schools.
District: (Jaunpur)	Cooking cost was received timely in all 23 sampled primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	Cooking cost was received timely in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Cooking cost was received timely in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Cooking cost was received timely in 20 (80 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools. Cooking cost was also received timely by NGOs for 5 (20 percent) primary schools and for 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools.

3. Availability of cooks

District: (Mirzapur)	<p>(i) Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 19 (79.17 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Payment of cooks was regular in 3 (12.50 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) Ninety eight percent cooks were female, only 41 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 50 percent cooks belonged to OBC, 3 percent cooks belonged to minority and 6 percent cooks belonged to other caste.</p>
District: (Kaushambi)	(i) Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of

	<p>India in 14 (56 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Payment of cooks was regular in 4 (16 percent) primary schools only and it was irregular in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) Ninety five percent cooks were female. Only 45 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 46 percent cooks belonged to OBC, 2 percent cooks belonged to minority and 7 percent cooks belonged to other castes.</p>
District: (Jaunpur)	<p>(i) Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in all 23 sampled primary schools and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Payment of cooks was not regular in any primary school and upper primary school.</p> <p>(iii) Eighty nine percent cooks were female. Only 21 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 72 percent cooks belonged to OBC and 7 percent cooks belonged to other caste.</p>
District: (Azamgarh)	<p>(i) Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Payment of cooks was regular in 2 (8 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school and it was irregular in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in 11(91.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) Eighty nine percent cooks were female, Forty percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 2 percent cooks belonged to schedule Tribes, 52 percent cooks belonged to OBC, 2 percent cooks belonged to minority and 4 percent cooks belonged to other castes.</p>
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	<p>(i) Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in</p>

	<p>12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Payment of cooks was regular in 3 (12.50 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school and it was irregular in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) Ninety three percent cooks were female. About 38 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 57 percent cooks belonged to OBC, one percent cooks belonged to minority and 4 percent cooks belonged to other castes.</p>
District: (Mau)	<p>(i) Cooks (excluding NGOs) were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 19 (95 percent) primary schools and in 6 (75 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Payment of cooks was irregular in all 20 primary schools and in all 8 upper primary schools in which MDM was cooked at schools level.</p> <p>(iii) Ninety two percent cooks were female. About 50 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 4 percent cooks belonged to schedule Tribes, 45 percent cooks belonged to OBC, and one percent cooks belonged to other castes.</p>

4. Regularity in serving meal

District: (Mirzapur)	Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Kaushambi)	Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Jaunpur)	Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 23 sampled primary schools and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	Hot cooked meal was served regularly in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.

District: (Mau)	Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.
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5. Quality and quantity of meal

District: (Mirzapur)	On the day of visit hot cooked meal was served in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meal.
District: (Kaushambi)	On the day of visit hot cooked meal was served in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meal.
District: (Jaunpur)	On the day of visit meal was cooked and served in 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in 12 (85.71 percent) upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meal.
District: (Azamgarh)	On the day of visit meal was cooked and served in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meal.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	On the day of visit meal was cooked and served in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools and the children of all these schools were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meal.
District: (Mau)	On the day of visit meal was cooked and served in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and the children of all these schools were satisfied with the quality and quantity of meal.

6. Variety of menu

District: (Mirzapur)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all 24 sampled primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. MDM was not served according to the menu in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.
District: (Kaushambi)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.

District: (Jaunpur)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in 21 (95.45 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools and it was not served according to the menu in one primary school and in one upper primary school.
District: (Azamgarh)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all 23 primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all 23 primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. MDM was not served according to the menu in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.
District: (Mau)	MDM was served according to the menu in all 24 primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools in which MDM was cooked on the day of visit.

7. Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level at prominent place and MDM logo at prominent place.

District: (Mirzapur)	<p>(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balanced quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school.</p> <p>(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of one (4.17 percent) primary school and one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.</p>
District: (Kaushambi)	<p>(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balanced quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school.</p> <p>(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 9 (36 percent) primary schools and 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Jaunpur)	<p>(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balanced quantity of food grains</p>

	<p>utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school.</p> <p>(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools and 3 (21.43 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Azamgarh)	<p>(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balanced quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school.</p> <p>(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 2 (8 percent) primary schools and 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	<p>(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balanced quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school.</p> <p>(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 20 (83.33 percent) primary schools and 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Mau)	<p>(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balanced quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school.</p> <p>(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of one (4 percent) primary school and one (8.33 percent) upper primary school.</p>

8. Trend

All six districts	There was no variation in the number of children who availed MDM as per MDM register and head count in any sampled school.
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9. Social Equity

All six districts	Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.
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10. Convergence with other schemes

(a) School Health Programme

District: (Mirzapur)	<p>(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) First aid medical kits were available in 8 (33.33 percent) primary schools and in 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Kaushambi)	<p>(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 20 (80 percent) primary schools and 11 (91.67 percent) Upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) First aid medical kits were available in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Jaunpur)	<p>(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 19 (82.81 percent) primary schools and in 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) First aid medical kits were available in 11 (47.83 percent) primary schools and in 8 (57.14 percent)</p>

	upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	<p>(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 15 (60 percent) primary schools and 6 (50 percent) Upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) First aid medical kits were available in 8 (32 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	<p>(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 sampled Upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) First aid medical kits were available in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Mau)	<p>(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(ii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 24 (96 percent) primary schools and 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) First aid medical kits were available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.</p>

(b) Drinking water and sanitation programme

(i) Availability of drinking water

District: (Mirzapur)	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Kaushambi)	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.

District: (Jaunpur)	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 22 (91.67 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.

(ii) Availability of toilets

District: (Mirzapur)	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools. Common toilet was also available in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools. There was no toilet in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools.
District: (Kaushambi)	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. Common toilet was also available in 5 (20 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools. There was no toilet in one upper primary school.
District: (Jaunpur)	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 16 (69.57 percent) primary schools. Separate toilets for boys were available in 11 (78.57percent) upper primary schools and for girls in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools. Common toilet was also available in 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools. There was no toilet in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools and in one (7.14percent) upper primary school.
District: (Azamgarh)	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 19 (76 percent) primary schools. Separate toilets for boys were available in 10 (83.33percent) upper primary schools and for girls in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. Common toilet was also available in 10 (40 percent) primary schools

	and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools. There was no toilet in 4 primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 19 (79.17 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. Common toilet was also available in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools. There was no toilet in 5(20.83 percent) primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67percent) upper primary schools. Common toilet was also available in 2 primary schools and in 2 upper primary schools. There was no toilet in 2 primary schools and in one upper primary school.

11. Infrastructure

(i) Pucca kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen

District: (Mirzapur)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools and in 3 (23.08 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 16 (66.07 percent) primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools. Pucca kitchen-cum-store was not available in 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Kaushambi)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 5 (41.67 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 9 (36 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school. Pucca kitchen-cum-store was not available in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Jaunpur)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 20 (86.96 percent) primary schools and in 8 (57.14 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools. Pucca kitchen-cum-store was not available in 6 (42.86 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 6 (24 percent) primary schools

	and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school. Pucca kitchen-cum-store was not available in 2 (8 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in one (4.17 percent) primary school and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school. Pucca kitchen-cum-store was not available in 2 (8.33 percent) upper primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school. Pucca kitchen-cum-store was not available in one (4 percent) primary school and in 7 (58.33 percent) upper primary schools.

(ii) Type of fuel used

District: (Mirzapur)	Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in one (4.17 percent) primary school and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.
District: (Kaushambi)	Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 6 (24 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in 2 (8 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Jaunpur)	Gas alone was used for cooking meal in one (4.35 percent) primary school. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.

District: (Azamgarh)	Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 6 (24 percent) primary schools and in one upper primary school. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in 3 (12 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 3 (12.50 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 7 (28 percent) primary schools and in 5 (41.67 percent) upper primary schools. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in one (4 percent) primary school and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school.

(iii) Kitchen Devices

District: (Mirzapur)	Kitchen utensils were available in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools. Utensils for eating meal were available in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.
District: (Kaushambi)	Kitchen utensils were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. Utensils for eating meal were available in 3 (12 percent) primary schools only.
District: (Jaunpur)	Kitchen utensils were available in all 23 sampled primary schools and in 13(92.86 percent) upper primary schools. Utensils for eating meal were available in 13(56.52 percent) primary schools and in 10(71.43 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	Kitchen utensils were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.

	Utensils for eating meal were available in 7 (28 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Kitchen utensils were available in 21(87.50 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. Utensils for eating meal were available in 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools and 3 (23.08 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Kitchen utensils were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 13 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. Utensils for eating meal were available in one upper primary school only.

12. Safety and Hygiene

(i) General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene

District: (Mirzapur)	Environment of the school was good in 20 (83.33 percent) primary schools and in 11 (84.62 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 16 (66.67 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 14 (58.33 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Kaushambi)	Environment of the school was good in 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Jaunpur)	Environment of the school was good in 11 (47.83 percent) primary schools and in 8 (57.14 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 12 (52.17 percent) primary schools and in 7 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 8 (34.78 percent) primary schools and in 7 (50 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	Environment of the school was good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 18 (72 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene

	was also good in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Environment of the school was good in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 13 (54.17 percent) primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 16 (66.67 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Mau)	Environment of the school was good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.

(ii) Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal

All six districts	All children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.
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(iii) Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard

All six districts	Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory in all the sampled schools.
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13. Community participation

District: (Mirzapur)	<p>(i) MDM was supervised occasionally by the SMC members (Except head teacher), parents, VEC members and other community members.</p> <p>(ii) Fifty meetings of SMCs were held in all 24 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 20 (40 percent) meetings in 14 primary schools. Nineteen meetings of SMCs were held in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 11 (57.89 percent) meetings in 8 upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Kaushambi)	<p>(i) MDM was supervised occasionally by SMC members, (Except head teacher) parents, VEC members and other community members.</p> <p>(ii) Forty meetings of SMCs were held in 24 (96 percent) primary schools out of which MDM issues</p>

	<p>were discussed in 17 (42.50 percent) meetings in 12 primary schools. Twenty four meetings of SMCs were held in all 12 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 7 (29.17 percent) meetings in 5 upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Jaunpur)	<p>(i) MDM was supervised occasionally by the SMC members (except head teacher) parents, VEC members and other community members.</p> <p>(ii) Fifty six meetings of SMCs were held in all 23 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 23 (41.07 percent) meetings in 14 primary schools. Thirty two meetings of SMCs were held in all 14 sampled upper primary schools, out of which MDM issues were discussed in 16 (50 percent) meetings in 8 upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Azamgarh)	<p>(i) MDM was supervised occasionally by SMC members, (except head teacher), parents, VEC members and other community members.</p> <p>(ii) Seventy nine meetings of SMCs were held in 25 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 37 (46.83 percent) meetings in 19 primary schools. Thirty eight meetings of SMCs were held in all 12 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 13 (34.21 percent) meetings in 11 upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	<p>(i) MDM was supervised occasionally by SMC members, (except head teacher), parents, VEC members and other community members.</p> <p>(ii) Sixty six meetings of SMCs were held in all 24 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 33 (50 percent) meetings in 22 primary schools. Forty four meetings of SMCs were held in all 13 sampled primary schools out of which</p>
	<p>MDM issues were discussed in 21 (47.73 percent) meetings in 12 upper primary schools.</p>
District: (Mau)	<p>(i) MDM was supervised occasionally by the SMC</p>

	<p>members (except head teacher), parents, VEC members and other community members.</p> <p>(ii) One hundred eleven meetings of SMCs were held in all 25 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 61 (54.95 percent) meetings in 24 primary schools. Forty meetings of SMCs were held in all 12 sampled upper primary schools, out of which MDM issues were discussed in 18 (45 percent) meetings in 10 upper primary schools.</p>
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14. Inspection and supervision

District: (Mirzapur)	MDM was inspected in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools by the officers/officials of different levels. MDM was not inspected in one (4.17 percent) primary school and in 4 (33 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit.
District: (Kaushambi)	MDM was inspected in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools by the officers/officials of different levels and it was not inspected by any officer/official in 2 (8 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Jaunpur)	MDM was inspected in 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and in 12 (85.71 percent) upper primary schools by the officers/officials of different levels and it was not inspected in 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools and in 2 (14.29 percent) upper primary schools.
District: (Azamgarh)	MDM was inspected in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools by the officers/officials of different levels and it was not inspected by any officer/official in 4 (16 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school.
District: (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	MDM was inspected in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools by the officers/officials of different levels
District: (Mau)	MDM was inspected in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools by the officers/officials of different levels.

2nd half yearly monitoring report of MDM

District- Mirzapur

(i)	Name of the Monitoring Institution	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow
(ii)	Period of the report	1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014
(iii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	1-10-2013 to 15-10-2013
(iv)	Number of schools monitored	37 [24 primary schools (PS) and 13 upper primary schools (UPS)] List of selected schools is given in Annexure-I

1.	Availability of food grains
(i)	Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(ii)	Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in all 24 sampled primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools and food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhan for one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Tilaon, block-Lalganj).
(iii)	Food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of grade A were supplied in all the sampled schools.
(iv)	Food grains were supplied to schools after adjusting the unspent balance of the pervious month as per MDM registers.
2.	Timely release of funds
(i)	Funds were released timely from State to district as reported by Basic Siksha Adhikari .
(ii)	Funds except honoraria of cooks were received timely in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools and funds were received late by one month in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools (PS Dubar Kalan-II, block- Lalganj, and PS Bargawan, block-Rajgarh) and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Golhanpur, block-Rajgarh). Funds were also received late by 2 to 4 months in 5 (20.83 percent) primary schools (PS Danti-I, block-Pahadi, PS Devri and PS Tilai, block-Chhanbe, PS Lahaura and PS Kuba Khurd block- Rajgarh) and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Bharpura and UPS Gopalpur, block-Pahadi) .

