



**1st Half-Yearly Monitoring Report on
Mid-Day-Meal Scheme of Chhattisgarh State
(1st April 2014 to 30th September 2014)**

(Volume-II)



Districts Monitored

**Kondagaon
Korba
Korea
Mungeli
Narayanpur**

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Monitoring Institution

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National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
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FOREWORD

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Monitoring Institute has been monitoring Mid-Day-Meal scheme in Chhattisgarh State as one of the Monitoring Institutions across the country for broad based monitoring of MDM activities.

This is the 1st half yearly report (Volume- II) for the year 2014-15 and is based on the data collected from five districts namely Kondagaon, Korba, Korea, Mungeli & Narayanpur of Chhattisgarh.

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

In this context, I extend my hearty compliments to Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar, Associate Professor, Centre for Equity & Social Development of NIRD & PR and Nodal Officer for Monitoring of MDM in Chhattisgarh and team members who have rendered good service by taking initiative to visit the schools located in the inaccessible areas and preparing the report in time. I would like to appreciate the cooperation extended by the authorities of the Department of Public instruction, the District and Block officers of MDM during the time of monitoring.

**Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS.,
Director General**

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Rajendranagar
Hyderabad.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present Monitoring report is an outcome of committed research investigators to the field survey and cooperation received from Teachers and Head Masters concerned along with Educational Officers of the Chhattisgarh State. The author duly thanks them for their fullest cooperation and facilities provided in successful completion of the Monitoring Activities.

The author expresses gratitude and sincere thanks to Officials of Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi for sponsoring this monitoring project.

I also take this opportunity to express a deep sense of gratitude to Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS, Director General, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad for providing an opportunity to undertake this monitoring project and encouragement for successful completion.

I gratefully thank Dr. R.R. Prasad, Professor & Head, Centre of Equity and Social Development, NIRD & PR, Hyderabad for his consistent encouragement, guidance for timely completion of this monitoring activity.

Special thanks to the Project Manager and consultants of TSG, EdCil for the valuable information provided by them and cooperation extended in all aspects of the project.

I am obliged to staff members and monitors of this project Mr. A. Ashwin Kumar, Project Assistant and Mr. M. S. Michael for their cooperation during the period of my assignment.

I wish to thank Mr. A. Prem Kumar, Mr. K. Sudheer Kumar and other staff members of Centre for Equity & Social Development for their contribution to this project by extending their cooperation.

Finally I thank Ms. S.V. Lakshmi for assistance and support in data entry, processing and bringing analytical output. Last but not the least, we express our thanks to all those who are directly and indirectly involved and helped in conducting the monitoring work of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in Chhattisgarh.

Dr.T. Vijaya Kumar
Associative Professor (CESD) &
Nodal Officer

COMPOSITION OF MONITORING TEAM

| S.NO. | NAME | DESIGNATION |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. T. VIJAYA KUMAR | PROJECT DIRECTOR |
| 2. | Dr. SONAL MOBAR | PROJECT CONSULTANT |
| 3. | Mr. A. ASHWIN KUMAR | PROJECT ASSISTANT |

**1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of National Institute of Rural
Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Monitoring
Institution) on MDM (Volume-II) in Chhattisgarh for the Period of
1st April 2014 to 30th September 2014.**

General Information

| Sl. No. | Information | Details |
|---------|--|--|
| 1. | Period of the report | 1 st April 2014 to 30 th September 2014 |
| 2. | No. of Districts allotted | Ten |
| 3. | Districts' name | Kondagaon, Korba, Koriya, Mungeli & Narayanpur |
| 4. | Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc) | 1. Kondagaon : August 2014 2. Korba : September 2014 3. Korea : September 2014 4. Mungeli : September 2014 5. Narayanpur : August 2014 |
| 5. | Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.) | Detailed List category wise and District wise provided in Annexure |
| 6. | Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc) | The District wise details of schools are provided in Annexure |
| 7. | Types of school visited | Total 40x6=240 |
| a) | Special training centers (Residential) | 3 |
| b) | Special training centers (Non Residential) | 3 |
| c) | Schools in Urban Areas | 8 |
| d) | School sanctioned with Civil Works | 2 |
| e) | School from NPEGEL Blocks | 3 |
| f) | Schools having CWSN | 3 |
| g) | School covered under CAL programme | 3 |
| h) | KGBVs | 3 |
| 8. | Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute | 14 |
| 9. | Whether the draft report has been shared with the State: YES / NO | Yes |
| 10. | After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the state: YES / NO | Yes |
| 11. | Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with state: YES / NO | Yes |
| 12. | Details regarding discussion held with state officials: | Before monitoring, information shared with State and Districts |
| 13. | Selection Criteria for Schools: | In consultation with DPOs/DEO's |
| 14. | List of Schools visited by MI: | Annexure |



Executive Summary

The monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal was taken up during First Half Yearly period i.e, 1st April 2014 to 30th September 2014 by the monitoring institute i.e, NIRD & PR(Ministry of Rural Development, GoI), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. Ten districts of Chhattisgarh i.e, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Durg, Kabirdham, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korea, Korba, Mungeli and Narayanpur districts. This report is **Volume-II** consists of Five district reports **Kondagaon, Korba, Korea, Mungeli** and **Narayanpur** districts.

The Monitoring of MDM reveals the implementation of scheme and the district wise field based observation of five districts are given below.

I. Regularity in Serving meal

Kondagaon

In all the sample schools the hot cooked meal is provided to the children without any interruption.

Korba

It is observed that in all the sample schools the hot cooked food is served on daily basis regularly without any interruption.

PS Roliya - cool food, PS Kushmuda- food is not sufficient for the children. UPS Balco-cool food. PS Kharmora-cool food. In urban area Korba district many schools received the Mid-Day-Meal from the centralized kitchen

Korea

In all sample schools, it is observed that Self Help Groups are serving hot cooked meal daily without any interruption.

Mungeli

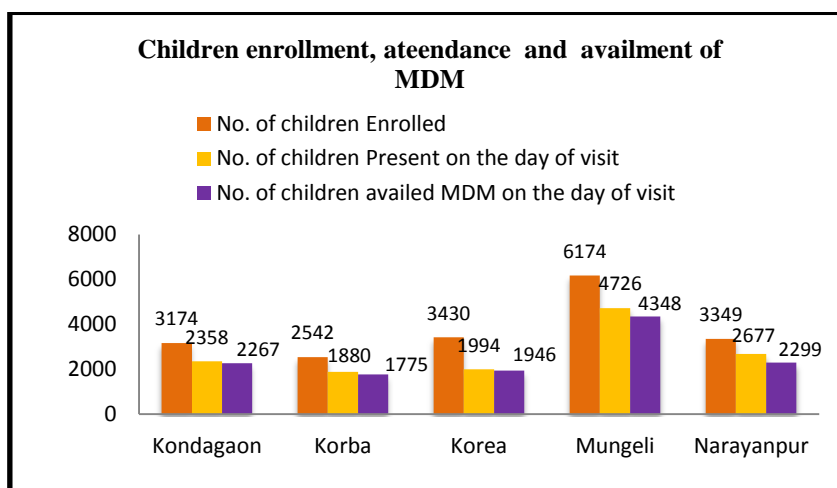
In Mungeli district, in 40 out of 41 Sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools the hot cooked food is being served to the children daily. There is no interruption in Mid Day Meal serving, except in one school namely, KGBV, Saragaon

Narayanpur

In Narayanpur district except in one school, all other sample schools are serving hot cooked meal to the children daily.

II. Trends- Extent of variation

Figure No.(i): Children enrollment attendance and availment of MDM



Kondagaon

Among the sample schools it is noticed that 851 children in Primary Schools and 1416 in Upper primary schools are availing the MDM. On the day of MI's visit school registers indicated 863 primary school students and 1495 upper primary schools students were present for MDM. Variation was noticed. Total 71.4% children are availing MDM on the day of MI visit.

Korba

In Korba district among the sample schools, there is a variation in students' strength regarding availment of Mid Day Meal.

Among Primary Schools of the sample 549 children and in Upper Primary Schools 1226 of the children are availing MDM on the day of MIs visit. Whereas the school registers are indicating 562 children in Primary Schools and 1318 children in Upper Primary Schools as availing MDM. There is variation between attendance and availment of MDM. In total 69.8% of children have availed MDM on the MI visit.

Korea

In Korea district on the day of MI team visit the Mid day meals was provided to the children in Primary Schools is 63.26% and in Upper Primary Schools 54.39%. Whereas the school registers are indicating a slight variation with regard to availment of MDM. In total 56.7% children are availing MDM on the day of MI visit.

Mungeli

It is observed that on the day of MI visit in Sample Schools 70.4% children are availing MDM. Whereas the school registers are indicating that in 100% children are availing MDM. There is variation in school attendance and actual presence of children for MDM.

Narayanpur

In all the sample schools it is noticed that 2299(68.6%) children are availing MDM on the day of MI visit but the school registers shows high percentage in availment of MDM. There is variation in school attendance and physical presence of children for MDM.

III. Regularity in delivering food grains

Kondagaon

In 54.5% Primary Schools and 36.4% Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that the food grains are delivered regularly. In remaining schools, food grains supply is not done regularly.

- In 41 sample schools buffer stock of one month requirement is maintained.
- In 60% schools it is noticed that the cooking agencies are lifting food grains by arranging their own transport.

Korba

In Korba district among the sample schools, it is noticed that in 54.5% Primary Schools and 36.4% Upper Primary Schools the food grains are delivered regularly.

- In 18 schools, the buffer stock of one month requirement is maintained. Whereas in remaining schools the buffer stock was not maintained.
- In most of the schools the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains from the fair price shop by arranging their own transport.

Korea

In 40% of the sample schools it is noticed that the food grains were delivered regularly.

- In 90% of the sample schools the buffer stock is maintained.
- In most of the schools the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains from fair price shop by arranging their own transport. It is reported that transportation charges are a burden to them.

Mungeli

In 26 sample schools out of 41 the food grains are delivered regularly whereas in 15 schools the food grains delivery was not regular.

- In 72.7% of the sample Primary Schools and 52.6% of Upper Primary Schools the buffer stock of one month requirement of food grains is maintained.
- In some of the schools the food grains are lifted by the cooking agencies from nearby fair price shops, and transportation charges are a burden to them.

Narayanpur

The MI team has observed that in 81% of the Primary Schools and 47.1% of the Upper Primary Schools, the food grains are delivered regularly.

- In 80% of the sample schools, the buffer stock of one month requirement is maintained.
- In some of the schools the food grains are lifted by the cooking agencies by arranging their own transport. It is reported that transportation charges are a burden to the cooking agencies.

IV. Delivery of cooking cost

Kondagaon

In almost 40% of sample schools, the MI has observed that the cooking agencies are receiving cooking cost regularly. In 60% schools there is delay in payment of cooking cost.

Whenever there is delay, the cooking agencies are arranging the MDM on their own arrangement. The delay is ranging from 1 to 5 months.

Korba

In 14 schools the implementing agencies are receiving cooking cost regularly in Korba district.

In case of delay, the cooking agencies are providing MDM on their own finance or sometimes by borrowing from others.

Korea

In Korea district nearly 40% of the schools are receiving cooking cost in advance whereas in the remaining schools, the delay in payment of cooking cost is observed.

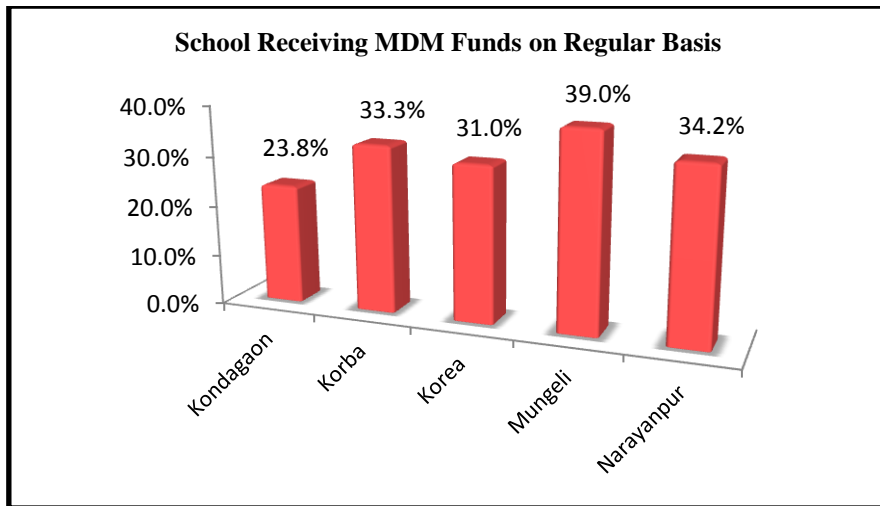
Mungeli

In 12 out of 41 schools it is observed that the cooking cost is paid regularly through e-Transfer. The delay in payment of cooking cost is observed as 2 to 3 months in 70% of the sample schools.

Narayanpur

In 6 out of 40 sample schools it is reported that the cooking cost is paid regularly whereas in 34 sample schools the delay in payment of cooking cost is observed.

Figure No.(ii): School Receiving on Regular Basis



V. Social Equity

The monitoring institute has observed that in all the 5 sample districts, there is no discrimination on any grounds while serving the MDM in sample schools.

VI. Variety of menu

In all the sample schools of 5 districts, the MI team has observed that the daily menu supplied under MDM has variety in the food and includes Rice, Dal and vegetables. Occasionally Papad and Achar are also served in the MDM. On an average only 50% schools displayed weekly menu.

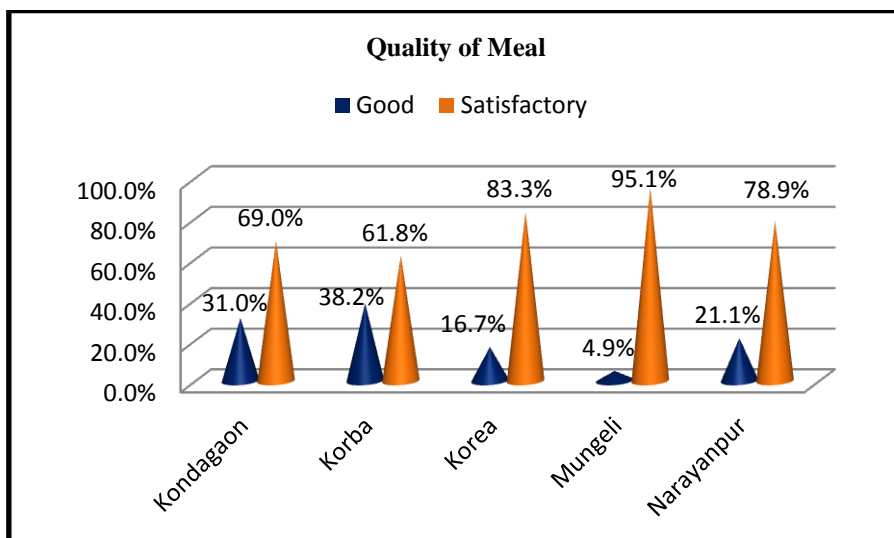
The MI team has noticed that 2 districts are maintaining centralized Kitchens. The schools which are receiving food from the centralized kitchen are showing the variety of food like rice, vegetable rice, kheer, soaked groundnuts and chana.

VII. Children’s feedback on quantity of meal

In all the sample schools of the 5 districts, MI has taken children’s feedback on quantity of MDM. It is observed that majority of the children are satisfied with the quantity of meal.

VIII. Children’s feedback on quality of MDM

Figure No.(iii): Quality of Meal



In majority of the sample schools of the 5 districts it is observed that children are satisfied with the quality of MDM. However, there is a lot of scope for improvement of quality of meal served through continuous monitoring.

IX. Supply of supplementary Nutrients

In 50% of the sample schools monitored in 5 districts of Chhattisgarh reveals that, the supply of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and vitamin 'A' to the children is on weekly/monthly basis. Usually they are administered by the teachers and ANM's who visit the schools from the Health department.

X. Status of cooks

In all the sample schools of the 5 districts in rural areas shows that the cook-cum-helpers are mostly appointed by the Self Help Groups (SHG) and are inadequate to meet the requirements of MDM management.

The remuneration paid to cook-cum-helpers in all the sample districts indicates that it is Rs.1200/- p.m. In 45% of sample schools, the payment of remuneration is delayed to an extent of 1 to 3 months.

The social composition of the cooks in almost all the sample schools of the 10 districts shows that majority are from OBC community followed by SC/ST.

XI. Infrastructure

In majority 65% of the sample schools of the 5 districts are having pucca kitchen shed and the cooking agencies are using for MDM cooking.

In 20% of the sample schools of the 5 districts, indicates that the kitchen sheds are not available. However the cooking agencies are cooking the MDM in other places like class rooms, temporary thatched houses, sometimes in open places also.

XII. Water facility

In majority of the sample schools of the 5 districts it indicates that the water facility, for drinking as well as cooking, is of Bore well/Tube well, followed by Tap connections. In some schools that agencies are lifting the water from nearby water services like open well and Panchayat tube wells.

XIII. Kitchen devices

In majority (85%) of the sample schools of the 5 districts indicates that for cooking of MDM adequate utensils are available with the cooking agencies. However, the kitchen devices are found quite old and need to be replacement.

XIV. Fuel used for cooking

In 90% of the sample schools of 5 districts indicates that the cooking agencies are mainly using firewood as the fuel for cooking of MDM followed by some schools using cow dung and LPG.

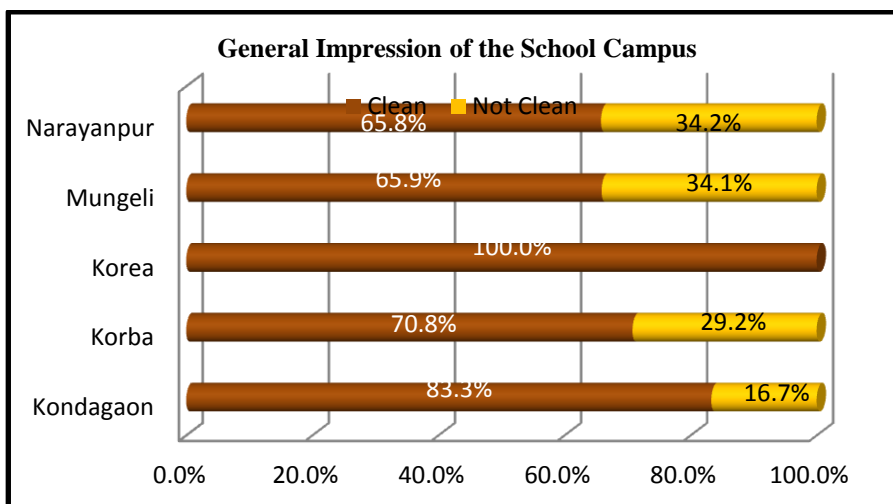
XV. Safety and Hygiene

In majority (90%) the sample schools of the 5 districts the MI has observed that safety in storage of fuel and cooking of MDM is maintained.

As far as hygiene is concerned the cooking agencies are in routine, cleaning the hands with available water. But the cooks-cum-helpers are not wearing gloves, aprons and headgears.

Further, it is also observed that while cooking, the cook-cum-helpers are not using clean kitchen towels/cloths in majority of the schools.

Figure No.(iv): General Impression of the School Campus



XVI. Community participation

In majority (95%) the sample schools of the 5 districts it is observed that parents and SMC members are occasionally visiting the schools to observe the MDM.

In few schools it is also noticed that the SMC members are not observing the MDM. In few schools Village elders visit the school. Occasionally, Panchayat and Municipality members supervise MDM.

In some districts, the MI has observed that the SMC members received training on RTE and schools activities and are having little awareness about the MDM, but with regard to entitlement per child of food grain, dal and vegetable etc, the SMC members do not have any understanding.

XVII. Inspection and Supervision

In majority (80%) of the sample schools the MI has observed that block level official and visiting the schools and observing the MDM. However, these visits are not contributing much for the improvement of MDM serving in the schools.

Further, it is observed in Korba district, the centralized kitchen shed is providing MDM to a substantial number of students but inspection and supervision of centralized kitchen is totally neglected and there is an urgent need to establish monitoring mechanism right from the cluster level to state level for effective implementation of MDM.

Conclusions and recommendations for improvement of the implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

The Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in Five districts of Chhattisgarh by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Monitoring Institute) reveals that some schools have not provided the relevant information. It shows that Head Masters and teachers concerned in the sample school do not have proper awareness about the MDM guidelines and also the children's entitlements. In all together the monitoring work for the first half yearly period i.e. 1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014 in 10 districts namely Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Durg, Kabirdham, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Korea, Mungeli and Narayanpur and the Volume-II report indicates the status of implementation of MDM in five districts . On the basis of field monitoring by the investigators and the project monitoring team of NIRD & PR in all the Five sample districts Kondagaon, Korba, Korea, Mungeli and Narayanpur the following conclusions are drawn.

