

#### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Founders - Prof. J. P. Naik & Dr. Chitra Naik

No.IIE/MDM/Moni/594 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014

To

Director of Education (Primary)

Maharashtra State,

Directorate of Primary Education,

Central Building Pune- 411001.

Subject: First Half Yearly Monitoring Final Report on MDM for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014 to 30September, 2014 regarding....... Reference: No.IIE/MDM/Moni/492 date 31<sup>st</sup> October 2014

Respected Sir,

With reference to the subject monitoring work of MDM for 19 districts of Maharashtra is given to our institute for the period 2013-2015. As per terms of Reference (ToR) and Guidelines given by the MHRD, Govt. of India, in the second half year monitoring visits were made to Beed, Yavatmal, Akola, and Amravati districts. These visits were made during August 2014 to September, 2014. Monitoring was made regarding MDM programme implemented in these districts.

Kindly find enclosed herewith the First Half Yearly Final Report of the MDM. Comments are yet not received from you as per guidelines and ToR, so we have finalized the report and report is sent to the MHRD.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

(M.S. Kamble) Nodal Officer Indian Institute of Education, Pune

Encl: as above

Copy to:

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 Director (MDM)
 Ministry of HRD
 Department of school Education & Literacy
 MDM- Division Shastri Bhavan,
 New Delhi 110115
 Mobile No: 09868224318

2) Dr. Mredula Sirkar
Consultant Plan Monitoring
EdCIL's National Support Group,
Mid-Day Meal Scheme (An MHRD Project, Gol),
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#### 1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT

**OF** 

#### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, PUNE

(Monitoring Institution)

ON

#### MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

#### FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

PERIOD: 1st April, 2014 TO 30th September 2014

#### **DISTRICTS COVERED**

- 1. BEED
- 2. YAVATMAL
- 3. AKOLA
- 4. AMARAVATI

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#### **FOREWORD**

Indian Institute of Education, Pune Monitoring Institute in charge of monitoring of four districts of Maharashtra State feels privileged to be one of the Monitoring Institution across the country for broad based monitoring of MDM activities.

This is the 1<sup>st</sup> half yearly report for the year 2014-15 and is based on the data collected from five districts of Beed, Yavatmal, Akola, and Amravati district.

I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to both the Govt. of India and the State Government of Maharashtra to understand the grass root level problems as well as achievement and functioning of MDM in the State and to plan further necessary interventions.

In this context, I extend my hearty thanks to Shri. M.S. Kamble, Nodal Officer, Monitoring SSA-RTE & MDM and his team members who have rendered a good service by taking pains to visit the schools located in the most inaccessible areas and preparing the report in time. I am extremely thankful to the authorities of the State office and the district offices for their unhesitating cooperation during the time of data collection.

Member Secretary,
Indian Institute of Education
128/2, J.P. Naik Path, Kothrud,
Pune- 411 038

Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared for four districts of Maharashtra showing the progress of the

Mid-day Meal in these districts till September 2014, during the year 2014-15. This report has been

preparared on basis of the data collected each district 40 schools from each district which have been

selected on the basis of criteria given by the Govt. of India and tools provided by the Govt. of India.

We are grateful thanks to Dr. Mahavir Mane, Director of Education Maharashtra State, Shri.

Govind Nandede Jt. Director of Education Maharashtra State, Shri. Palkar, Dy. Director of Education

Maharashtra State and many officials and individuals at the State and District level who extended

immense cooperation in the monitoring work.

The EOs, BEOs, BRCs, CRCs and MDM functionaries extended great cooperation with respect

to the actual visits to the schools. The Headmasters and the Teachers at the village level were very

helpful.

We also thankful to to Govt. of India Officials, Additional Secretary (SE&L), Director and Deputy

Secretary, Under Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource

Development, New Delhi-110001 for providing an opportunity to undertake monitoring activities of

MDM and providing funds.

We also thankful to The Project Manager, Senior Consultant (Monitoring) MDM, New Delhi looking

after the Monitoring Institution activities and their staffs for continues support and valuable guidance

from time to time.

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

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

to time.

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

grateful to them all.

Nodal Officer: M.S. Kamble

Designation as per the institution: Nodal Oficer

Designation provided by MHRD: Nodal Officer

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# 1. 1<sup>st</sup> Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Indian Institute of Education, Pune on Mid-day-Meal for the State of Maharashtra for the Period of 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2014

#### **Chapter 1: General Information**

SI. No.	Subject		De	etails	
1.	Name of the monitoring institution	Indian In	stitute of Edu	cation, Pun	е
2.	Period of the report	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2	2014 to 30 <sup>th</sup> S	September,	2014
3.	No. of Districts allocated	4			
4.	District names (write the districts names which the MI has monitored)	(1) Beed	(2) Yavatmal	(3) Akola (	4) Amaravati
5.	Month of visit to the Districts				
	(Information is to be given for district wise i.e Di	strict 1, Dist	rict 2, District	3 etc)	
	District 1 (Beed)	19 <sup>th</sup> to 23	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 20	14	
	District 2 (Yavatmal)	1 <sup>st</sup> to 11 <sup>t</sup>	th September :	2014	
	District 3 (Akola)	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 10	th September	2014	
	District 4 (Amaravati)	10 <sup>st</sup> to 10	6 <sup>th</sup> September	2014	
6.	MI selected the schools as per the criteria : Yes/	No			
	(i) Higher gender gap in enrolment	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	(1) Thigher gender gap in emonitering	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(ii) Higher population of SC/ST students,	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(iii) Low retention rate and higher dropout	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	rate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(iv) The School has a minimum of three CWSN	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(v) The habitation where the school is located	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	at has sizeable number of OOSC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(vi) The habitations where the school is	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	located at witnesses in bound and out bound seasonal migration,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(vii) The ward/unit of planning where the	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	school is located at is known to have sizeable number of urban deprived children	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(viii) The school is located in a forest or far	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	flung area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(ix) The habitation where the school is located	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	at witnesses recurrent floods or some other natural calamity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(x) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at school level	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

7.	Types of Schools visited as p	er the ToR	2013-15: Yes	s/No	
	(i) 8 schools from urban areas visited-Y/N	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	(ii) if yes write the number	8	8	8	8
	(iii) 6 schools from Special Training Centres	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	(3 residential and 3 non-residential) visited : Yes/No	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(iv) if yes write the number	Dood	Vavatmal	Alcolo	Amravati
	(v) 2 schools from civil works sanctioned Yes/No	Beed 3	Yavatmal	Akola 3	
	(vi) if yes write the number	3	3	3	3
	(vii) 2 schools from NPEGEL blocks	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	Yes/No	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(viii) if yes write the number				
	(ix) 3 schools from CWSN (priority to those	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	having other than Orthopaedic Impairment (OI children) Yes/ No (x) if yes write the number	3	3	3	3
	(xi) 3 schools from Computer Aided Learning	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	(CAL) and KGBV scheme Yes/No (xii) if yes write the number	3	3	3	3
	(xiii) 3 schools from KGBV scheme Yes/No	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	(xiv) if yes write the number	3	NA	NA	NA
	be monitored) shall be done on the basis of the latest school report card generated through DISE, HHS data and consultation with the district SSA functionaries: Yes/No	Yes			
9.	Total number of elementary schools in each	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	district allocated. Information is to be obtained from SPO/DPO office	2378	2324	1042	1822
10	Number of elementary schools (primary and	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
	upper primary) covered/ monitored	PS- 11	PS- 8	PS- 15	PS- 8
4.4		UPS- 29	UPS- 32	UPS- 25	UPS- 32
11	Number of elementary schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	Beed	Yavatmal	Akola	Amravati
12	· ·	16	13	14	11
12.	Whether the MI has sent their report to the SPO at the draft level: YES / NO			Yes	
13.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO office whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO office: YES / NO			No	
14.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO		,	Yes	
15.	Items to be attached with the report				
	a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI and list of schools visited by the Nodal Officer Annexure I		,	Yes	
	b) Any other relevant documents (only circulars/Amendments/Notices) – Annexure II			Nil	

#### 12. Selection Procedure for schools

As per the Terms of Reference for monitoring of MDM programme by the Monitoring Institutes (2013-14), the following procedure was carried out for the selection of 40 schools in the district.

The State authorities were approached by the monitoring institute and they were informed about the monitoring visit to be made to the 4 districts. Similarly, the selection criteria fixed by the MDM authorities at the national level were communicated to them along with the monitoring visit plan for the 4 districts. The State authorities were requested to instruct the respective district authorities about the same and also to provide necessary information and arrangements.

All the concerned authorities from the 4 districts were instructed by the State Office about the school visits of the monitoring institute. Accordingly, the correspondence and discussion on telephone with DPOs had been initiated. A visit plan along with the selection criteria of the schools had been sent well in advance to the respective district.

A meeting was organized at the respective district headquarters with the help of the district authorities to select the schools. This meeting was attended by the District authorities; BEOs, BRC Coordinators, MDM functionaries working at the block and district level and investigators of MI. The objectives of monitoring visit and the selection criteria and tools were discussed with them. A set of criteria was given to each group. As the block wise situation was different, all groups came up with the list comprised of uneven numbers.

A comprehensive list was prepared by combining all the lists provided by the block representatives. The comprehensive list was discussed with the District Education Officer and finalized. The final list of 40 schools spread all over the blocks of the respective district was prepared that fulfilled all the criteria for selection. In consultation with the functionaries involved in the selection process of the schools, a school visit plan was prepared for the respective block and then monitoring visit to the urban schools was started.

Under the guidance and day—to-day supervision of the Nodal Officer, the process of data collection of 40 schools was completed according to the monitoring visit plan for the 4 districts.

#### 13. Selection Criteria for Schools

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

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

#### Chapter 2.

#### **District Summary of the School Reports of MDM**

1.	AVAILABILITY & DELIVERING FOODS GRAINS TO SCHOOL:
District:1	MI has visited 37 schools and 3 KGBV in Beed district. Out of these 37 schools, Zilla
Beed	Parishad Beed ran 36 schools and 1 from private aided school.
	In Maharashtra, rice is provided by state govt through FCI. Market federation
	committee supplies ingredients to school through DPO. It was observed that in all 37
	schools (100%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained up to MI visit.
	It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in all 37 schools
	(100%).
	Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 31 schools (83.78%), in 6 schools
	(16.22%) it was average.
District:2	Out of 40 visited schools, 31 schools are from Zilla Parishad and 8 from Municipal
Yavatmal	corporation and 1 private aided school.
	In Maharashtra, state govt. provided rice through FCI Market federation committee
	supplies ingredients to school level through DPO. It was observed that in 34 schools
	(85%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained on the day of visit but in 6
	schools (15%) there was an interruption due to not availability of food. So it is
	concluded that in 6 school 1 months buffer stock was not maintained.
	It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in all 40 schools
	(100%).
	Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 28 schools (70%), in 12 schools
	(30%) it was average.
District:3	Out of 40 visited schools, 31 schools are from Zilla Parishad and 5 from Municipal
Akola	corporation and 4 schools from Nagar Parishad.
	In Maharashtra, state govt had provided rice through FCI. Market federation committee
	supplied ingredients through DPO to school level. It was observed that in 36 schools
	(90%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained on the day of visit but in 4
	schools there was an interruption due to not availability of food. So it is concluded that
	in 4 schools 1 months buffer stock was not maintained.
	It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in 35 schools
	(87.5%) and 5 MNC schools (12.5%) food grains received by school, then they
	handover to SHG. Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 26 schools
	(65%), in 14 schools (35%) it was average.

District:4	MI has visited 40 schools in Amravati district. Out of these, Zilla Parishad Amravati has
Amaravati	31 schools; Municipal Cooperation (Nagar Palika) 8 schools and 1 from private aided school.
	In Maharashtra, rice is provided by state govt through FCI. Ingredients are supplied by
	market federation committee through D.P.O. It was observed that in 40 schools (100%)
	the buffer stock of one month was maintained up to MI visit.
	It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in 38 schools (95%)
	in 2 schools not delivered to door step due to non availability of road.
	Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 28 schools (70%), in 12 schools (30%) it was average.
	It was reported that the quantity of food grains being supplied as per the indicated
	weight in 37 schools (92.5%) and weight was not checked by 3 schools.
	It was reported that food grains released after adjusting the unspent balance in 38
	schools (95%) and food grains were not release after adjusting unspent balance in 2
	schools (5%).
2.	TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS
District:1	State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all
Beed	districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking
	coast were received to school up to the month of March 2014 in the period of June to
	July 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.
District:2	State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all
Yavatmal	districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking
	coast were received to school up to the month of March 2014 in the period of June to
	July 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.
District:3	State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all
Akola	districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking
	coast were received to school for the month of December 2013 to March 2014 in the
	period of April to May 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.
District:4	State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all
Amaravati	districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking
	coast were received to school up to the month of January 2014 in the month of April
	2014 and up March 2014 period of May to June 2014 it means regular funds are not
	received to the school.

3.	AVAILABILITY OF COOKING COAST:
District:1	All sample schools had received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School had
Beed	received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of June &
	July 2014 in all sample schools.
	There is delay in receiving cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking
	cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March
	2014 in the month of June & July 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for 3
	to 4 months. The cooking cost was paid through cash in 22 schools (59.46%) and
	through bank in 15 schools (40.54%) by block authorities.
District:2	All sample schools had not received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School
Yavatmal	had received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of July
	& August 2014 in all sample schools.
	There is delay in receiving cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking
	cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March
	2014 in the month of July & August 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for
	3 to 4 months. The cooking cost was paid through cash in 7 schools (17.5%) and
	through bank in 33 schools (82.5%) by block authorities.
District:3	All sample schools had not received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. There is
Akola	delay in receiving cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking cost was
	not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March 2014 in
	the month of April & May 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for 3 to 4
	months.
	The cooking cost was paid through cash in 4 schools (10%) and through bank in 36
	schools (90%) by block authorities.
District:4	All sample schools had not received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School
Amaravati	had received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of July
	& August 2014 in all sample schools.
	There is delay in receiving of cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking
	cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March
	2014 in the month of July & August 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for
	3 to 4 months.
	It was observed that all schools had not received cooking cost in advance or regularly.
	The cooking cost was paid through cash in 7 schools (17.5%) and through bank in 33
	schools (82.5%) by block authorities.

4.	Availability of Cook-cum-helper
District:1	In 37 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC. Cook-helpers were
Beed	appointed in 37 schools they cooked and serve the meal but in 22 schools, have less
	number of cook cum helpers were appointed, so teacher or students from higher class
	help to serve the meal from some school.
	It was noticed that in all 37 schools total 60 Cook cum helper were appointed. Cook-
	helper were appointed in 9 schools as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in 25
	schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed and in 3 schools excess
	number of cook /helpers were appointed.
	It was observed in 16 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and
	remaining 21 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have
	not opened bank account. District had suggested to opened bank account in particular
	bank and send bank account number to BRC.
	It was observed that cook cum helper's health check was done in 27 schools and it was
	not done in 10 schools up to the MI visit.
District:2	It was noticed that in all 40 sample schools total 97 Cook cum helper were appointed.
Yavatmal	Cook-helper were appointed in 30 schools as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in
	10 schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed.
	It was observed in 16 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and
	remaining 24 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have
	not opened bank account. District had suggested to opened bank account in particular
	bank and send account number to BRC.
	It was observed that cook cum helper's health check was done in 10 schools and it was
	not done in 30 schools up to the MI visit.
District:3	Out of 40 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC in 35 schools, in 5
Akola	schools SHG is contracted is by MNC and SHG appointed the cook/helper.
	Cook-helpers were appointed in 35 schools and 5 schools appointed by SHG, they
	cooked and serve the meal.
	It was observed in 26 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and
	remaining 14 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have
	not opened bank account.
	It was observed that cook cum helper's health check was done in 15 schools and it was
	not done in 25 schools up to the MI visit.

District:4	In 37 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC and 3 schools SHG is
Amaravati	appointed the by SMC and SHG appoint the cook/helper.
	It was noticed that in all 40 sample schools total 85 Cook cum helper were appointed.
	In 31 schools Cook-helper were appointed as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in
	09 schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed.
	It was observed from 19 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank
	and remaining 21 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they
	have not opened bank account.
	It was observed that cook cum helper's health check-up was done in 23 schools and it
	was not done in 17 schools up to the MI visit.
5.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:
District:1	In all 37 schools (100%) had provided daily hot cooked meal in 36 schools (97.30%)
Beed	meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 1 schools (2.70%) because
	water not available on that day.
District:2	In 39 schools (97.5%) had provided daily hot cooked meal and 1 school (2.5%)
Yavatmal	N.P.U.P.S Gharkul Pandakawada is shift school, only 1 cook is working for preparing
	and serve meal.
	In 34 schools (85%) meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 6
	schools (15%) because food grains are not available.
District:3	In all 40 sample schools (100%) had provided daily hot cooked meal.
Akola	In 36 schools (90%), meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 4
	schools (10%) because food grains are not available.
District:4	In 40 schools were visited on the basis of criteria Govt. of India. In all 40 schools
Amaravati	(100%) daily hot cooked meal was provided.
	In 39 schools (97.5%) meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 1
	school (2.5%) because food grains are not available.
6.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
District:1	In 31 schools, (83.78%) quality of food was good, in 6 schools (16.22%) it was
Beed	average.
	In 34 schools (91.89%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and as
	per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quantity
	of meal was observed in 3 schools (8.11%)
	In 27 schools (75.68%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetables
	were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 10 schools

vegetable was not maintained in any school.  It was found that in all schools (100%) the double filtered iodized salt is used.  District:2 In 22 schools, (55%) quality of food was good, in 18 schools (45%) it was average 33 schools (82.5%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and as norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quantit meal was observed in 7 schools (17.5%).  In 27 schools (67.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetal were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 13 scho (32.5%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type vegetable was not maintained in any schools.  It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in all 40 schools (100%).  District:3 In 26 schools, (65%) quality of food was good, in 14 schools (35%) it was average.  Akola In 33 schools (82.5%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quar of meal was observed in 2 schools (5%) namely 1) Z.P.P.S. Palso Badhe and Z.P. Koha. 5 schools (12.5%) from M.N.C Akola quantity of meal was not observed as norms because it was cooked at SHGs home.  In 27 schools (67.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetal were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 13 schools (13.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm.	e of
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	ools
(32.5%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type	e of
vegetable was not maintained in any schools.	
It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in all 40 schools (100%).	
District:4 In 28 schools, (30%) quality of food was good, in 12 schools (30%) it was average.	
Amaravati In 34 schools (85%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and	as t
per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quar	ntity
of meal was observed in 7 schools (17.5%).	
In 29 schools (72.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetal	bles
were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 11 scho	ools
(27.5%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type	e of
vegetable was not maintained in any schools.	
It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in 40 schools (100%).	

7.	VARIETY OF MENU:
District:1	In 27 schools, (72.97%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the
Beed	community and in 10 schools (27.03%) menu was not displayed.
	According the menu the meal was prepared at school. The uniformity was observed in
	all schools.
	In 27 schools (72.97%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 10
	schools less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using required
	nutritional value per child.
District:2	In 35 schools, (87.5%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the
Yavatmal	community and in 05 schools (12.5%) menu was not displayed.
	According the menu the meal was prepared at schools. The uniformity was observed in
	all schools.
	In 35 schools (87.5%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 5
	schools (12.5%) less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using
	required nutritional value per child.
District:3	In 38 schools, (95%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the
Akola	community and in 02 schools (5%) menu was not displayed.
	According the menu the meal was prepared at school. The uniformity was observed in all school.
	In 32 schools (80%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 8
	schools (20%) less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using
	required nutritional value per child.
District:4	In 38 schools, (95%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the
Amaravati	community and in 2 schools menu was not displayed.
	According the menu the meal was prepared at school. The uniformity was observed in
	30 schools and in 10 schools menu was not followed.
	In 39 schools (97.5%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 1
	schools (2.5%) less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using
	required nutritional value per child.
8.	DISPLAY OF INFORMATION (Right to Education Act, 2009)
District:1	It is observed that only weekly menu was displayed in 27 schools as per Right to
Beed	education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools. It is suggested to
	implementation of guidelines in the state. State should gave clear guidelines to the
	school.

	It was found that only in 8 schools (21.62%) MDM logo was displayed at a place
	preferable outside of the school.
District:2	It is observed that only weekly menu was displayed in 35 schools as per Right to
Yavatmal	education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools. It is suggested to
	implementation of guidelines in the state. State should gave clear guidelines to the
	school.
	It was found that in only 9 schools (22.5%) MDM logo was displayed at a place
	preferable outside of the school.
District:3	It is observed that only weekly menu was displayed in 38 schools as per Right to
Akola	education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools. It is suggested to
	implementation of guidelines in the state. State should gave clear guidelines to the
	school.
	It was found that only 4 schools (10%) MDM logo was displayed at a place preferable
	outside of the school.
District:4	It is observed that No. of children given MDM was displayed in 2 schools and weekly
Amaravati	menu was displayed in 38 schools as per Right to education act but other items are not
	displayed in most of schools.
	It was found that in only 9 schools (22.5%) MDM logo was displayed at a place
	preferable outside of the school. MDM logo was not displayed in 31 schools.
9	TRENDS:
District:1	All children 6616 (Boys 3182 & girls 3434) enrolled in the school were opted for the
Beed	Mid-day-Meal. Total 5458 (Boys 2614 & girls 2844) (82.50%) children were present on
	the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 5458 (Boys 2614 & girls 2844) (82.50%)
	Children availing mid day meal. Total 5363 (Boys 2555 & Girls 2808) 98.26 percent
	actual number children were taking mid day meal as per head count on the day visit.
	Total 5942 (Boys 2864 & Girls 3078) (89.81%) children availed MDM on the previous
	day.
District:2	All children 7803 (Boys 3565 & girls 4238) enrolled in the school were opted for the
Yavatmal	Mid-day-Meal. Total 5786 (Boys 2590 & Girls 3196) (74.15%) children were present on
	the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 5603 (Boys 2500 & Girls 3103) (96.84%)
	children availing mid day meal. Total 5380 (Boys 2406 & Girls 2974) (92.98%) percent
	actual number children were taking mid-day meal as per head count on the day visit.
	Total 6485 (Boys 2838 & Girls 3647) (83.11%) children availed MDM on the previous
	day.

District:3	All children 6374 (Boys 3194 & Girls 3180) enrolled in the school were opted for the
Akola	Mid-day-Meal. Total 4922 (Boys 2432 & Girls 2490) (77.22%) children were present on
	the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 4922 (Boys 2432 & Girls 2490) (100%)
	children availing mid day meal. Total 4745 (Boys 2340 & Girls 2405) (96.40%) percent
	actual number children were taking mid-day meal as per head count on the day visit.
	Total 5406 (Boys 2686 & Girls 2720) (84.81%) children availed MDM on the previous
	day.
District:4	All children 7963 (Boys 4291 & girls 3672) enrolled in the school were opted for the
Amaravati	Mid-day-Meal. Total 7032 (Boys 3757 & Girls 3275) (88.31%) children were present on
	the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 7032 (Boys 3757 & Girls 3275) (88.31%)
	children availing mid day meal. Total 6652 (Boys 3563 & Girls 3089) (94.60%) percent
	actual number children were taking mid-day meal as per head count on the day visit.
	Total 7006 (Boys 3784 & Girls 3222) (87.98%) children availed MDM on the previous
	day.
10	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	i) System of serving and seating arrangements for eating
District:1	It was noticed that in 09 schools (24.32%) students used to stand in queue to get the
Beed	food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 25 schools (67.56%)
	the students used to sit in school verandah and the cook, helper served the food, and 3
	schools (8.11%) student self get the food and seating group wise either in open ground
	or other place.
	State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed
	that in Beed district cloth strips were available in 26 schools (70.27%) and out of it only
	10 schools (38.46%) are using at the time of taking food.
	Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school.
	Not any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited school.
District:2	It was noticed that in 13 schools (32.05%) students used to stand in queue to get the
Yavatmal	food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 26 schools (65%) the
	students used to sit in school verandah and the cook, helper served the food, and 1
	school (2.5%) (Z.P.P.S Khanapur) student self get the food and seating group wise
	either in open ground or other place.
	State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed
	that in Yavatmal district cloth strips were available in 28 schools (70%) and out of it

Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI. No any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited school. District:3 It was noticed that in 13 schools (32.5%) students used to stand in gueue to get the Akola food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 27 schools (67.5%) the students used to sit in school verandah and the cook, helper served the food. State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed that in Akola district cloth strips were available in 35 schools (87.5%) and out of it only 23 schools (65.71%) are using at the time of taking food. Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI. Not any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited sample school. District:4 It was noticed that 8 schools (20%) students used to stand in queue to get the food **Amaravati** and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 31 schools (77.5%) the students used to sit in school verandah/Ground and the cook, helper served the food, and in 1 school (2.5%) student self get the food and seating group wise either in around or in classroom. State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed that in Amravati, district cloth strips were available in 33 schools (82.5%) and out of it, only 28 schools (87.5%) are using at the time of taking food. Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI. Not any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited school. 11 **CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES:** District:1 All the children attending the school, because they / their parent want to child should Beed learn. SSA had provided various funds under various activities to support the quality of education. It was noticed that in 31 schools (100%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. NRHM is distributed the medicine through PHC in all schools. The tablets /syrup was given to the children by teachers, but record was not maintained of it in any school. First aid medical kit was available in 24 schools (64.86%) and it was not available in 13

	schools (35.13%) at the time of MI visit.			
	11 schools (29.73%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand			
	pump was provided through water and sanitation department.			
District:2	All the children attending the school, because they / their parent want to child shou			
Yavatmal	learn. SSA had provided various funds under various activities to support the quality of			
	education.			
	It was noticed that in 36 schools (90%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. In			
	4 school health check up was not done up to MI visit.			
	NRHM is distributed the medicine through PHC in all schools.			
	First aid medical kit was available in 34 schools (85%) and it was not available in 06			
	schools (15%) at the time of MI visit.			
	16 schools (40%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand			
	pump was provided through water and sanitation department.			
District:3	All the children attending the school, because they / their parent want to child should			
Akola	learn. SSA had provided various funds for various activities to support the quality of			
	education.			
	It was noticed that in all sample schools (100%) had maintained a Health Card for each			
	child.			
	The annual health check up was done in all 40 sample schools. NRHM is distributed the			
	medicine through PHC in 36 schools (90%) and not available in 4 schools (10%) namely			
	(1) Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar, (2) Z.P.P.U.S Bidgaon, (3) N.P.P.S Murtijapur and (4)			
	Z.P.P.S Sarav. The tablets /syrup was given to the children by teachers, but record was			
	not maintained of it in any school.			
	First aid medical kit was available in 25 schools (62.5%) and it was not available in 15			
	schools (37.5%) at the time of MI visit.			
	20 schools (50%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand			
	pump was provided through water and sanitation department.			
District:4	All the children are attending the school, because they / their parent want to child			
Amaravati	should learn. SSA had provided various funds under various activities to support the			
	quality of education.			
	It was noticed that in 37 schools (92.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.			
	In 3 schools it was not available up to MI visit.			
	The annual health check up was done in all 40 schools. NRHM is distributed the			
	medicine through PHC in all schools. The tablets /syrup was given to the children by			

teachers, but record was not maintained of it in any school. First aid medical kit was available in 31 schools (77.5%) and it was not available in 09 schools (22.5%) at the time of MI visit. 21 schools (52.5%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand pump was provided through water and sanitation department. 12 **INFRASTRUCTURE:** District:1 It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 33 schools (89.19%) and kitchen Beed shed was not available in 4 schools (10.81%). In 3 constructed schools kitchen shed were not in use because kitchen sheds were congested. Kitchen shed were found under construction in 2 schools namely 1. Z.P.U.P.S Gaondara & Z.P.U.P.S Wadarwadi In 4 schools (10.81%) had not sanctioned kitchen shed. In one schools (2.70%) L.P.G.( Z. P. PS Gandhinagar) and in 36 school (97.30%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal. In 34 schools (91.89%) have an adequate number of utensils and 03 schools have inadequate number of utensils. State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided adequate number of eating plates under MDM scheme to all districts. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 17 schools, for some children in 18 schools and plates were not available in 2 schools in Beed district. Out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 32 schools (80%). In 30 schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking, but in 7 schools, water was stored in vessel. It was observed that 26 schools (70.27%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 6 schools (23.08%) extinguishers were found in working condition. IT/IT enabled services based solutions/ services like e-learning connection were not observed in any school. District:2 It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 26 schools (65%) and kitchen shed Yavatmal was not available in 14 schools (35%). In all schools constructed kitchen shed were in use. Kitchen shed were found under construction in 6 schools. In 8 schools (20%) had not sanctioned the kitchen shed. In 3 schools (7.5%) L.P.G. (1. N.P.U.P.S No. 20, 2. Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon, 3.