3.	Availability of cooking cost
<p>(i) Cooking cost was received timely in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools. Cooking cost was received late by one month in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school. Cooking cost was also received late by 2 to 4 months in 5 (20.83 percent) primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(ii) Cooking cost has been sent from district to school MDM account by E-transfer.</p>	
4.	Availability of cooks
<p>(i) Cooks were appointed by Basic Siksha Adhikari on the recommendation of Cook selection committee.</p>	
<p>(ii) Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 19 (79.17 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. Cooks were inadequate in 5 (20.83 percent) primary schools (PS Rani Chaukiya and PS Sikree, block-Pahadi PS Devari and PS Mahraura block-Chhanbe and PS Kothi, block-Lalganj) and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Town Hall, Mirzapur city).</p>	
<p>(iii) Rupees one thousand was being paid to each cook by cheque.</p>	
<p>(iv) Payment of cooks was regular in 3 (12.50 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools and it was irregular in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	

(v) Social composition of cooks						
Sl. No.	Particular		PS	UPS	Total PS and UPS	
1.	Number of cooks available in the sampled schools		75	40	115	
2.	Gender-wise number of cooks available in the sampled schools	Male	2 (2.67)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.74)	
		Female	73 (97.33)	40 (100.00)	113 (98.26)	
		Total	75 (100.00)	40(100.00)	115(100.00)	
3.	Social composition of cooks	Schedule caste	28 (37.34)	19 (47.50)	47 (40.87)	
		OBC	40 (53.33)	18 (45.00)	58 (50.43)	
		Minority	1 (1.33)	2 (5.00)	3 (2.61)	
		Others	6 (8.00)	1 (2.50)	7 (6.09)	
		Total	75 (100.00)	40 (100.00)	115 (100.00)	
Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.						
<p>It would be evident from the above data that 98 percent cooks were female. Forty one percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 50 percent cooks belonged to OBC, 3 percent cooks belonged to minority and 6 percent cooks belonged to other castes.</p>						
<p>(vi) Cooking module was not provided to any cook of the sampled schools and training was also not imparted to any cook of the sampled schools.</p>						

(vii) The health of cook was checked in only 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools.	
5.	Regularity in serving meal
Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all the sampled primary schools and upper primary schools	
6.	Quality and quantity of meal
(i) Quality of meal	
Hot cooked meal was served on the day of visit in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality of meal.	
(ii) Quantity of meal	
The children of all the sampled primary schools and upper primary schools were satisfied with the quantity of meal. Per child quantity of pulses and vegetables used in the cooked meal was as per norms. Double fortified salt was used in the meal in all the sampled schools. The quantity of food grains to be cooked was measured by standard balance and weights in 20 (83.33 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools.	
7.	Variety of menu
(i) Weekly menu was decided by the State Govt. and it was displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. Weekly menu was not displayed in one (4.17 percent) primary school (PS Sitaram, Mirzapur city) and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Bhatewra, block-Chhanbe) .	
(ii) MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all sampled 24 primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. MDM was not served according to the menu in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Bhatewra, block-Chhanbe) as the rice was served to the children in place of roties.	
(iii) Local ingredients were included in the menu in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.	
(iv) Required nutritional and calorific value per child has been provided in the menu.	
8	Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level at prominent place and MDM logo at prominent place preferably out side the wall of the school.
(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school. Information regarding the above items were given in the MDM registers as seen on the day of visit in all the sampled schools.	

(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of one primary school and one upper primary school and it was not displayed on the wall of 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.

9. Trend

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-a-vis actual on the day of visit)

Sl.No.	Particular	PS	UPS
(i)	Number of children enrolled in the sampled schools	4304	2180
(ii)	Number of children present on the day of visit	2035	1304
(iii)	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registers	2035	1304
(iv)	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit as per head count	2035	1304

10. Social Equity

(i) The children were sitting in queue for eating meal and cooked meal was served to the children by cooks.

(ii) Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.

11. Convergence with other schemes

(a) **School Health Programme**

(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools. Health cards of the children were not maintained in 9 (37.50 percent) primary schools (PS Rani Chaukiya, PS Pachokhra, block-Pahadi PS Gogaon, PS Tilai, block-Chhanbe, PS Sitaram, PS Police line and Kanya PS Lalita Shastri, Mirzapur city, PS Chunar-I and PS Chunar-IV of Urban area of Chunar) and in 6 (45.15 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Bharpura and UPS Gahira block-Pahadi, UPS Dadhiya, block-Rajgarh, UPS Ratanganj, UPS Madan Mohan Malviya (Fathan) and UPS Town Hall Mirzapur city).

(ii) The health of children was checked in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 7(53.85 percent) upper primary schools and it was checked one time in 14 (58.33 percent) primary schools and in all 7 upper primary schools till the date of visit. The health of children was also checked twice in one (4.17 percent) primary school only. The health of children was not checked in 9 (37.50 percent) primary schools (PS Rani Chaukiya and PS Pachokhra, block-Pahadi, PS Gogaon and PS Tilai, block-Chhanbe, PS Kuba Khurd, block- Rajgarh, PS Sitaram, and PS Police Line Mirzapur city and PS Chunar-I and PS Chunar-IV Urban area of Chunar) and in 6 (46.15 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Bharpura and UPS Gahira, block-Pahadi, UPS Dadhiya, block- Rajgarh, UPS Ratanganj and UPS Madan Mohan Malviya (Fathan) and UPS Town Hall, Mirzapur city).

(iii)	Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools.
(iv)	Medicine were supplied by the medical department of State Govt. Medicine were given to the children one time in all 15 primary schools and in all 7 upper primary schools.
(v)	Height and weight of the children were recorded in their health cards in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 6 (46.15 percent) upper primary schools.
(vi)	First aid medical kits were available in 8 (33.33 percent) primary schools and in 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools.
(vii)	Dentals and eyes including screening of all the children were checked in 12 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools.
(viii)	Spectacles were distributed to 2 children suffering from refractive error in one primary school (PS Chunar-I, Urban area of Chunar).
(b)	Drinking water and sanitation programme
(i)	Availability of drinking water
	Drinking water (Potable water) facility was available in the campus of 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and all 13 sampled upper primary schools out of which water of Handpumps were usable in 21(91.30 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. The water of Handpumps was not usable in 2 primary schools and in one upper primary school as it was salty in PS Bargawan and sandy in PS Kuba Khurd The water of handpump of UPS Golhanpur, block-Rajgarh had fluoride content. Drinking water facility was not available in the campus of one primary school (Kanya PS Lalita Shastri, Mirzapur city). The children of these 3 primary schools (PS Bargaon, PS Kuba Khurd, Kanya PS Lalita Shastri) and one upper primary school (UPS Golhanpur) go to nearest handpumps out side the school campus for drinking water.
(ii)	Source of drinking water facility
	Drinking water facility (Handpumps) was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 10 (43.48 percent) primary schools and in 11 (84.62 percent) upper primary schools and this facility was also provided in 13 (56.52 percent) primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools from other sources.
(b)	Availability of toilets
	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools out of which toilets in 18 (85.71percent) schools were in use. Common toilet was available in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools, out of which toilet in one primary school was in use. Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in all 13 sampled upper primary schools out of which toilets for boys in 10 (76.92 percent) schools and for girls in 11 (84.62 percent) schools were in use. There was no toilet in 2 primary schools (PS Sitaram and PS

Police Line, Mirzapur city).

12. Infrastructure

(1) Pucca kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen

(i) Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools and in 3 (23.08 percent) upper primary schools and all were in use. Only kitchen was available in 16 (66.67 percent) primary schools and in 2 (8.33 percent) upper primary schools and all were in use. Kitchen-cum-store was not available in 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools (PS Danti-I, and PS Pachokhra, block-Pahadi, PS Sitaram and PS Police Line, Mirzapur city). The meal of PS Pachokhra was cooked in the additional classroom. The meal of PS Danti-I and PS Sitaram was cooked in community centre. The meal of PS Police Line was cooked in open place within the boundary of the school on the day of visit. Pucca kitchen cum store was not available in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Gahira, block-Pahadi, UPS Khamhanpur and UPS Bhatewra, block-Chhanbe, UPS Dadhiya and UPS Golhanpur, block-Rajgarh, UPS Ratanganj, and UPS Madan Mohan Malviya (Fathan) and UPS Town hall of Mirzapur city) and the meal of these schools was cooked in the additional classrooms and verandas of the schools.

(ii) Details of food-grains stored are given below :

Sl. No.	Place of storage of food grains	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Pucca kitchen-cum-store/ kitchen	9 (37.50)	0 (0.00)
2	Additional classrooms	15 (62.50)	12 (92.31)
3	Gram Pradhans house	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)
4	Any other place	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Note : Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iii) Kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen had hygienic condition, proper ventilation and were away from classrooms in 20 (83.33 percent) primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools.

(iv) Type of fuel used

Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in one (4.17 percent) primary school and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.

(2) Kitchen Devices

(i) Kitchen utensils were available in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.

<p>Kitchen utensils were adequate in 23(95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools and these were inadequate in one primary school (PS Bhawa, block-Chhanbe).</p>	
<p>(ii) Kitchen utensils were purchased from kitchen devices funds in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools and these were purchased from SSA funds in 8 (33.33 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.78 percent) upper primary schools. Kitchen utensils were also purchased from community participation funds in one primary school and in one upper primary school.</p>	
<p>(iii) Utensils for eating meal were available in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools (PS Sikree, block-Pahadi and PS Lahaura, block-Rajgarh) and in one upper primary school (UPS Tilaon, block-Lalganj) and these were purchased from community participation funds.</p>	
<p>(iv) Storage bins were available in 2 primary schools (PS Lahaura, block-Rajgarh, and Kanya PS Lalita Shastri, Mirzapur city) and in 2 upper primary schools (UPS Tilaon, block-Lalganj and UPS Golhanpur, block-Rajgarh) and these were purchased from SSA funds.</p>	
<p>(vi) Availability of fire extinguishers</p>	
<p>Fire extinguishers were available in all sampled primary schools/upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(vii) IT infrastructure in the schools</p>	
<p>Computer and other accessories were provided to 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Bharpura, UPS Gopalpur and UPS Gahira, block-Pahadi, UPS Bhatewra and UPS Hargarh, block-Chhanbe, UPS Dadhiya, block-Rajgarh, UPS Bami, block-Lalganj and UPS Madan Mohan Malviya (Fathan), Mirzapur city). The computer of UPS Bhatewra was functional and it was not functional in the above 7 upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(viii) Internet facility was not available in any sampled school.</p>	
13	Safety and Hygiene
<p>(1) General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene</p>	
<p>(i) Environment of the school was good in 20 (83.33 percent) primary schools and in 11 (84.62 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 16 (66.67 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 14 (58.33 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(ii) Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal</p>	
<p>At the time of visit in the schools Junior Research Associates of CADR observed that all children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.</p>	
<p>(iii) Children take meal in orderly manner</p>	
<p>It was observed by the Junior Research Associate of CADR at the time of visit in the school that all children were taking meal in orderly manner.</p>	

(iv) Conservation of water	
As per observation of the Junior Research Associates water was conserved by the children in buckets before taking the meal in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 6 (46.15 percent) upper primary schools.	
(v) Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard	
Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory at the time of visit in all the sampled schools.	
14	Community participation
(i) Community participation in respect of supervision and monitoring of MDM	
MDM was supervised and monitored daily by the head teacher/ teacher in all the sampled schools and it was also supervised occasionally by the SMC member (Except head teacher), parents, VEC members and other community members.	
(ii) Roster was not maintained in any sampled school.	
(iii) All the sampled schools were covered under social audit. Social audit was done in 3 (12.50 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school till the date of visit.	
(iv) Fifty meetings of SMCs were held in all 24 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 20 (40 percent) meetings in 14 primary schools. Nineteen meetings of SMCs were held in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools and MDM issues were discussed in 11 (57.89 percent) meetings in 8 upper primary schools.	
15	Inspection and supervision
(i) General inspection register was available in all the sampled primary schools/upper primary schools. Remarks regarding inspection of MDM were given in the MDM registers by the inspecting authority in 18 (75.00 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools.	
(ii) Funds under Monitoring and Management Expenses (MME) were not received in any sampled school till the date of visit.	

(iii) MDM was inspected in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools. Details of inspection are given below.

Sl. No.	Particular	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	State level officers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	District level officers/officials	6 (25.00)	3 (23.08)
3	Tahsil level /officials	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4	Block level officers/officials	12 (50.00)	5 (38.46)
5	Others	11 (47.83)	4 (30.77)

Note: - (i) schools figures represent multiple inspections.
(ii) Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Frequency of inspection

Sl. No.	Frequency of inspection	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Weekly	1 (4.17)	0 (0.00)
2	Fortnightly	1 (4.17)	2 (15.38)
3	Monthly	10 (41.66)	3 (23.08)
4	Some times	11 (45.83)	4 (30.77)
5	No inspection	1 (4.17)	4 (30.77)

Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

16 Impact

MDM programme was envisaged to boost enrollment, attendance and retention of children in schools. A team of Junior Research Associates discussed these aspects of MDM with teachers of the sampled schools and some parents. On the basis of their observations it has been revealed that improvement in attendance of students was reported to be in 7 (29.17 percent) primary schools and in 6 (40.15 percent) upper primary schools as the attendance of students in these schools was more than 65 percent.

Block-wise list of sampled schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block/City	School Code	Name of selected schools	Criteria for Selection of schools
1	Pahadi	0401101	P.S. Danti-I	Gender gap
2	Pahadi	0406401	P.S. Rani Chaukiya	S.C. population and C.W.S.N.
3	Pahadi	0400301	P.S. Pachokhra	S.C. population
4	Pahadi	0405801	P.S. Sikree	S.C. Population and Gender gap
5	Pahadi	0405602	P.S. Amirti	S.C. Population and Gender gap
6	Chhanbe	0511301	P.S. Devari	S.C. Population ,Gender gap and flood area
7	Chhanbe	0512301	P.S. Mahraura	S.C. Population, Gender gap & C.W.S.N.
8	Chhanbe	0500901	P.S. Gogaon	Gender gap
9	Chhanbe	0510801	P.S. Tilai	S.C. population
10	Chhanbe	0507401	P.S. Bhawa	S.C. population
11	Lalganj	0307101	P.S. Lahangpur	S.C. population
12	Lalganj	0307901	P.S. Tenduwa kalan	S.C. Population and Gender gap
13	Lalganj	0308701	P.S. Kothi	S.C. Population and Gender gap
14	Lalganj	0300102	P.S. Dubar Kalan-II	Civil work and S.C. Population
15	Rajgarh	0613301	P.S. Rampur-33	S.C. Population
16	Rajgarh	0613001	P.S. Bishunpur	S.C. Population
17	Rajgarh	0603801	P.S. Bargawan	Gender gap & S.C. Population
18	Rajgarh	0604201	P.S. Lahaura	S.C. Population
19	Rajgarh	0603501	P.S. Kuba Khurd	S.C. Population
20	Mirzapur City	0301701	P.S. Sitaram	Special Training (out of school children)
21	Mirzapur City	0302701	P.S. Police Line	Special Training and S.C. Population
22	Mirzapur City	0300901	Kanya P.S Lalita Shastri	Special Training and S.C. Population
23	Chunar City	0307802	P.S Chunar -I	Special Training ,S.C. Population and gender gap

24	Chunar City	0308101	P.S Chunar -4	Special Training
25	Pahadi	0401802	U.P.S. Bharpura	S.C. Population and CAL
26	Pahadi	0407301	U.P.S.Gopalpur	Gender Gap and S.C. Population
27	Pahadi	0401502	U.P.S. Gahira	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
28	Chhanbe	0507104	U.P.S.Hargarh	Gender Gap
29	Chhanbe	0508602	U.P.S.Khamhanpur	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
30	Chhanbe	0511702	U.P.S.Bhatewra	CAL, S.C. Population and C.W.S.N.
31	Lalganj	0308402	U.P.S.Bami	Civil work, S.C. Population and Gender Gap
32	Lalganj	0304103	U.P.S.Tilaon	S.C. Population
33	Rajgarh	0614402	U.P.S. Dadhiya	S.C. Population, Gender Gap and CAL
34	Rajgarh	0603903	U.P.S.Golhanpur	S.C. Population
35	Mirzapur City	0301807	U.P.S.Ratanganj	S.C. Population
36	Mirzapur City	0302802	U.P.S. Madan Mohan Malviya (Fathan)	Gender Gap
37	Mirzapur City	0302302	U.P.S.Town Hall	Gender Gap

2nd half yearly monitoring report of MDM

District- Kaushambi

(i)	Name of the Monitoring Institution	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow
(ii)	Period of the report	1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014
(iii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	17-10-2013 to 31-10-2013
(iv)	Number of schools monitored	37 [25 primary schools (PS) and 12 upper primary schools (UPS)] List of selected schools is given in Annexure-I

1.	Availability of food grains
(i)	Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(ii)	Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools and food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans for 9 (36 percent) primary schools and 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
(iii)	Food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of grade A were supplied to all the sampled schools.
(iv)	Food grains were supplied to schools after adjusting the unspent balance of the pervious month as per MDM registers.
2.	Timely release of funds
(i)	Funds were released timely from State to district as reported by Basic Siksha Adhikari .
(ii)	Funds (Except honoraria of cooks) were received timely in 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and funds were received late by 2 to 3 months in 3 (12 percent) primary schools (PS Kadirabad, block-Manjhanpur, PS Gauspur Navawan, block-Kada and PS Nidhiyawan, block-Sirathu).
3.	Availability of cooking cost
(i)	Cooking cost was received timely in 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary school. Cooking cost was received late by 2 to 3 months in 3(12 percent) primary schools, (PS Kadirabad, block-Manjhanpur, PS Gauspur Navawan, block-Kada, and PS Nidhiyawan, block-Sirathu).
(ii)	Cooking cost was sent from district to school MDM account by E-transfer.