1. In almost all the sample schools of the five districts the schools are serving the hot cooked meal everyday without any interruption.
2. The availment of the Mid-Day-Meal in sample schools of all the Five districts varies from 56.7% Korea, 68.6% Narayanpur, 69.8% Korba, 70.4% Mungeli, 71.4% Kondagaon.
3. In majority (60%) of the sample schools it is observed that the food grains are received in time whereas the supply of food grains is delayed in other schools.
4. Majority (95%) of the sample schools in Five districts noticed that buffer stock is maintained. But the storage of food grain is found improper.
5. In majority of the schools it is observed that the cooking cost is regularly paid to the cooking agencies. In some districts there is a delay in payment of cooking cost.
6. There is a huge delay in payment of remuneration to cook-cum-helpers in all the Five sample districts.
7. There is no discrimination of caste, gender and community in all the sample schools of the Five districts in serving of Mid-Day-Meal.
8. In all the Five sample districts it is observed that the variety of menu is being followed.
9. In majority (2 out of 5) of the districts monitored by MI it is reported that the quality of rice is not good. 'A' grade rice is not supplied to MDM of schools.
10. Majorities(90%) of the schools are having the cook cum helpers appointed by Self Help Groups and they belong to OBC community followed by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers was quite delayed i.e. 3-6 months.
11. The MI has observed that in some schools the constructed kitchen sheds are not according to the prescribed measurements.
12. The supplied kitchen utensils to the schools are very old and it is observed that in some schools the cooking agencies are still using the same utensils and in majority schools the cooking agencies have arranged the kitchen utensils on their own.
13. In majority (56%) schools the food grain is being stored in class rooms only. The storage of food grains is found to be un-hygienic.
14. In 90% of the sample schools the water facility is available for cooking and drinking.
15. In 95% of the schools in sample districts the fire wood is the fuel used for cooking of the Mid-Day-Meal.
16. Safety and cleanliness in the schools:

- 75% of the schools are having clean campus in 80% of the schools teachers are encouraging the children to wash hands before and after the meal. In 80% of the schools, children conserve the water while washing hands and utensils.
 - The cook-cum-helpers are not maintaining proper cleanliness while cooking the food in most of the sample schools (70%).
17. In 85% of the schools parents and SMC members visit the schools to observe MDM occasionally.
 18. In majority of the schools (90%) the SHG, SMC members and parents are not having knowledge about the entitlements and quantity of food grain, pulses and vegetables for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal.
 19. In 90% Primary Schools and 75% Upper Primary Schools the block level officials are visiting the schools to see the MDM but the visits are not contributing much to the improvement of the programme.
 20. The Mid-Day-Meal programme is helping the poor children to meet the hunger needs.

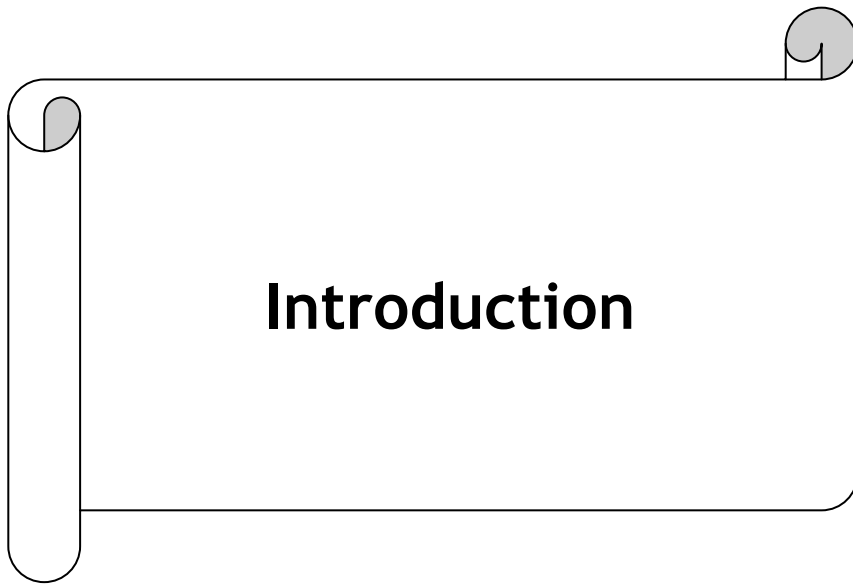
Conclusions on Centralized Kitchen

1. The Monitoring Institute has visited One centralized kitchens, in Korba, and observed that they are supplying hot cooked meal to the students.
2. It is observed that the MDM supplied through centralized kitchen is being delivered at the school point in between 10:30 am to 12:00 pm.
3. The menu supplied by the centralized kitchen in schools is not suitable to the local community food habits and as a result most of the children are not eating properly.
4. In majority of the schools Mid-Day-Meal served through centralized kitchen is not having prescribed protein content.
5. It is noticed that there is no proper monitoring and supervision of centralized kitchens from the officials of School Education Department in the one centralized kitchen.

Recommendations and suggestions for further improvement of the programme

1. Menu boards should be displayed along with the entitlements of MDM in noticeable places of the schools for better awareness among students and parents.
2. Kitchen utensils are to be replaced immediately in all the five sample Districts.
3. Awareness generation programmes for teachers, community members and cooking agencies are to be organized for effective implementation.
4. Kitchen sheds should be constructed as per the strength of the students and according to the prescribed norms of MDM immediately in all the schools.
5. The state should evolve a mechanism for reducing the delay of payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers as well as the cooking cost.
6. Proper monitoring mechanism has to be established from Cluster to State level for better delivery of MDM.
7. The cook cum helpers of MDM should be trained on cleanliness, hygiene and preparation of good quality food.
8. All the cooking agencies are to be instructed to wear head gears, aprons and hand gloves while cooking and serving the Mid-Day-Meal.
9. The schools are advised to mandatorily maintain the record of food tasting before serving to the students.

10. Centralized kitchen is to be discouraged for supply of MDM in the rural areas. In rural areas the MI has observed that most of the Self Help Groups are ready to supply the cooked Mid-Day-Meal to the children. Therefore, as per the guidelines of the scheme, SHGs are to be encouraged for promoting rural employment.
11. Wherever the centralized kitchens are functional, more number of agencies are to be involved by restricting the number of schools for better supply of MDM.
12. Centralized kitchens are to be monitored by the Department of School Education to ensure the quantity and quality of Mid-Day-Meal supplied through the centralized kitchens.
13. Daily issue registers are to be maintained at the school level particularly for rice and pulses.
14. The State should take necessary steps for timely release of funds to MDM for ensuring quality of meal.



1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

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

From 2008-09 i.e. **1st April, 2008**, the programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided primary and upper primary schools and the EGS/AIE centres including Madarsa and Maqtab 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/per day.

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

- a) Food norms have been revised to ensure balanced and nutritious diet to children of upper primary group by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30 grams, vegetables from 65 to 75 grams and by decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams.
- b) Cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charges) has been revised from Rs.1.68 to 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 revised cooking cost per child per school day w.e.f 1.07.2013 for primary is Rs.3.34 per child per day and Rs.5.00 for Upper Primary children.

(b) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers

The honorarium for cooks and helpers was paid from the labour and other administrative charges of Rs.0.40 per child per day provided under the cooking cost. In many cases the honorarium was so little that it became very difficult to engage manpower for cooking the meal. A separate component for Payment of honorarium @ Rs.1000 per month per cook- cum-helper was introduced from 1.12.2009. Honorarium at the above prescribed rate is being paid to cook-cum-helper. Following norms for engagement of cook-cum-helper have been made:

- (i) One cook-cum-helper for schools up to 25 students.
- (ii) Two cooks-cum-helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students.
- (iii) One additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students.

The expenditure towards honorarium of cook-cum-helper is shared between the center and the NER states on 90:10 basis and with other states/UT's on 75:25 basis.

1.2 Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME)

Government of India Provides 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. The detailed guidelines issued by the Ministry vide letter No. F.1-15/2009-Desk (MDM) dated 21st June, 2010.

(a) Provision of Mid-Day-Meal during summer vacation in drought affected areas.

(b) Provision of essential infrastructures:

I) Kitchen-cum-stores:

The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-store is determined on the basis of State Schedule of Rates and the plinth area norm laid down by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India depending on the number of children studying in schools. However, in case of unconventional item, which do not part of Schedule of Rates, the rates is approved by the State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee for MDM Scheme with the condition that such estimates should not exceed the cost of the similar design made through conventional item available in the Schedule of Rates. 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 norm for construction of kitchen-cum-store is as follows 20 sq. mtrs. Plinth area for construction of Kitchen-cum-store in schools having up to 100 children. For every additional up to 100 children additional 4 sq.mt. Plinth area will be added. Slab of 100 children may be modified by the States/UTs depending upon local conditions. For example, the hilly areas, where the number of children in schools is less, may have larger slabs. In one State/UT, there can be more than one slab. However, the modified prescription of plinth area will have to conform to the above ceiling.

II) Kitchen Devices:

Government of India through this scheme provides assistance in a phased manner for provisioning and replacement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per school. States/ UT Administration will have the flexibility to incur expenditure on the items listed below on the basis of the actual requirements of the school (provided that the overall average for the State/ UT Administration remains Rs. 5000 per school):

- a. Cooking devices (Stove, Chulha, etc.)

- b. Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients and,
- c. Utensils for cooking and serving.

1.3 Objectives of Monitoring by the Independent Research Institution:

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

After enactment of RTE Act, 2009 the education scenario has changed and in order to undertake the field monitoring more intensively and rigorously, the Ministry has recently revised the Terms of Reference (ToR) with consultation with MIs, in a National Review Meeting held in June, 2010 for Monitoring of SSA-RTE and MDM. The revised ToR would be for two years and is effective from October 1st, 2013.

The MI shall monitor the Schemes with the objectives of:

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

1.4 Methods Used

Data collection tools were developed by the Sub Group of Monitoring Institutions formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI. Data was then collected by the qualified monitors from the ten districts, Volume- I report five districts and Volume-II report five districts. The methods used in data collection included observation, interviews, focus group discussions and meetings. The tools used are monitoring formats, observation schedules and focus group discussion checklists.

1.5 Collection of Data

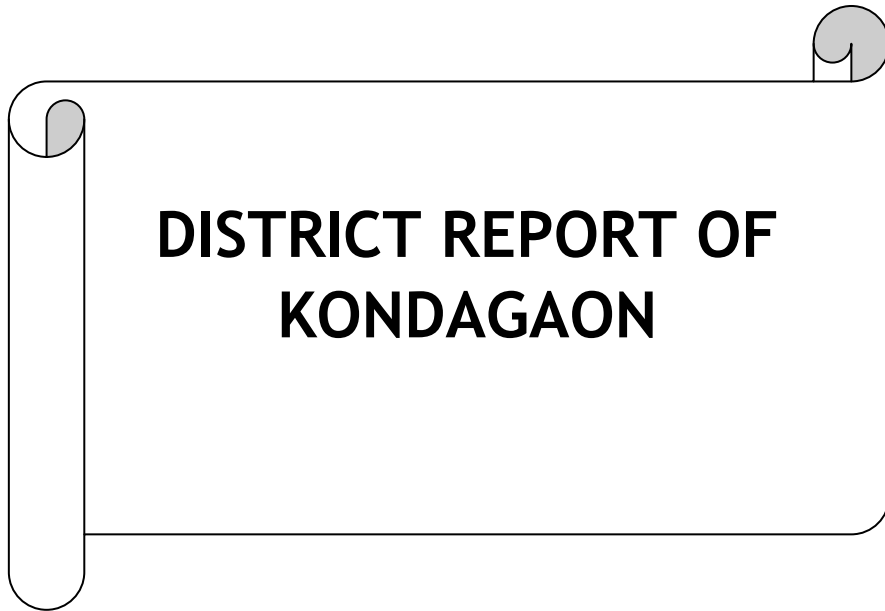
For the purpose of data collection, the study team made physical visit to all the schools for preliminary interaction with teaching staff and appraising themselves with the physical and academic conditions prevailing thereof. Since the data collection is to be covered in a span of less time and the task is of gigantic proportion, required number of research investigators were identified and trained thoroughly in terms of appropriate data collection methods. Specific care has been taken to identify the research investigators keeping in view the requirement of exposure to school education. Hence, Post Graduates having B.Ed., M.Ed., and M.Phil. qualification were specifically drafted as research investigators for the purpose of the

study. They were in turn given a five-day orientation on data collection, observation and capturing the information from the schools and then placed for actual data collection. The school management concerned was informed in advance to keep the records ready for secondary data collection as well. On the day of visit to the schools, the structured schedule was administered for primary data collection under the supervision of research team.

1.6. Sample Schools Monitored

The schools that were monitored during First Half yearly period i.e. April 1, 2014 to September 30, 2014, by the monitoring institute i.e. National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in Ten districts of Chhattisgarh which include the following: 1. Balodabazar 2. Bemetara 3. Durg 4. Kabirdham 5. Kanker 6. Kondagaon 7. Korba 8. Korea 9. Mungeli and 10. Narayanpur.

In each district as per the ToR the Monitoring Institute is supposed to monitor the 40 schools with due representation to certain interventions as well as Urban and Rural areas. Before starting the monitoring activity the State Project Office has been informed about the monitoring districts and requested the Director Public Instruction and Director for Mid-Day-Meal scheme to instruct the concerned District Educational Officers about the activity of monitoring. The schools in each district are identified in consultation with the District Project Officers/ District Educational Officers of the concerned district and at the time of monitoring the District project officers, DEO's and their representatives also accompanied along with the monitoring teams of the Monitoring Institute. The selected schools in each district represents 40 out of which 8 schools are from the Urban area, 3 schools from Computer Aided Learning Schools, 3 schools from KGBV, 2 Schools from Civil Works and the remaining schools are from Rural and Special Training centers and National Child Labor Project Schools (NCLP) schools wherever the establishments are available. Out of the 40 schools the schools which are implementing Mid-Day-Meal scheme are covered for monitoring of MDM. The detailed list of schools monitored are provided in Annexure I.



7. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

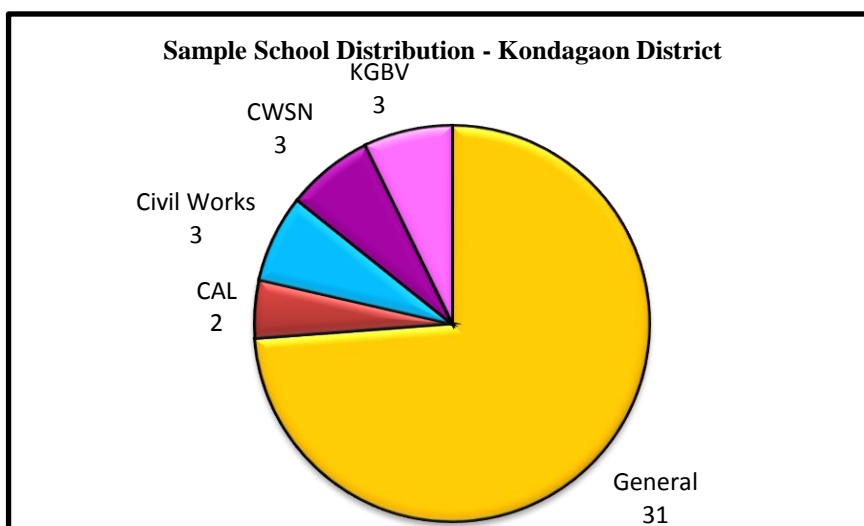
District: Kondagaon

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme was carried out by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad in Kondagaon District of Chhattisgarh. Total 42 schools were monitored which includes both urban and rural schools and the distribution of sample schools are 31 general Primary and Upper Primary Schools, 3 schools with civil work construction, 3 CWSN, 3 KGBV and 2 CAL. Details are in Figure 6.1. In the sample schools the Self Help Group women are cooking the Mid-Day-Meal 1.

Figure No.7(a): Sample school distribution



| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|--|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? | Yes | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? | Yes | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

It is observed by the monitoring team that in sample schools i.e. in 19 (100.0%) Primary and in 23 (100%) Upper Primary schools hot cooked food is being served on a regular basis without any interruption.



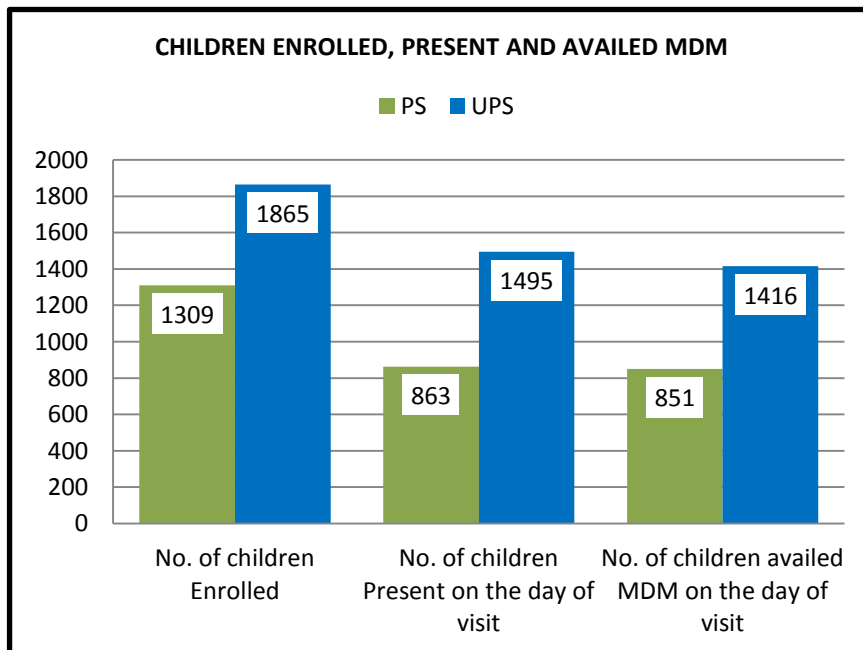
Availment of MDM

2. TRENDS:

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in Primary Schools of the sample 1309 students are enrolled, out of this 863 students are taking MDM as per the school registers whereas on the day of visit 851 children are taking MDM. Among the Upper Primary schools the children enrollment is 1865 out of this 1495 children were taking MDM as per the schools Register and on the of MI visit 1416 children were present for Mid-day-Meals.

Figure No.7(b): Enrollment, Attendance and Children present on day of MI visit



3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

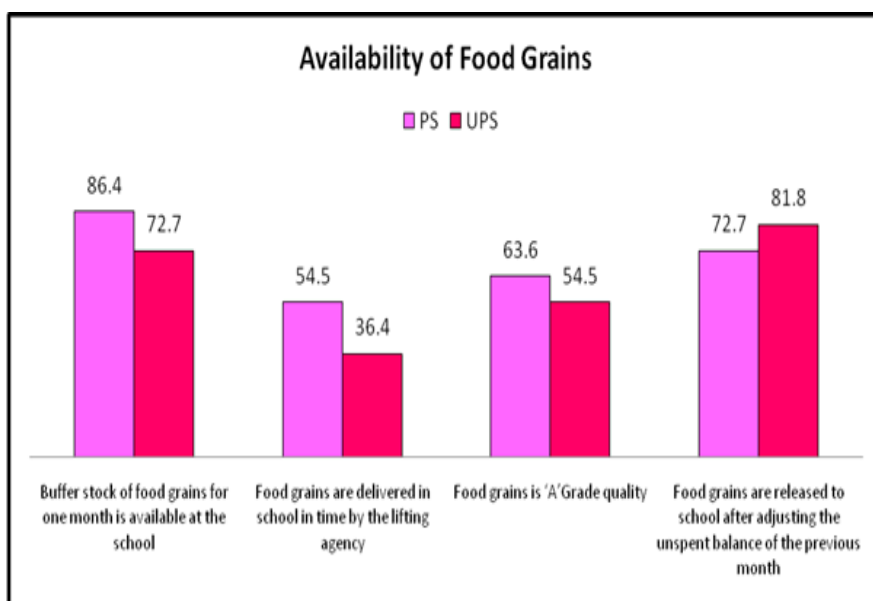
It is noticed by the MI team that in majority of the sample Schools, food grains are delivered regularly.

It is observed that in 16 (84.20%) of the Primary Schools and 12 (57.10%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in classrooms. Whereas, in 1 (5.3%) of the Primary Schools and 2 (9.5%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in HM's room.

| Category | | Area | | Total |
|----------|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 4 | 16 |
| | | HM's room | 0 | 1 |
| | | SMC president's house | 0 | 1 |
| | | Others | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | 15 | 19 | |
| | | 80.0% | 100.0% | 84.2% |
| UPS / MS | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 3 | 12 |
| | | HM's room | 0 | 2 |
| | | SMC president's house | 2 | 4 |
| | | Others | 1 | 3 |
| | Total | 15 | 21 | |
| | | 60.0% | 50.0% | 57.1% |
| | | 13.3% | .0% | 9.5% |
| | | 13.3% | 33.3% | 19.0% |
| | | 13.3% | 16.7% | 14.3% |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

| Table No.7.3: Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school | Yes | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school | Yes | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| | | | 94.1% | 100.0% | 95.7% |
| | | No | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | 5.9% | .0% | 4.3% |
| Total | | | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Figure No.7 (c): Availability of food grains





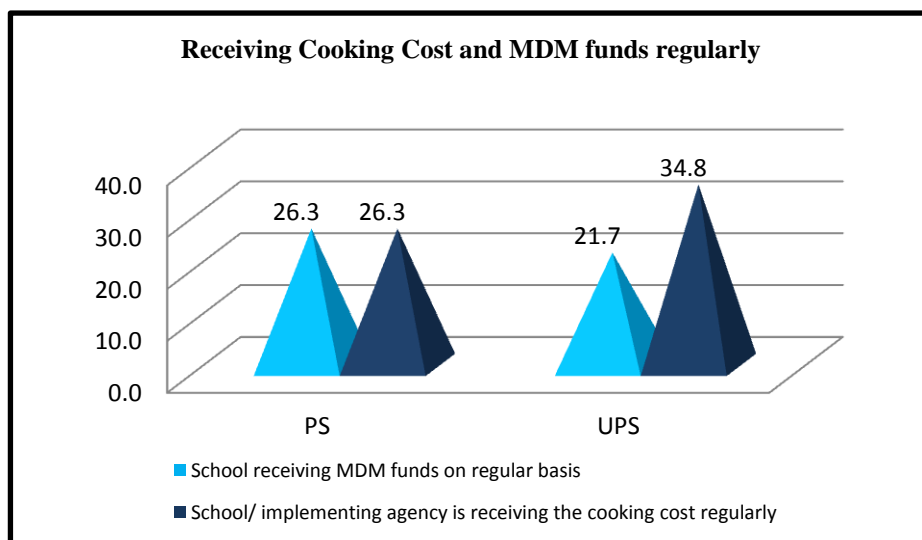
Storage of rice

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

The monitoring team has found that in 5 (26.3%) sample Primary Schools and 8 (34.8%) Upper Primary Schools, the implementing agencies are receiving the cooking cost in advance regularly. Regarding this, the monitoring team found that there is a delay in payment of cooking cost. The extent of delay in payment of cooking cost is 1-5 months.

