

1st Half-Yearly Monitoring Report of Mid-day Meal Scheme of Andhra Pradesh

(1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012)



District(s) Monitored

Adilabad

Chittoor

Medak

Nellore

Srikakulam

Warangal

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T. Vijaya Kumar

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**1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of National Institute of Rural Development,
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Monitoring Institution) on SSA for the State/UT of
Andhra Pradesh for the Period of 1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012**

General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details
1.	Period of the report	1st October 2011 to 31 st March 2012
2.	No. of Districts allotted	Six
3.	Districts' name	Adilabad, Chittoor, Medak, Nellore, Srikakulam and Warangal.
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	1.Adilabad- October & February 2.Chittoor-: December & March 3.Medak-:January and March 4. Nellore-: January and March 5 Srikakulam-: December & February 6 Warangal-, February & March.
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	Detailed List category wise and District wise provided in Annexure -I
6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	The District wise details of schools are provided in Annexure - I
7.	Types of school visited	Total 40 x6=240
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Not available at the time MI Visit
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	Not available at the time MI Visit available schools included
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	8
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	2
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	3
f)	Schools having CWSN	3
g)	School covered under CAL programme	3
h)	KGBVs	3
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	12
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the State: YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the state: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with state: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussion held with state officials:	Before monitoring information shared with State and Districts
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools:	In consultation with DPOs/DEo's
14.	List of Schools visited by MI:	Annexure -I

Executive Summary of all the districts report

Regularity in Serving Meal

Adilabad

- In Adilabad majority of the schools i.e 92% of Schools are serving 'hot' food.

Chittoor

- In Chittoor all most all the sample schools are serving 'hot' food.

Nellore

- In Nellore, 90% of the sample schools are serving 'hot' food.
- Whereas the remaining schools are not serving 'hot' food, because of early cooking and delay in serving the food.

Medak

- In Medak district it is observed that all the sample schools are serving the 'hot' food.

Srikakulam

- In Srikakulam 95% of schools (including 20 Primary and 14 upper primary schools) are serving 'hot' food.
- Whereas 15% of Primary Schools (6 schools) are not serving 'hot' food.

Warangal

- In warangal district it is noticed that all most all the sample schools are serving 'hot' food.

Trends

Adilabad

- In primary schools as per MDM register it is noticed that 77.8% of children are availing the food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute (MI) visit it is noticed that 63% of children are availing the food.

- In upper primary schools as per the MDM register 72% children are availing the MDM.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute visit it is observed that 67.7% of children are availing the food.

Chittoor

- In Primary schools of Chittoor district it is noticed that as per the MDM register 90.5% of children are availing food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute (MI) visit it is noticed that 79% of children are availing the food.
- In upper primary schools and Zilla parishad high schools as per the MDM register 91.% children are availing the MDM.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute visit it is observed that 81.5% of children are availing the food.

Nellore

- In Primary schools of Nellore district it is noticed that as per the MDM register 42% of children are availing food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute (MI) visit it is recorded that 42% of children are availing the food.
- In upper primary schools and zila parishad high schools as per the MDM register 61% children are availing the food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute visit it is recorded as 57.4% of children are availing the food.

Medak

- In Primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 84.6% of children are availing food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute (MI) visit it is noticed that 61% of children are availing the food.
- In upper primary schools and zilaparishad high schools as per the MDM register 82.9% children are availing the food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute visit it is noticed that 77% of children are availing the food.

Srikakulam

- In Primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 72% of children are availing food.
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute (MI) visit it is noticed that 69.6% of children are availing the food.
- In upper primary schools and zilaparishad high schools as per the MDM register 78.5% children are actually availing the food.
- But when compared to the previous day of Monitoring Institute visit the schools the availment of MDM strength in primary schools is 71.4% and Ups/ZP schools it is recorded as 77.6% are availing the food.

Warangal

- In Primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 92.3% of children are availing food...
- But on the day of Monitoring Institute (MI) visit it is noticed that 61% of children are availing the food.
- In upper primary schools and zilaparishad high schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 81% children are actually availing the food.
- But on the day of MI visit it is noticed that 62% of children are availing the food.
- When it is compared to previous day of MI visit to schools in primary schools 95% and in Ups and ZPHS 81.7% are availing food.

Regularity in Delivering Food grains to School Level

Adilabad

- It is observed by MI that 75% schools are receiving the food grains regularly.
- In primary schools the buffer stock for one month is 65.2%.
- Out of the total sample 80% schools food grains are delivered at the school point.

- Whereas 20% of schools food grains are not delivered at the school point.
- In 97.5% of schools the quality of food grains is good.
- But in 2.5% of schools report that the quality of food grains is 'poor'.

Chittoor

- It is observed by MI that 82.5% schools are receiving the food grains regularly.
- In primary schools the buffer stock for one month is 96.3%.
- Out of the total sample 87.5% schools food grains are delivered at the school point.
- Whereas 12.5% of schools are noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point.
- In 92.5% of schools the quality of food grains is good.
- But in 7.5% of schools reports that the quality of food grains is 'poor'.

Nellore

- It is observed by MI that 57.5% schools are receiving the food grains regularly.
- In primary schools the buffer stock for one month is 52.5%.
- Out of the total sample 62.5% food grains are delivered at the school point.
- Whereas 37.5% of schools food grains are not delivered at the school point.
- In 67.5% of schools the quality of food grains is good.
- But in 32.5% of schools reports that the quality of food grains is substantial.

Medak

- It is observed by MI that 79% schools are receiving the food grains regularly.
- In primary schools the buffer stock for one month is 73%.

- Out of the total sample 72.5% schools food grains are delivered at the school point.
- Whereas 32.5% of schools food grains are not delivered at the school point.
- In 62.5% of schools report that the quality of food grains is good.
- But in 7.5% of schools reports that the quality of food grains is 'poor'.

Warangal

- It is observed by MI that 80% schools are receiving the food grains regularly.
- In primary schools the buffer stock for one month is 67.5%.
- Out of the total sample 55% schools food grains are delivered at the school point.
- Whereas 45% of schools food grains are not delivered at the school point.
- In 62.5% of schools report that the quality of food grains is good.
- But in 37.5% of schools reports that the quality of food grains is 'poor'.

Regularity in Delivering Cooking Cost to School

Adilabad

- Out of the total sample of 30% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly.
- Whereas 70% of schools report that they are not receiving the cooking cost.

Chittoor

- Out of the total sample of 25% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly.
- Whereas 75% of schools report that they are not receiving the cooking cost.

Nellore

- Out of the total sample 7.5% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly.

- Whereas 92.5% of schools report that they are not receiving the cooking cost.

Medak

- Out of the total sample 40% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly.
- Whereas 60% of schools report that they are not receiving the cooking cost.

Srikakulam

- All the sample schools are not receiving cooking cost.
- There is enormous delay i.e. almost 3 months.

Warangal

- Out of the total sample schools only 5% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly.
- Whereas 95% of schools report that they are not receiving the cooking cost.

Social Equity

In all the six districts there is no caste, gender and community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.

Variety of Menu

Adilabad

- In primary schools 73.9% are maintaining variety of meal.
- In upper primary schools 76.5% are maintaining variety of meal.

Chittoor

- In primary schools 76.9% are maintaining variety of meal.
- In upper primary schools 85.2% are maintaining variety of meal.

Nellore

- In primary schools 41.7% are maintaining variety of meal.
- In upper primary schools 43.8% are maintaining variety of meal.

Medak

- In primary schools 83.3% are maintaining variety of meal.
- In upper primary schools 75% are maintaining variety of meal.

Srikakulam

- In primary schools 61.5% are maintaining variety of meal.
- In upper primary schools 67% are maintaining variety of meal.

Warangal

- In both primary schools and upper primary schools 50% are maintaining variety of meal.
- In upper primary schools 76.5% are maintaining variety of meal.

Variety of Meal

Adilabad

- 75% schools are serving variety of food.

Chittoor

- 82.5% schools are serving variety of food.

Nellore

- 42.5% schools are serving variety of food.

Medak

- 83% schools are serving variety of food.

Srikakulam

- 60% schools are serving variety of food.

Warangal

- 50% schools are serving variety of food.

Quality and Quantity of meal

Adilabad

- 77% of sample schools reported that quality of rice and dale is good
- Where as 23% of schools reported that quality of rice and dal is substandard.

Chittoor

- 90% of sample schools reported that quality of rice and dale is good
- Where as 10% of schools reported that quality of rice and dal is substandard.

Nellore

- 40% and 42.5% of sample schools reported that quality of rice and dal is good
- Where as 60% and 57.5% of schools reported that quality of rice and dal is substandard.

Medak

- 85% and 80% of sample schools reported that quality of rice and dal is good
- Where as 15% and 20% of schools reported that quality of rice and dal is substandard.

Srikakulam

- 77% and 80% of sample schools reported that quality of rice and dal is good
- Where as 23% and 20% of schools reported that quality of rice and dal is substandard.

Warangal

- 40% and 47.5% of sample schools reported that quality of rice and dal is good
- Where as 60% and 52.5% of schools reported that quality of rice and dal is substandard.

Supplementary**Adilabad**

- Out of the total sample 75% schools are giving Micro nutrients and de-warming medicines.

Chittoor

- Out of the total sample 50% schools are giving Micro nutrients and de-warming medicines.

Nellore

- Out of the total sample 40% schools are giving Micro nutrients and de-warming medicines.

Medak

- Out of the total sample 60% schools are giving Micro nutrients and de-warming medicines.

Srikakulam

- Out of the total sample 75% schools are giving Micro nutrients and de-warming medicines.

Warangal

- Out of the total sample 12.5% schools are giving Micro nutrients and de-warming medicines.

Status of Cooks

Adilabad:

- 47.5% schools appointed cooks through SHGs where as 22.5% of cooks and helpers are appointed by Panchayat.
- Cooks and helpers were paid Rs.1, 000/- for the first 3 months and later their payment was not done.

Social composition of cooks

- 40% of cooks belong to Scheduled Caste Community.
- 32.5% of cooks belong to OBC community and others 22.5%.

Social composition of helpers

- 40% helpers belong to Scheduled Caste community.
- 27.5% helpers belong to OC and
- 20% helpers belong to OBC community.

Chittoor

- 30% schools appointed cooks through VEC. This includes mostly from SHGs, 22.5% of cooks and helpers are appointed by Panchayat.
- Cooks and helpers were paid Rs.1, 000/- for the first 3 months and later they do not receive any pay.

Social composition of cooks

- 30% of cooks belong to Scheduled Caste community.
- 67.5% of cooks belong to OBC community, and
- 2.5% of cooks belong to minority.

Social composition of helpers

- 62.5% helpers belong to OBC community.
- 20% of helpers belong to Scheduled Caste.
- 7.5% of helpers belong to minorities.

Nellore

- 80% schools appointed cooks through SHGs, 12.5% are appointed through NGOs and 2.5% through Panchayat.
- Cooks and helpers were paid Rs.1, 000/- for the first 3 months and later they have not received any payment.

Social composition of cooks

- 35% of cooks belong to OBC community.
- 12.5% of cooks belong to SC community.
- 5% of cooks belong to OCs and
- Others 47%.

Social composition of helpers

- 30% of helpers belong to OBC community.
- 15% of helpers belong to SC community and
- 5% of helpers belong to OCs.

Medak

- 56% schools appointed cooks through SHGs, 12.5% through Panchayat and 2.5% through NGOs and the remaining through school VEC contractors.
- Cooks and helpers were paid Rs.1, 000/- for the first 3 months and later they do not receive any pay.

Social composition of cooks

- 65% of cooks belong to OBC community.
- 27.5% of cooks belong to SC community.
- 7.5% belongs to Minority community.

Social composition of helpers

- 42.5% of helpers belong to OBC community.

- 27.5% of helpers belong to SC community and
- 2.5% of helpers belong to Minorities.

Srikakulam

- 65% schools appointed cooks through SHGs, 20% through Panchayats and remaining 15% through school VEC contractors.
- Cooks and helpers were paid Rs.1, 000/- for the first 3 months and later they do not receive any pay.

Social composition of cooks

- 87.5% of cooks belong to OBC community.
- 12.5% of cooks belong to SC community.

Social composition of helpers

- 75% of helpers belong to OBC community.
- 10% of helpers belong to SC community and
- 15% of helpers belong to other communities.

Warangal

- 75% schools appointed cooks through SHGs and 2.5% through NGOs and 12.5% through school VEC contractors.
- Cooks and helpers were paid Rs.1, 000/- for the first 3 months and later they do not receive any pay.

Social composition of cooks

- 27.5% of cooks belong to OBC community.
- 20% of cooks belong to SC community.
- 7.5% of cooks belong to Minority community.

Social composition of helpers

- 27.5% of helpers belong to OBC community.
- 12.5% of helpers belong to SC community
- 5% of helpers belong to ST community and
- 5% of helpers belong to Minority group.

Infrastructure

Adilabad

- 85% schools are not having pucca kitchen shed.
- 15% schools are having constructed kitchen shed.
- 25% schools are not using the constructed kitchen because of improper construction.

Chittoor

- 40% schools are not having pucca kitchen shed.
- 60% schools are having constructed kitchen shed.
- 10% schools are not using the constructed kitchen because of improper construction.

Nellore

- 50% schools are not having puce kitchen shed.
- 50% schools are having constructed kitchen shed.
- 26% schools are not using the constructed kitchen because of improper construction.

Medak

- 50% schools are not having pucca kitchen shed.
- 50% schools are having constructed kitchen shed.
- 26% schools are not using the constructed kitchen because of improper construction.

Srikakulam

- 20% schools are not having pucca kitchen shed.
- 75% schools are having constructed kitchen shed.
- 5% schools are not using the constructed kitchen because of improper construction.

Warangal

- 82.5% schools are not having pucca kitchen shed.
- 17.5% schools are having constructed kitchen shed.
- 10% schools are not using the constructed kitchen because of improper construction.

Cooking of Food and Storage of Food grains

Adilabad

- 30% of the food grains stored in class rooms.
- 37.5% of the food grains stored in Head Masters room.
- 5% food grains are stored in SHGs house.
- Others 22.5% food grains are stored in sample schools.

Chittoor

- 32.5% of the food grains stored in class rooms.
- 30% of the food grains stored in Head Masters room.
- 5% food grains are stored in SHGs house.
- 15% of the food grains stored in community house.
- 17.5% of the food grains in other sample schools.

Nellore

- 15% of the food grains stored in class rooms.
- 27.5% of the food grains stored in Head Masters room.
- 2.5% food grains are stored in SHGs house.
- 2,5% of the food grains stored in community house.
- 52.5% of the food grains stored in other sample schools.

Medak

- Food grains are stored in cooking agency house or in the class room of a school.

Srikakulam

- 25% of the food grains stored in the class rooms.
- 25% of the food grains stored in the Head Masters room.
- 50% in other places i.e. out side the school, cooking agency house.

Warangal

- Food grains are stored in the cooking agency house or in the class room of a school.

Potable water available for cooking purpose

Adilabad

- In 72.5% of schools potable drinking water is available.
- Where as 27.5% schools do not have permanent facility of potable water.

Chittoor

- In 92.5% of schools potable drinking water is available.
- Where as 7.5% schools do not have permanent facility of potable water.

Nellore

- In 37.5% of schools potable drinking water is available.
- Where as 62.5% schools do not have permanent facility of potable water.

Medak

- In 85% of schools potable drinking water is available.
- Where as 15% schools do not have permanent facility of potable water.

Srikakulam

- In 72.5% of schools potable drinking water is available.
- Where as 27.5% schools do not have permanent facility of potable water.

Warangal

- In 55% of schools potable drinking water is available.
- Where as 45% schools do not have permanent facility of potable water.

Utensils

Adilabad

- 75% of schools are having adequate utensils for cooking.
- Where as 25% of schools is not having an adequate utensil for cooking.

Chittoor

- 97.5% of schools are having adequate utensils for cooking.
- Where as 2.5% of schools is not having an adequate utensil for cooking.

Nellore

- 47.5% of schools are having adequate utensils for cooking.
- Where as 52.5% of schools is not having an adequate utensil for cooking.

Medak

- 87% of schools are having adequate utensils for cooking.
- Where as 13% of schools is not having an adequate utensil for cooking.

Srikakulam

- 100% sample schools are having adequate utensils for cooking.

Warangal

- 47.5% of schools are having adequate utensils for cooking.
- In fact, in many schools, the local community has contributed certain number of vessels to overcome the shortage.

Fuel

Adilabad

- 55% of schools use fine wood as the fuel for cooking.
- Where as 45% schools are using LPG gas as fuel for cooking.