4.	Availability of cooks
(i)	Cooks were appointed by Basic Siksha Adhikari on the recommendation of Cook selection committee.
(ii)	Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 14 (56 percent) primary schools and in 10 (88.33 percent) upper primary schools. Cooks were inadequate in 11 (44 percent) primary schools (PS Adilpur, PS Khora, PS Saidanpur and PS Kadirabad block-Manjhanpur, PS Andawa, block-Kada, PS Kakrabad and PS Nidhiyawan, block-Sirathu, PS Siriyawan Kalan, PS Saita and PS Dhanni, block-Muratganj and PS Giriya Khalsa, block-Chayal) and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Rala, block-Sirathu and UPS Palhana Kachhar, block-Muratganj).
(iii)	Rupees one thousand was being paid to each cook by cheque.
(iv)	Payment of cooks was regular in 4 (16 percent) primary schools only and it was irregular in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.

(v) Social composition of cooks						
Sl. No.	Particular		PS	UPS	Total PS and UPS	
1.	Number of cooks available in the sampled schools		67	26	93	
2.	Gender-wise number of cooks available in the sampled schools	Male	4 (5.97)	1 (3.85)	5 (5.38)	
		Female	63 (94.03)	25 (96.15)	88 (94.62)	
		Total	67 (100.00)	26(100.00)	93(100.00)	
3.	Social composition of cooks	Schedule caste	29 (43.28)	13 (50.00)	42 (45.16)	
		OBC	32 (47.76)	11 (42.31)	43 (46.24)	
		Minority	2 (2.99)	0 (0.00)	2 (2.15)	
		Others	4 (5.97)	2 (7.69)	6 (6.45)	
		Total	67 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	93(100.00)	
Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.						
It would be evident from the above data that 95 percent cooks were female. Forty five percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 46 percent cooks belonged to OBC, 2 percent cooks belonged to minority and about 7 percent cooks belonged to other castes.						
(vi)	Cooking module was not provided to any cook of the sampled schools and training was not imparted to any cook of the sampled schools.					
(vii)	The health of cook was not checked in any sampled school.					

5.	Regularity in serving meal
Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.	
6.	Quality and quantity of meal
(i)	Quality of meal
On the day of visit hot cooked meal was served in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality of meal.	
(ii)	Quantity of meal
The children of all 25 sampled primary schools and all 12 sampled upper primary schools were satisfied with the quantity of meal. As reported by the teachers of the sampled schools the quantity of pulses and green vegetable used in the meal was adequate as per norms. Double fortified salt was used in the meal in all the sampled schools. The quantity of food grains to be cooked was measured by standard balance and weights in 18 (72 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools.	
7.	Variety of menu
(i)	Weekly menu has been decided by the State Govt. and it was displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.
(ii)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
(iii)	Local ingredients were included in the menu in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.
(iv)	Required nutritional and calorific value per child has been given in weekly menu.
8.	Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level at prominent place and MDM logo at prominent place preferably out side the wall of the school.
(i)	Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized, number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school. However, information regarding the above items were given in the MDM registers as seen on the day of visit in all the sampled schools.
(ii)	MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 9 (36 percent) primary schools and 4(33.33 percent) upper primary schools and it was not displayed on the wall of 16 (64 percent) primary schools and 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.

9.	Trend		
Extent of variation (As per school records vis-a-vis actual on the day of visit)			
Sl.No	Particular	PS	UPS
(i)	Number of children enrolled in the sampled schools	4141	1112
(ii)	Number of children present on the day of visit	2512	604
(iii)	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registers	2512	604
(iv)	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit as per head count	2512	604
10.	Social Equity		
(i)	The children were sitting in queue for eating meal and cooked meal was served to the children by the cooks.		
(ii)	Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.		
11.	Convergence with other schemes		
	(a) School Health Programme		
(i)	Health card of each child was maintained in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. Health cards of the children were not maintained in 4 (16 percent) primary schools (PS Kadirabad, block-Manjhanpur, PS Bhadehari, block-Kada, PS Kuramuridan, block-Sirathu and PS Siriyawan Kalan, block-Muratganj) and in one upper primary school (UPS Ambawa west, block-Manjhanpur)		
(ii)	The health of children was checked in 20 (80 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools and it was checked one time in 14 (70 percent) primary schools and in 9 (81.82 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit. The health of children was also checked twice in 6 (30 percent) primary schools and in 2 (18.18 percent) upper primary schools. The health of children was not checked in 5 (20 percent) primary schools (PS Kadirabad and PS Saidanpur, block-Manjhanpur, PS Kuramuridan, block-Sirathu , PS Sariyawan Kalan, block-Muratganj and PS Bhadehari, block-Kada) and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school (UPS Ambawa Paschim, block-Manjhanpur).		
(iii)	Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 20 (80 percent) primary schools and 11 (91.67 percent) Upper primary schools.		
(iv)	Medicines were supplied by the medical department of State Govt. Medicine were given to the children one time in all 20 primary schools and in all 11 upper primary schools and medicines were also given twice to the children of 2 (10 percent) primary schools and 2 (18.18 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit.		
(v)	Height and weight of the children were recorded in their health cards in 20 (80		

percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.	
(vi) First aid medical kits were available in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.	
(vii) Dentals and eyes including screening of all the children were checked in 17 (85 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.	
(viii) Spectacles were distributed to 4 children suffering from refractive error in 2 primary schools (PS Painsa, block-Sirathu and PS Saita, block-Muratganj) and 5 children in one upper primary school (UPS Bhelkha, block-Manjhanpur).	
(b)	Drinking water and sanitation programme
(i) Availability of drinking water	
Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. Drinking water facility was not available in the campus of one primary school (PS Nidhiyawan, block-Sirathu) and in one upper primary school (UPS Pipari, block-Chayal). The children of these two schools go to nearest handpumps out side the school campus for drinking water.	
(ii) Source of drinking water	
Drinking water facility (Handpumps) was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 8 (32 percent) primary schools and in 5 (41.67 percent) upper primary schools and this facility was also provided in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools from other sources.	
(b) Availability of toilets	
Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 20 (83.33 percent) primary schools and in all 11 upper primary schools were in use. Common toilet was available in 5 (20 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools and it was in use in all 5 primary schools and in one upper primary school. Separate toilets for boys and girls were not available in one primary school (PS Kakrabad, block-Sirathu) and common toilet was available in this school. There was no toilet in one upper primary school (UPS Jalalpur Shana, block-Chayal) .	
12.	Infrastructure
(1) Pucca kitchen-cum-store	
(i) Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 5 (41.67 percent) upper primary schools and all were in use. Only kitchen was available in 9 (36 percent) primary schools and in one upper primary school and all were in use. Kitchen-cum-store was not available in 6 upper primary schools (UPS Thulgula, UPS Deviganj, and	

UPS Saurai Bujurg block-Kada, UPS Bhadwan, block- Sirathu, UPS Rohi, block- Muratganj and UPS Pipari, block- Chayal) as kitchen-cum-store was not sanctioned for these 6 schools as reported by the head teacher of these schools.

(ii) The meal was cooked in the additional classrooms of 3 upper primary schools (UPS Deviganj, block-Kada, UPS Bhadwan, block-Sirathu and UPS Rohi, block-Muratganj) and the meal of 3 upper primary schools (UPS Thulgula and UPS Saurai Bujurg, block-Kada and UPS Pipari, block-Chayal) was cooked in the kitchen of primary schools as these 3 upper primary schools are within the same campus of primary schools.

(iii) Details of food-grains stored are given below :

Sl. No.	Place of storage of food grains	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Pucca kitchen-cum-store	6 (24.00)	1 (8.33)
2	Additional classrooms	10 (40.00)	9 (75.00)
3	Gram Pradhans house	9 (36.00)	2 (16.67)
4	Any other place	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen had hygienic condition, proper ventilation and were away from classrooms in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools.

(v) Type of fuel used

Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 6 (24 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in 2 (8 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.

(2) Kitchen Devices

(i) Kitchen utensils were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools and these were not available in one upper primary school (UPS Pipari, block-Chayal) and the utensils of primary school Pipari were being used for cooking the meal of upper primary school Pipari .

Kitchen utensils were adequate in 24(96 percent) primary schools and in all 11 (100.00 percent) upper primary schools and these were inadequate in one primary school (PS Kokhraj, block-Sirathu).

(ii) Kitchen utensils were purchased from kitchen Devices funds in 9(36 percent) primary schools and in 6(54.55 percent) upper primary schools and these were purchased from SSA funds in 16(64 percent) primary schools and in 5(45.45 percent) upper primary schools.

(iii) Utensils for eating meal were available in 3 (12 percent) primary schools (PS Adilpur, block-Manjhanpur, PS Raiyadeh Mafi and PS Daniyalpur, block-Chayal) and these were purchased from other funds.
(iv) Storage bins for storage of food grains were not available in any sampled school.
(vi) Availability of fire extinguishers
Fire extinguishers were available in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and this facility was not available in 2 (8 percent) primary schools (PS Gauspur Navawan, block-Kada and PS Giriya Khalsa, block-Chayal).
(vii) IT infrastructure in the schools
Out of 12 sampled upper primary schools computer facility was available in 3 upper primary schools only. One computer and other accessories were provided to upper primary school UPS Saurai Bujurg, block-Kada and it was functional. Two computers with other accessories were given to upper primary school UPS Ambawa Paschim, block-Manjhanpur and both computers were not functional and one computer with other accessories were provided to upper primary school UPS Kasenda, block-Chayal and it was not functional.
(viii) Internet facility was not available in any sampled school.
13 Safety and Hygiene
(1) General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene
(i) Environment of the school was good in 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 21 (84 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools.
(ii) Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal
At the time of visit in the schools Junior Research Associates of CADR observed that all children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.
(iii) Children take meal in orderly manner
It was observed at the time of taking meal by the children, that all children were taking meal in orderly manner.
(iv) Conservation of water
As per observation of the Junior Research Associates water was conserved by the children in buckets before taking the meal in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.
(v) Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard
Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory at the time of visit in all the sampled schools.

14	Community participation		
(i) Community participation in respect of supervision and monitoring of MDM			
MDM was supervised and monitored daily by the head teacher/teacher in all the sampled schools and it was supervised occasionally by SMC members, (Except head teacher) parents VEC members and other community members.			
(ii) Roster was not maintained in any sampled school.			
(iii) All the sampled schools were covered under social audit. Social audit was done in 4 (16 percent) primary schools and in 3(12 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit.			
(iv) Forty meetings of SMCs were held in 24 (96 percent) primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 17 (42.50 percent) meetings in 12 primary schools. Twenty four meetings of SMCs were held in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and MDM issues were discussed in 7 (29.17 percent) meetings in 5 upper primary schools.			
15	Inspection and supervision		
(i) General inspection register was available in all the sampled schools and the remark of inspection regarding MDM were made in the MDM registers by the officers/officials who had inspected MDM.			
(ii) Funds under Monitoring and Management Expenses (MME) were not received in any sampled school till the date of visit.			
(iii) On the basis of MDM registers, MDM was inspected in 23(92 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Details of inspection are given below.			
Sl. No.	Particular	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	State level officers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	District level officers/officials	8 (32.00)	4 (33.33)
3	Tahsil level officers/officials	3 (12.00)	0 (0.00)
4	Block level officers/officials	20 (80.00)	10 (83.33)
Note: - (i) schools figures represent multiple inspections. (iii) Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.			
(iv) Frequency of inspection			
Sl. No.	Frequency of inspection	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Monthly	12 (48.00)	6 (50.00)
2	Sometimes	11 (44.00)	4 (33.33)
3	No inspection	2 (8.00)	2 (16.67)
Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.			

16 Impact

MDM programme was envisaged to boost enrollment attendance and retention of children in schools. A team of Junior Research Associates discussed these aspects of MDM with teachers of sampled schools and some parents. On the basis of their observations it has been revealed that improvement in attendance of students was reported to be in 6 (24 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools as the attendance of students in these schools was more than 65 percent.

