

SOCIAL AUDIT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME IN PUNJAB



**A PROJECT SPONSORED BY
MID DAY MEAL SOCIETY, PUNJAB.
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INTRODUCTION

1.1. SOCIAL AUDIT PROCESS:

In all the states of India, various development projects under various schemes to address food security, rural poverty, unemployment, health and education are implemented with the support from the Central Government of India. All these developmental projects are aimed to improve the status of Indian citizens in health, education, employability etc. But there are so many socio-psychological factors which have a larger impact on the success of these projects. The major factors contributing to the failure of the development projects are lack of community participation, lack of knowledge of stakeholders, lack of empowerment of local governance institutions such as Panchayat and Gram sabhas coupled with poor transparency and accountability provisions in delivering public services.

Social audit is an independent evaluation of the performance of a programme as it relates to the attainment of its social goals. It is an instrument of social accountability of a program. In other words, Social audit may be defined as an in-depth scrutiny and analysis of the working of any public utility vis-a-vis its social relevance. Social auditing is a process that enables a programme to assess and demonstrate its social, economic and environmental benefits. It is a way of measuring the extent to which a programme lives up to the shared values and objectives it has committed itself to.

Social audit is a process of reviewing official records and determining whether state reported expenditures reflect the actual monies spent on the ground. Social Audit is a process in which, details of the resource, both financial and non-financial, used by public agencies for development initiatives are shared with the people, often through a public platform. Social Audits allow people to enforce accountability and transparency, providing the ultimate users an opportunity to scrutinize development initiatives by being a part of that. It provides an assessment of the impact of developmental initiatives on nonfinancial objectives through systematic and regular

monitoring based on the views of its stakeholders. Stakeholders include employees, clients, volunteers, funders, contractors, suppliers and the general public affected by the developmental programme . Stakeholders are defined as those persons or organisations who have an interest in, or who have invested resources in the programme.

Social audit is a democratic process that ensures public accountability of agencies through a systematic demand of information by the community in response to the works/programmes that have already been implemented by the government or other agencies for that particular area/community. Social audit is not only an audit of expenses or decisions but also covers the issues of equity and quality in programme implementation It is an empowering process for the people to be informed regarding the plan, to participate in the process of implementation and make the implementing agency accountable for the work. Thus it helps maintain transparency, ensures participation and culminates in accountability.

In a Social Audit, the people and the Government jointly monitor the developmental programme. It brings on board the perceptions and knowledge of the people, involves people in the task of verification and also brings about much greater acceptability of the government.

Social auditing creates an impact upon governance. It values the voice of stakeholders, including marginalized/poor groups whose voices are rarely heard. Social auditing is taken up for the purpose of enhancing local governance, particularly for strengthening accountability and transparency in local bodies.

1.2. SOCIAL AUDIT AND FINANCIAL AUDIT:

A major difference exists in the approach of social and financial audit. A conventional financial audit focuses on financial records and their scrutiny by an external auditor following financial accountancy principles, whereas the concept of Social audit is more comprehensive.

Social audit refers to a process for measuring, understanding and improving the social performance of an activity or a programme. Social auditing is again distinct from evaluation in that it is an internally generated process by involving all stakeholders in the process. It measures social performance in order to achieve improvement as well as to report accurately on what has been done.

Financial audit is geared to determine the accuracy of financial or statistical statements or reports and the fairness of the facts present. It looks at compliance with policies, plan procedures, laws, regulations, established objectives and efficient use of resources.

On the contrary, Social audit examines performance of a department/programme vis-à-vis its stated core values in the light of community values and the distribution of benefits among different social groups reached through good governance principles. Social audit is an endeavour to strengthen the legitimacy of the state, as well as trust between the state and the civil society.

Social audit uses participatory techniques to involve all stakeholders in measuring, understanding, reporting and improving the social performance of an organisation or activity.

Stakeholders are at the centre of the concept of Social audit. The term "stakeholder" includes "all those who have an interest in the activity of the organisation, if the interest is not economic".

The key difference between development and social audit is that a social audit focuses on the neglected issue of social impacts, while a development audit has a broader focus including environment and economic issues, such as the efficiency of a project or programme.

1.3. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL AUDIT:

The foremost principle of social audit is to achieve continuously improving performances relative to the chosen social objectives. Eight specific key principles have been identified from social auditing practices around the world.

- **Multi-Perspective/Polyvocal:** Aim to reflect the views (voices) of all those people (stakeholders) involved with or affected by the organisation/department/ programme.
- **Comprehensive:** Aims to (eventually) report on all aspects of the organisation's/ programme work and performance.
- **Participatory:** Encourages participation of stakeholders and sharing of their values and views.
- **Multidirectional:** Stakeholders share and give feedback on multiple aspects.
- **Regular:** Aims to produce social accounts on a regular basis so that the concept and the practice become embedded in the culture of the programme covering all the activities.
- **Comparative:** Provides a means whereby a programme or organisation can compare its own performance each year and against appropriate external norms or benchmarks; and provide for comparisons to be made between programmes/ organisations doing similar work and reporting in similar fashion.
- **Verified:** Ensures that the social accounts are audited by a suitably experienced person or agency with no vested interest in the programme implementation.
- **Disclosed:** Ensures that the audited accounts are disclosed to stakeholders and the wider community in the interests of accountability and transparency.

Socio-cultural, administrative, legal and democratic settings form the foundation for operationalising of social audit and these are considered as the pillars of social audit. The Social Audit process is intended as a means for social engagement, transparency and communication of information, leading to greater accountability of decision-makers, representatives, managers and officials. The underlying ideas are directly linked to concepts of democracy and participation. The application of social audit at the village level holds tremendous potential for contributing to good local governance and increased transparency and accountability of the local bodies. The following figure depicts the principles of social audit and universal values.

1.4. FEATURES OF SOCIAL AUDIT:

The features of social audit are discussed as follows:

- The areas for social audit include any activity which has a significant social impact, such as activities affecting environmental quality, consumerism, opportunities for women and children and other disadvantaged people in society.
- Normally, the social audit is that it can determine only what a developmental program or organisation is doing in social areas, not the amount of social good those results from these activities. It is a process audit rather than audit for results.
- Both quantitative and qualitative data are essential for social audit to evaluate the organisations/ developmental activities social performance.

1.5. ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL AUDIT:

The advantages of social audit are discussed as follows:

- Trains the community on participatory local planning.
- Encourages local democracy.
- Encourages community participation.
- Benefits disadvantaged groups.
- Promotes collective decision making and sharing responsibilities.
- Develops human resources and social capital
- Clarifications from the implementing agency about any decision-making, activity, scheme, income and expenditure incurred by the agency provide knowledge to policymakers of stakeholder trends and demands.
- It could be a useful tool to help policy makers to reshape their programmes in tune with people's expectations.
- To identify specific organisational improvement goals and highlights progress on their implementation and completeness.
- Access to documents relating to all development activities undertaken by the implementing agency or by any other government department lead to more transparency and accountability.

Social auditing is concerned with the possible influence on the social quality of life instead of the economic quality of life. Social audit leads to a report on the social performance of a developmental activity or Govt. policy.

1.6. SOCIAL AUDIT OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME:

The Mid-Day Meals scheme guidelines issued by the Government of India have included “social audit” as an integral part of the 12th Five Year Plan. Social Audit on Pilot basis was conducted in Andhra Pradesh with the help of Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT), Hyderabad in the month of March 2013 in two districts of the State and very encouraging findings came out. The MHRD decided to carry out social audit of Mid Day Meal Scheme in will be conducted in 2 Districts of each of the 9 States with an aim to create citizens support groups at local level to monitor MDM and improve the MDM practices qualitatively.

Chapter-2

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

2.1. HISTORY OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME IN INDIA:

Mid Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid Day Meal Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid Day Meal Programme with their own resources for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91 the number of States implementing the mid day meal programme with their own resources on a universal or a large scale had increased to twelve states.

- In 1995, the Indian Prime Minister Sh P.V. Narsimha Rao suggested that the scheme be implemented all over the country, and thus began the "*National Programme for Nutrition Support to Primary Education*". With a view to enhancing enrollment, 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.
- In 1995, the scheme was started with the aim of "the universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes". With these objectives, many Indian states started implementing the scheme in their respective states. But later it is found that until 2001 the MDMS was implemented neither in letter nor in spirit and was limited to providing dry rations.
- As in NP-NSPE, 1995 the cost of cooking was to be borne by the State Governments/UT administrations. Universalising the scheme to all States proved difficult since many states were unable to provide adequate funding for meeting the cooking costs. Therefore most of the States resorted to distribution of food grains, rather than providing cooked mid day meals.

- After November 28, 2001, in its historic judgment the Supreme Court of India in the *right to food* case directed all states to provide *cooked meals* to all primary school children within six months with a minimum content of 300 calorie and 8-12 grams protein every day of school for a minimum of 200 days in every government and government aided primary schools. Thus, the MDMS have become a part of the daily routine across the country providing 120 million school children in their respective schools.
- 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.
- In September 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 I – V in Government and aided schools and EGS/ AIE centres. In addition to free supply of food grains, the revised scheme provided Central Assistance for (a) Cooking cost @ Re 1 per child per school day, (b) Transport subsidy was raised from the earlier maximum of Rs 50 per quintal to Rs. 100 per quintal for special category states, and Rs 75 per quintal for other states, (c) Management, monitoring and evaluation costs @ 2% of the cost of foodgrains, transport subsidy and cooking assistance, (d) Provision of mid day meal during summer vacation in drought affected areas.
- In July 2006 the scheme was further revised to provide assistance for cooking cost at the rate of (a) Rs 1.80 per child/school day for States in the North Eastern Region, provided the NER States contribute Rs 0.20 per child/school day, and (b) Rs 1.50 per child/ school day for other States and UTs, provided that these States and UTs contribute Rs 0.50 per child/school day.
- In October 2007, the scheme has been further revised to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII) initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs). Around 1.7 crore upper primary children were included by this expansion of the scheme. From 2008-09 i.e w.e.f 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.

➤ **From the year 2009 onwards 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 cooking cost will be revised prior approval of competent authority by 7.5% every financial year from 1.4.2011.
- c) 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. However, in some of the states the honorarium to cook-cum-helpers are being paid more than Rs.1000/- through their state fund. Following norms for engagement of cook-cum-helper have been made:
 - One cook- cum-helper for schools up to 25 students.
 - Two cooks-cum-helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students.
 - One additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of upto 100 students.

- More than 25.70 lakhs cook-cum-helper are engaged by the State/UTs during 2013-14 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 upto 100 children. For every additional upto 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 foodgrains 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 allowed officers at State and National levels to focus on detailed monitoring of the Scheme.

In all, 8.41 cr in Primary 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 had been covered in 12.63 lakhs institutions. During 2011-12 total coverage of children against enrollment was 10.52 Crore (i.e. Prymary-7.71 crore and Upper Primary 3.36 crore children). During 2012-13, 10.68 Cr. children

(Elementary level) had been covered in 12.12 lakh Schools. 10.45 Cr. children were covered in 11.58 lakh Schools during 2013-14.

(Source: <http://mdm.nic.in/>)

2.2. MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS):

The MDMS was started with two major objectives: firstly to enhance the child's nutrition level secondly to provide the basic education. Thus the MDMS was introduced basically to improve the overall development of the primary school children's education. Therefore, it has varied objectives like:

- To increase the nutritional level of the school going children
- To enhance the educational attainment of the children
- To retain the children in the school for a long period of time
- To promote participation in school activities
- To facilitate the healthy growth of children
- To Foster Social and gender Equality among students
- For cognitive, emotional and social development

Apart from the education, the nutritional aspects of MDMS have several dimensions including elimination of classroom hunger, the growth of school children's health. It is argued that if the children come every day to school they can eat nutritious meal regularly and therefore child starvation could be checked. This makes it possible not only to realize their intake of calories and proteins but also to provide nutritional supplements such as Iron and Iodine, which are required in many hilly regions. In this context, higher attendance in school provides opportunity to implement MDMS which enable children to have meals and to be physically and mentally fit.

2.3. FOOD NORMS:

To achieve the objectives of MDMS, a cooked mid day meal with the prescribed nutritional content to be provided to all eligible children. The entitlements of the children at primary and upper primary level as prescribed by govt. are as follows:

Food Norms with effect from 1-12-2009			
S. No.	Items	Quantity per day/Child	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains	100 gms	150 gms
2	Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
3	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gms	75 gms
4	Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need
	Calories	450	700

2.4. COOKING COST:

In addition to food grains, a mid day meal involves major input, viz. cost of cooking, which includes cost of ingredients, e.g. pulses, vegetables, cooking oil and condiments. The cooking cost is revised continuously as per the cost of raw material. The detail of cooking cost in 2014-15 is given below:-

Revised Cooking cost per child per school day w.e.f. 1.07.2014					
Stage	Total Cost	Central-State Sharing			
		Non-NER States (75:25)		NER-State (90:10)	
		Central	State	Central	State
Primary	Rs.3.59	Rs.2.69	Rs.0.90	Rs.3.23	Rs.0.36
Upper Primary	Rs. 5.38	Rs. 4.03	Rs. 1.34	Rs. 4.84	Rs. 0.54

2.5. ENGAGEMENT OF COOK-CUM-HELPERS:

- A separate provision for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper @ Rs. 1000/- per month has been made. One cook-cum-helper may be engaged in a school having upto 25 students, two cooks-cum-helpers for schools having 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of upto 100 students.

- The expenditure towards the honorarium of cook-cum-helper is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25 basis.

2.6. MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (MME):

To provide assistance to States/ UTs for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) at the rate of 1.8% of total assistance on (a) free food grains, (b) transport cost (c) cooking cost and (d) Honorarium to cook-cum-helpers. Another 0.2% of the above amount will be utilized at the Central Government for management, monitoring and evaluation.