Chittoor

- 77.5% of schools use fine wood as the fuel for cooking.
- Where as 22.5% schools are using LPG gas as fuel for cooking.

Nellore

- 62.5% of schools use fine wood as the fuel for cooking.
- Where as 37.5% schools are using LPG gas as fuel for cooking.

Medak

- 70% of schools use fine wood as the fuel for cooking.
- Where as 12.5% schools are using LPG gas as fuel for cooking.
- 17.5% of schools use coal and cow-dung cakes as fuel for cooking.

Srikakulam

- 82.5% of schools use fine wood as the fuel for cooking.
- Where as 17.5% schools are using LPG gas as fuel for cooking.

Warangal

- 62.5% of schools use fine wood as the fuel for cooking.
- Where as 37.5% schools are using LPG gas as fuel for cooking.

Safety and Hygiene

Adilabad

- 72.5% of schools are having clean campus.

- 82.5% of teachers encourage school children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 85% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

Chittoor

- 97.5% of schools are having clean campus.
- Almost all the sample schools teachers encourage school children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 97% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

Nellore

- 45% of schools are having clean campus.
- 42.5% of teachers encourage school children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 37.5% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

Medak

- 90% of schools are having clean campus.
- 85% of teachers encourage school children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 90% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

Srikakulam:

- 85% of schools are having clean campus.
- 90% of teachers encourage the children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 82.5% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

Warangal

- 52.5% of schools are having clean campus.
- 60% of teachers encourage the children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 62.5% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

Community Participation

Adilabad

- In 95% of schools parents and community member in MDM visit occasionally.
- Community is having 'pool' knowledge about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM scheme.

Chittoor

- In 85% of schools parents and community member in MDM visit occasionally.
- Community is having 'pool' knowledge about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM scheme.

Nellore

- In 97.5% of schools parents and community member in MDM visit occasionally.
- Community is having 'pool' knowledge about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM scheme.

Medak

- In 7.5% of schools parents and community member visit everyday.
- In 82.5% of schools parent and community member visit occasionally.
- In 10% of schools parents and community member do not visit at all.
- Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM scheme.

Srikakulam

- In 62.5% schools, parents and community members in MDM visit occasionally.
- In 37.5% of schools, parents and community members do not visit at all.
- Community is having awareness about the programme and they said that through schools only they came to know the scheme implementation i.e. 67.5% schools.

Warangal

- In 5% of sample schools, parents and CM visit everyday.

- In 90% of sample schools, parents and CM visit occasionally.
- In 50% of sample schools, parents and CM do not visit at all.
- Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM scheme.

Inspection and Supervision

Adilabad

- In 82.6% of primary schools and 76% of upper primary schools the Mandal level officials visit occasionally.
- Whereas in 43.5% of primary schools and 11.8% of upper primary schools the district level officials visit occasionally.

Chittoor

- In 74.1% of primary schools and 84% of upper primary schools the mandal level officials visit occasionally.
- Whereas in 22.2% of primary schools and 7.7% of upper primary schools the district level officials visit occasionally

Nellore

- In 54.2% of primary schools and 50% of upper primary schools the mandal level officials visit occasionally.
- Whereas in 25% of each primary schools and upper primary schools the district level officials visit occasionally

Medak

- In 62.54% of upper primary schools and 81.2% primary schools the mandal level officials visit occasionally.
- Whereas 12.5% of upper primary schools the state level officials visit occasionally.
- In 37.5% of primary schools and 20.8% of upper primary schools the district level officials made the visit.

Srikakulam

- In 96.9% of upper primary schools in all the selected sample primary schools the mandal level officials are visit the school.

- Whereas 35.7% of upper primary school it is observed that state level officials also visited the schools during the academic year.
- In 50% of primary schools and 34.6% of upper primary school the district level officials made the visit.

Warangal

- In 28% of primary schools and 0% in upper primary schools mandal level officials visit the schools occasionally.
- Whereas 25% of upper primary schools it is observed that state level officials visit the schools.
- In 37.5% of primary schools and 31% in upper primary schools the district level officials made the visit.

Impact

Adilabad

- In 70% of schools there is an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children.
- In 65% of schools there is an impact on general health.
- In 62.5% of schools there is an impact on the nutritional status of children.

Chittoor

- In 92.5% of schools there is an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children.
- In 90% of schools there is an impact on general health.
- In 85% of schools there is an impact on the nutritional status of children.

Nellore

- In 40% of schools there is an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children.
- In 50% of schools there is an impact on general health.
- In 50% of schools there is an impact on the nutritional status of children.

Medak

- The Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children in 87.5% of sample schools.

Srikakulam

- In 70% of schools there is an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children.
- In 90% of schools there is an impact on general health.
- In 95% of schools there is an impact on the nutritional status of children.

Warangal

- In 50% of schools there is an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children.
- In 55% of schools there is an impact on general health.
- In 50% of schools there is an impact on the nutritional status of children.

1.0 Background

11 Introduction

The Mid Day Meal is the world's largest school feeding programme reaching out to about **12 crore children** in over 12.65 lakh schools/EGS centres across the country. With a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (**NP-NSPE**) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on **15th August 1995**, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of Government, Government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres. Central Assistance under the scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 grams per child per school day, and subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 50 per quintal. During 2004 the scheme was revised to provide cooked mid day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children studying in classes 1- V in Government and aided schools and EGS/AIE centres.

From 2008-09 i.e. **1st April, 2008**, the programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided primary and upper primary schools and the EGS/AIE centres including Madarsa and Maqtabas supported under SSA of all areas across the country. The calorific value of a mid-day meal at upper primary stage has been fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by providing 150 grams of food grains (rice/wheat) per child/school day.

During the year 2009 the following changes have been made to improve the implementation of the scheme:-

a) Food norms have been revised to ensure balanced and nutritious diet to children of upper primary group by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30

grams, vegetables from 65 to 75 grams and by decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams. b) Cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charges) has been revised from Rs.1.68 to to Rs. 2.50 for primary and from Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 3.75 for upper primary children from 1.12.2009 to facilitate serving meal to eligible children in prescribed quantity and of good quality .The cooking cost for primary is Rs. 2.69 per child per day and Rs. 4.03 for upper primary children from 1.4.2010.The The honorarium for cooks and helpers was paid from the labour and other administrative charges of Rs.0.40 per child per day provided under the cooking cost. In many cases the honorarium was so little that it became very difficult to engage manpower for cooking the meal. A Separate component for Payment of honorarium @ Rs.1000 per month per cook- cum-helper was introduced from 1.12.2009.Honorarium at the above prescribed rate is being paid to cook-cum-helper. Following norms for engagement of cook-cum-helper have been made:

(i) One cook- cum-helper for schools up to 25 students.

(ii) Two cooks-cum-helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students.

(iii) One additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students. Cooking cost More than 26 lakhs cook-cum-helper at present are engaged by the State/UTs during 2010-11 for preparation and serving of Mid Day Meal to Children in Elementary Classes.

d) A common unit cost of construction of kitchen shed @ Rs.60, 000 for the whole country was impractical and also inadequate .Now the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store will be determined on the basis of plinth area norm and State Schedule of Rates. The Department of School Education and Literacy vide letter No.1-1/2009-Desk (MDM) dated 31.12.2009 had prescribed 20 sq.mt. Plinth area for schools having up to 100 children. For every additional up to 100 children additional 4 sq.mt plinth area will be added. States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the Slab of 100 children depending upon the local condition.

e) Due to difficult geographical terrain of the Special category States the transportation cost @ Rs.1.25 per quintal was not adequate to meet the actual cost of transportation of food grains from the FCI godowns to schools in these States. On the request of the North Eastern States the transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States (Northern Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand) have been made at par with the Public Distribution System (PDS) rates prevalent in these States with effect from 1.12.2009.

f) The existing system of payment of cost of food grains to FCI from the Government of India is prone to delays and risk. Decentralization of payment of cost of food grains to the FCI at the district level from 1.4.2010 will allow officers at State and National levels to focus on detailed monitoring of the Scheme.

8.41 cr Primary children and 3.36 cr Upper Primary children i.e. a total of 11.77 cr children were estimated to be benefited from MDM Scheme during 2009-10. 11.04 Crore children were covered under MDM Scheme during 2009-10.

During 2010-11 11.36 Cr children i.e. 7.97 Cr. children in primary and 3.39 Cr. children in upper primary are expected to be covered in 12.63 lakhs institutions.

Today, mid day Meal scheme is serving primary and upper primary school children in entire country. The objectives of the mid day meal scheme are:

- Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.
- Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.

Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacatcost will be revised by 7.5% from 1.4.2011.

1.2 Objectives of Monitoring by the Independent Research Institution:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an initiative of the Government of India to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education. For successful implementation of the Programme, an effective monitoring system is essential. Monitoring is very important for any programme and it is required on continuous basis. The Ministry felt that it would be more fruitful to involve professional institutions in this task. Accordingly, the Department of School Education & Literacy, during the year 2003-2004, had identified key monitoring institutions to monitor the implementation of the programme in the States/ UTs.

After enactment of RTE Act, 2009 the education scenario has changed and in order to undertake the field monitoring more intensively and rigourously, the Ministry has recently revised the Terms of Reference (ToR) with consultation with MIs, in a National Review Meeting held in June, 2010 for Monitoring of SSA-RTE. The revised ToR would be for two years and is effective from October 1st, 2010, The MI shall monitor the Schemes with the objectives of

- (i) assessment and analysis of the implementation of the approved interventions and processes underlying these Interventions at the habitation and school level keeping in view the overarching goals of these schemes and the provisions under RTE Act, 2009 and
- (ii) (ii) identification of the social, cultural, linguistic or other barriers coming in the way of successful implementation of the schematic interventions and attainment of these goals.

1.3 Methods Used

Data collection tools were developed by the Sub Group of Monitoring Institutions formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development; Govt. Data was then collected by the qualified monitors from the six districts. The methods used in data collection included observation, interviews, drawings, focus group discussions and meetings. The tools used included questionnaires, interview schedules, observation schedules and focus group discussion checklists.

1.4 Collection of Data

For the purpose of data collection, the study team made physical visit to all the schools for preliminary interaction with teaching staff and appraising themselves with the physical and academic conditions prevailing there of. Since the data collection is to be covered in a span of less time and the task is of gigantic proportion, required number of research investigators were identified and trained thoroughly in terms of appropriate data collection methods. Specific care has been taken to identify the research investigators keeping in view the requirement of exposure to school education. Hence, Post Graduates having B.Ed, M.Ed, and M.Phil qualification were specifically drafted as research investigators for the purpose of the study. They were in turn given a five-day orientation on data collection, observation and capturing the information from the schools and then placed for actual data collection. The school management concerned was informed in advance to keep the records ready for secondary data collection as well. On the day of visit to the schools, the structured schedule was administered for primary data collection under the supervision of research team.

1.5. Monitored Schools

The schools that were monitored during First Half yearly period i.e. October 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012, by the monitoring institute i.e. National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in Six districts include the following: 1. Adilabad 2.Chittoor 3.Medak 4.Nellore 5. Srikakulam and 6. Warangal..

In each district as per the TOR the Monitoring Institute is supposed to monitor the 40 schools with due representation to certain interventions as well as Urban and Rural areas. Before starting the monitoring activity the State Project Office has been informed about the monitoring districts and requested the State Project Director Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Commissioner of School Education for Mid day Meal scheme to instruct the concerned Project Offices of the districts and District Educational Officers about the activity of monitoring. The schools in each

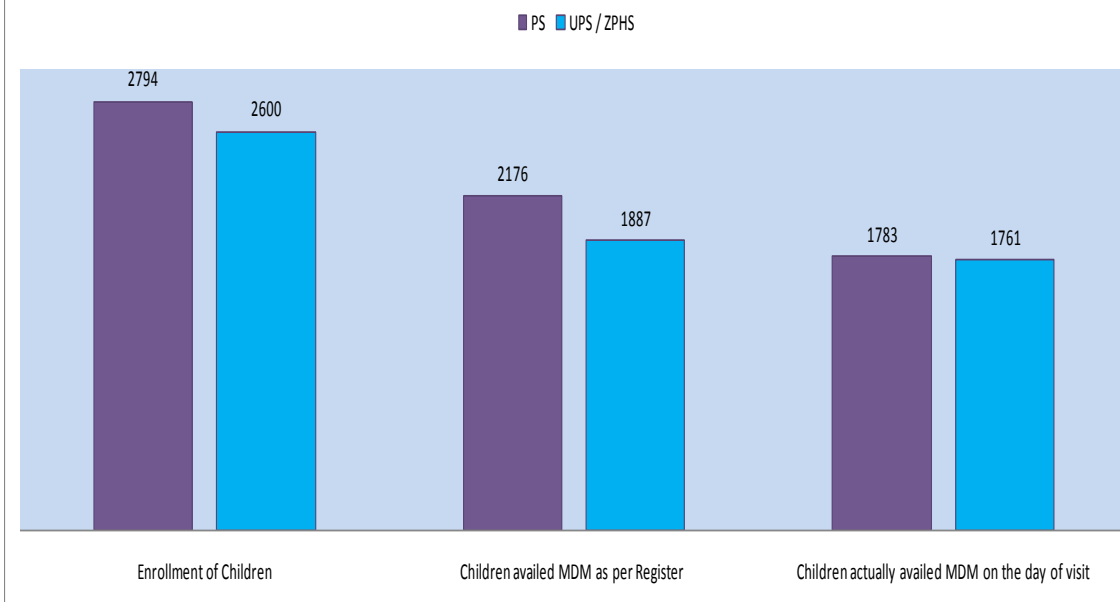
district are identified in consultation the District Project Officers of the concerned district and at the time of monitoring the District project officers and their representatives also accompanied along with the monitoring teams of the Monitoring Institute. The selected schools in each district represents 40 out of this 8 schools are from the Urban area, 3 schools from Computer Aided Learning Schools, 3 schools from KGBV, 3 Schools from NPEGEL, 2 Schools from Civil Works and the the remaining schools are from Rural and Special training centres and NCLP schools where ever the establishments are available. The detailed monitoring schools are provided in Annexure I.

2. District Level half yearly Monitoring Report

Name of the District: Adilabad

	<p><u>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:</u> Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	Students, Teachers & Parents
1.	<p>Among selected 40 sample schools observed in Adilabad district 92.5% schools are serving 'hot' food to the children on daily basis.. Monitoring Institute has observed in the sample schools of Adilabad The hot cooked food is not served in the following schools.</p> <p>MPPS, JANKAPUR;MPPS, YELLAPALLE;K B N VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION, MANCHERIAL;SAI PRAGATHI VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION, CCC CARNAR MPPUPS, ASIFABAD</p>	
2.	<p><u>TRENDS:</u> Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p>	School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team.

Fig.1: NO. OF STUDENTS AVAILING MID DAY MEAL FACILITY IN SAMPLE SCHOOLS



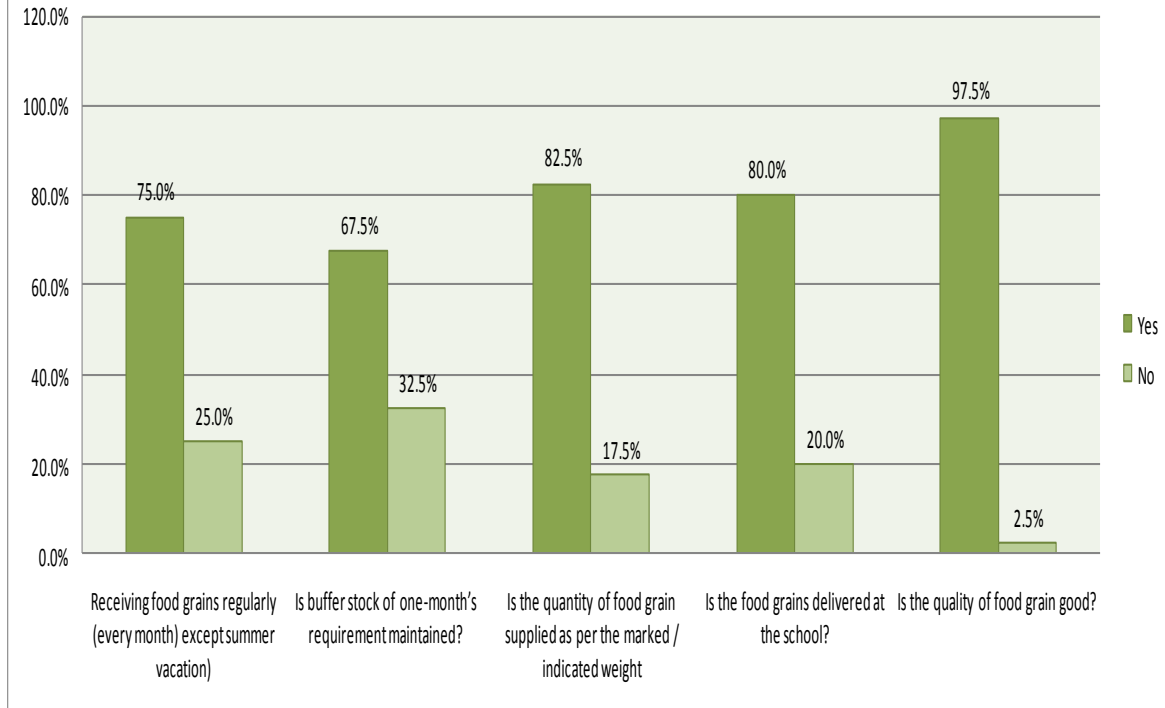
The above graph indicates the availment of mid day meal facility in sample schools of Adilabad district. In primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 77.88% children are availing the food where as on the day of Monitoring institute visit it is noticed that 63.8% of children are availing the food. In Upper Primary schools and Zilla Parishad High Schools as per the MDM register 72.5% children are availing the MDM. Where as on the day of MI visit it is observed that 67.7% children are actually taking the food. There is deviation in attendance for providing the MDM in the schools of Adilabad District. The deviation is more than 10% in primary schools.

REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

3. (i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
 (ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?
 (iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?

School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.

Fig.2: Regularly in Delivering Foodgrains to School

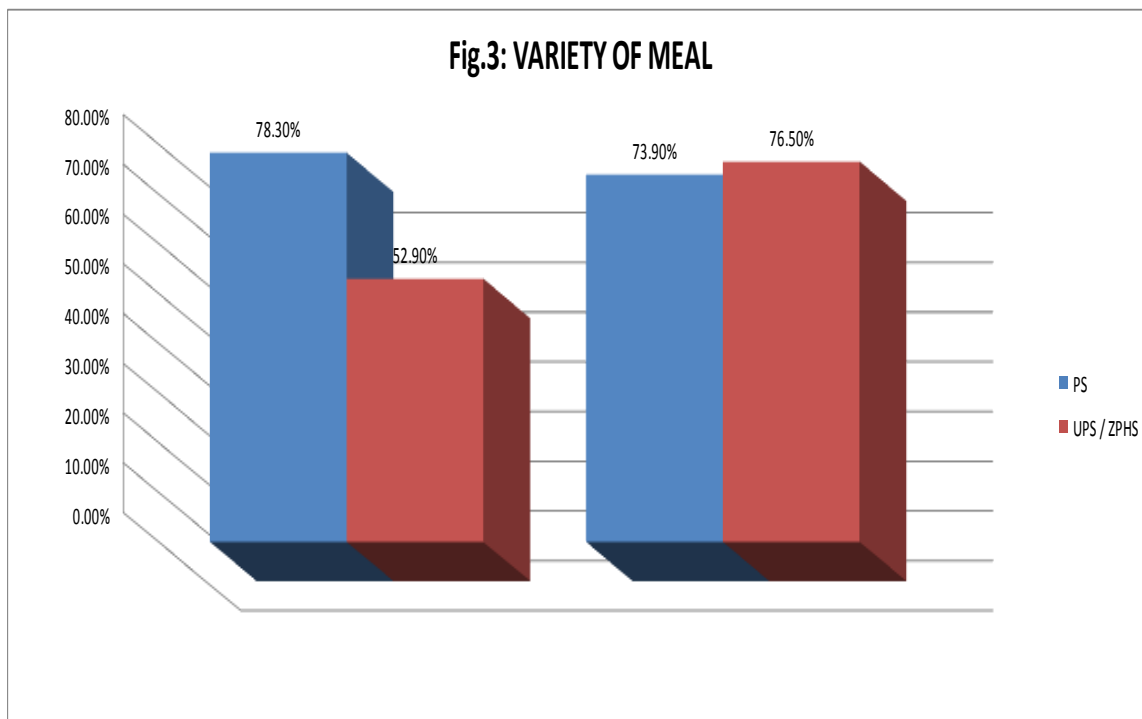


In sample schools of Adilabad district the Monitoring Institute is observed that 75% schools receiving the food grains regularly i.e. every month. 65.% of primary schools buffer stock of one month's requirement is being maintained. Coming to quantity of the food grain supplied, it is observed that in 82.5% of schools the quantity of food grain supplied is as per the marked weight. In 17.% primary schools and UPS/ ZPHS schools said that there is a deviation in quantity of food grain as per the marked weight and MI observed that there is shortage of 1 to 5 kgs food grains in the bags supplied to the schools.

In 80% of sample schools it is observed that the food grains are delivered at the school point. Where as in remaining 20% schools it is noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point. Coming to quality of the food grain 97.5% of schools it is observed that quality of food grain is good. But in 2.5% sample schools it is observed that the food grains are **of poor quality namely MPPS**

SANGDI,PS JAINADH.

	<p><u>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL :</u></p> <p>(i) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>(ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.</p>																					
4.	<p style="text-align: center;">Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">School Type</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">PS</th> <th style="text-align: center;">UPS / ZPHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 34.8%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 23.5%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 30.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 65.2%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13 76.5%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28 70.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23 100.0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17 100.0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40 100.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is observed from the above table that out of 40 sample schools 12 i.e. 30.% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly where as 70% of the sample schools are not receiving the cooking cost. It is noticed from the schools that the delay is almost 3 to 6 months. The delay observed in the schools namely MPPS Akkapur, MPPS Akkapur, MPPS Bhimaram Because of delay in receiving the cooking cost as well as food grain the agencies are borrowing the provisions from shops and other agencies like SHGs. The reasons are not providing adequate rice from the dealers and Mandal level governance problem. In all the sample schools of Adilabad district the payment of cooking cost to cooking agencies is through the Banking system only.</p>				School Type		Total	PS	UPS / ZPHS	Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly	Yes	8 34.8%	4 23.5%	12 30.0%	No	15 65.2%	13 76.5%	28 70.0%	Total		23 100.0%	17 100.0%	40 100.0%
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5.	<p><u>SOCIAL EQUITY:</u></p> <p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p>	<p>Observations</p>																					
<p>There is no caste, gender and community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.</p>																							
6.	<p><u>VARIETY OF MENU:</u></p> <p>Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>																					



It is inferred from the above graph that 78.3% of primary schools and 52.9% of Upper primary schools are displaying the menu chart in Head Masters Office room. This is not visible to the students as well as visitors of the school. As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable place of the school premises.

In 73.9% of sample Primary schools and 76.5% of Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that variety of the meal is being maintained. But, in schools like **MPPS Check Post colony, Asifabad.MPPS Gangaram Nagar.MPPS Muthnoor,inderpelly.**

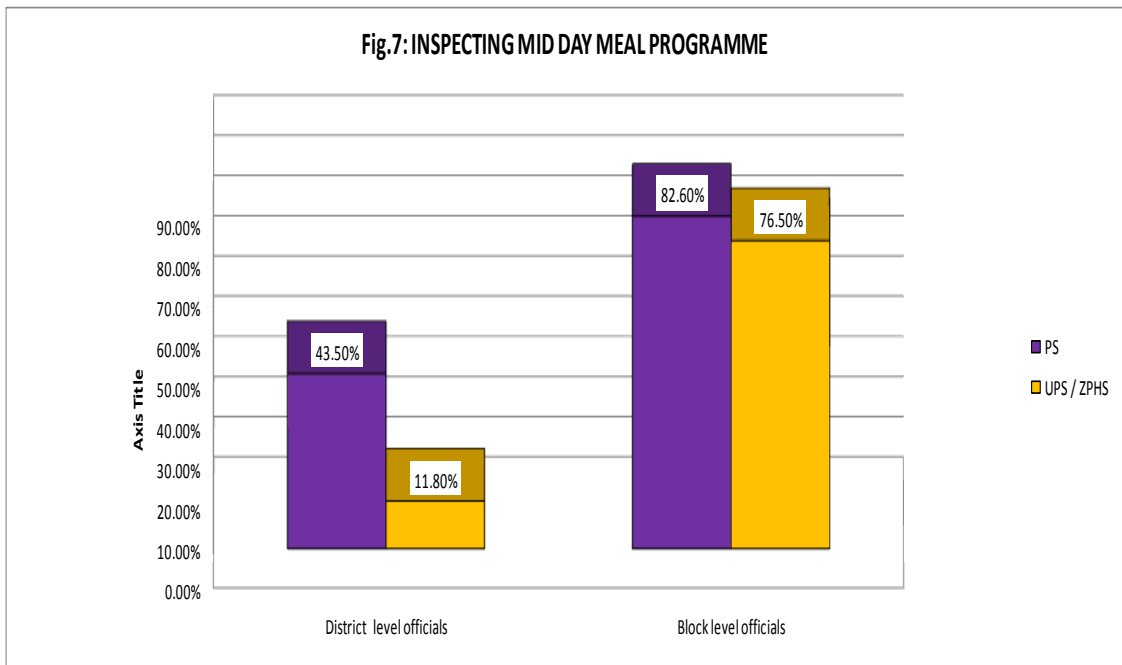
7.	<p>(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</p> <p>(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
	<p>Variety of the food served daily in 75% schools. But the daily menu includes rice and dal in all the schools where as in 40% schools occasionally vegetables are being served.</p>	

	<p><u>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:</u> Feedback from children on</p> <p>a) Quality of meal: b) Quantity of meal: c) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
8.	<p style="text-align: center;">Children Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food</p> <p>The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be Good in 77% sample schools. Where as in the remaining 23% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal 83.5% of schools children's reported that they are happy. Where as in remaining 17% of the schools children felt that they are not happy in terms of quantity of the food served i.e. rice and dal.</p> <p>The reasons for not feeling happy are that the supplied rice is not good. Daily sambar and rasam are served instead of children's like food i.e. Kichidi and Pulihora.</p>	
9.	<p><u>SUPPLEMENTARY:</u></p> <p>(i) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically? (ii) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency? (iii) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record</p>
	<p>In respect of distribution of micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine to school children, it is observed that, among 75% sample schools the Micro nutrients and De –warming medicine are supplied in convergence with the health departments</p>	

	<p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
10	<p>The meal is cooked by the cook appointed by the SHGs i.e. 47.5%. Most of them i.e SHGs, 22.5% are appointed by Panchayat. It is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.</p> <p>The amount paid to the cooks and helpers is of Rs. 1000/- that to only in the initial 3 months period the payment was made afterwards there is no payment. It is observed in all the sample schools that the Payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is not regular. It is being delayed.</p> <p>Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the Scheduled Caste i.e 40% followed by OBC community i.e. 32.5% and others are 22.5%.</p> <p>The social composition of the helpers indicates that majority are from Scheduled caste i.e. 40%, followed by OC 27.5% and OBC community 20%.</p>	
11	<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURE:</u></p> <p>Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <p>(a) Constructed and in use</p> <p>(b) Constructed but not in use under</p> <p>(c) Under construction</p> <p>(d) Sanctioned, but constructed not started</p> <p>(e) Not sanctioned</p> <p>Any other (specify)</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
<p>As far as the constructed pucca Kitchen shed cum store out of 40 sample schools 85% are not having pucca kitchen shed. 15% schools are having constructed kitchen shed out of these 25% schools are not using the constructed kitchen sheds because of improper construction.</p>		
12	<p>In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored.</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.6: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY & HYGIENE</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Fig.6: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY & HYGIENE</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question</th> <th>Yes (%)</th> <th>No (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?</td> <td>72.5%</td> <td>27.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?</td> <td>75.0%</td> <td>25.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating</td> <td>82.5%</td> <td>17.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Impression of the school campus - Clean</td> <td>72.5%</td> <td>27.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</td> <td>85.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do the children conserve water while washing hands and utensils?</td> <td>85.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Question	Yes (%)	No (%)	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	72.5%	27.5%	Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?	75.0%	25.0%	Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	82.5%	17.5%	General Impression of the school campus - Clean	72.5%	27.5%	Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?	85.0%	15.0%	Do the children conserve water while washing hands and utensils?	85.0%	15.0%
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16	<p><u>SAFETY & HYGIENE:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene: ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating iii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner? iv. Conservation of water? v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard? 	Observation
<p>As far as safety and hygiene is concerned 72.5% of the sample schools are having clean campus. In almost all the sample schools it is observed that teachers are encouraging the children to wash hands before and after the meal 82.5%. In majority of the schools 85% it is observed that children are taking meals in an orderly manner. In 85% of schools children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.</p> <p>In majority of the sample schools MI has observed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition.</p>		
17	<p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</p> <p>Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation</p>	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
<p>The participation of parents and community members in MDM occasional visits in 95% of sample schools, Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM Scheme.</p>		
18	<p>INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p> <p>Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members



As far as the inspection of mid day meal programme in primary schools it is found that 82.6% sample Primary schools and in 76.% of Upper Primary schools the Mandal level officials are visiting the schools occasionally where as In 43.5% of Primary schools & 11.8% of Upper Primary schools the district level officials also visited occasionally.

19	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
<p>The Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children in 75% of sample schools. Impact on general health of the children is 65%, nutritional status of children is 63% of the sample schools.</p>		

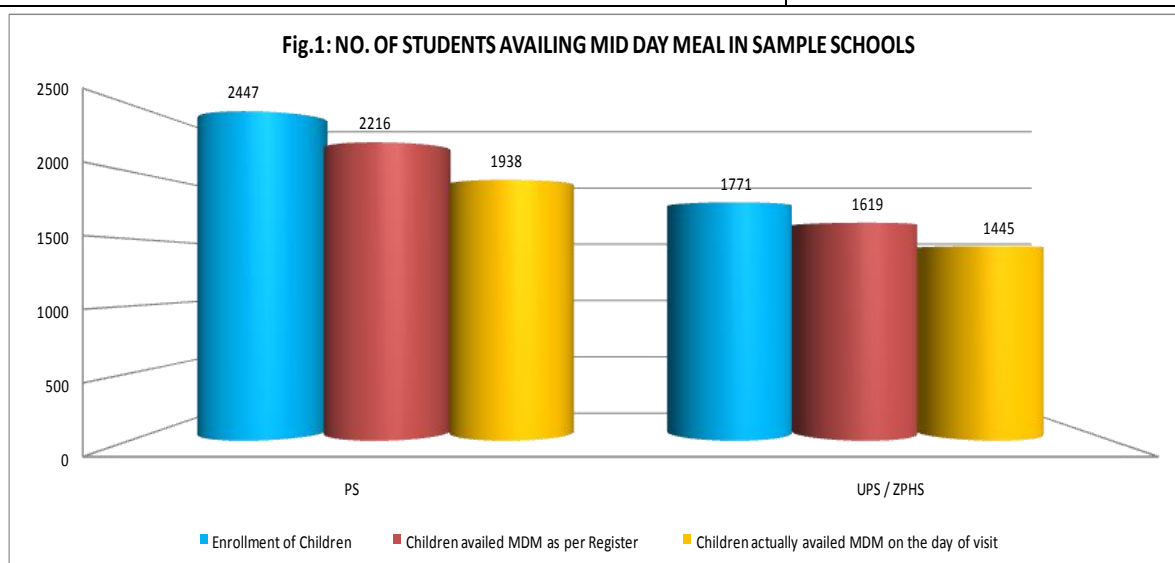
3. District Level half yearly Monitoring Report

Name of the District: Chittoor

20	<p><u>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:</u> Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	Students, Teachers & Parents
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Among selected 40 sample schools almost all the school are to be serving 'hot' food to the children on daily basis.. Monitoring Institute has observed in the schools namely Mpps Bandarpally,MPPS B angarupalem,MCPS,Gandhinagar,MPUPS Oakasanudrma and MCPS Singalagunta.

21	<p><u>TRENDS:</u> Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p>	School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team.
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The above graph indicates the availing of mid day meal facility in sample schools of Chittoor district. In primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 90.5% children are availing the food where as on the day of Monitoring institute visit it is noticed that 79.1% of children are availing the food.