Block-wise list of sampled schools

Sl. No	Name of Block/City	School Code	Name of selected schools	Criteria for Selection of schools
1	Manjhanpur	0102301	P.S. Kadirabad	S.C. population
2	Manjhanpur	01005001	P.S. Adilpur	S.C. population
3	Manjhanpur	0101501	P.S. Khora	S.C. population
4	Manjhanpur	0106901	P.S. Saidanpur	S.C. population
5	Manjhanpur	0104501	P.S. Chak Hingoi	S.C. population and C.W.S.N.
6	Kada	0806201	P.S. Bhadehari	S.C. Population
7	Kada	0802501	P.S. Andawa	S.C. Population and Gender gap
8	Kada	0801701	P.S. Ganpa	S.C. population and C.W.S.N.
9	Kada	0804901	P.S. Gauspur Navawan	S.C. population and Low Retention
10	Kada	0800201	P.S. Kamasin	S.C. population
11	Sirathu	0307801	P.S. Kakrabad	S.C. population
12	Sirathu	0307601	P.S. Kokhraj	S.C. Population
13	Sirathu	Not Available	P.S. Kuramuridan	Special Training and S.C. Population
14	Sirathu	0302701	P.S. Painsa	Special Training and Gender gap
15	Sirathu	0309701	P.S. Nidhiyawan	S.C. Population
16	Muratganj	0600601	P.S. Saita	S.C. Population , Gender gap and Civil work
17	Muratganj	0604802	P.S. Aswan	S.C. Population and Gender gap
18	Muratganj	0600701	P.S. Dhanni	S.C. Population
19	Muratganj	0607301	P.S. Ashrafpur	S.C. Population and Gender gap
20	Muratganj	0603301	P.S. Siriyawan Kalan	S.C. Population
21	Chayal	0701701	P.S. Raiyadeh Mafi	S.C. Population
22	Chayal	0702701	P.S. Ratgahan	S.C. Population
23	Chayal	0700201	P.S. Giriya Khalsa	S.C. Population and gender gap

24	Chayal	0704107	P.S. Daniyalpur	S.C. Population
25	Chayal	0701403	P.S. Charwa II	S.C. Population
26	Manjhanpur	0104902	U.P.S. Bhelkha	S.C. Population
27	Manjhanpur	0102402	U.P.S. Ambawa Paschim	S.C. Population, Civil Work and Computer aided
28	Kada	0800907	U.P.S. Thulgula	S.C. Population
29	Kada	0802803	U.P.S. Deviganj	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
30	Kada	0803103	U.P.S. Saurai Bujurg	S.C. Population and Computer aided
31	Sirathu	0307902	U.P.S. Rala	S.C. Population
32	Sirathu	0308902	U.P.S. Bhadwan	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
33	Muratganj	0605502	U.P.S. Palhana Kachhar	S.C. Population, Gender Gap C.W.S.N. and Forest area
34	Muratganj	0604501	U.P.S. Rohi	S.C. Population
35	Chayal	0701417	U.P.S. Pipari	S.C. Population
36	Chayal	0703101	U.P.S. Kasenda	S.C. Population and Computer aided
37	Chayal	0702301	U.P.S. Jalalpur Shana	S.C. Population

2nd half yearly monitoring report of MDM

District- Jaunpur

(i)	Name of the Monitoring Institution	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow
(ii)	Period of the report	1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014
(iii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	From 21-11-2013 to 30-11-2013 and 23-01-2014 to 31-01-2014
(iv)	Number of schools monitored	37 [23 primary schools (PS) and 14 upper primary schools (UPS)] List of selected schools is given in Annexure-I

1.	Availability of food grains
(i)	Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(ii)	Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 6 (26.09 percent) primary schools and in 5 (35.71 percent) upper primary schools and food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans for 17 (73.91 percent) primary schools and 9 (64.29 percent) upper primary schools.
(iii)	Food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of grade A were supplied to all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(iv)	Food grains were supplied to schools after adjusting the unspent balance of the pervious month as per MDM registers.
2.	Timely release of funds
(i)	Funds were released timely from State to district as reported by Basic Siksha Adhikari.
(ii)	Funds were received timely in all 23 sampled primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.
3.	Availability of cooking cost
(i)	Cooking cost was received timely in all 23 sampled primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.
(ii)	Cooking cost has been sent from district to MDM account of the school by E-transfer.
4.	Availability of cooks
(i)	Cooks were appointed by Basic Siksha Adhikari on the recommendation of Cook selection committee.
(ii)	Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in all 23 sampled primary schools

and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools. Cooks were inadequate in one upper primary school (UPS Ishapur, Jaunpur city).

(iii) Rupees one thousand was being paid to each cook by cheque.

(iv) Payment of cooks was irregular in all 23 sampled primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.

(v) Social composition of cooks

Sl. No.	Particular	PS	UPS	Total PS and UPS	
1.	Number of cooks available in the sampled schools	67	38	105	
2.	Gender-wise number of cooks available in the sampled schools	Male	7 (10.45)	5 (13.16)	12 (11.43)
		Female	60 (89.55)	33 (86.84)	93 (88.57)
		Total	67 (100.00)	38(100.00)	105(100.00)
3.	Social composition of cooks	Schedule caste	15 (22.39)	7 (18.42)	22 (20.95)
		OBC	48 (71.64)	28 (73.68)	76 (72.38)
		Minority	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
		Others	4 (5.97)	3 (7.90)	7 (6.67)
		Total	67 (100.00)	38 (100.00)	105(100.00)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

It would be evident from the above data that 89 percent cooks were female. Twenty one percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 72 percent cooks belonged to OBC, and 7 percent cooks belonged to other castes.

(vi) Cooking module was not provided to any cook of the sampled schools and training was not imparted to any cook of the sampled schools.

(vii) The health of cook was not checked in any sampled primary/upper primary school.

5. Regularity in serving meal

Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 23 sampled primary schools and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools and hot cooked meal was not served regularly in one (7.14 percent) upper primary school (UPS Ishapur, Jaunpur city) as meal was not served to the children for 10 days in the month of November, 2013 due to non availability of fuel and other material (Except food grains).

6. Quality and quantity of meal

(i) Quality of meal

Hot cooked meal was served on the day of visit in 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in 12 (85.71 percent) upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality of meal. Meal was not cooked in one primary school (PS

Bhuily, block-Muftiganj) due to non availability of fuel.			
(ii) Quantity of meal			
<p>On the day of visit meal was cooked in 22 primary schools and in 12 upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quantity of meal.</p> <p>Per child quantity of pulses and vegetables used in the cooked meal was as per norms. Double fortified salt was used in the meal in all 22 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools. The quantity of food grains to be cooked was measured by standard balance and weights in 19 (86.36 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools and it was measured in 3 (13.64 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools by jug, etc.</p>			
7.	Variety of menu		
(i)	Weekly menu has been decided by the State Govt. and it was displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.		
(ii)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in 21 (95.45 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. MDM was not served as per menu in one (4.55 percent) primary school (PS Bahraicha, block-Madiyahun) and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school (UPS Miyapur , Jaunpur city).		
(iii)	Local ingredients were included in the menu in all 22 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools.		
(iv)	Required nutritional and calorific value per child has been provided in the menu.		
8	Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level and MDM logo at prominent place		
(i)	Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized, number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school. Information regarding the above items (Except food grains received and utilized) were given in the MDM register of all the sampled primary schools / upper primary schools.		
(ii)	MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools and 3 (21.43 percent) upper primary schools and it was not displayed on the wall of 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools.		
9.	Trend		
Extent of variation (As per school records vis-a-vis actual position on the day of visit)			
Sl.No.	Particular	PS	UPS
(i)	Number of children enrolled in the sampled schools	3463	1775
(ii)	Number of children present on the day of visit	1661	802
(iii)	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registers	1595	735

(iv)	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit as per head count	1595	735
Sixty six children in PS Bhuli, block-Muftiganj and 67 children in 2 upper primary schools (UPS Mehndiganj, block-Madiyahun and UPS Ishapur, Jaunpur city) were present on the day of visit but MDM was not served to these children on the day of visit as meal was not cooked in these 3 schools due to non availability of fuel .			
10.	Social Equity		
(i)	The children were sitting in queue for taking meal and meal was served to the children by the cooks.		
(ii)	Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.		
11.	Convergence with other schemes		
(a) School Health Programme			
(i)	Health card of each child was maintained in 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and in 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools. Health cards of the children were not maintained in 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools (PS Haidarganj, PS Haraipur, PS Matapur and PS Sakar Mandi, Jaunpur city) and in 3 (21.43 percent) upper primary school (UPS Miyapur, UPS Makdum Shah Adhan and UPS Ishapur Jaunpur city)		
(ii)	The health of children was checked in 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and in 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools and it was checked one time in 17 (89.47 percent) primary schools and in 9 (81.82 percent) upper primary schools and twice in 2 (10.53 percent) primary schools and in 2 (18.18 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit. The health of children was not checked in 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools (PS Haidarganj PS Haraipur, PS Matapur and PS Shakar Mandi, Jaunpur city) and in 3 (21.43 percent) upper primary school (UPS Miyapur, UPS Makdum Shah Adhan and UPS Ishapur Jaunpur city).		
(iii)	Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and 11 (78.57 percent) Upper primary schools.		
(iv)	Medicine were supplied by the medical department of State Govt. Medicine were given to the children one time in 17 (89.47 percent) primary schools and in 10 (90.91 percent) upper primary schools and twice in 2 (10.53 percent) primary schools and in one (9.09 percent) upper primary school till the date of visit.		
(v)	Height and weight of the children were recorded in their health cards in 19 (82.61 percent) primary schools and in 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools.		
(vi)	First aid medical kits were available in 11 (47.83 percent) primary schools and in 8 (57.14 percent) sampled upper primary schools.		

(vii)	Dentals and eyes including screening of the children were checked in 18 (78.26 percent) primary schools and in 10 (71.43 percent) upper primary schools.
(viii)	Spectacle were distributed to 7 children suffering from refractive error in one upper primary school (UPS Mehndiganj, block-Madiyahun)
(b)	Drinking water and sanitation programme
(i)	Availability of drinking water
	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools and drinking water facility was not available in the campus of one primary school (PS Bhuli, block-Muftiganj) and in one upper primary school (UPS Makdumpur Shah Adhan, Jaunpur city) and the children of these two schools go to nearest handpumps out side the school campus for drinking water.
(ii)	Source of drinking water
	Drinking water facility (Handpumps) was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 14 (63.64 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools. Drinking water facility was provided in 2 (9.09 percent) primary schools from MLA funds, and this facility was also provided in 6 (27.27 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools from other sources.
(b)	Availability of toilets
	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 16(69.57 percent) primary schools out of which toilets in 13 (81.25 percent) schools for boys and in 14 (87.50 percent) schools for girls were in use. Common toilet was available in 4 (17.39 percent) primary schools and all were in use. Separate toilets for boys were available in 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 8 (72.73 percent) schools were in use. Separate toilets for girls were available in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 11 (84.62 percent) schools were in use. There was no toilet in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools (PS Bahraicha, block- Madiyahun, PS Matapur and PS Shaker Mandi, jaunpur city) and in one (7.14 percent) upper primary school (UPS Miyapur , jaunpur city) .
12.	Infrastructure
(1)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store
(i)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 20 (86.96 percent) primary schools and in 8 (57.14 percent) upper primary schools and all were in use. Only kitchen was available in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools and all were in use. Kitchen-cum-store was not available in 6 (42.86) upper primary schools (UPS Mehndiganj, block-Madiyahun, UPS Hilali, block-Maharajanj, UPS Kothwar and UPS Nadiyapara, block-Karanjakalan, UPS Malupur and UPS Ahan,block-Muftiganj).
	Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen was constructed in 7 (30.43 percent) primary schools and in 4

(50 percent) upper primary schools under MDM scheme. Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen were also constructed in 15 (65.22 percent) primary schools and in 4 (50 percent) upper primary schools under SSA. Only one kitchen was constructed in one (4.35 percent) primary school from other scheme.

(ii) The meal was cooked in the additional classrooms of 2 upper primary schools (UPS Mehdiganj, block-Madiyahun, and UPS Hilali, block- Maharajganj) and the meal of 4 upper primary schools (UPS Kothwar and UPS Nadiyapara block-Karanjakalan, UPS Malupur and UPS Ahan, block-Muftiganj) was cooked in the kitchen of 4 primary schools as these 4 upper primary schools are within the same campus of primary schools.

(iii) Details of food-grains stored are given below :

Sl. No.	Place of storage of food grains	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Pucca kitchen-cum-store	4 (17.39)	3 (21.43)
2	Additional classrooms	2 (8.70)	2 (14.29)
3	Gram Pradhans house	17 (73.91)	9 (64.28)
4	Any other place	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen had hygienic condition, proper ventilation and were away from classrooms in all 23 sampled primary schools and in 8 upper primary schools.

(v) Type of fuel used

Gas alone was used for cooking meal in one (4.35 percent) primary school. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.

(2) Kitchen Devices

(i) Kitchen utensils were available in all 23 sampled primary schools and in 13 (92.86 percent) upper primary schools and these were not available in one upper primary school (UPS Mallupur, block-Muftiganj) and the utensils of primary school Mallupur were being used for cooking the meal of upper primary school Malupur .

Kitchen utensils were adequate in 20 (86.96 percent) primary schools and in all 13 (100.00 percent) upper primary schools and these were inadequate in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools

(ii) Kitchen utensils were purchased from kitchen devices funds in 20 (86.96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (78.57 percent) upper primary schools. Kitchen utensils were also purchased in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools and in 2 (14.29 percent) upper primary schools from other funds.

(iii) Utensils for eating meal were available in 13 (56.52 percent) primary schools and

<p>in 10 (71.43 percent) upper primary schools and these were adequate in 8 (61.54 percent) primary schools and in 7 (70 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(iv) Storage bins for storage of food grains were available in 2 (8.70 percent) primary schools and in one (7.14 percent) upper primary school and these were purchased from other funds.</p>	
<p>(vi) Availability of fire extinguishers</p>	
<p>Fire extinguishers were available in all 23 sampled primary schools and in all 14 sampled upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(vii) IT infrastructure in the schools</p>	
<p>Out of 14 sampled upper primary schools Computers were provided in 5 upper primary schools (UPS Kothwar, block- Karanjakalan, UPS Meja, and UPS Rampur Naddi, block- Madiyahun, UPS Ahan, block-Muftiganj and UPS Dhema block Maharajanj) . One computer was supplied in each of 3 upper primary schools (UPS Kothwar, UPS Rampur Naddi, and UPS Ahan) and it was functional in all 3 schools. Two computers were provided to UPS Meja and both computers were kept in packed packets in the school. One computer was provided to UPS Dhema and it was not functional.</p>	
<p>(viii) Internet facility was not available in any sampled school.</p>	
13	Safety and Hygiene
<p>(1) General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene</p>	
<p>(i) Environment of the school was good in 11 (47.83 percent) primary schools and in 8 (57.14 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 12 (52.17 percent) primary schools and in 7 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 8 (34.78 percent) primary schools and in 7 (50 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(ii) Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal</p>	
<p>At the time of visit in the schools Junior Research Associates of CADR observed that all children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.</p>	
<p>(iii) Children take meal in orderly manner</p>	
<p>It was observed at the time of taking meal by the children, that all children were taking meal in orderly manner.</p>	
<p>(iv) Conservation of water</p>	
<p>As per observation of the Junior Research Associates water was conserved by the children in buckets before taking the meal in 16 (69.57 percent) primary schools and in 12 (85.71 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(v) Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard</p>	
<p>Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory in all the sampled schools.</p>	