Figure No.7(d) : Receiving Cooking and MDM Funds



There are times when there is non-receipt of cooking cost, the MDM is managed by on credit basis 4 (9.5%), on loan (4.8%) and through SHG 03 (7.1%).

Regarding the payment given to cook-cum-helpers, it is noticed by the monitoring team that Rs.1000- Rs. 5163 per cook is being paid.

The payments of cook-cum-helper are made through e-transfer 19 (100.0%) and 22 (95.7%) in both Primary and Upper Primary Schools. About the regularity of the remuneration paid to the cook-cum-helpers, it is seen that in 5 (26.3%) Primary Schools it is on time followed by 06 (26.1%) in case of Upper Primary Schools.

| Table No.7.4: In case of non-receipt of cooking cost how the meal is served | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 14 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| 4-5 months | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 35.7 |
| buy on loan | 2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 40.5 |
| by collecting SHG funds | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 42.9 |
| by collecting the SHG 's money | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 45.2 |
| by credit | 4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 54.8 |
| by SHG | 3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 61.9 |
| by SHG members contribution | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 64.3 |
| by SHG money | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 66.7 |
| in credit form personal | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 69.0 |
| in credit purchasing | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 71.4 |
| purchasing in credit | 4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 81.0 |
| S H G take loan | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 83.3 |
| SHG collects money | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 85.7 |
| SHG puts in advance money | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 88.1 |
| SHG puts in their funds | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 90.5 |
| they take on loan | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 92.9 |
| use SHG money | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 95.2 |
| using SHG money | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 97.6 |
| with help of SHG member (financially) | 1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 42 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Table No.7.5: Mode of payment of cooking cost | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Mode of payment of cooking cost | E-transfer | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| | | Total | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Mode of payment of cooking cost | Cash | 1 5.9% | 0 .0% | 1 4.3% |
| | | E-transfer | 16 94.1% | 6 100.0% | 22 95.7% |
| | Total | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% | |

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

It is observed by the monitoring team that there is no disparity or ill-treatment towards students while serving of MDM in all the sample schools. The students were asked to sit in the verandah or classrooms, in rows, for Mid-day-Meals.

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

- i. **Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?**

| Table No.7.6: Weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | Yes | 9 60.0% | 2 50.0% | 11 57.9% |
| | | No | 6 40.0% | 2 50.0% | 8 42.1% |
| | Total | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | Yes | 7 41.2% | 4 66.7% | 11 47.8% |
| | | No | 10 58.8% | 2 33.3% | 12 52.2% |
| | Total | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% | |

As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. It was noticed by the MI that in 11 (57.9%) Primary Schools and 11 (47.8%) Upper Primary Schools the display of weekly menu of MDM is done.

The monitoring team has found that majority of the schools followed the menu uniformly. In 17 (89.5%) of the Primary Schools, menu included locally available vegetables whereas in 17 (73.90%) of the Upper Primary Schools also the menu included locally available vegetables.

(ii) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?

(iii) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

In majority of the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools visited by MI in Kondagaon district, it is observed that variety of the food is being served.

Daily menu includes Rice and Dal most of the time in schools; vegetables are served occasionally in the sample schools.

7. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

- a) **Quality of meal:**
- b) **Quantity of meal:**
- c) **{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}**

| Table No.7.7: Quality of meal | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quality of meal | Good | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | 46.7% | 25.0% | 42.1% |
| | Satisfactory | 8 | 3 | 11 | |
| | | | 53.3% | 75.0% | 57.9% |
| | Total | | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Quality of meal | Good | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | | | 23.5% | 16.7% | 21.7% |
| | Satisfactory | 13 | 5 | 18 | |
| | | | 76.5% | 83.3% | 78.3% |
| | Total | | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

| Table No.7.8: Quantity of meal | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quantity of meal | Good | 6 40.0% | 1 25.0% | 7 36.8% |
| | | Satisfactory | 9 60.0% | 3 75.0% | 12 63.2% |
| | Total | | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Quantity of meal | Good | 7 41.2% | 2 33.3% | 9 39.1% |
| | | Satisfactory | 10 58.8% | 4 66.7% | 14 60.9% |
| | Total | | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% |

The Monitoring team has taken feedback from the children on quality and quantity of Mid-Day-Meal. Among the sample Primary Schools in the children felt that the quantity of served Mid-Day-Meal is satisfactory.

In 7 (36.9%) primary school children reported that quantity of meal is satisfactory followed by 9 (39.10%) in Upper Primary Schools the children reported that quantity of meal is satisfactory.

On the whole the children's feedback on quantity and quality of Mid-Day- Meal is satisfactory.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- (i) **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

| Table No.7.9: Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | Yes | 7 46.7% | 2 50.0% | 9 47.4% |
| | | No | 8 53.3% | 2 50.0% | 10 52.6% |
| | Total | | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | Yes | 12 70.6% | 5 83.3% | 17 73.9% |
| | | No | 5 29.4% | 1 16.7% | 6 26.1% |
| | Total | | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% |

It is observed by the monitoring team that in 9 (47.4%) primary schools the children were given micro nutrients and de-worming medicine periodically followed by 17 (73.9%) upper primary schools, it is reported that in 10 (52.6%) primary schools and 6 (26.1%) upper primary schools, they were not given any micro nutrients and de-worming medicine.

The micro nutrients and de-worming medicine were given once a week to all students in 24 schools and these are administered mostly by the teachers under the supervision of Head Master.

In all the sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, it is noticed that the health cards were not maintained for any student.

The list of schools in which the micro nutrients and de-worming medicine was not administered are PS, Hangwa, PS, Pathoda, MS, Dahikonga, PS, Alibeda, PS, Kopabeda, MS, Dongripara, MS, Hangwa, MS, Pathoda, PS, Thondebata, PS, Dudhgaon, PS, Maanji Aatgaon, PS, Lohrapara, PS, Isalnar, PS, Bailgaon, MS, Bailgaon, MS, Patelpara Bahmani

9. STATUS OF COOKS:

- (i) **Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) **Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) **What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) **Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) **Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)**

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the visited schools the meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers appointed by the Self-Help Groups. It is also observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the requirement of the school.

In majority of the schools the remuneration paid to cook cum helpers is from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5163 and the payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers in 05 (26.3%) in primary school is regular followed by 06 (26.1%) in upper primary schools.

The majority of the cook cum helpers from Self Help Groups belongs to Scheduled Tribes followed by OBC community and Scheduled Castes.

10. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- (a) **Constructed and in use**
- (b) **Constructed but not in use under**
- (c) **Under construction**
- (d) **Sanctioned, but construction not started**
- (e) **Not sanctioned**
- (f) **Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring Institute has found that among Primary Schools 11 (57.9%) schools are having pucca constructed kitchen and are using it for cooking of MDM followed by in 4 (21.1%) schools the kitchen were

constructed but not in use. In 1 (5.3%) school it is reported that the kitchen was sanctioned but construction was not started.

In case of Upper Primary schools 16 (72.7%) schools are having pucca constructed kitchen and the cooking agencies are using for cooking of MDM. In 04 (18.2%) schools it is reported that the kitchen was constructed but not in use. In 1 (4.5%) school it is reported that the kitchen was sanctioned but construction was not started.

On the whole it can be concluded that most of the sample schools are having kitchen and are in use and in the sample district it is noticed that still some schools are not having pucca kitchen

| Table No.7.10: If it is pucca kitchen shed-cum-store, observe whether it is | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | Area | | Total |
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Constructed and in use | 8 53.3% | 3 75.0% | 11 57.9% |
| | Constructed but not in use | 4 26.7% | 0 .0% | 4 21.1% |
| | Under construction | 0 .0% | 1 25.0% | 1 5.3% |
| | Sanctioned, but construction not started | 1 6.7% | 0 .0% | 1 5.3% |
| | Not sanctioned | 2 13.3% | 0 .0% | 2 10.5% |
| | Total | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Constructed and in use | 11 64.7% | 5 100.0% | 16 72.7% |
| | Constructed but not in use | 4 23.5% | 0 .0% | 4 18.2% |
| | Under construction | 1 5.9% | 0 .0% | 1 4.5% |
| | Sanctioned, but construction not started | 1 5.9% | 0 .0% | 1 4.5% |
| | Total | 17 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 22 100.0% |



Kitchen shed

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

It is observed by the monitoring team that in case of non- availability of kitchen shed, in 3 (42.9%) of the Primary Schools the cooking takes place in thatched house followed by in 2 (28.6%) in open space and school verandah 01 (14.3%).

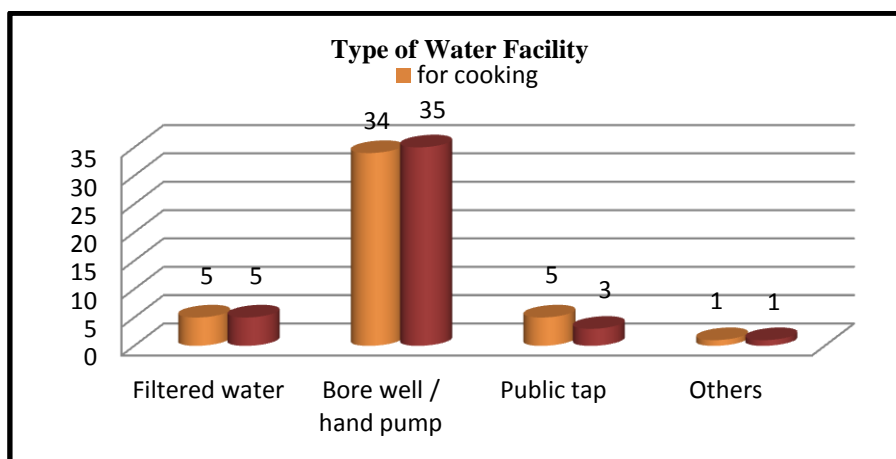
In Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that in 02 (28.60%) schools the cooking is in school verandah followed by in 1 (14.3%) in rented place and 4 (57.1%) in other place.

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Place of cooking | Open space | 2 33.3% | 0 .0% | 2 28.6% |
| | | School verandah | 1 16.7% | 0 .0% | 1 14.3% |
| | | Thatched house | 2 33.3% | 1 100.0% | 3 42.9% |
| | | Others | 1 16.7% | 0 .0% | 1 14.3% |
| | Total | 6 100.0% | 1 100.0% | 7 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Place of cooking | School verandah | 2 28.6% | | 2 28.6% |
| | | Rented place | 1 14.3% | | 1 14.3% |
| | | Others | 4 57.1% | | 4 57.1% |
| | Total | 7 100.0% | | 7 100.0% | |

12. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

It is mandatory for all the schools to provide drinking water to all students as well as for cooking the MDM. In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it is noticed that in both 05 of the sample Upper and primary School, water filters are used for drinking. Again in both 17 of the Primary School and Upper Primary School water is fetched from bore wells/hand pump. In One Primary School water is fetched from public tap followed by Four upper primary school. Therefore, majority of the schools seemed to depend on bore wells/hand pumps for fulfilling the water requirements.

Figure No.7(e): Type of water facility



13. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

Among the 42 schools visited by the MI in Kondagaon district it is observed that all schools have adequate cooking vessels for cooking the MDM.

14. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the sample schools in 18 (94.7%) Primary and 21 (91.3%) the Upper Primary Schools the cooking agencies are using firewood as a fuel for cooking of MDM. In 01 (5.3%) of the Primary Schools it is noticed that the coal is using for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal. On the whole it can be concluded that in majority of the sample schools firewood is the principal source of fuel for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal.

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Kind of fuel is used for cooking | Firewood | 14 93.3% | 4 100.0% | 18 94.7% |
| | | Coal | 1 6.7% | 0 .0% | 1 5.3% |
| | Total | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Kind of fuel is used for cooking | Gas | 1 5.9% | 1 16.7% | 2 8.7% |
| | | Firewood | 16 94.1% | 5 83.3% | 21 91.3% |
| | Total | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% | |

15. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:
- ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
- iii. Do the children par take meals in an orderly manner?
- iv. Conservation of water?
- v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?

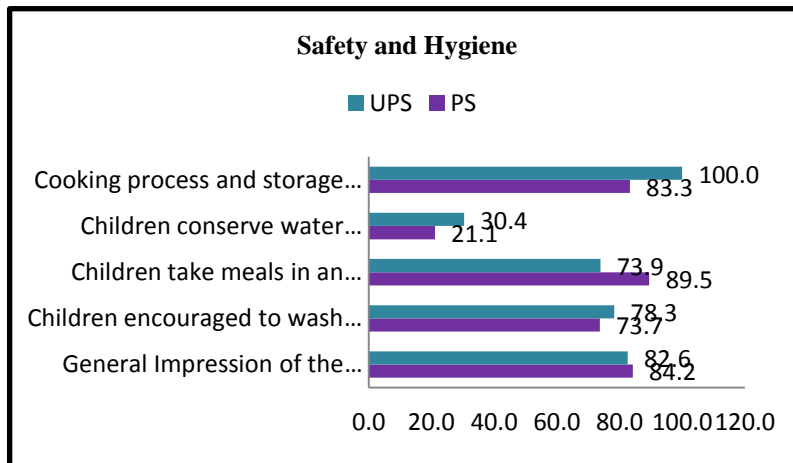
The monitoring team has observed that in 84.20% sample Primary Schools the school environment is found to be clean whereas in 82.7% of the Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that cleanliness is maintained.

The monitoring team observed that in 73.7% of the Primary Schools and in 78.3% Upper Primary Schools the teachers are encouraging the children to wash hands before and after taking food.

Among the sample schools the MI has noticed that teachers are engaged in controlling the conduct of children to sit in proper rows, with proper hand washing and a prayer before taking their food. In 89.5% sample Primary Schools and in 73.9% Upper Primary Schools, the children took food in an orderly manner and conserved water while washing hands and utensils.

Further it is also observed that in 83.0% Primary Schools and in 100.00% of the sample Upper Primary Schools the cooking process and storage of fuel is safe.

Figure No.7(f): Safety and Hygiene

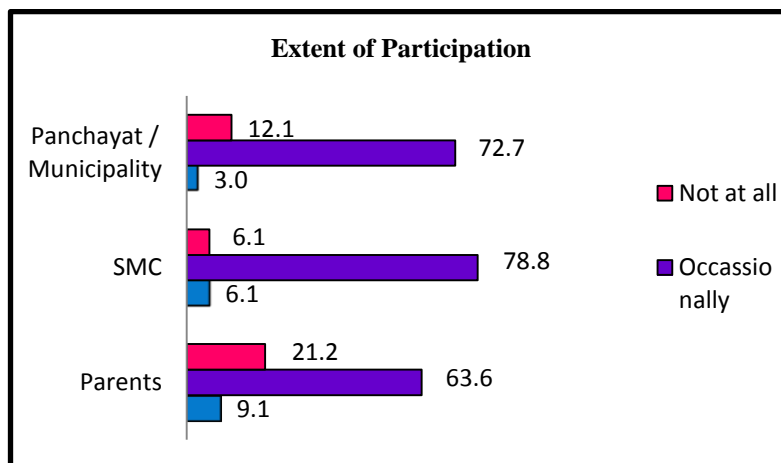


16. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

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

As per the policy guidelines the community participation should be encouraged in all the school activities. The monitoring team has observed that in sample schools the SMC members and the elected representatives of the Panchayats and urban bodies are participating in school management activities. In all sample schools, parents, SMC members and panchayat members are participating occasionally.

Figure No.7(g): Extent of participation



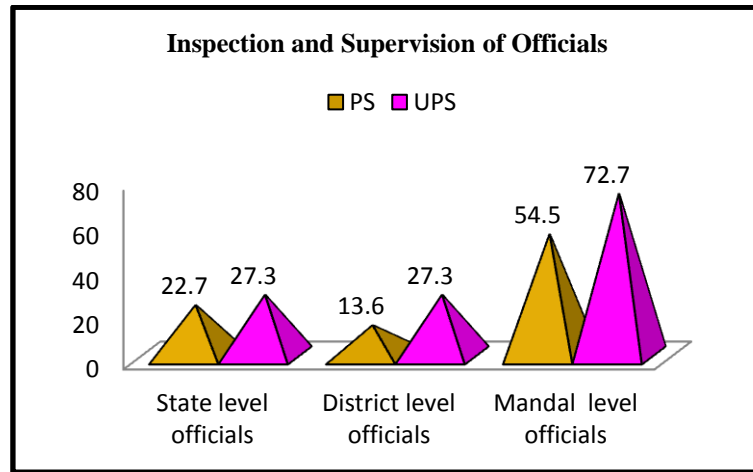
17. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

Has the Mid-Day-Meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?

It is observed by the monitoring team that in 1 (5.3%) primary school and 3 (13.0%) Upper Primary Schools the state Level Officers are visiting the schools to see the MDM. In 4 (21.1%) primary school and 7 (30.4%) Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that District Level Officials also visit the schools and observe the MDM. In 9 (47.4%) primary school and 13 (56.5%) Upper Primary Schools mandal level officers are visiting and observing

the MDM. Further it is observed that these visits are formal and there is no significant contribution for improvement of Mid Day Meal

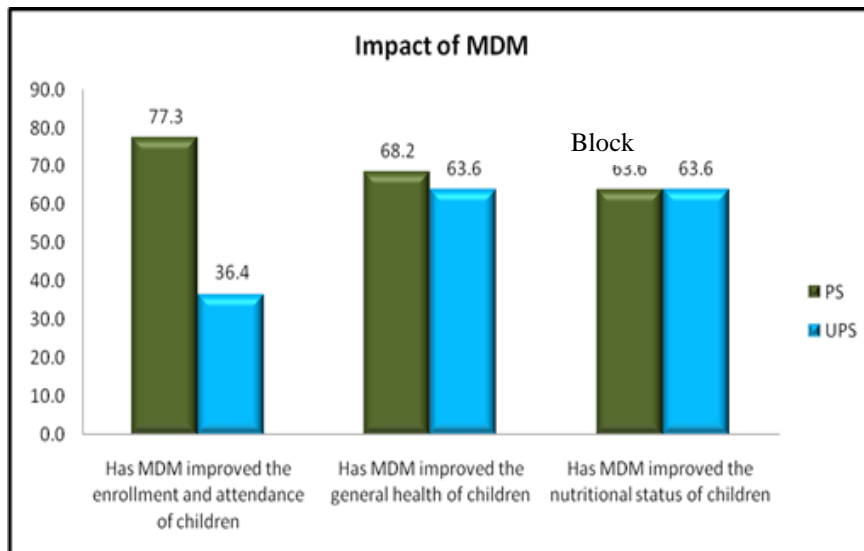
Figure No.7(h): Inspection and Supervision by Officials



18. IMPACT

Has the Mid Day Meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

Figure No.7(i): Impact of MDM

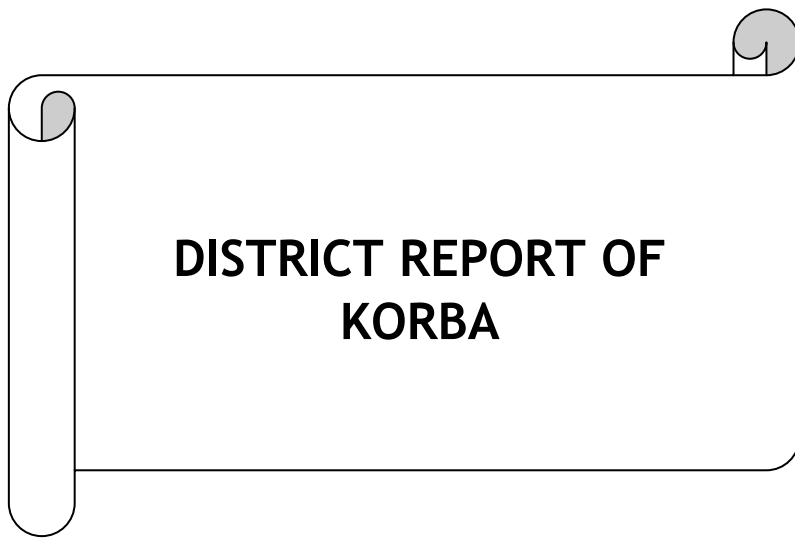


The monitoring Institute has observed that impact of MDM scheme on the enrollment and attendance of children. It was found that in 13 (68.4%) primary school and 11 (47.8%) of upper primary school MDM has influence on the enrollment and attendance of the children. As far as general health of the children is concerned,

the MDM has helped the children to improve their general health in 13 (68.4%) Primary and 16 (69.6%) Upper Primary Schools.

| Table No.7.13: MDM improved and attendance of children | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Has MDM improved and attendance of children | Yes | 11 73.3% | 2 50.0% | 13 68.4% |
| | | No | 4 26.7% | 2 50.0% | 6 31.6% |
| | Total | | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Has MDM improved and attendance of children | Yes | 10 58.8% | 1 16.7% | 11 47.8% |
| | | No | 7 41.2% | 5 83.3% | 12 52.2% |
| | Total | | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% |

| Table No.7.14: MDM helped in improving the general health of children | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Has MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 11 73.3% | 2 50.0% | 13 68.4% |
| | | No | 4 26.7% | 2 50.0% | 6 31.6% |
| | Total | | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Has MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 12 70.6% | 4 66.7% | 16 69.6% |
| | | No | 5 29.4% | 2 33.3% | 7 30.4% |
| | Total | | 17 100.0% | 6 100.0% | 23 100.0% |



8. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

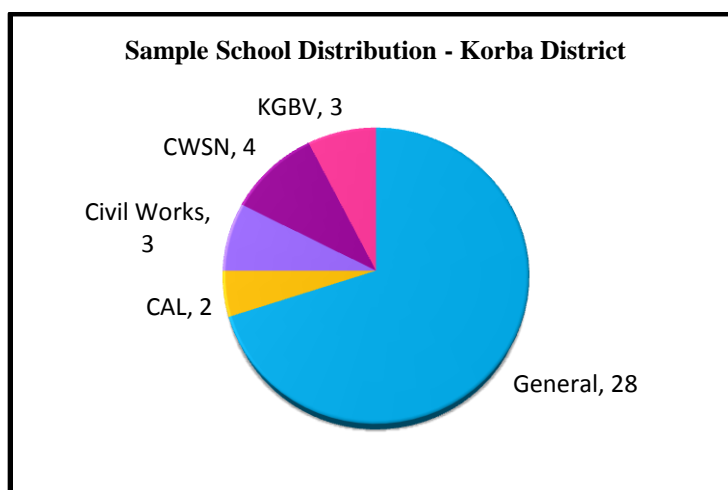
District: Korba

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme was carried out by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad in Korba District of Chhattisgarh. Total of 33 schools were monitored which include both urban and rural schools and the distribution of sample schools are 28 general Primary and Upper Primary Schools, 3 schools with civil work construction, 4 CWSN, 3 KGBV and 2 CAL. Details are in Figure 7.1. In 14 Upper Primary schools and 10 Primary schools the Self Help Group women are cooking the Mid-Day-Meal and in 7 schools the centralized kitchen is supplying the Mid-Day-Meal.