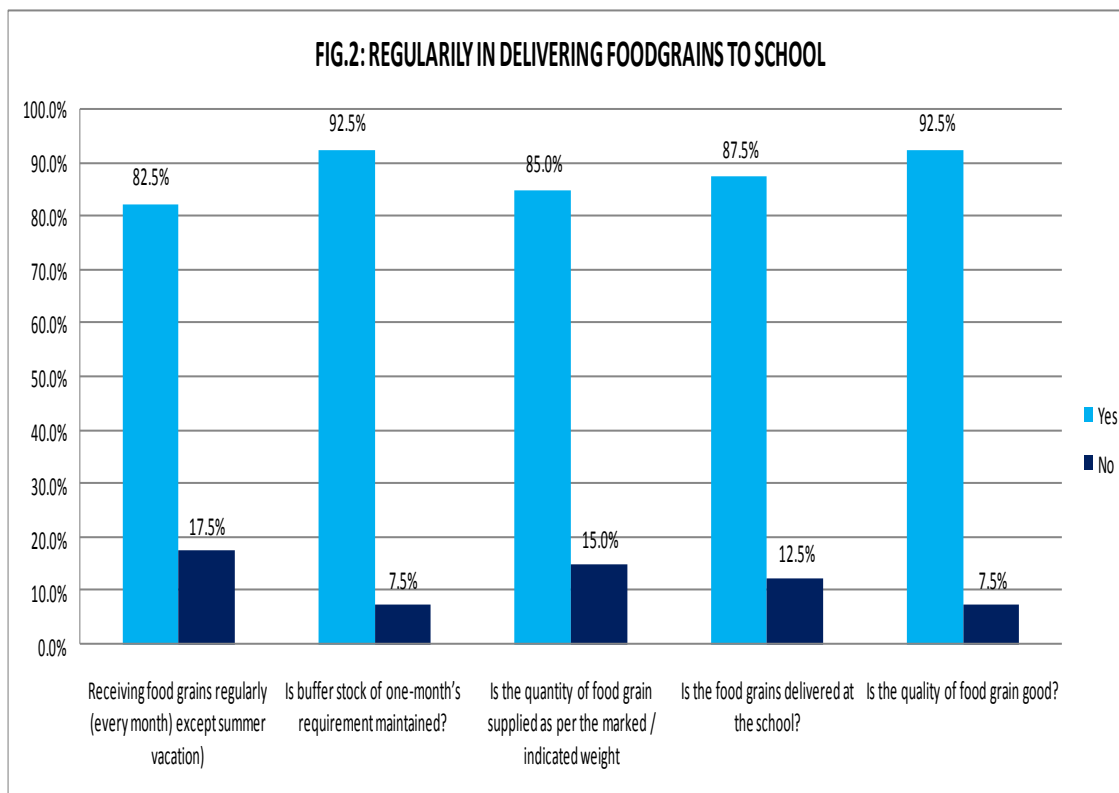
In Upper Primary schools and Zilla Parishad High Schools as per the MDM register 91.4% children are availing the MDM. Where as on the day of MI visit it is observed that 81.5% children are actually taking the food. There is deviation in attendance recording for providing the MDM in the schools of Chittoor District. The deviation is more than 10%.

REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

- (iv) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
- (v) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?
- (vi) Is the food grains delivered at the school?

School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.

22

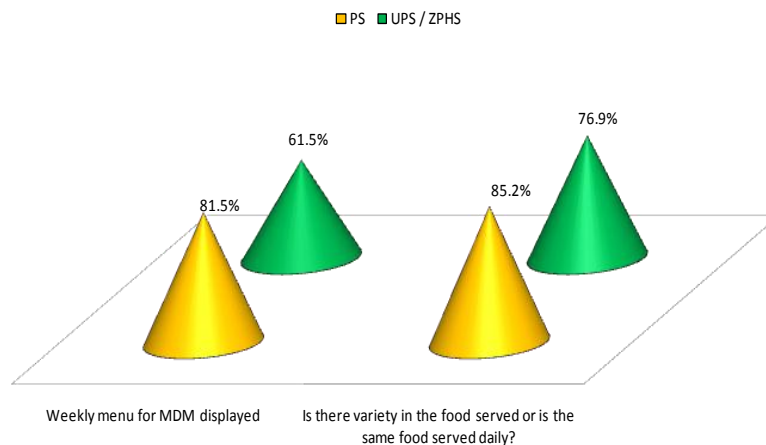


In sample schools of Chittoor district the Monitoring Institute is observed that 82.5% schools receiving the food grains regularly i.e. every month. 96.3% of primary schools buffer stock of one month's requirement is being maintained. Coming to quantity of the food grain supplied it is observed that in 85% of schools the quantity of food grain supplied is as per the marked weight. In 15% primary schools and UPS/ ZPHS schools said that there is a deviation in quantity of food grain as per the marked weight and MI observed that there is shortage of 1to 5 kgs food grains in the bags supplied to the schools.

Only in 87.5% of sample schools it is observed that the food grains are delivered at the school point. Where as in remaining 12.5% schools it is noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point. Coming to quality of the food grain 92.5% of schools it is observed that quality of food grain is good. But in 7.5% schools it is observed that the food grains are of poor quality.

23	<p><u>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:</u></p> <p>(iv) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>(v) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>(vi) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.</p>
	<p>It is observed that out of 40 sample schools 10 i.e. 25.% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly where as 75% of the sample schools are not receiving the cooking cost. It is noticed from the schools that the delay is almost 3 to 6 months. The delay observed in the schools namely MCPS Singalagunta and MPPS Bandarlapally.</p> <p>Because of delay in receiving the cooking cost as well as food grain the agencies are borrowing the provisions from shops and others like SHGs. The reasons are not providing adequate rice from the dealers and Mandal level governance problem.</p> <p>In all the schools the payment of cooking cost to cooking agencies through the Banking system only.</p>	
24	<p><u>SOCIAL EQUITY:</u></p> <p>Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p>	<p>Observations</p>
	<p>The is no caste and gender discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.</p>	
25	<p><u>VARIETY OF MENU:</u></p> <p>Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>

Fig.4: VARIETY OF MEAL



It is inferred from the above graph that 81.5% of primary schools and 61.5% of Upper primary schools are displaying the menu chart in Head Masters Office room. This is not visible to the students as well as visitors of the school. As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable place of the school premises.

In 76.9% of sample Primary schools and 85.2% of Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that variety of the meal is being maintained.

26	(iii) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily? (iv) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?	Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.
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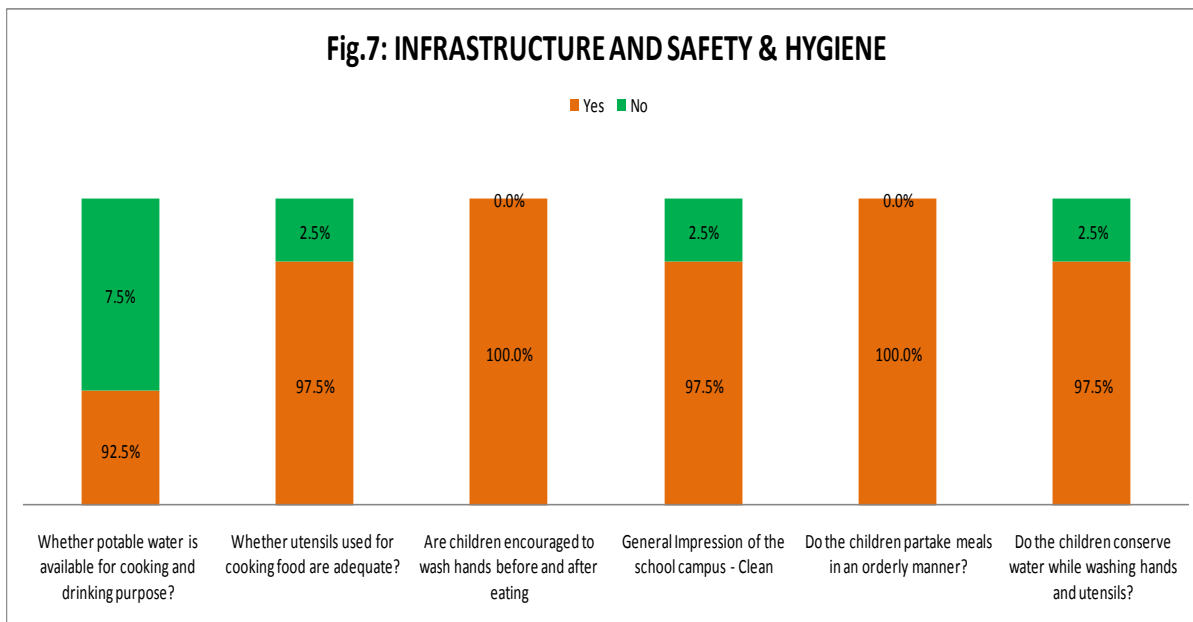
Variety of the food served daily in 82.5% schools. But the daily menu includes rice and dal in all the schools where as in 57.5% schools occasionally dal and vegetables are being served.

27	<u>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:</u> Feedback from children on	Observations of Investigation during MDM service
	d) Quality of meal: e) Quantity of meal: f) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}	

	<p style="text-align: center;">Children Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food</p> <p>The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be Good in 90% sample schools. Where as in the remaining 10% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal 90% & 85% of schools children's reported that they are happy. Where as in remaining 10% & 15% of the schools children felt that they are not happy in terms of quantity of the food served i.e. rice and dal.</p> <p>The reasons for not feeling happy are that the supplied rice is not good. Sometimes cooking is also not good. I.e. watery rice and not tasty. Sufficient rice is also not served.</p>	
28	<p><u>SUPPLEMENTARY:</u></p> <p>(iv) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?</p> <p>(v) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p> <p>(vi) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record</p>
	<p>In respect of distribution of micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine to school children, it is observed that, among 50% sample schools the Micro nutrients and De –worming medicine are supplied in convergence with the health departments</p>	
29	<p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>(vi) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>(vii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>(viii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>(ix) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>(x) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>

	<p>The meal is cooked by the cook appointed by the VEC in most of the schools i.e. 30%. This include mostly from SHGs, 22.5% are from appointment of Panchayat it is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.</p> <p>The amount paid to the cooks and helpers is of Rs. 1000/- that to only in the initial 3 months period the payment was made afterwards there is no payment. It is observed in all the sample schools that the Payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is not regular. It is being delayed..</p> <p>Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the OBC community i.e. 67.5% followed by Scheduled Caste 30% and 2.5% are belongs to minority community.</p> <p>The social composition of the helpers indicates that majorities are from OBC community i.e. 62.5% followed by Scheduled caste 20% and minorities 7.5</p>	
30	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE: Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store: (f) Constructed and in use (g) Constructed but not in use under (h) Under construction (i) Sanctioned, but constructed not started (j) Not sanctioned Any other (specify)</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.
	As far as the constructed pucca Kitchen shed cum store out of 40 sample schools 40% are not having pucca kitchen shed. 60% schools are having constructed kitchen shed out of these 10% schools are not using the constructed kitchen sheds because of improper construction.	
31	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored.	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation

Food grains are stored in class rooms (32.5%) Head Masters room (30%), Self-help groups house (5%), Community house (15%), Others 17.5%)in sample schools.



32	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-
In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was observed that in 92.5% schools the potable drinking water facility is available. Remaining 7.5% schools no permanent facility of potable water.		
33	Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme
Among the 40 schools of visited by the MI in Chittoor district it is observed that 97.5% schools the cooking vessels are available for cooking the MDM. In fact, in many schools , the local community has contributed certain number of vessels to overcome the shortage. Where as in 2.5% sample schools the cooking vessels are not adequate.		
34	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation
Among the sample schools majority of them i.e 77.5% schools the Fire-wood' was the principal source for cooking food. Only in 22.5% schools LPG gas connection is available for cooking the MDM.		
35	<p><u>SAFETY & HYGIENE:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene: vii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating viii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner? ix. Conservation of water? x. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard? 	Observation

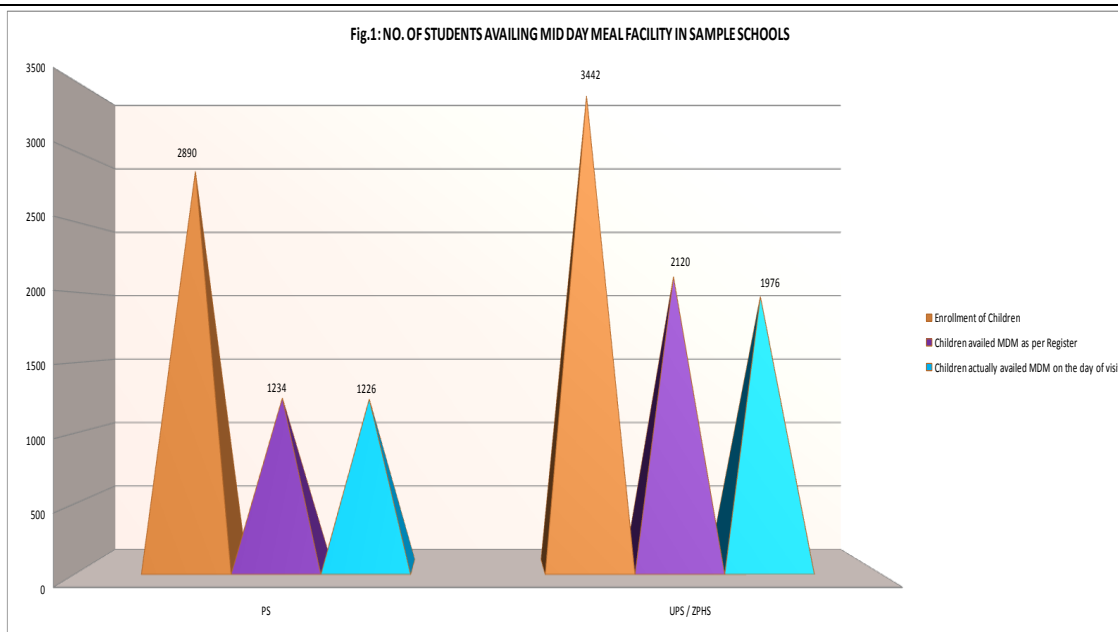
	<p>As far as safety and hygiene is concerned 97.5% of the sample schools are having clean campus and in almost all the sample schools it is observed that teachers are encouraged the children to wash hands before and after the meal. In majority of the schools it is observed that children are taking meals in an orderly manner. In 97%% of schools children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.</p> <p>In almost all the sample schools MI has observed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition.</p>										
36	<p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</p> <p>Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>									
	<p>The participation of parents and community members in MDM i.e. occasional visits in 85% of sample schools, Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM Scheme.</p>										
	<p>INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p> <p>Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>									
37	<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.8: INSPECTING MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig.8: INSPECTING MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Level of Official</th> <th>UPS / ZPHS (%)</th> <th>PS (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Block level officials</td> <td>84.6%</td> <td>74.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District level officials</td> <td>7.7%</td> <td>22.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Level of Official	UPS / ZPHS (%)	PS (%)	Block level officials	84.6%	74.1%	District level officials	7.7%	22.2%
Level of Official	UPS / ZPHS (%)	PS (%)									
Block level officials	84.6%	74.1%									
District level officials	7.7%	22.2%									
	<p>As far as the inspection of mid day meal programme in primary schools it is found that 74.1% sample Primary schools and in 84% of Upper Primary schools the Mandal level officials are visiting the schools occasionally where as 22.2% of Primary schools & 7.7% of Upper Primary schools it is observed that district level officials also visited occasionally..</p>										
38	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>									

The Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children in 93% of sample schools. Impact on general health of the children is 90%,nutritional status of children is 84%.

4. District Level half yearly Monitoring Report

Name of the District: Medak

39.	<p><u>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:</u> Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	Students, Teachers & Parents
	<p>Among 40 sample schools 95% of the schools it is found that the food is being served 'hot' to the children on daily basis. Where as in 5% schools it is noticed that the hot food is not provided this is because of early cooking of food and delay in serving the food. Monitoring Institute has observed in the schools namely Govt.PS Rajampet,PS Mannapur and MPPS Yellogoi.</p>	
40.	<p><u>TRENDS:</u> Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actuals on the day of visit)</p>	School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team.