Z.P.C.P.S Ladkhed) and in 37 school (92.5%) firewood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.

In all 39 schools (97.5%) have adequate number of utensils and 1 schools (Z.P.U.P.S Chincholi No.2) have not adequate number of utensils.

MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 36 schools and for some children in 04 schools in Yavatmal district.

Out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 34 schools (85%).

In 25 schools (73.53%) toilets were in use and in 15 schools toilets were not usable. In all 40 sample schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking, in 5 schools, water was stored in vessel.

It was observed that 33 schools (82.5%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 14 schools (42.42%) extinguishers were found in working condition.

IT/IT enabled services based solutions like e-learning was not available in any school.

#### District:3 Akola

It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 28 schools (70%) and kitchen shed was not available in 12 schools (30%).

In 26 schools kitchen shed was constructed and in use and 2 schools constructed kitchen shed were not use (Z.P.U.P.S Tajanapeth and Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar). Because kitchen shed were not in good condition.

In 12 schools (30%) was the kitchen shed not sanctioned. 28 schools (70%) were used kitchen shed and it was found in hygienic condition.

In 6 schools (15%) L.P.G. and in 34 school (85%) firewood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.

In all 37 schools (92.5%) have adequate number of utensils and 3 schools (1. Z.P.U.P.S Dalambi, 2. Z.P.U.P.S Digras (Bk), 3. Z.P.U.P.S Shahanur) have not adequate number of utensils.

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided adequate number of eating plates under MDM scheme to all districts. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 34 schools and for some children in 06 schools in Akola district.

Store bins were available in all 40 schools. Adequate numbers of storage bins were available in 31 schools and 9 schools have inadequate number of storage bins.

In out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 36 schools (90%).

In all 40 sample schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking, but in 2 schools, water was stored in vessel.

# It was observed that 34 schools (85%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 16 schools (47.05%) extinguishers were found in working condition.

IT/IT enabled service based solutions are not available in any school.

## District:4 Amaravati

It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 25 schools (62.5%) and kitchen shed was not available in 15 schools (37.5%).

Z.P.P.MID School Shirajgaon schools constructed kitchen shed was not inuse because it is small size.

Kitchen shed under construction were found in 5 schools. In one school the construction was not started because only 25% amount is received.

In 3 schools (7.5%) L.P.G. and in 37 school (92.5%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.

In all 40 schools (100%) have adequate number of utensils. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 34 schools and for some children in 06 schools in Amravati district.

In out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 38 schools (95%).

In all 40 sample schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking.

It was observed that 36 schools (90%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 16 schools (44.44%) extinguishers were found in working condition. Internet connection, IT/IT enabled services are not available in any school.

#### 13. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

#### District:1 Beed

Out of 37 schools, in 17 schools (45.94%), general impression about the safety was good, in 18 schools (48.65%) it was fair and in 2 schools (5.40%) it was Poor.

Out of 37 schools, in 12 schools (32.43%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 20 schools (54.05%) it was fair and 5 school (13.51%) it was poor.

It was observed that in 27 (72.97%) schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food .In 10 schools (27.02%) children were not encourage washing their hands before taking meal.

It was observe that in 24 schools (64.86%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 37 schools (100), not posing any fire hazard in any school but it is suggested to extinguisher should relief in time.

#### District:2 Yavatmal

Out of 40 schools, in 22 schools (55%), general impression about the safety was good, in 12 schools (30%) it was fair and in 6 schools (15%) it was Poor.

Out of 40 schools, in 18 schools (45%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 16 schools (40%) it was fair and 06 schools (15%) it was poor.

It was observed that in 36 (90%) schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food .In 04 schools (10%) children were not encourage washing their hands before taking meal. It was observed that in 39 schools (97.5%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner. In 26 schools children sit in row and cook/helper serve, in 13 schools children stand in queue and cook/helper serve the meal. In 1 schools (2.5%) (Z.P.P.S Khanpur) children getting meal by self.

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 40 schools (100%), not posing any fire hazard in any school but it is suggested to extinguisher should relief in time.

#### District:3 Akola

Out of 40 schools, in 18 schools (45%), general impression about the safety was good, in 19 schools (47.5%) it was fair and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was Poor.

Out of 40 schools, in 16 schools (40%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 20 schools (50%) it was fair and 04 schools (10%) it was poor.

It was observed that in 35 (87.5%) schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food .In 05 schools (12.5%), children were not encourage washing their hands before taking meal. It was observed that in 40 schools (100%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 38 schools (95%), not posing any fire hazard in any school but it is suggested to extinguisher should relief in time.

## District:4 Amaravati

Out of 40 schools, in 19 schools (47.5%), general impression about the safety was good, in 18 schools (45%) it was fair and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was Poor.

Out of 40 schools, in 19 schools (47.5%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 19 schools (47.5%) it was fair and 02 schools (5%) it was poor.

It was observed that in all 40 schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food. It was observe that in 36 schools (90%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner.

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 40 schools (100%), not posing any fire hazard in any school but it is suggested to extinguisher should relief in time.

14.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS:		
District:1	Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found		
Beed	to be inadequate.		
	It was found that out of 37 schools in only 9 school (24.32%) rosters was maintained		
	by the community members for supervision.		
	There were 66 meetings held in 23 schools and out of it, in only 12 meetings (18.18%)		
	discussed the issue of MDM from 7 schools. So it suggested to mandatory, discuss on		
	every meeting of SMC.		
District:2	Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found		
Yavatmal	to be inadequate.		
	It was found that out of 40 schools in only 7 schools (17.5%) rosters was maintained		
	by the community members for supervision. Out of them very few members use to		
	come in school and supervise MDM. These visits were also not regular.		
	There were 88 meetings held in 33 schools and out of it, in only 37 meetings (42.05%)		
	discussed the issue of MDM from 20 schools. So it suggested to mandatory, discuss on		
	every meeting of SMC.		
District:3	Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found		
Akola	to be inadequate.		
	It was found that out of 40 schools in only 2 schools (5%) rosters was maintained by		
	the community members for supervision.		
	There were 167 meetings held in 33 schools and out of it, in only 64 meetings		
	(38.32%) discussed the issue of MDM from 27 schools. So it suggested to mandatory,		
	discuss on every meeting of SMC.		
District:4	Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found		
Amaravati	to be inadequate. All the village community members are working in field and whole		
	day they are busy in field or daily chores.		
	It was found that out of 40 schools in only 9 schools (22.5%) rosters was maintained		
	by the community members for supervision.		
	Head master/Teachers monitor MDM, but there is not daily supervision or monitoring by		
	committee members or parents.		
	There were 142 meetings held in 36 schools and out of it, in only 66 meetings		
	(46.48%) discussed the issue of MDM from 24 schools. So it suggested to mandatory,		
	discuss on every meeting of SMC.		
	1		

15	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION		
District:1	Inspection register/ visit book was available in all 37 (100%) school.		
Beed	In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the		
	teachers or headmasters. In 33 schools, (89.19%) it was inspected by the cluster level		
	officials. In 17 schools, it was inspected by the Block Educational Officials. In 3 schools,		
	it was inspected by the District level officers.		
	It is suggested to record the quantity of food material should be maintained at the time		
	of school visit.		
District:2	Inspection register/ visit book was available in all sample 40 (100%) school. But most		
Yavatmal	school was not updated regularly.		
	In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the		
	teachers or headmasters. In 34 schools (85%) the cluster level officials inspected it. In		
	28 schools (70%), the Block Educational Officials inspected it. In 5 schools (12.5%), the		
	District level officials inspected it.		
	It is suggested to record the quantity of food material should be maintained at the time		
	of school visit.		
District:3	Inspection register/ visit book was available in all sample 40 (100%) school. But most		
Akola	schools was not updated regularly.		
	In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the		
	teachers or headmasters. In 32 schools (80%) the cluster level officials inspected it. In		
	22 schools (55%), the Block Educational Officials inspected it. In 1 school (2.5%), the		
	District level officials inspected it.		
	It is suggested to record the quantity of food material should be maintained at the time		
	of school visit.		
District:4	Inspection register/ visit book was available in all sample 40 (100%) school. But most		
Amaravati	school was not updated regularly.		
	In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the		
	teachers or headmasters. In 30 schools (75%) it was inspected by the cluster level		
	officials. In 22 schools (55%) it was inspected by the Block Educational Officials. In 3		
	schools (7.5%) it was inspected by the District level officers.		
	It is suggested to record the quantity of food material should be maintained at the time		
	of school visit.		

16	IMPACT	
District:1	It was reported in 35 schools (94.59%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to	
Beed	improve the enrolment and in 2 schools, the Mid-day Meal programme had not helped	
	to improve the enrolment.	
	The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance in 35 schools. It is	
	a unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning. It was observed from all sample	
	schools, there was improvement in social harmony due to MDM.	
	In 35 schools (94.59%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu	
	such as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal.	
District:2	It was reported in 39 schools (97.5%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to	
Yavatmal	improve the enrolment and in 1 school (Z.P.U.P.S Chincholi No.2), the Mid-day Meal	
	programme had not helped to improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme	
	had helped to improve the attendance in 39 schools. It is a unique contribution of MDM	
	for enduring learning. It was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement	
	in social harmony due to MDM.	
	In all 32 schools (80%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu	
	such as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal.	
District:3	It was reported in all sample schools (100%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped	
Akola	to improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the	
	attendance in all sample schools (100). It is a unique contribution of MDM for enduring	
	learning. It was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement in social	
	harmony due to MDM.	
	In all 34 schools (85%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu	
	such as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal. It means	
	nutritional status improved as per norms given by department. But no such type of	
	record was maintained by the schools or health department.	
District:4	It was reported in 38 schools (95%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to	
Amaravati	improve the enrolment and in 2 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had not helped to	
	improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the	
	attendance in 38 schools. It is a unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning. It	
	was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement in social harmony due to	
	MDM.	
	In 39 schools (97.5%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such	
	as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal. It means nutritional	

	status improved as per norms given by department. But no such type of record was		
	maintained by the schools or health department.		
16.2	Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation		
District:1	State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though		
Beed	Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients		
	were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses		
	and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.		
	The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not		
	provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to		
	teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.		
	There were less number of cook cum helper in 25 schools as per norm provided by		
	Govt. so the teacher or student of higher classes are engaged to help in serving of		
	meal. Excess stock of rice was observed in 2 schools 1. Z.P.P.S Ambedkarnagar Dist.		
	Beed, 2. Z.P.P.S Hivara Pahedi.		
	Expiry date of chili powder 6 packages of 1 kg was found in Z.P.P.S Karntinagar, Kej.		
	It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO,		
	and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.		
	Z.P.P.S Umari had supplied peanuts along with sugar to all students as supplementary		
	food.		
District:2	State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though		
Yavatmal	Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients		
	were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses		
	and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.		
	The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not		
	provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to		
	teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.		
	There was less number of cook cum helper in 10 schools as per norm provided by		
	Govt. so the teacher or student of higher classes are engaged to help in serving of		
	meal.		
	Excess stock of rice was observed in 4 schools 1. Z.P.U.P.S. Parsodi Bk, 2. Z.P.U.P.S.		
	Sakhara, 3. Z.P.U.P.S girls School Mulava, 4. Vedaharini U.P.S Pimpalgaon		
	Expiry date of chili powder 4 packages of 1 Kg was found in Z.P.U.P.S. Zamani, Block-		
	Zari Zamani. It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through		
	DPO, BEO, and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.		

#### District:3 Akola

State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.

The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.

It was observed that MNC Akola school MDM was contracted with SHG they cooked meal at their home. The stock was available in their residential house. Record of using daily material was not available with them as well as in schools, so it is difficult to observed quantity of meal as per norms. Inspecting authorities were also not visited for checking the hygiene and food material used by them. In those schools inspection of MDM remarks were also not observed.

In Z.P.P.S Botha children took their meal and carried it to their home. SMC members told "these children took their meal along with their younger brothers and sisters at home" these children are coming to the schools for getting the meal. It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO, and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.

#### District:4 Amaravati

State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.

The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.

There were less number of cook cum helper in 7 schools as per norm provided by Govt. so the teacher or student of higher classes are engaged in serving of meal.

- MDM is given to 529 children under National child labour project from M.N.C. school No. 14 Wadoli.
- In some schools food was cooked in less quantity but it was shown on record as per attendance quality so excess rice was observed in 3 schools 1) Z.P.P.S Devgaon 110kg 2) Z.P.P.S Maholi Dhande 40kg 3) N.P. P. School No. 4 Durga Nagar Morshi 2100kg
- Pulses quality was not good in 2 schools 1) Z.P.P.School Wagholi bk 2) Z.P.P School Shirasgaon

	It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO,			
	and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.			
17	GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM			
District:1	No any kind of redressal mechanism was observed in the district. There was no There			
Beed	was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll free			
	number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 but it is displayed			
	schools schools (Z.P.P.S Murshadapur Beed, Prabhakar P. S Beed, Z.P.U.P.S Pangari,			
	Z.P.P.S Shirapur, Z.P.U.P.S Nandagaul).			
	The state had provided MDM register along with circulars regarding MDM. In the same			
	register state toll free number is given but teacher SMC member were not aware of it.			
District:2	Not any school have grievance redressal Mechanism.			
Yavatmal	There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll			
	free number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 but it is displayed in 4			
	schools schools (1. N.P.U.P.S No. 20, 2. Z.P.C.P.S Maragaon, 3. Z.P.U.P.S Parsodi (Bu)			
	4. Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon).			
	State had provided MDM register along with circulars regarding MDM. In that register			
	state toll free number is given but it was not recognized by teacher or SMC members is			
	most of the school.			
District:3 Akola	In 3 schools (7.5%) were grievance redressal Mechanism was observed as giving details publication of MDM.			
AKUId	There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll			
	free number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 it is displayed in 3 schools (1. Z.P.U.P.S Umara, 2. Z.P.U.P.S Popatkhed, 3. Z.P.U.P.S Kawatha (So))			
	State had provided MDM register along with circulars, in that register state toll free			
	number is given, but it was not displayed in most of the school.			
District:4	In 4 schools redressal mechanism displayed toll free number of state was observed in			
Amaravati	the district to solve any complaint regarding M.D.M.			
	There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll			
	free number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 it is displayed in 9			
	schools. Register along with all circulars regarding MDM was available in all school. The			
	state toll free number is given in the register but teachers as well, SMC members were			
	not aware of it.			

#### **Chapter 3**

# 1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITROING REPORT OF MDM For District 1: Beed

(i)	Period of the Report	01-04-2014 to 30-09-2014
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	19-08-2014 to 23-08-2014

#### **General Information**

MI has visited 37 schools and 3 KGBV in Beed district. Out of these 37 schools, Zilla Parishad Beed ran 36 schools and 1 from private aided school.

#### 1. AVAILABILITY & DELIVERING FOODS GRAINS TO SCHOOL:

#### (i) Maintenance of buffer stock

In Maharashtra, rice is provided by state govt. through FCI. Market federation committee supplies ingredients to school through DPO. It was observed that in all 37 schools (100%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained up to MI visit.

Table.1.1 Regular maintenance Buffer stock

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	00	00

#### (ii) Delivery of food grain at the school

It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in all 37 schools (100%).

#### 1.2 Delivery of food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	00	00

#### (iii) Quality of food grain

Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 31 schools (83.78%), in 6 schools (16.22%) it was average. In gradients (pulses) are averages in most of these schools.

#### 1.2 Quality of food grain

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	31	83.78
Average	6	16.22
poor	00	00

#### (iv) Quantity of food grain supplied

It was reported that the quantity of food grains being supplied as per the indicated weight in 33 schools (89.19%) and weight was not checked in 4 schools.

Table.1.4 Quantity of food grains supplied

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	33	89.19
No	4	10.81

#### (v) Release of food grains after adjusting the unspent balance

It was reported that food grains released after adjusting the unspent balance in 34 schools (91.89%) and food grains were not release after adjusting unspent balance in 3 schools (10.81%). The food grains were provided for 2 month in some schools but it was not regular in most of schools.

Table.1.5 Release of food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	34	91.89
No	3	8.11

#### 2. TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

#### Releasing of funds to District/block/school

State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking coast were received to school up to the month of March 2014 in the period of June to July 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.

#### 3. AVAILABILITY OF COOKING COAST:

#### i) Regularity in delivering of cooking cost:

Not all sample schools had received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School had received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of June & July 2014 in all sample schools.

Table.3.1. Regularity in receiving cooking cost in advance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	00	00
No	37	86.49

#### (ii) Extent of delay in receiving cooking cost

There is delay in receiving cooking cost in all sample schools (100%) regular cooking cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March 2014 in the month of June & July 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for 3 to 4 months.

Table.3.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost in advance

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	00	00

#### (iii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages

It was observed that not all schools had received cooking cost in advance or regularly. In 30 schools (81.08%) manage by Head teacher and manage in 7 schools (18.92) by cook & helper. The school head master told that, in the period of delay they purchase things like vegetables from his own pocket or on credit, from local shopkeeper to ensure the continuity to serve the daily meal.

#### (iv) Mode of cooking cost

The cooking cost was paid through cash in 22 schools (59.46%) and through bank in 15 schools (40.54%) by block authorities.

Table.3.3. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	22	59.46
Bank	15	40.54

#### 4. Availability of Cook-cum-helper

#### (i) Method of appointment of cook-cum-helper

In 37 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC.

#### (ii) Method used to serve meal if cook -cum-helper not appointed

Cook-helpers were appointed in 37 schools they cooked and serve the meal but in 22 schools, have less number of cook cum helpers were appointed, so teacher or students from higher class help to serve the meal from some school



#### (iii) Number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school

It was noticed that in all 37 schools total 60 Cook cum helper were appointed. Cook-helper were appointed in 9 schools as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in 25 schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed and in 3 schools excess number of cook /helpers were appointed.

#### (iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

In all schools, Rs 1000 pm. is paid to cook/helper. It was observed from 25 schools that they had appointed less number of cook cum helper, they pay extra honorarium to the appointed cooks cum helper. They pay Rs. 1500 to 2500 per month to the cook/ helper.

Table No 3.4 Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

Sr.	Name of the School	Appointed	Enrolment	Honorarium
No		Cook/Helper		
1	Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nager	1	28	1000
2	Z.P.C.P.S K.M.Neknoor	2	167	2000
3	Z.P.U.P.S Hivrapahadi	5	384	5000
4	Z.P.U.P.S Umrad	2	244	2000
5	Z.P.P.S Gandhinagar	1	164	1000
6	Z.P.Primary School Murshadpur	1	16	1000
7	Prabhatkar Primary School Beed	1	252	3000
8	Z.P.U.P.S.Pimpaltakka	2	136	2000
9	Z.P.C.P.S Devala	2	214	2000
10	Z.P.U.P.S Umari	1	231	3000
11	Z.P.School Nagzari	1	144	2000

12	Z.P.P.S Krantinager	1	104	2000
13	Z.P.P.S Jarewadi	2	492	5000
14	Z.P.C.P.S.Tanba Rajuri	2	93	2000
15	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Bhat Antarvali	2	103	2000
16	Z.P.U.P.S.Takadgaon	1	242	3000
17	Z.P.U.P.S Ghatshil Pargaon	1	160	2000
18	Z.P.U.P.S Dhangarwadi	1	115	2000
19	Z.P.C.P.S.Khalapuri	2	218	3000
20	Z.P.C.P.S Majalgaon No. 1	2	235	3000
21	Z.P.C.P.S Sawargaon	2	285	3000
22	Z.P.P.S Shelgaonthadi	1	30	2000
23	Z.P.P.S Jaibhaiwadi	1	34	2000
24	Z.P.U.P.S Gaondara	2	446	5000
25	Z.P.U.P.S Wadarawadi	2	222	2000
26	Z.P.U.P.S Khadkwadi	2	70	2000
27	Z.P.U.P.S Pangri	1	126	2000
28	Z.P.P.School Shirapur	1	183	2000
29	Z.P.C.P.S Pohaner	3	170	2000
30	Z.P.P.S Sangam	2	104	2000
31	Z.P.U.P.S Tokewadi	2	417	50000
32	Z.P.C.P.S Halam	2	167	2000
33	Z.P.U.P.S Nandagaul	1	272	3000
34	Z.P.U.P.S Chavani	1	42	2000
35	Z.P.P.S Malewadi	1	63	2000
36	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Sakud	1	245	3000
37	Z.P.P.S Bodhighat	2	24	2000
38	K.G.B.V. Wadwani	NA	NA	NA
39	K.G.B.V. Gevarai	NA	NA	NA
40	K.G.B.V. Dharur	NA	NA	NA

#### (v) Mode of payment to cooks cum helpers

It was observed in 16 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and remaining 21 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have not opened bank account. District had suggested to opened bank account in particular bank and send bank account number to BRC.

#### (vi) Regularity of remuneration to cooks cum helpers

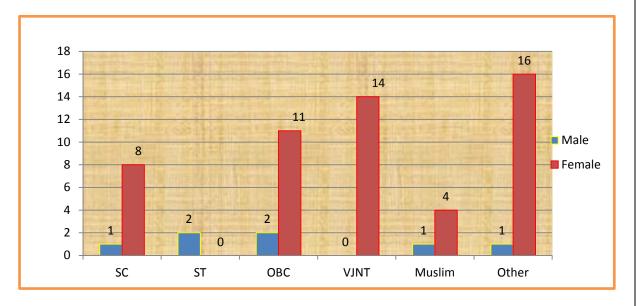
It was found in all schools the cooks and helpers have not received their remuneration regularly. They are getting their remuneration after 4 to 5 months.

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

5 male and 55 female total 60 were appointed as a cook cum helper in 37 schools. Social composition of cook-cum- helpers as -9 (15%) belongs to S.C community, 2 (3.33%) belongs to S.T. community, 13 (21.67%) belongs to O.B.C., 14 (23.33%) belongs to VJNT, 5 (8.33%) were from Minority and 17(28.24%) from other community.

Table.4.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers (% of schools)

Gender	No	Category					
		SC	ST	VJNT	Muslim	OBC	Other
Female	55	08	02	14	04	11	16
Male	5	01	00	00	01	02	01
Total	60	09	02	14	05	13	17
%		15	3.33	23.33	8.33	21.67	28.34



#### (viii) Training module to cook-helper

Education department published MDM recipe's booklet, it was available only in 1 school. But cook cum helper were not aware about it, because it was not available in most of school. Menu is allotted to school so they are not preparing menu according to it.

#### (ix)Training of cook-cum-helper

Cook cum helper told that they do not have the training.

# (x) In case meal is prepared & transport at centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cookhelper engaged to serve the meal?

Cook cum helper cooked the meal and serve it in 37 schools. There is less number of cook – helper in 25 schools. So teacher or higher-class student helped to serve the meal.

#### (xi) Health check-up of cook-helper

It was observed that cook cum helper's health check was done in 27 schools and it was not done in 10 schools up to the MI visit.

Table.4.2. Health check-up cook-helper (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	27	72.97
No	10	22.03

#### 5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

#### **5.1** Daily serving hot cooked meal

37 sample schools and 3 KGBVs were visited based on criteria given by Govt. of India. In all 37 schools (100%) had provided daily hot cooked meal.

#### 5.2 Interruption in regularity of meal

As per MDM record, in 36 schools (97.30%) meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 1 schools (2.70%) because water not available on that day.

Sr. No	Name of school	Period of Interruption	Total days
1.	Prabhatkar Primary School Beed	26 June 2014	1

#### 6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :

#### 6.1 i) Feedback from children on

#### i) Quality of meal:

In 31 schools, (83.78%) quality of food was good, in 6 schools (16.22%) it was average.

Table.6.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	31	83.78
Average	6	16.22
Poor	0	0

#### ii -a ) Quantity of meal:

In 34 schools (91.89%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and as per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quantity of meal was observed in 3 schools (8.11%) namely 1. Z.P.UPS Umrad 2. Z.P.P.S.Nagzari 3. Z. P. CPS Majalgaon No. 1.

Table.6.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

Doctores	%	
Response	No. of schools	%0
Enough	34	91.89
Less	3	8.11

#### ii-b) Quantity of pluses used for per child:

In 28 schools (75.68%) the quantity of pluses was found to be used enough and 9 schools (24.32%) less as per norms. (50 gm for primary and 75 gm for upper primary children.

Table.6.3. Quantity of pulses used (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	28	75.68
Less	9	24.32

#### iv) Quantity of vegetables used for per child:

In 27 schools (75.68%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetables were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 10 schools (24.32%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type of vegetable was not maintained in any school.

Table.6.4. Quantity of vegetables (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	27	75.68
Less	10	24.32

#### (v) Using of double fortified salt

It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in all 37 schools (100%).

Table.6.5. used double fortified salt (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	00	00

#### (vi) a) Acceptance of meal amongst the children

It was observed that 33 schools (89.19%) all children accepted the meal and they were happy with it and in 4 schools (10.81%), some students are taking their lunch box from their home, they are not taking meal from school.

Table.6.6. Acceptance of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	33	89.19
No	4	10.81

#### (vi) b) Reasons of children not happy with food

The quality and test of meal was not quite good or less quantity of meal in some school hence some children were not happy with food.

#### (vi) c) Suggestions from children to improve the quality of meal.

Some school children suggested for giving supplementary food as banana and sufficient vegetables may be used in meal.