2.7. PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

- **Kitchen Shed cum Store:** A grant of Rs. 60000/- given to the states for construction of Kitchen-cum-store. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-store is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 and with other States /UTs on 75:25 basis. 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 areas for schools having up to 100 children. For every additional up to 100 children additional 4 sq.mt plinth areas will be added. States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending upon the local condition.
- **Kitchen Equipments:** Assistance in a phased manner for provisioning and replacement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per school is provided for
 - a) Cooking devices (Stove, Chulha, etc)
 - b) Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients
 - c) Utensils for cooking and serving.
 - d) Later on a grant for eating plates, spoons, glasses is also provided by the Central Govt. in 2012.

2.8. MONITORING MECHANISM FOR MID DAY MEAL SCHEME:

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has prescribed a comprehensive and elaborate mechanism for monitoring and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The monitoring mechanism includes the following:

2.8.1. Arrangements For Local Level Monitoring:

Representatives of Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabha, members of VECs, PTAs, SDMCs as well as Mothers' Committees are required to monitor on daily basis the

- regularity and wholesomeness of the mid day meal served to children,
- cleanliness in cooking and serving of the mid day meal,
- timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc,
- implementation of varied menu,
- social and gender equity.

2.8.2. Display of information for Social Auditing:

In order to ensure that there is transparency and accountability, all schools and centres where the programme is being implemented are required to display information. This includes information on:

- Quantity of food grains received, date of receipt.
- Quantity of food grains utilized
- Other ingredients purchased, utilized
- Number of children present and taken mid day meal.
- Daily Menu
- Roster of Community Members involved in the programme.

2.8.3. Inspections by State Government Officers:

Officers of the State Government/ UTs belonging to the Departments of Revenue, Rural Development, Education and other related sectors, such as Women and Child Development, Food, Health are also required to inspect schools and centres where the programme is being implemented. It has been recommended that 25 per cent of primary schools/ EGS & AIE centres are visited every quarter.

2.9. MID DAY MEAL SCHEME IN PUNJAB

In Punjab, cooked Mid Day Meal was provided to children of primary classes in one block in every district during the year 2002-03. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in which it was ordered on 20.04.2004 to provide cooked meal to all the students of primary classes. In compliance of above orders,

Government of Punjab started providing cooked meal to all the students of primary classes in government schools from September 2004.

Presently, in Punjab, the hot cooked meal is served to the students of primary and upper primary classes in the lunch hour prepared in the school premises or from the centralised kitchen. The menu is decided at the state level for all the six days of a week and schools follow that menu. Currently Mid-Day-Meal Programme covers 22.23 lacs children in Government, Government Aided Schools, students of special training centres merged with primary schools in 15567 schools (Classes I-V) and 5823 Government and Government Aided Schools (Classes VI-VIII) as per details given below:

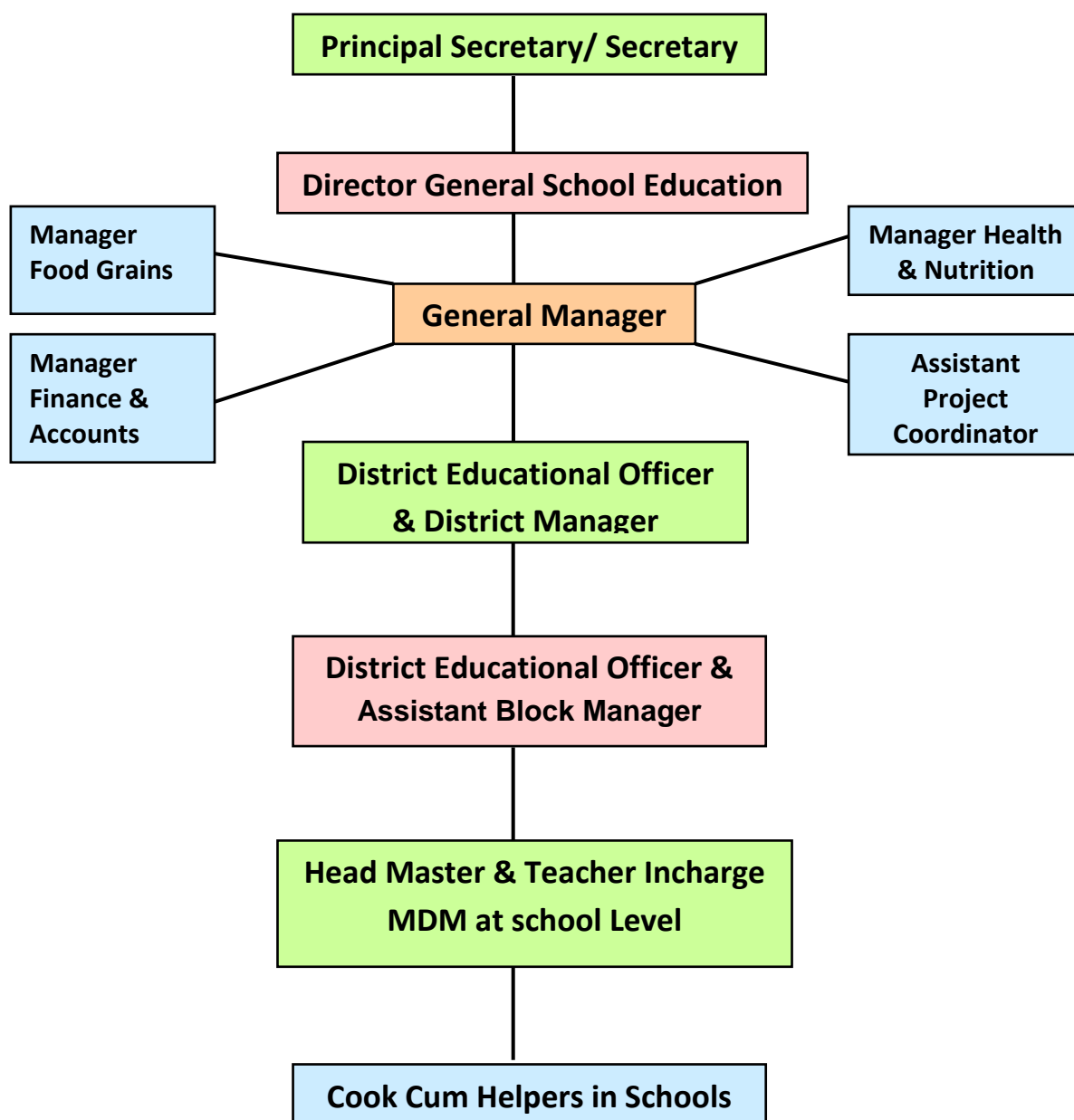
Table 2.1. Detail of Schools in Punjab State

S.No.	Type of Institution	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
1	Govt. & Local Bodies	13285	5424	18709
2	Govt. Aided	77	399	476
3	STC centres (merged with schools now)	2205		
4	Total No. of Institutions	15567	5823	21390
5	Total Enrolment	1354626	868849	2223475

2.9.1. Management Structure of MDM in Punjab

Mid Day Meal Scheme in the State is implemented under the overall supervision of The Chief Secretary, Punjab. School Education Department has been declared Nodal Agency for the implementation of the scheme in the schools, which is headed by the Secretary School Education and is looked after by the Director-General School Education at the State level. Under his control a separate Mid Day Meal Cell has been constituted at the State Level with a General Manager and Managers. They are assisted by one Accountant and four Data Entry Operators. At the District Level one District Manager has been posted in each District assisted by one Accountant and one Data Entry Operator. One Assistant Block Manager has been posted in each Block to implement and supervise the Mid Day Meal Scheme at the school level. In schools, a teacher is the incharge of whole

MDM process and cook cum helpers are appointed in schools as per the strength of students.



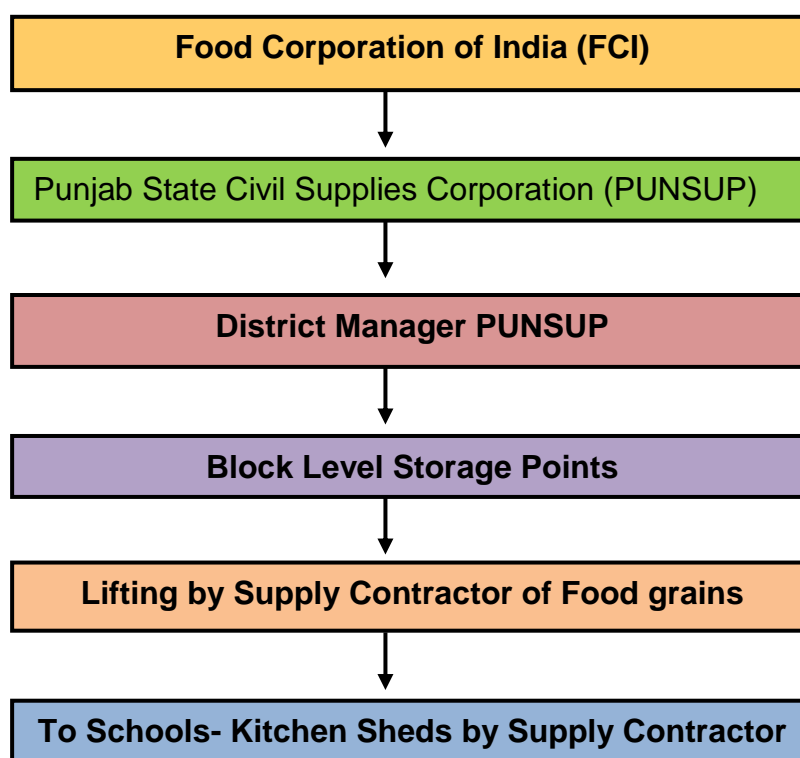
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF MDM IN PUNJAB

2.9.2. Supply of Food grains in Schools

The allotment of food grains is made by the Government of India as per the requirement of the State. The District wise allocation is made by The Nodal Officer at the State Level. Allocation of food grains is communicated to the Districts and the

transportation agency, namely, The Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation (PUNSUP) is the Nodal Agency responsible to lift the food grains from the FCI godowns and deliver it to the schools.

At the school level a Local Committee has been constituted in all the schools to collect the food grains. The school Teacher is a Member Secretary of this committee and is responsible for the maintenance of the records. The proper weight of food grains at school level is being monitored by the school staff, Assistant Block Managers and Field Inspectors of The Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation (PUNSUP).

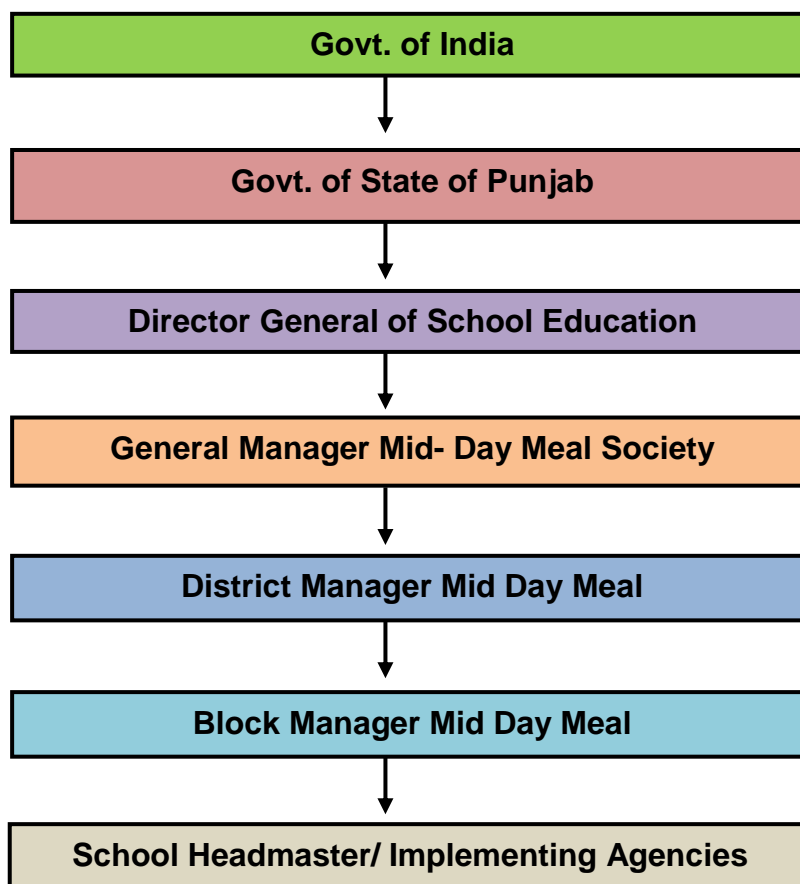


MECHANISM OF SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS

2.9.3. Cooking Cost and System for Procuring Cooking Ingredients

The cooking cost for primary and upper primary is provided to the schools through the District Education Officer by the state level Mid Day Meal Society. The

cooking cost is provided @ Rs. 3.59 per child for primary classes and @ Rs. 5.38 per child for upper primary classes. The mechanism of Budget release is as follows:



MECHANISM OF BUDGET RELEASE

From the cooking cost the cooking ingredients (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, oil etc.), fuel and other commodities are locally purchased at the school level.

2.9.4. Cooking Procedures in Schools and in Centralised Kitchens

Cook cum helpers are engaged by the Department/Village Panchayats/ SMCs who cook the meal in the school.

- In the district SBS Nagar, the mid day meal is supplied by the centralised kitchen run by an NGO in 2014-15 in the whole district.

- In Patiala, Sangrur, Moga, Ludhiana and SAS Nagar districts, mid day meal is provided by NGO's by establishing centralized kitchens, but only in the urban areas of the district.

2.9.5. Appointment and Payment of Cook-cum-Helpers

Number of cook-cum-helpers has been determined as per the norm fixed by the Government of India depending upon the strength of the children enrolled in a particular school. A complete record of the cook-cum-helpers is maintained at district level. Funds for the honorarium of cooks are released by the state to the District Education Officer who on the basis of record releases these funds to the school head. Payment to the cook-cum- helpers is made by the school head by cheque on monthly basis to maintain complete transparency in the system. Presently cook cum helpers are paid an amount of Rs. 1200/- per month as honorarium.