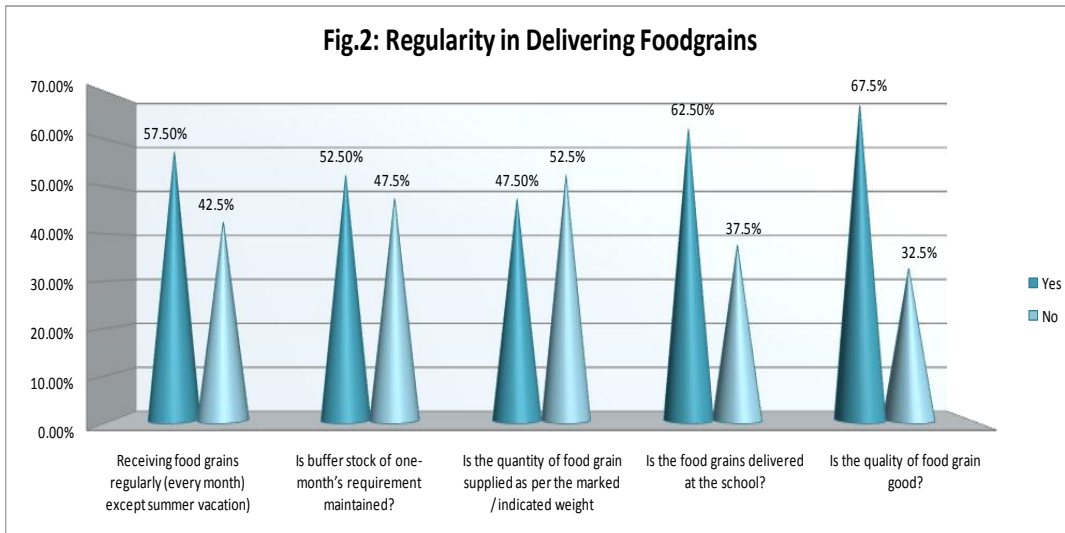
The above graph indicates the availing of mid day meal facility in sample schools of Medak district. In primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 42.6% children are availing the food where as on the day of Monitoring institute visit it is recorded as 42.2% of children availing the food.

In Upper Primary schools and Zilla Parishad High Schools as per the MDM register 61.5% children are availing the MDM. Where as on the day of MI visit it is recorded as 57.4% children are actually taking the food. There is deviation in attendance recording for providing the MDM in the schools of Medak District.

REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

41. (vii) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
 (viii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?
 (ix) Is the food grains delivered at the school?

School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.



In sample schools of Medak district the Monitoring Institute is observed that 57.5% schools receiving the food grains regularly i.e. every month. Where as 52.5% of primary schools buffer stock of one month's requirement is being maintained. Coming to quantity of the food grain supplied it is observed that in 47.5% of schools the quantity of food grain supplied is as per the marked weight. In 52.5% primary schools and UPS/ ZPHS schools said that there is a deviation in quantity of food grain as per the marked weight and MI observed that there is shortage of 1 to 4 kgs food grain in the bags supplied to the schools.

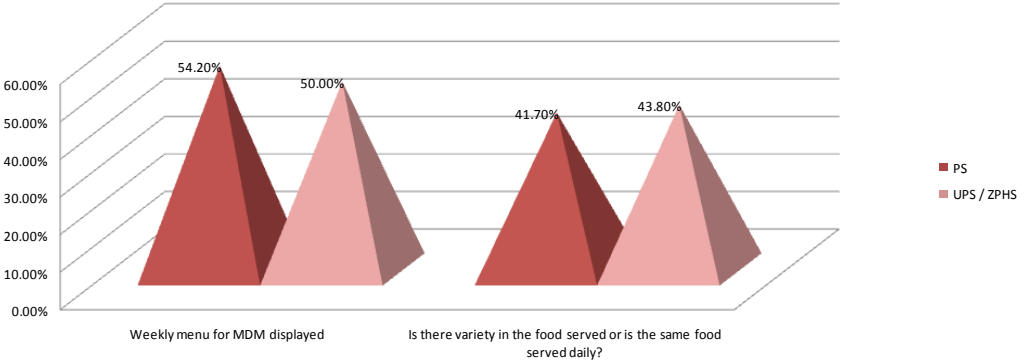
Only in 62.5% of sample schools it is observed that the food grains are delivered at the school point. Where as in remaining 37.5% schools it is noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point. Coming to quality of the food grain 67.5% of schools it is observed that quality of food grain is good. But in 32.5% schools it is observed that the food grains are **of substandard quality namely MPPS Sirsingandla, MPPS Mogdampalle, MPUPS Zaheerabad.**

REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

42.

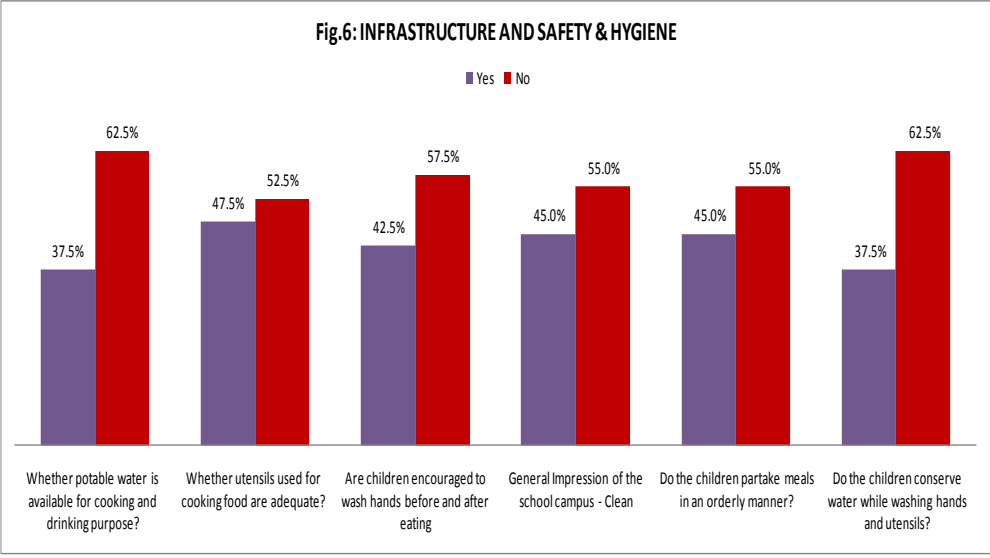
- (vii) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
- (viii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
- (ix) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.

	<p>It is observed that out of 40 sample schools 3 i.e. 7.5.% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly where as 92.5% of the schools are not receiving the cooking cost. It is noticed from the schools that the delay is almost 2months..</p> <p>Because of delay in receiving the cooking cost as well as food grain the agencies are borrowing the provisions from shops and others like SHGs. The reasons are not providing adequate rice from the dealers and Mandal level governance problem.</p> <p>In all the schools the payment of cooking cost to cooking agencies through the Banking system only.</p>										
43.	<p><u>SOCIAL EQUITY:</u> Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>The is no caste and gender discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.</p>	Observations									
44.	<p><u>VARIETY OF MENU:</u> Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>									
<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.3: VARIETY OF MEAL</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig.3: VARIETY OF MEAL</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>PS (%)</th> <th>UPS / ZPHS (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weekly menu for MDM displayed</td> <td>54.20%</td> <td>50.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</td> <td>41.70%</td> <td>43.80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category	PS (%)	UPS / ZPHS (%)	Weekly menu for MDM displayed	54.20%	50.00%	Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?	41.70%	43.80%
Category	PS (%)	UPS / ZPHS (%)									
Weekly menu for MDM displayed	54.20%	50.00%									
Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?	41.70%	43.80%									

	<p>It is inferred from the above graph that 55.2% of primary schools and 50% of Upper primary schools are displaying the menu chart in Head Masters Office room. This is not visible to the students as well as visitors of the school. As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable place of the school premises.</p> <p>In 41.7% of sample Primary schools and 43.8% of Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that variety of the meal is being maintained. But, in schools like MPPS kothur, MPPS Gurranguda and MPPS Pullur it is observed that there is no variety of food is being served and menu boards are also not maintained.</p>	
45.	<p>(v) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</p> <p>(vi) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
	<p>Variety of the food served daily in 42.5% schools. But the daily menu includes rice and dal is 100% in schools where as in the remaining 22% schools occasionally dal and vegetables are being served.</p>	
	<p><u>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:</u> Feedback from children on</p> <p>g) Quality of meal: h) Quantity of meal: i) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
46.	<p style="text-align: center;">Children Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food</p> <p>The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be Good in 40% and 42.5% sample schools. Where as in the remaining 60% and 57.5% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal 45% & 47.5% of schools children's reported that they are happy. Where as in remaining 55% & 52.5% of the schools children felt that they are not happy in terms of quantity of the food served i.e. rice and dal.</p> <p>The reasons for the un happiness are that the quality of supplied rice is not good. Sometimes cooking is also not good.</p>	

47.	<p><u>SUPPLEMENTARY:</u></p> <p>(vii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?</p> <p>(viii) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p> <p>(ix) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>	Teachers, Students, School Record
<p>In respect of distribution of micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine to school children, it is observed that, among 40% sample schools the Micro nutrients and De –worming medicine are supplied in convergence with the health departments</p>		
48.	<p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>(xi) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>(xii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>(xiii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>(xiv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>(xv) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p>	Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.
<p>The meal is cooked by the cook appointed by the Self Help Groups. This include 81% cooks are from the SHGs, 12.5% are from the NGO appointed cooks and Panchayats 2%. it is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.</p>		
<p>The amount paid to the cooks and helpers is Rs. 1000/- that to only in the initial 3 months period the payment was made afterwards there is no payment. It is observed in all the sample schools that the Payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is not regular. It is delayed.</p>		
<p>Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the OBC community i.e. 35% followed by Scheduled Caste 12.5% and 5% are belongs to OC and others 47%. The social composition of the helpers indicates that majority are from OBC community i.e 30% followed by Scheduled caste 15% and OC are 5%.</p>		

49.	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE: Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store: (k) Constructed and in use (l) Constructed but not in use under (m) Under construction (n) Sanctioned, but constructed not started (o) Not sanctioned Any other (specify)</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.																					
As far as the constructed pucca Kitchen shed cum store out of 40 sample schools 50% are not having pucca kitchen shed. 50% schools are having constructed kitchen shed out of these 26% schools are not using the constructed kitchen sheds because of improper construction.																							
50.	<p>In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored.</p> <p>Food grains are stored in class rooms (15%) Head Masters room (27.5%), Self-help groups house (2.5%), Community house (2.5%), Others 52.5%) in sample schools.</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Fig.6: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY & HYGIENE</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Yes (%)</th> <th>No (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?</td> <td>37.5%</td> <td>62.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?</td> <td>47.5%</td> <td>52.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating</td> <td>42.5%</td> <td>57.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Impression of the school campus - Clean</td> <td>45.0%</td> <td>55.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</td> <td>45.0%</td> <td>55.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do the children conserve water while washing hands and utensils?</td> <td>37.5%</td> <td>62.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Yes (%)	No (%)	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	37.5%	62.5%	Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?	47.5%	52.5%	Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	42.5%	57.5%	General Impression of the school campus - Clean	45.0%	55.0%	Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?	45.0%	55.0%	Do the children conserve water while washing hands and utensils?	37.5%	62.5%
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51.	<p>Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?</p> <p>In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was observed that in 37.5% schools the potable drinking Water facility is available. Remaining 62.5% schools no permanent facility of potable water.</p>	-do-																					
52.	Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme																					

	<p>Among the 40 schools of visited by the MI in Medak district it is observed that 47.5% schools the cooking vessels are available for cooking the MDM. In fact, in many schools , the local community has contributed certain number of vessels to overcome the shortage. Where as in 52.5% schools the cooking vessels are not adequate.</p>	
53.	<p>What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)</p> <p>Among the sample schools, in majority of them i.e. 62.5%schools use the Fire-wood' as the principal source for cooking food. Only in 37.5% schools LPG gas connection is available for cooking the MDM.</p>	Observation
54.	<p><u>SAFETY & HYGIENE:</u></p> <p>xi. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:</p> <p>xii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating</p> <p>xiii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</p> <p>xiv. Conservation of water?</p> <p>xv. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?</p> <p>As far as safety and hygiene is concerned 45% of the sample schools are having clean campus and in 42.5% of schools it is observed that teachers are encouraged the children to wash hands after and before the meal. 45% schools it is observed that children are taking meals in an orderly manner. In 37.5% of schools children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.</p> <p>In almost all the sample schools MI has observed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition.</p>	Observation
55.	<p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</p> <p>Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation</p> <p>The participation of parents and community members in MDM i.e. occasional visits in 97.5% of sample schools, Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM Scheme.</p>	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
56.	<p>INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p> <p>Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

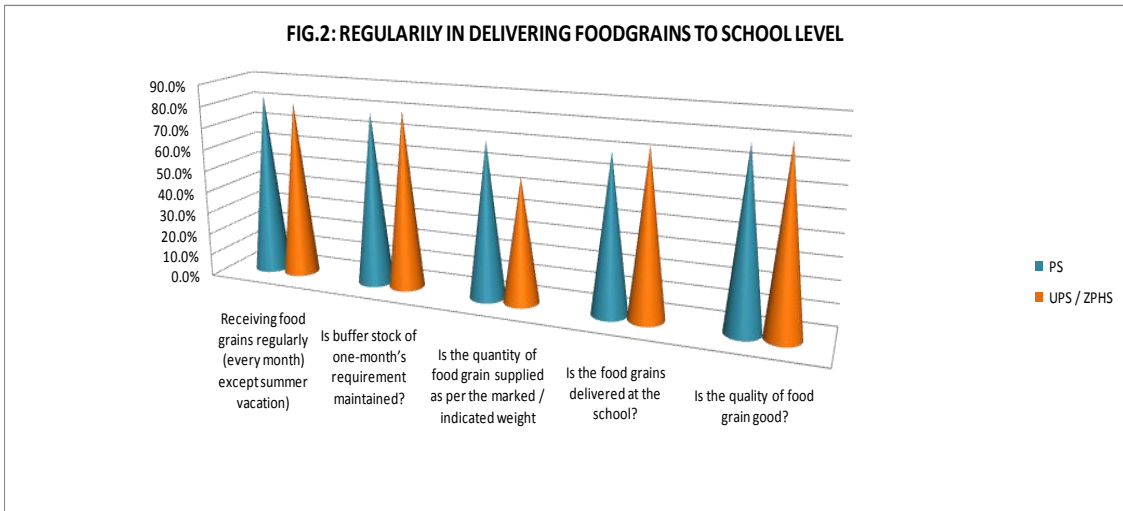
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.7: INSPECTING MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Fig.7: INSPECTING MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>PS (%)</th> <th>UPS / ZPHS (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>District level officials</td> <td>25.0%</td> <td>25.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Block level officials</td> <td>54.2%</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Level	PS (%)	UPS / ZPHS (%)	District level officials	25.0%	25.0%	Block level officials	54.2%	50.0%
Level	PS (%)	UPS / ZPHS (%)									
District level officials	25.0%	25.0%									
Block level officials	54.2%	50.0%									
	<p>As far as the inspection of mid day meal programme in primary schools it is found that 54.2% sample Primary schools and in 50% of Upper Primary schools the Mandal level officials are visiting the schools occasionally where as 25% each of Primary & Upper Primary schools it is observed that district level officials also visited occasionally..</p>										
57.	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>									
	<p>The Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children in 40% of sample schools. Impact on general health of the children is 50%, nutritional status of children is 50%.</p>										

5. District Level half yearly Monitoring Report

Name of the District: Nellore

58.	<p><u>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:</u></p> <p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	<p>Students, Teachers & Parents</p>
	<p>Among 40 sample schools it is found that the food is being served 'hot' to the school children on daily basis when Monitoring Institute (MI) representatives made the visit all schools are providing hot cooked food to the children. Monitoring Institute has observed in the schools namely MPPS Kaligiri, MPPS Jammalapalem,MPUPS, KDG,Colony,MPPS PRR Nagar.</p>	

	<p><u>TRENDS:</u> Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actuals on the day of visit)</p>	<p>School level registers, Registers, Teachers, School level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team.</p>												
59.	<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1: NO. OF STUDENTS AVAILING MID DAY MEAL FACILITY IN SAMPLE SCHOOLS</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Fig.1: NO. OF STUDENTS AVAILING MID DAY MEAL FACILITY IN SAMPLE SCHOOLS</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>School Type</th> <th>Enrollment of Children</th> <th>Children availed MDM as per Register</th> <th>Children actually availed MDM on the day of visit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PS</td> <td>3467</td> <td>2936</td> <td>2118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPS / ZPHS</td> <td>2627</td> <td>2180</td> <td>2039</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		School Type	Enrollment of Children	Children availed MDM as per Register	Children actually availed MDM on the day of visit	PS	3467	2936	2118	UPS / ZPHS	2627	2180	2039
School Type	Enrollment of Children	Children availed MDM as per Register	Children actually availed MDM on the day of visit											
PS	3467	2936	2118											
UPS / ZPHS	2627	2180	2039											
	<p>The above graph indicates the availing of mid day meal facility in sample schools of Nellore district. In primary schools as per the MDM register it is noticed that 84.6% children are availing the food where as on the day of Monitoring institute visit it is recorded as 61% of children availing the food.</p>													
	<p>In Upper Primary schools and Zilla Parishad High Schools as per the MDM register 82.9% children are availing the MDM. Where as on the day of MI visit it is recorded as 77% children are actually taking the food. There is deviation in attendance recording for providing the MDM in the schools of Nellore District.</p>													
60.	<p><u>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:</u></p> <p>(x) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>(xi) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?</p> <p>(xii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p>	<p>School level registers, Registers, Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.</p>												



In sample schools of Nellore district the Monitoring Institute is observed that 79% schools receiving the food grains regularly i.e. every month. 73% of primary schools buffer stock of one month's requirement is being maintained. Coming to quantity of the food grain supplied it is observed that in 65% of schools the quantity of food grain supplied is as per the marked weight. 35% primary schools and UPS/ZPHS schools said that there is a deviation in quantity of food grain as per the marked weight and MI observed that there is shortage of 1 to 3 kgs food grain in the bags supplied to the schools.