14	Community participation		
(i) Community participation in respect of supervision and monitoring of MDM			
MDM was supervised and monitored daily by the head teacher/teacher in all the sampled schools and it was also supervised occasionally by the SMC members other than head teacher, parents, VEC members and other community members.			
(ii) Roster was not maintained in any sampled school.			
(iii) All the sampled schools were covered under social audit. Social audit was not done in any sampled school till the date of visit as reported by head teachers.			
(iv) Fifty six meetings of SMCs were held in all 23 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 23 (41.07 percent) meetings in 14 primary schools. Thirty two meetings of SMCs were held in all 14 sampled upper primary schools and MDM issues were discussed in 16 (50 percent) meetings in 8 upper primary schools.			
15	Inspection and supervision		
(i) General inspection register was available in all the sampled schools and the remarks of inspection regarding MDM were made in the MDM registers by the officers/officials who had inspected MDM.			
(ii) Funds under Monitoring and Management Expenses (MME) were not received in any sampled school till the date of visit.			
(iii) On the basis of MDM registers, details of inspection are given below.			
Sl. No.	Particular	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	State level officers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	District level officers/officials	4 (17.39)	3 (21.43)
3	Tahsil level officers/officials	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4	Block level officers/officials	19 (82.61)	12 (85.71)
Note: - (i) schools figures represent multiple inspection. (ii) Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.			
(iv) Frequency of inspection			
Sl. No.	Frequency of inspection	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Weekly	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	Fort nightly	3 (13.04)	0 (0.00)
3	Monthly	9 (39.13)	7 (50.00)
4	Some times	7 (30.44)	5 (35.71)
5	No inspection	4 (17.39)	2 (14.29)
Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages			

16	Impact
<p>MDM programme was envisaged to boost enrollment attendance and retention of children in schools. A team of Junior Research Associates discussed these aspects of MDM with teachers of the sampled schools and some parents. On the basis of their observations it has been revealed that improvement in attendance of students was reported to be in 3 (13.04 percent) primary schools and in one (7.14 percent) upper primary schools as the attendance of students on the day of visit in these schools was more than 65 percent.</p>	

Block-wise list of sampled schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block/City	School Code	Name of selected schools	Criteria for Selection of schools
1	Karanjakalan	9640402201	P.S. Zahrudinpur	Gender gap and S.C. population
2	Karanjakalan	9640403001	P.S. Kharauna 1	Gender gap
3	Karanjakalan	9640401902	P.S. Kakore Gahna	S.C. population and C.W.S.N.
4	Karanjakalan	9640402001	P.S. Khanpur Akbarpur	S.C. population
5	Karanjakalan	9640407501	P.S. Jungipur khurd	S.C. population and Gender gap
6	Madiyahun	9642101901	P.S. Subaspur	S.C. Population and C.W.S.N.
7	Madiyahun	9642101601	P.S. Kazipur	Gender gap
8	Madiyahun	9642101201	P.S. Kishunpur	S.C. population
9	Madiyahun	9642108205	P.S. Bahraicha	S.C. population
10	Muftiganj	9640904701	P.S. Pataura	Gender gap and S.C. population
11	Muftiganj	9640902701	P.S. Ghurhupur	S.C. population
12	Muftiganj	9640900501	P.S. Maihauda	S.C. Population and Gender gap
13	Muftiganj	9640900201	P.S. Bhuili	S.C. Population and Gender gap
14	Maharajganj	9641015601	P.S. Dalupur	S.C. Population and Civil work
15	Maharajganj	9641002801	P.S. Bhagwanpur	S.C. Population and Gender gap
16	Maharajganj	9641004302	P.S. Dompur	S.C. Population and Gender gap
17	Maharajganj	9641005102	P.S. Bajhan	S.C. Population and Gender gap
18	Maharajganj	9641000801	P.S. Kol	S.C. Population
19	Urban area Jaunpur	9642201701	P.S. Haiderganj	S.C. Population
20	Urban area Jaunpur	9642200601	P.S. Haraipur	S.C. Population
21	Urban area Jaunpur	9642201801	P.S. Matapur	S.C. Population
22	Urban area Jaunpur	9642201202	P.S. Police Line	S.C. Population
23	Urban area Jaunpur	9642200801	P.S. Shaker Mandi	S.C. Population

24	Karanjakala	9640405202	U.P.S. Hardipur	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
25	Karanjakala	9640405602	U.P.S. Nadiya Para	Gender Gap
26	Karanjakala	9640401603	U.P.S. Kothwar	Gender Gap and Computer aided
27	Madiyahun	9642101102	U.P.S. Meja	Gender Gap
28	Madiyahun	9642102005	U.P.S. Rampur Naddi	S.C. Population and Computer aided
29	Madiyahun	9642108104	U.P.S. Mehndiganj	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
30	Muftiganj	9640900106	U.P.S. Bhadewara	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
31	Muftiganj	9640904704	U.P.S. Mallupur	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
32	Muftiganj	9640903001	U.P.S. Ahan	S.C. Population ,Civil Work and Computer aided
33	Maharajganj	9641003903	U.P.S. Dhema	Computer aided and Gender Gap
34	Maharajganj	9641005302	U.P.S. Hilali	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
35	Urban area Jaunpur	9642200604	U.P.S. Miyapur	S.C. Population
36	Urban area Jaunpur	9642201404	U.P.S. Makhdum Shah Adhan	Gender Gap and C.W.S.N.
37	Urban area Jaunpur	9642200207	Kanya U.P.S. Ishapur	Gender Gap

2nd half yearly monitoring report of MDM

District- Azamgarh

(i)	Name of the Monitoring Institution	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow
(ii)	Period of the report	1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014
(iii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	From 16-01-2014 to 10-02-2014
(iv)	Number of schools monitored	37 [25 primary schools (PS) and 12 upper primary schools (UPS)] List of selected schools is given in Annexure-I

1.	Availability of food grains
(i)	Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available for all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(ii)	Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 20 (80 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools and food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans/Sabhasad for 5(20 percent) primary schools and 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.
(iii)	Food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of grade A were supplied to all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(iv)	Food grains were supplied to schools after adjusting the unspent balance of the pervious month as per MDM registers.
2.	Timely release of funds
(i)	Funds were released timely from State to district as reported by Basic Siksha Adhikari.
(ii)	Funds (Except honoraria of cooks) were received timely in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
3.	Availability of cooking cost
(i)	Cooking cost was received timely in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.
(ii)	Cooking cost has been sent from district to MDM account of the school by E-transfer.
4.	Availability of cooks
(i)	Cooks were appointed by Basic Siksha Adhikari on the recommendation of Cook selection committee.
(ii)	Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in all 25 sampled primary

schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.

(iii) Rupees one thousand was being paid to each cook by cheque.

(iv) Payment of cooks has regular in 2 (8 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school and it was irregular in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.

(v) Social composition of cooks

Sl. No.	Particular		PS	UPS	Total PS and UPS
1.	Number of cooks available in the sampled schools		72	36	108
2.	Gender-wise number of cooks available in the sampled schools	Male	7 (9.72)	5 (13.89)	12 (11.11)
		Female	65 (90.28)	31 (86.11)	96 (88.89)
		Total	72 (100.00)	36 (100.00)	108 (100.00)
3.	Social composition of cooks	Schedule caste	32 (44.44)	11 (30.56)	43 (39.82)
		Schedule tribes	0 (0.00)	2 (5.55)	2 (1.85)
		OBC	37 (51.39)	19 (52.78)	56 (51.85)
		Minority	1 (1.39)	1 (2.78)	2 (1.85)
		Others	2 (2.78)	3 (8.33)	5 (4.63)
		Total	72 (100.00)	36 (100.00)	108(100.00)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

It would be evident from the above data that 89 percent cooks were female. Forty percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 2 percent cooks belonged to schedule tribes 52 percent cooks belonged to OBC, 2 percent cooks belonged to minority and 4 percent cooks belonged to other castes.

(vi) Cooking module was not provided to any cook of the sampled schools and training was also not imparted to any cook of the sampled schools.

(vii) The health of cook was not checked in any sampled primary/upper primary school.

5. Regularity in serving meal

Hot cooked meal was served regularly in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and it was irregular in two primary schools (PS Mirzapur, and PS Chandevra, block-Lalganj) as meal was not cooked in PS Mirzapur for 3 days in the month of December, 2013 and meal was not cooked in PS Chandevra for 4 days in the month of January, 2014 and 8 days in the month of February, 2014 due to non availability of fuel in these two schools.

6.	Quality and quantity of meal
(i)	Quality of meal
	Hot cooked meal was served on the day of visit in 23 primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality of meal. Meal was not cooked on the day of visit in two primary schools in (PS Guru tola, Azamgarh city and PS Chandevra , block-Lalganj) as food grains were not supplied by Sabhasad and Gram Pradhan, respectively .
(ii)	Quantity of meal
	On the day of visit meal was cooked in 23 primary schools and in 12 upper primary schools and children were satisfied with the quantity of meal. Per child quantity of pulses and vegetables used in the cooked meal was as per norms. Double fortified salt was used in the meal in all 23 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools. The quantity of food grains to be cooked was measured by standard balance and weights in 18 (72 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and it was measured in 7 (28 percent) primary schools by jug, etc.
7.	Variety of menu
(i)	Weekly menu has been decided by the State Govt. and it was displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.
(ii)	MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools. MDM was not served as per menu in one (4.35 percent) primary school (PS Pura Gulami, Azamgarh city).
(iii)	Local ingredients were included in the menu in all 23 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools.
(iv)	Required nutritional and calorific value per child has been provided in the menu.
8	Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level and MDM logo at prominent place
(i)	Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month and other ingredients purchased and utilized, number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school. Information regarding the above items were given in the MDM register of all the sampled primary schools / upper primary schools.
(ii)	MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 2 (8 percent) primary schools and 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools and it was not displayed on the wall of 23 (92 percent) primary schools and 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.
9.	Trend

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-a-vis actual position)			
SI.No	Particular	PS	UPS
(i)	Number of children enrolled in the sampled schools	3271	1725
(ii)	Number of children present on the day of visit as per head count	1424	818
(iii)	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registers	1301	818
(iv)	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit as per head count	1301	818
<p>One hundred seven children in PS Chandevra, block-Lalganj and 16 children in PS Guru Tola, Azamgarh city were present on the day of visit but MDM was not served to these children on the day of visit as meal was not cooked in these two primary schools due to non availability of fuel and other material.</p>			
10.	Social Equity		
(i)	The children were sitting in queue for taking meal and meal was served to the children by the cooks.		
(ii)	Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.		
11.	Convergence with other schemes		
(a)	School Health Programme		
(i)	Health card of each child was maintained in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Health cards of the children were not maintained in 10 (40 percent) primary schools (PS Mirzapur, PS Parsupur, block-jahanaganj, PS Rajadeypur Kadipur, PS Mirzapur and PS Sohra Bhar, block-Azmatgarh, PS Marhati, block- Lalganj, PS Nursery Badadev, PS Sidhari, PS Pura Gulami and PS Guru tola, Azamgarh city) and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Karisaath and UPS Jahanaganj, block-Jahanaganj, UPS Kasda Aima, block-Azmatgarh, UPS Deogaon-II, block-Lalganj, UPS Kanya Alwal and UPS Hydell Sidhari Azamgarh city).		
(ii)	The health of children was checked in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools and it was checked one time in 10 (66.67 percent) primary schools and in 4 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools and twice in 5 (33.33 percent) primary schools and in 2 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit. The health of children was not checked in 10 (40 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools.		
(iii)	Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 15 (60 percent) primary schools and 6 (50 percent) Upper primary schools.		
(iv)	Medicines were supplied by the medical department of State Govt. Medicine were		

given to the children one time in 8 (53.33 percent) primary schools and in 4 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools and twice in 7 (46.67 percent) primary schools and in 2 (33.33 percent) upper primary school till the date of visit.

(v) Height and weight of the children were recorded in their health cards in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools.

(vi) First aid medical kits were available in 8 (32 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) sampled upper primary schools.

(vii) Dentals and eyes including screening of the children were checked in 11 (44 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools.

(viii) Spectacle were distributed to 7 children in one upper primary school (UPS Nasirpur, block- Lalganj).

(b) Drinking water and sanitation programme

(i) Availability of drinking water

Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 22 (88 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and drinking water facility was not available in the campus of 3 primary schools (PS Mirzapur, block-Jahanaganj , PS Pura Gulami and PS Guru Tola , Azamgarh city) and the children of these schools go to drink water from nearest Handpumps/Tab out side the school campus for drinking water.

(ii) Source of drinking water

Drinking water facility (Handpumps) was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 9 (40.91 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Drinking water facility also was provided in 13 (59.09 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools from other sources.

(b) Availability of toilets

Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 19 (76 percent) primary schools out of which toilets in 14 (73.68 percent) schools were in use. Separate toilets for boys and girls were not available in 6 (24 percent) primary schools (PS Masua, block- Jahanganj, PS Sultanpur and PS Amauda Mohaddinpur, block-Mohammadpur, PS Pura Gulmi, PS Pura Gulmi, PS Kartalpur, Azamgarh city). Common toilet was available in 10 (40 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilet in 7 (70 percent) primary schools and in all 6 upper primary schools was in use. Separate toilets for boys were available in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 8 (80 percent) schools were in use. Separate toilets for girls were available in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 9 (81.82 percent) schools were in use. Separate toilets for boys and girls were not available in one upper primary school (UPS Ganga Rai, Azammgarh city) . Separate toilets for boys was also not available in one upper primary school (UPS Deogaon-II, block-Lalganj).There was no toilet in 4 primary

schools (PS Masua, Jahanaganj, PS Sultanpur, PS Amauda Mohaddinpur, block-Mohammadpur, and PS Pura Gulmi, Azamgarh city).

12. Infrastructure

(1) Pucca kitchen-cum-store

(i) Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools out of which it was in use in 16 (94.12 percent) primary schools and in 8 (88.89 percent) upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 6 (24 percent) primary schools and in one upper primary school and all were in use. Kitchen-cum-store was not available in 2 primary schools (PS Sultanpur, block-Mohammadpur, and PS Pura Gulami, Azamgarh city) and in 2 upper primary schools (UPS Deogaon-II and UPS Masirpur, block-Lalganj).

Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen was constructed in 9 (39.13 percent) primary schools and in 4 (40 percent) upper primary schools under MDM scheme. Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen were also construction in 13 (56.52 percent) primary schools and in 5 (50 percent) upper primary schools under SSA. Only kitchen was also constructed in one primary school and in one upper primary school from other scheme.

(ii) The meal was cooked in the additional classrooms of one primary school (PS Sultanpur, block-Mohammadpur) and two upper primary schools (UPS Deogaon-II and UPS Masirpur, block-Lalganj). Meal was also cooked in the Varanda of one primary school (PS Pura Gulami, Azamgarh city).

(iii) Details of food-grains stored are given below :

Sl. No.	Place of storage of food grains	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Pucca kitchen-cum-store	13 (52.00)	4 (33.33)
2	Additional classrooms	7 (28.00)	6 (50.00)
3	Gram Pradhans house	5 (20.00)	2 (16.67)
4	Any other place (Head teacher house)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen had hygienic condition, proper ventilation and were away from classrooms in 22 sampled primary schools and in 9 upper primary schools.

(v) Type of fuel used

Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 6 (24 percent) primary school and in one upper primary school. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary school. Gas and fire wood were also used in 3 (12 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.