#### vii) Method/slandered gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food

In 3 schools (8.11%), used balancing weights and 4 schools (10.81) used electronic weight. In 30 schools (81.08%) using the tin/plastic pot or same thing for measuring the quantity of food. Table.6.7. Method used to measure quantity of food (% of schools)

Method used to measure quantity of food	No. of schools	%
Electronic weight	4	10.81
Spring Weight	3	8.11
Tin/Plastic pot	30	81.08

#### 7. VARIETY OF MENU:

#### i) Who decides the menu

Four Menu were distributed by state Government, out of them one is selected through district committee constituted under chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad Beed. The selected menu is distributed to school all over the District.

#### ii) Display of menu

In 27 schools, (72.97%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the community and in 10 schools (27.03%) menu was not displayed.

Out of 27 schools, in 5 schools (13.51%) a weekly menu was displayed in inside Kitchen shed, 5 schools (13.51%) displayed in front of school building and in 17 schools (45.94%), it was displayed inside the HM office. In 10 schools menu was not displayed, it was kept in MDM register.

Table.7.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
In side kitchen	5	13.51
In front of school	5	13.51
In side H.M. office	17	45.94
Kept in MDM register	10	27.02

#### (iii) Uniformity of menu

According the menu the meal was prepared at school. The uniformity was observed in all schools.

Table.7.2. Uniformity of menu (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	0	0

#### (iv) Locally available ingredients used in menu

In 37 schools variety of food prepared as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and seasonal locally available vegetables were used in Mid-day Meal. Ingredients as pulses, oil, salt is supplied by market federation through DPO in rural area schools, in urban/ semi urban area school Purches locally available ingredients. In 30 schools are using potato and tomato as vegetable and in 10 schools less quantity of vegetables/ingredients were using on the day of MI visit.

#### (v) Provided required nutritional and calorific value per child

In 27 schools (72.97%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 10 schools less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using required nutritional value per child.

#### 8. DISPLAY OF INFORMATION (Right to Education Act, 2009)

# i) Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the school level at noticeable place

It is observed that only weekly menu was displayed in 27 schools as per Right to education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools.

Display of information as per RTE

Sr. No	Information	Yes	%	No	%
1	Quantity and date of food grains received.	00	00	37	00
2	Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month	00	00	37	00
3	Other ingredients purchased, utilized	00	00	37	00
4	No. of children given MDM	00	00	37	00
5	Cooking cost received used and balance	00	00	37	00
6	Daily menu	27	72.97	10	27.03

#### ii) Display of MDM logo at noticeable place preferable outside wall of the school

It was found that only in 8 schools (21.62%) MDM logo was displayed at a place preferable outside of the school.

Display of MDM logo

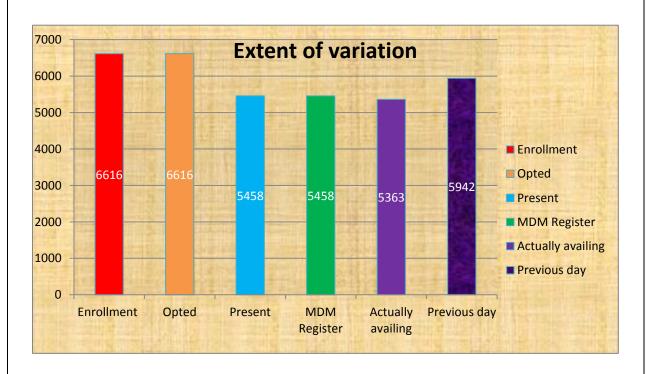
Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	8	21.62
No	29	78.38

#### 9 TRENDS:

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

Sr. No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Enrolment	3182	3434	6616
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3182	3434	6616
3.	No. of children present on the day of visit	2614	2844	5458
4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	2614	2844	5458
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (head count)	2555	2808	5363
6.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	2864	3078	5942

All children 6616 (Boys 3182 & girls 3434) enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. Total 5458 (Boys 2614 & girls 2844) (82.50%) children were present on the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 5458 (Boys 2614 & girls 2844) (82.50%) Children availing mid day meal. Total 5363 (Boys 2555 & Girls 2808) 98.26 percent actual number children were taking mid day meal as per head count on the day visit. Total 5942 (Boys 2864 & Girls 3078) (89.81%) children availed MDM on the previous day.



#### **10** | **SOCIAL EQUITY:**

#### i) System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

It was noticed that in 09 schools (24.32%) students used to stand in queue to get the food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 25 schools (67.56%) the students used to sit in school verandah and the cook, helper served the food, and 3 schools (8.11%) student self get the food and seating group wise either in open ground or other place.

State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed that in Beed district cloth strips were available in 26 schools (70.27%) and out of it only 10 schools (38.46%) are using at the time of taking food.

Table 10.1. System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

Serving and seating arrangements for eating	No of schools	Yes	%
Children used to stand in queue	37	9	24.32
Children used to sit at verandah & cook serve	37	25	67.56
Children self get food seating ground	37	3	8.11
Cloth strips available	37	26	70.27
Cloth strips used at the time of cooking food	26	10	38.46

# ii) Discrimination in gender or caste or community while cooking or serving or seating arrangements

Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI.

Table.10.2. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

Discrimination	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking the meal	37	00	00	37	100
Serving the meal	37	00	00	37	100
Sitting arrangement	37	00	00	37	100

#### iii) Any kind of social discrimination

Not any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited school.

#### 11 CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES:

#### 11.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

All the children attending the school, because they / their parent want to child should learn. SSA had provided various funds under various activities to support the quality of education. The activities are as construction of building /additional classroom/ toilet, kitchen shed and procure learning material etc. Some activities like learning facilities for out of school children, for girls education, for inclusion education etc.

#### **11.2 School Health Programme**

#### i) Maintenance of Health Card each child

It was noticed that in 31 schools (100%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.11.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	31	83.78
No	07	18.92

#### ii) Frequency of Health check-up

The annual health check up was done in 36 schools and health check wasnot done in 1 schools in current year up to MI visit.

# iii) Providing of micronutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosages) and deworming medicine periodically

Weekly Iron, vitamin A and IFA tablets were provided in 19 schools,

#### iv) Administers of medicine and frequency

NRHM is distributed the medicine through PHC in all schools. The tablets /syrup was given to the children by teachers, but record was not maintained of it in any school.

#### v) Height & Weight record of the children in school health card

Height and weight of each child was checked at time of health checkup programme. In every school MDM, separate height and weight register is available which is provided by state but it was not maintained in any school.

#### vi) Instances medical emergency/ referral during the period of monitoring

No any Medical emergency or referral service instance was observed during the period of monitoring.

#### vii) Availability of first aid medical kit in the school

First aid medical kit was available in 24 schools (64.86%) and it was not available in 13 schools (35.13%) at the time of MI visit.

#### viii) Dental & Eye check-up included in the screening

Dental & Eye check-up was done at the time of health checkup in all schools.

#### ix) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Spectacles were provided to the needy children who are refractive error from all school.

#### 11.3 ) Drinking water and sanitation programme

11 schools (29.73%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand pump was provided through water and sanitation department.

#### 11.4 MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

3 schools were benefited under MPLA/MLA scheme.

#### 11.5 Any other department/ Scheme

Most of the schools run by Zilla Parishad or Municipal council, which were controlled under Rural/Urban development department. These departments were providing land, school building providing other physical facilities.

#### 12 INFRASTRUCTURE:

#### 12.1 | 12.1 (a) Pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

#### i) Constructed kitchen shed their use and adequacy

It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 33 schools (89.19%) and kitchen shed was not available in 4 schools (10.81%). In out of 33 kitchen shed only 17 kitchens shed were an adequate and in use, in 4 schools (10.91%) kitchen shed was not available.

Table.12.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	33	89.19
No	4	10.81

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

Out of 33 kitchen sheds in 29 schools (87.88%) kitchen shed was constructed under SSA and in 3 schools (9.09%) kitchen shed was constructed under MDM. In one schools kitchen shed was constructed under MVM.

#### iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

In 3 constructed schools kitchen shed were not in use because kitchen sheds were congested. In 2 school food cooked in open yard 1. Z.P.U.P.S Wadarwadi 2. Z.P.U.P.S Dhangarwadi and in 1 school meal cooked in unutilized class room namely Z.P. U.P.S Totewadi.

#### iv) Kitchen shed under construction

Kitchen shed were found under construction in 2 schools namely 1. Z.P.U.P.S Gaondara & Z.P.U.P.S Wadarwadi

#### v) Kitchen shed sanctioned, but construction not started

Kitchen shed sanctioned but construction not started was not observed in any school.

#### vi) Kitchen shed not sanctioned

In 4 schools (10.81%) had not sanctioned kitchen shed.

# 12.1 (b) In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked

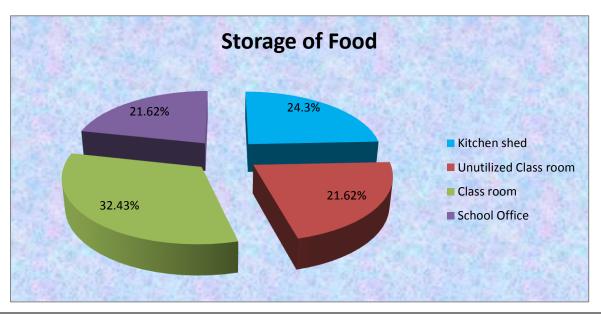
In 33 schools, separate kitchen shed was available. Out of it, in 30 schools were using it. Food was cooked in the Open Yard in 3 schools (8.11%), Unutilized Classroom in 2 schools (5.40%) and cooks home in 1 school (2.70%).

#### 12.1 (b -i) Storage of food grains / other ingredients

It was found that food grains/other ingredients being stored in the kitchen shed of 9 schools (24.32%), unutilized spare classroom in 8 schools (21.62%), Classroom in 12 schools (32.43%) and in school office from 8 schools (21.62%).

Table.12.3. Storage of food grains and % school.

Storage of Food ->	Kitchen Shed	Unutilized class room	class room	School Office
No school	9	8	12	8
Percentage	24.32	21.62	32.43	21.62



#### 12.1 (c) Hygienic condition of kitchen shed

33 schools (89.89%) have kitchen shed but 30 kitchen sheds were used and it was found in hygienic condition. 10 schools place was not hygienic condition.



MDM: Storage food grains in additional classroom, not in proper way

#### 12.1 (d ) Kind of fuel used

In one schools (2.70%) L.P.G.( Z. P. PS Gandhinagar) and in 36 school (97.30%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.

Table.12.4. Kind of fuel used and % school

Fuel type	No. of schools	%
LPG	1	2.70
Fire wood	36	97.30

#### 12.1 (e) Interruption due to non availability of firewood/ LPG

Interruption due to non-availability of firewood/ LPG was not found in any school.

#### 12.2 Kitchen Devices

#### i) Availability and adequacy of utensils are available for cooking food

In all 34 schools (91.89%) have an adequate number of utensils and 03 schools have inadequate number of utensils.

#### ii) Source of funding for cooking Utensils

Adequate utensils were available in 34 schools out of it in 12 schools Purches utensils schools from MDM scheme. In 14 schools purchased utensils from SSA scheme. Community has contributed utensils for 4 schools and 4 schools cook & Helper were using their own utensils.

Table.12.5. Source of Purches utensils

Source	No. of school	%
MDM	12	35.29
SSA	14	41.18
Community contribution	4	11.76
Cook & helper	4	11.76

#### iii) Availability of Eating plates in the school

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided adequate number of eating plates under MDM scheme to all districts. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 17 schools, for some children in 18 schools and plates were not available in 2 schools in Beed district.

Table.12.6. Availability of plates and % school

Plates	No. of schools	%
For all	17	45.95
For some	18	48.65
None	2	5.40

#### iv) Source of funding for eating Plates

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided of eating plates to all schools from MDM scheme.

#### 12.3 Availability of storage bins

#### (i) Availability of storage bins for store food grains

Store bins were available in 22 schools. Adequate numbers of storage bins were available in 20 schools and 2 schools have inadequate number of storage bins.

#### (ii) Source of procurement for storage bins

District Panchayat had provided storage bins to the school under MDM scheme.

#### 12.4 Toilets in the schools

#### i) Separate toilets for boys and girls

Out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 32 schools (80%).

#### ii) Usability of toilet

In 12 schools (37.5%), toilets were in use and in 20 schools toilets were not usable, because they are not cleaned and maintained properly. In those school toilets were not allow to use, in some schools it was locked, in school timing also.

#### 12.5 Availability of portable water

#### i) Availability of portable water for cooking and drinking

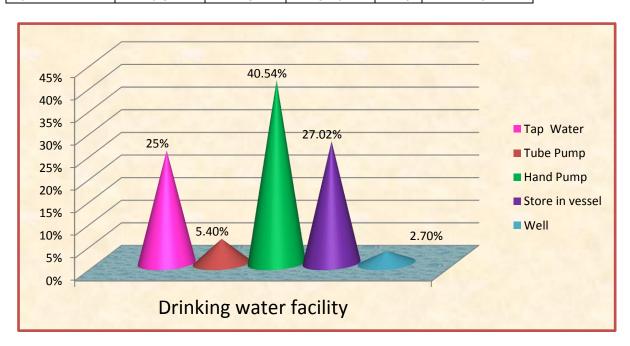
In 30 schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking, but in 7 schools, water was stored in vessel.

#### ii) Source of portable water

In 15 schools (40.54%) the source of water was hand pump (bore well), in 9 schools (24.32%) it was tap water/tank, in 2 schools (5.40%) it was tube pump, in 1 school (2.70%) it was well and in 10 schools (27.02%) it was stored in vessel.

Table.12.7. Source of drinking water and % school

Type of source	Hand pump	Tap water	Tube pump	Well	Stored in vessel
School	15	9	2	1	10
%	40.54	24.32	5.40	2.70	27.02



#### 12.6 Availability of fire extinguisher

#### i) Availability of fire fighting system,

It was observed that 26 schools (70.27%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 6 schools (23.08%) extinguishers were found in working condition.

#### 12.7 IT infrastructure available at school level

#### i) No. of computers available in the school connection?

37 schools were visited by MI, Out of these 15 schools (40.54%) have 60 computers.

#### ii) Availability of internet connection

Internet connection was available only 1 in school (0.27%).

#### ii) Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/ services (like e-learning etc.)

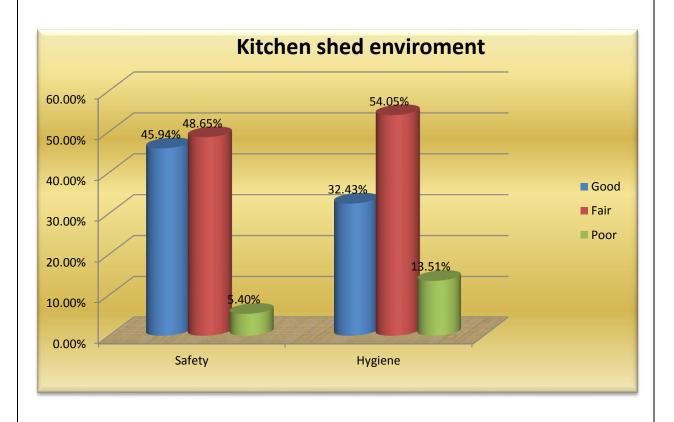
IT/IT enabled services based solutions/ services like e-learning connection were not observed in any school.

#### 13. | SAFETY & HYGIENE:

#### i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:

Out of 37 schools, in 17 schools (45.94%), general impression about the safety was good, in 18 schools (48.65%) it was fair and in 2 schools (5.40%) it was Poor.

Out of 37 schools, in 12 schools (32.43%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 20 schools (54.05%) it was fair and 5 school (13.51%) it was poor.



#### ii. Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating

It was observed that in 27 (72.97%) schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food .In 10 schools (27.02%) children were not encourage washing their hands before taking meal.

Table.13.1. Children encourage to wash hands and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	27	72.97
No	10	27.02

#### iii. Manners to take meals by children

It was observe that in 24 schools (64.86%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner. In most of the school children sit in row and cook/helper serve, in some school children stand in queue. In 5 schools (13.51%) children gathered around the helper to take meal.

Table.13.2. Discipline manner to take meal and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	32	84.49
No	05	13.51

#### iv. Conservation of water

It was observed that in all school the children were encouraged to use water carefully while washing hands and dishes. But slogans/suggestions regarding conservation of water were not found in any school.

Table.13.3. Do children conserve water while washing hands & dishes

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	100
No	00	00

#### v. Safety of fuel and cooking process

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 37 schools (100), not posing any fire hazard in any school. But it is indispensable that every school has a fire extinguisher and should be refilled regularly.

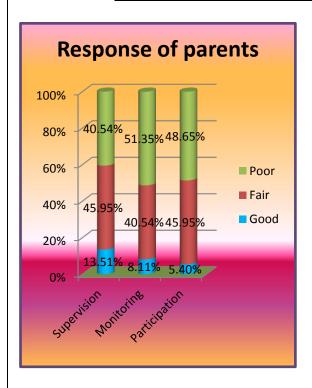
#### 14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS:

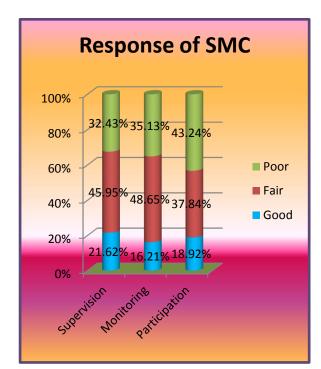
# i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found to be inadequate. All the village community members are working in field and whole day they are busy in field or daily chores. The overall participation made by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies to improve quality of the meal.

Table.14.1. Extent of parent/community participation No. of schools

Response of SMC/	Parents		SMC/ community			
parent	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	5	17	15	8	17	12
Daily monitoring	3	15	19	6	18	13
Daily participation	2	17	18	7	14	16





#### ii) Roster maintained by community members for supervision of the MDM

It was found that out of 37 schools in only 9 school (24.32%) rosters was maintained by the community members for supervision. Out them of very few members use to come in school and supervise MDM. These visits were also not regular.

#### iii) Social audit mechanism in the school

Head master/Teachers monitor MDM, but there is not daily supervision or monitoring by committee members or parents. Record was not available in all school. So it is concluded that is not found any social audit mechanism in school regarding MDM.

#### iv) Held off SMC meeting in this year

There were 66 meetings held in 23 schools. 1 meetings were held in 5 schools, 2 meetings were held in 10 schools, 3 meetings were held in 2 schools, 4 meetings were held in 2 schools, 5 meetings were held in 1 school, 6 meetings were held in 1 school, 7 meetings were held in 1 school, 9 meetings were held in 1 school and 14 schools meetings were not held.

#### v) MDM discussed in meeting

There were 66 meetings held in 23 schools and out of it, in only 12 meetings (18.18%) discussed the issue of MDM.

Table.14.2. Held off meeting and discussed on MDM in number of schools

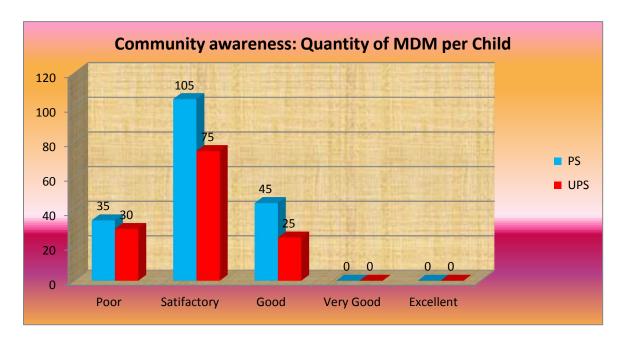
32	Z.P.U.P.S Khadkwadi	0	0	MDM
31	Z.P.U.P.S Wadarawadi	0	0	the issue related to
30	Z.P.P.S Jaibhaiwadi	0	0	and also no discussed
	Z.P.P.S Shelgaonthadi	0	0	Meeting was not held
28 29	Z.P.P.S Krantinager	0	0	
27	Prabhatkar Primary School Beed	0	0	_
26	Z.P.U.P.S Hivrapahadi	0	0	_
25	Z.P.C.P.S K.M.Neknoor	0	0	
24	Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nager	0	0	_
23	Z.P.U.P.S Tokewadi	1	0	
22	Z.P.P.School Shirapur	1	0	_
21	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Bhat Antarvali	1	0	
20	Z.P.School Nagzari	1	0	_
19	Z.P.U.P.S.Pimpaltakka	1	0	_
18	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Sakud	2	0	_
17	Z.P.U.P.S Pangri	2	0	Telated to MDM
16	Z.P.U.P.S Gaondara	2	0	not done the issue related to MDM
15	Z.P.C.P.S Majalgaon No. 1	2	0	also discussion was
14	Z.P.C.P.S.Khalapuri	2	0	Meeting held and
13	Z.P.U.P.S Umrad	2	0	
12	Z.P.U.P.S.Takadgaon	2	0	
11	Z.P.C.P.S Sawargaon	3	0	
10	Z.P.U.P.S Umari	3	0	
9	Z.P.P.S Gandhinagar	5	0	
8	Z.P.U.P.S Ghatshil Pargaon	9	0	
7	Z.P.U.P.S Nandagaul	2	1	
6	Z.P.Primary School Murshadpur	4	1	
5	Z.P.C.P.S.Tanba Rajuri	2	2	related to MDM
4	Z.P.P.S Bodhighat	2	2	also discussed issue
3	Z.P.C.P.S Devala	4	2	Meeting held and
2	Z.P.P.S Jarewadi	6	2	
1	Z.P.U.P.S Dhangarwadi	7	2	
		uns year	discussed	
		SMC held in this year	issues related to MDM were	
No		meetings of	these meetings	
Sr.	Name of the school	No. of	In how many in	Remarks

SMC has not discussed on quantity, number of children taking food , estimated coast and expenditure cost of MDM. Food should be given every day is general issue of meeting.

#### vii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following:

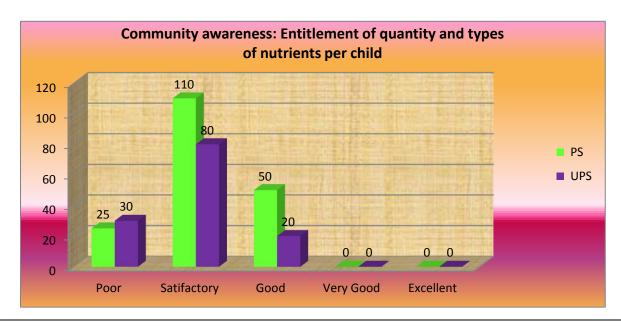
#### a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary: (1,2,3,4,5)

Total 185 SMC members, parents were interviewed during school visit. It was found that the some of them were illiterate and some of literate and literate parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of meal for per child per day at primary and upper primary level. All members need to be orient and mobilize to participate in the school activities.



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

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



#### 15 INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

#### i) Availability of inspection register at school level

Inspection register/ visit book was available in all 37 (100%) school.

#### ii) Receiving of funds under Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

In all schools, H.M. has received funds under management, monitoring and evaluation.

#### iii) Inspections done by state / District / Block / CRC level officers / officials

In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or headmasters. In 33 schools, (89.19%) it was inspected by the cluster level officials. In 17 schools, it was inspected by the Block Educational Officials. In 3 schools, it was inspected by the District level officers.

Table.15.1 MDM: Inspection and supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	2	5.41	35	94.59
3	Block level officers/officials	15	40.54	22	59.45
4	Cluster level officers/officials	26	70.27	11	29.73

#### iv) Frequency of such inspections

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was fortnightly in 01 school, monthly in 10 schools, bimonthly in 8 schools, quarterly in 5 schools, Half yearly in 2 schools. Frequency of such inspection by Block education level official was Monthly in 2 schools, bimonthly in 2 schools, quarterly in 2 schools, half yearly in 7 schools and yearly in 2 schools. District level officials visited in 2 schools.

Table.15.2 MDM: Frequency of such Inspection and supervision

Sr.	Inspection /	Fortnightly	Monthly	Bimonthly	quarterly	Half	Yearly
No	visit done by					yearly	
1	State level	0	0	0	0	0	0
	officers/officials						
2	District level	0	0	0	0	2	0
	/ officers /officials						
3	Block level	0	2	2	2	7	2
	officers/officials						
4	Cluster level	1	10	8	5	2	0
	officers/officials						

#### iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers

The most common remark was "according to the menu, food was prepared and served". "Vegetables were used, quality of meal found to be good" "keep the kitchen clean, record should be maintained" No particular suggestions were made to improve the quality or no evidence was found. It was observed that the visited officers had tested the food as per record.

# IMPACT i) Improvement due to MDM on enrolment, attendance retention of children in school. It was reported in 35 schools (94.59%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the school.

It was reported in 35 schools (94.59%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the enrolment and in 2 schools (Z.P.P.S Gandinagar Beed & Z.P.C.P.S Halam Parali), the Mid-day Meal programme had not helped to improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance in 35 schools. It is a unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning.

#### ii) Improvement of social harmony

It was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement in social harmony due to MDM. All student took their meal together without any discrimination in caste, religion. So it is concluded that there was social harmony in all schools.

#### iii) Improvement of nutritional status of children due to MDM

In 35 schools (94.59%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal. It means nutritional status improved as per norms given by department. But no such type of record was maintained by the schools or health department.

#### Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.

The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.

There were less number of cook cum helper in 25 schools as per norm provided by Govt. so the teacher or student of higher classes are engaged to help in serving of meal.

Excess stock of rice was observed in 2 schools 1. Z.P.P.S Ambedkarnagar Dist. Beed, 2. Z.P.P.S Hivara Pahedi.

Expiry date of chili powder 6 packages of 1 kg was found in Z.P.P.S Karntinagar, Kej.

It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO, and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.

Z.P.P.S Umari had supplied peanuts along with sugar to all students as supplementary food.

# i) Grievance Redressal Mechanism No any kind of redressal mechanism was observed in the district. ii) Toll free number at district / Block/ school level There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll free number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 but it is displayed in 5 schools schools (Z.P.P.S Murshadapur Beed, Prabhakar P. S Beed, Z.P.U.P.S Pangari, Z.P.P.S Shirapur, Z.P.U.P.S Nandagaul). The state had provided MDM register along with circulars regarding MDM. In the same register state toll free number is given but teacher SMC member were not aware of it.