Only in 72.5% of sample schools it is observed that the food grains are delivered at the school point. Where as in remaining 27.5% schools it is noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point. Coming to quality of the food grain 73% of schools it is observed that quality of food grain is good. But in 27% schools it is observed that the food grains are **of substandard quality namely MPUPS Allur, MPPS Kothuru.**

61.	<p><u>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:</u></p> <p>Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.</p>
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Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly

Receiving food grain	School Type		Total	
	PS	UPS / ZPHS		
Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly	Yes	11 45.8%	5 31.2%	16 40.0%
	No	13 54.2%	11 68.8%	24 60.0%
Total		24 100.0%	16 100.0%	40 100.0%

It is observed from the above table that out of 40 sample schools 16 i.e. 40% schools are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly where as 60% of the schools are not receiving the cooking cost. It is noticed from the schools that the delay is almost 3 months. The delay observed in the schools MPPS Gurranguda, MPS Pullur.

What are the reasons of delay

	Frequency	Percent
Valid	35	87.5
BORROW RICE IN GENERAL STORE	1	2.5
DEALER DELAY	1	2.5
DISTRIBUTION THRU RATION SHOP DEALER	1	2.5
REPORT SENT TO MEO OFFICE	1	2.5
STOCK NOT AVAILABLE AT DEALER	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

Because of delay in receiving the cooking cost as well as food grain the agencies are borrowing the provisions from shops and others like SHGs. The reasons are explained in the above table and as a result of this there is quality dilution and skipping of Eggs Menu and less dal in sambar and some times it is also noticed that disruption in mid day meal programme.

In all the schools the payment of cooking cost to cooking agencies through the Banking system only.

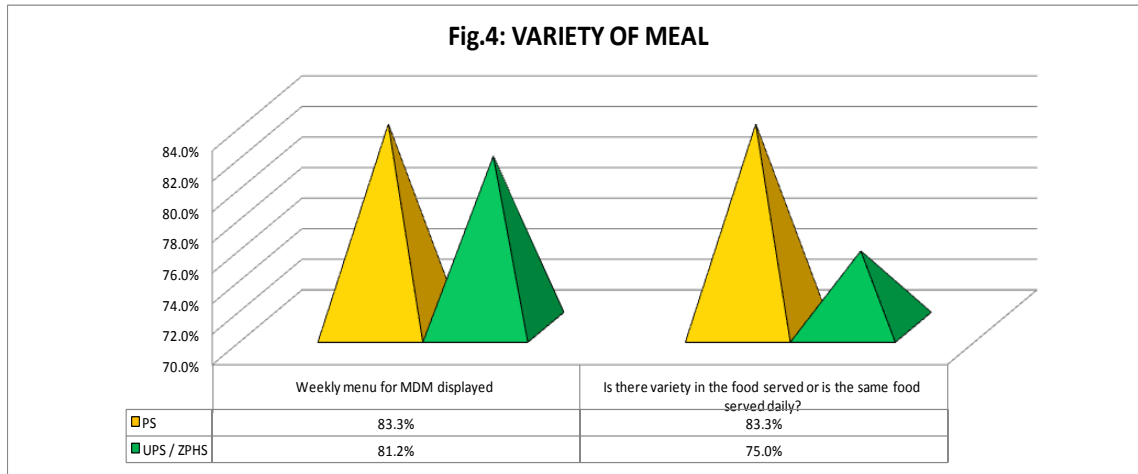
62.	<u>SOCIAL EQUITY:</u> Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?	Observations
	There is no caste and gender discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools. However, The gender discrimination is reported in one school i.e MPPS Munagalapally by the monitoring institute.	

VARIETY OF MENU:

Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.

63.



It is inferred from the above graph that 83.3% of primary schools and 81.2% of Upper primary schools are displaying the menu chart in Head Masters Office room. This is not visible to the students as well as visitors of the school. As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable place of the school premises.

In 83.3% of sample Primary schools and 75% of Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that variety of the meal is being maintained. But, in schools like MPPUPS Adavirajupalem, MPPS PRR Nagar it is observed that there is no variety of food is being served and menu boards are also not maintained.

64.

- (vii) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?
- (viii) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.

	<p>Variety of the food served daily in 83% schools. But the daily menu includes rice and dal in only 80% schools where as in the remaining 20% schools occasionally dal and vegetables are being served.</p>	
	<p><u>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:</u> Feedback from children on j) Quality of meal: k) Quantity of meal: l) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
65.	<p align="center">Children Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food</p> <p>The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be Good in 85% sample schools. Where as in the remaining 15% and 20% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal 80% of schools children's reported that they are happy. Where as in remaining 20% of the schools children felt that they are not happy interns of quantity of the food served ie rice and dal.</p> <p>The reasons for un happiness are that the supplied rice is of Big size and it is not properly cooked. Where as for substandard quality the children's feeling are found to be not happy because of more water in dal and less vegetables occasional supply of eggs with poor taste of food items.</p>	
66.	<p><u>SUPPLEMENTARY:</u> (x) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically? (xi) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency? (xii) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record</p>
	<p>In respect of distribution of micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine to school children, it is observed that, among 60% sample schools the Micro nutrients and De –worming medicine are supplied in convergence with the health departments</p>	

	<p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>(xvi) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>(xvii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>(xviii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>(xix) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>(xx) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>																														
67.	<p>The meal is cooked by the cook appointed by the Self Help Groups. This include 56% cooks are from the SHGs, 12.5% from the Panchayat and the 2.5% are from the NGO appointed cooks. Where as the remaning percentage of the cooks are appointed by different agencies like School VEC, contractors etc. Yes it is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.</p> <p>The amount paid to the cooks and helpers is of Rs. 1000/- that to only in the initial 3 months period the payment was made afterwards there is no payment. It is observed in all the sample schools that the Payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is not regular. It is delayed.</p>																															
<p>Social Composition of - Cook</p>																																
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<p>Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the OBC community i.e. 65% followed by Scheduled Caste 27.5% and 7.5% are belongs to minority community.</p>																																
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Frequency</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Percent</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Valid Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Valid</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MINORITIES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>OBC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td style="text-align: center;">42.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">42.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>SC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Valid		11	27.5	27.5		MINORITIES	1	2.5	2.5		OBC	17	42.5	42.5		SC	11	27.5	27.5		Total	40	100.0	100.0
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<p>The social composition of the helpers indicates that majority are from OBC community i.e 42.5% followed by Scheduled caste 27.5% and minority people are 2.5%.</p>																																

68.	<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURE:</u> Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store: (p) Constructed and in use (q) Constructed but not in use under (r) Under construction (s) Sanctioned, but constructed not started (t) Not sanctioned Any other (specify)</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.
	As far as the constructed pucca Kitchen shed cum store out of 40 sample schools 50% are not having pucca kitchen shed. 50% schools are having constructed kitchen shed out of these 26% schools are not using the constructed kitchen sheds because of improper construction.	
69.	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored.	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation
	Food grains are stored in the cooking agency house or in the class rooms of a school	
70.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-
	In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was observed that in 85% schools the potable drinking Water facility is available.	
71.	Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme
	Among the 40 schools of visited by the MI in Nellore district it is observed that 85% schools the cooking vessels are available for cooking the MDM. In fact, in many schools , the local community has contributed certain number of vessels to overcome the shortage.	
72.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation
	Among the sample schools, in majority of them 70%schools the Fire-wood' was the principal source for cooking food. Only in 12% schools LPG gas connection is available for cooking the MDM.	
73.	<u>SAFETY & HYGIENE:</u>	Observation
	xvi. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:	
	xvii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating	
	xviii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?	
	xix. Conservation of water?	
	xx. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?	

As far as safety and hygiene is concerned 90% of the sample schools are having clean campus and in 85% of schools it is observed that teachers are encouraged the children to wash hands after and before the meal. 92% schools it is observed that children are taking meals in an orderly manner. In 90% of schools children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

In 94% sample schools MI has observed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition.

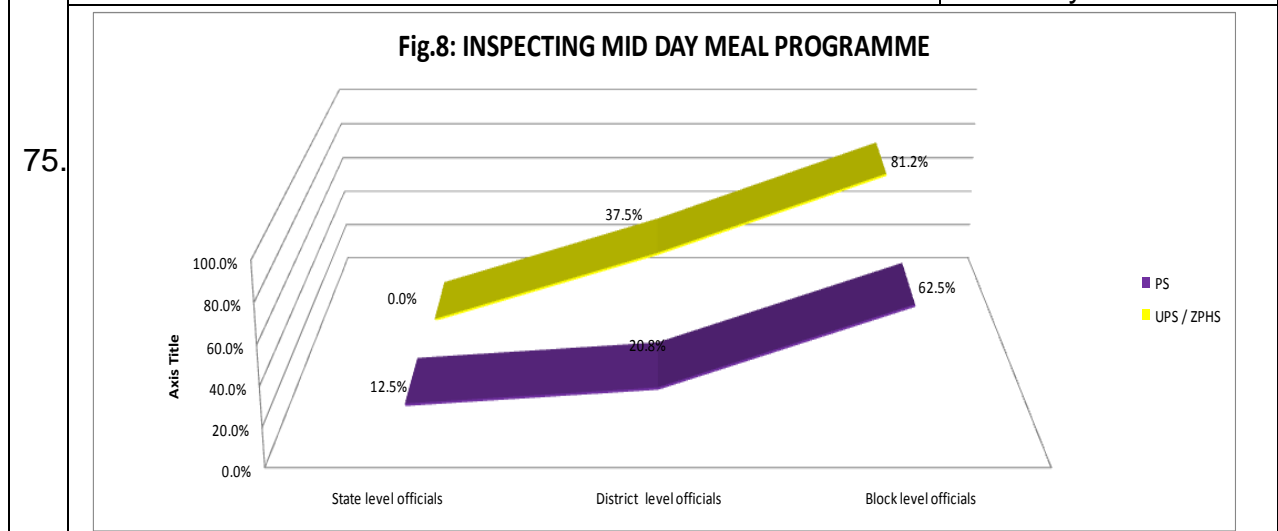
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:
 Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation

74. The participation of parents and community members in MDM is found to be every day visit in 7.5% of sample schools, occasional visits in 82% of sample schools and in 10% of sample schools it is observed that parents and community members not at all visit the schools.
 Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM Scheme.

Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
 Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?



	<p>As far as the inspection of mid day meal programme in primary schools it is found that 62% sample Upper Primary schools and in 81.2% of Primary schools the Mandal level officials are visiting the schools occasionally where as 12.5% of Upper Primary schools it is observed that state level officials also visited occasionally.</p> <p>Where as coming to District level officials visit to MDM programme it is observed that in primary schools 37.% sample schools District level official's undertaken visit. Where as in 21% Upper primary schools the district level officials made the visit.</p>	
76.	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?</p> <p>The Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children in 80% of sample schools.</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>

6. District Level half yearly Monitoring Report

Name of the District: Srikakulam

77	<p><u>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:</u></p> <p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p> <p>Among 40 sample schools 85% schools which includes 20 Primary and 14 Upper primary schools and ZpHS it is found that the food is being served 'hot' to the school children on daily basis. Where as in 6 primary schools i.e. 15% sample schools it is reported that some times they are not providing hot cooked meal. The reason is early cooking the food and not served in time.</p>	<p>Students, Teachers & Parents</p>
78	<p><u>TRENDS:</u></p> <p>Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team.</p>

Availment of MDM in the sample schools

School Type		Enrollment of Children	No. of children opted for MDM	No. of children attended the school on day of visit	No. of children availed MDM as per MDM Register	No. of children actually availed MDM on the day of visit	No of children availed MDM on the previous day when MDM was provided
PS	Mean	93.81	93.12	67.46	84.19	65.31	67.00
	Sum	2439	2421	1754	2189	1698	1742
UPS / ZPHS	Mean	176.14	169.14	138.29	146.93	137.00	136.86
	Sum	2466	2368	1936	2057	1918	1916
Total	Mean	122.63	119.72	92.25	106.15	90.40	91.45
	Sum	4905	4789	3690	4246	3616	3658

The above table indicates that in all the 40 sample schools of Srikakulam district. The total enrolled children were 4905 in Primary schools it is 2439 and in Upper primary schools/ZPHS 2466. The students actually availing the MDM in primary schools is out of 2439 enrolled children 1698 i.e. 69.6%. Where as in Upper Primary and ZP HS out of 2466 it is 1918 i.e. 77.7%.

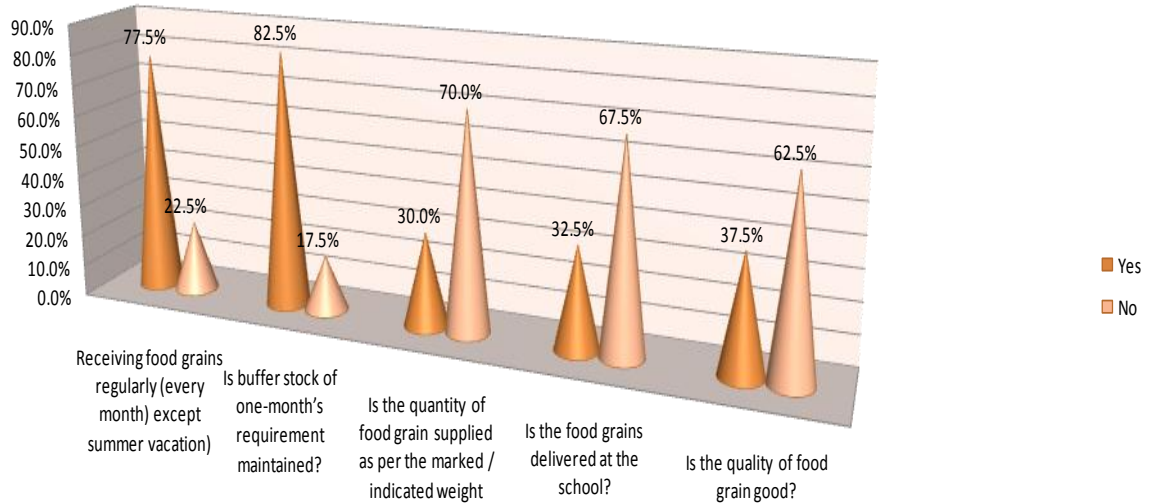
On the day of Monitoring Institution representative's visit and the children's attendance in Primary schools is found to be 22439 out of these 1754 children are taking the food i.e. 72%. Where as in Upper Primary schools/ZP HS out of 2466 children's attendance 1936 i.e. 78.5% children are actually availing the MDM on the day of visit. When it is compared to the previous day of MI Visit to schools the availment of MDM in Primary schools is 71.4% and in UPS/ZP schools is 77.% Therefore, it may be concluded that on the day of MI visit in Primary schools 69.6% of children are taking the MDM and in Upper primary schools/ZPHS schools it is found to 71%.

REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

- 79 (xiii) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
 (xiv) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?
 (xv) Is the food grains delivered at the school?

School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.

Fig.2: Regularity in Delivering Foodgrains to School Level



In sample schools of Srikakulam district the Monitoring Institute observed that 77.5% schools receiving the food grains regularly i.e. every month. 82.5% of primary schools buffer stock of one month's requirement is being maintained. Coming to quantity of the food grain supplied it is observed that in 70% of schools the quantity of food grain supplied as per the marked weight. 30% primary schools and UPS/ ZPHS schools said that there is a deviation in quantity of food grain when compared to marked weight and MI observed that there is shortage of 1 to 5 kgs food grain in the bags supplied to the schools.

Only in 67% of sample schools it is observed that the food grains are delivered at the school point. Where as in remaining 32% schools it is noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point. Coming to quality of the food grain 62% of schools it is observed that quality of food grain is good. But in 37% schools.

REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

80

- (xiii) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?
- (xiv) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?
- (xv) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?

School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.

It is observed that out of 40 sample schools almost all the schools are not receiving cooking cost. There is enormous delay i.e. almost 3 months. .