Figure No. 8(a): Sample school distribution



| | | Category | | Total |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| The school is serving hot cooked meal daily | Yes | 9 90.0% | 14 100.0% | 23 95.8% |
| | No | 1 10.0% | 0 .0% | 1 4.2% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

It is observed by the monitoring team that in sample schools i.e. in 09 (90.0%) Primary and in 14 (100%) Upper Primary schools hot cooked food is being served on a regular basis without any interruption.



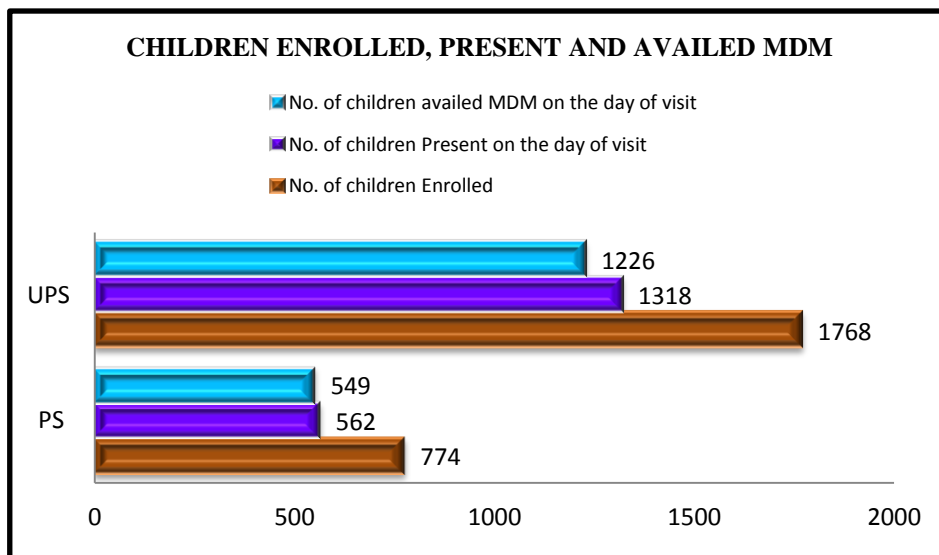
Availment of MDM

2. TRENDS:

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in Primary Schools of the sample 774 students are enrolled, out of this 562 students are taking MDM as per the school registers whereas on the day of visit 549 children are taking MDM. Among the Upper Primary schools the children enrollment is 1768 out of this 1318 children were taking MDM as per the schools Register and on the of MI visit 1226 children were present for Mid-day-Meals.

Figure No.8(b): Enrollment, Attendance and Children present on day of MI visit



3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

It is noticed by the MI team that in 54.5% Primary Schools and 36.4% Upper Primary Schools, food grains are delivered regularly.

It is observed that in 3 (30.0%) of the Primary Schools and 5 (35.7%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in classrooms. Whereas, in 1 (10.0%) of the Primary Schools and 2 (14.3%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in SMC president's room.



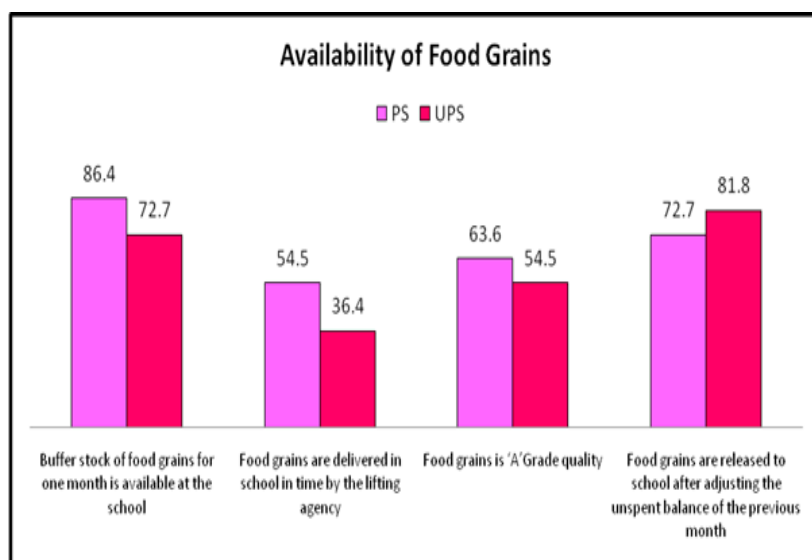
Storage of food grain

| Table No.8.2: Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 3 30.0% | 5 35.7% | 8 33.3% |
| | SMC president's house | 1 10.0% | 2 14.3% | 3 12.5% |
| | Others | 6 60.0% | 7 50.0% | 13 54.2% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

In 54.5% sample Primary Schools and 36.4% sample Upper Primary Schools it is reported that food grains are delivered in time. But in most of the schools it is observed that the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains by arranging their own transport.

| Table No.8.3: Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school | | | |
|---|----------|----------|--------|
| | Category | | Total |
| | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Buffer stock of food grains Yes for one month is available at the school | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| | 80.0% | 71.4% | 75.0% |
| No | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | 20.0% | 28.6% | 25.0% |
| Total | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Figure No.8(c): Availability of food grains



4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

The monitoring team has found that in 5 (35.7%) sample Upper Primary Schools and 3 (30.0%) Primary Schools, the implementing agencies are receiving the cooking cost in advance regularly. In remaining schools, the monitoring team found that there is a delay in payment of cooking cost. The extent of delay in payment of cooking cost is 1-6 months.

Figure No.8(d) : Receiving Cooking and MDM Funds

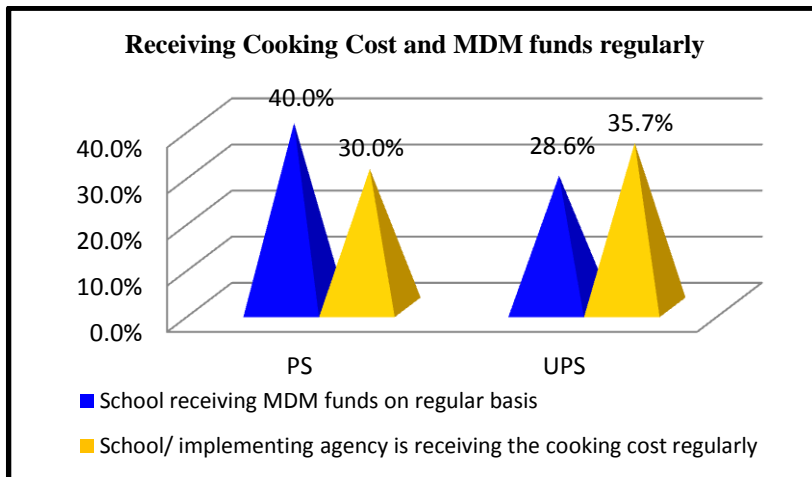


Table No.8.4: School/ implementing agency is receiving the cooking cost regularly

| | | Category | | Total |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| School/ implementing agency is receiving the cooking cost regularly | Yes | 3 30.0% | 5 35.7% | 8 33.3% |
| | No | 7 70.0% | 9 64.3% | 16 66.7% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

| Table No.8.5: If no, mention the period of delay | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 13 | 54.2 | 54.2 | 54.2 |
| 1 month | 3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 66.7 |
| 1-2 months | 2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 75.0 |
| 2 months | 1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 79.2 |
| 3 months | 1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 83.3 |
| 3-4 months | 3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 95.8 |
| 6 months | 1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 24 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

There are times when there is non-receipt of cooking cost, the MDM is managed by on credit basis in 3 (12.5%) schools and through SHG in 01 (4.2%) school.

Regarding the payment given to cook-cum-helpers, it is noticed by the monitoring team that Rs.1000 per cook is being paid in primary schools.

In 77.3% schools it is reported that the payment is Rs.1200 per month per helper. The payments of cook-cum-helper are made through e-transfer in 23 (95.8%) schools and in 01 (4.2%) school (both Primary and Upper Primary Schools). About the regularity of the remuneration paid to the cook-cum-helpers, it is seen that in 5 (50.0%) Primary Schools it is on time followed by 06 (42.9%) in case of Upper Primary Schools.

| Table No.8.6: In case of non-receipt of cooking cost how the meal is served | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 20 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 83.3 |
| purchase in credit | 3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 95.8 |
| SHG woman through | 1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 24 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Table No. 8.7: Mode of payment of cooking cost | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Mode of payment of cooking cost | Cheque | 1 10.0% | 0 .0% | 1 4.2% |
| | E-transfer | 9 90.0% | 14 100.0% | 23 95.8% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

It is observed by the monitoring team that there is no disparity or ill-treatment towards students while serving of MDM in all the sample schools. The students were asked to sit in the verandah or classrooms, in rows, for Mid-day-Meals.

6. VARIETY OF MENU:

(i) **Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?**

| Table No.8.8: Menu displayed on the board | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS | |
| Menu displayed on the board | Yes | 0 .0% | 1 12.5% | 1 6.2% |
| | No | 8 100.0% | 7 87.5% | 15 93.8% |
| Total | | 8 100.0% | 8 100.0% | 16 100.0% |

As per the norms the schools have to display the menu boards in noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. It was noticed by the MI that in not a single Primary Schools and

only 01 (6.2%) Upper Primary Schools the display of weekly menu of MDM is done and also the same is followed.

The monitoring team has found that 72.7% of the Primary Schools and 45.5% of the Upper Primary Schools followed the menu uniformly. In 08 (80.0%) of the Primary Schools, menu included locally available ingredients whereas in 06 (42.90%) of the Upper Primary Schools also the menu included locally available ingredients.

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

In majority of the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools visited by MI in Korba district, it is observed that variety of the food is being served.

Daily menu includes rice and dal most of the time in schools, vegetables are served occasionally in the sample schools.

7. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

- a) **Quality of meal:**
- b) **Quantity of meal:**
- c) **{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}**

| Table No.8.9: Quality of MDM per child at primary level | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS | |
| Quantity of MDM per child at primary level | Satisfactory | 8 100.0% | 7 87.5% | 15 93.8% |
| | Good | 0 .0% | 1 12.5% | 1 6.2% |
| Total | | 8 100.0% | 8 100.0% | 16 100.0% |

| Table No.8.10: Quantity of MDM per child at upper primary level | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS | |
| Quantity of MDM per child at upper primary level | Satisfactory | 8 100.0% | 6 75.0% | 14 87.5% |
| | Good | 0 .0% | 2 25.0% | 2 12.5% |
| Total | | 8 100.0% | 8 100.0% | 16 100.0% |

The Monitoring team has taken feedback from the children on quality and quantity of Mid-Day-Meal. Among the sample Primary Schools, children felt that the quantity of served Mid-Day-Meal is satisfactory.

In case of Upper Primary Schools in 6 (75.00%) schools the children reported that quantity of meal is satisfactory.

On the whole the children's feedback on quantity and quality of Mid-Day-Meal is satisfactory.

7. **SUPPLEMENTARY:**

- (i) **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

| Table No.8.11: Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | Yes | 0 .0% | 8 57.1% | 8 33.3% |
| | No | 10 100.0% | 6 42.9% | 16 66.7% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

It is observed by the monitoring team that in 8 (33.3%) schools the children were given micro nutrients and de-worming medicine periodically followed by in 16 (66.7%) schools it is reported that the children were not given any micro nutrients and de-worming medicine. These are administered mostly by the teachers under the supervision of Head Master.

In all the sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, it is noticed that the health cards were not maintained for any student.

The list of schools in which the micro nutrients and de-worming medicine was not administered are :

Govt. PS, Makhanpur, Govt. Girls MS, Chaitma, Govt. MS, Ashram, Hardibajar, Govt. KGBV, Podiuproda, Govt. MS, Basic, Katghora, Govt. MS, Balakchuri, Govt. MS, Bango, Govt. MS, Jengra, Govt. PS, Lepara, Govt. PS, Balak Barpali, Govt. MS, Nonbirra, Govt. MS, Saragbunia, Govt. MS, Satrenga, Govt. PS, Ajarbahar.

8. STATUS OF COOKS:

- (i) **Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) **Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) **What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) **Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) **Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)**

The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the visited schools the meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers appointed by the Self-Help Groups. It is also observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the requirement of the school.

In majority of the schools the remuneration paid to cook cum helpers is from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 and the payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers in 11 (45.8%) schools is regular.

The majority of the Cook-cum-helpers from Self Help Groups belong to Scheduled Castes followed by OBC community and Scheduled Tribes.

9. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- (a) **Constructed and in use**
- (b) **Constructed but not in use under**
- (c) **Under construction**
- (d) **Sanctioned, but construction not started**
- (e) **Not sanctioned**
- (f) **Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring Institute has found that among Primary Schools 6 (66.7%) schools are having pucca constructed kitchen and are using it for cooking of MDM followed by in 1 (11.1%) school the kitchen was constructed but not in use. In 2 (22.2%) schools it is reported that the kitchen was sanctioned but construction was not started.

In case of Upper Primary schools 12 (85.7%) schools are having pucca constructed kitchen and the cooking agencies are using for cooking of MDM. In 01 (7.1%) school it is reported that the kitchen was constructed but not in use.

On the whole it can be concluded that most of the sample schools are having kitchen and are in use and in the sample district it is noticed that still some schools are not having pucca kitchen.

| Table No. 8.12: If it is pucca kitchen shed-cum-store, observe whether it is | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Pucca kitchen shed-cum-store, observe | Constructed and in use | 6 66.7% | 12 85.7% | 18 78.3% |
| | Constructed but not in use | 1 11.1% | 1 7.1% | 2 8.7% |
| | Sanctioned, but construction not started | 2 22.2% | 0 .0% | 2 8.7% |
| | Not sanctioned | 0 .0% | 1 7.1% | 1 4.3% |
| Total | | 9 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 23 100.0% |



Cooked rice ready to be served

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

It is observed by the monitoring team that in case of non-availability of kitchen shed, in 2 (50.00%) Primary Schools the cooking takes place in thatched house followed by in 2 (50.00%) in other places.

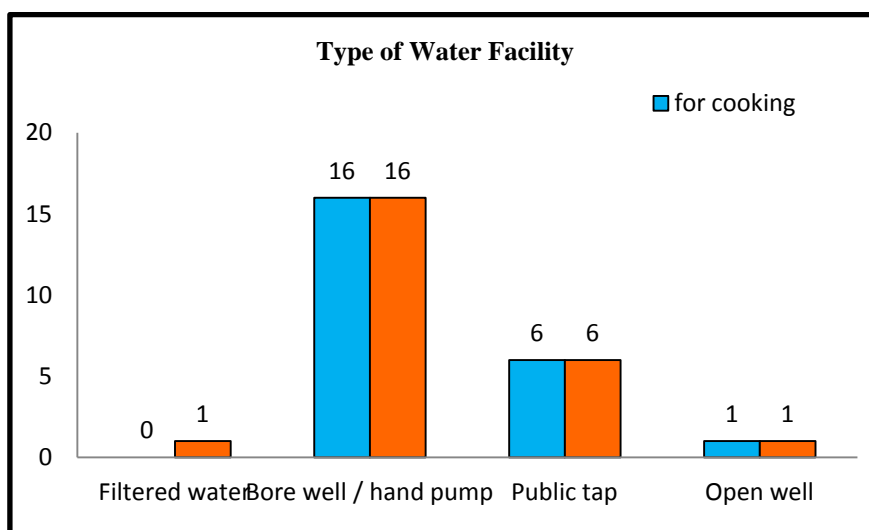
In Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that in 01 (25.00%) school the cooking is in thatched house followed by in 3 (75.00%) schools the cooking is in open place.

| | | Category | | Total |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Place of cooking | Thatched house | 2 50.0% | 1 25.0% | 3 37.5% |
| | Others | 2 50.0% | 3 75.0% | 5 62.5% |
| Total | | 4 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 8 100.0% |

11. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

It is mandatory for all the schools to provide drinking water to all students as well as for cooking the MDM. In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it is noticed that in 01 of the sample Upper Primary School, water filters are used for drinking. But in 7 of the Primary Schools and in 9 of the Upper Primary Schools water is fetched from bore wells. In 01 Primary School, water is fetched from open well. Therefore, majority of the schools seemed to depend on bore wells/hand pumps for fulfilling their water requirements.

Figure No.8(e): Type of water facility



12. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

Among the 24 schools visited by the MI in Korba district, it is observed that all schools have adequate utensils for cooking the MDM.

13. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

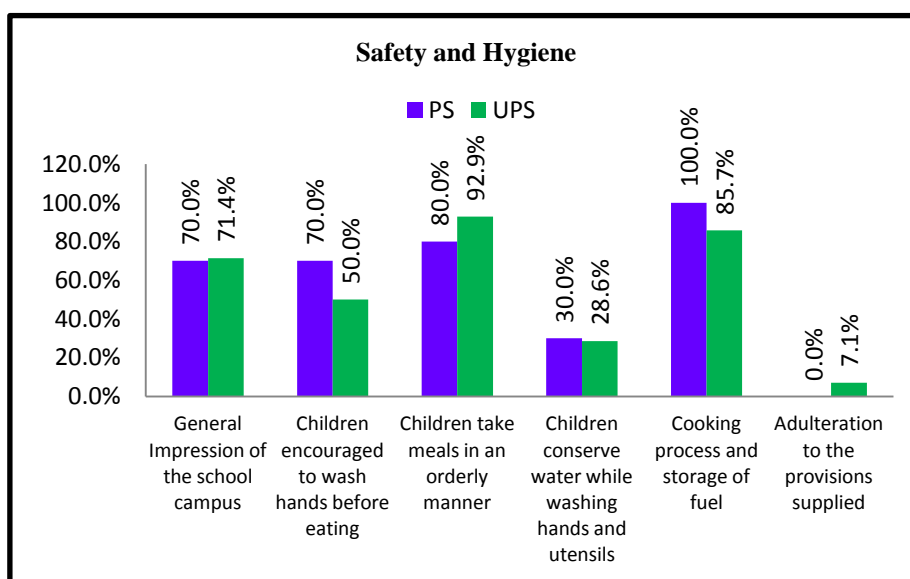
The Monitoring Institute has observed that among the sample schools in 9 (90.0%) Primary and 12 (85.7%) Upper Primary Schools the cooking agencies are using firewood as a fuel for cooking of MDM. In 1 (10.0%) of the Primary Schools it is noticed that the coal is using for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal. On the whole it can be concluded that in majority of the sample schools firewood is the principal source of fuel for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal.

| Table No.8.14: Kind of fuel is used for cooking | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Kind of fuel is used for cooking | Firewood | 9 90.0% | 12 85.7% | 21 87.5% |
| | Coal | 1 10.0% | 2 14.3% | 3 12.5% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

14. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:
- ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
- iii. Do the children par take meals in an orderly manner?
- iv. Conservation of water?
- v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?

Figure No.8(f): Safety and Hygiene



The monitoring team has observed that in 70.00% sample Primary Schools the school environment is found to be clean whereas in 71.4% of the Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that cleanliness is maintained.

The monitoring teams observed that in 70.00% of the Primary Schools and in 50.0% Upper Primary Schools the teachers are encouraging the children to wash hands before and after taking food.

Among the sample schools the MI has noticed that teachers are engaged in controlling the conduct of children to sit in proper rows, with proper hand washing and a prayer before taking their food. In 80.0% sample Primary

Schools and in 92.9% Upper Primary Schools, the children took food in an orderly manner and conserved water while washing hands and utensils.

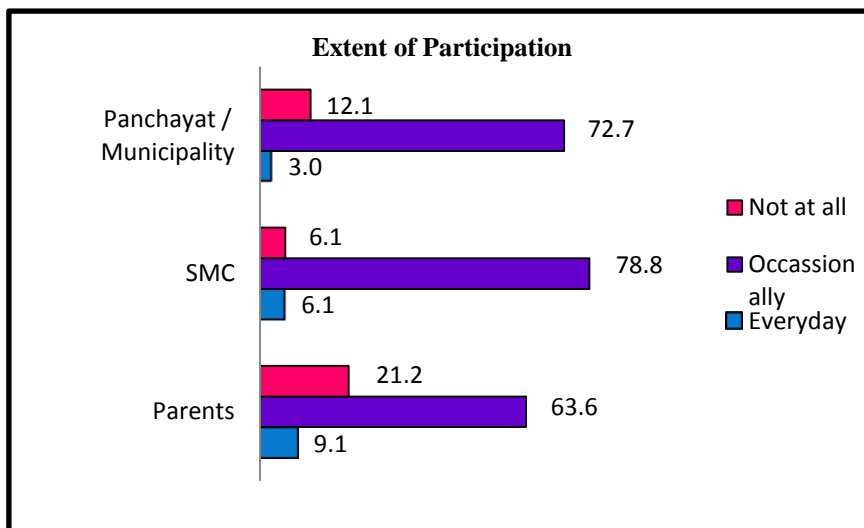
Further it is also observed that in 100.00% Primary Schools and in 85.7% of the sample Upper Primary Schools the cooking process and storage of fuel is safe.