#### List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI (District - Beed)

SI. No.	Name of the school	Name of the Block	Primary/ Upper Primary School	DISE Code	Date of visit of the school	Please tick  ( ' )  the school  where  the nodal  officer  has visited
1	Z.P.P.S Ambedkar Nager	Beed	PS	27271200903	19/08/2014	
2	Z.P.C.P.S K.M.Neknoor	Beed	UPS	27270312003	19 to 20/08/2014	
3	Z.P.U.P.S Hivrapahadi	Beed	UPS	27270327301	19 to20/08/2014	✓
4	Z.P.U.P.S Umrad	Beed	UPS	27270315901	19 to20/08/2014	✓
5	Z.P.P.S Gandhinagar	Beed	UPS	27271200301	19 to20/08/2014	✓
6	Z.P.P.S Murshadpur	Beed	PS	27270311701	19/08/2014	
7	Prabhatkar U.P.S School Beed	Beed	UPS	27271200308	19/08/2014	
8	Z.P.U.P.S.Pimpaltakka	Wadwani	UPS	27271109501	19 to20/08/2014	
9	Z.P.C.P.S Devala	Wadwani	UPS	27271110101	20/08/2014	✓
10	Z.P.U.P.S Umari	Kej	UPS	27270605901	23 to 22/08/2014	✓
11	Z.P.School Nagzari	Kej	UPS	27270603001	23 to 22/08/2014	
12	Z.P.P.S Krantinager	Kaj	PS	27270600103	23/08/2014	
13	Z.P.P.S Jarewadi	Patoda	UPS	27270909301	20 to 21/08/2014	
14	Z.P.C.P.S.Tanba Rajuri	Patoda	PS	27270903801	20/08/2014	✓
15	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Bhat Antarvali	Georai	UPS	27270509402	22 to 23/08/2014	
16	Z.P.U.P.S.Takadgaon	Georai	UPS	27270502601	22 to 23/08/2014	
17	Z.P.U.P.S Ghatshil Pargaon	Shirur	UPS	27271004701	21/08/2014	✓
18	Z.P.U.P.S Dhangarwadi	Shirur	UPS	27271006901	21/08/2014	
19	Z.P.C.P.S.Khalapuri	Khalapuri	UPS	27271008901	21 to 22/08/2014	✓
20	Z.P.C.P.S Majalgaon No. 1	Majalgaon	UPS	27270700101	21/08/2014	✓
21	Z.P.C.P.S Sawargaon	Majalgaon	UPS	27270709601	21 to 22/08/2014	
22	Z.P.P.S Shelgaonthadi	Majalgaon	PS	27270713401	21/08/2014	
23	Z.P.P.S Jaibhaiwadi	Dharur	PS	27270403601	21 to 22/08/2014	✓
24	Z.P.U.P.S Gaondara	Dharur	UPS	27270402801	21 to 22/08/2014	
25	Z.P.U.P.S Wadarawadi	Dharur	UPS	27270400404	22/08/2014	✓
26	Z.P.U.P.S Khadkwadi	Aashti	PS	27270218101	23/08/2014	
27	Z.P.U.P.S Pangri	Aashti	UPS	27270217201	22 to 23/08/2014	
28	Z.P.P.S Shirapur	Parali	PS	27270809301	22/08/2014	
29	Z.P.C.P.S Pohaner	Parali	PS	27270800501	21/08/2014	✓
30	Z.P.P.S Sangam	Parali	UPS	27270800501	21 to 22/08/2014	✓
31	Z.P.U.P.S Tokewadi	Parali	UPS	27270800201	21 to 22/08/2014	✓
32	Z.P.C.P.S Halam	Parali	UPS	27270804901	21 to 22/08/2014	
33	Z.P.U.P.S Nandagaul	Parali	UPS	27270800401	22/08/2014	
34	Z.P.U.P.S Girls Chavani	Ambajogai	UPS	27270101602	20/08/2014	
35	Z.P.P.S Malewadi	Ambajogai	PS	27270106501	20/08/2014	
36	Z.P.U.P.S (Urdu) Sakud	Ambajogai	UPS	27270102404	20 to 21/08/2014	
37	Z.P.P.S Bodhighat	Ambajogai	PS	27270101608	20/08/2014	✓
38	K.G.B.V. Wadwani	Wadwani	UPS	27271100109	20/08/2014	✓
39	K.G.B.V. Gevarai	Gevarai	UPS	27270500127	22/08/2014	
40	K.G.B.V. Dharur	Dharur	UPS	27270400118	22/08/2014	✓

#### **Chapter 4**

#### 1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITROING REPORT OF MDM For District 1: Yavatmal

(i)	Period of the Report	01-04-2014 to 30-09-2014
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	01-09-2014 to 11-09-2014

#### **General Information**

Out of 40 visited schools, 31 schools are from Zilla Parishad and 8 from Municipal corporation and 1 private aided school.

#### 1. AVAILABILITY & DELIVERING FOODS GRAINS TO SCHOOL:

#### (i) Maintenance of buffer stock

In Maharashtra, state govt. provided rice through FCI Market federation committee supplies ingredients to school level through DPO. It was observed that in 34 schools (85%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained on the day of visit but in 6 schools (15%) there was an interruption due to not availability of food. So it is concluded that in 6 school 1 months buffer stock was not maintained.

Table.1.1 Regular maintenance buffer stock

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	34	85
No	06	15

#### (ii) Delivery of food grain at the school

It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in all 40 schools (100%).

#### 1.2 Delivery of food grains

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

#### (iii) Quality of food grain

Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 28 schools (70%), in 12 schools (30%) it was average.

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	28	70
Average	12	30
poor	00	00

#### (iv) Quantity of food grain supplied

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

Table.1.4 Quantity of food grains supplied

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

#### (v) Release of food grains after adjusting the unspent balance

It was reported that food grains released after adjusting the unspent balance in 37 schools (92.5%) and food grains were not release after adjusting unspent balance in 3 schools (7.5%). The food grains were provided for 2 month in schools but it was not regular in most of the schools.

Table.1.5 Release of food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	92.5
No	3	7.5

#### 2. | TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

#### Releasing of funds to District/block/school

State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking coast were received to school up to the month of March 2014 in the period of June to July 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.

#### 3. AVAILABILITY OF COOKING COAST:

#### i) Regularity in delivering of cooking cost:

All sample schools had not received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School had received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of July & August 2014 in all sample schools.

Table.3.1. Regularity in receiving cooking cost in advance

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

#### (ii) Extent of delay in receiving cooking cost

There is delay in receiving cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March 2014 in the month of July & August 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for 3 to 4 months.

Table.3.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost in advance

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

#### (iii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages

It was observed that all schools had not received cooking cost in advance or regularly. In 20 schools (50%) it was manage by Head teacher, in 19 schools (47.5) by cook & helper and 1 school (2.5%) manage institute management. The school head master told that, in the period of delay they purchase things like vegetables from his own pocket or on credit, from local shopkeeper to ensure the continuity to serve the daily meal.

#### (iv) Mode of cooking cost

The cooking cost was paid through cash in 7 schools (17.5%) and through bank in 33 schools (82.5%) by block authorities.

Table.3.3. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	7	17.5
Bank	33	82.5

#### 4. Availability of Cook-cum-helper

#### (i) Method of appointment of cook-cum-helper

Out of 40 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC in 37 schools, in 2 schools SMC had contracted then SHG appointment cook helper and in 1 school by Private Institute Management appointed cook- helper.

#### (ii) Method used to serve meal if cook -cum-helper not appointed

Cook-helpers were appointed in all 40 sample schools they cooked and serve the meal but in 05 schools, have less number of cook cum helpers were appointed, so teacher or students from higher class help to serve the meal from some school

#### (iii) Number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school

It was noticed that in all 40 sample schools total 97 Cook cum helper were appointed. Cookhelper were appointed in 30 schools as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in 10 schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed.

#### (iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

In all schools, Rs 1000 pm. is paid to cook/helper. It was observed from 10 schools that they had appointed less number of cook cum helper, they pay extra honorarium to the appointed cooks cum helper. They pay Rs. 1500 to 3000 per month to the cook/ helper. In N.P.U.P.S Pandharkawada 1 cook is appointed got Rs. 4000 pm.

Table No 3.4 Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

Sr. No	Name of the School	Appointed Cook/Helper	Enrolment	Honorarium
1	N.P.P.S (Girls) Pusad	1	26	1000
2	N.P.U.P.S No. 4 Vani	2	447	4000
3	N.P.U.P.S Urdu No. 14, Yavatmal	2	350	4000
4	N.P.U.P.S No. 20, Yavatmal	4	486	5000
5	N.P.P.S No. 1, Yavatmal	2	175	3000
6	N.P.U.P.S No. 5, Yavatmal	2	210	2000
7	Z.P.High School Akola Bazar	4	305	4000
8	Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon	5	654	5000
9	Z.P.U.P.S Mulgavhan	2	51	2000
10	Z.P.C.P.S Mathaarjun	3	233	2000
11	Z.P.U.P.S Takali	2	72	2000
12	Z.P.U.P.S Jamani	2	77	2000
13	Z.P.P.S Pandharwani	1	26	1000
14	Z.P.U.P.S Rajani	2	89	2000
15	N.P.P.S No. 1, Pandharkawada	1	141	1000
16	Z.P.P.S (Boys) Patanbori	2	96	2000
17	N.P.U.P.S Gharkul Pandakawada	1	220	3000
18	Z.P.P.S Karnji	2	118	2000
19	Z.P.C.P.S Maragaon	4	331	4000
20	Z.P.U.P.S Jalaka	2	70	2000
21	Z.P.P.S Buranda (kh)	2	40	2000
22	Z.P.U.P.S Urdu Amboda	2	72	2000
23	Z.P.U.P.S Lewa	3	301	3000
24	Z.P.C.P.S Wadhona (Bazar)	3	206	3000
25	Z.P.U.P.S Sawner	2	131	2000
26	Z.P. C.P.S Boys Jawala	2	161	2000
27	Z.P.C.P.S Dabhadi	2	213	1000
28	Z.P.U.P.S Pandhurna (khu)	2	154	2000
29	Z.P.UP.S Kurhad	2	166	2000
30	Z.P.C.P.S Mulawa	3	267	3000
31	Z.P.C.P.S Vidul	5	489	5000
32	Z.P.U.P.S Mahuli	2	106	1000
33	Z.P.C.P.S Ladkhed	3	207	2000
34	Z.P.P.S Khanapur	1	12	1000
35	Z.P.U.P.S Chikani	2	118	2000
36	Z.P.U.P.S Sakhara	3	243	3000
37	Z.P.U.P.S Chincholi No.2	3	239	3000
38	Z.P.U.P.S Parsodi (Bu)	2	159	2000
39	Z.P.U.P.School Jodmoha	4	342	4000
40	Z.P.U.P.S Rani Amaravati	3	202	2000
		97		

#### (v) Mode of payment to cooks cum helpers

It was observed in 16 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and remaining 24 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have not opened bank account. District had suggested to opened bank account in particular bank and send account number to BRC.

#### (vi) Regularity of remuneration to cooks cum helpers

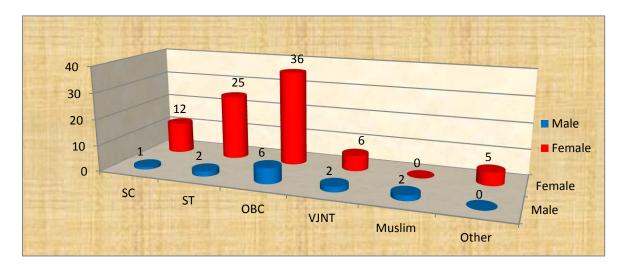
It was found in all schools the cooks and helpers have not received their remuneration regularly. They are getting their remuneration after 4 to 5 months.

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

13 male and 84 female total 97 were appointed as a cook cum helper in 40 schools. Social composition of cook-cum- helpers as -13 (13.40%) belongs to S.C community, 27 (27.83%) belongs to S.T. community, 42 (43.30%) belongs to O.B.C., 08 (8.25%) belongs to VJNT, 2 (2.6%) were from Minority and 5 (5.15%) from other community.

Table.4.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers (% of schools)

Gender	No				Category	1	
		SC	ST	VJNT	Muslim	OBC	Other
Female	84	12	25	06	00	36	05
Male	13	01	02	02	02	06	00
Total	97	13	27	08	02	42	05
%		13.40	27.83	8.25	2.06	43.30	5.15



#### (viii) Training module to cook-helper

MDM recipe's booklet was published by education department, it was not available in any school. But cook cum helper were not aware about it, because was not available in any school. Menu is allotted to school so they are preparing food according to it.

#### (ix)Training of cook-cum-helper

Cook cum helper told that they do not have the training from all schools.

# (x) In case meal is prepared & transport at centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cookhelper engaged to serve the meal?

Cook cum helper cooked the meal and serve in all sample schools. Centralized kitchen/NGO was not prepared the meal in any school. In 2 schools SHG had contracted to cook and serve meal, they also have appointed helper in the school.

#### (xi) Health check-up of cook-helper

It was observed that cook cum helper's health check was done in 10 schools and it was not done in 30 schools up to the MI visit.

Table.4.2. Health check-up cook-helper (% of schools)

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

#### 5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

#### 5.1 Daily serving hot cooked meal

40 schools were visited on the basis of criteria Govt. of India. In 39 schools (97.5%) had provided daily hot cooked meal and 1 school (2.5%) N.P.U.P.S Gharkul Pandakawada is shift school, only 1 cook is working for preparing and serve meal. The meal was cooked in morning session and was distributed in afternoon session also had in this school not provided hot cooked meal.

#### **5.2 Interruption in regularity of meal**

As per MDM record, in 34 schools (85%) meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 6 schools (15%) because food grains are not available.

Sr. No	Name of school	Period of Interruption	Total days
1.	N.P.U.P.S Urdu Girls No. 14	1 to 3 July 2014	3 days
2.	Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon	26 June to 2 July 2014	7 days
3.	Z.P.U.P.S Takali	26 June to 6 July 2014	11 days
4.	Z.P.U.P.S Urdu Amboda	26 to 30 June 2014	5 days
5.	Z.P.U.P.S Sakhara	01 to 09 July 2014	9 days
6.	Z.P.U.P.S Chincholi No.2	01 to 09 July 2014	9 days

#### 6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

#### 6.1 i) Feedback from children on

#### i) Quality of meal:

In 22 schools, (55%) quality of food was good, in 18 schools (45%) it was average.

Table.6.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	22	55
Average	18	45
Poor	0	0

#### ii -a ) Quantity of meal:

In 33 schools (82.5%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and as per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quantity of meal was observed in 7 schools (17.5%) namely 1) N.P.U.P.S No. 5, Yavatmal 2) Z.P.High School Akola Bazar 3) Z.P.U.P.S Mulgavhan, 4) Z.P.U.P.S Jamani, 5) Z.P.P.S (Boys) Patanbori, 6) Z.P.U.P.S Rani Amaravati and N.P.U.P.S Gharkul Pandharkawada.

Table.6.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	33	82.5
Less	7	17.5

#### ii-b) Quantity of pluses used for per child:

In 29 schools (72.5%) the quantity of pluses was found to be used enough and 11 schools (27.5%) less as per norms. (50 gm for primary and 75 gm for upper primary school children.

Table.6.3. Quantity of pulses used (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	29	72.5
Less	11	27.5

#### iv) Quantity of vegetables used for per child:

In 27 schools (67.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetables were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 13 schools (32.5%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type of vegetable was not maintained in any schools.

Table.6.4. Quantity of vegetables (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	27	67.5
Less	13	32.5



Food: Less quantity of vegetables in MDM

#### (v) Using of double fortified salt

It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in all 40 schools (100%).

Table.6.5. used double fortified salt (% of schools)

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

#### (vi) a) Acceptance of meal amongst the children

It was observed that 38 schools (95%) all children accepted the meal and they were happy with it and in 2 schools (5%), some students are taking their lunch box from their home, they are not taking meal from school.

Table.6.6. Acceptance of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	38	95
No	2	5

#### (vi) b) Reasons of children not happy with food

The quality and test of meal was not quite good or less quantity of meal in some school hence some children were not happy with food.

#### (vi) c) Suggestions from children to improve the quality of meal.

Some school children suggested for giving supplementary food as banana and sufficient vegetables may be used in meal.

#### vii) Method/slandered gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food

In 4 schools (10%), used balancing weights and 1 school (2.5) used electronic weight. In 35 schools (87.5%) using the tin/plastic pot or same thing for measuring the quantity of food.

Table.6.7. Method used to measure quantity of food (% of schools)

Method used to measure quantity of food	No. of schools	%
Electronic weight	1	2.5
Balancing Weight	4	10
Tin/Plastic pot	35	87.5

#### 7. VARIETY OF MENU:

#### ii) Who decides the menu

Four Menu were distributed by state Government, out of them one is selected through district committee constituted under chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad Yavatmal. The selected menu is distributed to school all over the District.

#### ii) Display of menu

In 35 schools, (87.5%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the community and in 05 schools (12.5%) menu was not displayed.

Out of 40 schools, in 3 schools (7.5%) a weekly menu was displayed in inside Kitchen shed, 2 schools (5%) displayed in front of school building and in 30 schools (75%), it was displayed inside the HM office. In 5 schools, (5%) menu was kept in MDM register not displayed.

Table.7.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
In side kitchen	3	7.5
In front of school	2	5
In side H.M. office	30	75
Not displayed	5	12.5

#### (iii) Uniformity of menu

According the menu the meal was prepared at schools. The uniformity was observed in all schools.

Table.7.2. Uniformity of menu (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

#### (iv) Locally available ingredients used in menu

In 35 schools variety of food prepared as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and seasonal locally available vegetables were used in Mid-day Meal. In 35 schools are using potato and tomato as vegetable and in 5 schools less quantity of vegetables were using on the day of MI visit.

#### (v) Provided required nutritional and calorific value per child

In 35 schools (87.5%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 5 schools (12.5%) less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using required nutritional value per child.

#### 8. DISPLAY OF INFORMATION (Right to Education Act, 2009)

# i) Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the school level at noticeable place

It is observed that only weekly menu was displayed in 35 schools as per Right to education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools. It is suggested to implementation of quidelines in the state. State gives clear quidelines to the school.

#### Display of information as per RTE

Sr. No	Information	Yes	%	No	%
1	1 Quantity and date of food grains received.		00	40	00
2	Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month	00	00	40	00
3	Other ingredients purchased, utilized	00	00	40	00
4	No. of children given MDM	00	00	40	00
5	Cooking cost received used and balance	00	00	40	00
6	Daily menu	35	87.5	05	12.5

#### ii) Display of MDM logo at noticeable place preferable outside wall of the school

It was found that in only 9 schools (22.5%) MDM logo was displayed at a place preferable outside of the school.

#### Display of MDM logo

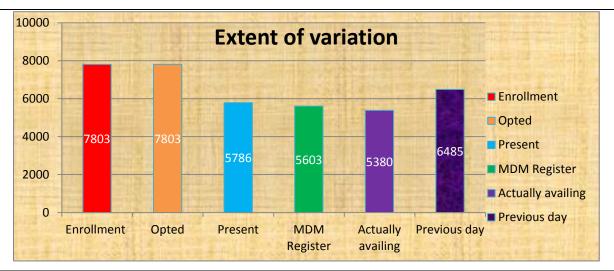
Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	9	22.5
No	31	77.5

#### 9 TRENDS:

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

Sr. No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Enrolment	3565	4238	7803
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3565	4238	7803
3.	No. of children present on the day of visit	2590	3196	5786
4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	2500	3103	5603
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (head count)	2406	2974	5380
6.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	2838	3647	6485

All children 7803 (Boys 3565 & girls 4238) enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. Total 5786 (Boys 2590 & Girls 3196) (74.15%) children were present on the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 5603 (Boys 2500 & Girls 3103) (96.84%) children availing mid day meal. Total 5380 (Boys 2406 & Girls 2974) (92.98%) percent actual number children were taking mid-day meal as per head count on the day visit. Total 6485 (Boys 2838 & Girls 3647) (83.11%) children availed MDM on the previous day.



#### 10 SOCIAL EQUITY:

#### i) System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

It was noticed that in 13 schools (32.05%) students used to stand in queue to get the food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 26 schools (65%) the students used to sit in school verandah and the cook, helper served the food, and 1 school (2.5%) (Z.P.P.S Khanapur) student self get the food and seating group wise either in open ground or other place.

State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed that in Yavatmal district cloth strips were available in 28 schools (70%) and out of it only 14 schools (50%) are using at the time of taking food.

Table 10.1. System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

Serving and seating arrangements for eating	No of schools	Yes	%
Children used to stand in queue		13	32.05
Children used to sit at verandah & cook serve	40	26	65
Children self get food seating ground		1	2.5
Cloth strips available	40	28	70
Cloth strips used at the time of cooking food	28	14	50

## ii) Discrimination in gender or caste or community while cooking or serving or seating arrangements

Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI.

Table.10.2. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

Discrimination	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking the meal	40	00	00	40	100
Serving the meal	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting arrangement	40	00	00	40	100

#### iii) Any kind of social discrimination

No any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited school.

#### 11 | CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES:

#### 11.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

All the children attending the school, because they / their parent want to child should learn. SSA had provided various funds under various activities to support the quality of education. The activities are as construction of building /additional classroom/ toilets, kitchen shed and procure learning material etc. Some activities like learning facilities for out of school children, for girls education, for inclusion education etc.

#### 11.2 School Health Programme

#### i) Maintenance of Health Card each child

It was noticed that in 36 schools (90%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. In 4 school health check up was not done up to MI visit.

Table.11.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	36	90
No	04	10

#### ii) Frequency of Health check-up

The annual health check up was done in all 40 schools.

# iii) Providing of micronutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosages) and de-worming medicine periodically

Weekly Iron, vitamin A and IFA tablets were provided in all sample schools,

#### iv) Administers of medicine and frequency

NRHM is distributed the medicine through PHC in all schools. The tablets /micronutrient syrup was given to the children by teachers, but record was not maintained of it, in any school.

#### v) Height & Weight record of the children in school health card

Height and weight of each child was checked at time of health check-up programme. In every school MDM separate height and weight register is available and it is provided by state but it was not maintained in any school.

#### vi) Instances medical emergency/ referral during the period of monitoring

No any Medical emergency or referral service instance was observed during the period of monitoring.

#### vii) Availability of first aid medical kit in the school

First aid medical kit was available in 34 schools (85%) and it was not available in 06 schools (15%) at the time of MI visit.

#### viii) Dental & Eye check-up included in the screening

Dental & Eye check-up was done at the time of health check up in all schools.

#### ix) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Spectacles were provided to the needy children who are refractive error from all school.

#### 11.3 ) Drinking water and sanitation programme

16 schools (40%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand pump was provided through water and sanitation department.

#### 11.4 MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

1 school (Z.P.U.P.S Parsodi (Bu)) were benefited under MPLA/MLA scheme.

#### 11.5 Any other department/ Scheme

Most of the schools run by Zilla Parishad or Municipal council, which were controlled under Rural/Urban development department. These departments were providing land, school building and other physical facilities.

#### 12 INFRASTRUCTURE:

#### 12.1 | 12.1 (a) Pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

#### i) Constructed kitchen shed their use and adequacy

It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 26 schools (65%) and kitchen shed was not available in 14 schools (35%).

Table.12.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	26	65
No	14	35

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

Out of 26 kitchen sheds in 15 schools (57.69%) kitchen shed were constructed under SSA and in 5 schools (19.23%) kitchen shed was constructed under MDM. In 5 schools (19.23%) kitchen shed was constructed under MVM and private institute 1 school (3.85%).

Table 12.2 Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed

Scheme	No. of schools	%
SSA	15	57.69
MDM	5	19.23
MVM	5	19.23
Other	1 (Institute)	3.85

#### iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

In all schools constructed kitchen shed were in use.

#### iv) Kitchen shed under construction

Kitchen shed were found under construction in 6 schools namely (1) Z.P.High School Akola Bazar (2) Z.P.P.S (Boys) Patanbori, (3) Z.P.U.P.S Sakhara (4) Z.P.U.P.S Parsodi Bu (5) Z.P.U.P.School Jodmoha (6) Z.P.U.P.S Rani Amaravati.



MDM: kitchen shed-cum-store under construction

#### v) Kitchen shed sanctioned, but construction not started

Kitchen shed sanctioned but construction not started was not observed in any school.

#### vi) Kitchen shed not sanctioned

In 8 schools (20%) had not sanctioned the kitchen shed.

# 12.1 (b) In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked

In 26 schools (65%) separate kitchen shed was available. Out of it, in all 26 schools was using it. Food was cooked in the Unutilized Classroom in 7 schools (17.5%), School Verandah in 3 schools (7.5%), Open Yard in 2 schools (5%), and Temporary shed in 2 schools (5%).

Table 12.3 Food cooking place

Food cooking place	No. of schools	%
Kitchen shed	26	65
Unutilized classroom	7	17.5
School Verandah	3	7.5
Open yard	2	5
Temporary shed	2	5



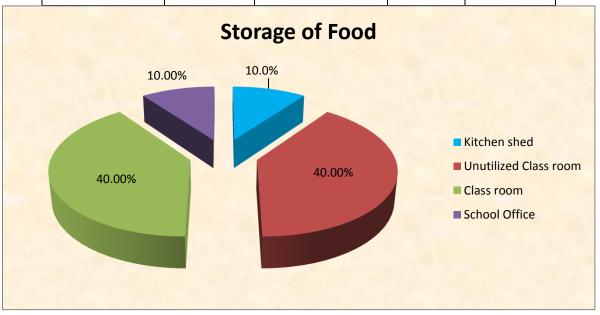
MDM- Food cooked in school verandha

#### 12.1 (b -i) Storage of food grains / other ingredients

It was found that food grains/other ingredients being stored in the kitchen shed of 4 schools (10%), unutilized spare classroom in 16 schools (40%), Classroom in 16 schools (40%) and in School office from 4 schools (10%).

Table.12.3. Storage of food grains and % school.

Storage of Food ->	Kitchen Shed	Unutilized class room	class room	School Office
No school	4	16	16	4
Percentage	10	40	40	10





MDM: Food grains stored in Unutilized classroom

#### 12.1 (c) Hygienic condition of kitchen shed

26 schools (65%) have kitchen shed were used and it was found in hygienic condition. In other 14 schools, cooking place was found in hygienic condition.

#### 12.1 (d ) Kind of fuel used

In 3 schools (7.5%) L.P.G. (1. N.P.U.P.S No. 20, 2. Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon, 3. Z.P.C.P.S Ladkhed) and in 37 school (92.5%) firewood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.

Table.12.4. Kind of fuel used and % school

Fuel type	No. of schools	%
LPG	3	7.5
Fire wood	37	92.5

#### 12.1 (e) Interruption due to non availability of firewood/ LPG

Interruption due to non-availability of firewood/ LPG was not found in any school.

#### 12.2 Kitchen Devices

#### i) Availability and adequacy of utensils are available for cooking food

In all 39 schools (97.5%) have adequate number of utensils and 1 schools (Z.P.U.P.S Chincholi No.2) have not adequate number of utensils.

# ii) Source of funding for cooking Utensils

Adequate utensils were available in 39 schools out of it in 16 schools Purches utensils schools from MDM scheme. In 15 schools purchased utensils from SSA scheme. Community has contributed utensils for 3 schools and in 6 schools were using their own Cook & Helper utensils.

Table.12.5. Source of Purches utensils

Source	No. of school	%
MDM	16	40
SSA	15	37.5
Community contribution	6	15
Cook & helper	3	7.5

# iii) Availability of Eating plates in the school

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided adequate number of eating plates under MDM scheme to all districts. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 36 schools and for some children in 04 schools in Yavatmal district.

Table.12.6. Availability of plates and % school

Plates	No. of schools	%
For all	36	90
For some	04	10
None	00	00

# iv) Source of funding for eating Plates

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided of eating plates to all schools from MDM scheme.

#### 12.3 Availability of storage bins

#### 12.3 (i) Availability of storage bins for store food grains

Store bins were available in 40 schools. Adequate numbers of storage bins were available in 30 schools and 10 schools have inadequate number of storage bins.

#### 12.3 (ii) Source of procurement for storage bins

District had provided storage bins to the school under MDM scheme.