2.9.6. Construction of Kitchen Sheds and Procurement of Kitchen Devices

The kitchen shed cum store has been constructed in all the schools with the assistance of the central Govt. During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 2742.59 lacs for the construction of kitchen shed-cum-store was released by the Govt. of India. During the year 2007-08, the amount sanctioned in 2006-07 is used for construction of kitchen sheds in 4571 primary schools through Village Education Development Committees (VEDCs). In 2009, Govt of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8324.40 lacs for the construction of 13874 kitchen sheds in primary and upper primary schools for construction of kitchen sheds as per guidelines. The details of construction of kitchen shed cum store are as follows:

Table 2.3. Detail of Construction of Kitchen Shed cum Store in Schools of Punjab State

Year	Kitchen Shed Sanctioned	Kitchen Shed Completed	Construction in Progress
2006-07 & 2007-08	4571	4571	0
2008-09	13874	7880	0
2010-11	524	6472	0
2012-13	0	46	0
2013-14	0	0	0
Total	18969	18969	

2.9.7. Monitoring & Supervision:

- At school level, School Management Committees (SMC), and Mother Teacher Association (MTAs) have been involved in the process of supervising Mid-Day-Meal.
- In centralised kitchens, two officers from the office of District Education Officers supervise the preparation of meals daily in the centralized kitchens established by the NGO and food is sent to schools in their presence.
- District managers, and block managers supervise the Mid Day Meal in routine in the schools.
- Deputy Commissioners, Sub Divisional Magistrates, Tehsildars and Block Development Officers have been directed to check the quality of Mid Day Meal in all schools.

2.9.8. School Health Programme:

School Health Program is envisaged as an important tool for the provision of preventive and curative health services to school age children. Its focus is to address holistically the health and nutrition needs of children in a manner which fulfils the needs of today's lifestyle, hence activities like yoga and counselling facilities have been incorporated. As per the objectives of Mid Day Meal Society for school health programme in Punjab with the help of National Rural Health Mission Authority, the school health programme in all schools of all districts includes:

- Screening of general health;
- Assessment of Anaemia/Nutritional status;
- Visual acuity, hearing problems & dental check up;
- Common skin conditions & heart problems;
- Physical disabilities, learning disorders & behavior problems;
- Basic medicine to be provided to take care of common ailments prevalent among young school going children;
- Referral Cards for priority services at District / Sub-District hospitals;
- Immunization as per national schedule;
- Micronutrient (Vitamin A & Iron Folic Acid) management;

- Weekly supervised distribution of Iron-Folate tablets coupled with education about the issue;
- Vitamin-A as per national schedule;
- De-worming as per national guidelines;
- Biannually supervised schedule and
- Capacity building of teachers and involved health personnel.

2.9.9. Food Norms & Weekly Menu of MDM:

The food norms as per the MHRD are followed by the Punjab state:

Food Norms with effect from 1-12-2009			
S. No.	Items	Quantity per day/Child	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains	100 gms	150 gms
2	Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
3	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gms	75 gms
4	Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need
	Calories	450	700

The menu of mid day meal is revised regularly. New MDM Menu followed from 16-07-2014 in state is as follows:

WEEKLY MENU OF MDM 2014-15	
Monday	Dal (mixed with seasonal vegetable) & Chapati
Tuesday	Paushtik Khichri
Wednesday	Black Channe (mixed with Potato) & Chapati
Thursday	Karhi (mixed with onion & Potato Pakoras) & Rice
Friday	Seasonal vegetable with Chapati and Kheer
Saturday	Dal (mixed with seasonal vegetable) and Rice

2.10. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONVERGENCE DEPARTMENTS IN MDM SCHEME:

- **Rural Development department:** The Panchyats help to engage cook cum helpers for work in the schools. Honorarium is paid to the cook cum helpers @ Rs. 1200/- per month.
- **Food Corporation of India (FCI):** FCI to ensure availability of adequate food grains in its depot. It will allow lifting of food grains for any quarter upto one month in advance. FCI will issue food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI and district manager of MDM keeps samples of joint inspection team comprising of Deputy Commissioner Office Nominee, SDM office Nominee, approved food grains supplied by it for future verification and analysis.

Person in-charge: Nodal Officer (District Manager) appointed by FCI

- **Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (PUNSUP):** PUNSUP ensures lifting of food grains from FCI godowns and delivering those to schools. The contractor designated by the PUNSUP is responsible for delivery of food grains to schools on quarterly basis as per the directions of District Manager of MDM.

Social Audit Finding : The weight of the gunny bags having rice and weight was generally less by 203 Kgs than the mentioned weight on the bags.

- **Health Department:** Regular health check-ups, supplementation of micro-nutrients, de-worming medicines etc., are taken up under the School Health Programme in Punjab.

Persons-in-charge: Education and health Department personnel

Social Audit finding: School Health Cards are not maintained in most of the schools. Students' growth patterns & nutritional status is not being tracked. The visit of doctors is not regular and referrals made by doctors are not monitored.

Chapter - 3

SOCIAL AUDIT OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME IN PUNJAB

The present study of Social Audit of Mid Day Meal Scheme is an attempt to have an in-depth analysis of various components of Mid Day Meal Scheme in Punjab and to summarise the issues, problems and suggestions highlighted by the implementing agencies and other stakeholders with special reference to various provisions of Mid Day Meal Scheme in Punjab with an objective to provide suggestions to improve the quality of service in schools and to make aware all the stakeholders about their role in implementation of the scheme. Moreover to

3.1. OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL AUDIT OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME:

The Objectives of the Social Audit of Mid Day Meal Scheme are as follows:

- To understand the mid day meal scheme implementation structure, fund flow and role played by convergence departments.
- To study the Infrastructure provisions for cooking, Sanitation & Hygiene in kitchens, drinking areas and toilets in schools and Hand wash programme
- To study the role of Role of General Manager - MDM , FCI, PUNSUP, PDS agent, DEO's, BEO's, ABM's, Heads & School Incharge in MDMS.
- To highlight the problems raised by teachers, heads, SMCs, Students, cook cum helpers in implementation of mid-day meal scheme.
- To evaluate the impact of mid-day meal scheme on attendance, socialization, & addressing malnutrition.
- To study the auditing procedures used in schools like Display of information and audit of MDM accounts, cooking ingredients and food grains.
- To compare the quality and consumption of food delivered by the centralised kitchen and cooked at school level.
- To understand the role played by SMC members, parents and the community at large for implementation of mid day meal scheme.
- To study the scope of School health programme in schools.

- To involve SMC members from the identified schools in the Social Audit process for their capacity building for the auditing of the scheme.
- To highlight the best practices of MDM in state.
- To summarise the suggestions given by the students, teachers, parents, SMCs and community members regarding MDM.

3.2. AREA AND SAMPLE OF SOCIAL AUDIT:

There are 22 districts in the state of Punjab. The sample of the present study was two districts of Punjab i.e. Sangrur and Rupnagar. From each district, 40 schools were selected randomly from each block. Distribution of primary, elementary, high and secondary schools in the two districts of Punjab is shown as follows in table 3.1.T:

District	No. of Schools Selected for Social Auditing				Total Schools
	Primary	Middle	High	Senior secondary	
Rupnagar	18	11	7	4	40
Sangrur	21	6	8	5	40

3.3. METHOD & PROCEDURE OF SOCIAL AUDIT:

For the present study, field survey, focussed group discussions and door to door survey was done. For field survey, an information schedule was prepared on all the components of the mid day meal scheme by the researcher by following the guidelines of monitoring issued by the Govt. of India and the provisions of MDM scheme as notified by Govt. of India and State of Punjab.

For focussed group discussions, a schedule was prepared regarding the various components of the Mid Day Meal provisions. The issues and problems highlighted by the students, cook cum helpers, teachers, heads, parents, and school management committee members regarding Mid Day Meal Scheme are noted and their summaries are made. The focussed group discussions in 30% of

the selected schools were recorded and conducted by the principal investigator himself.

To get a first hand information from the society; door to door survey was done from 10 households of the village or city located in the vicinity of the concerned school on an information blank prepared by the researcher.

A social audit unit was made for each block. In each block 2-3 parents/ SMC members who were willing to be part of the whole process of social auditing; were involved in the social auditing process who has accompanied the team in all the schools of the whole block as social auditors. The capacity building was done of these parents /SMC members regarding various provisions of Mid Day Meal Scheme and for the procedure of conducting audit. In all 37 parents/ SMC members have participated as social auditors during the social auditing in their respective blocks.

3.4. COLLECTION OF DATA & RECORD VERIFICATION:

The data was collected from two sources, primary and secondary:

- **Primary data Sources:** The primary data collection involved detailed interviews, focus group discussions with parents, SMC members, children, cooks, teachers and others involved with the Mid Day Meal scheme and house hold survey. Questionnaire, observation & information schedules were used to collect data.
 - **Secondary data Sources:** The relevant secondary data like Government orders, school records, bills and vouchers, registers, etc. were collected from schools, DEO office, BEO office and schools.
- **Record Verification:** Two district incharges and 8 Field investigators with the help of 37 Resource persons (2-3 parents/ SMC members from each block) have verified the data collected from various secondary sources. The resource persons were trained by the district in charges. With Field investigators then resource persons visit the schools and fill the observation schedule, carried out interviews and focussed group discussions with various stake holders. The house hold survey was done regarding MID Day Meal awareness among the society in large by randomly selecting 10 houses in the vicinity of the school. In

each school two field investigators and two resource persons from SMCs/ parents have collected the information from primary and secondary data sources. Each team have noted down the observations independently i.e. field investigators and resource persons from community and then share it with the District Incharge on completion of the work in a block. The visiting teams checked all the provisions related to mid day meal scheme, conducted interviews and focussed group discussions with the various stakeholders and pen down their observations independently.

- **Focused group Discussion:** The social audit team conducted focused group discussions in all of the 80 randomly selected schools in two districts with the SMC members, parents, teachers, students, cook cum helpers. In 12 schools of each district, principal investigator himself conducted the focussed group discussions with all the stakeholders and resource persons in the presence of Assistant Block Manager (MDM) and District Manager (MDM). In the district Rupnagar in 4 schools, the focussed group discussions are conducted with all the stake holders in the presence of General Manager, Mid Day Meal Society Punjab. All the focussed group discussions organised by the principal investigator are recorded. The focussed discussions are very helpful to get a more personalized insight into the problems and issues raised by different groups. The resource persons selected from the community as social auditors have no idea about the entitlements of children under MDM and record maintenance procedures of school at initial level. But as they have visited 3-4 schools, they come to know the various provisions of the scheme. The comments given by the social auditors in written or verbally also helped to give clear cut insight into the various issues related to Mid day Meal Scheme. In district Rupnagar, 324 parents/ SMC members, 800 students, 164 teachers had participated in focussed group discussions. In district Sangrur, 324 parents/ SMC members, 800 students, 164 teachers had participated in focussed group discussions.
- **House Hold Survey:** House hold survey is done to know the knowledge and perception of community about the Mid Day Meal Scheme provisions. For house hold survey, field investigators and resource persons visited 10 houses which

are randomly selected from the nearby locations of the selected school. During house hold survey, 730 females and 189 males were interviewed regarding MDM.

3.5. SOCIAL AUDIT FINDINGS

The findings of social audit are presented district wise i.e. Rupnagar and Sangrur:

3.5.1. SOCIAL AUDIT FINDINGS OF DISTRICT RUPNAGAR:

The various provisions of mid day meal scheme were audited by the resource persons, field investigators, district in charges for the project and principal investigator as per the information schedule, focussed group discussions with various groups of stakeholders and house hold surveys. The various issues observed and recorded by the visiting teams and highlighted by stakeholders are summarised school wise in tables 3.2 to 3.6 and summarised as follows:

- **Availability & Storage of Food grains:** School gets wheat and rice in gunny bags of 50 kg each on quarterly basis at the school door step as per the number of students. The delivery agent has to carry the measuring instrument but in 7 schools, teachers reported that it weighs on an average 2-3 Kg less than the mentioned weight. The quality of wheat and rice was good and in 39 visited schools, the food grain was available in sufficient quantity. In one school i.e. GMS, Dulchi Majra, the school authorities has taken the food grains from a SMC member on credit basis as there was shortage of food grains. The food grain consumption was recorded in the record book in all the schools and in large the weight of the balance food grains matched to the records. The food grains are stored in iron/ plastic bins in 39 schools and in one school; it was not stored properly due to non availability of bins. The social auditors, SMC members and parents were also satisfied with the quality of food grains (**Table No. 3.2**).
- **Delivery of Cooking Cost:** The cooking cost is delivered to schools @ Rs. 3.59/- and Rs. 5.38/- to primary and upper primary school students. But teachers reported that they face too much difficulty in the delivery of cooking cost. The cooking cost is generally late by 2-3 months. In that period teachers has to arrange from their own funds to run the scheme. In the visited 40

schools, the cooking cost deficit ranges from Rs. 1022/- to Rs. 34517/- in the district. In the visited 40 schools, 11 meals out of 2660 were recorded more in the MDM register as per the head count of the visiting team. The teachers reported that some students leave the school before half time due to some work and this discrepancy is due to that. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers also emphasized that due to non availability of cooking cost, there is an effect on quality of food. They also underlined that in schools having enrolment of less than 30-35 students, it's very difficult to manage in the sanctioned amount of cooking cost. **(Table No. 3.2 & Table No. 3.3).**