(2) Kitchen Devices

<p>(i) Kitchen utensils were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p> <p>Kitchen utensils were adequate in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools and these were inadequate in one primary school (PS Kolhu khor, block-Jahanaganj) and in one upper primary school (UPS Anwak, block-Mohammadpur).</p>
<p>(ii) Kitchen utensils were purchased from kitchen devices funds in 20 (80 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Kitchen utensils were also purchased in 5 (20 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools from their sources.</p>
<p>(iii) Utensils for eating meal were available in 7 (28 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools and these were adequate in 5 (71.43 percent) primary schools and in only one (50 percent) upper primary school.</p>
<p>(iv) Storage bins for storage of food grains were available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in 3 (25 percent) upper primary schools and these were purchased from kitchen devices funds in 9 (75 percent) primary schools and in 2 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools. Storage bins were also purchased in 3 (25 percent) primary schools and in one (33.33 percent) upper primary school from SSA funds.</p>
<p>(vi) Availability of fire extinguishers</p>
<p>Fire extinguishers were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.</p>
<p>(vii) IT infrastructure in the schools</p>
<p>Out of 12 sampled upper primary schools Computers were provided in 4 upper primary schools (UPS Jahanaganj, block- Jahanaganj, UPS Rowan, block-Mohammadpur, UPS Deogaon-II and UPS Masirpur, block-Lalganj) . One computer was supplied to each of 3 upper primary schools (UPS Jahanaganj, UPS Rowan, and UPS Deogaon-II) and it was functional in all 3 schools. Two computers were provided to UPS Masirpur and both computers were kept in packed packets in the school.</p>
<p>(viii) Internet facility was not available in any sampled school.</p>
<p>13 Safety and Hygiene</p>
<p>(1) General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene</p>
<p>(i) Environment of the school was good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 18 (72 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 15 (60 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
<p>(ii) Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal</p>

At the time of visit in the schools Junior Research Associates of CADR observed that all children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.

(iii) Children take meal in orderly manner

It was observed at the time of taking meal by the children, that all children were taking meal in orderly manner.

(iv) Conservation of water

As per observation of the Junior Research Associates water was conserved by the children in buckets before taking the meal in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools.

(v) Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard

Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory in all the sampled schools

14 Community participation

(i) Community participation in respect of supervision and monitoring of MDM

MDM was supervised and monitored daily by the head teacher/teacher in all the sampled schools and it was also supervised occasionally by the SMC members other than head teacher, parents, VEC members and other community members.

(ii) Roster was maintained in 8 (32 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools.

(iii) All the sampled schools were covered under social audit. Social audit was not done in any sampled school till the date of visit as reported by head teachers.

(iv) Seventy nine meetings of SMCs were held in all 25 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 37 (46.83 percent) meetings in 19 primary schools. Thirty eight meetings of SMCs were held in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and MDM issues were discussed in 13 (34.21 percent) meetings in 11 upper primary schools.

15 Inspection and supervision

(i) General inspection register was available in all the sampled schools and the remarks of inspection regarding MDM were made in the MDM registers by the officers/officials who had inspected MDM.

(ii) Funds under Monitoring and Management Expenses (MME) were not received in any sampled school till the date of visit.

(iii) On the basis of MDM registers, details of inspection are given below.

Sl. No.	Particular	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	State level officers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	District level officers/officials	7 (28.00)	4 (33.33)
3	Tahsil level officers/officials	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4	Block level officers/officials	21 (84.00)	11 (91.67)

Note: - (i) school figures represent multiple inspection.

(ii) Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Frequency of inspection

Sl. No.	Frequency of inspection	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Weekly	2 (8.00)	0 (0.00)
2	Fort nightly	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3	Monthly	5 (20.00)	3 (25.00)
4	Some times	14 (56.00)	8 (66.67)
5	No inspection	4 (16.00)	1 (8.33)

Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

16 Impact

MDM programme was envisaged to boost enrollment, attendance and retention of children in schools. A team of Junior Research Associates discussed these aspects of MDM with teachers of sampled schools and some parents. On the basis of their observations it has been revealed that improvement in attendance of students was reported to be in 5 (20 percent) primary schools and in 3 (25 percent) upper primary schools as the attendance of students in these schools was more than 65 percent

Block-wise list of sampled schools

Sl. No.	Name of Block/City	School Code	Name of selected schools	Criteria for Selection of schools
1	Jahanaganj	9612007301	P.S. Mirzapur	S.C. population
2	Jahanaganj	9612005101	P.S. Masua	S.C. population and Gender gap
3	Jahanaganj	9612008001	P.S. Parsupur	S.C. population and Gender gap
4	Jahanaganj	9612003501	P.S. Kolhukhor	S.C. population and Gender gap
5	Jahanaganj	9612004401	P.S. Bhupatipur	S.C. population and C.W.S.N
6	Azmatgarh	9611603001	P.S. Rajadeypur Kadipur	S.C. Population.
7	Azmatgarh	9611620008	P.S. Katai Dilshadpur	S.C. population
8	Azmatgarh	9611611301	P.S. Mirzapur	S.C. population
9	Azmatgarh	9611608701	P.S. Gadairi Patti	S.C. population
10	Azmatgarh	9611602801	P.S. Sohra Bhar	S.C. population and CWSN
11	Mohammadpur	9611805501	P.S. Vishnupur Kolapatti	Special training and Gender gap
12	Mohammadpur	9611812101	P.S. Motipur	S.C. Population and Special training
13	Mohammadpur	9611812601	P.S. Sultanpur	S.C. Population
14	Mohammadpur	9611803301	P.S. Amauda Mohaddinpur	S.C. Population and Special training
15	Mohammadpur	9611807801	P.S. Kohdaura	S.C. Population and Special training
16	Lalganj	9610404303	P.S. Deonathpur	S.C. Population and Gender gap
17	Lalganj	9610405701	P.S. Marhati	Special training
18	Lalganj	9610408001	P.S. Domanpur	S.C. Population and Civil Work
19	Lalganj	9610402901	P.S. Chandevra	S.C. Population
20	Lalganj	9610400502	P.S. Khaniyara-II	Gender gap and Special training
21	Urban area Azamgarh	9612303401	P.S. Kartalpur	S.C. Population and Gender gap
22	Urban area Azamgarh	9612300101	P.S. Nursery Badadev	S.C. Population and Gender gap
23	Urban area Azamgarh	9612303001	P.S. Sidhari	S.C. Population

24	Urban area Azamgarh	9612300701	P.S . Pura Gulami	S.C. Population
25	Urban area Azamgarh	9612301001	P.S. Guru tola	S.C. Population
26	Jahanaganj	9612016602	U.P.S . Karisaath	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
27	Jahanaganj	9612007801	U.P.S . Jahanaganj	S.C. Population and Computer aided
28	Azmatgarh	9611601804	U.P.S . Bhadaon	S.C. Population
29	Azmatgarh	9611620701	U.P.S . Kasda Aima	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
30	Azmatgarh	9611603403	U.P.S . Berman	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
31	Mohammadpur	9611800704	U.P.S . Aanwak	S.C. Population and CWSN
32	Mohammadpur	9611800802	U.P.S . Rowan	S.C. Population , Gender Gap and Computer aided
33	Lalganj	9610401503	U.P.S . Deogaon-II	Computer aided
34	Lalganj	9610400402	U.P.S . Masirpur	S.C. Population
35	Urban area Azamgarh	9612303801	U.P.S . Ganga Rai	S.C. Population
36	Urban area Azamgarh	9612301404	Kanya U.P.S . Alwal	Gender Gap
37	Urban area Azamgarh	9612303202	U.P.S . Hydell Sidhari	Civil Work

2nd half yearly monitoring report of MDM

District- Sant Ravidas Nagar

(i)	Name of the Monitoring Institution	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow
(ii)	Period of the report	1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014
(iii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	From 07-02-2014 to 21-02-2014
(iv)	Number of schools monitored	37 [24 primary schools (PS) and 13 upper primary schools (UPS)] List of selected schools is given in Annexure-I

1.	Availability of food grains
(i)	Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(ii)	Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 10 (41.67 percent) primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools and food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans/Sabhasads for 14 (58.33 percent) primary schools and for 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools.
(iii)	Food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of grade A were supplied to all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(iv)	Food grains were supplied to schools after adjusting the unspent balance of the pervious month as per MDM registers.
2.	Timely release of funds
(i)	Funds were released timely from State to district as reported by Basic Siksha Adhikari.
(ii)	Funds (Except honoraria of cooks) were received timely in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.
3.	Availability of cooking cost
(i)	Cooking cost was received timely in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.
(ii)	Cooking cost has been sent from district to MDM account of the school by E-transfer.
4.	Availability of cooks
(i)	Cooks were appointed by Basic Siksha Adhikari on the recommendation of Cook selection committee.
(ii)	Cooks were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. Cooks were inadequate in 7 (29.17 percent) primary schools (PS Siuar, block-Aurai, PS Jamua and PS Hariyanv both

of block Bhadohi, PS Mariyad patti, PS Revda Paraspur, PS Khushiyara and PS Thakura Bhadohi city) and one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Raiya, block Bhadohi).

(iii) Rupees one thousand was being paid to each cook through cheque.

(iv) Payment of cooks was regular in 3 (12.50 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school and it was irregular in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.

(v) Social composition of cooks

Sl. No.	Particular	PS	UPS	Total PS and UPS	
1.	Number of cooks available in the sampled schools	77	39	116	
2.	Gender-wise number of cooks available in the sampled schools	Male	5 (6.49)	3 (7.69)	8 (6.90)
		Female	72 (93.51)	36 (92.31)	108 (93.10)
		Total	77 (100.00)	39(100.00)	116 (100.00)
3.	Social composition of cooks	Schedule caste	28 (36.36)	16 (41.03)	44 (37.93)
		OBC	46 (59.74)	20 (51.28)	66 (56.90)
		Minority	1 (1.30)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.86)
		Others	2 (2.60)	3 (7.69)	5 (4.31)
		Total	77 (100.00)	39 (100.00)	116(100.00)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

It would be evident from the above data that ninety three percent cooks were female. Only 38 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 57 percent cooks belonged to OBC, one percent cooks belonged to minority and 4 percent cooks belonged to other castes.

(vi) Cooking module was not provided to any cook of the sampled schools and training was not imparted to any cook of the sampled schools.

(vii) The health of cook was checked only in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Fattupur and UPS Raiya of block-Bhadohi).

5. Regularity in serving meal

Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 24 sampled primary schools and in all 13 sampled upper primary schools.

6. Quality and quantity of meal

(i) Quality of meal

Hot cooked meal was served on the day of visit in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools and the children of all 23 primary schools and all 13 upper primary schools were satisfied with the quality of meal. On the day of visit meal

was not cooked and served in one primary school (PS Danupur west Patti, block-Abholi) due to non availability of fuel.

(ii) Quantity of meal

On the day of visit meal was cooked and served in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools and the children of all 23 primary and 13 upper primary schools were satisfied with the quantity of meal. Per child quantity of pulses and vegetables used in the cooked meal was as per norms. Double fortified salt was used in the meal in all 23 primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools. The quantity of food to be cooked was measured by standard balance and weights in 22 (95.65 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools and it was measured in one (4.35 percent) primary school and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school by jug, etc.

7. Variety of menu

(i) Weekly menu has been decided by the State Govt. and it was displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.

(ii) MDM was served according to the menu on the day of visit in all 23 primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools. MDM was not served as per menu in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school (UPS Bhadohi , Bhadohi city).

(iii) Local ingredients were included in the menu in all 23 primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools.

(iv) Required nutritional and calorific value per child has been provided in the menu.

8 Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level and MDM logo at prominent place

(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school. However, information regarding the above items were given in the MDM register of all the sampled primary schools / upper primary schools.

(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of 20 (83.33percent) primary schools and 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools and it was not displayed on the wall of 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools and 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools.

9.	Trend		
Extent of variation (As per school records vis-a-vis actual position on the day of visit)			
Sl. No.	Particular	PS	UPS
(i)	Number of children enrolled in the sampled schools	4931	2049
(ii)	Number of children present on the day of visit as per head count	2257	1020
(iii)	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registers	2195	1020
(iv)	Number of children availed MDM on the day of visit as per head count	2195	1020
Sixty two children in PS Danoopur west Patti, block-Abholi were present on the day of visit but these children were not availed MDM on the day of visit as meal was not cooked in the school due to non availability of fuel.			
10.	Social Equity		
(i)	The children were sitting in queue for taking meal and meal was served to the children by the cooks.		
(ii)	Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.		
11.	Convergence with other schemes		
(a) School Health Programme			
(i)	Health card of each child was maintained in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools. Health cards of the children were not maintained in one (4.17 percent) primary school (PS jamua, block-Bhadohi) .		
(ii)	The health of children was checked in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools and it was checked one time in 21 (91.30 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools and twice in 2 (8.70 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit. The health of children was not checked in one (4.17 percent) primary school (PS jamua, block-Bhadohi).		
(iii)	Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 Upper primary schools.		
(iv)	Medicine were supplied by the medical department of State Govt. Medicine were given to the children one time in 21 (91.30 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools and twice in 2 (8.70 percent) primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary school till the date of visit.		
(v)	Height and weight of the children were recorded in their health cards in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools.		

(vi) First aid medical kits were available in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) sampled upper primary schools.

(vii) Dentals and eyes were checked in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools.

(viii) Spectacles were distributed to 11 children of a primary school and 32 children of four upper primary schools.

(b) Drinking water and sanitation programme

(i) Availability of drinking water

Drinking water facility was available in the campus of 22 (91.67 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools and drinking water facility was not available in the campus of two primary schools (PS Natva Mahabir, block-Aurai and PS Danupur west Patti, block-Abholi) and in one upper primary school (UPS Fattupur, block-Bhadohi) and the children of these three schools go to drink water from nearest source of water (Handpump/Tap) out side the school campus. The students of all sampled schools were getting safe water for drinking.

(ii) Source of drinking water

Drinking water facility (Handpumps) was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 19 (86.36 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools. Drinking water facility was also provided in 2 (9.09 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools from MLA funds, and this facility was provided in one (4.55 percent) primary school and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools from other sources.

(b) Availability of toilets

Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 19 (79.17 percent) primary schools out of which toilets in 16 (84.21 percent) schools were in use. Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 8 (66.67 percent) schools were in use. Common toilet was also available in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools and it was in use in both the schools. Separate toilets for boys and girls were not available in 5 primary schools (PS Tikaitpur, block-Bhadohi, PS Kharag Sen Patti, block-Abholi, PS Mariyad patti, PS Revda Paraspur and PS Katra, urban area of SRN Bhadohi) and in one upper primary school (UPS Singhpur, block-Gyanpur). There was no toilet in 5 primary schools namely PS Tikaitpur, block-Bhadohi, PS Kharag Sen Patti, block-Abholi, PS Mariyad patti, PS Revda Paraspur and PS Katra, urban area of SRN Bhadohi.