#### 12.4 Toilets in the schools

## i) Separate toilets for boys and girls

Out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 34 schools (85%).

#### ii) Usability of toilet

In 25 schools (73.53%) toilets were in use and in 15 schools toilets were not usable, because they are not cleaned and maintained properly. In those school toilets were not allow to use, in some schools it was locked, in school timing also.

# 12.5 Availability of portable water

# i) Availability of portable water for cooking and drinking

In all 40 sample schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking, in 5 schools, water was stored in vessel.



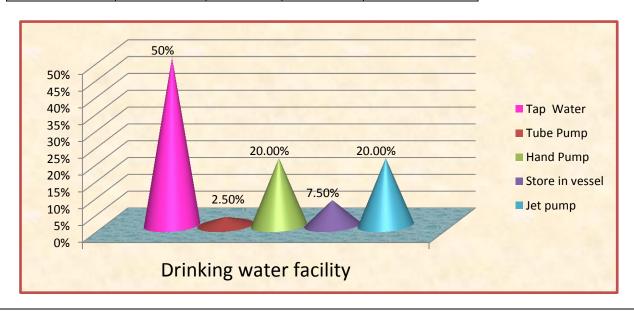
Source of drinking water

# ii) Source of portable water

In 8 schools (20%) the source of water was hand pump (bore well), in 9 schools (22.5%) it was Jet pump, in 20 schools (50%) it was tap/ tank water, in 1 school (2.5%) it was tube pump, and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was stored in vessel.

Table.12.7. Source of drinking water and % school

Type of source	Hand pump	Jet pump	Tap water	Stored in vessel
School	8	9	20	3
%	20	22.5	50	7.5



# 12.6 Availability of fire extinguisher

#### i) Availability of fire fighting system,

It was observed that 33 schools (82.5%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 14 schools (42.42%) extinguishers were found in working condition.

#### 12.7 IT infrastructure available at school level

# i) No. of computers available in the school connection?

40 schools were visited by MI, Out of these 19 schools (47.5%) have 86 computers.

# ii) Availability of internet connection

Internet connection was available in 2 schools (10.53%).

# ii) Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/ services (like e-learning etc.)

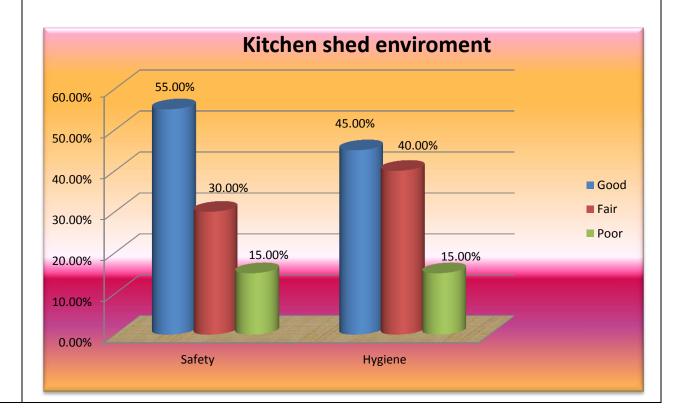
IT/IT enabled services based solutions like e-learning was not available in any school.

#### 13. | SAFETY & HYGIENE:

# i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:

Out of 40 schools, in 22 schools (55%), general impression about the safety was good, in 12 schools (30%) it was fair and in 6 schools (15%) it was Poor.

Out of 40 schools, in 18 schools (45%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 16 schools (40%) it was fair and 06 schools (15%) it was poor.



## ii. Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating

It was observed that in 36 (90%) schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food .In 04 schools (10%) children were not encourage washing their hands before taking meal.

Table.13.1. Children encourage to wash hands and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	36	90
No	04	10

# iii. Manners to take meals by children

It was observed that in 39 schools (97.5%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner. In 26 schools children sit in row and cook/helper serve, in 13 schools children stand in queue and cook/helper serve the meal. In 1 schools (2.5%) (Z.P.P.S Khanpur) children getting meal by self.

Table.13.2. Discipline manner to take meal and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	1	2.5



MDM: No discipline for taking a meal

#### iv. Conservation of water

It was observed that in 35 schools the children were encouraged to use water carefully while washing hands and dishes. But slogans/suggestions regarding conservation of water were not found in any school.

Table.13.3. Do children conserve water while washing hands & dishes

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	35	87.5
No	5	12.5

# v. Safety of fuel and cooking process

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 40 schools (100%), not posing any fire hazard in any school. But it is indispensable that every school has a fire extinguisher and should be refilled regularly.

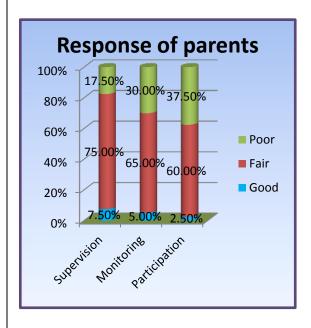
# 14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS:

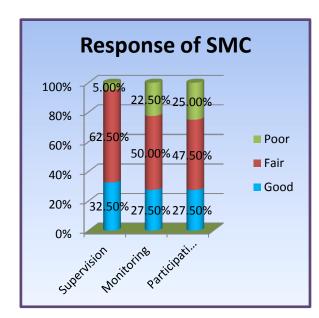
# i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found to be inadequate. All the village community members are working in field and whole day they are busy in field or daily chores. The overall participation made by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies to improve quality of the meal.

Table.14.1. Extent of parent/community participation No. of schools

Response of SMC/	Parents			SMC/ community		
parent	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	3	30	7	13	25	2
Daily monitoring	2	26	12	11	20	9
Daily participation	1	24	15	11	19	10





# ii) Roster maintained by community members for supervision of the MDM

It was found that out of 40 schools in only 7 schools (17.5%) rosters was maintained by the community members for supervision. Out of them very few members use to come in school and supervise MDM. These visits were also not regular.

# iii) Social audit mechanism in the school

Head master/Teachers monitor MDM, but there is not daily supervision or monitoring by committee members or parents. Record of MDM was not displayed in any school. So it is concluded that there is no any social audit mechanism in school regarding MDM.

## iv) Held off SMC meeting in this year

There were 88 meetings held in 33 schools. 1 meeting was held in 5 schools, 2 meetings were held in 11 schools, 3 meetings were held in 11 schools, 4 meetings were held in 3 schools, 5 meetings were held in 2 school, 6 meetings were held in 1 school and in 7 schools meetings were not held up to MI visit.

# v) MDM discussed in meeting

There were 88 meetings held in 33 schools and out of it, in only 37 meetings (42.05%) discussed the issue of MDM from 20 schools.

Table.14.2. Held off meeting and discussed on MDM in number of schools

Sr. No.	School Name	No. of meetings of SMC held in this year?	No of meetings issues related to MDM were discussed	Remarks
1	Z.P.P.School Patanbori	4	4	
2	Nager Perished School No 5 Yavatmal	6	3	
3	N.P.U.P.School Vani No 4 Yavatmal	3	3	
4	Z.P.P.School Burandha	3	3	
5	Z.P.U.P.Marathi School Lewa	5	2	
6	Z.P.High School Akola Bazar	4	2	
7	Z.P.C.P.School Wadone	3	2	
8	Z.P.Boys School Jawala	3	2	N 4 + i
9	Z.P.C.P.School Mulawa	3	2	Meetings held and
10	Z.P.U.P.School Savner	2	2	discussed
11	Z.P.U.P.School Rajni	2	2	issues
12	Swami Vivvekand Nager parishad School Phadharkavada	2	2	related to
13	Z.P.U.P.Shool chincholi No2 Yavatmal	5	1	IVIDIVI
14	Z.P.C.U.P.School Dabhadi	4	1	
15	Z.P.U.P.School Takali	3	1	
16	Z.P.U.P.School Padhrana kh	3	1	
17	N.P.School Pusad Ex Z.P.Girls schoool Pused	2	1	
18	Z.P.U.P.school Jamani	2	1	
19	Z.P.P.School Pandharwani	2	1	
20	Z.P.C.P.School Maragaon	1	1	
21	Z.P.School vidul	3	0	Meetings
22	Z.P.P.School Khanpur	3	0	held and no
23	Z.P.School chikani	3	0	discuss on

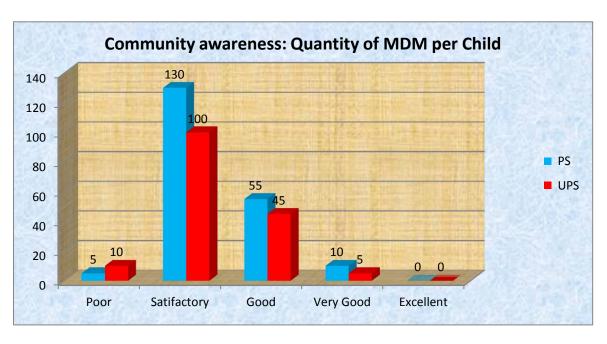
24	Z.P.School parsodi	3	0	issues
25	N.P.school No 20 Yavatmal	2	0	related to
26	Z.P.U.P.School Mahuli	2	0	MDM
27	Z.P.P.School ladkhed	2	0	
28	Z.P.School Sakhara	2	0	
29	Z.P.U.P.School Jodmoha	2	0	
30	N.P.Unddu Girl School No 14 Yavatmal	1	0	
31	Nagar perishad School No 1 Yavatmal	1	0	
32	Z.P.Urdu School Amboda	1	0	
33	Z.P.U.P.School Rani Amaravati	1	0	
34	Vedhaini P.S. pimpulagon	0	0	
35	Z.P.U.P.School Mulgavhan	0	0	
36	Z.P.P.U.P CPS Mathajun	0	0	Meetings
37	N.P.ghankul School Pandakawada	0	0	were not
38	Z.P.P.School Kananji	0	0	held
39	Z.P.U.P.school Jadka	0	0	
40	Z.P.P.U.P.School Kunrhad	0	0	
		88	37	

SMC has not discussed on quantity, number of children taking food, estimated coast and expenditure cost of MDM. Food should be given every day is general issue of meeting.

# vii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following:

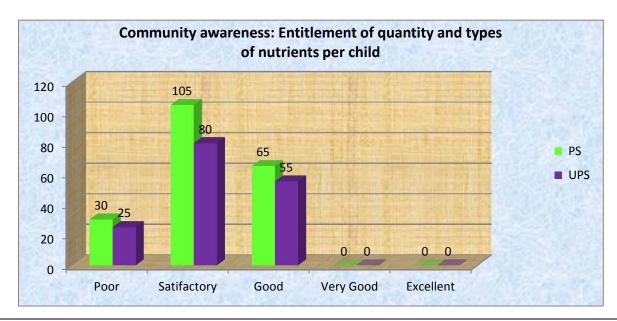
# b) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary: (1,2,3,4,5)

Total 200 SMC members / parents interviewed during school visit. It was found that some of them were illiterate and some of literate. Literate parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of meal for per child per day at primary and upper primary level. All members need to be orient and mobilize to participate in the school activities.



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

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



#### 15 INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

# i) Availability of inspection register at school level

Inspection register/ visit book was available in all sample 40 (100%) school. But most school was not updated regularly.

#### ii) Receiving of funds under Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

In all schools, H.M. has received funds under management, monitoring and evaluation.

# iii) Inspections done by state / District / Block / CRC level officers / officials

In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or headmasters. In 34 schools (85%) the cluster level officials inspected it. In 28 schools (70%), the Block Educational Officials inspected it. In 5 schools (12.5%), the District level officials inspected it.

Table.15.1 MDM: Inspection and supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	5	12.5	35	87.5
3	Block level officers/officials	28	70	12	30
4	Cluster level officers/officials	34	85	6	15

# iv) Frequency of such inspections

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was fortnightly in 07 schools, monthly in 16 schools, bimonthly in 9 schools, quarterly in 2 schools. Frequency of such inspection by Block education level official was Monthly in 9 schools, bimonthly in 5 schools, quarterly in 8 schools, half yearly in 5 schools and yearly in 1 school. District level officials was visited quarterly 1 in school, half yearly in 2 schools and yearly in 2 schools.

Table.15.2 MDM: Frequency of such Inspection and supervision

Sr.	Inspection / visit done	Fortnightly	Monthly	Bimonthly	quarterly	Half	Yearly
No	by					yearly	
1	State level	0	0	0	0	0	0
	officers/officials						
2	District level	0	0	0	1	2	2
	/ officers /officials						
3	Block level	0	9	5	8	5	1
	officers/officials						
4	Cluster level	7	16	9	2	0	0
	officers/officials						

## iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers

The most common remark was "according to the menu, food was prepared and served"."Vegetables were used, quality of meal found to be good" "keep the kitchen clean, record should be maintained" No particular suggestions were made to improve the quality or no evidence was found. It was observed that the visited officers had tested the food as per record.

#### 16 IMPACT

# i) Improvement due to MDM on enrollment, attendance retention of children in school.

It was reported in 39 schools (97.5%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the enrolment and in 1 school (Z.P.U.P.S Chincholi No.2), the Mid-day Meal programme had not helped to improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance in 39 schools. It is a unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning.

# ii) Improvement of social harmony

It was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement in social harmony due to MDM. All student took their meal together without any discrimination in caste, religion. So it is concluded that there was social harmony in all schools.

#### iii) Improvement of nutritional status of children due to MDM

In all 32 schools (80%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as

rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal. It means nutritional status improved as per norms given by department. But no such type of record was maintained by the schools or health department.

# Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.

The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.

There was less number of cook cum helper in 10 schools as per norm provided by Govt. so the teacher or student of higher classes are engaged to help in serving of meal.

Excess stock of rice was observed in 4 schools 1. Z.P.U.P.S. Parsodi Bk, 2. Z.P.U.P.S. Sakhara, 3. Z.P.U.P.S girls School Mulava, 4. Vedaharini U.P.S Pimpalgaon

Expiry date of chili powder 4 packages of 1 Kg was found in Z.P.U.P.S. Zamani, Block- Zari Zamani.

It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO, and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.



# i) Grievance Redressal Mechanism Not any school have grievance redressal Mechanism. ii) Toll free number at district / Block/ school level There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll free number at state level. State Toll free no. is 18002339988 but it is available in 4 schools schools (1. N.P.U.P.S No. 20, 2. Z.P.C.P.S Maragaon, 3. Z.P.U.P.S Parsodi (Bu) 4. Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon). State had provided MDM register along with circulars regarding MDM. In that register state toll free number is given but it ws not recognized by teacher or SMC members in most of the school.

# List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI (District – Yavatmal)

SI. No.	Name of the school	Name of the Block	Primary/ Upper Primary School	DISE Code	Date of visit of the school	Please tick  ( ' )  the school  where  the nodal  officer  has visited
1	N.P.P.S (Girls) Pusad	Pusad	PS	27141112217	08/09/2014	✓
2	N.P.U.P.S No. 4 Vani	Vani	UPS	27141415304	11 to 12/09/2014	✓
3	N.P.U.P.S Urdu No. 14, Yavatmal	Yavatmal	UPS	27141512802	01 to 02/09/2014	✓
4	N.P.U.P.S No. 20, Yavatmal	Yavatmal	UPS	27141512801	01 to 02/09/2014	
5	N.P.P.S No. 1, Yavatmal	Yavatmal	UPS	27141512840	01 to 02/09/2014	
6	N.P.U.P.S No. 5, Yavatmal	Yavatmal	UPS	27141512844	01 to 02/09/2014	
7	Z.P.High School Akola Bazar	Yavatmal	UPS & Sec	27141500202	05 to 06/09/2014	✓
8	Vedadharini U.P.S. Pimpalgaon	Yavatmal	UPS	27141508103	01 to 02/09/2014	✓
9	Z.P.U.P.S Mulgavhan	Zarijamani	UPS	27141607801	09/09/2014	
10	Z.P.C.P.S Mathaarjun	Zarijamani	UPS	27141607401	09/09/2014	
11	Z.P.U.P.S Takali	Zarijamani	UPS	27141611301	10 to 11/09/2014	
12	Z.P.U.P.S Jamani	Zarijamani	UPS	27141604401	09 to 10/09/2014	
13	Z.P.P.S Pandharwani	Zarijamani	PS	27141608601	09 to 10/09/2014	
14	Z.P.U.P.S Rajani	Zarijamani	UPS	27141609701	09 to 10/09/2014	
15	N.P.P.S No. 1,Pandharkawada	Pandharkawada	UPS	27141008811	07 to 08/09/2014	
16	Z.P.P.S (Boys) Patanbori	Pandharkawada	PS	27141001401	10 to 11/09/2014	
17	N.P.U.P.S Gharkul Pandakawada	Pandharkawada	UPS	27141008822	08 to 09/09/2014	✓
18	Z.P.P.S Karnji	Pandharkawada	PS	27141004101	10 to 11/09/2014	✓
19	Z.P.C.P.S Maragaon	Maregaon	UPS	27140807001	10 to 11/09/2014	
20	Z.P.U.P.S Jalaka	Maregaon	UPS	27140804401	10 to 11/09/2014	
21	Z.P.P.S Buranda (kh)	Maregaon	PS	27140801301	10 to 11/09/2014	✓
22	Z.P.U.P.S Urdu Amboda	Mahagaon	UPS	27140700303	10 to 11/09/2014	
23	Z.P.U.P.S Lewa	Mahagaon	UPS	27140705201	10 to 11/09/2014	✓
24	Z.P.C.P.S Wadhona (Bazar)	Ralegaon	UPS	27141209401	04/09/2014	
25	Z.P.U.P.S Sawner	Ralegaon	UPS	27141207501	04/09/2014	
26	Z.P. C.P.S Boys Jawala	Aarni	PS	27140104601	11/09/2014	
27	Z.P.C.P.S Dabhadi	Aarni	UPS	27140103101	10 to 11/09/2014	✓
28	Z.P.U.P.S Pandhurna (khu)	Ghatanji	UPS	27140508001	06 to 07/09/2014	✓
29	Z.P.UP.S Kurhad	Ghatanji	UPS	27140504102	06 to 07/09/2014	
30	Z.P.C.P.S Mulawa	Umarkhed	UPS	27141307603	09 to 10/09/2014	
31	Z.P.C.P.S Vidul	Umarkhed	UPS	27141311605	09 to 10/09/2014	
32	Z.P.U.P.S Mahuli	Daravha	UPS	27140309201	04 to 05 /09/2014	
33	Z.P.C.P.S Ladkhed	Daravha	PS	27140308001	04 to 05 /09/2014	
34	Z.P.P.S Khanapur	Ner	PS	27140104501	05 /09/2014	
35	Z.P.U.P.S Chikani	Ner	UPS	27140901801	05 /09/2014	✓
36	Z.P.U.P.S Sakhara	Digras	UPS	27140405702	05 to 06 /09/2014	✓
37	Z.P.U.P.S No.2, Chincholi	Digras	UPS	27140401002	05 to 06 /09/2014	
38	Z.P.U.P.S Parsodi (Bu)	Kalamb	UPS	27140609501	04 to 05 /09/2014	
39	Z.P.U.P.School Jodmoha	Kalamb	UPS	27140604401	04 to 05 /09/2014	
40	Z.P.U.P.S Rani Amaravati	Babhulgaon	UPS	27140206301	01 to 02/09/2014	

# **Chapter 5**

# 1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITROING REPORT OF MDM For District 1: Akola

(i)	Period of the Report	01-04-2014 to 30-09-2014
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	02-09-2014 to 10-09-2014

General Information
Out of 40 visited schools, 31 schools are from Zilla Parishad and 5 from Municipal corporation and 4
schools from Nagar Parishad.

#### 1. AVAILABILITY & DELIVERING FOODS GRAINS TO SCHOOL:

# (i) Maintenance of buffer stock

In Maharashtra, state govt had provided rice through FCI. Market federation committee supplied ingredients through DPO to school level. It was observed that in 36 schools (90%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained on the day of visit but in 4 schools there was an interruption due to not availability of food. So it is concluded that in 4 schools 1 months buffer stock was not maintained.

Table.1.1 Regular maintenance buffer stock

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	36	90
No	4	10

#### (ii) Delivery of food grain at the school

It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in 35 schools (87.5%) and 5 schools (12.5%) (1. M.N.C.U.P.S No. 4, 2. M.N.C.U.P.S (Boys) No. 15, 3. M.N.C Urdu No.6, M.N.C No.21, M.N.C U.P.S Girls No. 15, Akola,) food grains received by school then they handover to SHG.

#### 1.2 Delivery of food grains

Response	%	
Yes	35	87.5
No	05	12.5

#### (iii) Quality of food grain

Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 26 schools (65%), in 14 schools (35%) it was average.

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	26	65
Average	14	35
poor	00	00

# (iv) Quantity of food grain supplied

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

Table.1.4 Quantity of food grains supplied

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

# (v) Release of food grains after adjusting the unspent balance

It was reported that food grains released after adjusting the unspent balance in 34 schools (85%) and food grains were not release after adjusting unspent balance in 6 schools (15%). The food grains were provided for 2 month in schools but it was not regular in most of schools.

Table.1.5 Release of food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	34	85
No	6	15

#### 2. TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

# Releasing of funds to District/block/school

State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking coast were received to school for the month of December 2013 to March 2014 in the period of April to May 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.

#### 3. AVAILABILITY OF COOKING COAST:

#### i) Regularity in delivering of cooking cost:

All sample schools had not received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School had received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of April & May 2014 in all sample schools.

Table.3.1. Regularity in receiving cooking cost in advance

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

## (ii) Extent of delay in receiving cooking cost

There is delay in receiving cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March 2014 in the month of April & May 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for 3 to 4 months.

Table.3.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost in advance

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

# (iii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages

It was observed that all schools had not received cooking cost in advance or regularly. In 31 schools, (77.5%) it was manage by Head teacher, in 7 schools (17.5) by cook & helper and 2 schools (5%) manage by SHG. The school head master told that, in the period of delay they purchase things like vegetables from his own pocket or on credit, from local shopkeeper to ensure the continuity to serve the daily meal.

## (iv) Mode of cooking cost

The cooking cost was paid through cash in 4 schools (10%) and through bank in 36 schools (90%) by block authorities.

Table.3.3. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	4	10
Bank	36	90

## 4. Availability of Cook-cum-helper

# (i) Method of appointment of cook-cum-helper

Out of 40 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC in 35 schools, in 5 schools SHG is contracted is by MNC and SHG appointed the cook/helper.

# (ii) Method used to serve meal if cook -cum-helper not appointed

Cook-helpers were appointed in 35 schools and 5 schools appointed by SHG, they cooked and serve the meal. In 05 schools, were appointed less number of cook cum helpers, so teacher or students from higher class help to serve the meal from some schools.

#### (iii) Number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school

It was noticed that in all 40 sample schools total 83 Cook cum helper were appointed. Cook-helper were appointed in 30 schools as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in 9 schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed and in 1 school 1 extra helper is appointed.

# (iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

In all schools, Rs 1000 pm. is paid to cook/helper. It was observed from 5 schools that they had appointed less number of cook cum helper, they pay extra honorarium to the appointed cooks cum helper. They pay Rs. 1500 to 3000 per month to the cook/ helper.

Table No 3.4 Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

Sr. No	Name of the School	Appointed Cook/Helper	Enrolment	Honorarium
1	M.N.C.U.P.S No. 4, Akola	1	214	SHG paid
2	M.N.C.P.S Girls No. 15, Akola	1	126	SHG paid
3	M.N.C. P.S Boys No. 25, Akola	1	106	SHG paid
4	M.N.C.U.P.S (Urdu) No. 6, Akola	1	254	SHG paid
5	M.N.C.P.S No. 21, Akola	1	34	SHG paid
6	Z.P.U.P.S Palpada	2	65	2000
7	Z.P.U.P.S Dalambi	3	231	3000
8	Z.P.P.S.Palso Badhe	2	130	2000
9	Z.P.U.P.S Shivapur	2	97	2000
10	Z.P.U.P.S Tajanapeth	2	262	2000
11	Z.P.P.S. Juni Umari	1	10	1000
12	Z.P.U.P.S.Talegaon Davala	1	106	2000
13	N.P.U.P.S No. 1, Telhara	2	261	3000
14	Z.P.P.S. Zari Bazar	2	55	2000
15	Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar	5	372	5000
16	Z.P.U.P.S Dadham	2	125	2000
17	N.P.P.S No. 8	2	184	2000
18	Z.P.U.P.S Wadegaon	6	513	6000
19	Z.P.P.S.Nava Adura	2	106	2000
20	Z.P.U.P.S Kazikhed	2	143	2000
21	Z.P.U.P.S Deualgaon	2	133	2000
22	Z.P.U.P.S Andhar Sangavi	3	245	3000
23	Z.P.U.P.S Digras Bu	2	182	2000
24	Z.P.U.P.S Umara	3	320	3000
25	Z.P.U.P.S Astul	2	201	2000
26	Z.P.P.S Koha	2	50	2000
27	Z.P.U.P.S Popatkhed	2	334	3000
28	N.P.P.S No. 6	2	96	2000
29	Z.P.P.S Wadali (Satwai)	2	102	2000
30	Z.P.U.P.S Shahanur	2	97	2000
31	Z.P.U.P.S Palsod	3	212	2000
32	Z.P.P.U.S Bidgaon	2	111	2000
33	Z.P.U.P.S Kawatha (So)	2	130	2000
34	N.P.P.S Murtijapur	2	77	2000
35	Z.P.U.P.S Lakhpuri	2	149	2000
36	Z.P.U.P.S Hatgaon	2	135	2000
37	Z.P.P.S Botha	1	22	1000
38	Z.P.U.P.S Earanda	2	164	2000
39	Z.P.P.S Sarav	2	88	2000
40	Z.P.P.S Alanda	2	132	2000
	Total	83		

## (v) Mode of payment to cooks cum helpers

It was observed in 26 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and remaining 14 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have not opened bank account. District had suggested to opened bank account in particular bank and send bank account number to BRC.

# (vi) Regularity of remuneration to cooks cum helpers

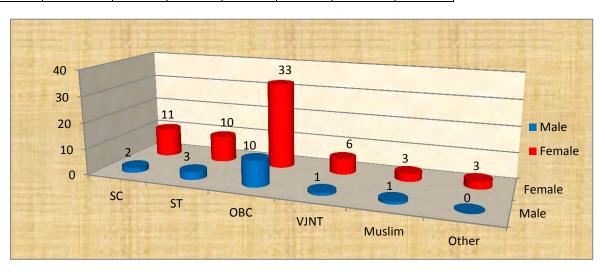
It was found in all schools the cooks and helpers have not received their remuneration regularly. They are getting their remuneration after 4 to 5 months.

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

17 male and 66 female total 83 were appointed as a cook cum helper in 40 schools. Social composition of cook-cum- helpers as - 13 (15.66%) belongs to S.C community, 13 (15.66%) belongs to S.T. community, 43 (51.81%) belongs to O.B.C., 07 (8.43%) belongs to VJNT, 04 (4.82%) were from Minority and 3 (3.61%) from other community.