- **Quality of Cooking Ingredients:** In 7 of the visited schools, the quality of cooking ingredients was fair as the ingredients used are of standard quality. In other 33 schools, the cooking ingredients are not either ISI certified or not of any standard brand. In 34 schools, the cooking oil used was of standard quality. Double fortified salt was not found in any of the 40 visited schools. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers also emphasized that the guidelines to purchase cooking ingredients should be clear to schools and brands for cooking ingredients need to be specified by the department. Teachers suggested that cooking ingredients should be supplied by the department. The SMC members and parents have done checking or auditing of the cooking ingredients in 5 of the visited schools only. **(Table No. 3.2).**
- **Procurement of LPG:** The procurement of LPG is a major problem for the school administration. As in villages, no supply of gas cylinders is given at the school doorstep. In two visited schools, theft of cylinders was reported but no new cylinders were issued to these schools and police has not registered any FIR in these two cases. All of the schools are using Firewood and LPG for cooking. Teachers highlighted the issue of gas subsidy, as from April, 2015 the gas subsidy will be given only on the submission of the AADHAR card. They questioned that how the schools will then get the subsidised gas cylinders. The social audit resource persons, SMC members,

parents and teachers also stressed that gas cylinder problem need to be solved. **(Table No. 3.4).**

- **Appointment and Honorarium of Cook cum Helpers:** Cook cum helpers were appointed in schools as per the guidelines of Govt. of India. In 4 schools, one less cook cum helper was appointed as per the guidelines and in one school; one extra cook cum helper was appointed as per the guidelines. The medical check up of 67% cook cum helpers was done. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers supported the issue of honorarium raised by cook cum helpers. SMCs and parents in all schools reported that they monitor the personal hygiene of CCH during their visit. CCH were given honorarium @ Rs. 1200/- regularly. **(Table No. 3.3).**

- **Infrastructure Facilities available in Schools:** The kitchen shed were well built in all the 40 visited schools. In 3 of the visited schools, the kitchen sheds need to be improved as there was not fair cleanliness in the kitchen sheds. Cooking utensils and serving plates were available in all schools. Measuring instruments were not available in any of the school. In 8 visited schools, mats were not used for seating during intake of MDM by students. In 8 schools, non standardised gas regulators or gas pipes were used which is a great threat to security of students and others. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers also viewed that measuring instruments, mats and standardised devices related to LPG should be provided in schools. They also suggested that an insurance cover should be provided to the CCH. The washing and drinking areas need to be renovated in majority of the schools as opined by the visiting team. In the GSSS, Kalitran, the arrangement of hand wash, washing of plates and shed for serving MDM was very perfect. The visiting team of social audit resource persons and field investigators in that block suggested that such type infrastructure need to be developed in all of the schools **(Table No. 3.4 & 3.5).**



STUDENTS WASHING EATING PLATES IN UNHYGIENIC MANNER



WELL CONSTRUCTED DISH WASHING AREA IN A SCHOOL (GSSS, Kalitran)



MDM SERVING SHED IN GSSS, KALITRAN

- **Availability of Drinking Water:** Drinking water was available in all schools either tap water or ground water. Overhead tanks were installed in all schools. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers emphasised the installation of water filters in all schools and regular cleaning of the over head tanks **(Table No. 3.5)**.
- **Sanitation and Safety Measures:** The sanitation was not good in 7 of the visited schools and poor safety measures were adopted in 8 schools during cooking of food. The blockages of drains need to be cleared in school and appropriate safety measures need to be taken while using LPG. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers stressed for the cleanliness of washing areas and drinking areas of the schools **(Table No. 3.4)**.

- **Quality & Quantity of Food:** A sufficient quantity of food is provided to students in all the visited schools. Regarding quality of food, the social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers were satisfied but they suggested in various focussed group discussions and one to one interviews that menu of MDM need to be revised after every three months. Regarding menu, as per most of the students they like Karhi – Rice maximum, and Khichdi the least one. The visiting team members also suggested that with Khichdi either curd should be provided or it should be changed with some other seasonal vegetable. As students did not like Khichdi and as noted by the visiting team the food intake was less on the day when Khichdi is cooked. The social audit resource persons, SMC members and parents also advocated the provision of fruit on one day of week. Regarding intake of Kheer (a local dish), a very positive response was there from the students **(Table No. 3.3)**.



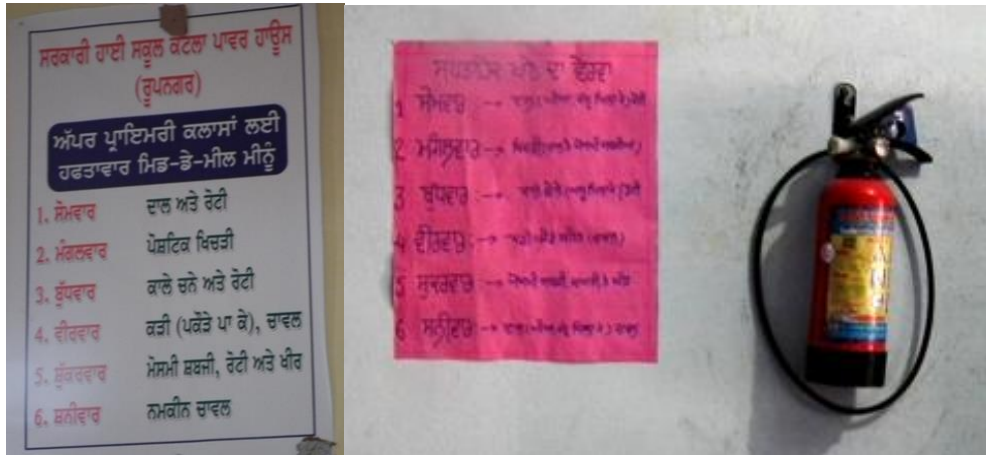
STUDENTS HAVING MDM

- **Awareness and Role of SMCs and Parents in MDM scheme:** As per the reports of social audit resource persons and field investigators, the awareness level of SMC members and parents regarding entitlements of a students as per MDM scheme and provisions under MDM scheme was below average. In 95% of the visited schools, none amongst the parents have any idea about the cooking cost and food grains entitlement per child. Regarding role of SMC members and parents in monitoring of MDM during their visit in school, they only taste the food, check that food is prepared as per menu and the Chairman of SMC committee only sign the MDM record book without verifying the balance of cooking cost, food grains or quality of cooking ingredients. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers reported that due to the illiteracy of parents and SMC members lead faulty auditing of in MDM scheme. SMC members also stated that they have not been provided any training about various provisions of MDM scheme and checking of record book..

A few of the social audit resource persons, SMC members, and parents stressed that they have to be given the opportunity to visit other schools as they got in this social auditing process for auditing of MDM scheme as it is a very good learning experience for them to know the various provisions of the scheme clearly; which will be definitely helpful for them to monitor and improve the provisions of the scheme in their villages (**Table No. 3.6**)..

- **Display of Information as per MDM Provisions:** The menu was displayed in all schools but in 15 visited schools it was displayed either inside the kitchen shed or on a place which was not easily visible to students and community members. The emergency contact numbers were displayed in 11 of the visited schools and the grievance redressal number for MDM was displayed in one of the visited school. MDM social audit board was made in 9 of the visited schools but it was not fully filled as per the social auditing guidelines. MDM logo was not displayed in any of the visited school. The social audit resource persons, SMC members and parents stated that menu of MDM, Emergency contact numbers and MDM grievance redressal phone

number need to be displayed at the appropriate place in the schools. They also stressed that social audit board of MDM should be maintained on daily basis in all school for making the system transparent (Table No. 3.2).



MID DAY MEAL MENU DISPLAYED IN 2 SCHOOLS



**MID DAY MEAL SCHEME PERFORMA IN A SCHOOL
(Best maintained in Ropar District)**

- **School Health programme:** School health programme was there in all schools but only weight and height of students was measured and no growth patterns were noted as per the notes on health cards. Only iron folic tablets and deworming tablets were given to students. Head teachers of the schools stated that they have to procure the tablets at their own from the cluster head quarters. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers suggested that in case of referrals, the concerned doctor should take care and do monitoring of the child and all details related to eye sight, teeth and growth patterns of a student need to be mentioned on health cards. The health check up should be done twice a year **(Table No. 3.5)**.
- **Monitoring by Govt. of MDM Scheme:** In the visited 40 schools, Assistant Block Managers (ABM) of MDM, District Manager of MDM has been visiting regularly. But capacity building of ABM's need to be done as they were nor fully aware about their role and duties to fulfil all the objectives of MDM scheme.
- **Best Practices adopted in the District:** Some of the best practices adopted in the district are as follows :
 - In the district an SMS based monitoring system is used to send information to the state about the type of food cooked and no. of students who have taken MDM was used. It's running very well in the whole district.
 - In one of the school, a stove was used to cook food which is running of firewood and electricity and its pollution free. This type of innovation need to be used in other schools.
 - In some schools, kitchen garden was developed which lowers the cooking cost.
 - In one of the school, hand washing and dish washing areas are well developed.



**FOCUSSED GROUP DISUSSIONS WITH VARIOUS GROUPS OF
STAKEHOLDERS IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS**

Table 3.2. : Detail of availability of food grains, Cooking Cost and Grievance Redressal in Schools (Rupnagar District)

Name of the School	Food grains availability	Food grains deficit	Food grains quality	Cooking cost Deficit in Rs.	Cooking Ingredient s quality	Cook Cum Helpers grant deficit	Emergency Numbers Displayed	Grievance Redressal Number Displayed	Display Board of social audit Maintained	MDM LOGO Displayed	Healthy practice adopted
GES, Kalitran	Y	NIL	G	10760/-	VG	NIL	N	N	N	N	Seating and Prayer before food serve
GES, Dulchi Majran	Y	NIL	G	1022/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GES, Patheri Jattan	Y	NIL	G	NIL	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GES, Kotla Power House	Y	NIL	G	8636/-	AV	NIL	N	Y	N	N	N
GPS, Rangilpur	Y	NIL	G	6485/-	G	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Simbal Jhallian	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Bela	Y	NIL	G	1028/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GPS, Bande Mahal Kalan	Y	NIL	G	nil	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, She Majra	Y	NIL	G	nil	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Saheri	Y	NIL	G	2423/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GPS, Kainaur	Y	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Sultanpr	Y	NIL	G	nil	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Dugri	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GPS, Dehar	Y	NIL	G	3011/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Kotli	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Hyatpur	Y	NIL	G	5091 /-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Samirowal	Y	NIL	G	nil	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GPS, Saheri	Y	NIL	G	nil	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GMS. Sheo Majra	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Simbal Jhallian	Y	Y	AV	NIL	G	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Rangilpur	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Dulchi Majra	N	Y	AV	2867 /-	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GMS, Dugri	Y	NIL	G	nil	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Gagon	Y	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Dehar	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Samirowal	Y	NIL	G	6012/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Hyatpur	Y	NIL	G	3067/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N

MDM SCHEME- SOCIAL AUDIT

GMS, Kainaur	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GMS, Saheri	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GHS, Kotla Power House	Y	NIL	G	28829/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GHS, Mataur	Y	NIL	G	27301 /-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GHS, Patheri Jatta	Y	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GHS, Gosalan	Y	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GHS, Kainaur	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GHS, Lalia Khurd	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	N
GHS, Bela	Y	NIL	G	nil-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N
GSSS, Behrampur Zimidara	Y	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	Kitchen garden
GSSS, Bhagwant Pura	Y	NIL	G	NIL	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	Electric Stove
GSSS, Kalitran	Y	NIL	G	34517/-	VG	NIL	Y	N	N	N	Serving Area Shed and Washing Area Good
GSSS, Mansooh Kalan	Y	Y	AV	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	N

Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor

Table 3.3. : Detail of Meals served and Quality of MDM in Schools (Rupnagar District)

Name of the School	No. of Students Enrolled	No. of Meals Served to Students on the day of visit	Difference in head count of students and record of MDM register	Avg. No. of Students Present in last 5 Days	Quality of food	Quantity of food sufficient	No. of Cook cum Helpers	Menu of MDM Displayed	Menu of MDM followed	Any Issue highlighted in Social Audit
GES, Kalitran	93	87	Nil	88	VG	Y	2	Y	Y	
GES, Dulchi Majran	63	55	1	57	AV	Y	2	N	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GES, Patheri Jattan	68	52	1	52	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GES, Kotla Power House	126	114	2	117	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GPS, Rangilpur	71	57	NIL	59	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GPS, Simbal Jhallian	25	20	1	21	G	Y	1	N	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GPS, BELA	68	60	nil	60	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GPS, Bande Mahal Kalan	38	32	nil	31	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
GPS, She Majra	30	28	nil	28	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
GPS, Saheri	70	65	nil	64	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GPS, Kainaur	110	93	nil	94	AV	Y	2	N	Y	CCH one less
GPS, Sultanpr	7	7	nil	7	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
GPS, Dugri	63	55	nil	57	G	Y	2	Y	Y	
GPS, Dehar	59	54	nil	54	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GPS, Kotli	33	30	nil	30	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
GPS, Hyatpur	99	91	nil	93	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GPS, Samirowal	34	31	nil	30	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
GPS, Saheri	70	65	nil	64	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	

MDM SCHEME- SOCIAL AUDIT

GMS. Sheo Majra	41	34	nil	31	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GMS, Simbal Jhallian	42	40	1	40	G	Y	2	Y	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GMS, Rangilpur	50	49	NIL	48	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GMS, Dulchi Majra	39	30	1	29	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GMS, Dugri	85	81	nil	80	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GMS, Gagon	37	32	NIL	33	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GMS, Dehar	55	47	1	49	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GMS, Samirowal	34	32	NIL	32	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	CCH one less
GMS, Hyatpur	101	87	nil	88	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GMS, Kainaur	68	59	Nil	60	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GMS, Saheri	48	42	nil	41	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GHS, Kotla Power House	154	143	2	145	G	Y	3	Y	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GHS, Mataur	150	122	Nil	131	G	y	2	y	y	CCH one less
GHS, Patheri Jatta	45	41	nil	42	AV	Y	1	N	Y	CCH one less
GHS, Gosalan	30	22	1	26	AV	Y	2	N	Y	Difference in record register and Head count for MDM
GHS, Kainaur	92	81	nil	80	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GHS, Lalia Khurd	123	95	Nil	101	AV	Y	3	N	Y	
GHS, Bela	205	175	Nil	178	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GSSS, Behrampur Zimidara	104	82	nil	85	AV	Y	3	N	Y	
GSSS, Bhagwant Pura	84	71	Nil	77	VG	Y	3	Y	Y	CCH one extra
GSSS, Kalitran	213	201	Nil	203	VG	Y	4	Y	Y	
GSSS, Mansooh Kalan	44	39	nil	41	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor; CCH= Cook Cum Helper										