12.	Infrastructure		
(1) Pucca kitchen-cum-store			
<p>(i) Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 10 (76.92 percent) upper primary schools and all were in use. Only kitchen was available in one (4.17 percent) primary school and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school and it was in use. Kitchen-cum-store was not sanctioned in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools (PS Jamua, block-Bhadohi and PS Katra urban area of SRN Bhadohi) and in 2 upper primary schools (UPS Bhikharipur, block-Bhadohi and UPS Raiya, block-Bhadohi,). Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen were constructed in 6 (27.27 percent) primary schools and in 2 (18.18 percent) upper primary schools under MDM scheme. Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen were also construction in 16 (72.73 percent) primary schools and in 9 (81.82 percent) upper primary schools under SSA.</p>			
<p>(ii) The meal of one primary school (PS Katra, urban area of SRN Bhadohi) was cooked in the additional classroom and the meal of one primary school (PS Jamua, block-Bhadohi) was cooked in the kitchen of UPS Jamua which was in the same campus. The meal of one upper primary school (UPS Bhikharipur, block-Bhadohi) was cooked in the kitchen of primary school Bhikharipur, block-Bhadohi which was in the same campus and the meal of one upper primary school (UPS Raiya, block-Bhadohi) was cooked in its old building in the same campus .</p>			
(iii) Details of food-grains stored are given below :			
Sl. No.	Place of storage of food grains	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Pucca kitchen-cum-store	5 (20.83)	2 (15.38)
2	Additional classrooms	5 (20.83)	3 (23.08)
3	Gram Pradhans /Sabhasads house	14 (58.34)	8 (61.54)
4	Any other place	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.			
<p>(iv) Kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen had hygienic condition, proper ventilation and were away from classrooms in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in 11 (84.62 percent) upper primary schools.</p>			
(v) Type of fuel used			
<p>Gas alone was being used for cooking meal in 3(12.50 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school. Fire wood alone was being used for cooking meal in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools.</p>			

(2) Kitchen Devices

(i) Kitchen utensils were available in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in all 13 upper primary schools and these were not available in one primary school (PS Jamua, block-Bhadohi) and the utensils of upper primary school Jamua were being used for cooking the meal of primary school Jamua .

Kitchen utensils were adequate in 21 (91.30 percent) primary schools and in 12 (92.31 percent) upper primary schools and these were inadequate in 2 (8.70 percent) primary schools and in one (7.69 percent) upper primary school.

(ii) Kitchen utensils were purchased from kitchen devices funds in 10 (43.48 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools. Kitchen utensils were also purchased in 13 (56.52 percent) primary schools and in 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools from Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

(iii) Utensils for eating meal were available in 4 (16.67 percent) primary schools and in 3 (23.08 percent) upper primary schools and these were adequate in these schools.

(iv) Storage bins for storage of food grains were available only in one (4.17 percent) primary school (PS Hariyanav, block-Bhadohi) and these were purchased from school grant.

(v) Availability of fire extinguishers

Fire extinguishers were available in 23 (95.83 percent) primary schools and in 11 (84.62 percent) upper primary schools and fire extinguishes were not available in one (4.17 percent) primary school (PS Jamua, block-Bhadohi) and in 2 (15.38 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Bhaikharipur, block-Bhadohi and UPS Chakchanda, block- Suriyava).

(vi) IT infrastructure in the schools

Out of 13 sampled upper primary schools Computers were provided in 7 upper primary schools (UPS Dabhaka, block- Aurai, UPS Koilara, , block- Aurai, UPS Fattupur, block-Bhadohi, UPS Kanakpur and UPS Sadaupur , block Abholi, UPS Mahuwapur, block-Suriyava and UPS Bhadohi, urban area SRN Bhadohi) . One computer was supplied to each of these 7 upper primary schools and it was functional only in one upper primary school (UPS Bhadohi urban area of SRN Bhadohi).The computer provided to 4 upper primary schools (UPS Dabhaka,UPS Sadaupur, UPS Fattupur and UPS Mahuwapur) were kept in the packed packets in the schools. The computer provided to UPS Koilara was kept in the classroom and it was not functional as electric connection was not in the school. The computer of UPS Kanakpur was stolen as reported by head teacher.

(vii) Internet facility was available only in one upper primary school (UPS Bhadohi Urban area of S.R.N. Bhadohi).

13	Safety and Hygiene
(1)	General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene
(i)	Environment of the school was good in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and in 7 (53.85 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 13 (54.17 percent) primary schools and in 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 16 (66.67 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools.
(ii)	Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal
	At the time of visit in the schools Junior Research Associates of CADR observed that all children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.
(iii)	Children take meal in orderly manner
	It was observed at the time of taking meal by the children, that all children were taking meal in orderly manner.
(iv)	Conservation of water
	As per observation of the Junior Research Associates water was conserved by the children in buckets before taking the meal in 17 (70.83 percent) primary schools and in 8 (61.54 percent) upper primary schools.
(v)	Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard
	Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory in all the sampled schools
14	Community participation
(i)	Community participation in respect of supervision and monitoring of MDM
	MDM was supervised and monitored daily by the head teacher/teacher in all the sampled schools and it was also supervised occasionally by the SMC members other than head teacher, parents, VEC members and other community members.
(ii)	Roster was not maintained in any sampled school.
(iii)	All the sampled schools were covered under social audit. Social audit was done in 8 (33.33 percent) primary schools and 5 (38.46 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit as reported by head teachers.
(iv)	Sixty six meetings of SMCs were held in all 24 sampled primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 33 (50 percent) meetings in 22 primary schools. Forty four meetings of SMCs were held in all 13 sampled upper primary schools and MDM issues were discussed in 21 (47.73 percent) meetings in 12 upper primary schools.
15	Inspection and supervision
(i)	General inspection register was available in 15 (62.50 percent) primary schools and 9 (69.23 percent) upper primary schools. The remarks of inspection regarding MDM were made in the MDM registers by the officers/officials who had inspected MDM.

(ii) Funds under Monitoring and Management Expenses (MME) were not received in any sampled school till the date of visit.

(iii) On the basis of MDM registers, details of inspection are given below.

Sl. No.	Particular	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	State level officers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	District level officers/officials	2 (8.33)	3 (23.08)
3	Tahsil level officers/officials	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4	Block level officers/officials	22 (91.67)	10 (76.92)

Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Frequency of inspection

Sl. No.	Frequency of inspection	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Weekly	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	Fort nightly	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3	Monthly	8 (33.33)	4 (30.77)
4	Some times	16 (66.67)	9 (69.23)
5	No inspection	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

16 Impact

MDM programme was envisaged to boost enrollment attendance and retention of children in schools. A team of Junior Research Associates discussed these aspects of MDM with teachers of sampled schools and some parents. On the basis of their observations it has been revealed that improvement in attendance of students was reported to be in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in 4 (30.77 percent) upper primary schools as the attendance of students in these schools was more than 65 percent.

Block-wise list of sampled schools

Sl. No	Name of Block/City	School Code	Name of selected schools	Criteria for Selection of schools
1	Aurai	09710401001	P.S. Achhavar	S.C. population
2	Aurai	09710400401	P.S. Barakhas	S.C. population
3	Aurai	09710404901	P.S. Siuar	S.C. population and C.W.S.N.
4	Aurai	09710420201	P.S. Natva Mahabir	S.C. population
5	Aurai	09710400701	P.S. Aluva	Special Training and S.C. population
6	Bhadohi	09710100801	P.S. Nevada kala	S.C. Population
7	Bhadohi	09710124201	P.S. Hadhibhari	S.C. Population
8	Bhadohi	09710124101	P.S. Tikaitpur	Special Training
9	Bhadohi	09710106305	P.S. Jamua	S.C. population and Special Training
10	Bhadohi	09710116001	P.S. Hariyanv	S.C. population and civil work
11	Suriyava	09710316201	P.S. Lalipur	Special Training and Gender gap
12	Suriyava	09710314101	P.S. Badlipur	S.C. Population
13	Suriyava	09710314601	P.S. Bhikharirampur	Gender gap , C.W.S.N. and S.C Population.
14	Gyanpur	09710208801	P.S. Bhopat Patti	Special Training
15	Gyanpur	09710211104	P.S. Chakman Singh	Special Training and S.C. Population
16	Abholi	09710700501	P.S. Kharag Sen Patti	Gender gap and S.C. Population
17	Abholi	09710704602	P.S. Danupur west Patti	S.C. Population
18	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710601301	P.S. Mariyad patti	S.C. Population and Gender gap
19	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710601101	P.S. Kashipur	Gender gap
20	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710600801	P.S. Revda Paraspur	S.C. Population
21	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710600501	P.S. Ayodhyapuri	S.C. Population
22	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710600101	P.S. Khushiyara	S.C. Population and CWSN

23	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710600701	P.S. Thakura	Gender gap
24	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710600601	P.S. Katra	S.C. Population
25	Aurai	09710403402	U.P.S. Jathi	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
26	Aurai	09710401202	U.P.S. Dabhaka	S.C. Population ,Gender Gap and Civil work
27	Aurai	09710421102	U.P.S. Koilara	Gender Gap and Computer aided
28	Bhadohi	09710105201	U.P.S. Fattupur	Computer aided
29	Bhadohi	09710105102	U.P.S. Bhikharipur	S.C. Population
30	Bhadohi	09710101502	U.P.S. Raiya	S.C. Population
31	Abholi	09710704401	U.P.S. Kanakpur	Gender Gap
32	Abholi	09710703202	U.P.S. Sadaupur	S.C. Population
33	Suriyava	09710313901	U.P.S. Chakchanda	S.C. Population
34	Suriyava	09710313602	U.P.S. Mahuwapur	Gender Gap and S.C. Population
35	Gyanpur	09710213102	U.P.S. Milki	S.C. Population and Gender Gap
36	Gyanpur	09710214102	U.P.S. Singhpur	S.C. Population
37	Urban Area SRN Bhadohi	09710600301	U.P.S. Bhadohi	Computer aided and Gender Gap

2nd half yearly monitoring report of MDM

District- Mau

(i)	Name of the Monitoring Institution	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow
(ii)	Period of the report	1-10-2013 to 31-03-2014
(iii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	19-02-2014 to 04-03-2014
(iv)	Number of schools monitored	37 [25 primary schools (PS) and 12 upper primary schools (UPS)] List of selected schools is given in Annexure-I

1.	Availability of food grains
(i)	Buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement was available in all the sampled primary/ upper primary schools.
(ii)	Food grains were delivered at school level by the lifting agencies timely in 4(16 percent) primary schools and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools. Food grains were delivered by the lifting agencies at the house of Gram Pradhans for 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools and for 5 (20 percent) primary schools and for 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools these were delivered to NGOs.
(iii)	Food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of grade A were supplied to sampled schools and implement agencies.
(iv)	Food grains were supplied to schools and implement agencies after adjusting the unspent balance of the pervious month as per MDM registers.
2.	Timely release of funds
(i)	Funds were released timely from State to district as reported by Basic Siksha Adhikari .
(ii)	Funds (except honoraria of cooks) were received timely in 20 (80 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools and funds were being received timely by NGOs for 5 (20 percent) primary schools and for 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools.
3.	Availability of cooking cost
(i)	Cooking cost was received timely in 20 (80 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools. Cooking cost was also received timely by NGOs for 5 (20 percent) primary schools and 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools.
(ii)	Cooking cost was sent from district to school MDM account by E-transfer.

4.	Availability of cooks
(i)	Cooks were appointed in schools by Basic Siksha Adhikari on the recommendation of Cook selection committee.
(ii)	Cooks (excluding NGOs) were adequate as per norms of Govt. of India in 19 (95 percent) primary schools and in 6 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Cooks were inadequate in one (5 percent) primary school (PS Atrari, block- Mohammdabad Gohna) and in 2 (25 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Gontha and UPS Nai Bazar, block-Dohrighat).
(iii)	Rupees one thousand was being paid to each cook by cheque.
(iv)	Payment of cooks was irregular in all 20 primary schools and in all 8 upper primary schools in which MDM was cooked at schools.

(v) Social composition of cooks						
Sl. No.	Particular		PS	UPS	Total PS and UPS	
1.	Number of cooks available in the sampled schools in which MDM was cooked at school		73	28	101	
2.	Gender-wise number of cooks available in the sampled schools	Male	5 (6.85)	3 (10.71)	8 (7.92)	
		Female	68 (93.15)	25 (89.29)	93 (92.08)	
		Total	73 (100.00)	28(100.00)	101(100.00)	
3.	Social composition of cooks	Schedule caste	40 (54.79)	10 (35.71)	50 (49.50)	
		Schedule Tribes	4 (5.48)	0 (0.00)	4 (3.96)	
		OBC	29(39.73)	17 (60.71)	46 (45.54)	
		Minority	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
		Others	0 (0.00)	1 (3.58)	1 (1.00)	
		Total	73 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	101(100.00)	

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

It would be evident from the above data that 92 percent cooks were female. About 50 percent cooks belonged to schedule caste, 4 percent cooks belonged to schedule Tribes, 45 percent cooks belonged to OBC, and one percent cooks belonged to other castes.

(vi) Cooking module was not provided to any cook of the sampled schools and training was not imparted to any cook of the sampled schools.

(vii) The health of cook was not checked in any sampled school.

5.	Regularity in serving meal
<p>Hot cooked meal was served regularly in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools. The meal was served irregularly in one upper primary school (UPS Khalisha, block- Mohammdabad Gohna) as the meal was not cooked and served for 14 days in the month of November 2013 and 19 days in the month of December 2013 due to non availability of fuel.</p>	
6.	Quality and quantity of meal
(i) Quality of meal	
<p>On the day of visit hot cooked meal was served in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and the children of these schools were satisfied with the quality of meal. Meal was not cooked and served on the day of visit in one primary school namely PS Alauddinpur, block- Mohammdabad Gohna due to non availability of fuel.</p>	
(ii) Quantity of meal	
<p>The children of all 24 sampled primary schools and all 12 sampled upper primary schools were satisfied with the quantity of meal in which MDM was cooked and served on the day of visit.</p> <p>As reported by the teachers of the sampled schools the quantity of pulses and green vegetable used in the meal was adequate as per norms.</p> <p>Double fortified salt was used in the meal in all the sampled schools. The quantity of food to be cooked was measured by standard balance and weights in all 24 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools on the day of visit.</p>	
7.	Variety of menu
(i) Weekly menu has been decided by the State Govt. and it was displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.	
(ii) MDM was served according to the menu in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in all 12 sampled upper primary schools in which MDM was cooked on the day of visit.	
(iii) Local ingredients were included in the menu in all the sampled primary/upper primary schools.	
(iv) Required nutritional and calorific value per child has been given in weekly menu.	
8	Display of information under RTE Act 2009 at the school level and MDM logo at prominent place
(i) Information regarding quantity and date of food grains received, balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month, other ingredients purchased and utilized and number of children availed MDM were not displayed at the prominent place in any sampled school. However, information regarding the above items were given in the MDM register of all the sampled schools.	