Table.4.1. Social composition of cooks, helpers (% of schools)

Gender	No	Category					
		SC	SC ST VJNT Muslim OBC Other				
Female	66	11	10	06	03	33	03
Male	17	02	03	01	01	10	00
Total	83	13	13	07	04	43	03
%		15.66	15.66	8.43	4.82	51.81	3.61



# (viii) Training module to cook-helper

MDM recipe's booklet was published by education department, it was not available any school. Cook cum helper were not aware about of it, because was not available in any school. Menu is allotted to school, so they are not preparing menu according to it.

## (ix)Training of cook-cum-helper

Training was provided cook – helper from 9 schools. The training was given on hygiene and safety of kitchen place not on recipe.

# (x) In case meal is prepared & transport at centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cookhelper engaged to serve the meal?

Cook cum helper cooked the meal and serve in all sample schools. SHG had provided 1 helper for each school to serve the meal in 5 schools.

# (xi) Health check-up of cook-helper

It was observed that cook cum helper's health check was done in 15 schools and it was not done in 25 schools up to the MI visit.

Table.4.2. Health check-up cook-helper (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	15	37.5
No	25	62.5

## 5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

#### 5.1 Daily serving hot cooked meal

40 schools were visited on the basis of criteria given by Govt. of India. In all 40 sample schools (100%) had provided daily hot cooked meal.

## 5.2 Interruption in regularity of meal

As per MDM record, in 36 schools (90%) meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 4 schools (10%) because food grains are not available.

Sr. No	Name of schools	Period of Interruption	
1.	Z.P.U.P.S Popatkhed	6 to 16 August 2014	11 days
2.	Z.P.U.P.S Shahanur	26 to 30 June 2014	5 days
3.	Z.P.P.S Botha	30 July 2014 to 26 August 2014	28 days
4.	Z.P.U.P.S Earanda	21 August 2014 to 26 August 2014	6 days

# 6. **QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:**

# 6.1 i) Feedback from children on

#### i) Quality of meal:

In 26 schools, (65%) quality of food was good, in 14 schools (35%) it was average.

Table.6.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

Response	esponse No. of schools	
Good	26	65
Average	14	35
Poor	0	0

# ii -a ) Quantity of meal:

In 33 schools (82.5%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and as per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quantity of meal was observed in 2 schools (5%) namely 1) Z.P.P.S. Palso Badhe and Z.P.P.S Koha. 5 schools (12.5) from M.N.C quantity of meal was not observed as per norms because it was cooked at SHGs home.

Table.6.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

Response	onse No. of schools	
Enough	33	82.5
Less	7	17.5

# ii-b) Quantity of pluses used for per child:

In 32 schools (80%), the quantity of pluses was found to be used enough and 8 schools (20%) less as per norms. (50 gm for primary and 75 gm for upper primary children. Out of these 8 schools M.N.C 5 schools quantity of pluses was not observed as per norms because it was cooked at SHGs home.

Table.6.3. Quantity of pulses used (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	32	80
Less	8	20



Food: Enough quantity of pulses in MDM

#### iv) Quantity of vegetables used for per child:

In 27 schools (67.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetables were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 13 schools (32.5%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type of vegetable was not maintained in any schools.

Table.6.4. Quantity of vegetables (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	27	67.5
Less	13	32.5

# (v) Using of double fortified salt

It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in all 40 schools (100%).

Table.6.5. used double fortified salt (% of schools)

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

# (vi) a) Acceptance of meal amongst the children

It was observed that 39 schools (97.5%) all children accepted the meal and they were happy with it and in 1 school (2.5%) (Z.P.U.P.S.Talegaon Davala) some students are taking their lunch box from their home.

Table.6.6. Acceptance of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes 39		97.5
No	1	2.5

# (vi) b) Reasons of children not happy with food

The quality and test of meal was not quite good or less quantity of meal in some school so some children were not happy with food.

# (vi) c) Suggestions from children to improve the quality of meal.

Some school children suggested for giving supplementary food as banana/ Sweet items and sufficient vegetables may be used in meal.

# vii) Method/slandered gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food

In 4 schools (10%), used balancing weights and 5 schools (12.5) used electronic weight. In 31 schools (77.5%) using the tin/plastic pot or same thing for measuring the quantity of food.

Table.6.7. Method used to measure quantity of food (% of schools)

Method used to measure quantity of food	No. of schools	%
Electronic weight	5	12.5
Spring Weight	4	10
Tin/Plastic pot	31	77.5

#### 7. VARIETY OF MENU:

#### i) Who decides the menu

Four Menu were distributed by state Government, out of them one is selected through district committee constituted under chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad Akola. The selected menu is distributed to school all over the District.

#### ii) Display of menu

In 38 schools, (95%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the community and in 02 schools (5%) menu was not displayed.

Out of 40 schools, in 12 schools (30%) a weekly menu was displayed in inside Kitchen shed, 8 schools (20%) displayed in front of school building and in 18 schools (45%), displayed inside the HM office. In 2 schools (5%) menu was not displayed it was kept in MDM register.

Table.7.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
In side kitchen	12	30
In front of school	8	20
In side H.M. office	18	45
Not displayed	2	5

# (iii) Uniformity of menu

According the menu the meal was prepared at school. The uniformity was observed in all school. Table.7.2. Uniformity of menu (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	0	0

# (iv) Locally available ingredients used in menu

In 36 schools variety of food prepared as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and seasonal locally available vegetables were used in Mid-day Meal. In 35 schools are using potato and tomato as vegetable and in 5 schools less quantity of vegetables were using on the day of MI visit.

# (v) Provided required nutritional and calorific value per child

In 32 schools (80%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 8 schools (20%) less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using required nutritional value per child.

# 8. DISPLAY OF INFORMATION (Right to Education Act, 2009)

# i) Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the school level at noticeable place

It is observed that only weekly menu was displayed in 38 schools as per Right to education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools. It is suggested to implementation of guidelines in the state. State gives clear guidelines to the school.

Display of information as per RTE

Sr. No	Information	Yes	%	No	%
1	Quantity and date of food grains received.	00	00	40	00
2	Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month	00	00	40	00
3	Other ingredients purchased, utilized	00	00	40	00
4	No. of children given MDM	00	00	40	00
5	Cooking cost received used and balance	00	00	40	00
6	Daily menu	38	95	02	5

# ii) Display of MDM logo at noticeable place preferable outside wall of the school

It was found that only 4 schools (10%) MDM logo was displayed at a place preferable outside of the school.

Display of MDM logo

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	4	10
No	36	90



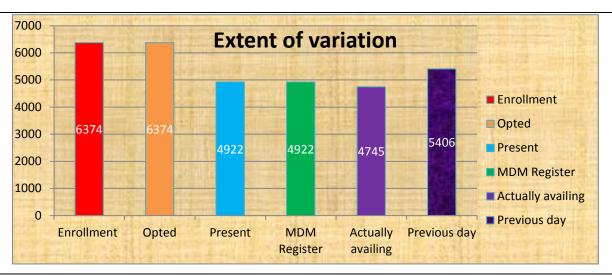
MDM: Display of MDM logo and Daily menu

#### 9 TRENDS:

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

Sr.No	Details		Girls	Total
1.	Enrolment	3194	3180	6374
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	3194	3180	6374
3.	No. of children present on the day of visit	2432	2490	4922
4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	2432	2490	4922
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (head	2340	2405	4745
	count)			
6.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	2686	2720	5406

All children 6374 (Boys 3194 & Girls 3180) enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. Total 4922 (Boys 2432 & Girls 2490) (77.22%) children were present on the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 4922 (Boys 2432 & Girls 2490) (100%) children availing mid day meal. Total 4745 (Boys 2340 & Girls 2405) (96.40%) percent actual number children were taking mid-day meal as per head count on the day visit. Total 5406 (Boys 2686 & Girls 2720) (84.81%) children availed MDM on the previous day.



# **10** | **SOCIAL EQUITY:**

# i) System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

It was noticed that in 13 schools (32.5%) students used to stand in queue to get the food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 27 schools (67.5%) the students used to sit in school verandah and the cook, helper served the food.

State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed that in Akola district cloth strips were available in 35 schools (87.5%) and out of it only 23 schools (65.71%) are using at the time of taking food.

Table 10.1 System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

Serving and seating arrangements for eating	No of schools	Yes	%
Children used to stand in queue	40	13	32.5
Children used to sit at verandah & cook serve	40	27	67.5
Cloth strips available	40	35	87.5
Cloth strips used at the time of cooking food	35	23	65.71



MDM: Cloth strips used for taking food

# ii) Discrimination in gender or caste or community while cooking or serving or seating arrangements

Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI.

Table.10.2. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

Discrimination	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking the meal	40	00	00	40	100
Serving the meal	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting arrangement	40	00	00	40	100

# iii) Any kind of social discrimination

Not any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited sample school.

#### 11 CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES:

# 11.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

All the children attending the school, because they / their parent want to child should learn. SSA had provided various funds for various activities to support the quality of education. The activities are as construction of building /additional classroom/ toilets, kitchens shed and procure learning material etc. Some activities like learning facilities for out of school children, for girls education, for inclusion education etc.

# **11.2 School Health Programme**

#### i) Maintenance of Health Card each child

It was noticed that in all sample schools (100%) had maintained a Health Card for each child.

Table.11.1. Availability of Health card

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

#### ii) Frequency of Health check-up

The annual health check up was done in all 40 sample schools.

# iii) Providing of micronutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosages) and de-worming medicine periodically

Weekly Iron, vitamin A and IFA tablets were provided in all sample schools,

#### iv) Administers of medicine and frequency

NRHM is distributed the medicine through PHC in 36 schools (90%) and not available in 4 schools (10%) namely (1) Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar, (2) Z.P.P.U.S Bidgaon, (3) N.P.P.S Murtijapur and (4) Z.P.P.S Sarav. The tablets /syrup was given to the children by teachers, but record was not maintained of it in any school.

## v) Height & Weight record of the children in school health card

Height and weight of each child was checked at time of health check-up programme. In every school MDM separate height and weight register is available and it is provided by state but it was not maintained in any school.

# vi) Instances medical emergency/ referral during the period of monitoring

No any Medical emergency or referral service instance was observed during the period of monitoring.

## vii) Availability of first aid medical kit in the school

First aid medical kit was available in 25 schools (62.5%) and it was not available in 15 schools (37.5%) at the time of MI visit.

## viii) Dental & Eye check-up included in the screening

Dental & Eye check-up was done at the time of health check up in all schools.

## ix) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Spectacles were provided to the needy children who are refractive error from all school.

#### 11.3 ) Drinking water and sanitation programme

20 schools (50%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand pump was provided through water and sanitation department.

#### 11.4 MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

4 schools were benefited under MPLA/MLA scheme (1. M.N.C.U.P.S No. 4, Akola, 2. Z.P.U.P.S Andhar Sangavi, 3. Z.P.P.S Koha and 4. Z.P.P.S Sarav).

### 11.5 Any other department/ Scheme

Most of the schools run by Zilla Parishad or Municipal council, which were under control of Rural/Urban development department. These departments were providing land, school building and providing other physical facilities.

#### 12 INFRASTRUCTURE:

## 12.1 | 12.1 (a) Pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

# i) Constructed kitchen shed their use and adequacy

It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 28 schools (70%) and kitchen shed was not available in 12 schools (30%).

Table.12.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	28	70
No	12	30

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

Out of 28 kitchen sheds in 9 schools (32.14%) kitchen shed was constructed under SSA, in 18 schools (64.28%) kitchen shed was constructed under MDM, and in 1 schools (3.57) kitchen shed was constructed under MVM.

Table 12.2 Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed

Scheme	No. of schools	%
SSA	9	32.14
MDM	18	64.28
MVM	1	3.57



MDM: New type of fibre kitchen shed

# iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

In 26 schools kitchen shed was constructed and in use and 2 schools constructed kitchen shed were not use (Z.P.U.P.S Tajanapeth and Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar). Because kitchen shed were not in good condition.

#### iv) Kitchen shed under construction

Kitchen shed were not under construction any schools.

# v) Kitchen shed sanctioned, but construction not started

Kitchen shed sanctioned but construction not started was not observed in any school.

#### vi) Kitchen shed not sanctioned

In 12 schools (30%) was the kitchen shed not sanctioned.

# 12.1 (b) In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked

In 28 schools (70%) separate kitchen shed was available. Out of it, 26 schools were using it. Food was cooked in the Unutilized Classroom in 4 schools (10%), School Verandah in 1 school (2.5%), Cook home in 7 schools (17.5%), and Temporary shed in 2 schools (5%).

Table 12.3 Food cooking place

Food cooking place	No. of schools	%
Kitchen shed	26	65
Unutilized classroom	4	10
School Verandah	1	2.5
Cook home	7	17.5
Temporary shed	2	5



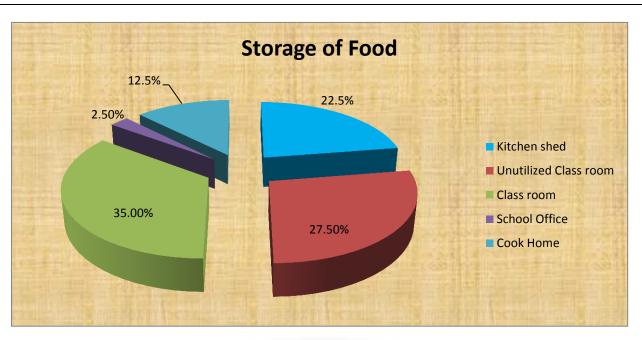
MDM- Food cooked in Kitchen shed

# 12.1 (b -i) Storage of food grains / other ingredients

It was found that food grains/other ingredients being stored in the kitchen shed of 9 schools (22.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 11 schools (27.5%), Classroom in 14 schools (35%), Cook home in 5 (12.5) and in School office from 1 school (2.5%).

Table.12.3. Storage of food grains and % school.

Storage of Food ->	Kitchen Shed	Unutilized class room	class room	School Office	Cook home
No school	9	11	14	1	5
Percentage	22.5	27.5	35	2.5	12.5





MDM: Food grains stored in unutilized spare classroom

# 12.1 (c) Hygienic condition of kitchen shed

28 schools (70%) were used kitchen shed and it was found in hygienic condition.

# 12.1 (d) Kind of fuel used

In 6 schools (15%) L.P.G. and in 34 school (85%) firewood was used as fuel to prepare the Mid-day Meal.

Table.12.4. Kind of fuel used and % school

Fuel type	No. of schools	%
LPG	6	15
Fire wood	34	85



MDM: Firewood used as fuel

# 12.1 (e) Interruption due to non availability of firewood/ LPG

Interruption due to non-availability of firewood/ LPG was not found in any school.

#### 12.2 Kitchen Devices

# i) Availability and adequacy of utensils are available for cooking food

In all 37 schools (92.5%) have adequate number of utensils and 3 schools (1. Z.P.U.P.S Dalambi, 2. Z.P.U.P.S Digras (Bk), 3. Z.P.U.P.S Shahanur) have not adequate number of utensils.

# ii) Source of funding for cooking Utensils

Adequate utensils were available in 37 schools out of it in 10 schools Purches utensils schools from MDM scheme. In 12 schools purchased utensils from SSA scheme. In 12 schools utensils were provided by Zilla Parishad. Community has contributed utensils for 4 schools and 2 schools cook & helper their own utensils were used.

Table.12.5. Source of Purches utensils

Source	No. of school	%
MDM	10	25
SSA	12	30
Community contribution	4	10
Zilla Parishad	12	30
Cook & helper	2	5

## iii) Availability of Eating plates in the school

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided adequate number of eating plates under MDM scheme to all districts. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 34 schools and for some children in 06 schools in Akola district.

Table.12.6. Availability of plates and % school

Plates	No. of schools	%
For all	34	85
For some	06	15
None	00	00

# iv) Source of funding for eating Plates

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided of eating plates to all schools from MDM scheme.

# 12.3 Availability of storage bins

# 12.3 (i) Availability of storage bins for store food grains

Store bins were available in 31 schools. Adequate numbers of storage bins were available in 31 schools and 9 schools have inadequate number of storage bins.



#### 12.3 (ii) Source of procurement for storage bins

District Panchayat had provided storage bins to the school under MDM scheme.

#### 12.4 | Toilets in the schools

#### i) Separate toilets for boys and girls

In out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 36 schools (90%).

#### ii) Usability of toilet

In 27 schools (67.5%), toilets were in use and in 13 schools, toilets were not usable, because they are not cleaned and maintained properly. In those school toilets were not allow to use, in some schools it was locked, in school timing also.

# 12.5 Availability of portable water

# i) Availability of portable water for cooking and drinking

In all 40 sample schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking, but in 2 schools, water was stored in vessel.



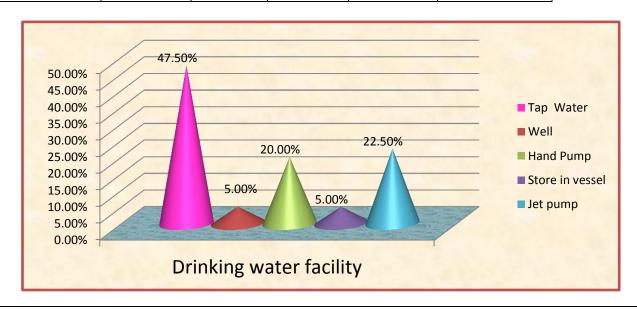
Source of drinking: water stored in vessel

#### ii) Source of portable water

In 8 schools (20%) the source of water was hand pump (bore well), in 9 schools (22.5%) it was Jet pump, in 19 schools (47.5%) it was tap/ tank water, in 2 schools (5%) it was well and in 2 schools (2.5%) it was stored in vessel.

Table.12.7. Source of drinking water and % school

Type of source	Hand pump	Jet pump	Tap water	Well	Stored in vessel
School	8	9	19	2	2
%	20	22.5	47.5	5	5



# 12.6 Availability of fire extinguisher

# i) Availability of fire fighting system,

It was observed that 34 schools (85%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 16 schools (47.05%) extinguishers were found in working condition.

#### 12.7 | IT infrastructure available at school level

## i) No. of computers available in the school connection?

40 schools were visited by MI, Out of these 20 schools (50%) have 75 computers.

# ii) Availability of internet connection

Internet connection was not available in any school.

# ii) Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/ services (like e-learning etc.)

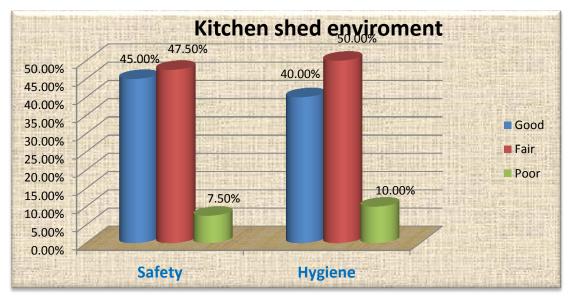
IT/IT enabled service based solutions are not available in any school.

## 13. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

# i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:

Out of 40 schools, in 18 schools (45%), general impression about the safety was good, in 19 schools (47.5%) it was fair and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was Poor.

Out of 40 schools, in 16 schools (40%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 20 schools (50%) it was fair and 04 schools (10%) it was poor.



#### ii. Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating

It was observed that in 35 (87.5%) schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food .In 05 schools (12.5%), children were not encourage washing their hands before taking meal.

Table.13.1. Children encourage to wash hands and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	35	87.5
No	05	12.5

## iii. Manners to take meals by children

It was observed that in 40 schools (100%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner. In 27 schools, children sit in row and cook/helper serve, in 13 schools children stand in queue and cook/helper serve the meal.

Table.13.2. Discipline manner to take meal and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	40	100
No	0	00



MDM: Discipline to taking a meal

## iv. Conservation of water

It was observed that in 37 schools the children were encouraged to use water carefully while washing hands and dishes. But slogans/suggestions regarding conservation of water were not found in any school.

Table.13.3. Do children conserve water while washing hands & dishes

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	92.5
No	3	7.5

# v. Safety of fuel and cooking process

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 38 schools (95%), not posing any fire hazard in any school. But it is indispensable that every school has a fire extinguisher and should be refilled regularly.

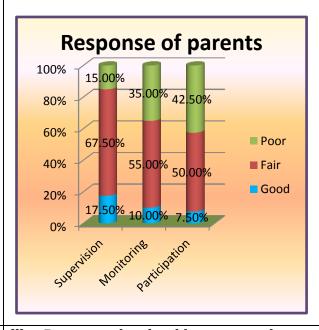
#### 14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS:

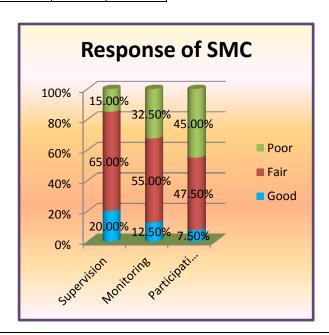
# i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found to be inadequate. All the village community members are working in field and whole day they are busy in field or daily chores. The overall participation made by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies to improve quality of the meal.

Table.14.1. Extent of parent/community participation No. of schools

Response of SMC/	Parents			SMC/ community		
parent	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	7	27	6	8	26	6
Daily monitoring	4	22	14	5	22	13
Daily participation	3	20	17	3	19	18





#### ii) Roster maintained by community members for supervision of the MDM

It was found that out of 40 schools in only 2 schools (5%) rosters was maintained by the community members for supervision. Out of very few members use to come in school and supervise MDM. These visits were also not regular.

#### iii) Social audit mechanism in the school

Head master/Teachers monitor MDM, but there is not daily supervision or monitoring by committee members or parents. Record of MDM was not displayed in any school. So it is concluded that there is no any social audit mechanism in school regarding MDM.

# iv) Held off SMC meeting in this year

There were 167 meetings held in 33 schools. 2 meeting was held in 3 schools, 3 meetings were held in 8 schools, 4 meetings were held in 5 schools, 5 meetings were held in 3 schools, 6 meetings were held in 7 schools, 7 meetings were held in 2 schools, 8 meetings were held in 2 schools, 10 meetings held in 3 schools and in 7 schools meetings were not held up to MI visit.

# v) MDM discussed in meeting

There were 167 meetings held in 33 schools and out of it, in only 64 meetings (38.32%) discussed the issue of MDM.

Table.14.2. Held off meeting and discussed on MDM in number of schools

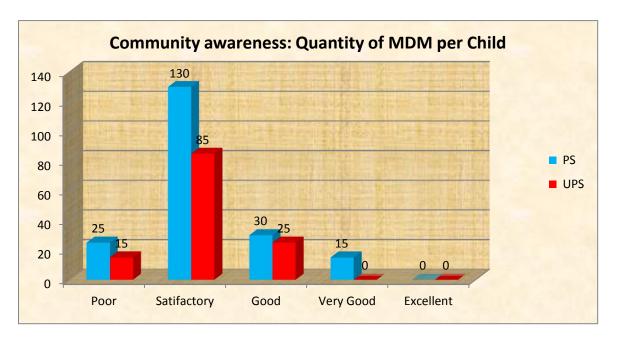
Sr. No	Name of the school	No. of meetings of SMC held in	In how many in these meetings issues related to MDM were	Remarks
1	7 D LL D C Dolpado	this year	discussed	
2	Z.P.U.P.S Palpada	10	6	
	Z.P.P.S. Juni Umari	10	5	
3	Z.P.P.S.Palso Badhe	10	4	
4	Z.P.U.P.S Andhar Sangavi	6	4	
5	M.N.C.U.P.S No. 4	3	3	
6	Z.P.U.P.S Astul	3	3	
7	Z.P.U.P.S Dalambi	8	2	
8	Z.P.U.P.S Shivapur	8	2	
9	Z.P.U.P.S.Talegaon Davala	7	2	
10	Z.P.U.P.S Deualgaon	7	2	
11	Z.P.U.P.S Kazikhed	6	2	
11	Z.P.P.S.Nava Adura	6	2	Meeting held and
13	N.P.U.P.S No. 1, Telhara	6	2	also discussed
14	Z.P.U.P.S Hatgaon	6	2	issue related to
15	Z.P.U.P.S Tajanapeth	5	2	MDM
16	Z.P.U.P.S Lakhpuri	4	2	
17	Z.P.P.S Sarav	3	2	
18	Z.P.P.S Alanda	2	2	
19	Z.P.U.P.S Kawatha (So)	2	2	
20	Z.P.U.P.S Popatkhed	6	1	
21	Z.P.U.P.S Palsod	5	1	
22	Z.P.U.P.S Earanda	5	1	
23	Z.P.P.S Botha	4	1	
24	Z.P.P.S Koha	4	1	
25	Z.P.U.P.S Digras (Bk)	3	1	
26	Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar	3	1	
27	Z.P.P.U.S Bidgaon	2	1	
28	N.P.P.S Murtijapur	6	0	
29	Z.P.U.P.S Shahanur	4	0	Meeting held and
30	Z.P.U.P.S Wadegaon	4	0	discussion was
31	N.P.P.S No. 8	3	0	not done the
32	M.N.C.P.S No. 21	3	0	issue related to
33	Z.P.P.S. Zari Bazar	3	0	MDM
34	M.N.C.P.S Girls No. 15	0	0	
35	M.N.C. P.S Boys No. 25	0	0	Meeting was not
36	M.N.C.U.P.S (Urdu) No. 6	0	0	held and also no
37	Z.P.U.P.S Dadham	0	0	discussion the
38	Z.P.U.P.S Umara	0	0	issue related to
39	N.P.P.S No. 6	0	0	MDM
40	Z.P.P.S Wadali (Satwai)	0	0	
	Total	167	64	

SMC has not discussed on quantity, number of children taking food, estimated coast and expenditure cost of MDM. Food should be given every day is general issue of meeting.

## vii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following :

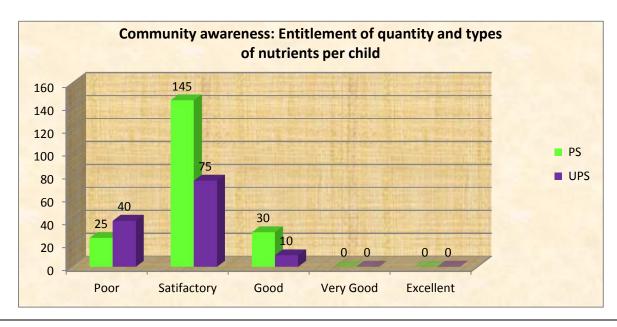
# a) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary: (1,2,3,4,5)

Total 200 SMC members, parents were interviewed during school visit. It was found that the some of them were illiterate and some of literate. Literate parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of meal for per child per day at primary and upper primary level. All members need to be orient and mobilize to participate in the school activities.



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

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



#### 15 INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

#### i) Availability of inspection register at school level

Inspection register/ visit book was available in all sample 40 (100%) school. But most schools was not updated regularly.

#### ii) Receiving of funds under Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

In all schools, H.M. has received funds under management, monitoring and evaluation.

#### iii) Inspections done by state / District / Block / CRC level officers / officials

In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or headmasters. In 32 schools (80%) the cluster level officials inspected it. In 22 schools (55%), the Block Educational Officials inspected it. In 1 school (2.5%), the District level officials inspected it.