Table 3.4. : Detail of Infrastructure Facilities available of MDM Scheme Implementation in Schools (Rupnagar District)

Name of the School	Kitchen Shed Complete	Cleanliness of Kitchen shed	Cooking Utensils	Serving Utensils	Measuring Instruments Available	Serving Area cleanliness	Mats for seating for MDM	Washing Area Cleanliness	Cooking Fuel used	Problem in procurement of LPG	Safety measures taken during cooking of food	ANY ISSUE
GES, Kalitran	Y	VG	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	G	LPG / F	Y	G	
GES, Dulchi Majran	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	G	
GES, Patheri Jattan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GES, Kotla Power House	Y	G	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	F	Y	AV	No bins for grains
GPS, Rangilpur	Y	G	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Simbal Jhallian	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, BELA	Y	G	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	G	LPG / F	Y	G	
GPS, Bande Mahal Kalan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, She Majra	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Saheri	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Kainaur	Y	G	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	G	LPG/F	Y	AV	
GPS, Sultanpr	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	F	Y	AV	
GPS, Dugri	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Dehar	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Kotli	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Hyatpur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Samirowal	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GPS, Saheri	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Sheo Majra	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Simbal Jhallian	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG / F	Y	P	
GMS, Rangilpur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG / F	Y	VP	
GMS, Dulchi Majra	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	F	Y	AV	cylinder theft
GMS, Dugri	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Gagon	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	

Table 3.4. : Detail of Infrastructure Facilities available of MDM Scheme Implementation in Schools (Rupnagar District)

Name of the School	Kitchen Shed Complete	Cleanliness of Kitchen shed	Cooking Utensils	Serving Utensils	Measuring Instruments Available	Serving Area cleanliness	Mats for seating for MDM	Washing Area Cleanliness	Cooking Fuel used	Problem in procurement of LPG	Safety measures taken during cooking of food	ANY ISSUE
GMS, Dehar	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Samirowal	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Hyatpur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Kainaur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GMS, Saheri	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GHS, Kotla Power House	Y	P	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	F	Y	AV	cylinder theft
GHS, Mataur	Y	P	Y	Y	N	P	Y	P	LPG / F	N	G	
GHS, Patheri Jatta	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	N	G	
GHS, Gosalan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	N	G	
GHS, Kainaur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GHS, Lalia Khurd	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	AV	
GHS, Bela	Y	VG	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	G	LPG / F	Y	G	
GSSS, Behrampur Zimidara	Y	P	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	N	G	
GSSS, Bhagwant Pura	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG / F	Y	VG	
GSSS, Kalitran	Y	VG	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	VG	LPG / F	N	VG	
GSSS, Mansooh Kalan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG / F	Y	G	

Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor

Name of the School	Hand Wash Procedures adopted	Soaps for Hand Wash	Drinking Water Quality	Cleanliness of Drinking water area	Health Checkups done	Growth Record Maintenance	Toilets		Cleanliness of toilets
							Boys	Girls	
GES, Kalitran	Y	Y	G	G	Y	N	Y	Y	G
GES, Dulchi Majran	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GES, Patheri Jattan	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GES, Kotla Power House	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Rangilpur	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Simbal Jhallian	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, BELA	Y	Y	G	G	Y	N	Y	Y	G
GPS, Bande Mahal Kalan	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, She Majra	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Saheri	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Kainaur	Y	Y	G	G	Y	N	Y	Y	G
GPS, Sultanpr	N	N	AV	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Dugri	Y	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Dehar	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Kotli	N	N	AV	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Hyatpur	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Samirowal	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GPS, Saheri	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Sheo Majra	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Simbal Jhallian	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Rangilpur	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Dulchi Majra	Y	Y	AV	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Dugri	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Gagon	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Dehar	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Samirowal	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV

Table 3.5. : Detail of Facilities available for implementation of MDM Scheme Provisions Schools (Rupnagar District)									
Name of the School	Hand Wash Procedures adopted	Soaps for Hand Wash	Drinking Water Quality	Cleanliness of Drinking water area	Health Checkups done	Growth Record Maintenance	Toilets		Cleanliness of toilets
							Boys	Girls	
GMS, Hyatpur	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Kainaur	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Saheri	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Kotla Power House	N	Y	AV	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Mataur	N	N	AV	P	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Patheri Jatta	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Gosalan	N	Y	AV	P	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Kainaur	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Lalia Khurd	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Bela	Y	Y	G	G	Y	N	Y	Y	G
GSSS, Behrampur Zimidara	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GSSS, Bhagwant Pura	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GSSS, Kalitran	Y	Y	G	VG	Y	N	Y	Y	G
GSSS, Mansooh Kalan	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor									

Table 3.6. : Detail of Role of SMCs/ Parents in Monitoring MDM Provisions in Schools (Rupnagar District)

Name of the School	Taste Register Maintenance	SMC visit for Monitoring of MDM	Parents Visit for Monitoring	Parents Awareness about MDM	SMC Awareness about MDM	Audit of Cooking Cost done by SMC	Audit of Cooking Ingredients by SMC	SMC training for MDM
GES, Kalitran	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	Y	N
GES, Dulchi Majran	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	Y	N
GES, Patheri Jattan	Y	3-4 DAYS	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	Y	N
GES, Kotla Power House	Y	RARE	MONTHLY	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Rangilpur	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	Y	N
GPS, Simbal Jhallian	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, BELA	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	AV	Y	Y	N
GPS, Bande Mahal Kalan	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GPS, She Majra	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Saheri	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Kainaur	Y	3-4 DAYS	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Sultanpr	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Dugri	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Dehar	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GPS, Kotli	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Hyatpur	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Samirowal	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Saheri	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Sheo Majra	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GMS, Simbal Jhallian	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Rangilpur	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Dulchi Majra	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Dugri	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Gagon	Y	3-4 DAYS	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Dehar	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GMS, Samirowal	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Hyatpur	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Kainaur	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N

Table 3.6. : Detail of Role of SMCs/ Parents in Monitoring MDM Provisions in Schools (Rupnagar District)								
Name of the School	Taste Register Maintenance	SMC visit for Monitoring of MDM	Parents Visit for Monitoring	Parents Awareness about MDM	SMC Awareness about MDM	Audit of Cooking Cost done by SMC	Audit of Cooking Ingredients by SMC	SMC training for MDM
GMS, Saheri	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Kotla Power House	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Mataur	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Patheri Jatta	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Gosalan	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Kainaur	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GHS, Lalia Khurd	Y	2-3 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Bela	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GSSS, Behrampur Zimidara	Y	WEEKLY	Weekly	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GSSS, Kalitran	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	Y	N
GSSS, Mansooh Kalan	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
Y= Yes; N= No; AV= Average; BA= Below Average								

3.5.2. SOCIAL AUDIT FINDINGS OF DISTRICT SANGRUR:

The various provisions of mid day meal scheme were audited by the resource persons, field investigators, district in charges for the project and principal investigator as per the information schedule, focussed group discussions with various groups of stakeholders and house hold surveys. Out of the forty schools selected for social auditing, in one school the food was served from the centralised kitchen based at Sangrur. The various issues observed and recorded by the visiting teams and highlighted by stakeholders are summarised school wise in tables 3.7 to 3.11 and summarised as follows:

- **Availability & storage of Food grains:** School gets wheat and rice in gunny bags of 50 kg each on quarterly basis at the school door step as per the number of students. The delivery agent has to carry the measuring instrument but in 10 schools, teachers reported that it weighs on an average 2-4 Kg less than the mentioned weight. The quality of what and rice was good and in 16 of the visited schools, there was major deficit in the delivery of food grains. In other 23 of the selected schools, the food grain was delivered in the last week of the February, so the problem of food grain was solved. But in the whole district, the problem of food grain delivery was found. Due to non – availability of food grains, in one of the visited school i.e. GPS, Shadihari, no MDM was served from 05-08-2014 to 12-10-2014. The food grain consumption was recorded in the record book in all the schools and in large the weight of the balance food grains matched to the records. The food grains are stored in iron/ plastic bins in 38 schools. The social auditors, SMC members and parents reported that food grains delivery was not proper in the schools of the district (**Table No. 3.7**).
- **Delivery of Cooking Cost:** The cooking cost is delivered to schools @ Rs. 3. 59/- and Rs. 5.38/- to primary and upper primary school students. But teachers reported that they face too much difficulty in the delivery of cooking cost. The cooking cost is generally late by 2-3 months. In that period teaches has to arrange from their own funds to run the scheme. In the visited 22 schools, the cooking cost deficit ranges from Rs. 2756/- to Rs. 24967/- in the district till 28/02/2015. In first week of March, the cooking cost was released

and in other 17 visited schools, there was no deficit. In the visited 40 schools, 24 meals out of 5137 served meals were recorded more in the MDM register as per the head count of the visiting team. The teachers reported that some students leave the school before half time due to some work and this discrepancy is due to that. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers also viewed that non availability of cooking cost lead to malpractices in the scheme implementation as low quality ingredients were used. School heads highlighted the problem of less amount of cooking coast as in a school having low enrolment of students; it is very difficult to implement the scheme with such amount **Table No. 3.7 & 3.8).**

- **Quality of Cooking Ingredients:** In 7 of the visited schools, the quality of cooking ingredients was fair as the ingredients used are of ISI certified brands. In other 33 schools, the cooking ingredients are not either nor ISI certified or not of any standard brand. Double fortified salt was not found in any of the 40 visited schools. In 28 of the visited schools, the cooking oil was used of ISI certified brand. In The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers also suggested that the guidelines to purchase cooking ingredients should be clear to schools and brands for cooking ingredients need to be specified by the department. Teachers suggested that cooking ingredients should be supplied by the department. The SMC members and parents have done checking or auditing of the cooking ingredients in 6 of the visited schools (**Table No. 3.7).**
- **Procurement of LPG:** The procurement of LPG is a major problem for the school administration. As in villages, no supply of gas cylinders is given at the school doorstep. In 4 visited schools, theft of cylinders was reported but no new cylinders were issued to these schools and police has not registered any FIR in these cases. All of the schools are using Firewood and LPG for cooking. Teachers highlighted the issue of gas subsidy, as from April, 2015 the gas subsidy will be given only on the submission of the AADHAR card. They questioned that how the schools will then get the subsidised gas cylinders. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and

teachers also stressed that gas cylinder problem need to be solved and cylinders should be provided at the school door step (**Table No. 3.9**).

- **Appointment and Honorarium of Cook cum Helpers:** Cook cum helpers were appointed in schools as per the guidelines of Govt. of India. In 6 schools, one less cook cum helper was appointed as per the guidelines and in one school; one extra cook cum helper was appointed as per the guidelines. The medical check up of 58% cook cum helpers was done. The social audit resource persons, SMC members and parents stated that honorarium of CCH need to be revised and training of cook cum helpers need to be done once a year regarding sanitation and hygiene procedures and cooking procedures. SMCs and parents in all schools reported that they monitor the personal hygiene of CCH during their visit. CCH were given honorarium @ Rs. 1200/- regularly.



COOK CUM HELPERS WELL DRESSED IN GHS, BHINDRAN

- **Infrastructure Facilities available in Schools:** The kitchen shed were well built in all the visited 38 schools. In 2 of the visited schools, the kitchen sheds were not complete and are not used for preparing food. In 2 of the visited schools, the kitchen sheds need to be improved as there was not fair

cleanliness in the kitchen sheds. Cooking utensils and serving plates were available in all visited schools. Measuring instruments were not available in any of the school. In one of the visited school, mats were not used for seating during intake of MDM by students. In 4 schools, non standardised gas regulators or gas pipes were used which is a great threat to security of students and others. In one of the school, the electric wires are open and hanging in kitchen shed. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers also viewed that measuring instruments, mats and standardised devices related to LPG should be provided in schools. They also suggested that an insurance cover should be provided to the CCH. The washing and drinking areas need to be renovated in majority of the schools as opined by the visiting team. In GHS, Bhindran, the arrangement of hand wash, washing of plates and kitchen shed was renovated and cook cum helper were provided gloves and head gears. The visiting team of social audit resource persons and field investigators in that block suggested that infrastructure should be improved in schools and regular maintenance of kitchen sheds, washing areas, drinking areas should be done (**Table No. 3.9 & 3.10**).



POORLY CONSTRUCTED KITCHEN SHED IN GPS, ROSHAN WALA



COOKING PROCESS OF MDM IN GPS, SHADIHARI



WELL MANAGED KITCHEN SHED IN GHS, BHINDRAN

- **Availability of Drinking Water:** Drinking water was available in all schools either tap water or ground water. Overhead tanks were installed in all schools. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers emphasised the installation of water filters in all schools and regular cleaning of the over head tanks. In GPS, Shadihari; GPS, Sangatpura; GHS, Sangatpura; and GPS, Roshan Wala; the school administration and SMC members highlighted the issue of water problem and they suggested that special arrangements for drinking water should be made in these schools **(Table no. 3.10)**.



POOR DRINKING WATER CONDITIONS IN A SCHOOL

- **Sanitation and Safety Measures:** The sanitation was not good in 8 of the visited schools and poor safety measures were adopted in 8 schools during cooking of food. The blockages of drains need to be cleared in schools and appropriate safety measures need to be taken while using LPG. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers stressed for the cleanliness of washing areas and drinking areas of the schools **(Table no. 3.9)**.