15. \COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

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

As per the policy guidelines the community participation should be encouraged in all the school activities. The monitoring team has observed that in sample schools the SMC members and the elected representatives of the Panchayats and urban bodies are participating in school management activities. In all sample schools, parents, SMC members and panchayat members are participating occasionally

Figure No.8(g): Extent of participation

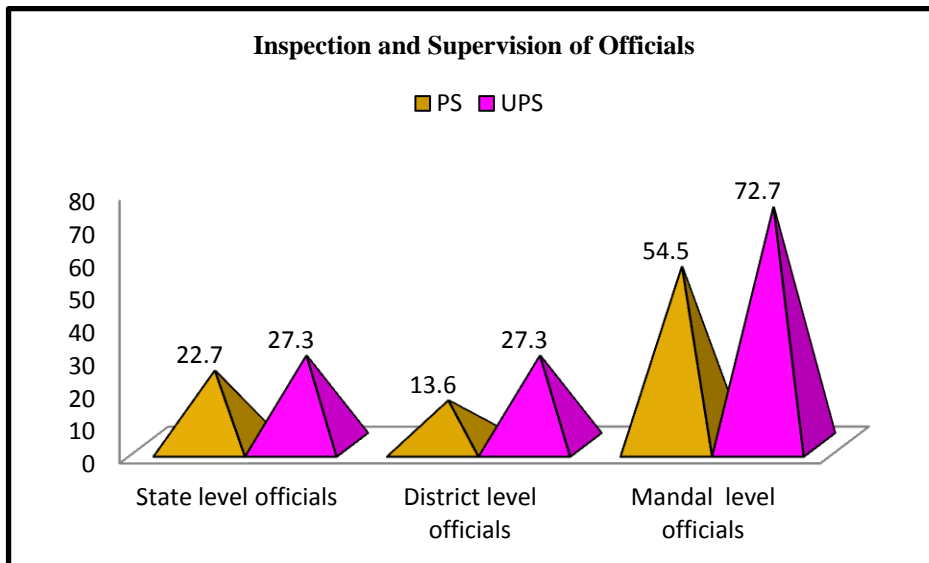


16. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

Has the Mid-Day-Meal programme been inspected by any state/district/block level officers/officials?

It is observed by the monitoring team that in majority of the sample schools 2 (14.3%) Upper Primary Schools the state Level Officers are visiting the schools to see the MDM. In 4 (28.6%) Upper Primary Schools it is noticed that District Level Officials also visit the schools and observe the MDM. Not a single state level officer or district level officer is visiting the primary school. Further it is observed that these visits are formal and there is no significant contribution for improvement of Mid Day Meal.

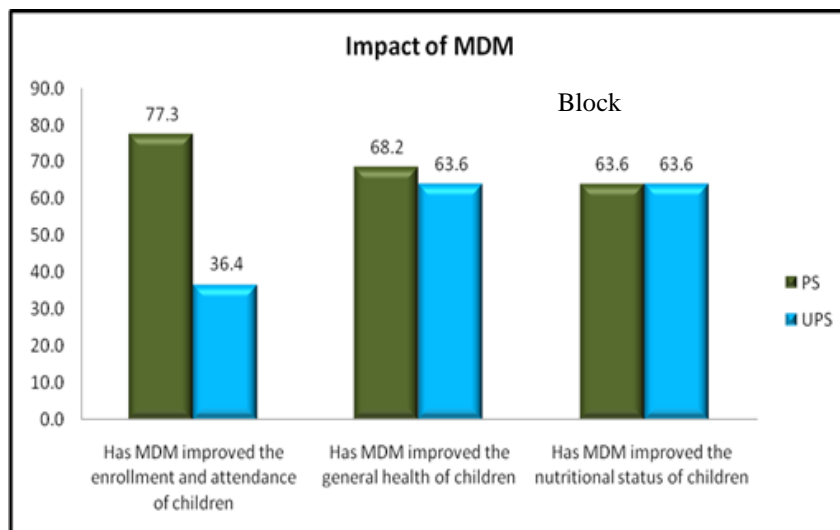
Figure No.8(h): Inspection and Supervision by officials



17. IMPACT

Has the Mid Day Meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

Figure No. 8(i): Impact of MDM



The monitoring Institute has observed that impact of MDM scheme on the enrollment and attendance of children. It was found that in 7 (70.0%) primary school and 10 (71.4%) upper primary schools MDM has influence on the enrollment and attendance of the children. As far as general health of the children is concerned, the MDM has helped the children to improve their general health in 6 (60.0%) Primary and 10 (71.4%) Upper Primary Schools.

| Table No. 8.15: MDM improved and attendance of children | | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Has MDM improved and attendance of children | Yes | 7 70.0% | 10 71.4% | 17 70.8% |
| | No | 3 30.0% | 4 28.6% | 7 29.2% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

| Table No.8.16: MDM helped in improving the general health of children | | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Category | | Total |
| | | PS | UPS / MS | |
| Has MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 6 60.0% | 10 71.4% | 16 66.7% |
| | No | 4 40.0% | 4 28.6% | 8 33.3% |
| Total | | 10 100.0% | 14 100.0% | 24 100.0% |

18. Report on Centralized Kitchen – Mid-Day-Meal scheme (Korba)

The Monitoring Institute has monitored the MDM activities in Korba district and noticed that there is one agency Rewards supplying the MDM to the children through centralized kitchen shed.

Name of the organization managing Centralized kitchen: Reward NGO based at Korba.

- Rewards Centralized Kitchen:** The centralized kitchen is based at Korba. The kitchen shed is constructed by Vedanta Balco Group under CSR activity. The NGO is availing this facility free of cost and supplying food to 261 schools of Korba and Khadgora blocks of Korba district. The kitchen shed is covering 12,000 children in Primary Schools and 10,000 children in Upper Primary Schools. The approximate kitchen is 10,000 Sqr.Ft.



2. **Organization chart:** The NGO has about 62 people working in shifts to cook and transport MDM to all schools regularly. There were 4 kitchen in-charges, 1 store in-charges, 4 purchase in-charges, 04 Head cooks, 25 cook-cum- helpers and 15 delivery boys for serving at the school level, and food is supplied in 15 routes.
3. **Infrastructural facilities:** The central kitchen has adequate space for receiving food grains, food articles, adequate space for store and cooking the food.
4. **Procurement and storage of food Items:** The central kitchen procures rice from the Government on a monthly basis. It purchases pulses, cereals, spices, fats and oils on a weekly basis and vegetables on daily basis.
5. **Cleanliness of food items:** It was observed by the Monitoring Institute that all items such as rice, vegetables, dals etc., are first thoroughly cleaned and washed before cutting and cooking. The MI has observed machines for peeling potatoes and onion cutting in the centralized kitchen.



The workers continuously sweep and mop the floor to prevent water blockage. It was also observed that the lapse of time between cooking and transporting to schools is less than 1 hour.

6. **Management of the left-over food:** Regarding the management of the left-over food it is observed that the left-over food is fed to the poor people.
7. **Dish washing:** It was observed by the MI team that all containers carrying food and utensils used for cooking are washed with water and detergent soap.
8. **Personal hygiene practice:** It was observed by the MI that the workers were not wearing clean uniforms, headgears and gloves. However, they seem to be clean.
9. **Toilet facility:** Though toilet facilities are available at the central kitchen they are inadequate in number.
10. **Food transportation:** The centralized kitchen is transporting the cooked meal to various schools as per the scheduled in 15 routes.
11. **Procurement of pulses and condiments:** It is observed that the procurement of pulses and condiments are from the open market and the spices, oil and salt packets are products of branded company. Iodized salt is being used in cooking.
12. **Food evaluation:** The Monitoring Institute team has tasted the food at centralized kitchen as well as in the schools where the food is being supplied and noticed that the quality of the food is good.

13. Overall impression of the Central kitchen at Korba:

It is noticed by Monitoring Institute team that food cooked at Reward central kitchen is of good quality and taste. The place is kept safe and hygienic and good quality ingredients are used in preparation of food. Proper lighting and ventilation is provided. The NGO is using diesel for cooking the meal.



19. School wise analysis

The Monitoring Institute has visited 16 Urban schools where the food is served from the Reward Centralized kitchen. Among these schools, it is noticed that the total enrollment of the children is 2083, out of this as per the school registers daily 1405 (67.45%) children are availing the Mid Day Meal whereas on the day of MI visit it is noticed that 1196 (57.42%) children actually availed the Mid Day Meal. The details can be seen from the Table

| Table No.8.17: List of schools receiving food from Centralized kitchen | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Name of the School | Total Number of the children enrolled | Total Number of children attending the school on the day of MI visit | Total Number of children availing the Mid-day Meal |
| 1 | Govt. MS, Balco. Sec-03 | 84 | 56 | 46 |
| 2 | Govt. MS, Resdi | 60 | 40 | 21 |
| 3 | Govt. PS, Kharmora | 141 | 64 | 60 |
| 4 | Govt. MS, Sitamadi | 412 | 341 | 341 |
| 5 | Govt. PS, Lalghat | 134 | 73 | 58 |
| 6 | Govt. MS, Podibahar | 156 | 113 | 56 |
| 7 | Govt. PS, Checkpost, Bhadrapara | 57 | 31 | 31 |
| 8 | Govt. PS, Sagraha | 48 | 38 | 38 |
| 9 | Govt. MS, Bhilainagar | 84 | 61 | 74 |
| 10 | Govt. PS, Kusmunda | 148 | 97 | 79 |
| 11 | Govt. PS, Raliya | 175 | 136 | 125 |
| 12 | Govt. MS, Belgirinala | 100 | 73 | 29 |
| 13 | Govt. PS, Jambahar | 127 | 78 | 50 |
| 14 | Govt. MS, Chuiya | 165 | 94 | 94 |
| 15 | Govt. PS, Fayar Colony | 98 | 58 | - |
| 16 | Govt. MS, Sonpuri | 94 | 52 | 94 |
| Total | | 2083 | 1405 | 1196 |

Display of Menu:

It is observed that the Centralized kitchen has circulated the weekly menu and the same was displayed in the school but not in the noticeable place of the school. Moreover the menu is not indicating the entitlements of the quantity of the food per child every day.

Receiving the food at school point:

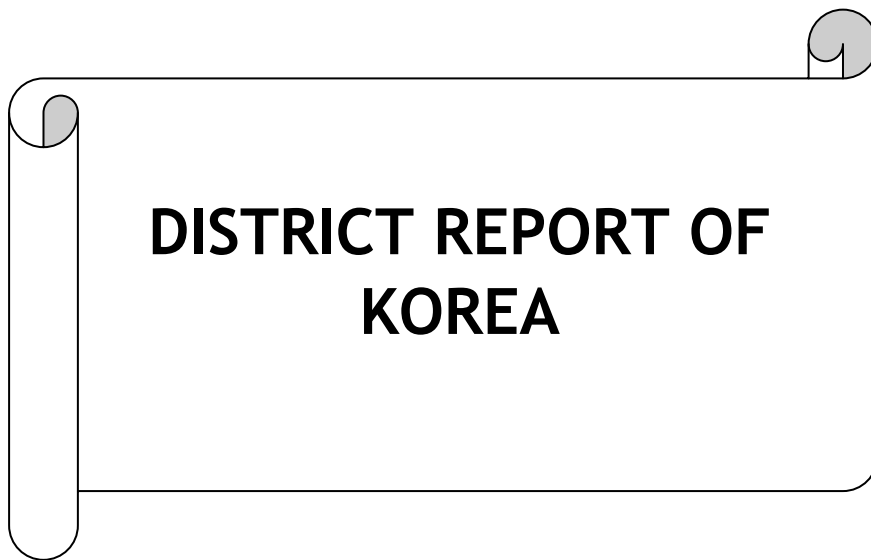
It is observed that the Centralized kitchen sends the food in vans to the schools. At the school point the teachers and other staff receives the food at around 1000 hrs to 1100 hrs.

Distribution of food in the sample schools:

It is observed that in the sample schools, the helper helps the teachers sometimes to distribute the food. The food is found to be hot at the time of distribution.

Overall impression of the food supplied by Centralized kitchen at the school point:

The Monitoring Institute has observed that the food supplied by the Centralized kitchen in Korba town is reaching the schools during lunch time, the quantity and quality of the food supplied by the Centralized kitchen is satisfactory.



9. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

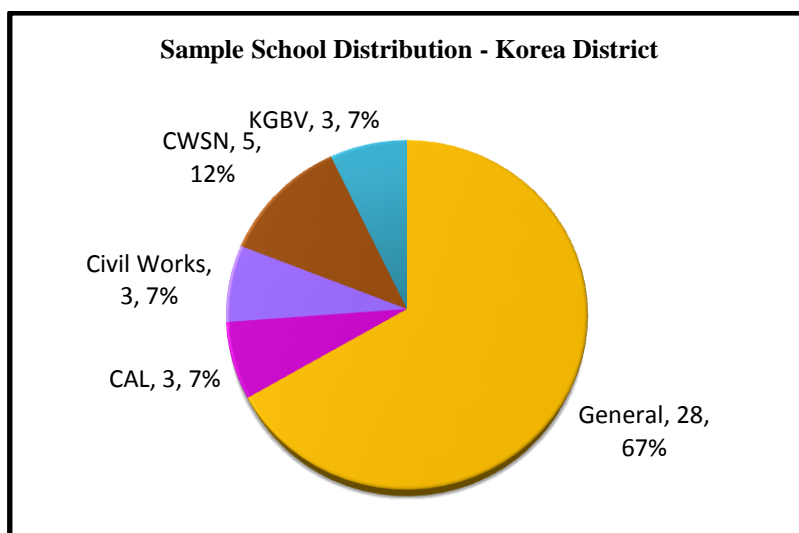
District: KOREA

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme was carried out by a team from National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad in Korea District of Chhattisgarh. Among 42 sampled schools that were monitored there were 22 Upper Primary schools and 20 Primary schools. Figure 8.1 shows sample school distribution in Korea district showing 28 (67.0%) General Schools, 3 (7.0%) CAL schools, 3 (7.0%) Civil works schools, 5 (12. %) CWSN schools and 3(7%) KGBV Schools.

Figure No. 9(a): Sample school distribution



| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|---|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | The school is serving hot cooked meal daily | Yes | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | The school is serving hot cooked meal daily | Yes | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The monitoring institute has observed that in all the 20 Primary and 22 Upper Primary schools the hot cooked meal was served to the school children on daily basis without any interruption.



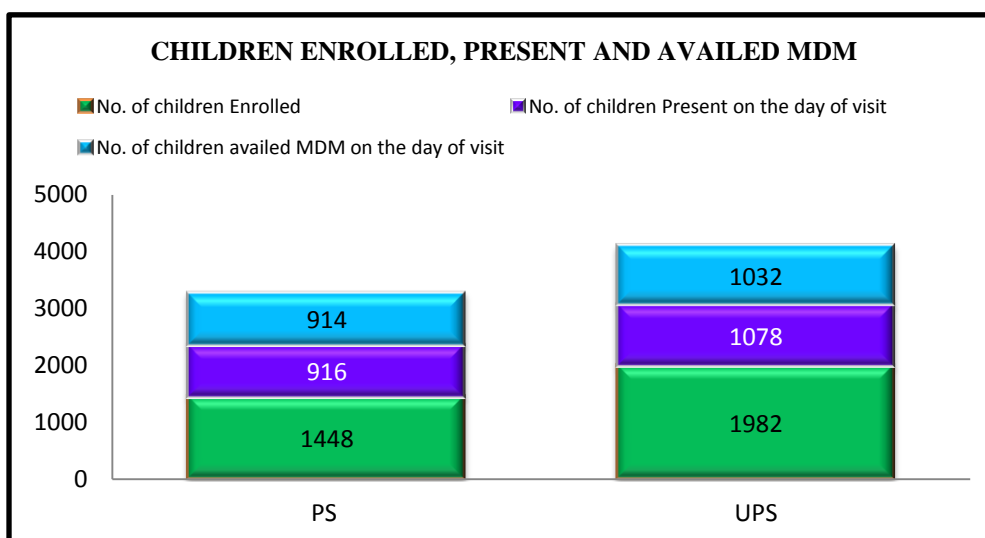
Availment of MDM

2. TRENDS:

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

Monitoring team visited 42 sample schools which include both Primary and Upper Primary. Among the sample schools in primary schools 1448 children were enrolled. Out of 1448 children 916 (63.26%) children were present on the day of visit and were availing the Mid-day Meal. In Upper Primary schools 1982 children were enrolled, out of this 1078 (54.39%) children were present on the day of MI visit and taking the Mid-day meals.

Figure No.9(b): Enrollment, Attendance of Children in Sample schools



3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

It has been observed by the Monitoring team that in 33.3% Primary Schools and 55.6% Upper Primary Schools food grains were being delivered regularly.

It is observed that in 10 (50.0%) of the Primary Schools and 15 (68.20%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the buffer stock is stored in classrooms. Whereas, in 5 (25.00%) of the Primary Schools and 3 (13.6%) of the Upper Primary Schools the buffer stock is stored in HM's room. Out of the remaining 5 Primary schools, 1 school's buffer stock is stored in SMC President's home, in 1 school, buffer stock is stored in Parent's home and 3 schools buffer stock is stored in other places.

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in all the schools buffer stock was maintained.

Further it is also noticed that in some schools the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains from the fair price shop and reported that the transportation charges are burden to them, names of schools are:-

PS, Girls Charcha,PS, Mendrakala,KGBV, Sonhat,PS, Naogai,MS, Kanchanpur,MS (Boys), Pondi,MS, Sardi,MS, Jamgahna,MS, Sons,MS, Kobampara,PS, Gadtar,PS, Katgodi,PS, Odgi,KGBV, Pondi Chachra,MS, Keshgava,MS, Ujiyapur,MS, Pandopara,MS, Khanda,PS (Girls), Nagpur,MS, Mendra,PS, Pondidih,MS, Rajaoli,PS, Basdevpur,MS, Barbaspur,MS, Gadtar,MS, Police line, Baikunthpur,Ashram School Ghughra,PS, Kathaotiya,MS, Salgavakala,PS, Malpara

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|---|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 9 56.2% | 1 25.0% | 10 50.0% |
| | | HM's room | 3 18.8% | 2 50.0% | 5 25.0% |
| | | Parent's house | 0 .0% | 1 25.0% | 1 5.0% |
| | | SMC president's house | 1 6.2% | 0 .0% | 1 5.0% |
| | | Others | 3 18.8% | 0 .0% | 3 15.0% |
| Total | | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 14 77.8% | 1 25.0% | 15 68.2% |
| | | HM's room | 1 5.6% | 2 50.0% | 3 13.6% |
| | | Others | 3 16.7% | 1 25.0% | 4 18.2% |
| Total | | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |



Storage of food grains

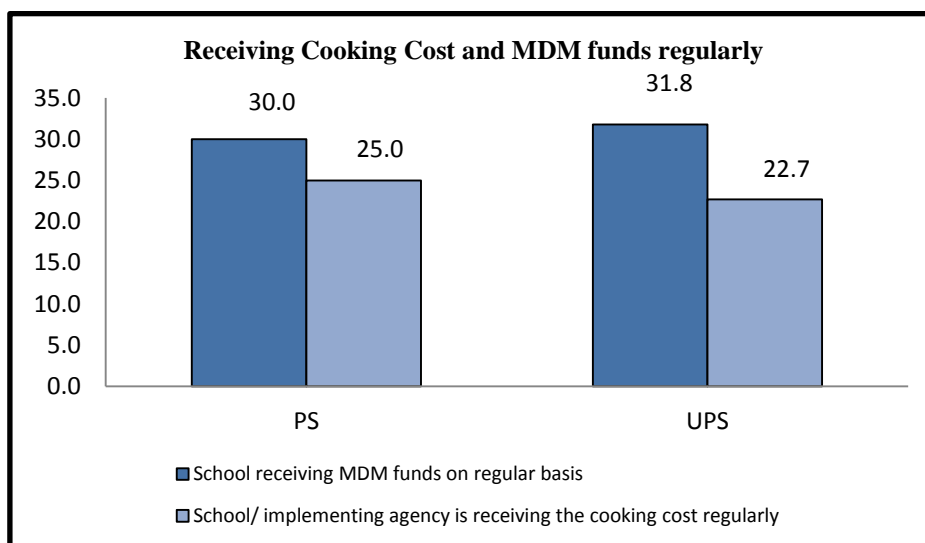
4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL:

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

The monitoring team found that 6 (30.0%) of the Primary Schools and 7 (31.8%) of the Upper Primary Schools the school/ implementing agencies are receiving cooking cost in advance regularly.

Regarding the payment of cooking cost the monitoring team observed that payments are made through e-transfer in all the schools. In case of delay of payment of cooking cost the cooking agencies are arranging the MDM on credit (7.1%) followed by taking credit from kirana shop (4.8%), SHG fund (2.4%) and other means.