Table.15.1 MDM: Inspection and supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	1	2.5	39	97.5
3	Block level officers/officials	22	55	18	45
4	Cluster level officers/officials	32	80	8	20

#### iv) Frequency of such inspections

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was fortnightly in 10 schools, monthly in 11 schools, bimonthly in 3 schools, quarterly in 8 schools. Frequency of such inspection by Block education level official was Monthly in 5 schools, bimonthly in 1 school, quarterly in 6 schools, half yearly in 7 schools and yearly in 3 schools. District level officials was visited yearly in 1 school.

Table.15.2 MDM: Frequency of such Inspection and supervision

Sr.	Inspection / visit done	Fortnightly	Monthly	Bimonthly	quarterly	Half	Yearly
No	by					yearly	
1	State level	0	0	0	0	0	0
	officers/officials						
2	District level	0	0	0	0	0	1
	/ officers /officials						
3	Block level	0	5	1	6	7	3
	officers/officials						
4	Cluster level	10	11	3	8	0	0
	officers/officials						

#### iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers

The most common remark was "according to the menu, food was prepared and served"."Vegetables were used, quality of meal found to be good" "keep the kitchen clean, record should be maintained" No particular suggestions were made to improve the quality or no evidence was found. It was observed that the visited officers had tested the food as per record.

## 16 **IMPACT** i) Improvement due to MDM on enrolment, attendance retention of children in school. It was reported in all sample schools (100%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance in all sample schools (100). It is a unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning. ii) Improvement of social harmony It was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement in social harmony due to MDM. All student took their meal together without any discrimination in caste, religion. So it is concluded that there was social harmony in all schools. iii) Improvement of nutritional status of children due to MDM In all 34 schools (85%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal. It means nutritional status improved as per norms given by department. But no such type of record was maintained by the schools or health department. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school. The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools. It was observed that MNC Akola school MDM was contracted with SHG they cooked meal at their home. The stock was available in their residential house. Record of using daily material was not available with them as well as in schools, so it is difficult to observed quantity of meal supply to the schools. Inspecting authorities were not visited for checking the hygiene and food material used by them. In those schools inspection of MDM remarks were also not observed. In Z.P.P.S Botha children took meal and carried it to their home. SMC members told "these children took their meal along with their younger brothers and sisters at home" these children come to the schools for getting the meal. It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO, and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.

#### 17 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

#### i) Grievance Redressal Mechanism

In 3 schools (7.5%) were grievance redressal Mechanism was observed as giving details publication of MDM.



#### ii) Toll free number at district / Block/ school level

There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll free number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 it is displayed in 3 schools (1. Z.P.U.P.S Umara, 2. Z.P.U.P.S Popatkhed, 3. Z.P.U.P.S Kawatha (So))

State had provided MDM register along with circulars, in that register state toll free number is given but it was not displayed in most of the school.

## List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI (District – Akola)

SI. No.	Name of the school	Name of the Block	Primary/ Upper Primary School	DISE Code	Date of visit of the school	Please tick  ( ' )  the school  where  the nodal  officer  has visited
1	M.N.C.U.P.S No. 4, Akola	Akola	UPS	27050801202	04/09/2014	
2	M.N.C.P.S Girls No. 15, Akola	Akola	PS	27050800802	04/09/2014	✓
3	M.N.C. P.S Boys No. 25, Akola	Akola	PS	27050800601	04 to 05/09/2014	✓
4	M.N.C.U.P.S (Urdu) No.6, Akola	Akola	UPS	27050800305	02/09/2014	
5	M.N.C.P.S No. 21, Akola	Akola	PS	27050801201	04/09/2014	
6	Z.P.U.P.S Palpada	Akola	UPS	27050115301	04 to 05/09/2014	
7	Z.P.U.P.S Dalambi	Akola	UPS	27050111201	04 to 05/09/2014	✓
8	Z.P.P.S.Palso Badhe	Akola	PS	27050112701	05/09/2014	✓
9	Z.P.U.P.S Shivapur	Akola	UPS	27050117401	05/09/2014	
10	Z.P.U.P.S Tajanapeth	Akola	PS	27050117120	04/09/2014	
11	Z.P.P.S. Juni Umari	Telhara	PS	27050700801	05/09/2014	
12	Z.P.U.P.S.Talegaon Davala	Telhara	UPS	27050700301	05 to 06/09/2014	
13	N.P.U.P.S No. 1, Telhara	Telhara	UPS	27050704805	05 to 06/09/2014	
14	Z.P.P.S. Zari Bazar	Telhara	PS	27050702801	05/09/2014	✓
15	Z.P.U.P.S Malegao Bazar	Telhara	UPS	27050703201	05 to 06/09/2014	
16	Z.P.U.P.S Dadham	Balapur	UPS	27050307101	10 to 11/09/2014	
17	N.P.P.S No. 8	Balapur	PS	27050308606	08/09/2014	
18	Z.P.U.P.S Wadegaon	Balapur	UPS	27050308501	10 to 11/09/2014	✓
19	Z.P.P.S.Nava Adura	Balapur	PS	27050301301	10/09/2014	
20	Z.P.U.P.S Kazikhed	Balapur	UPS	27050302901	9 to 10/09/2014	
21	Z.P.U.P.S Deualgaon	Patur	UPS	27050607101	06 to 07/09/2014	✓
22	Z.P.U.P.S Andhar Sangavi	Patur	UPS	27050604001	06 to 07/09/2014	
23	Z.P.U.P.S Digras Bu	Patur	UPS	27050608201	06 to 07/09/2014	✓
24	Z.P.U.P.S Umara	Patur	UPS	27050602401	06 to 07/09/2014	
25	Z.P.U.P.S Astul	Patur	UPS	27050605801	06 to 07/09/2014	
26	Z.P.P.S Koha	Aakot	PS	27050213301	09/09/2014	
27	Z.P.U.P.S Popatkhed	Aakot	UPS	27050206101	08 to 09/09/2014	✓
28	N.P.P.S No. 6	Aakot	PS	27050211506	09/09/2014	
29	Z.P.P.S Wadali (Satwai)	Aakot	PS	27050204702	09/09/2014	✓
30	Z.P.U.P.S Shahanur	Aakot	UPS	27050205901	08 to 09/09/2014	✓
31	Z.P.U.P.S Palsod	Aakot	UPS	27052020501	08 to 09/09/2014	
32	Z.P.P.U.S Bidgaon	Murtijapur	UPS	27050506901	09 to 10/09/2014	
33	Z.P.U.P.S Kawatha (So)	Murtijapur	UPS	27050508201	09 to 10/09/2014	
34	N.P.P.S Murtijapur	Murtijapur	PS	27050510701	10/09/2014	✓
35	Z.P.U.P.S Lakhpuri	Murtijapur	UPS	27050509101	09 to 10/09/2014	✓
36	Z.P.U.P.S Hatgaon	Murtijapur	UPS	27050504701	09 to 10/09/2014	
37	Z.P.P.S Botha	Barshi Takali	PS	27050404001	05 to 06 /09/2014	✓
38	Z.P.U.P.S Earanda	Barshi Takali	UPS	27050400901	08/09/2014	
39	Z.P.P.S Sarav	Barshi Takali	PS	27050401601	08/09/2014	
40	Z.P.P.S Alanda	Barshi Takali	UPS	27050400301	05 to 06/09/2014	

#### **Chapter 6**

#### 1<sup>st</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITROING REPORT OF MDM For District 1: Amravati

(i)	Period of the Report	01-04-2014 to 30-09-2014
(ii)	Date of visit to the District/Schools	10-09-2014 to 16-09-2014

#### **General Information**

MI has visited 40 schools in Amravati district. Out of these, Zilla Parishad Amravati has 31 schools; Municipal Cooperation (Nagar Palika) 8 schools and 1 from private aided school.

#### 1. AVAILABILITY & DELIVERING FOODS GRAINS TO SCHOOL:

#### (i) Maintenance of buffer stock

In Maharashtra, rice is provided by state govt through FCI Ingredients are supplied by market federation committee through D.P.O. It was observed that in 40 schools (100%) the buffer stock of one month was maintained up to MI visit.

Table.1.1 Regular maintenance buffer stock

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

#### (ii) Delivery of food grain at the school

It was reported that the food grains were delivered at the doorstep in 38 schools (95%) in 2 schools (Z.P.U.P. School Palaskhed and Z.P.P. School Moholi Dhande) not delivered to door step due to non availability of road. The food grains were kept in nearby school H.M arrange to carry the food from that school.

#### 1.2 Delivery of food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	38	95
No	02	5

#### (iii) Quality of food grain

Food grain were observed by MI and found good in 28 schools (70%), in 12 schools (30%) it was average.

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	28	70
Average	12	30
Poor	00	00

#### (iv) Quantity of food grain supplied

It was reported that the quantity of food grains being supplied as per the indicated weight in 37 schools (92.5%) and weight was not checked by 3 schools.

Table.1.4 Quantity of food grains supplied

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	92.5
No	3	7.5

#### (v) Release of food grains after adjusting the unspent balance

It was reported that food grains released after adjusting the unspent balance in 38 schools (95%) and food grains were not release after adjusting unspent balance in 2 schools (5%). The food grains were provided for 2 month in some schools but it was not regular in most of schools.

Table.1.5 Release of food grains

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	38	95
No	2	5

#### 2. | TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

#### Releasing of funds to District/block/school

State had released funds in advance up to August 2014 in the month of May 2014 to all districts as per their letter. But delay accurse in releasing of funds. Funds of cooking coast were received to school up to the month of January 2014 in the month of April 2014 and up March 2014 period of May to June 2014 it means regular funds are not received to the school.

#### 3. AVAILABILITY OF COOKING COAST:

#### i) Regularity in delivering of cooking cost:

All sample schools had not received cooking cost regularly or not in advance. School had received cooking coast for the month of Dec 2013 to March 2014 in month of July & August 2014 in all sample schools.

Table.3.1. Regularity in receiving cooking cost in advance

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

#### (ii) Extent of delay in receiving cooking cost

There is delay in receiving of cooking cost in all sample schools (100%), regular cooking cost was not delivered to school. School received cooking coast for period Dec to March 2014 in the month of July & August 2014. There was delay in receiving cooking cost for 3 to 4 months.

Table.3.1. Delay in receiving cooking cost in advance

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

#### (iii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages

It was observed that all schools had not received cooking cost in advance or regularly. In 20 schools (50%) managed by Head teacher, In 18 schools (45) by cook & helper and 2 school (5%) Self Help Group (SHG). The school head master told that, in the period of delay they purchase things like vegetables from his own pocket or on credit, from local shopkeeper to ensure the continuity to serve the daily meal.

#### (iv) Mode of cooking cost

The cooking cost was paid through cash in 7 schools (17.5%) and through bank in 33 schools (82.5%) by block authorities.

Table.3.3. Payment of cooking cost

Mode of payment	No. of schools	%
Cash	7	17.5
Bank	33	82.5

#### 4. Availability of Cook-cum-helper

#### (i) Method of appointment of cook-cum-helper

In 37 schools, cook and helper were appointed by the SMC and 3 schools SHG is appointed the by SMC and SHG appoint the cook/helper.

#### (ii) Method used to serve meal if cook -cum-helper not appointed

Cook-helpers were appointed in all 40 sample schools. They cooked and serve the meal, but in 07 schools, less number of cook cum helpers were appointed, so teacher or students from higher class serve the meal in some schools.

#### (iii) Number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school

It was noticed that in all 40 sample schools total 85 Cook cum helper were appointed. In 31 schools Cook-helper were appointed as per the norms laid down by the Govt., in 09 schools less number of cook cum helper were appointed.

#### (iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

In all schools, Rs 1000 pm. is paid to cook/helper. It was observed from 9 schools that they had appointed less number of cook cum helper, they pay extra honorarium to the appointed cooks cum helper. They pay Rs. 1500 to 3000 per month to the cook/ helper.

Table No 3.4 Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers

Sr. No	Name of the School	Appointed Cook/Helper	Enrolment	Honorarium
1	M N P Hindi School No 15 Krush	2	176	2000
2	M.N.C U.P. School No. Wadali	2	428	4000
3	Z.P.MID School Wagholi Bk	2	168	2000
4	Z.P.U.P.School Kamaja C.P.S	2	136	2000
5	Z.P.U.P.School Takali Jahagir	2	139	2000
6	N.P.Marathi School No 1 Chandur Bazar	2	105	2000
7	Z.P.P.School Dilalpur	1	15	1000
8	Z.P.P.MID Urdu School Ghatladki	3	242	3000
9	Z.P.U.P.School Palaskhed	1	24	1000
10	Z.P.U.P.School Songaon	2	133	2000
11	Z.P.P.MID School Chirodi	2	177	2000
12	Z.P.P.School Kurha	4	347	4000
13	Z.P.P.MID School Shirajgaon	3	251	3000
14	Z.P.School Malgaon	2	151	2000
15	N.P.P.Urdu School Mukeripara	2	461	5000
16	Z.P.U.P. Haran School Haram	2	199	2000
17	Z.P.P.School Devgaon	3	230	3000
18	N.P Shivaji Pvt Boy School Dhamangaon	2	123	2000
19	Z.P.U.P.School Jalgaon	<u>1</u>	111	2000
20	Z.P.P.Mid School Tivra	<mark>1</mark>	134	2000
21	N.P.U.P.School Babhali (Urdu) No 11	2	343	4000
22	Z.P.P.School Umari Bazar	2	50	2000
23	Z.P.P.School Moholi Dhande	2	178	2000
24	Z.P.UP School Nanduni	4	297	3000
25	Z.P.U.P.Ukupati	2	187	2000
26	Z.P.School Jiratdhana	1	23	1000
27	Z.P.P.U P School shivani ( BK)	2	69	2000
28	Z.P.U.P.Savarkhed	2	64	2000
29	Z.P.U.P.School Waki Raipur	2	120	2000
30	Smt Shashikalabai Vinayakrav Borakar School Jarud	<mark>3</mark>	501	5000
31	Z.P.Pre Mid School Surali	3	207	3000
32	Z.P.P.Schoo Manikpur	2	38	2000
33	N.P.P.School No 4 Durganagar	<mark>2</mark>	382	4000
34	Z.P.U.P.S Yarla	3	278	3000
35	Z.P.P.S.Kahana	2	139	2000
36	Z.P.School Keli	2	152	2000
37	Z.P.School sahupur	1	22	1000
38	Z.P.P.School Papal	2	166	2000
39	N.P.P. Urdu School No 5 A. Surji	2	661	7000
40	Z.P.School Pandri	<mark>3</mark>	336	3000

#### (v) Mode of payment to cooks cum helpers

It was observed from 19 schools cook/ helper received their honorarium through bank and remaining 21 schools cook-helper received their honorarium in cash because they have not opened bank account. District had suggested to opened bank account in particular bank and send account number to BRC.

#### (vi) Regularity of remuneration to cooks cum helpers

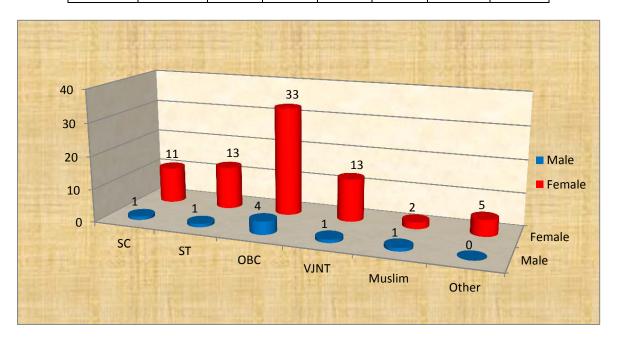
It was found in all schools the cooks and helpers have not received their remuneration regularly. They are getting their remuneration after 4 to 5 months.

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

8 male and 77 female total 85 were appointed as a cook cum helper in 40 schools. Social composition of cook-cum- helpers as - 12 (14.12%) belongs to S.C community, 14 (16.47%) belongs to S.T. community, 37 (43.53%) belongs to O.B.C., 14 (16.47%) belongs to VJNT, 3 (3.53%) were from Minority and 5 (5.88%) from other community.

Table.4.1.Social composition of cooks, helpers (% of schools)

Condor	No	Category					
Gender	No	SC	ST	VJNT	Muslim	OBC	Other
Female	77	11	13	13	2	33	5
Male	8	1	1	1	1	4	0
Total	85	12	14	14	3	37	5
%		14.12	16.47	16.47	3.53	43.53	5.88



#### (viii) Training module to cook-helper

MDM recipe's booklet was published by education department, it was not available any school. But cook cum helper were not aware about it, because menu is allotted to school, so they are not preparing menu according to it and booklet was not available in most of school.

#### (ix)Training of cook-cum-helper

Only 4 schools cook cum helper had received the training last year. The training was on precaution and cleanliness of kitchen not on recipe.

# (x) In case meal is prepared & transport at centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cookhelper engaged to serve the meal?

Cook cum helper cooked the meal and serve it in all sample schools. Food was not cooked at centralized kitchen shed/NGO.

#### (xi) Health check-up of cook-helper

It was observed that cook cum helper's health check-up was done in 23 schools and it was not done in 17 schools up to the MI visit.

Table.4.2. Health check-up cook-helper (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	23	57.5
No	17	42.5

#### 5. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

#### 5.1 Daily serving hot cooked meal

In 40 schools were visited on the basis of criteria Govt. of India. In all 40 schools (100%) daily hot cooked meal was provided.

#### 5.2 Interruption in regularity of meal

As per MDM record, in 39 schools (97.5%) meal was served regularly and interruption was observed in 1 school (2.5%) because food grains are not available.

	Sr. No	Name of school	Period of Interruption	Total days
ĺ	1.	Z.P.U.P. School Songaon	26 June to 3 July 2014	8 days

#### 6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

#### 6.1 i) Feedback from children on

#### i) Quality of meal:

In 28 schools, (30%) quality of food was good, in 12 schools (30%) it was average.

Table.6.1. Quality of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Good	28	70
Average	12	30
Poor	0	0

#### ii -a ) Quantity of meal:

In 34 schools (85%) the quantity of meal was found to be (rice) used enough and as per norm (100gm for primary and 150 gm for upper primary children.) and less quantity of meal was observed in 7 schools (17.5%) namely 1) Z.P. Mid School Wagholi bk, 2) Z.P.P. Mid School Shirajgaon 3) N.P.P. Urdu School Mukeripara 4) Z.P.P. School Devgaon 5) N.P.P. School No 4 Durganagar 6) Z.P. School sahupur 7) Z.P. School Pandri

Table.6.2. Quantity of meal (% of schools)

Tabic.o.z. Quanti	ty of filear ( 70 of s	oci ioois)
Response	No. of schools	%
Response	110: 01 3010013	70
Enough	33	82.5
Lilougii	33	02.5
Less	7	17.5
LC33	,	17.5

#### ii-b) Quantity of pluses used for per child:

In 29 schools (72.5%) the quantity of pluses was found to be used enough and less as per norms 11 schools (27.5%). (50 gm for primary and 75 gm for upper primary children.

Table.6.3. Quantity of pulses used (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	29	72.5
Less	11	27.5

#### iv) Quantity of vegetables used for per child:

In 29 schools (72.5%) the quantity of vegetables were used as per norm. Vegetables were used as cabbage, Potato, and tomato for preparation of meal. But in 11 schools (27.5%) vegetables were not used as per norm. The record of quantity and type of vegetable was not maintained in any schools.

Table.6.4. Quantity of vegetables (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Enough	29	72.5
Less	11	27.5

#### (v) Using of double fortified salt

It was found that double filtered iodized salt is used in 40 schools (100%).

Table.6.5. used double fortified salt (% of schools)

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

#### (vi) a) Acceptance of meal amongst the children

It was observed that 39 schools (97.5%) all children accepted the meal and they were happy with it. In one school (2.5%) (Z.P.P. School Kurha), some students are taking their lunch box from their home, they are not taking meal from school.

Table.6.6. Acceptance of meal (% of schools)

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	39	97.5
No	1	2.5



MDM: Some students are taking meal from their lunch box

#### (vi) b) Reasons of children not happy with food

The quality and test of meal was not quite good or less quantity of meal in some school hence some children were not happy with food.

#### (vi) c) Suggestions from children to improve the quality of meal.

Some schools children suggested for giving supplementary food as banana and sufficient vegetables may be used in meal.

#### vii) Method/slandered gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food

In 1 school (2.5) used electronic weight. In 39 schools (97.5%) using the tin/plastic pot or same thing for measuring the quantity of food.

Table.6.7. Method used to measure quantity of food (% of schools)

Method used to measure quantity of food	No. of schools	%
Electronic weight	1	2.5
Spring Weight	0	0
Tin/Plastic pot	39	97.5

#### 7. VARIETY OF MENU:

#### iii) Who decides the menu

Four menu were distributed by state Government, out of them one is selected through district committee constituted under chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad Amravati. The selected menu is distributed to school all over the District.

#### ii) Display of menu

In 38 schools, (95%) weekly menu was displayed at a place noticeable to the community and in 2 schools menu was not displayed. Z.P.P. School Kurha and N.P.U.P.S Urdu No 11, Babhali.

Out of 40 schools, in 8 schools (21.05%) a weekly menu was displayed in inside Kitchen shed, 5 schools (13.16%) in displayed in front of school building and in 25 schools (65.79%), it was displayed inside the HM office and 2 schools had not display the menu.

Table.7.1. Display of menu at a noticeable place

Response	No. of schools	%
In side kitchen	8	20
In front of school	5	12.5
In side H.M. office	25	27.5
Not displayed	2	2

#### (iii) Uniformity of menu

According the menu the meal was prepared at school. The uniformity was observed in 30 schools and in 10 schools menu was not followed.

Table.7.2. Uniformity of menu (% of schools)

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

#### (iv) Locally available ingredients used in menu

In all 40 schools variety of food prepared as given in prescribed menu such as rice, pulses (dal) and seasonal locally available vegetables were used in Mid-day Meal. In all schools are using potato and tomato as vegetable using on the day of MI visit.

#### (v) Provided required nutritional and calorific value per child

In 39 schools (97.5%), required nutritional calorific value is provided to children. In 1 schools (2.5%) less quantity of ingredient were using, it means they are not using required nutritional value per child.

#### 8. DISPLAY OF INFORMATION (Right to Education Act, 2009)

# i) Display of Information under Right to Education Act, 2009 at the school level at noticeable place

It is observed that No. of children given MDM was displayed in 2 schools and weekly menu was displayed in 38 schools as per Right to education act but other items are not displayed in most of schools.

Display of information as per RTE

Sr. No	Information	Yes	%	No	%
1	Quantity and date of food grains received.		00	40	100
2	Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month	00	00	40	100
3	Other ingredients purchased, utilized	00	00	40	100
4	No. of children given MDM	02	5	38	95
5	Cooking cost received used and balance	00	00	40	100
6	Daily menu	38	95	02	2.5

#### ii) Display of MDM logo at noticeable place preferable outside wall of the school

It was found that in only 9 schools (22.5%) MDM logo was displayed at a place preferable outside of the school. MDM logo was not displayed in 31 schools.

#### Display of MDM logo

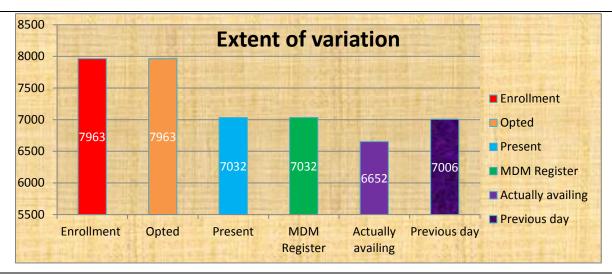
Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	9	22.5
No	31	77.5

#### 9 TRENDS:

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

Sr. No	Details	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Enrolment	4291	3672	7963
2.	No of children opted for Mid-day-Meal	4291	3672	7963
3.	No. of children present on the day of visit	3757	3275	7032
4.	No. of children availing MDM as Per MDM Register	3757	3275	7032
5.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (head count)	3563	3089	6652
6.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	3784	3222	7006

All children 7963 (Boys 4291 & girls 3672) enrolled in the school were opted for the Mid-day-Meal. Total 7032 (Boys 3757 & Girls 3275) (88.31%) children were present on the day of visit. As per MDM Register Total 7032 (Boys 3757 & Girls 3275) (88.31%) children availing mid day meal. Total 6652 (Boys 3563 & Girls 3089) (94.60%) percent actual number children were taking mid-day meal as per head count on the day visit. Total 7006 (Boys 3784 & Girls 3222) (87.98%) children availed MDM on the previous day.



#### **10** | **SOCIAL EQUITY:**

#### i) System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

It was noticed that 8 schools (20%) students used to stand in queue to get the food and then children used to sit in a row at school verandah. In 31 schools (77.5%) the students used to sit in school verandah/Ground and the cook, helper served the food, and in 1 school (2.5%) student self get the food and seating group wise either in around or in classroom.

State Govt. provided cloth strips under MDM scheme to all districts. MI had observed that in Amravati, district cloth strips were available in 33 schools (82.5%) and out of it, only 28 schools (87.5%) are using at the time of taking food.

Table 10.1. System of serving and seating arrangements for eating

•	ble 10111 by stelli of serving and seating arrangements for eating					
	Serving and seating arrangements for eating	No of schools	Yes	%		
	Children used to stand in queue		8	20		
	Children used to sit at verandah & cook serve 40			77.5		
	Children self get food and seating in ground		1	2.5		
	Cloth strips available (Govt. Provided)	40	33	82.5		
	Cloth strips used at the time of cooking food	33	28	87.5		



MDM: Cloth strips are used at the time of taking food

## ii) Discrimination in gender or caste or community while cooking or serving or seating arrangements

Any kind of discrimination as gender, community was not observed in any school. All children took food and sit in separate row of boys and girl in verandah or in ground. They sit together, not any kind of discrimination was observed by MI.

Table.10.2. Social Equity: Discrimination observed

Discrimination	No of schools	Yes	%	No	%
Cooking the meal	40	00	00	40	100
Serving the meal	40	00	00	40	100
Sitting arrangement	40	00	00	40	100

#### iii) Any kind of social discrimination

Not any kind of social discrimination was found in all visited school.

#### 11 CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES:

#### 11.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

All the children are attending the school, because they / their parent want to child should learn. SSA had provided various funds under various activities to support the quality of education. The activities are as construction of building /additional classroom/ toilets, kitchen shed and procure learning material etc. Some activities like learning facilities for out of school children, for girls education, for inclusion education etc.

#### 11.2 School Health Programme

#### i) Maintenance of Health Card each child

It was noticed that in 37 schools (92.5%) had maintained a Health Card for each child. In 3 schools it was not available up to MI visit.

Table.11.1. Availability of Health card

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	97.5
No	03	7.5

#### ii) Frequency of Health check-up

The annual health check up was done in all 40 schools.

# iii) Providing of micronutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosages) and de-worming medicine periodically

Weekly Iron, vitamin A and IFA tablets were provided in all sample schools,

#### iv) Administers of medicine and frequency

NRHM is distributed the medicine through PHC in all schools. The tablets /syrup was given to the children by teachers, but record was not maintained of it in any school.

#### v) Height & Weight record of the children in school health card

Height and weight of each child was checked at time of health check-up programme. In every school MDM separate height and weight register is available it is provided by state but it was not maintained in any school.

#### vi) Instances medical emergency/ referral during the period of monitoring

No any Medical emergency or referral service instance was observed during the period of monitoring.