POOR SANITATION OF WASHING AREA IN A SCHOOL



WELL CONSTRUCTED WASHING AREA IN GHS, BHINDRAN

- **Quality & Quantity of Food:** A sufficient quantity of food is provided to students in all the visited schools. Regarding quality of food, the social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers were satisfied but they suggested in various focussed group discussions and one to one interviews that menu of MDM need to be revised regularly , it may be twice a

year. Regarding menu, as per most of the students they like Karhi – Rice maximum, and Khichdi the least one. The visiting team members also suggested that with Khichdi either curd should be provided or it should be changed with some other seasonal vegetable or Rajmah Rice. The social audit resource persons, SMC members and parents also suggested that fruit or milk should be given once a week to students (**Table no. 3.8**).



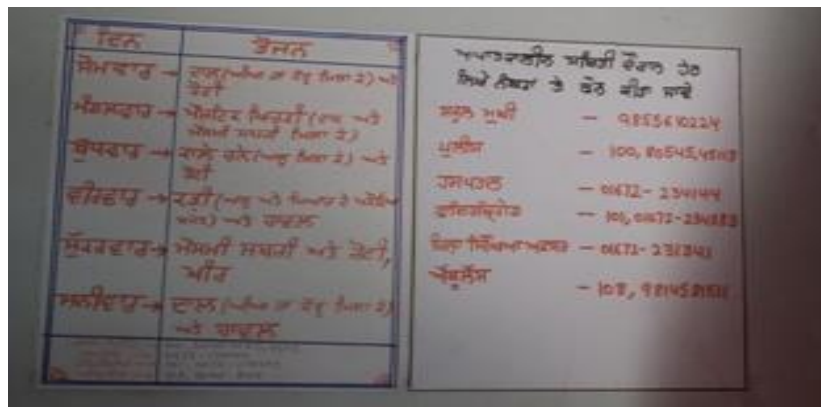
STUDENTS SEATING FOR HAVING MDM IN A SCHOOL

- **Awareness and Role of SMCs and Parents in MDM scheme:** As per the reports of social audit resource persons and field investigators, the awareness level of SMC members and parents regarding entitlements of students as per MDM scheme and provisions under MDM scheme was below average. In 80% of the visited schools, none amongst the parents have any idea about the cooking cost and food grains entitlement per child. Regarding role of SMC members and parents in monitoring of MDM during their visit in school, they only taste the food, check that food is prepared as per menu and the Chairman of SMC committee only sign the MDM record book without verifying the balance of cooking cost, food grains or quality of cooking ingredients. The social audit resource persons, SMC members,

parents and teachers reported that due to the illiteracy of parents and SMC members lead faulty auditing of in MDM scheme. SMC members also stated that they have not been provided any training about various provisions of MDM scheme.

A few of the social audit resource persons, SMC members, and parents stressed that they have to be given the opportunity to visit other schools as they got in this social auditing process for auditing of MDM scheme as it is a very good learning experience for them to know the various provisions of the scheme clearly; which will be definitely helpful for them to monitor and improve the provisions of the scheme in their villages (**Table no. 3.11**).

- **Display of Information as per MDM Provisions:** The menu was displayed in all schools but in 17 visited schools it was displayed either inside the kitchen shed or on a place which was not easily visible to students and community members. The emergency contact numbers were displayed in 13 of the visited schools and the grievance redressal number for MDM was not displayed in any of the visited school. MDM social audit board was made in 13 of the visited schools but it was not fully filled as per the social auditing guidelines. MDM logo was not displayed in any of the visited school. The social audit resource persons, SMC members and parents stated that menu of MDM, Emergency contact numbers and MDM grievance redressal phone number need to be displayed at the appropriate place in the schools. They also stressed that social audit board of MDM should be maintained on daily basis in all school for making the system transparent (**Table no. 3.7**).



MENU OF MDM DISPLAYED IN SCHOOLS



POORLY MAINTAINED SOCIAL AUDIT BOARDS OF MDM IN SCHOOLS

- **School Health programme:** School health programme was there in 28 of the visited schools but only weight and height of students was measured and no growth patterns were noted as per the notes on health cards. In 11 visited schools, in 2014-15 no health check up was done by doctors. Only iron folic tablets and deworming tablets were given to students. Head teachers of the schools stated that they have to procure the tablets at their own from the cluster head quarters. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers suggested that health check up should be done twice a year by the doctor only in the schools and in case of referrals, the concerned doctor should take care and do monitoring of the child and all details related to eye sight, teeth and growth patterns of a student need to be mentioned in health cards (**Table no. 3.10**).

- **MDM delivered from Centralised Kitchen:** The quality of food delivered by centralised kitchen was found good as checked by the visiting team. But SMC members, parents and teachers reported that food should be cooked in school as parents and teachers can monitor the whole process closely. Second, the food delivered by centralised kitchen is generally not hot and students intake of food is less as compared to the food cooked in school premises. The social audit resource persons, SMC members, parents and teachers suggested to prepare food in schools only under the direct supervision of teachers, students and parents.

- **Monitoring by Govt. of MDM Scheme:** In the visited 40 schools, Assistant Block Managers (ABM) of MDM, District Manager of MDM has been visiting regularly. But capacity building of ABM's need to be done as they were not fully aware about their role and duties to fulfil all the objectives of MDM scheme in true spirit.

- **Best Practices adopted in the District:** Some of the best practices adopted in the district are as follows:
 - In one school, kitchen garden was developed which lowers the cooking cost.
 - In one of the school, kitchen shed, hand washing and dish washing areas are well developed.
 - In one of the school, cook cum helpers are provided hand gloves and head gears to make the food more hygienic.
 - In one school, the water filter system was well managed to provide pure water to students.
 - In one school, purchase of cooking ingredients was done from the wholesale shops to get quality ingredients.
 - SMC members well informed in four schools and helping the school to implement all provisions of MDM in true spirit.

FOCUSSED GROUP DISUSSIONS IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS:



FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH PARENTS



FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH SMC & COMMUNITY MEMBERS



DISCUSSIONS WITH DISTRICT MANAGER, ABM, SMC & PARENTS



FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH STUDENTS

Table 3.7. : Detail of availability of Food Grains, Cooking Cost and Grievance Redressal in Schools (Sangrur District)

Name of the School	Food grains availability	Food grains deficit in Kgs		Food grains quality	Cooking cost Deficit in Rs.	Cooking Ingredients quality	Cook Cum Helpers grant deficit	Emergency Numbers Displayed	Grievance Redressal Number Displayed	Display Board of social audit Maintained	MDM LOGO Displayed	Healthy practice adopted
		Wheat	Rice									
GPS, Shadhi Hari	Y	300	250	G	8912/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	Kitchen Garden/ Hand Wash Instructions
GPS, Bijalpur	Y	NIL	NIL	G	6537/-	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GPS, Ghanaur Jattan	Y	70	54	G	2756/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GPS, Basiark	Y	100	50	G	7585/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS, Sangatpura	Y	100	40	G	24967/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS, Khandebad	Y	164	76	G	9609/-	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GPS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	55	57	G	20378/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS, Biggarwal	Y	70	43	G	8112/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS, Dhibar Basti, Sangrur	CK	CK	CK	CK	CK	CK	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GPS, Mangwal	Y	NIL	NIL	G	19185/-	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	Food Serving Procedures
GPS, Roshan Wala	Y	50	45	G	4637/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS, Fagguwal	Y	NIL	NIL	G	2868/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS, Bhiwanigarh (B)	Y	NIL	NIL	G	13975/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS Naudhrani	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	G	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS Jamalpura	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS Dhuri Pind	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS Dilabergarh	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GPS Falond Kalan	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS Tibba	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS H B Chounda	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GPS Mohmmadpura	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	

MDM SCHEME- SOCIAL AUDIT

GMS, Bijalpur	Y	30	25	G	3700/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GMS, Biggarwal	Y	NIL	NIL	G	8760/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GMS, Shahpur	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GMS, Badalgarh	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GMS, Changli	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GMS, Rampur Chhanna	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GHS, Bassiark	Y	50	55	G	12604/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GHS, Sangatpura	Y	121	90	G	15240/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	Hand washing area
GHS Akbarpura	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GHS, Ghanaur Jattan	Y	87	73	G	7826/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GHS, Khandebad	Y	67	50	G	10750/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	Water filter system
GHS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	NIL	NIL	G	16071/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GHS, Mangwal	Y	100	NIL	G	15354/-	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GHS, Bhindran	Y	119	60	G	10489/-	VG	NIL	Y	N	N	N	Kitchen Shed Well Constructed & CCH Well Dressed Wearing Gloves/ Head Gears
GSSS, Sherpur	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	G	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GSSS, Fagguwal	Y	50	35	G	3893/-	AV	NIL	N	N	N	N	
GSSS, Bhogiwal	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	G	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GSSS (G) , BHAWANIGARH	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	
GSSS Dirba	Y	NIL	NIL	G	NIL	AV	NIL	Y	N	N	N	

Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor; CCH= Cook cum Helpers; CK= Centralised kitchen

Table 3.8. : Detail of Meals served and Quality of MDM in Schools (Sangrur District)										
Name of the School	No. of Students Enrolled	No. of Meals Served to Students on the day of visit	Difference in head count of students and record of MDM register	Avg. No. of Students Present in last 5 Days	Quality of food	Quantity of food sufficient	No. of Cook cum Helpers	Menu of MDM Displayed	Menu of MDM followed	Any Issue highlighted in Social Audit
GPS, Shadhi Hari	261	249	2	250	VG	Y	4	Y	Y	No MDM during 05-08-2014 to 12-10-2014
GPS, Bijalpur	54	48	NIL	49	VG	Y	2	N	Y	
GPS, Ghanaur Jattan	39	34	NIL	33	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GPS, Basiark	108	97	1	100	AV	Y	2	N	Y	CCH one less
GPS, Sangatpura	182	178	2	179	AV	Y	4	N	Y	CCH one Extra
GPS, Khandebad	130	121	NIL	124	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GPS, Chatha Nanhera	284	278	2	271	AV	Y	4	N	Y	
GPS, Biggarwal	120	108	NIL	112	AV	Y	3	N	Y	
GPS, Dhibar Basti, Sangrur	89	77	NIL	78	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	FROM CENTRALISED KITCHEN
GPS, Mangwal	295	249	3	255	AV	Y	4	Y	Y	
GPS, Roshan Wala	33	30	1	29	AV	Y	1	N	Y	CCH one less
GPS, Fagguwal	39	38	NIL	38	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GPS, Bhiwanigarh (B)	129	117	1	112	AV	Y	3	N	Y	
GPS Naudhrani	138	126	NIL	130	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GPS Jamalpura	412	381	2	380	AV	Y	4	Y	Y	CCH one less
GPS Dhuri Pind	101	92	NIL	95	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GPS Dilabergarh	104	98	NIL	98	AV	Y	2	N	Y	CCH one less
GPS Falond Kalan	67	64	NIL	63	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GPS Tibba	188	160	NIL	163	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GPS H B Chounda	68	61	NIL	62	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GPS Mohmmadpura	10	9	NIL	9	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	

Table 3.8. : Detail of Meals served and Quality of MDM in Schools (Sangrur District)										
Name of the School	No. of Students Enrolled	No. of Meals Served to Students on the day of visit	Difference in head count of students and record of MDM register	Avg. No. of Students Present in last 5 Days	Quality of food	Quantity of food sufficient	No. of Cook cum Helpers	Menu of MDM Displayed	Menu of MDM followed	Any Issue highlighted in Social Audit
GMS, Bijalpur	25	24	NIL	24	AV	Y	1	Y	Y	
GMS, Biggarwal	86	80	1	80	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GMS, Shahpur	46	44	NIL	43	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GMS, Badalgarh	69	58	NIL	59	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GMS, Changli	109	101	NIL	101	AV	Y	3	N	Y	
GMS, Rampur Chhanna	140	123	NIL	121	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GHS, Bassiark	129	110	2	112	AV	Y	2	N	Y	CCH one less
GHS, Sangatpura	145	124	NIL	131	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GHS Akbarpura	182	175	NIL	174	AV	Y	3	N	Y	
GHS, Ghanaur Jattan	82	73	NIL	75	AV	Y	2	N	Y	
GHS, Khandebad	118	111	1	112	G	Y	3	Y	Y	
GHS, Chatha Nanhera	265	248	2	249	AV	Y	4	N	Y	
GHS, Mangwal	242	220	2	218	G	Y	4	N	Y	
GHS, Bhindran	73	71	NIL	72	G	Y	2	Y	Y	
GSSS, Sherpur	286	233	NIL	241	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GSSS, Fagguwal	47	42	NIL	44	AV	Y	2	Y	Y	
GSSS, Bhogiwal	224	211	NIL	209	G	Y	3	Y	Y	CCH one less
GSSS (G) , BHAWANIGARH	220	198	NIL	197	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
GSSS Dirba	301	276	2	277	AV	Y	3	Y	Y	
Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor; CCH= Cook Cum Helper										

Table 3.9. : Detail of Infrastructure Facilities available of MDM Scheme Implementation in Schools (Sangrur District)