Figure No.9(c): Receiving cooking cost and MDM funds



| Table No.9.3: School/ implementing agency is receiving the cooking cost regularly | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | School/ implementing agency is receiving the cooking cost regularly | Yes | 4 25.0% | 1 25.0% | 5 25.0% |
| | | No | 12 75.0% | 3 75.0% | 15 75.0% |
| | Total | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | School/ implementing agency is receiving the cooking cost regularly | Yes | 5 27.8% | 0 .0% | 5 22.7% |
| | | No | 13 72.2% | 4 100.0% | 17 77.3% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that there is no gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving of Mid-Day-Meal in the entire sample Primary and Upper Primary schools.

| Table No.9.4: Is there any gender/ caste or community bias while serving the food | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Gender/ caste or community bias while serving the food | No | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| | | Total | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% |
| | UPS / MS | Gender/ caste or community bias while serving the food | No | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% |
| Total | | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |

6. VARIETY OF MENU

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

As per the norms the schools have to display the weekly menu in noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. The monitoring team observed that in sample Schools in 14 (70.0%) Primary and 12 (54.5%) Upper Primary Schools the daily menu was displayed on a board.

In all the sample schools visited by MI, Primary as well as Upper Primary Schools, the SHG women are cooking the food and they do not have proper awareness about the quantity of rice, dal and vegetable to be used for cooking. The MI has observed that the menu was not displayed in the following schools: KGBV, Sonhat, MS, Sagarpur, PS, Sons, MS (Boys), Pondi, MS, Sardi, MS, Kobampara, MS, Belbahra, PS, Bodar, PS, Ratanpur, MS, Jamgahna, MS, Sons, MS, Salgavakala, PS, Malpara, MS, Gadtar, PS, Kathaotiya and PS, Gadtar.

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | Yes | 11 68.8% | 3 75.0% | 14 70.0% |
| | | No | 5 31.2% | 1 25.0% | 6 30.0% |
| | Total | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | Yes | 10 55.6% | 2 50.0% | 12 54.5% |
| | | No | 8 44.4% | 2 50.0% | 10 45.5% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |



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

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

In all the Primary Schools and the Upper Primary Schools i.e. 42 schools visited by MI in Korea district, it is observed that variety of the food is being served in accordance with daily menu. Daily menu includes rice and dal in all the schools whereas occasionally vegetables are being served.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

- a) **Quality of meal:**
- b) **Quantity of meal:**
- c) **{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}**

| Table No.9.6: Quantity of meal | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quantity of meal | Good | 5 31.2% | 3 75.0% | 8 40.0% |
| | | Satisfactory | 11 68.8% | 1 25.0% | 12 60.0% |
| | Total | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Quantity of meal | Good | 7 38.9% | 2 50.0% | 9 40.9% |
| | | Satisfactory | 11 61.1% | 2 50.0% | 13 59.1% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |

The Monitoring team has observed that in 08 (40.00%) Primary Schools the children reported that the quantity of the MDM supplied was good and in 12 (60.00%) Primary Schools they said it was satisfactory followed by 9 (40.90%) Upper Primary Schools the children opined that the quantity is good.

Children's Reaction to Quality and Quantity of food

The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be good in majority sample schools whereas in the remaining 10% schools the quality of Rice and Dal is reported to be of substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of Rice and Dal, children reported that they are happy.

The reasons for not feeling happy are that the supplied rice is not good. Sometimes rice is not cooked properly.

| Table No.9.7: Quality of meal | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quality of meal | Good | 4 25.0% | 3 75.0% | 7 35.0% |
| | | Satisfactory | 12 75.0% | 1 25.0% | 13 65.0% |
| | Total | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Quality of meal | Good | 5 27.8% | 1 25.0% | 6 27.3% |
| | | Satisfactory | 13 72.2% | 3 75.0% | 16 72.7% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- (i) **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

It was observed by the monitoring team that in 8 (40.0%) of the Primary Schools and 12 (54.5%) Upper Primary Schools, children were given micro nutrients like folic acid, iron and vitamin A. It was seen that such extra nutritional diets were given once a week to all students in convergence with the health departments. The school teachers were assigned duties to administer the distribution of such supplementary diets. The micro nutrients are not given in the following schools; PS, Girls Charcha, PS, Mendrakala, KGBV, Sonhat, PS, Mahora, MS, Semra, PS, Sons, PS, Naogai, PS, Amrithdhara, MS, Kanchanpur, MS, Kobampara, MS, Belbahra, PS, Bodar, PS, Ratanpur, MS, Sons, PS, Malpara, PS, Basdevpur, MS, Police line, Baikunthpur, Ashram School Ghughra, MS, Pandopara, MS, Khanda, MS, Mendra and PS, Pondidih. No health cards were issued to children at any of the schools.

| Table No.9.8: Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | Yes | 6 37.5% | 2 50.0% | 8 40.0% |
| | | No | 10 62.5% | 2 50.0% | 12 60.0% |
| | Total | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit A | Yes | 10 55.6% | 2 50.0% | 12 54.5% |
| | | No | 8 44.4% | 2 50.0% | 10 45.5% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |

10. STATUS OF COOKS:

- (i) **Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) **Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) **What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) **Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) **Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority).**

The meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers of the Self-Help Groups. It is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand.

Regarding the payment given to cook-cum-helpers, it was found by the monitoring team that in all the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools of the sample (40 schools) , the cook-cum helpers were being paid from Rs. 1000.00 to Rs. 1200 per month.

About the regularity of the remuneration paid to the cook-cum-helpers, it was seen that in 3 (15.00%) of the Primary Schools and 4 (18.4%) of the UPS, the cook cum helpers were paid regularly whereas in the remaining schools the payment was delayed. The list of schools in which the payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers was delayed is as follows: PS, Girls Charcha, PS, Mendrakala, KGBV, Sonhat, PS, Mahora, MS, Semra, MS, Sagarpur, PS, Sons, PS, Naogai, PS, Amrithdhara, MS, Kanchanpur, MS (Boys), Pondi, MS, Sardi, MS, Kobampara, MS, Belbahra, PS, Ratanpur, PS, Harijanpara, MS, Jamgahna, MS, Sons, PS, Malpara, PS, Basdevpur, MS, Barbaspur, MS, Gadtar, MS, Police line, Baikunthpur, Ashram School Ghughra, PS, Kotaktal, PS, Kathaotiya, PS, Katgodi, PS, Odgi, KGBV, Pondi Chachra, MS, Keshgava, MS, Ujjiyapur, PS, Khutrapara (Kanchanpur), MS, Pandopara, MS, Khanda, PS (Girls), Nagpur. MS.Mendra, MS.Rajaoli.Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the Scheduled Tribe, OBC community followed by Schedule Caste.

| Table No.9.9: Engaged cook-cum-helpers at schools | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Engagement of cook-cum-helpers at schools | Education department | 10 66.7% | 3 75.0% | 13 68.4% |
| | | SMC | 5 33.3% | 1 25.0% | 6 31.6% |
| | Total | | 15 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 19 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Engagement of cook-cum-helpers at schools | Education department | 6 35.3% | 2 50.0% | 8 38.1% |
| | | School authorities | 6 35.3% | 1 25.0% | 7 33.3% |
| | | SMC | 5 29.4% | 1 25.0% | 6 28.6% |
| | Total | | 17 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 21 100.0% |

11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- (a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**
- (b) Constructed and in use**
- (c) Constructed but not in use under**
- (d) Under construction**
- (e) Sanctioned, but constructed not started**
- (f) Not sanctioned**
- (g) Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring team found that in 13 (65.0%) Primary Schools and 13 (59.10%) Upper Primary Schools, the pucca kitchen was constructed and in use. Whereas, in 5 (25%) Primary Schools and 2 (9.10%) Upper Primary Schools, the semi- pucca kitchen were constructed and in use.

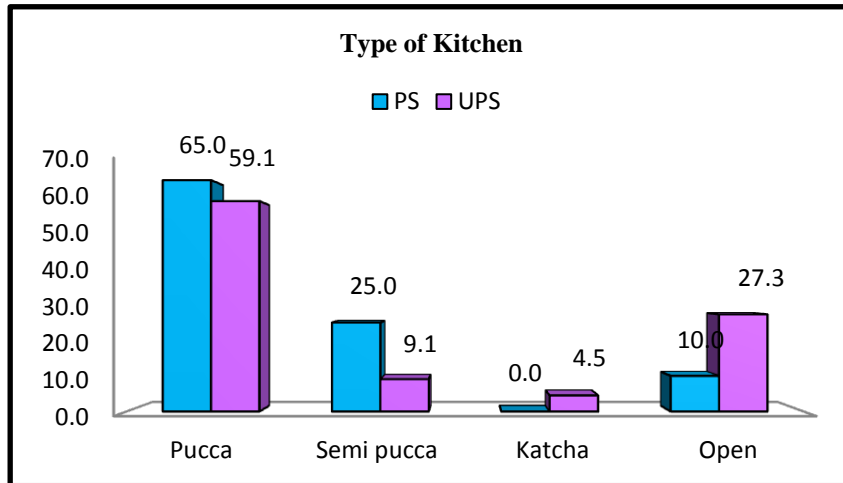


Kitchen shed in sample school



Cooked rice ready to be served

Figure No.9(d): Type of Kitchen



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

It was observed by the monitoring team that in 3 (27.3%) Primary Schools and 1 (11.1%) Upper Primary Schools, cooking was being done under a thatched house and in 1 (9.1%) Primary School and 3 (33.3%) Upper Primary Schools, the MDM was being prepared in school verandah, and in 1 (9.1%) Primary School it was done in open space.

It was observed by the monitoring team that in 10 (50.0%) Primary Schools and 15 (68.2%) Upper Primary Schools, food grains were stored in Classrooms, and in 5 (25.0%) Primary Schools and 3 (13.6%) Upper Primary Schools they were stored in HM's room.

| Table No.9.10: Place of cooking | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Place of cooking | Open space | 0 .0% | 1 50.0% | 1 9.1% |
| | | School verandah | 1 11.1% | 0 .0% | 1 9.1% |
| | | Thatched house | 2 22.2% | 1 50.0% | 3 27.3% |
| | | Others | 6 66.7% | 0 .0% | 6 54.5% |
| | Total | 9 100.0% | 2 100.0% | 11 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Place of cooking | School verandah | 1 16.7% | 2 66.7% | 3 33.3% |
| | | Thatched house | 1 16.7% | 0 .0% | 1 11.1% |
| | | Others | 4 66.7% | 1 33.3% | 5 55.6% |
| | Total | 6 100.0% | 3 100.0% | 9 100.0% | |

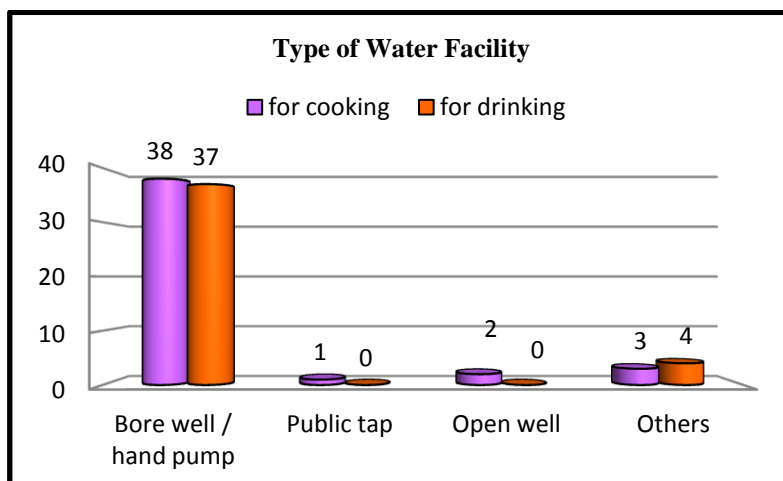
| Table No.9.11: Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Category | | Area | | Total | |
| | | Rural | Urban | | |
| PS | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| | | | 56.2% | 25.0% | 50.0% |
| | | HM's room | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | 18.8% | 50.0% | 25.0% |
| | | Parent's house | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | .0% | 25.0% | 5.0% | |
| | SMC president's house | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| | | 6.2% | .0% | 5.0% | |
| | Others | 3 | 0 | 3 | |
| | | 18.8% | .0% | 15.0% | |
| | Total | 16 | 4 | 20 | |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Classroom | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| | | | 77.8% | 25.0% | 68.2% |
| | | HM's room | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | 5.6% | 50.0% | 13.6% | |
| | Others | 3 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | 16.7% | 25.0% | 18.2% | |
| | Total | 18 | 4 | 22 | |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose

It is mandatory for all schools to provide drinking water to all students and also for cooking of the MDM. In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was noticed that at 19 (50.0%) Primary Schools bore well water was being used, and in 1 (2.63%) Primary School other water source and public tap was being used.

Among Upper Primary Schools, in 19(50.0%) Schools bore well water is being used and in 1 School tap water is being used followed open well in 2 (5.26%) school. Therefore, majority of the schools seemed to depend on bore wells/hand pumps for fulfilling the water requirements.

Figure No.9(e): Type of water facility



14. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

Among the 40 sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, in Korea district it is observed that all schools have adequate cooking vessels for cooking the MDM.

15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

In 100.0% Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools, the monitoring team observed that firewood was being use as fuel to cook MDM.

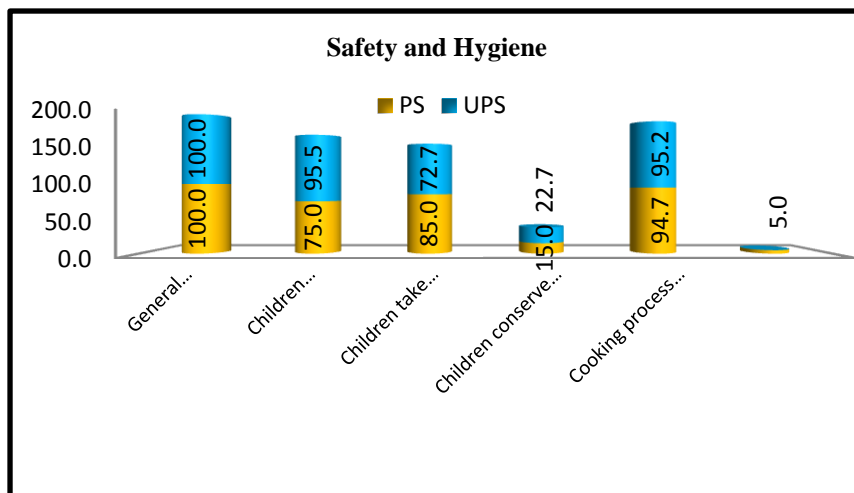
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Kind of fuel is used for cooking | Firewood | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Kind of fuel is used for cooking | Firewood | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. **General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:**
- ii. **Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**
- iii. **Do the children par take meals in an orderly manner?**
- iv. **Conservation of water?**
- v. **Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

Regarding the safety and hygiene of the school campuses, the monitoring team observed that in 100.0% Primary Schools and in 100.0% Upper Primary Schools of the sample schools the clean campus was maintained.

Figure No.9(f): Safety and Hygiene



Encouragement of children to wash hands is also a duty of the teachers. The monitoring teams observed that in 15 (75.0%) of the Primary Schools and 21 (95.5%) Upper Primary Schools, children were encouraged by the teachers to wash hands before and after taking food. It is the duty of the schools to serve hot cooked meal to the students and the latter to receive it in an orderly manner. Teachers are deputed to see that children sit in proper rows, preferably on jute mats, after washing hands, and say a word of prayer before taking their food. The monitoring institute found that in 17 (85.0%) Primary Schools and 16 (72.67%) Upper Primary Schools the children took food in an orderly manner. In 3 (15.0%) 66.7% of the Primary Schools and 5 (22.7%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the children were found to be conserving water while washing hands and utensils. In 18 (94.7%) 90.5% of the Primary Schools and 20 (95.2%) of the Upper Primary Schools, the monitoring team found that cooking process and storage of fuel was safe.

17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

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

Community participation is an integral part of development of schools. It was observed by the monitoring team that the participation of parents, SMC members, members of Panchayats and urban bodies in school management activities.

In 40 schools of the sample the MI has noticed that SMC members and parents occasionally visit the schools for participating in schools activities. In both primary and upper primary schools, the participation of the SMC members was cent per cent.

Regarding the extent of participation, it was observed by the monitoring team that parents and SMC members showed more participation as compared members of Panchayat and Municipality.

Regarding the perception of overall implementation of MDM program, the monitoring team found that in 20 (100.0%) of the Primary Schools the SMC members felt that they are quite satisfactory about the MDM. In case of Upper Primary Schools the 20 (100.0%) SMC members perceives the implementation was found to be satisfactory.

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

It is observed by the monitoring team that in 20 (100.00%) Primary Schools and 1 (4.5%) Upper Primary Schools the state level officials visit the schools and see the MDM implementation whereas in 7 (35.0%) Primary Schools and 6 (27.3%) Upper Primary Schools the MI has noticed that District Level Officials like DEOs visit the schools for MDM inspection. In 7 (35.0%) Primary Schools and 18 (81.8%) Upper Primary Schools the MI has noticed that mandal Level Officials visit the schools for MDM inspection. But in practice these visits have not contributed for any improvement of the programme implementation. It was reported that the visits are formal.

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|-----------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | State level officials | No | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | State level officials | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | 5.6% | .0% | 4.5% |
| | No | 17 | 4 | 21 | |
| | | | 94.4% | 100.0% | 95.5% |
| Total | | | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|--------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | District level officials | Yes | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | 37.5% | 25.0% | 35.0% |
| | No | 10 | 3 | 13 | |
| | | | 62.5% | 75.0% | 65.0% |
| Total | | | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | District level officials | Yes | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | | | 27.8% | 25.0% | 27.3% |
| | No | 13 | 3 | 16 | |
| | | | 72.2% | 75.0% | 72.7% |
| Total | | | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

| Table No.9.15: Mandal level officials | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Mandal level officials | Yes | 5 31.2% | 2 50.0% | 7 35.0% |
| | | No | 11 68.8% | 2 50.0% | 13 65.0% |
| | Total | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Mandal level officials | Yes | 14 77.8% | 4 100.0% | 18 81.8% |
| | | No | 4 22.2% | 0 .0% | 4 18.2% |
| | Total | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% | |

19. IMPACT

Has the mid-day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

The Mid-Day-Meal programme is helping the poor children to get the noon meal. The monitoring team has observed the MDM scheme encouraged children's enrollment and attendance in schools. It was found that in 16 (80.0%) of the Primary schools and 17 (77.3%) of Upper Primary Schools MDM had improved the attendance of the children. In 15 (75.0%) of the Primary schools and 20 (90.9%) of Upper Primary Schools MDM had improved the general health of the children. The MI observed that children are taking MDM regularly. There is enough scope for improvement with continuous monitoring and facilitating the arrangements for better implementation

| Table No.9.16: MDM improved and attendance of children | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | MDM improved and attendance of children | Yes | 12 75.0% | 4 100.0% | 16 80.0% |
| | | No | 4 25.0% | 0 .0% | 4 20.0% |
| Total | | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | MDM improved and attendance of children | Yes | 15 83.3% | 2 50.0% | 17 77.3% |
| | | No | 3 16.7% | 2 50.0% | 5 22.7% |
| Total | | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |

| Table No.9.1: MDM helped in improving the general health of children | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 11 68.8% | 4 100.0% | 15 75.0% |
| | | No | 5 31.2% | 0 .0% | 5 25.0% |
| Total | | | 16 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 20 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 17 94.4% | 3 75.0% | 20 90.9% |
| | | No | 1 5.6% | 1 25.0% | 2 9.1% |
| Total | | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |



**DISTRICT REPORT OF
MUNGELI**

10. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

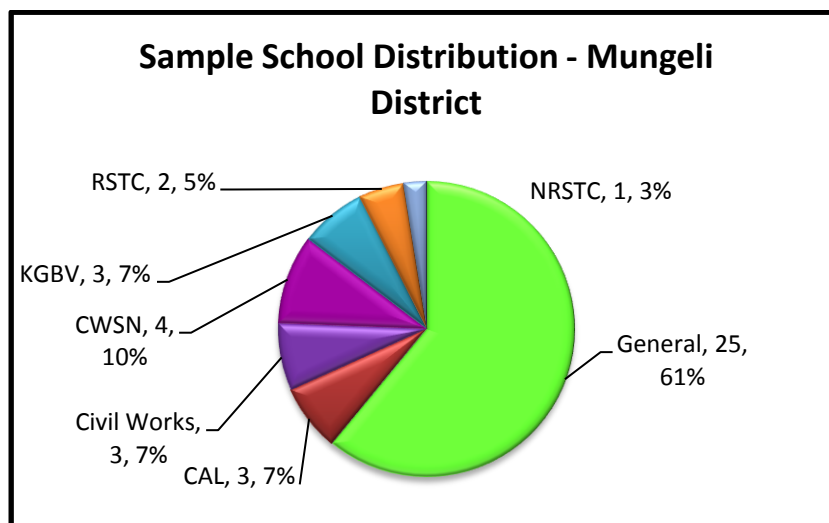
District: MUNGELI

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:

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

The monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme was carried out by a team from National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad in Mungeli District of Chhattisgarh. Among 41 sample schools that were monitored there were 19 Upper Primary schools and 22 Primary schools. Figure 10.1 shows sample school distribution in Mungeli district showing 25 (60.9%) General Schools, 3 (7.3%) CAL schools, 3 (7.3%) Civil works schools, 3 (7.3%) CWSN schools, 4 (9.7%), KGBV 3 (7.3%) RSTC 2 (4.8%) and NRSTC 1 (3%).