The reasons for delay are related to Budget release and the delay is some times with the Mandal Educational Officer and Treasury offices for passing the bills.

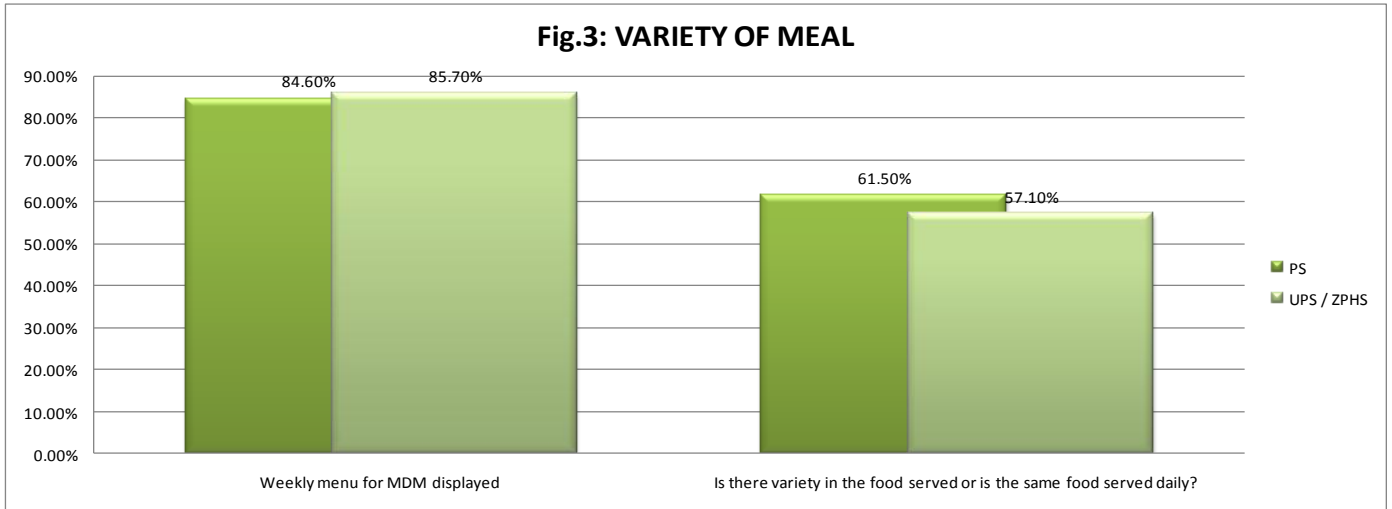
The reasons are explained and as a result of this there is quality dilution and skipping of Eggs Menu and less dal in sambar and some times it is also noticed that disruption in mid day meal programme.

In all the schools the payment of cooking cost to cooking agencies through the Banking system only.

81	<p><u>SOCIAL EQUITY:</u> Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p>	Observations
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There is no caste and gender discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.

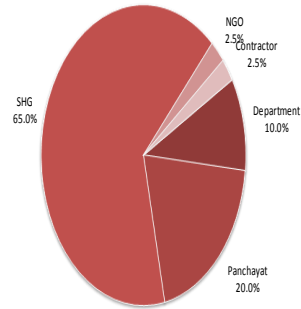
82	<p><u>VARIETY OF MENU:</u> Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p>	Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.
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	<p>It is observed from the above graph that 84.6% of primary schools and 85.7% of Upper primary schools are displaying the menu chart in either Head Masters Office room or staff room of the teachers. This is not visible to the students and parents of the school. As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards at noticeable place of the school premises But majority of the schools are not following this norm.</p> <p>In 61.5% of sample Primary schools and 67% Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that variety of the meal is being maintained.</p> <p>When it comes to the serving of food as per the Menu board. It is observed that in 72.5% of samples schools the food is being served as per the prescribed menu where as in 17.5% of sample schools it is observed that the menu is not followed regularly, where as 10% of the sample schools are following the prescribed menu some times only. It is observed that in following schools the menu is not at all followed i.e. MPPS IBRAHIMPETA.MPPS KALIGIRI, MPUPS KDG COLONY.</p>	
83	<p>(ix) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily? (x) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
	<p>Variety of the food served daily in 60% schools. But the daily menu includes rice and sambar occasionally vegetables and Eggs are being served. In few Schools the eggs are being served weekly basis.</p>	
84	<p><u>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:</u> Feedback from children on m) Quality of meal: n) Quantity of meal: o) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Children Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food</p> <p>The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be Good in 77% and 80% sample schools. Where as in the remaining 23% and 20% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal 75% of schools children's reported that they are happy. Where as in remaining 15% of the schools children felt that they are not happy in terms of quantity of the food served i.e. rice and dal. Where as 10% of the schools the children were felt happy sometimes only. The reasons for not feeling happy are the following Broken rice, Not cooking well, poor Quality rice.</p>	

85	<p><u>SUPPLEMENTARY:</u></p> <p>(xiii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?</p> <p>(xiv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p> <p>(xv) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record</p>
<p>In respect of distribution of micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine to school children, it is observed that, among 75% sample schools the Micro nutrients and De –worming medicine are supplied in convergence with the health departments namely,.</p>		
86	<p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>(xxi) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>(xxii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>(xxiii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>(xxiv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>(xxv) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>

Fig.4: APPOINTMENT OF COOK / HELPER



In majority of the schools the cooks are appointed by the Self Help Groups. This includes 65%, and 20% are by the panchayats. Where as the remaining percentage 15% of the cooks are appointed by different agencies like School VEC, contractors etc. Yes it is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.

The amount paid to the cooks and helpers is Rs. 1000/- that to only in the initial 3 to 4 months period the payment was made afterwards there is no payment. It is observed in all the sample schools that the Payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is not regular. It is delayed.

Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the OBC community i.e. 87.5% followed by Scheduled Caste 12%.

The social composition of the helpers indicates that majority are from OBC community i.e. 75% followed by Scheduled caste 10% and others are 15% only.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- (u) Constructed and in use
- (v) Constructed but not in use under
- (w) Under construction
- (x) Sanctioned, but constructed not started
- (y) Not sanctioned

Any other (specify)

School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.

87

As far as the construction of pucca Kitchen shed cum store out of 40 sample schools 20% are not having pucca kitchen shed. 75% schools are having constructed kitchen shed out of these 5% schools are not using the constructed kitchen sheds because of improper construction. The schools which are not sanctioned the kitchen sheds are 20%.

88

In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored?

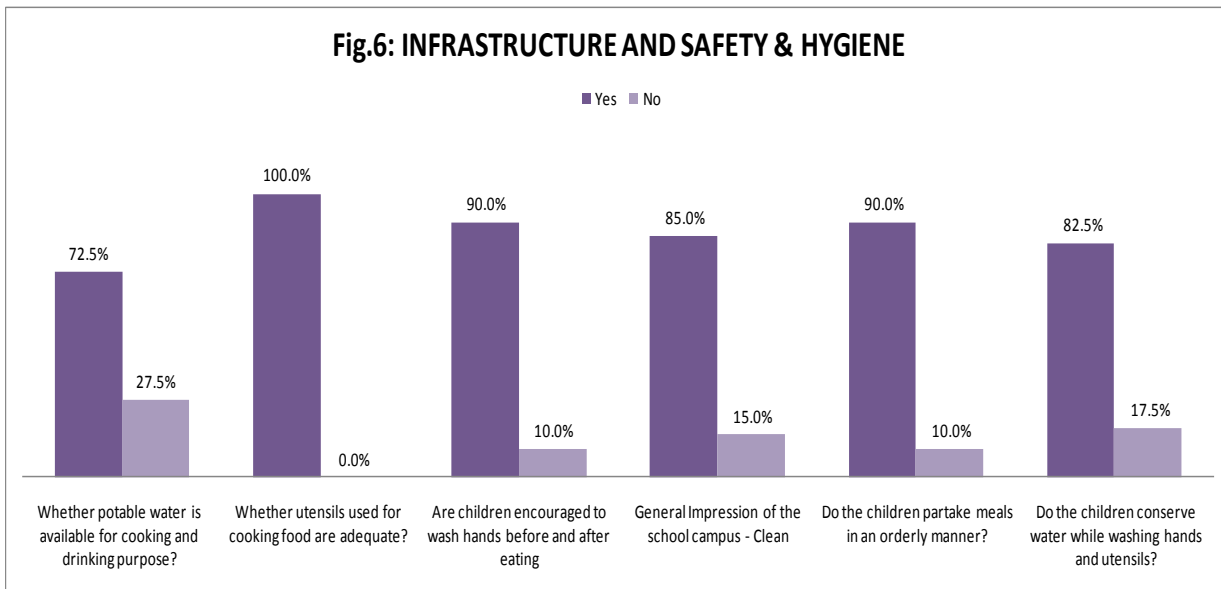
Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation

	Food grains are stored in the Class rooms 25% of the sample schools, 25% in HMs room and 50% in other places i.e. out side the school, cooking agency house.	
89	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-
	In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was observed that in 71% schools the potable drinking Water facility is available.	
90	Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme
	Among the 40 schools of visited by the MI in Ranga Reddy district it is observed that 100% sample schools the adequate cooking vessels are available for cooking the MDM. In fact, in many schools , the local community has contributed certain number of vessels to overcome the shortage.	
91	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation
	Among the sample schools, in majority of them 82.5%schools the Fire-wood' was the principal source for cooking food. Only in 17.5% schools LPG gas connection is available for cooking the MDM.	
92	<p><u>SAFETY & HYGIENE:</u></p> <p>xxi. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:</p> <p>xxii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating</p> <p>xxiii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</p> <p>xiv. Conservation of water?</p> <p>xv. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?</p>	Observation

As far as safety and hygiene is concerned 85% of the sample schools are having clean campus and in 90% of schools it is observed that teachers are encouraged the children to wash hands after and before the meal. 90% schools it is observed that children are taking meals in an orderly manner. In 82.5% of schools children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

In almost all the sample schools MI has observed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition.

Fig.6: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY & HYGIENE



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

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

Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

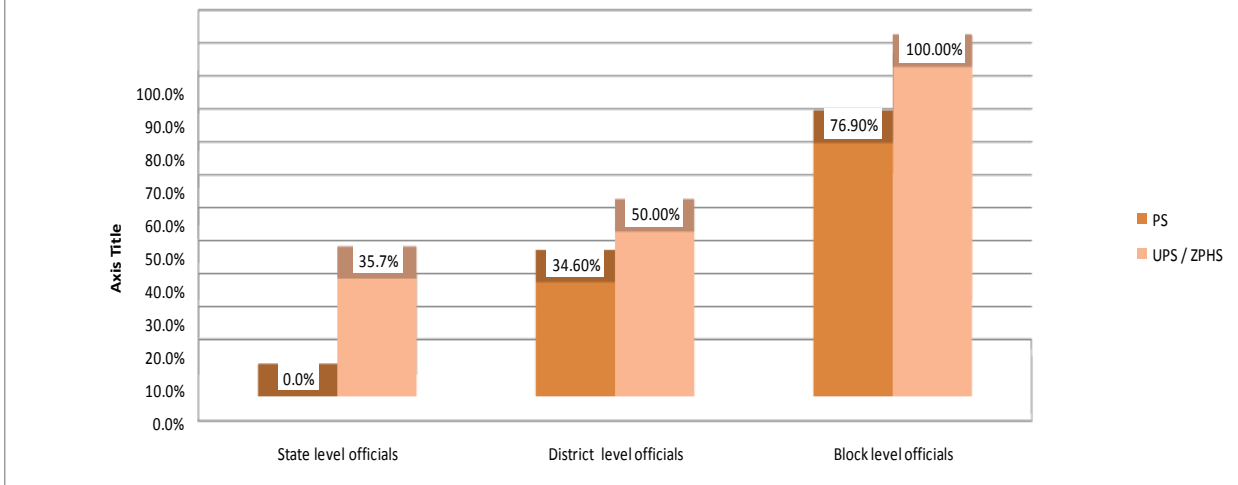
93 The participation of parents and community members in 63.5 schools is found to be occasional visits and in 32% of sample schools it is observed that parents and community members not at all visiting the schools. Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM Scheme. Community is having awareness about the programme and they said that through school only they came to know the scheme implementation i.e. 65% schools.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

Fig.7: INSPECTING MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME



As far as the inspection of mid day meal programme in primary schools is concerned it is found that 76.9% in Upper Primary schools in all the selected sample primary schools the Mandal level officials are visiting the schools. Where as 35.7% of Upper Primary schools it is observed that state level officials also visited the schools during this academic year. Coming to District level officials visit, it is 50% in primary schools. The District level official's undertaken visit. Where as 34.6% Upper primary schools the district level officials made the visit.

95	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
	<p>It is observed that the Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children. In 70% schools It is observed that enrollment has improved as result of MDM programme. This includes 61.5% Primary schools and 85.5% Upper Primary schools of the sample. With regard to health 82% and Nutritional status 91% schools the improvement is observed.</p>	

7. District Level half yearly Monitoring Report

Name of the District: Warangal

96	<p>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:</p> <p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	<p>Students, Teachers & Parents</p>

Among 40 sample schools it is found that the food is being served 'hot' to the school children on daily basis when Monitoring Institute (MI) representatives made the visit all schools are providing hot cooked food to the children.

TRENDS:

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)

School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team.

Details of MDM Actual on the day of visit of Monitoring Institution

School Type		Enrollment of Children	No. of children opted for MDM	No. of children attended the school on day of visit	No. of children availed MDM as per MDM Register	No. of children actually availed MDM on the day of visit	No of children availed MDM on the previous day when MDM was provided
PS	Mean	136.56	110.16	92.31	85.22	83.41	87.72
	Sum	4370	3525	2954	2727	2669	2807
UPS / ZPHS	Mean	345.50	253.83	265.12	222.13	222.13	216.62
	Sum	2764	1523	2121	1777	1736	1733
Total	Mean	178.35	132.84	126.88	112.60	111.15	113.50
	Sum	7134	5048	5075	4504	4385	4540

The above table indicates that in all the 40 sample schools of Warangal the total enrolled children were 7134 in Primary schools it is 4370 and in Upper primary schools/ZPHS 2764. The students actually availing the MDM in primary schools is out of 4370 enrolled children 3525. Where as in Upper Primary and ZP HS out of 2764 it is 1523.

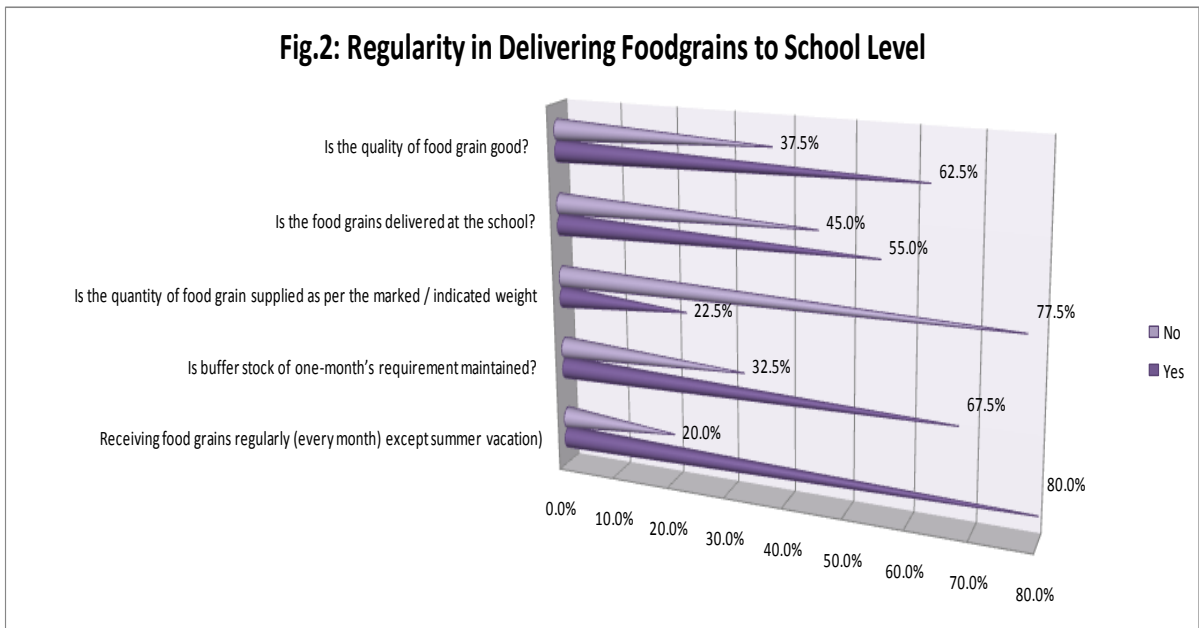
On the day of Monitoring Institution visit it is observed by that the children's attendance in Primary schools is found to be 2954 out of these 2727 children are taking the food. Where as in Upper Primary schools/ZP HS out of 2121 children's attendance 1736 children are actually availing the MDM on the day of visit. When it is compared to the previous day of MI Visit to schools the availment of MDM strength is in Primary schools it is 2807 and in UPS/ZP schools it is 1733.