Name of the School	Kitchen Shed Complete	Cleanliness of Kitchen shed	Cooking Utensils	Serving Utensils	Measuring Instruments Available	Serving Area cleanliness	Mats for seating for MDM	Washing Area Cleanliness	Cooking Fuel used	Problem in procurement of LPG	Safety measures taken during cooking of food	ANY ISSUE
GPS, Shadhi Hari	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	P	Y	P	F	N	Y	Theft Of Cylinders/ Water Not Available
GPS, Bijalpur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	No Health Checkup In 2014-15
GPS, Ghanaur Jattan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	N	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS, Basiark	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG & F	Y	Y	Food Grain Deficit
GPS, Sangatpura	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	N	Y	Water Poor Quality
GPS, Khandebad	Y	G	Y	Y	N	G	Y	G	F	N	Y	Cylinder Theft
GPS, Chatha Nanhera	N	NO	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	F	Y	Y	Incomplete Kitchen Shed
GPS, Biggarwal	Y	P	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG & F	Y	Y	Kitchen shed poor maintenance
GPS, Dhibar Basti, Sangrur	Y	AV	CK	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	CK	CK	CK	
GPS, Mangwal	Y	G	Y	Y	N	G	Y	G	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS, Roshan Wala	Y	P	Y	Y	N	P	Y	P	LPG & F	N	Y	Kitchen Shed Poor Shape
GPS, Fagguwal	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS, Bhiwanigarh	Y	G	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & f	N	N	Gas Pipes Non Standardised
GPS Naudhrani	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS Jamalpura	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS Dhuri Pind	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS Dilabergarh	Y	G	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS Falond Kalan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	N	
GPS Tibba	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	

Table 3.9. : Detail of Infrastructure Facilities available of MDM Scheme Implementation in Schools (Sangrur District)

Name of the School	Kitchen Shed Complete	Cleanliness of Kitchen shed	Cooking Utensils	Serving Utensils	Measuring Instruments Available	Serving Area cleanliness	Mats for seating for MDM	Washing Area Cleanliness	Cooking Fuel used	Problem in procurement of LPG	Safety measures taken during cooking of food	ANY ISSUE
GPS H B Chounda	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GPS Mohmmadpura	N	P	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	Kitchen Shed Incomplete
GMS, Bijalpur	Y	VG	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	VG	LPG & F	N	N	gas pipe non standardised
GMS, Biggarwal	Y	P	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG & F	Y	N	Gas Regulator Not Standardised / Kitchen Shed Poor Maintenance
GMS, Shahpur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GMS, Badalgarh	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GMS, Changli	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GMS, Rampur Chhanna	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GHS, Bassiark	Y	G	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	N	Gas pipe poor
GHS, Sangatpura	Y	G	Y	Y	N	G	Y	G	LPG & F	N	Y	
GHS Akbarpura	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GHS, Ghanaur Jattan	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	LPG&F	Y	N	Electric Wires Open In Kitchen Shed & No Health Check Up
GHS, Khandebad	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	P	F	Y	Y	CYLINDER THEFT
GHS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	F	Y	Y	Firewood Only
GHS, Mangwal	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	
GHS, Bhindran	Y	VG	Y	Y	N	VG	Y	VG	LPG & F	Y	N	
GSSS, Sherpur	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	G	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y		
GSSS, Fagguwal	Y	G	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	N	No Health Check Up

Table 3.9. : Detail of Infrastructure Facilities available of MDM Scheme Implementation in Schools (Sangrur District)

Name of the School	Kitchen Shed Complete	Cleanliness of Kitchen shed	Cooking Utensils	Serving Utensils	Measuring Instruments Available	Serving Area cleanliness	Mats for seating for MDM	Washing Area Cleanliness	Cooking Fuel used	Problem in procurement of LPG	Safety measures taken during cooking of food	ANY ISSUE
GSSS, Bhogiwala	Y	G	Y	Y	N	G	Y	G	LPG & F	N	Y	
GSSS (G) , BHAWANIGARH	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	N	Y	
GSSS Dirba	Y	AV	Y	Y	N	AV	Y	AV	LPG & F	Y	Y	

Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor; F= Firewood

Table 3.10. : Detail of Facilities available for implementation of MDM Scheme Provisions Schools (Sangrur District)

Name of the School	Hand Wash Procedures adopted	Soaps for Hand Wash	Drinking Water Quality	Cleanliness of Drinking water area	Health Checkups done	Growth Record Maintenance	Toilets		Cleanliness of toilets
							Boys	Girls	
GPS, Shadhi Hari	Y	Y	P	P	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Bijalpur	Y	Y	G	G	N	N	Y	Y	G
GPS, Ghanaur Jattan	N	N	G	P	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Basiark	N	N	G	P	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Sangatpura	Y	Y	P	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GPS, Khandebad	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	G
GPS, Biggarwal	N	N	G	P	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GPS, Dhibar Basti, Sangrur	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GPS, Mangwal	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Roshan Wala	N	N	P	P	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GPS, Fagguwal	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS, Bhiwanigarh	N	N	G	AV	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS Naudhrani	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV

Table 3.10. : Detail of Facilities available for implementation of MDM Scheme Provisions Schools (Sangrur District)									
Name of the School	Hand Wash Procedures adopted	Soaps for Hand Wash	Drinking Water Quality	Cleanliness of Drinking water area	Health Checkups done	Growth Record Maintenance	Toilets		Cleanliness of toilets
							Boys	Girls	
GPS Jamalpura	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS Dhuri Pind	Y	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS Dilabergarh	N	Y	G	AV	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS Falond Kalan	Y	Y	G	AV	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS Tibba	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS H B Chounda	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GPS Mohmmadpura	N	N	P	AAV	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GMS, Bijalpur	Y	Y	G	G	N	N	Y	Y	VG
GMS, Biggarwal	N	N	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GMS, Shahpur	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS , Badalgarh	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Changli	N	Y	G	AV	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GMS, Rampur Chhanna	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Bassiark	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GHS, Sangatpura	Y	Y	P	G	Y	N	Y	Y	P
GHS Akbarpura	N	N	G	AV	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Ghanaur Jattan	N	Y	G	P	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Khandebad	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Mangwal	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GHS, Bhindran	Y	Y	G	G	N	N	Y	Y	G
GSSS,Sherpur	Y	Y	G	G	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GSSS, Fagguwal	N	Y	G	G	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GSSS, Bhogiwal	N	Y	G	AV	N	N	Y	Y	AV
GSSS (G) , BHAWANIGARH	Y	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV
GSSS Dirba	N	Y	G	AV	Y	N	Y	Y	AV

Y= Yes; N= No; VG= Very Good; G= Good; AV= Average; P= Poor

Table 3.11. : Detail of Role of SMCs/ Parents in Monitoring MDM Provisions in Schools (Sangrur District)

Name of the School	Taste Register Maintenance	SMC visit for Monitoring of MDM	Parents Visit for Monitoring	Parents Awareness about MDM	SMC Awareness about MDM	Audit of Cooking Cost done by SMC	Audit of Cooking Ingredients by SMC	SMC training for MDM in 2014-15
GPS, Shadhi Hari	Y	WEEKLY	WEEKLY	BA	AV	Y	N	N
GPS, Bijalpur	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	Y	N
GPS, Ghanaur Jattan	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Basiark	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Sangatpura	Y	2-3 DAYS	1-2 DAYS	AV	G	Y	Y	N
GPS, Khandebad	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GPS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Biggarwal	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Dhibar Basti, Sangrur	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Mangwal	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Roshan Wala	Y	WEEKLY	WEEKLY	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Fagguwal	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS, Bhiwanigarh	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS Naudhrani	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS Jamalpura	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS Dhuri Pind	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS Dilabergarh	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS Falond Kalan	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS Tibba	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GPS H B Chounda	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	AV	Y	Y	N
GPS Mohmmadpura	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Bijalpur	Y	DAILY	DAILY	AV	AV	Y	Y	N

Table 3.11. : Detail of Role of SMCs/ Parents in Monitoring MDM Provisions in Schools (Sangrur District)								
Name of the School	Taste Register Maintenance	SMC visit for Monitoring of MDM	Parents Visit for Monitoring	Parents Awareness about MDM	SMC Awareness about MDM	Audit of Cooking Cost done by SMC	Audit of Cooking Ingredients by SMC	SMC training for MDM in 2014-15
GMS, Biggarwal	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Shahpur	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS , Badalgarh	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Changli	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GMS, Rampur Chhanna	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Bassiark	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Sangatpura	Y	1-2 DAYS	1-2 DAYS	AV	G	Y	Y	N
GHS Akbarpura	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GHS, Ghanaur Jattan	Y	WEEKLY	WEEKLY	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Khandebad	Y	10-12 DAYS	10-12 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Chatha Nanhera	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Mangwal	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GHS, Bhindran	Y	1-2 DAYS	1-2 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	Y	N
GSSS,Sherpur	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GSSS, Faggiwal	Y	3-4 DAYS	3-4 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
GSSS, Bhogiwal	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	G	G	Y	Y	N
GSSS (G) , HAWANIGARH	Y	4-5 DAYS	4-5 DAYS	AV	AV	Y	N	N
GSSS, Dirba	Y	2-3 DAYS	2-3 DAYS	BA	BA	Y	N	N
Y= Yes; N= No; AV= Average; BA= Below Average								

3.5.3. SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOCIAL AUDIT:

The various suggestions provided by the members of focussed group discussions and community through house hold survey in the two districts are summarised as follows:

- Regular revision in MDM menu.
- Timely delivery of Food grains.
- Weight of gunny bags having food grains should be as specified on gunny bags.
- Increase in cooking cost.
- Advance delivery of cooking cost.
- Cooking ingredients quality to be specified by the department.
- Special funds to build washing areas and drinking water areas. .
- Increase in honorarium of cook cum helpers.
- Training and capacity building of cook cum helpers at block level on yearly basis.
- Capacity building of Assistant Block Managers of MDM on yearly basis at circle level.
- Training to SMC members and parents in the field for various provisions of MDM scheme.
- Food should be prepared in schools only as centralised kitchen system is not very effective
- Regular monitoring by SMCs and parents of MDM scheme in schools.
- Involvement of parents especially of mothers in monitoring of MDM provisions.
- Display of menu, emergency contact numbers, grievance redressal contact numbers at prominent place in the school.
- Social audit boards should be maintained on daily basis.
- School health programme need to be strengthened.
- Innovations like kitchen garden be popularised in all schools.
- Best practices related to infrastructure development and cooking procedures adopted in various schools across the state should be highlighted and shared.

3.6. REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING

Public Hearing in the project on “**Social Audit of Mid Day Meal Scheme in two District of Punjab**” is conducted on 11/04/2016 in District- Ropar and on 12/04/2016 in District - Sangrur. The summary of the report is as follows:

3.6.1. Report of Public Hearing in District Ropar:

Public hearing is organized on 11th April, 2016 in Govt. Senior Secondary School, Singh Bhagwantpur. . Principal investigator (Dr. Jatinder Grover coordinated the public hearing as moderator himself). Detail of state and District officials, teachers, SMC members, parents and students present in the public hearing is as follows:

1	Sh. Prabhcharan Singh	General Manager Mid Day Meal Meal, Punjab
2	Sh. Rajneesh kumar	Assistant project Coordinator, MDM Punjab
3	Ms. Jasmeen Kaur	Manager Health & Nutrition, MDM Punjab
4	Sh. Gurmukh Singh	Accountant MDM , DGSE Office, Punjab.
5	Sh. Charanjit Singh	District Manager, MDM , District- Ropar
6	Ms. Navdeep kaur	Accountant – MDM, District- Ropar
7	Dr. Harcharan Dass Sain	District Education Officer (Elementary), Ropar
8	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	Block Primary Education Officer, Ropar-1
9	Sh Rajinder Singh	Block Primary Education Officer, Ropar-2
10	Dr. Harsimrat Kaur	Medical Officer, Behrampur, Ropar.
11	Ms. Poonam Rani	Sr. Assistant PUNSUP, Ropar
12	Assistant Block Manager- MDM	2
13	Primary School teachers	14 Teachers Male & Female (From 14 schools)
14	Upper primary school Teachers	13 Teachers Male & Female (From 13 schools)
15	SMC Members and parents	20 SMC Members and parents (From 20 schools)
16	Students	15 Students from various schools (From 9 schools)

About 80 persons participated in Public hearing. Various issues related to Mid day Meal are discussed. Report of Social Auditing in the district is presented by the District Manager. The issues highlighted by the school teachers, SMC members and parents are summarized as follows:

- Need to enhance cooking cost as cost of pulses, cooking oil, cooking fuel got increased.
- Delivery of gas cylinder should be made at the doorstep of school. Teachers have to carry gas cylinders themselves from far away gas agencies.
- Milk products like curd, milk need to be added in MDM menu.
- Kitchen maintenance grant to be given on yearly basis for maintenance of gas stoves and kitchen.
- Special Grant to be given every five years to replace old cooking utensils like pressure cookers, patilas, gas stoves etc.
- Honorarium of cook cum helpers need to be increased.
- Iron containers of large size needed in schools to store grains.
- SMC members, parents and students were satisfied with quality and quantity of food.
- Medical officer suggested that fortified salt and other ingredients be used.
- Teachers of single teacher primary schools and teachers of secondary schools having student strength more than 250 suggested that a care taker be appointed in schools for MDM arrangements; so that teachers can do their work of teaching.
- Menu of MDM need to be reviewed after every six months.
- Participation of SMC members in schools is not very encouraging as reported by teachers.

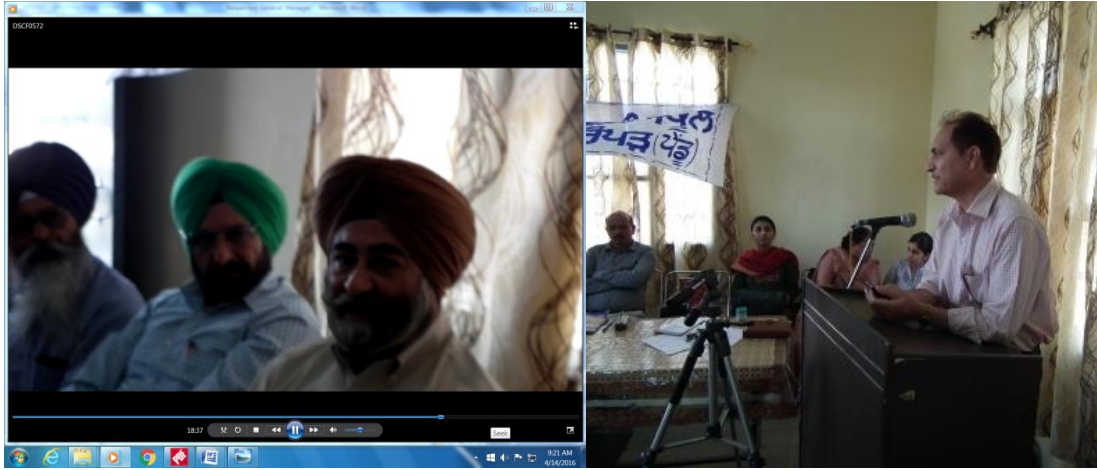
On the spot re addressal by state officials: General Manager MDM has directed the district manager to provide the large size iron containers to all schools and assured the teachers to press upon Gas agency officials to provide gas cylinders to schools as per demand.