Figure No.10 (a): Sample school distribution



| Category | Area | | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | Rural | Urban | |
| PS school serving hot cooked meal daily | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS school serving hot cooked meal daily | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| | 92.9% | 100.0% | 94.7% |
| Not serving | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 7.1% | .0% | 5.3% |
| Total | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The monitoring institute has observed that in all the 22 Primary and 18 Upper Primary schools the ‘hot’ cooked meal is being served to the children on daily basis without any interruption. Whereas in one school it is noticed that the served food was not hot i.e KGBV, Saragao



Availment of MDM

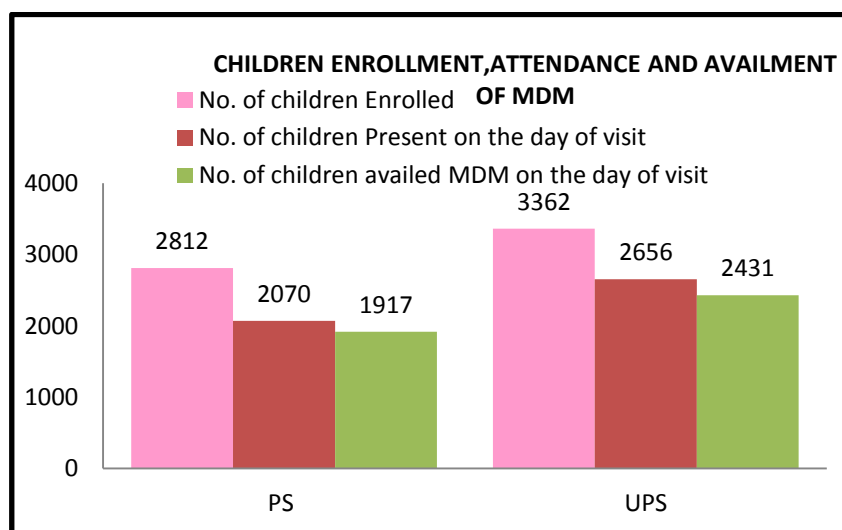
2. TRENDS:

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

Monitoring team visited 41 sample schools which include both Primary and Upper Primary. Among the sample schools in primary schools 2812 children were enrolled. Out of 2812 children 2070 (73.6%) children were present on the day of MI visit and 1917 (92.6%) children were availing the Mid-day Meal. In Upper Primary schools 3362 children were enrolled, out of this 2656 (79%) children were present on the day of MI visit and 2431 (91.5%) children taking the Mid-day meals.

The trends of the children’s availment of MDM indicates that there is a variation in attendance and availment of the meal.

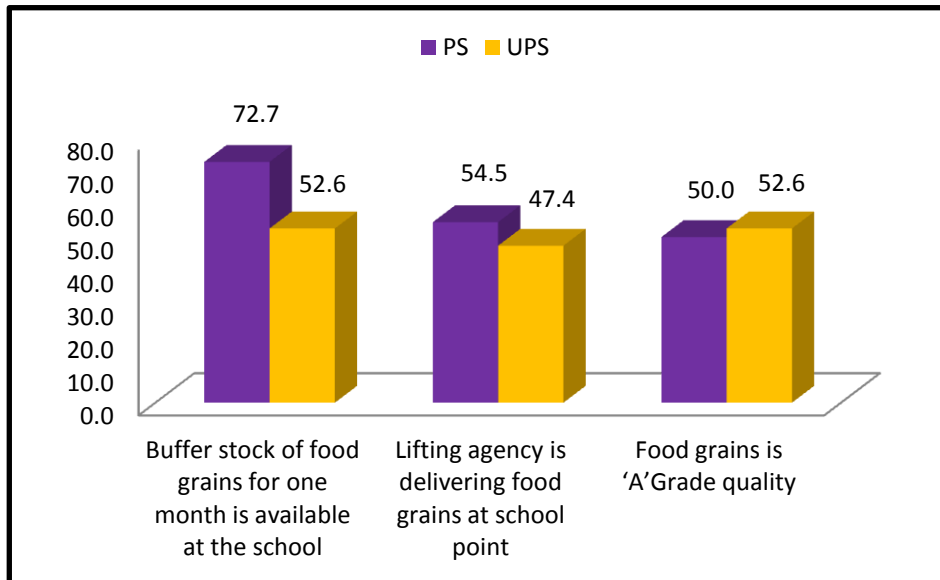
Figure No.10 (b): Enrolment and attendance of children for MDM



3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:

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

Figure No.10 (c): Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School level



It has been observed by the Monitoring team that in 16 (72.7%) % Primary Schools and 10 (52.6%) Upper Primary Schools food grains were being delivered regularly and buffer stock of food grains for one month are available at the school

Further, it is also noticed that in some schools the cooking agencies are lifting the food grains from the fair price shop and reported that the transportation charges are burden to them, the schools namely are GPS Thakar ward Mungeli, GMS, Shankar ward Mungeli, GPS Baghmura, GMS, Daupara and GMS Nagarpalika.

Further, it is also observed that in 11 (50.0%) primary schools and 10 (52.6%) Upper Primary schools the food grains found to be 'A' grade quality

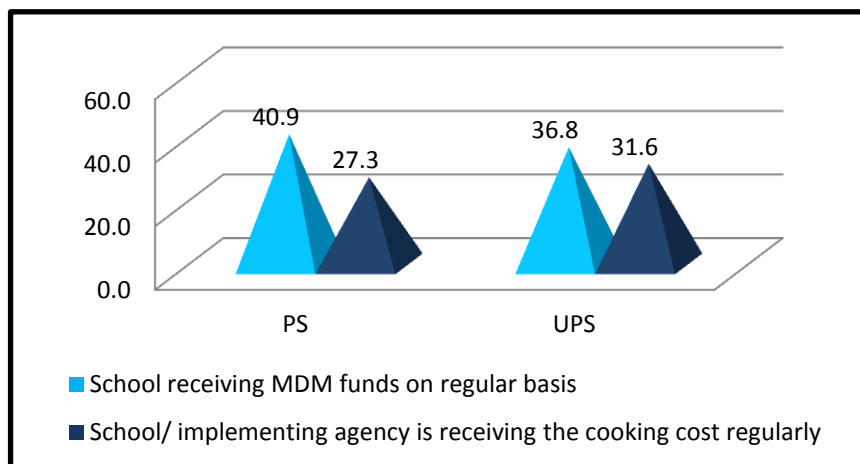


Storage of food grains

4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL:

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

Figure No.10 (d): Regularity in Delivering Food Grains to School level



The monitoring team found that 6 (27.3%) of the Primary Schools and 6 (31.6%) of the Upper Primary Schools the school/ implementing agencies are receiving cooking cost regularly. The monitoring team has noticed that there is delay in payment of cooking cost in 3 (14.3%) Primary Schools.

Regarding the payment of cooking cost the monitoring team observed that payments are made through e-transfer in all the sample schools.

In case of delay of payment of cooking cost the cooking agencies are arranging the MDM on their own financial arrangement.

5. SOCIAL EQUITY:

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

The Monitoring Institute has observed that there is no gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving of Mid-Day-Meal in the sample schools of Mungeli district.

6. VARIETY OF MENU

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

As per the norms the schools have to display the weekly menu in noticeable places of the school premise and follow the same daily. The monitoring team observed that in sample Schools in 10 (45.5%) Primary and 10 (52.6%) Upper Primary Schools the daily menu was displayed on a board.

In all the sample schools visited by MI, (Primary as well as Upper Primary Schools), the SHG women are cooking the food and they do not have proper awareness about the quantity of rice, dal and vegetable to be used for cooking. The MI has observed that the menu was not displayed in the following schools: Govt.MS, Kapucwa Govt.PS, Hardi Govt.PS, Barewa Govt.MS, Gutia Govt.PS, Kapa KGBV, Sargaon Govt.MS, Chunchunia Govt.PS, Junvani Govt.MS, Lauda Govt.PS, Kairwar Khurd Govt.PS, Daukapa Govt.PS, Kanshara Govt.MS, Saleghouri Govt.PS, Godkhami Govt.MS, Muchel Govt.PS, Teliyapuran Govt.PS, Semarsal Govt.PS, Chakarbhatha Govt.MS, Daupara Govt.PS, Baghmuda and KGBV, Chatarkhar

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|---|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | Yes | 6 33.3% | 4 100.0% | 10 45.5% |
| | | No | 12 66.7% | 0 .0% | 12 54.5% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | The weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community | Yes | 7 50.0% | 3 60.0% | 10 52.6% |
| | | No | 7 50.0% | 2 40.0% | 9 47.4% |
| | Total | | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% |

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

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

In majority of the Primary Schools and the Upper Primary Schools i.e. 40 out of 41 visited by MI in Mungeli district, it is observed that variety of the food is being served in accordance with daily menu. Daily menu includes rice and dal in all the schools whereas occasionally vegetables are being served. In 10 (45.5%) Primary schools and 14 (73.7%) Upper Primary schools locally available vegetables are included in the menu

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL:

Feedback from children on

- (a) Quality of meal:
- (b) Quantity of meal:
- (c) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quality of meal | Good | 1 5.6% | 0 .0% | 1 4.5% |
| | | Satisfactory | 17 94.4% | 4 100.0% | 21 95.5% |
| | Total | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Quality of meal | Good | 1 7.1% | 0 .0% | 1 5.3% |
| | | Satisfactory | 13 92.9% | 5 100.0% | 18 94.7% |
| | Total | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% | |

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quantity of meal | Good | 1 5.6% | 0 .0% | 1 4.5% |
| | | Satisfactory | 17 94.4% | 4 100.0% | 21 95.5% |
| | Total | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Quantity of meal | Good | 1 7.1% | 0 .0% | 1 5.3% |
| | | Satisfactory | 13 92.9% | 5 100.0% | 18 94.7% |
| | Total | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% | |

Children’s opinion on quality of food

The Monitoring team has observed that in 1 (4.5%) Primary School the children reported that the quantity of the MDM supplied was good and in 21 (95.5%) Primary Schools they said quality was satisfactory, followed by 1 (5.3%) Upper Primary Schools the children opined that the quantity is good and 18 (94.7%) opined quality of meal was satisfactory.

Children’s opinion on quantity of food

The Quality of the rice and Dal is reported to be good in majority sample schools. Whereas in the remaining 10% schools the quality of rice and dal is reported to be of substandard quality. In terms of Quantity of rice and Dal, children reported that they are satisfied.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY:

- (i) **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- (ii) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- (iii) **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

It was observed by the monitoring team that in 8 (36.4%) of the Primary Schools and 10 (52.6%) Upper Primary Schools, children were given micro nutrients like folic acid, iron and vitamin A. It was seen that such extra nutritional diets were given once a week to all students in convergence with the health departments. The school teachers were assigned duties to administer the distribution of such supplementary diets.

No health cards were issued to children at any of the schools. MI has observed same in the following schools in GPS Baghmuda, GPS Rambai Pandey , GMS Daupara, GMS Muchel and GMS saleghouri.

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|--|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit. A | Yes | 7 38.9% | 1 25.0% | 8 36.4% |
| | | No | 11 61.1% | 3 75.0% | 14 63.6% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | The children are given micro nutrients like Folic acid, Iron, and Vit. A | Yes | 8 57.1% | 2 40.0% | 10 52.6% |
| | | No | 6 42.9% | 3 60.0% | 9 47.4% |
| | Total | | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% |

10.STATUS OF COOKS:

- (i) **Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)**
- (ii) **Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**
- (iii) **What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**
- (iv) **Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**
- (v) **Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority).**

The meal is cooked by the cook-cum-helper appointed by the implementing agency. It is observed that the number of cook-cum-helper are adequate in number and meet the demand.

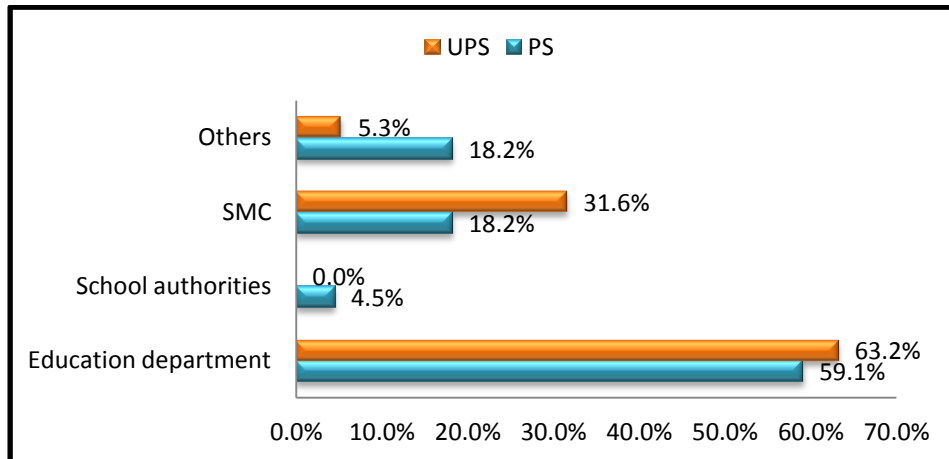
Regarding the payment given to cook-cum-helpers, it was found by the monitoring team that in 10 (45.5%) Primary Schools and 5 (26.3%) Upper Primary Schools of the sample, the cook-cum helpers were being paid Rs. 1200 per month.

About the regularity of the remuneration paid to the cook-cum-helpers, it was seen that in 10 (45.5%) of the Primary Schools and 5 (26.3%) of the UPS, the cook cum helpers were paid regularly whereas in the remaining schools the payment was delayed. The list of schools in which the payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers was delayed is as follows: Govt.PS, Thakar ward Mungeli, KGBV Chatarkhar, Govt.MS, Girls Mungeli, Govt.MS, Shankar Ward Mungeli, Govt.PS, Basin, Govt.MS Gutia, Govt.PS Kapa, KGBV Sargaon, Govt.PS Sahumohalla, Govt.MS Chunchunia, Govt.PS Hardi, Govt.MS Kapucwa, Govt.MS Roharakala, Govt.PS Junvani, Govt.MS Barccha, Govt.MS Lauda, Govt.MS Chilfi, Govt.PS Daukapa, Govt.PS Kanshara, Govt.MS Saleghouri, Govt.PS Godkhami, Govt.MS Muchel, Govt.PS Teliyapuran, Govt.PS Semarsal, Govt.MS Daupara, Govt.PS Ramabai Pandey.

Social composition of the Cooks indicates that majority are from the OBC community followed by, Schedule Caste, minority and Scheduled Tribe.

| Table No.10.6 : Payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers in the sample school | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly | Yes | 8 44.4% | 2 50.0% | 10 45.5% |
| | | No | 10 55.6% | 2 50.0% | 12 54.5% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly | Yes | 4 28.6% | 1 20.0% | 5 26.3% |
| | | No | 10 71.4% | 4 80.0% | 14 73.7% |
| | Total | | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% |

Figure No.10 (e): Engagement of Cook-cum-Helpers in sample schools



11.INFRASTRUCTURE:

- (a) **Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:**
- (b) **Constructed and in use**
- (c) **Constructed but not in use under**
- (d) **Under construction**
- (e) **Sanctioned, but constructed not started**
- (f) **Not sanctioned**
- (g) **Any other (specify)**

The Monitoring team found that in 95.5% Primary Schools and 100.0% Upper Primary Schools, the pucca kitchen was in use. Whereas, in 4.5% Primary Schools the open kitchen was in use.

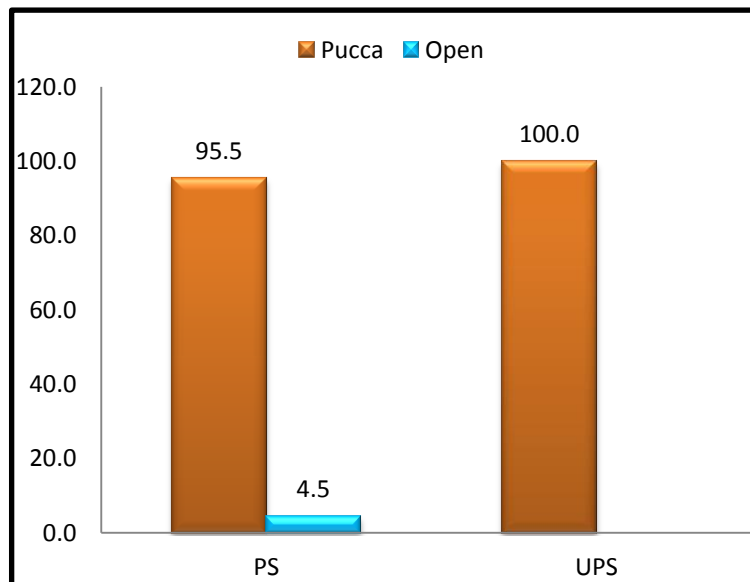
The kitchen sheds are not available as a result the meals are cooked in open area available in the school.





Kitchen shed in sample school

Figure No.10 (f): Type of Kitchen sheds in the sample schools



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

It was observed by the monitoring team that in 2 (4.5%) Primary Schools the cooking was being done in open space.

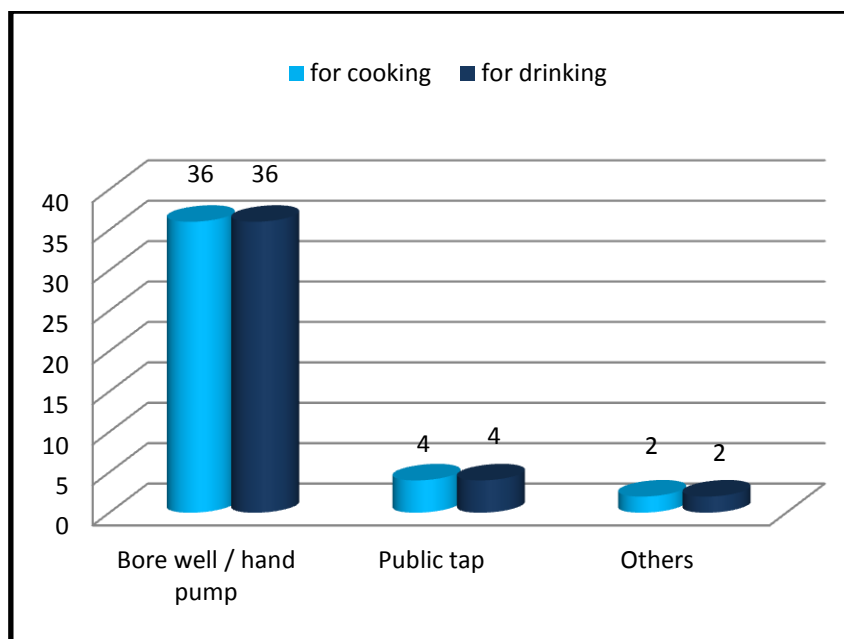
It was observed by the monitoring team that in 2 (28.6%) of Primary Schools and 1 (25%) of Upper Primary Schools, food grains were stored in warandah, and in 4 (57.1%) of Primary Schools they were stored in HM's room and 2 (50.0%) of the Upper Primary Schools it was stored in other places.

13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose

It is mandatory for all schools to provide drinking water to all students and also for cooking of the MDM. In respect of facilities available for potable water for cooking and drinking purpose, it was noticed that in 19 primary schools and 17 upper primary schools, bore well/hand pump water was being used for cooking and drinking. In 2 each PS & UPS public tap facility is available for cooking cum drinking purpose. Therefore,

majority of the schools seems to be depending on bore wells/hand pumps for fulfilling the water requirements. The details are given in Figure 10(g).

Figure No.10 (g): Type of water facility in sample schools



14. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

Among the 40 sample schools visited by the Monitoring Institute, in Mungeli district it is observed that all schools have adequate cooking vessels for cooking the MDM.

15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

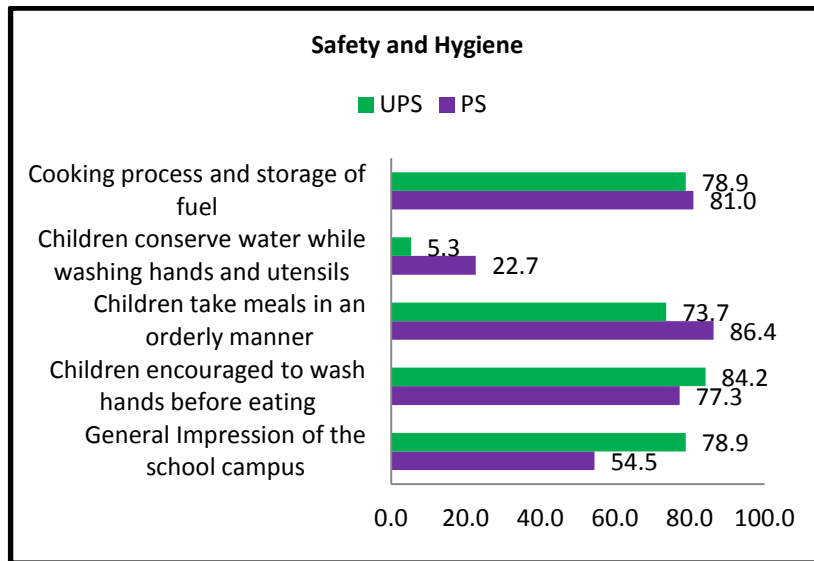
In 100.0% Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools, the monitoring team observed that firewood is the principal source of fuel for cooking the Mid Day Meal.

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE:

- i. **General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:**
- ii. **Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**
- iii. **Do the children par take meals in an orderly manner?**
- iv. **Conservation of water?**
- v. **Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

Regarding the safety and hygiene of the school campuses, the monitoring team observed that in 54.5% Primary Schools and in 78.9% Upper Primary Schools of the sample schools the clean campus was maintained.

Figure No.10 (h): Safety and Hygiene in schools



Encouragement of children to wash hands is also a duty of the teachers. The monitoring teams observed that in 77.3% of the Primary Schools and 84.2% Upper Primary Schools, children were encouraged by the teachers to wash hands before and after taking food.

It is the duty of the schools to serve hot cooked meal to the students and the latter to receive it in an orderly manner. Teachers are deputed to see that children sit in proper rows, preferably on jute mats, after washing hands, and say a word of prayer before taking their food. The monitoring institute found that in 86.4% Primary Schools and 73.7% Upper Primary Schools the children took food in an orderly manner.

In 22.7% of the Primary Schools and 5.3% of the Upper Primary Schools, the children were found to be conserving water while washing hands and utensils.

In 81.0% of the Primary Schools and 78.9% of the Upper Primary Schools, the monitoring team found that cooking process and storage of fuel was safe.