#### vii) Availability of first aid medical kit in the school

First aid medical kit was available in 31 schools (77.5%) and it was not available in 09 schools (22.5%) at the time of MI visit.

#### viii) Dental & Eye check-up included in the screening

Dental & Eye check-up was done at the time of health check up in all schools.

#### ix) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Spectacles were provided to the needy children who are refractive error from all school.

#### 11.3 ) Drinking water and sanitation programme

21 schools (52.5%) have drinking water facility of Jal swaraj yojana or tap water/hand pump was provided through water and sanitation department.

#### 11.4 MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

None of the school benefited under MPLA/MLA scheme.

#### 11.5 Any other department/ Scheme

Most of the schools run by Zilla Parishad or Municipal council which were under Rural/Urban development department. These departments were providing land, school building providing other physical facilities.

#### 12 | INFRASTRUCTURE:

#### 12.1 | 12.1 (a) Pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

#### i) Constructed kitchen shed their use and adequacy

It was observed that kitchen shed was available in 25 schools (62.5%) and kitchen shed was not available in 15 schools (37.5%).

Table.12.1. Availability of pucca kitchen shed and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	25	62.5
No	15	37.5

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

Out of 25 kitchen sheds in 14 schools (56%) kitchen shed were constructed under SSA and in 8 schools (32%) kitchen shed was constructed under MDM. In 2 schools (8%) kitchen shed was constructed under MVM and 1 school (4%) Self constructed in school level.

Table 12.2 Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed

Scheme	No. of schools	%
SSA	14	56
MDM	8	32
MVM	2	8
Other	1 (self)	4

#### iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)

Z.P.P.MID School Shirajgaon schools constructed kitchen shed was not inuse because it is small size.

#### iv) Kitchen shed under construction

Kitchen shed under construction were found in 5 school namely (1) Z.P. School Kamaja Bk (2) Z.P. School Palaskhed (3) Z.P. School Songaon (4) Z.P. School Malgaon (5) Z.P School Shapur.



MDM: Kitchen Shed Under construction

#### v) Kitchen shed sanctioned, but construction not started

Z.P.P. School Moholi Dhande Kitchen shed was sanctioned but SMC members decided to kitchen shed grant will be used for the old classroom repair and used for the cooking purpose. 2) Smt. Shashikalabai Vinayakrav Borakar School Jarud school 25% amount deposited the bank in account other grant was not received.

#### vi) Kitchen shed not sanctioned

In 10 schools (25%) had not sanctioned kitchen shed.

# **12.1 (b)** In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked In 23 schools (57.5%) separate kitchen shed was available. Out of it, in 22 schools was using it. Food was cooked in the Unutilized Classroom in 11 schools (27.5%), School Verandah in 2 schools (5%), Open Yard in 2 schools (5%), Temporary shed in 2 schools (5%) and Unutilized Head

Teacher Room in 1 school (2.5%).

Table 12.3 Food cooking place

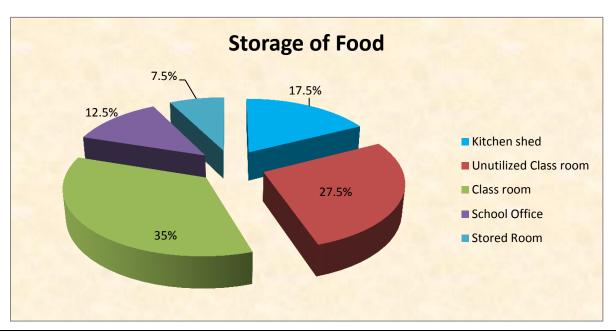
Food cooking place	No. of schools	%
Kitchen shed	22	55
Unutilized classroom	11	27.5
School Verandah	2	5
Open yard	2	5
Temporary shed	2	5
Unutilized H.M Room	1	2.5

#### 12.1 (b -i) Storage of food grains / other ingredients

It was found that food grains/other ingredients being stored in the kitchen shed of 7 schools (17.5%), unutilized spare classroom in 11 schools (27.5%), Classroom in 14 schools (35%) and in School office from 5 schools (12.5%) and in store room of 3 schools (7.5%).

Table.12.3. Storage of food grains and % school.

Storage of Food ->	Kitchen Shed	Unutilized class room	class room	School Office	Stored room
No school	7	11	14	5	3
Percentage	17.5	27.5	35	12.5	7.5



#### 12.1 (c) Hygienic condition of kitchen shed

26 schools (65%) have kitchen shed were used and it was found in hygienic condition.

MDM: Storage food grains in additional classroom

#### 12.1 (d) Kind of fuel used

In 3 schools (7.5%) L.P.G. and in 37 school (92.5%) fire wood was used as fuel to prepare the Midday Meal.

Table.12.4. Kind of fuel used and % school

Fuel type	No. of schools	%
LPG	3	7.5
Fire wood	37	92.5

#### 12.1 (e) Interruption due to non availability of firewood/ LPG

Interruption due to non-availability of firewood/ LPG was not found in any school.

#### 12.2 Kitchen Devices

#### i) Availability and adequacy of utensils are available for cooking food

In all 40 schools (100%) have adequate number of utensils.

#### iv) Source of funding for cooking Utensils

Adequate utensils were available in 40 schools, out of it in 15 schools Purches utensils from MDM scheme. In 22 schools purchased utensils from SSA scheme. Community has contributed utensils for 2 schools and in 1 school were using Cook & Helper own utensils.

Table, 12.5. Source of Purches utensils

Source	No. of school	%
MDM	15	37.5
SSA	22	55
Community contribution	2	5
Cook & helper	1	2.5

#### iii) Availability of Eating plates in the school

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided adequate number of eating plates under MDM scheme to all districts. MI observed that eating plates were available for all children in 34 schools and for some children in 06 schools in Amravati district.

Table.12.6. Availability of plates and % school

Plates	No. of schools	%
For all	34	85
For some	6	15
None	00	00

#### iv) Source of funding for eating Plates

State Govt. of Maharashtra had provided of eating plates to all schools from MDM scheme.

#### 12.3 Availability of storage bins

#### 12.3 (i) Availability of storage bins for store food grains

Store bins were available in 40 schools. Adequate numbers of storage bins were available in 31 schools and 9 schools have inadequate number of storage bins.

#### 12.3 (ii) Source of procurement for storage bins

District Panchayat had provided storage bins to the school under MDM scheme.

#### 12.4 | Toilets in the schools

#### i) Separate toilets for boys and girls

In out of 40 sample schools, separate toilet for boys and girls was available in 38 schools (95%).

#### ii) Usability of toilet

In 27 schools (71.05%) toilets were in use and in 11 schools toilets were not usable, because they are not cleaned and maintained properly. In those school toilets were not allow to use, in some schools it was locked, in school timing also.

#### 12.5 Availability of portable water

#### i) Availability of portable water for cooking and drinking

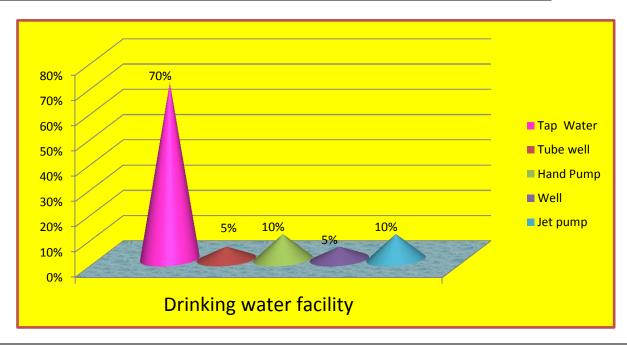
In all 40 sample schools have their own source of portable water for cooking and drinking.

#### ii) Source of portable water

In 4 schools (10%) the source of water was hand pump (bore well), in 4 schools (10%) it was Jet pump, in 28 schools (70%) it was tap water/tank, in 2 school (5%) it was tube pump, and in 2 schools (5%). Additional source of water was available in 11 schools.

Table.12.7. Source of drinking water and % school

Type of source	Hand pump	Jet pump	Tap water	Tube Well	Well
School	4	4	28	2	2
%	10	10	70	5	5



#### 12.6 Availability of fire extinguisher

#### i) Availability of fire fighting system,

It was observed that 36 schools (90%) fire fighting system was available, and out of them only in 16 schools (44.44%) extinguishers were found in working condition.

#### 12.7 IT infrastructure available at school level

#### i) No. of computers available in the school connection?

In 40 sample schools were visited by MI, Out of these 19 schools (47.5%) have 65 computers.

#### ii) Availability of internet connection

None of the school Internet connection was available.

#### ii) Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/ services (like e-learning etc.)

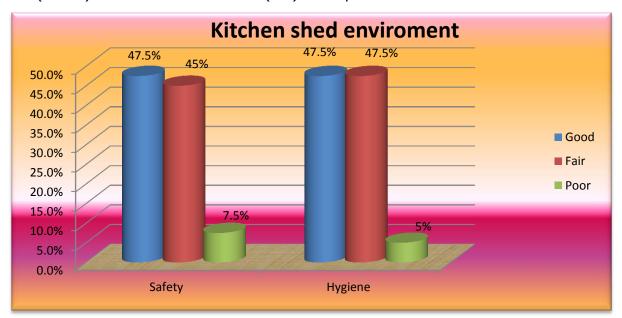
Internet connection, IT/IT enabled services are not available in any school.

#### 13. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

#### i. General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:

Out of 40 schools, in 19 schools (47.5%), general impression about the safety was good, in 18 schools (45%) it was fair and in 3 schools (7.5%) it was Poor.

Out of 40 schools, in 19 schools (47.5%) general impression about the Hygienic was good, in 19 schools (47.5%) it was fair and 02 schools (5%) it was poor.



#### ii. Children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating

It was observed that in all 40 schools, students were encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating food.

Table.13.1. Children encourage to wash hands and % school

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

#### iii. Manners to take meals by children

It was observe that in 36 schools (90%) the children were taking meals in a disciplined manner. In 28 schools, children sit in row and cook/helper serve, in 8 school children stand in queue and cook/helper serve the meal. In 4 schools children gathered around the cook for taking meal.

Table.13.2. Discipline manner to take meal and % school

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	36	90
No	4	10

#### iv. Conservation of water

It was observed that in 37 schools the children were encouraged to use water carefully while washing hands and dishes. But slogans/suggestions regarding conservation of water were not found in any school.

Table.13.3. Do children conserve water while washing hands & dishes

Response	No. of schools	%
Yes	37	92.5
No	3	7.5

#### v. Safety of fuel and cooking process

At present cooking process and storage system of fuel was safe in all 40 schools (100%), not posing any fire hazard in any school. But it is indispensable that every school has a fire extinguisher and should be refilled regularly.

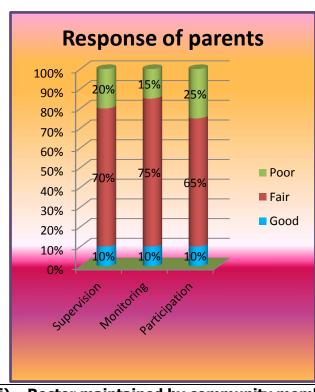
#### 14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS:

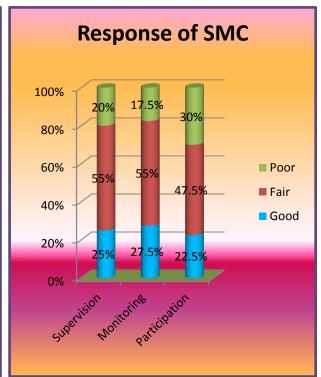
# i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.

Frequency of supervision and monitoring of MDM by the parents and SMCs was found to be inadequate. All the village community members are working in field and whole day they are busy in field or daily chores. The overall participation made by parents, VECs, Panchayats and urban bodies to improve quality of the meal.

Table.14.1. Extent of parent/community participation No. of schools

Response of SMC/	Parents				SMC/ cor	nmunity
parent	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Daily supervision	4	28	8	10	22	8
Daily monitoring	4	30	6	11	22	7
Daily participation	4	26	10	9	19	12





#### ii) Roster maintained by community members for supervision of the MDM

It was found that out of 40 schools in only 9 schools (22.5%) rosters was maintained by the community members for supervision. Out of very few members use to come in school and supervise MDM. These visits were also not regular.

#### iii) Social audit mechanism in the school

Head master/Teachers monitor MDM, but there is not daily supervision or monitoring by committee members or parents. Record of MDM was not displayed in any school. So it is concluded that there is no any social audit mechanism in school regarding MDM.

#### iv) Held off SMC meeting in this year

There were 142 meetings held in 36 schools. 1 meeting was held in 4 schools, 2 meetings were held in 4 schools, 3 meetings were held in 11 schools, 4 meetings were held in 4 schools, 5 meetings were held in 3 school, 6 meetings were held in 5 schools, 8 meetings were held in 2 schools, 9 meetings were held in 2 schools and in 4 schools meetings were not held up to MI visit.

#### v) MDM discussed in meeting

There were 142 meetings held in 36 schools and out of it, in only 66 meetings (46.48%) discussed the issue of MDM.

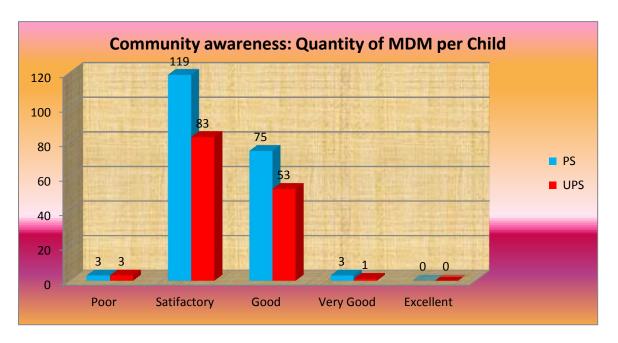
Table.14.2.	Held off meeting and discussed on MDM	I in number of sch	nools	
Sr. No	Name of the school	No. of meetings of SMC held in this year	In how many in these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed	Remarks
1	Z.P.School Pandri	8	6	
2	Z.P.P.MID Urdu School Ghatladki	8	6	
3	Z.P.U.P. Haran School Haram	6	6	
4	Z.P.U.P.Savarkhed	5	5	
5	Z.P.School Malgaon	9	4	
6	Z.P.P.S.Kahana	6	4	
7	Z.P.U.P.School Takali Jahagir	3	3	
8	Z.P.P.School Kurha	3	3	
9	Z.P.P.U P School shivani (BK)	3	3	
10	Z.P.P.Schoo Manikpur	3	3	
11	Z.P.P.MID School Chirodi	6	2	Meetings
12	Z.P.U.P.S Yarla	6	2	were held and
13	Z.P.U.P.School Jalgaon	5	2	discussed
14	Z.P.P.School Devgaon	4	2	issue of MDM
15	Z.P.School sahupur	3	2	
16	Z.P.P.School Papal	3	2	
17	Z.P.P.School Dilalpur	3	2	
18	N.P Shivaji Pvt Boy School Dhamangaon	2	2	
19	N.P.U.P.School Babhali (Urdu) No 11	2	2	
20	Z.P.P.Mid School Tivra	4	1	
21	Z.P.School Keli	3	1	
22	Z.P.U.P.School Waki Raipur	2	1	
23	Z.P.U.P.School Palaskhed	2	1	
24	Z.P.U.P.Ukupati	1	1	
25	Z.P.P.MID School Shirajgaon	9	0	
26	Z.P.MID School Wagholi Bk	6	0	
27	Z.P.P.School Umari Bazar	5	0	
28	M N P Hindi School No 15 Krush	4	0	
29	Z.P.Pre Mid School Surali	4	0	Meetings
30	Z.P.P.School Moholi Dhande	3	0	were held and
31	Z.P.School Jiratdhana	3	0	discussed
32	N.P.Marathi School No 1 Chandur Bazar	3	0	issue of MDM
33	Z.P.UP School Nanduni	2	0	
34	Wadali ( A M C 14 )	1	0	
35	N.P.P.Urdu School Mukeripara	1	0	1
36	Smt S.V.B School Jarud	1	0	1
37	Z.P.U.P.School Kamaja C.P.S	0	0	
38	Z.P.U.P.School Songaon	0	0	No meetings
39	N.P.P.School No 4 Durganagar	0	0	held
40	N.P.P.U.School No 5	0	0	1
	Total	142	66	

SMC has not discussed on quantity, number of children taking food, estimated coast and expenditure cost of MDM. Food should be given every day is general issue of meeting.

#### vii) Are the parents/community members aware about the following:

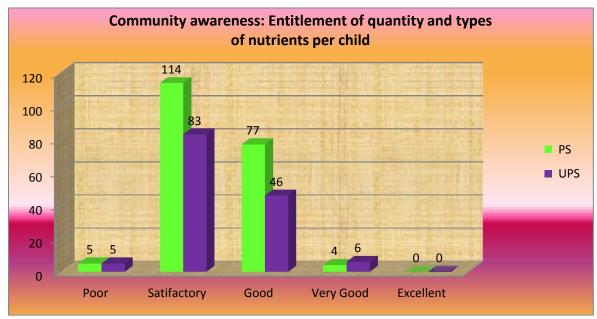
#### c) Quantity of MDM per child at Primary & upper primary: (1,2,3,4,5)

Total 200 SMC members, parents were interviewed during school visit. It was found that the some of them were illiterate and some of literate. Literate parents/ community members were aware about the quantity of meal for per child per day at primary and upper primary level. All members need to be orient and mobilize to participate in the school activities.



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

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



#### **INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

**15** 

#### i) Availability of inspection register at school level

Inspection register/ visit book was available in all sample 40 (100%) school. But most school was not updated regularly.

#### ii) Receiving of funds under Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

In all schools, H.M. has received funds under management, monitoring and evaluation.

#### iii) Inspections done by state / District / Block / CRC level officers / officials

In all schools the Mid-day Meal programme was inspected regularly either by the teachers or headmasters. In 30 schools (75%) it was inspected by the cluster level officials. In 22 schools (55%) it was inspected by the Block Educational Officials. In 3 schools (7.5%) it was inspected by the District level officers.

Table.15.1 MDM: Inspection and supervision

Sr. No		Yes	%	No	%
1	State level officers/officials	00	00	40	100
2	District level officers/officials	3	7.5	37	92.5
3	Block level officers/officials	22	55	18	45
4	Cluster level officers/officials	30	75	10	25

#### iv) Frequency of such inspections

The frequency of such inspection by CRC level official was fortnightly in 03 schools, monthly in 22 schools, bimonthly in 3 schools, quarterly in 2 schools. Frequency of such inspection by Block education level official Quarterly in 2 schools, half yearly in 18 schools and yearly in 2 schools. District level officials visited Yearly in 3 schools.

Table.15.2 MDM: Frequency of such Inspection and supervision

Sr.	Inspection / visit done by	Fortnightly	Monthly	Bimonthly	quarterly	Half	Yearly
No						yearly	
1	State level officers/officials	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	District level / officers /officials	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	Block level officers/ officials	0	0	0	2	18	2
4	Cluster level officers/ officials	3	22	3	2	0	0

#### iii) Remarks made by the visiting of officers

The most common remark was "according to the menu, food was prepared and served"."Vegetables were used, quality of meal found to be good" "keep the kitchen clean, record should be maintained" No particular suggestions were made to improve the quality or no evidence was found. It was observed that the visited officers had tested the food as per record.

# 16 IMPACT

#### i) Improvement due to MDM on enrolment, attendance retention of children in school.

It was reported in 38 schools (95%) the Mid-day Meal programme had helped to improve the enrolment and in 2 schools the Mid-day Meal programme had not helped to improve the enrolment. The mid-day meal programme had helped to improve the attendance in 38 schools. It is a unique contribution of MDM for enduring learning.

#### ii) Improvement of social harmony

It was observed from all sample schools, there was improvement in social harmony due to MDM. All student took their meal together without any discrimination in caste, religion. So it is concluded that there was social harmony in all schools.

#### iii) Improvement of nutritional status of children due to MDM

In 39 schools (97.5%) variety in the food preparation as given in prescribed menu such as rice, dal and vegetables was found to be used in Mid-day Meal. It means nutritional status improved as per norms given by department. But no such type of record was maintained by the schools or health department.

#### Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

State had provided rice to school through FCI. Pulses and ingredients provided though Market federation in all rural area school under control of DPO. Pulses and ingredients were not provided in urban and semi urban school. It is suggested to provide pulses and ingredients along with rice in urban and semi urban school.

The advance or regular funds of cooking cost and remuneration of cook/helper is not provided in time in all schools, it is late for 3 to 4 months, so problems create to teacher. It is suggested to provide regular remuneration for cooking cost in all schools.

There were less number of cook cum helper in 7 schools as per norm provided by Govt. so the teacher or student of higher classes are engaged in serving of meal.

- MDM is given to 529 children from M.N.C. school No. 14 Wadoli under National child labour project.
- In some schools food was cooked in less quantity but it was shown as per attendance quality so
  excess rice was observed in 3 schools 1) Z.P.P.S Devgaon 110kg 2) Z.P.P.S Maholi Dhande 40kg
  3) N.P. P. School No. 4 Durga Nagar Morshi 2100kg
- Pulses quality was not good quality in 2 schools 1) Z.P.P.School Wagholi bk 2) Z.P.P School Shirasqaon

It is suggested to improve the monitoring and supervision of MDM through DPO, BEO, and CRC level and also give large publicity of MDM.

17	GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM
	i) Grievance Redressal Mechanism
	In 4 schools namely 1) N.P.P. Urdu School Mukeripara 2) Z.P.P. School Moholi 3) Z.P.School Keli 4)
	Z.P. School sahupur Dhande redressal mechanism displayed toll free number of state was observed
	in the district to solve any complaint regarding M.D.M.
	ii) Toll free number at district / Block/ school level
	There was no Toll free number at district / Block/ school level in the state. There is toll free
	number at state level. State Toll free no. is 180023399988 but it is available in 9 schools. Register
	along with all circulars regarding MDM was available in all school. The state toll free number is
	given in the register but teachers as well, SMC members were not aware of it.

## List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI (District – Amravati)

1       M N P Hindi School No 15 Krush       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27071502401       10 to 11/9/2014         2       M.N.C U.P. School No. Wadali       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27071500501       10 to 11/9/2014         3       Z.P.MID School Wagholi Bk       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27070204401       10 to 11/9/2014         4       Z.P.U.P. School Kamaja       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27070203101       10 to 11/9/2014         5       Z.P.U.P. School Takali Jahagir       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27070206101       11 to 12/9/2014         6       N.P.P.S No.1, Chandur Bazar       Chandur Bazar       PS       27070509404       16.9.2014	<b>✓</b>
3         Z.P.MID School Wagholi Bk         Amaravati         PS WITH UPS         27070204401         10 to 11/9/2014           4         Z.P.U.P. School Kamaja         Amaravati         PS WITH UPS         27070203101         10 to 11/9/2014           5         Z.P.U.P. School Takali Jahagir         Amaravati         PS WITH UPS         27070206101         11 to 12/9/2014	<b>✓</b>
4       Z.P.U.P. School Kamaja       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27070203101       10 to 11/9/2014         5       Z.P.U.P. School Takali Jahagir       Amaravati       PS WITH UPS       27070206101       11 to 12/9/2014	
5 Z.P.U.P. School Takali Jahagir Amaravati PS WITH UPS 27070206101 11 to 12/9/2014	
, , ,	
6 N.P.P.S No.1, Chandur Bazar Chandur Bazar PS 27070509404 16.9.2014	
100,0000101	
7 Z.P.P. School Dilalpur Chandur Bazar PS 27070504001 16.9.2014	
8 Z.P.P.MID Urdu School Ghatladki Chandur Bazar PS WITH UPS 27070507802 15 to 16/9/2014	
9 Z.P.U.P. School Palaskhed Chandur Bazar PS 27070706802 13.9.2014	
10         Z.P.U.P. School Songaon         Chandur Rly         PS WITH UPS         27070701101         13.9.2014	
11 Z.P.P.MID School Chirodi Chandur Rly PS WITH UPS 27070701201 13.9.2014	
12 Z.P.P. School Kurha Tivasa PS 27071306201 12.9.2014	
13 Z.P.P.MID School Shirajgaon Tivasa PS WITH UPS 27071304001 11 to 12/9/2014	
14         Z.P. School Malgaon         Tivasa         PS WITH UPS         27071305301         11 to 12/9/2014	
15 N.P.P. Urdu School Mukeripara Achalpur PS WITH UPS 27070115042 15 to 16/9/2014	✓
16         Z.P.U.P. Haran School Haram         Achalpur         PS WITH UPS         27070100201         15 to 16/9/2014	
17 Z.P.P. School Devgaon Achalpur PS WITH UPS 27070110901 15 to 16/9/2014	✓
18 N.P Shivaji School Dhamangaon Dhmangaon Rly PS WITH UPS 27071011601 11 to 12/9/2014	
19 Z.P.U.P. School Jalgaon Dhmangaon Rly PS WITH UPS 27071008901 12 to13/9/2014	
20 Z.P.P. Mid School Tivra Dhmangaon Rly PS WITH UPS 27071006701 12 to13/9/2014	
21 N.P.U.P.S Babhali (Urdu) No 11 Daryapur PS WITH UPS 27070810702 12 to13/9/2014	✓
22         Z.P.P. School Umari Bazar         Daryapur         PS         27070809701         12.9.2014	✓
23 Z.P.P. School Moholi Dhande Daryapur PS WITH UPS 27070801401 12.9.2014	
24         Z.P.UP School Nanduni         Dharni         PS WITH UPS         27070908301         15 to 16/9/2014	
25 Z.P.U.P.Ukupati Dharni PS WITH UPS 27070905901 15 to 16/9/2014	✓
26         Z.P. School Jiratdhana         Dharni         PS         27070915501         15.9.2014	
27         Z.P.P.U P School shivani ( BK)         Bhatukli         PS WITH UPS         27070400701         13.9.2014	
28 Z.P.U.P. Savarkhed Bhatukli PS WITH UPS 13.9.2014	✓
29         Z.P.U.P. School Waki Raipur         Bhatukli         PS WITH UPS         27070408601         13.9.2014	
30 Smt S.V.B School Jarud Jarad PS 27071403404 15.9.2014	
31 Z.P. School Surali Warud PS WITH UPS 27071408401 15 to 16/9/2014	
32 Z.P.P. School Manikpur Warud PS 27071401302 15.9.2014	
33 N.P.P. School No 4 Durganagar Morshi PS 27071108704 16.9.2014	
34 Z.P.U.P.S Yarla Morshi PS WITH UPS 27071100601 16.9.2014	
35 Z.P.P.S. Kahana Salona PS WITH UPS 27070602901 15 to 16/9/2014	✓
36 Z.P. School Keli Chikhaldara PS WITH UPS 27070604201 15 to 16/9/2014	
37 Z.P. School sahupur Nadgaon khed PS 27071204301 13.9.2014	
38 Z.P.P. School Papal Nadgaon khed PS 27071208701 13.9.2014	
39 N.P.PS No. 5 A. Anjangaon Surji Anjangoan Surji PS 27070306805 16.9.2014	✓
40 Z.P. School Pandri Anjangoan Surji PS WITH UPS 27070303601 16.9.2014	✓