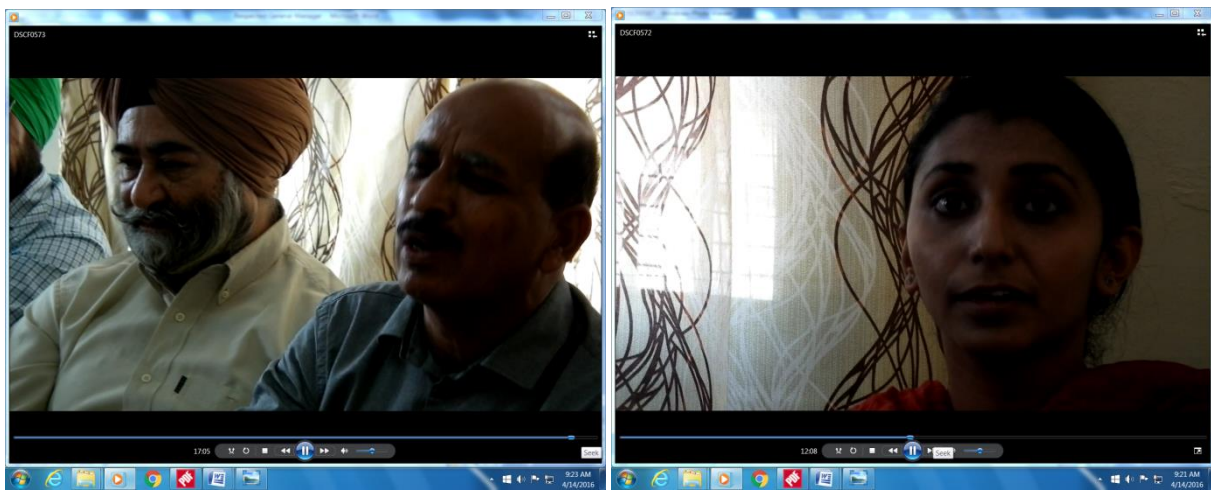
PUBLIC HEARING IN DISTRICT ROPAR



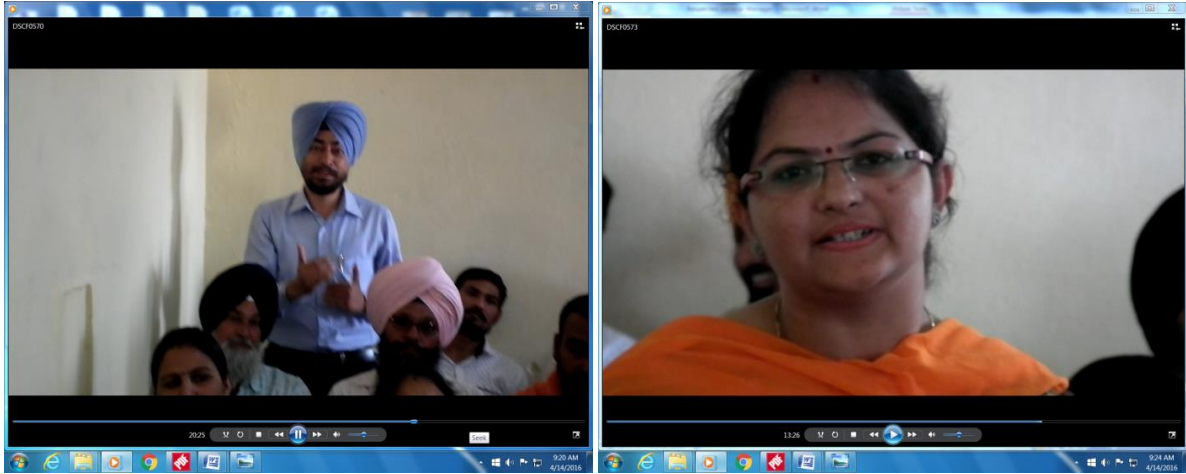
PUBLIC HEARING IN ROPAR (TEACHERS, SMC MEMBERS, PARENTS & STUDENTS)



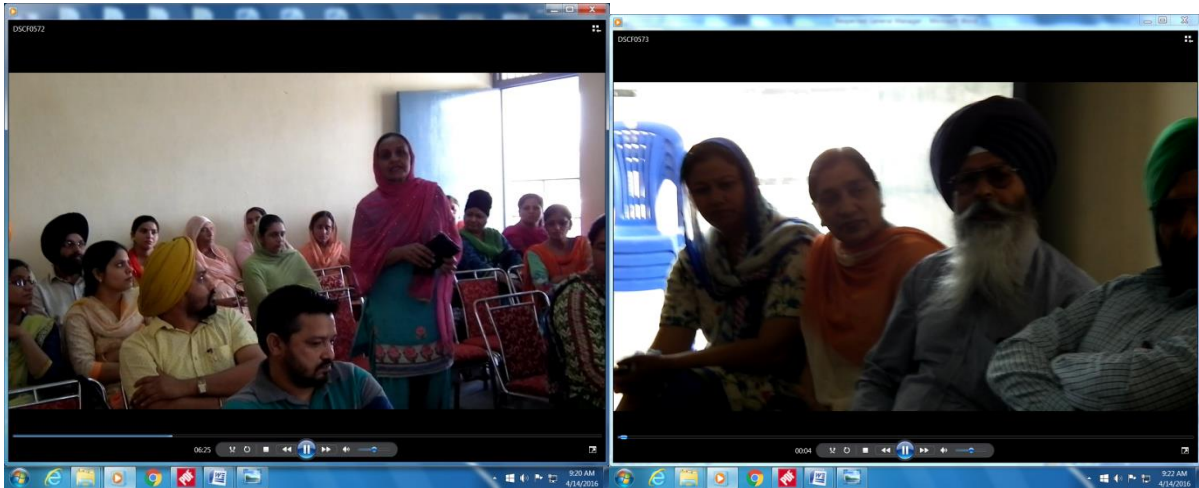
**General Manager MDM –Punjab and Assistant Project Coordinator- Punjab
Interacting in Public Hearing**



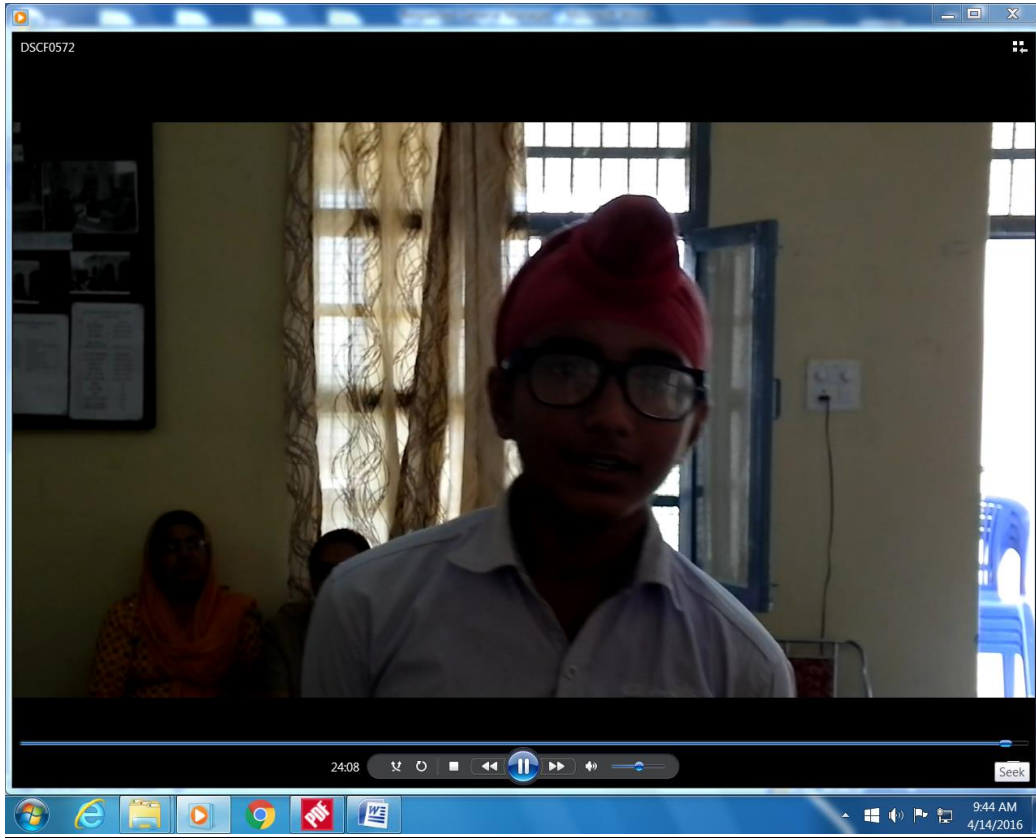
DEO (Elementary, Ropar) and Medical Officer interacting in Public Hearing



TEACHERS interacting in Public Hearing



PARENTS and SMC members interacting in Public Hearing



STUDENTS INTERACTING IN PUBLIC HEARING

3.6.2. Report of Public Hearing in District Sangrur :

Public hearing is organized on 12th April, 2016 in Govt. High school, Bhindran. Principal investigator (Dr. Jatinder Grover coordinated the public hearing as moderator himself). Detail of state and District officials, teachers, SMC members, parents and students present in the public hearing is as follows:

1	Sh. Prabhcharan Singh	General Manager Mid Day Meal Meal, Punjab
2	Sh. Rajneesh kumar	Assistant project Coordinator, MDM Punjab
3	Ms. Jasmeen Kaur	Manager Health & Nutrition, MDM Punjab
4	Sh. Gurmukh Singh	Accountant MDM , DGSE Office, Punjab.
5	Sh. Lalit Kumar	District Manager, MDM , District - Sangrur
6	Ms. Deepak Nagpal	Accountant – MDM, District - Sangrur
7	Dr. Balwinder Singh Aulakh	District Education Officer (Elementary), Sangrur
8	Sh. Balbir Singh	Block Primary Education Officer, Sangrur-1
9	Dr. Shiv Deep Kaur	Rural Medical Officer, Bhindran, Sangrur
10	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Sr. Assistant PUNSUP, Sangrur
11	Assistant Block Manager- MDM	2
12	Primary School teachers	13 Teachers Male & Female (From 13 schools)
13	Upper primary school Teachers	15 Teachers Male & Female (From 15 schools)
14	SMC Members and parents	15 SMC Members and parents (From 15 schools)
15	Students	20 Students from various schools (From 10 schools)

About 75 persons participated in Public hearing. Various issues related to Mid day Meal are discussed. Report of Social Auditing in the district is presented by the District Manager. The issues highlighted by the school teachers, SMC members and parents are summarized as follows:

- Need to enhance cooking cost as cost of pulses, cooking oil, cooking fuel got increased.
- Delivery of gas cylinder should be made at the doorstep of school. Teachers have to carry gas cylinders themselves from far away gas agencies.
- Some provisions to be made to check theft of cylinders.
- Products like curd, milk, fruit need to be added in MDM menu.
- Kitchen maintenance grant to be given on yearly basis for maintenance of gas stoves and kitchen.
- Honorarium of cook cum helpers need to be increased as in some schools cooks have planned to leave the job.
- As water quality not good in district especially in Lehra Gaga block, so water filters with RO system need to be installed.
- Grant to repair old kitchen sheds need to be given.
- SMC members, parents and students were satisfied with quality and quantity of food.
- Parents suggested that MDM should be cooked in school only as they can not supervise the food cooked by centralized kitchens.
- In menu of MDM dal,- rice menu need to be reviewed as dal based menu is given three times a week.
- Teachers also reported that food cooked in school kitchen is more liked by students as compared to food supplied by centralized kitchen and intake of food cooked in school kitchen is more by students.

On the spot re addressal by state officials: General assured the teachers to press upon Gas agency officials to provide gas cylinders to schools as per demand. He also assured the teachers and SMC members that he will coordinate with an NGO to provide water filters in schools of Lehra block.



PUBLIC HEARING IN SANGRUR DISTRICT



PUBLIC HEARING IN ROPAR (TEACHERS, SMC MEMBERS, PARENTS & STUDENTS)



TEACHERS INTERACTING IN PUBLIC HEARING



SMC MEMBERS INTERACTING IN PUBLIC HEARING



COOKS interacting in Public Hearing

DEO Elementary interacting in Public Hearing



STUDENTS INTERACTING IN PUBLIC HEARING

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Names of the Team Members who participated in the Social Audit

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Kanwalpreet Kaur	District incharge Ropar
2	Mr. Sandeep Kumar	District incharge Sangrur
3	Ms. Gaganpreet Kaur	Field Investigator
4	Mr. Vineet Kumar	Field Investigator
5	Mr. Salil Kumar	Field Investigator
6	Mr. Amrinder Singh	Field Investigator
7	Mr. Jaswinder singh	Field Investigator
8	Ms. Sandeep Kaur	Field Investigator
9	Mr. Pawan Kumar	Field Investigator
10	Mr. Vinay Kumar	Field Investigator

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