Therefore, it may be concluded that on the day of MI visit in Primary schools 61% of children are taking the MDM and in Upper primary schools/ZPHS schools it is found to 62%.

97

<p><u>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:</u></p> <p>xvi) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>vii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?</p> <p>viii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.</p>
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In sample schools of Warangal district the Monitoring Institute is observed that 80% schools receiving the food grains regularly i.e. every month. 67.5% of primary schools buffer stock of one month's requirement is being maintained. Coming to quantity of the food grain supplied it is observed that in 77.5% of schools the quantity of food grain supplied is as per the marked weight. 22.5% primary schools and UPS/ ZPHS schools said that there is a deviation in quantity of food grain when compared to marked weight and MI observed that there is shortage of 1 to 4 kgs food grain in the bags supplied to the schools.

Only in 55% of sample schools it is observed that the food grains are delivered at the school point. Where as in remaining 45% schools it is noticed that food grains are not delivered at the school point. Coming to quality of the food grain 62.5% of schools it is observed that quality of food grain is good. But in 37.5%.

99.	<p><u>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:</u></p> <p>vi) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>vii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>viii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries.</p>
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Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly

		School Type		Total
		PS	UPS / ZPHS	
Receiving cooking cost in advance regularly	Yes	1 3.1%	1 12.5%	2 5.0%
	No	31 96.9%	7 87.5%	38 95.0%
Total		32 100.0%	8 100.0%	40 100.0%

It is observed from the above table that out of 40 sample schools 2 i.e. 5% schools have received cooking cost in advance regularly where as 95% of the schools have not received the cooking cost. It is noticed from the schools that the delay in receiving the cooking cost(delay is almost 3 months). The delay observed in all the schools of the district.

Reasons for delay

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		28	70.0	70.0	70.0
	BUDGET RELEASED LATE	1	2.5	2.5	72.5
	DUE TO RACHA BANDA PROGRAMME	1	2.5	2.5	75.0
	GOVT. AUTHORITIES	1	2.5	2.5	77.5
	NO BUDGET	8	20.0	20.0	97.5
	NO GRANT	1	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

The reasons for delay is related to Budge release and disruption in governance due to other programmes of the Government as a result of this official are not available to concentrate on this programme.Because of delay in receiving the cooking cost as well as good grain the agencies are borrowing the provisions from shops and others like SHGs. And some times they are self financing and maintain the food for children.

The reasons are explained in the above table and as a result of this there is quality dilution and skipping of Eggs Menu and less dal in sambar and some times it is also noticed that disruption in mid day meal programme. In all the schools the payment of cooking cost to cooking agencies through the Banking system only.

10	<u>SOCIAL EQUITY:</u> Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?	Observations
	There is no caste and gender discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.	

10	<u>VARIETY OF MENU:</u> Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?	Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.								
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.3: VARIETY OF MEAL</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig.3: VARIETY OF MEAL</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>PS (%)</th> <th>UPS / ZPHS (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weekly menu for MDM displayed</td> <td>59.40%</td> <td>62.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</td> <td>50.00%</td> <td>50.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	PS (%)	UPS / ZPHS (%)	Weekly menu for MDM displayed	59.40%	62.50%	Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?	50.00%
Category	PS (%)	UPS / ZPHS (%)								
Weekly menu for MDM displayed	59.40%	62.50%								
Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?	50.00%	50.00%								

It is observed from the above graph that 59.4% of primary schools and 62.5% of Upper primary schools are displaying the menu chart in Head Masters Office room. This is not visible to the students and parents of the school. As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards at noticeable place of the school premises But majority of the schools are not following this norm.

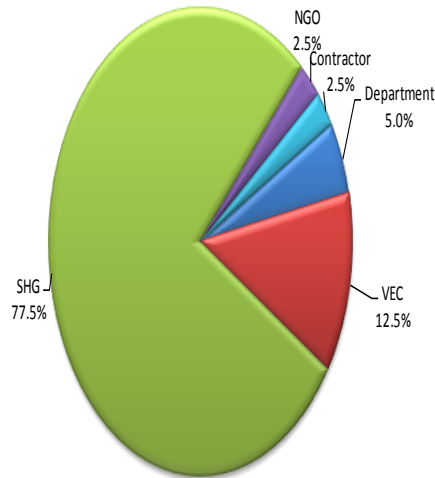
In 50% of sample Primary schools and Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that variety of the meal is being maintained.

When it comes to the serving of food as per the Menu board. It is observed that in 47.5% of samples schools the food is being served as per the prescribed menu where as in 52.5% of sample schools it is observed that the menu is not followed regularly, it is observed in MPPS HASANPARTHY, MPPS JANGAON, MPPS REKYA THANDA.

10	<p>(xi) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</p> <p>(xii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
<p>Variety of the food served daily in 50% schools. But the daily menu includes rice and sambar occasionally vegetables and Eggs are being served. In few Schools the eggs are being served weekly basis.</p>		
10	<p><u>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:</u></p> <p>Feedback from children on</p> <p>p) Quality of meal:</p> <p>q) Quantity of meal:</p> <p>r) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
10	<p style="text-align: center;">Children Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food</p> <p>The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be Good in 40% and 47.5% sample schools. Where as in the remaining 60% and 52.5% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal 40% of schools children's reported that they are happy. Where as in remaining 15% of the schools children felt that they are not happy in terms of quantity of the food served i.e. rice and dal. Where as 45% of the schools the children were felt happy sometimes only.</p> <p>The reasons for not feeling happy are the following no taste, requires delicious cooking, rice quality is not good semi-colored rice, becomes battered</p>	
10	<p><u>SUPPLEMENTARY:</u></p> <p>(xvi) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?</p> <p>(xvii) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p> <p>(xviii) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record</p>

	<p>In respect of distribution of micro-nutrients and de-worming medicine to school children, it is observed that, among 12.5% sample schools the Micro nutrients and De –worming medicine are supplied in convergence with the health departments</p>		
10	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="224 352 976 921"> <p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>xvi) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>xvii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>xviii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>xix) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>xx) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="976 352 1451 921"> <p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><u>STATUS OF COOKS:</u></p> <p>xvi) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)</p> <p>xvii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?</p> <p>xviii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?</p> <p>xix) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?</p> <p>xx) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
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Fig.4: APPOINTMENT OF COOK / HELPER



The meal is cooked by the cook appointed by the Self Help Groups. This include 77.5% cooks are from the SHGs and the 2.5% are from the NGO appointed cooks. Where as the remaining percentage 12.5% of the cooks are appointed by different agencies like School VEC, contractors etc. Yes it is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.

The amount paid to the cooks and helpers is of Rs. 1000/- that to only in the initial 3 to 4 months period the payment was made afterwards there is no payment. It is observed in all the sample schools that the Payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is not regular. It is delayed.

Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the OBC community i.e. 27.5% followed by Scheduled Caste 20.% and 7.5% are belongs to minority community,

The social composition of the helpers indicates that majority are from OBC community i.e. 27.5% followed by Scheduled caste 12.5%,Sheduled Tribe 5%and minority people are 5%.

10	<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURE:</u></p> <p>Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <p>(z) Constructed and in use</p> <p>(aa) Constructed but not in use under</p> <p>(bb) Under construction</p> <p>(cc) Sanctioned, but constructed not started</p> <p>(dd) Not sanctioned</p> <p>Any other (specify)</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.
<p>As far as the constructed pucca Kitchen shed cum store out of 40 sample schools 82.5% are not having pucca kitchen shed. 17.5% schools are having constructed kitchen shed out of these 10% schools are not using the constructed kitchen sheds because of improper construction. The schools which are not sanctioned the kitchen sheds 17.5% Schools.</p>		
10	In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored?	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation
<p>Food grains are stored in the cooking agency house or in the class rooms of a school</p>		
10	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-
<p>In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was observed that in 60% schools the potable drinking Water facility is available.</p>		
10	<p>Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?</p> <p>Among the 40 schools of visited by the MI in Warangal district it is observed that 47.5% schools the adequate cooking vessels are available for cooking the MDM. In fact, in many schools , the local community has contributed certain number of vessels to overcome the shortage. Majority of the schools cooking vessels are not adequate.</p>	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme
11	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation

Among the sample schools, in majority of schools 62.5% use the Fire-wood' as the principal source for cooking food. Only in 37.5% schools LPG gas connection is available for cooking the MDM.

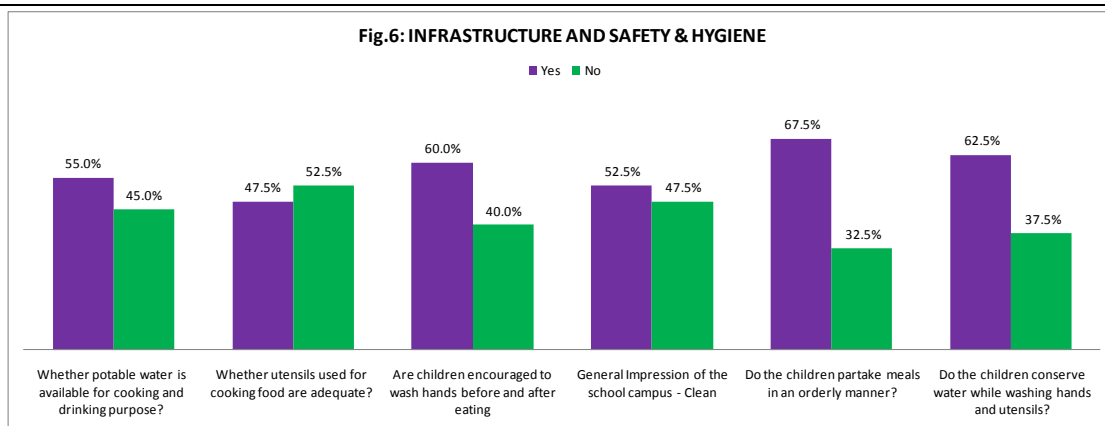
SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- xvi. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:
- xvii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
- xviii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?
- xix.
- xx. Conservation of water?
- xxi. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?

Observation

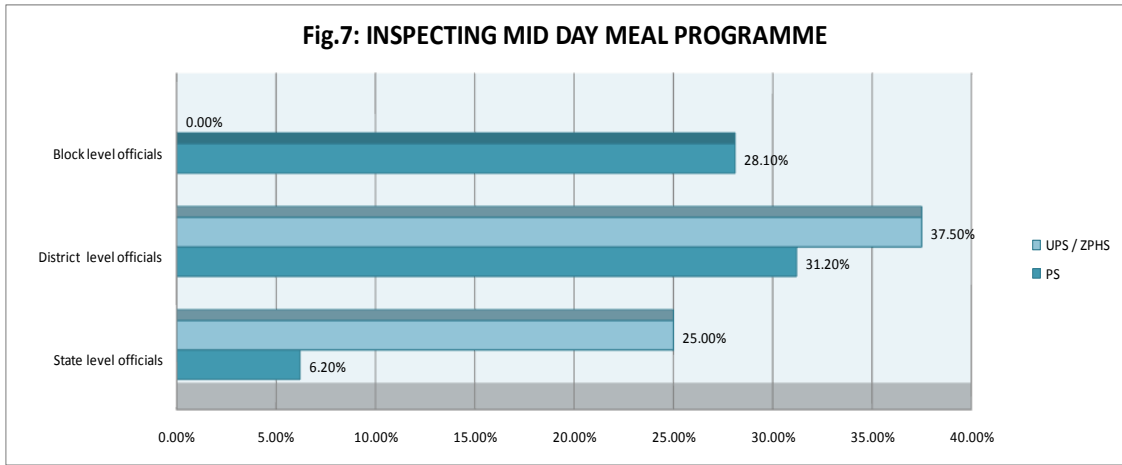
As far as safety and hygiene is concerned 52.5% of the sample schools are having clean campus and in 60% of schools it is observed that teachers encourage the children to wash hands before and after the meal. 64% schools it is observed that children are taking meals in an orderly manner. In 63% of schools children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

In 91% sample schools MI has observed that cooking process and storage of fuel is in safe condition



11

11	<p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</p> <p>Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
11	<p>The participation of parents and community members in MDM is found to be every day visits in 5% of sample schools, occasional visits in 90% of sample schools and in 5% of sample schools it is observed that parents and community members not at all visit the schools.</p> <p>Community is not having proper awareness about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM Scheme.</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
11	<p>INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p> <p>Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>



As far as the inspection of mid day meal programme in primary schools it is found that 28.1% in Upper Primary schools 0% Mandal level officials visit the schools occasionally where as 25% of Upper Primary schools it is observed that state level officials also visited the schools. Coming to District level officials visit to schools for MDM programme it is observed that in primary schools 37.5% sample schools District level officials undertaken visit. Where as 31% Upper primary schools the district level officials made the visit.

<p>The Mid day meal programme has an impact on the enrollment and nutritional status of the children. It is observed that in enrollment improvement in 50% schools which include 16 primary schools and 4 UPS and High schools. Improvement of General health of children reported in 50% schools which includes 18 primary schools and 4 UPS/ ZPHS. Improvement of nutritional status of the children was reported to be in 50% including 15 Primary schools and 4 Upper Primary schools.</p>
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9. Conclusions and Recommendations

The monitoring of Mid day meals scheme reveals that some of the schools have not provided the proper information. It shows that Head Masters and Teachers concerned do not have proper awareness on some of the interventions and Right to Education act and its provisions. In altogether the monitoring works for the first half yearly period i.e. 1st October 2011 to March 31st 2012 in six districts namely Adilabad, Chittoor, Medak, Nellore, Srikakulam and Warangal indicates the status of implementation of MDM. Accordingly, the following conclusions were drawn from the monitoring activity.

1. In almost all the sample schools the hot food is being served in mid day meal programme.
2. The availment of mid-day meal in sample schools of all the six districts varied from district to district.
3. In majority of the schools it is observed that the food grains are received in time barring in Warangal district and some schools of Adilabad district the supply of food grain is delayed.

4. Majority of the sample schools in the six districts it is noticed that buffer stock is maintained.
5. In Majority of the schools it is observed that the cooking cost is regularly paid up to July 2011 and later on it was delayed for almost 2 to 3 months.
6. In all the six districts there is no caste, gender and community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in majority of the schools.
7. As far as variety of menu is concerned in all the sample districts it is observed that 50% to 80% schools across the six districts are maintaining the variety of menu.
8. On the whole the majority of the schools are maintaining the quality of rice.
9. Majority of the schools the cooks are being appointed through Self Help Group Women and they belong to mostly BCs followed by SCs.
10. Majority of the schools are not having Pucca Kitchen Sheds and cooking is
being undertaken in open place are some time in class rooms only
11. 25% to 40% sample schools the food grains are being stored in class
rooms
only.
12. 70 to 80% schools are having potable drinking water facility in schools for Providing Mid day meal programme.
13. 50% to 80% schools across the six districts are using the fire wood as fuel
for
Cooking the mid-day meal.

14. Safety and cleanliness in the schools.

- 72% of schools are having clean campus.
- 82.5% of teachers encourage school children to wash hands before and after the meal.
- 85% of school children conserve water while washing hands and utensils.

15. In 95% of schools parents and community member in MDM visit occasionally.

- Community is having 'pool' knowledge about the entitlement and eligibility of food grain in MDM scheme.

16. In 82% of primary schools and 76% of upper primary schools the Mandal level

Officials visit occasionally.

- Whereas in 43.5% of primary schools and 11.8% of upper primary schools the district level officials visit occasionally.

Suggestions for further improvement of the programme implementation:

1. At the District level there is a need of establishment of monitoring cell of Mid day meals for effective implementation of the programme.
2. Menu boards should displayed in noticeable places of the schools for better information to the students and parents.
3. Parents and Community is not having requisite awareness with regards to entitlements of MDM and benefits of MDM therefore Lot of awareness generation programmes may be taken up for effective implementation.

4. Kitchen shed constructions should be taken up on war food basis in schools.
5. Proper monitoring system right from the cluster level to District level is to be established for improving the effectiveness of the programme.
6. Delay in payment of cooking cost should be addressed seriously for maintenance of quality.
7. Micronutrients and folic acid supplements compulsorily provided to the children under midday meals.
8. Enough Protein content as per the policy to be ensured in the cooked food

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