(ii) MDM logo was displayed on out side wall of one (4 percent) primary school and one (8.33 percent) upper primary school and it was not displayed on the wall of 24 (96 percent) primary schools and 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools.

9. Trend

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-a-vis actual on the day of visit)

Sl. No.	Particular	PS	UPS
(i)	Number of children enrolled in the sampled schools	4580	2175
(ii)	Number of children present on the day of visit	2645	1299
(iii)	Number of children availed MDM as per MDM registers	2687	1299
(iv)	Number of children availed MDM as per head count	2687	1299

One hundred fifty eight children were present in primary school Allauddinpur, block-Mohammadpur Gohna and these children were not availed. MDM as meal was not cooked and served in this school on the day of visit.

10. Social Equity

(i) The children were sitting in queue for taking meal and cooked meal was served to the children by the cooks.

(ii) Gender or caste or community discrimination was not found in cooking or serving or sitting arrangement in any sampled school.

11. Convergence with other schemes

(a) **School Health Programme**

(i) Health card of each child was maintained in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Health cards of the children were not maintained in 6 (24 percent) primary schools (PS Atrari and PS Khairabad block- Mohammdabad Gohna, PS Raisha, block-Kopaganj, PS Achhar, PS Balchaura and PS Hakikatpur, urban area of Mau) and in 3 (25 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Pardaha, UPS Bakwal and UPS Mugalpura urban area of Mau).

(ii) The health of children was checked in 24 (96 percent) primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools and it was checked one time in 21 (87.50 percent) primary schools and in 8 (72.73 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit. The health of children was checked twice in 2 (8.33 percent) primary schools and in 3 (27.27 percent) upper primary schools and health of children was also checked three times in one (4.17 percent) primary school. The health of children was not checked in one (4 percent) primary school (PS Atrari, block- Mohammdabad Gohna) and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school (UPS Bakwal, urban area of Mau).

(iii) Micro-nutrients and deworming medicine were given to the children of 24 (96 percent) primary schools and 11 (91.67 percent) Upper primary schools.

(iv)	Medicines were supplied by the medical department of State Govt. Medicine were given to the children one time in 22 (91.67 percent) primary schools and in 8 (77.73 percent) upper primary schools and medicine were given twice to the children of one (4.17 percent) primary school and 3 (27.27 percent) upper primary schools and medicine were also given three times in one (4.17 percent) upper primary school.
(v)	Height and weight of the children were recorded in the their health cards in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.
(vi)	First aid medical kits were available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.
(vii)	Dentals and eyes were checked in 23 (92 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.
(viii)	Spectacles were distributed to 4 children suffering from refractive error in one primary school (PS Bahrapu, block- Dohrighat) and 5 children of 2 upper primary schools (UPS Lohatkar, block- Ranipur and UPS Dargah, block- Dohrighat).
(b)	Drinking water and sanitation programme
(i)	Availability of drinking water
	Drinking water facility was available in the campus of all 25 primary schools and in all 12 upper primary schools.
(ii)	Source of drinking water
	Drinking water facility (Handpumps) was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools and this facility was also provided in 13 (52 percent) primary schools and in 3 (25 percent) upper primary schools from other sources.
(b)	Availability of toilets
	Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 22 (88 percent) primary schools out of which toilets for boys in 18 (81.82 percent) schools and for girls in 17 (77.27 percent) primary schools were in use. Separate toilets for boys and girls were available in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools out of which toilets in 10 (90.91 percent) schools were in use. Common toilet was also available in 2 primary schools and in 2 upper primary schools and it was in use in one primary school and in both upper primary schools. There was no toilet in 2 primary schools (PS Noharepur, block-Ranipur and PS Bhisakharag, block-Dohrighat) and in one upper primary school (UPS Bakwal, block- Mau city).
12.	Infrastructure
(1)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store
(i)	Pucca kitchen-cum-store was available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools and it was in use in 11 (91.67 percent) primary

schools and in all 4 upper primary schools. Only kitchen was available in 12 (48 percent) primary schools and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary school out of which kitchen in 9 (75 percent) primary schools was in use.

Kitchen-cum-store was not available in one (4 percent) primary school (PS Astupur urban area of Mau) and in 7 (58.33 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Badagaon and UPS Lohatkar, block- Ranipur, UPS Kaniyaripur, block- Kopaganj, UPS Dargah, block- Dohrighat, UPS Pardaha, UPS Bakwal and UPS Mugalpura urban area of Mau).

Kitchen-cum-store/kitchen were constructed in 10 (41.67 percent) primary schools and 2 (40 percent) upper primary schools under MDM scheme. Kitchen-cum-store/Kitchen were constructed in 14 (58.33 percent) primary schools and in 3 (60 percent) upper primary schools under SSA.

(ii) The meal was cooked in the additional classrooms of 2 upper primary schools (UPS Gontha and UPS Dargah, block- Dohrighat) and the meal of 2 upper primary schools (UPS Badagaon and UPS Lohatkar, block- Ranipur) was cooked in the kitchen of 2 primary schools as these 2 upper primary schools are within the same campus of primary schools. Hot cooked meal was being supplied by NGOs in 5 primary schools (PS Astupura, PS Balchaura ,PS Imilia and PS Hakikatpur urban area of Mau) and in 4 upper primary schools(UPS Kaniyaripur, block- Kopaganj, UPS Pardaha, UPS Bakwal and UPS Mugalpura, urban area of Mau) .

(iii) Details of food-grains stored are given below :

Sl. No.	Place of storage of food grains	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Pucca kitchen-cum-store/ kitchen	3 (12.00)	0 (0.00)
2	Additional classrooms	1 (4.00)	2 (16.67)
3	Gram Pradhans house	16 (64.00)	6 (50.00)
4	Any other place (at NGO level)	5 (20.00)	4 (33.33)

Note - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Kitchen-cum-store/ Kitchen had hygienic condition, proper ventilation and were away from classrooms in all 25 primary schools and in 10 upper primary schools

(v) Type of fuel used

Gas alone was used for cooking meal in 7 (28 percent) primary schools and in 5 (41.67 percent) upper primary schools. Fire wood alone was used for cooking meal in 17 (68 percent) primary schools and in 6 (50 percent) upper primary schools. Gas and fire wood were used for cooking meal in one (4 percent) primary school and in one (8.33 percent) upper primary schools.

(2) Kitchen Devices	
(i)	<p>Kitchen utensils were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in 11 (91.67 percent) upper primary schools and these were not available in one upper primary school (UPS Mugalpura urban area of Mau).</p> <p>Kitchen utensils were adequate in 24(96 percent) primary schools and in 10 (90.91 percent) upper primary schools and these were inadequate in one primary school (PS Lal ji ka Pura, block-Dohrighat) and in one UPS (UPS Bakwal urban area of Mau).</p>
(ii)	<p>Kitchen utensils were purchased from kitchen Devices funds in 14 (56 percent) primary schools and in 7 (63.64 percent) upper primary schools and these were also purchased from SSA funds in 11 (44 percent) primary schools and in 4(36.36 percent) upper primary schools.</p>
(iii)	<p>Utensils for eating meal were available in one upper primary school namely (UPS Dargah, block-Dohrighat) and these were purchased from other funds.</p>
(iv)	<p>Storage bins for storage of food grains were available in one (4 percent) primary school (PS Balchaura urban area of Mau) and in 2 (16.67 percent) upper primary schools (UPS Surhurpur, block- Mohammdabad Gohna and UPS Pardaha urban area of Mau) and these were purchased from kitchen devices funds.</p>
(vi) Availability of fire extinguishers	
	<p>Fire extinguishers were available in all 25 sampled primary schools and in all sampled 12 upper primary schools.</p>
(vii) IT infrastructure in the schools	
	<p>Out of 12 sampled upper primary schools computers were provided to 7 upper primary schools. One computer and other accessories were provided to 4 upper primary schools namely (UPS Khalisha, block- Mohammdabad Gohna, UPS Badagaon, and UPS Lohatkar, block-Ranipur and UPS Dargah, block-Dohrighat) and it was functional in UPS Dargah only. Two computers along with other accessories were provided to UPS Mugalpura, urban area of Mau and both computers were functional.</p> <p>Three computers and other accessories were provided to 2 upper primary schools namely UPS Kurthi Zapharpur, block- Kopaganj and UPS Gontha, block-Dohrighat. Computers of UPS Kurthi Zapharpur were functional and the computers of UPS Gontha were kept at the house of head teacher.</p>
(viii)	<p>Internet facility was not available in any sampled school.</p>
13	Safety and Hygiene
(1) General impression of the environment, Safety and Hygiene	
(i)	<p>Environment of the school was good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Safety was good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in</p>

<p>9 (75 percent) upper primary schools. Hygiene was also good in 19 (76 percent) primary schools and in 8 (66.67 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(ii) Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating meal</p>	
<p>At the time of visit in the schools Junior Research Associates of CADR observed that all children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking meal.</p>	
<p>(iii) Children take meal in orderly manner</p>	
<p>It was observed at the time of taking meal by the children, that all children were taking meal in orderly manner.</p>	
<p>(iv) Conservation of water</p>	
<p>As per observation of the Junior Research Associates water was conserved by the children in buckets before taking the meal in 16 (64 percent) primary schools and in 10 (83.33 percent) upper primary schools.</p>	
<p>(v) Cooking process and storage of fuel safe and posing any fire hazard</p>	
<p>Safety of cooking process and storage of fuel was found satisfactory at the time of visit in all the sampled schools.</p>	
14	Community participation
<p>(i) Community participation in respect of supervision and monitoring of MDM</p>	
<p>MDM was supervised and monitored daily by the head teacher/teacher in all the sampled schools and it was supervised occasionally by SMC members (except head teacher), parents, VEC members and other community members.</p>	
<p>(ii) Roster was not maintained in any sampled school.</p>	
<p>(iii) All the sampled schools were covered under social audit. Social audit was done in 4 (16 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools till the date of visit.</p>	
<p>(iv) One hundred eleven meetings of SMCs were held in all 25 primary schools out of which MDM issues were discussed in 61(54.95 percent) meetings in 24 primary schools. Forty meetings of SMCs were held in all 12 sampled upper primary schools and MDM issues were discussed in 18(45 percent) meetings in 10 upper primary schools till the date of visit.</p>	
15	Inspection and supervision
<p>(i) General inspection register was available in all the sampled schools and the remark of inspection regarding MDM were made in the MDM registers by the officers/officials who had inspected MDM.</p>	
<p>(ii) Funds under Monitoring and Management Expenses (MME) were not received in any sampled school till the date of visit.</p>	
<p>(iii) On the basis of MDM registers, MDM was inspected in all 25 primary schools and in</p>	

all 12 upper primary schools. Details of inspection are given below.

Sl. No.	Particular	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	State level officers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	District level officers/officials	6 (24.00)	8 (66.67)
3	Tahsil level officers/officials	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4	Block/urban area/ level officers/officials	25 (100.00)	11 (91.67)

Note: - (i) school figures represent multiple inspections.
(ii) Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

(iv) Frequency of inspection

Sl. No.	Frequency of inspection	Number of schools	
		PS	UPS
1	Monthly	7 (28.00)	5 (41.67)
2	Some times	18 (72.00)	7 (58.33)
3	No inspection	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Note: - Figures within parenthesis denote percentages.

16 Impact

MDM programme was envisaged to boost enrollment attendance and retention of children in schools. A team of Junior Research Associates discussed these aspects of MDM with teachers of sampled schools and some parents. On the basis of their observations it has been revealed that improvement in attendance of students was reported to be in 6 (24 percent) primary schools and in 4 (33.33 percent) upper primary schools as the attendance of students in these schools was more than 65 percent.

Block-wise list of sampled schools

Sl. No	Name of Block/City	School Code	Name of selected schools	Criteria for Selection of schools
1	Mohammdabad Gohna	9620205817	P.S. Walidpur	CWSN and S.C. population
2	Mohammdabad Gohna	9620204703	P.S. Alauddinpur	S.C. population
3	Mohammdabad Gohna	9620204901	P.S. Atrari	S.C. population and Special training
4	Mohammdabad Gohna	Not available	P.S. Saryan	S.C. population
5	Mohammdabad Gohna	9620204406	P.S. Khairabad	S.C. population
6	Ranipur	9620606202	P.S. Sadipur	S.C. Population.
7	Ranipur	9620602101	P.S. Noharepur	S.C. population
8	Ranipur	9620602501	P.S. Paligarh	Gender gap and S.C. population
9	Ranipur	9620600903	P.S. Akdanga	S.C. population and civil work
10	Ranipur	9620600701	P.S. Badar	S.C. population
11	Kopaganj	9620905501	P.S. Shodshar	S.C. Population
12	Kopaganj	9620905301	P.S. Raisha	S.C. Population
13	Kopaganj	9620901901	P.S. Alinagar	S.C. Population, Gender gap and CWSN
14	Kopaganj	9620902001	P.S.Hathini	Gender gap and S.C. Population
15	Kopaganj	9620902601	P.S. Budhave	S.C. Population
16	Dohrighat	9620300201	P.S. Bhaisakharag	S.C. Population
17	Dohrighat	9620305501	P.S. Bahrapur	Special training and S.C. Population
18	Dohrighat	9620303902	P.S. Surajpur -II	Special training
19	Dohrighat	9620302901	P.S. Rasulpur-I	S.C. Population
20	Dohrighat	9620300812	P.S. Lal ji ka Pura	S.C. Population
21	Urban Area of Mau	962100701	P.S. Astupura	Special training
22	Urban Area of Mau	9621004207	P.S. Balchaura	Special training

23	Urban Area of Mau	9621003502	P.S. Achhar	Special training
24	Urban Area of Mau	9621006104	P.S. Imilia	S.C. Population
25	Urban Area of Mau	9621003503	P.S. Hakikatpur	S.C. Population
26	Mohammdabad Gohna	9620205902	U.P.S. Khalisha	S.C. Population
27	Mohammdabad Gohna	9620202209	U.P.S. Surhampur	S.C. Population
28	Ranipur	9620600304	U.P.S. Badagaon	S.C. Population and Computer aided
29	Ranipur	0962060290 4	U.P.S. Lohatikar	S.C. Population and CWSN
30	Kopaganj	9620904405	U.P.S. Kaniyarpur	S.C. Population
31	Kopaganj	9620901005	U.P.S. Kurthi Zapharpur	S.C. Population, Civil Work,
32	Dohrighat	9620304603	U.P.S. Dargah	S.C. Population and Computer aided
33	Dohrighat	9620300807	U.P.S. Gontha	S.C. Population
34	Dohrighat	9620300107	U.P.S. Nai Bazar	S.C. Population
35	Urban Area of Mau		U.P.S. Pardaha	S.C. Population
36	Urban Area of Mau	9621002801	U.P.S. Bakwal	S.C. Population
37	Urban Area of Mau	9621002201	U.P.S. Mugalpura	Computer aided and S.C. Population