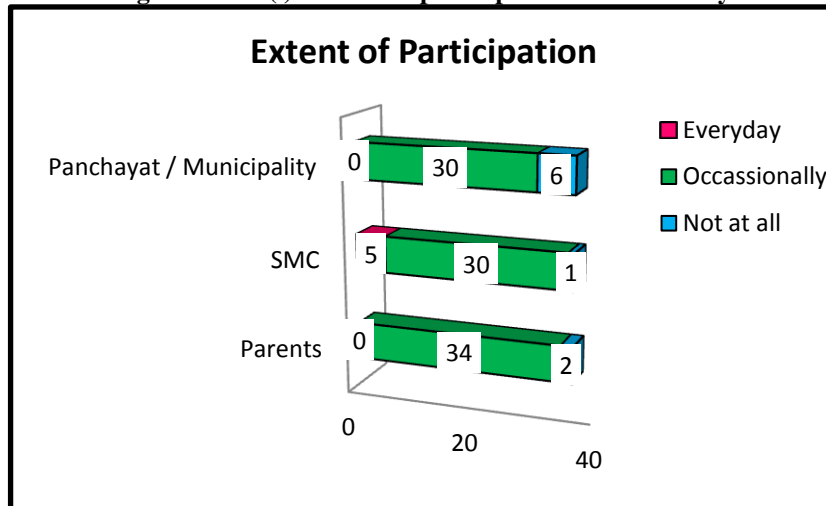
17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

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

Community participation is an integral part of development of schools. It was observed by the monitoring team that the participation of parents, SMC members, members of Panchayats and urban bodies in school management activities.

In the schools of the sample the MI has noticed that SMC members and parents occasionally visit the schools for participating in schools activities. In 02 schools it is noticed that there is no participation of SMC members and parents in school activities.

Figure No.10 (i): Extent of participation of community



Regarding the extent of participation, it was observed by the monitoring team that SMC members showed more participation as compared to parents and members of Panchayat and Municipality.

Regarding the perception of overall implementation of MDM program, the monitoring team found that in 50.0% of the Primary Schools the parents felt that they are quite satisfactory about the MDM, whereas in 16.7% Primary Schools average implementation was observed.

In case of Upper Primary Schools the community perceives that in 33.3% of the schools, the implementation was found to be satisfactory, followed by 16.7% schools where it was found to be good.

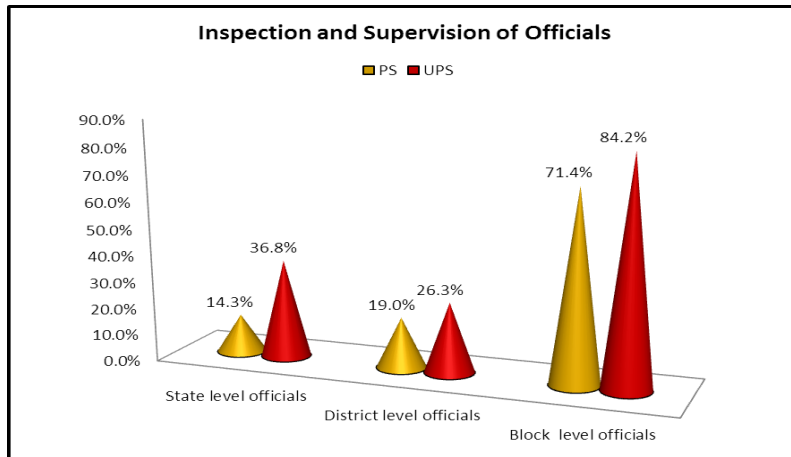
Regarding the perception of overall implementation of MDM program, the monitoring team found that in all primary and supper primary schools, SMC members opinion was satisfactory.

18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

It is observed by the monitoring team that in 14.3% sample Primary Schools and 36.8% sample Upper Primary Schools the state level officials visit the schools and see the MDM implementation whereas in 19% Primary Schools and 26.3% of Upper Primary Schools the MI has noticed that District Level Officials like DEOs visit the schools for MDM inspection. In 71.4% Primary Schools and 84.2% Upper Primary Schools the MI has noticed that mandal Level Officials visit the schools for MDM inspection. But in practice these visits have not contributed for any improvement of the programme implementation. It was reported that the visits are formal and simply checking the attendance of children.

Figure No.10 (j): Inspection and Supervision by Officials



19. IMPACT

Has the mid-day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

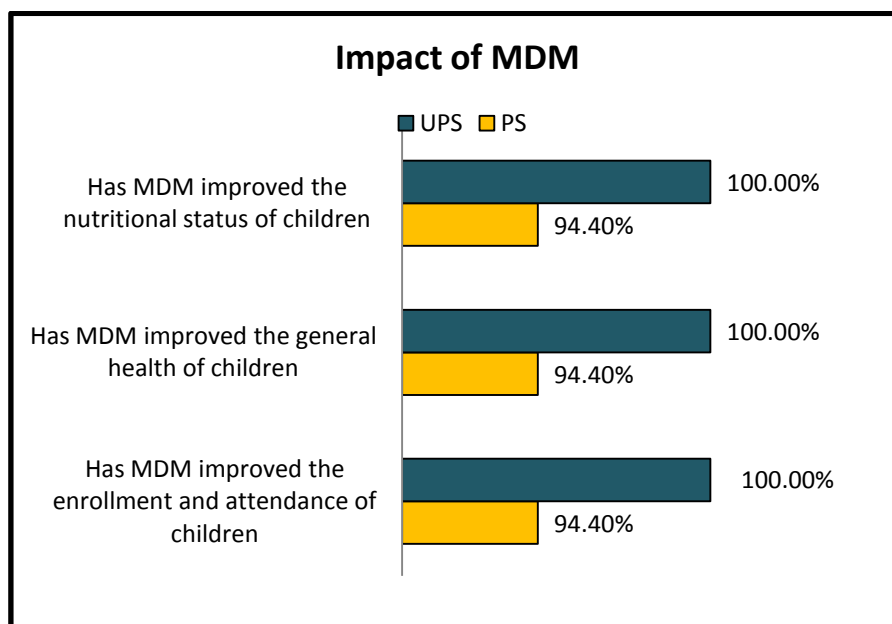
The Mid-Day-Meal programme is helping the poor children to get the noon meal. The monitoring team has observed the MDM scheme encouraged children’s enrollment and attendance in schools. It was found that in 16 (72.7%) of the Primary schools and 14 (73.7%) of Upper Primary Schools MDM had improved the attendance of the children. In 16 (72.7%) of the Primary schools and 16 (84.2%) of Upper Primary Schools MDM had improved the general health of the children.

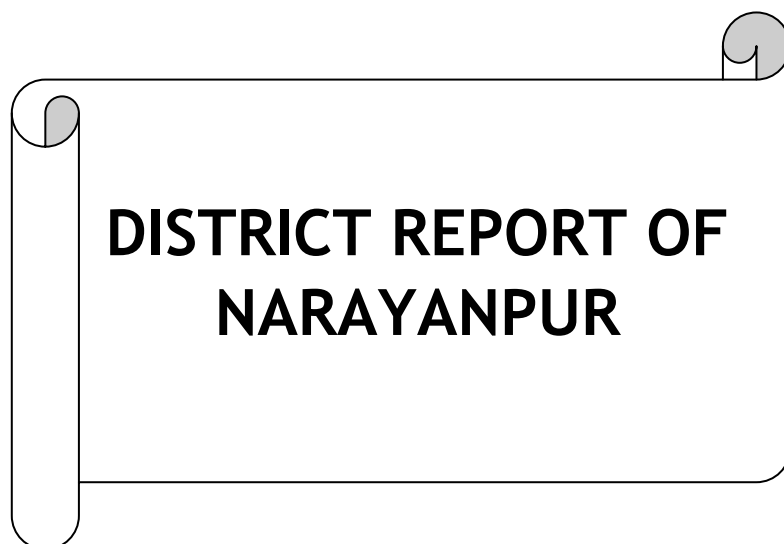
The MI observed that children are taking MDM regularly. There is enough scope for improvement with continuous monitoring and facilitating the arrangements for better implementation.

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | MDM improved the attendance of children | Yes | 15 83.3% | 1 25.0% | 16 72.7% |
| | | No | 3 16.7% | 3 75.0% | 6 27.3% |
| | Total | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | MDM improved the attendance of children | Yes | 10 71.4% | 4 80.0% | 14 73.7% |
| | | No | 4 28.6% | 1 20.0% | 5 26.3% |
| | Total | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% | |

| Table No.10.8: Improvement of children health through MDM | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 15 83.3% | 1 25.0% | 16 72.7% |
| | | No | 3 16.7% | 3 75.0% | 6 27.3% |
| | Total | | 18 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 22 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | MDM helped in improving the general health of children | Yes | 12 85.7% | 4 80.0% | 16 84.2% |
| | | No | 2 14.3% | 1 20.0% | 3 15.8% |
| | Total | | 14 100.0% | 5 100.0% | 19 100.0% |

Figure No.10 (k): Impact of MDM on children





**DISTRICT REPORT OF
NARAYANPUR**

11. District Level Half Yearly Monitoring Report

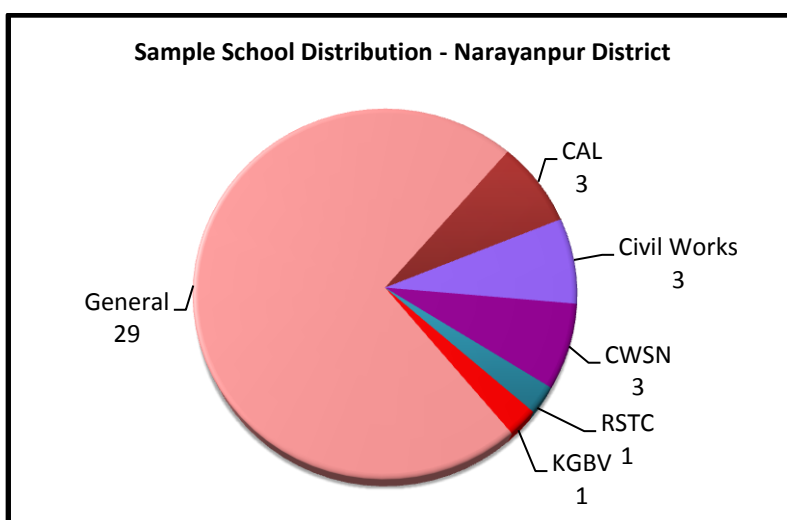
District: Narayanpur

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL

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

The monitoring team from National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad visited 40 schools in Narayanpur district in Chhattisgarh state. They visited 17 Upper Primary Schools and 21 Primary Schools. The schools according to categories included 29 General schools, 1 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay, 1 Residential Special Training Center, 3 Children with Special Needs Schools, 3 schools with Civil Works and 3 schools with Computer Aided Learning.

Figure No.11(a): Sample School Distribution in Narayanpur District



| | | Rural | Urban | Total |
|--------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| PS | Yes | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| | | 94.1% | 100.0% | 95.2% |
| | No | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 5.9% | .0% | 4.8% |
| Total | | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Yes | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | No | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The monitoring team from NIRD & PR visited the sample schools to see if regularity in serving hot cooked meal is maintained or not and found that in 20 (95.2%) Primary Schools and 17 (100.0%) Upper Primary Schools, the regularity in serving hot cooked meal is being maintained.

List of school where hot cooked food is not served: Govt. A. S. Benur



Availment of MDM

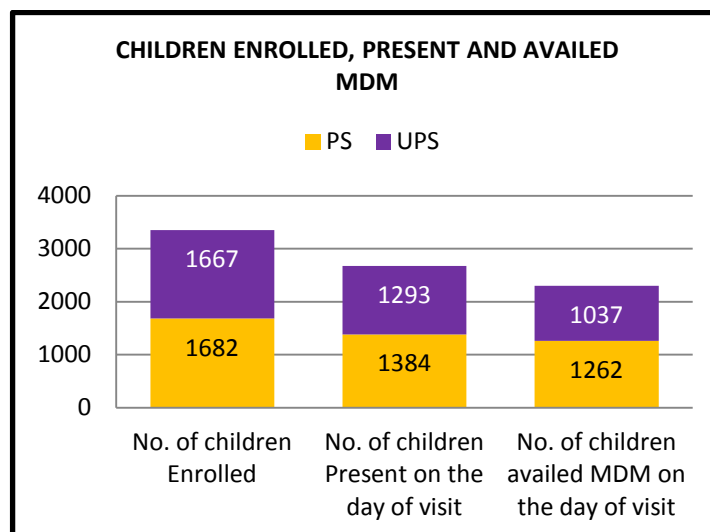
2. TRENDS

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

The monitoring team from NIRD & PR visited 38 (Excluding RSTC AND KGBV Schools) sample schools which include both Primary and Upper Primary Schools. Among the sample schools, in Primary Schools 1682 children were enrolled and in Upper Primary Schools 1667 children were enrolled. But on the day of MI visit, it was found that in Primary Schools, 1384 were attending school, and 1262 were availing MDM. In Upper Primary Schools, children 1037 were present on the day of MI visit and 1293 children were taking the Mid-day meals.

| Table No.11.2: Enrollment, Attendance of Children in Sample schools | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Location | Category | Number of children enrolled | Number of children present for MDM | Number of children on the day of visit |
| Rural | PS | 1349 | 1109 | 1055 |
| | UPS | 1411 | 1141 | 898 |
| | Total | 2760 | 2250 | 1953 |
| Urban | PS | 333 | 275 | 207 |
| | UPS | 256 | 152 | 139 |
| | Total | 589 | 427 | 346 |
| Total | PS | 1682 | 1384 | 1262 |
| | UPS | 1667 | 1293 | 1037 |
| | Total | 3349 | 2677 | 2299 |

Figure No.11(b): Enrollment, Attendance of Children in Sample schools



3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL

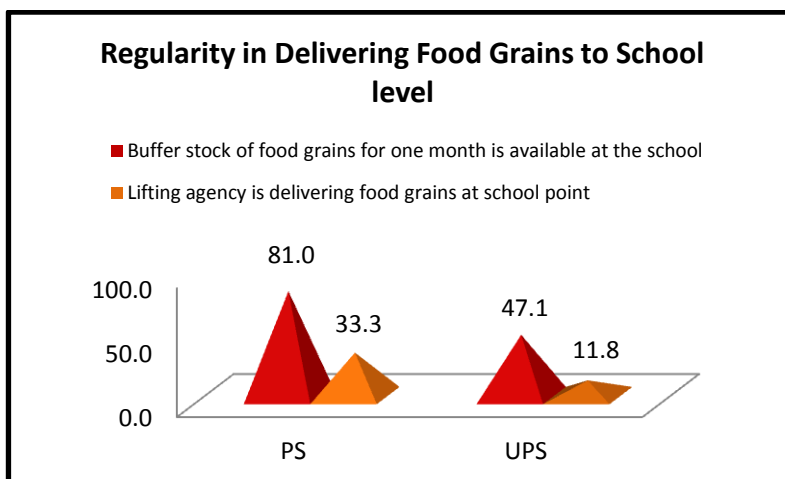
- i. Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?
- ii. Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?
- iii. Is the food grains delivered at the school?

| Location | Regularity in delivering food grains to schools | Category | | Total |
|----------------------|---|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| Primary School | Yes | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| | | 76.5% | 100.0% | 81.0% |
| | No | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 23.5% | .0% | 19.0% |
| Total | 17 | 4 | 21 | |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Upper Primary School | Yes | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| | | 50.0% | 33.3% | 47.1% |
| | No | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | | 50.0% | 66.7% | 52.9% |
| Total | 14 | 3 | 17 | |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

It has been observed by the monitoring team that in 17 (81.0%) Primary Schools and 8 (47.1%) Upper Primary Schools food grains were being delivered regularly.

The Monitoring Institute has observed that in all the schools buffer stock was maintained.

Figure No.11(c) : Regularity in delivering food grains to schools



List of schools where one month's buffer stock is not available: Govt. M.S. Binji, UPS Porta Cabin Devgaon, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. M.S. Bhatpal, Govt. A.S. Borpap, Govt. M.S. Mahavir Chowk, UPS Bakharupura, UPS Karlakha

List of schools where lifting agency does not deliver the food grains timely: Govt. M.S. Binji, UPS, Porta Cabin Devgaon, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. A.S. Giulumkodo, Govt. Primary School Garanji, Govt. P.S. Markabeda, Govt. M.S. Bhatpal, Govt. A.S. Borpap, Govt. Gyan Jyoti Shala Suppara, Govt. M.S. Mahavir Chowk, Govt. N.P.S. Kadhahagaon, Govt. A.S. Nelvadh, Govt. P.S. Michipara, Govt. P.S. Khairabhat, Govt. P.S. School Banglarpara, Govt. P.S. Halamimunjmeta, Govt. M.S. Dhodhai, Govt. UPS, Lalsuhnar, Govt. UPS, Karlakha, Govt. P.S. Kalibhata, Govt. P.S. Mundaikara, Govt. M.S. Edaka, Govt. UPS, Mahaka, Govt. Boys UPS, Narayanpur, Govt. M.S. Dandvan, Govt. UPS, Durkadongri, Govt. UPS, Duggabengal, Govt. UPS, Singoditrai, UPS, Bakharupara, Govt P.S. Kalibhata, Govt P.S. mundaikara, Govt M.S. Edaka.

Figure: Availability of food grains (not available)

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school | Yes | 13 76.5% | 4 100.0% | 17 81.0% |
| | | No | 4 23.5% | 0 .0% | 4 19.0% |
| | Total | 17 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 21 100.0% | |
| UPS / MS | Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available at the school | Yes | 7 50.0% | 1 33.3% | 8 47.1% |
| | | No | 7 50.0% | 2 66.7% | 9 52.9% |
| | Total | 14 100.0% | 3 100.0% | 17 100.0% | |



Storage of food grain

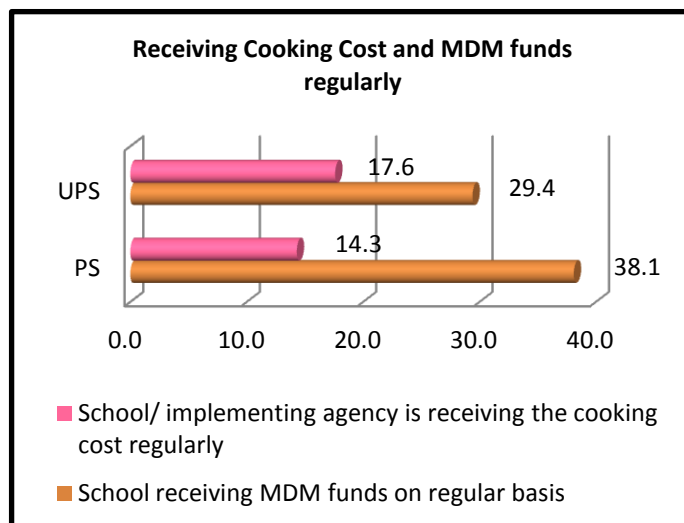
4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL

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

| Location | Schools receiving cooking cost regularly | Rural | Urban | Total |
|-----------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PS | Yes | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | | 17.6% | .0% | 14.3% |
| | No | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| | | 82.4% | 100.0% | 85.7% |
| | Total | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Yes | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 14.3% | 33.3% | 17.6% |
| | No | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| | | 85.7% | 66.7% | 82.4% |
| | Total | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

It was observed by the members of the monitoring team that 3 (14.3%) Primary Schools and 3 (17.6%) Upper Primary Schools reported to have received cooking cost regularly. The figure below shows the same in graphical format.

Figure 11(d): Schools receiving cooking cost regularly



List of schools not receiving cooking cost regularly: UPS, Porta Cabin Devgaon, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. P.S. Muriyapara, Govt. UPS, Kapsi, Govt. P.S. Merolipara, Govt. P.S. Guriya, Govt. Primary School Garanji, Govt. P.S. Markabeda, Govt. M.S. Bhatpal, Govt. A.S. Borpal, Govt. Gyan Jyoti Shala Suppara, Govt. N.P.S. Kadhahagaon, Govt. A.S. Nelvadh, Govt. P.S. Michipara, Govt. P.S. Kumharpara, Govt. UPS, Mundpal, Govt. P.S. Chhotedongar, Govt. P.S. Palki, Govt. P.S. School Banglarpara, Govt. P.S. Halamimunjmeta, Govt. M.S. Dhodhai, Govt. UPS, Lalsuhnar, Govt. Boys UPS, Narayanpur, Govt. M.S. Dandvan, Govt. UPS, Durkadongri, Govt. UPS, Duggabengal, Govt. UPS, Singoditrai, UPS, Bakharupara, Govt. P.S. Kalibhata, Govt. P.S. Mundaikara, Govt. M.S. Edaka, Govt. UPS, Karlakha

5. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

The monitoring team from NIRD & PR has observed that there is no gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving of Mid-Day-Meal in the entire sample Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

6. VARIETY OF MENU

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

| Location | Display of menu boards | Category | | Total |
|----------|------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | No | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Yes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 7.1% | 33.3% | 11.8% |
| | No | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| | | 92.9% | 66.7% | 88.2% |
| Total | 14 | 3 | 17 | |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

Regarding the display of menu boards, the monitoring team observed that at 21 (100.0%) Primary Schools menu boards were not on display, while at only 2 (11.8%) Upper Primary Schools, menu boards were found to be on display.

List of schools where weekly menu is not displayed:Govt. M.S. Binji, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. P.S Muriyapara, Govt. A.S. Giulunkodo, Govt. P.S. Merolipara, Govt. P.S. Guriya, Govt. P.S. Markabeda, Govt. N.P.S. Kadhahagaon, Govt. M.S. Bhatpal, Govt. A.S. Nelvadh, Govt. P.S. Michipara, Govt. P.S. Khairabhat, Govt. P.S. Kumharpara, Govt. UPS, Mundpal, Govt. P.S. Garbengal, Govt. P.S. Palki, Govt. P.S School Banglarpara, Govt. P.S. Halamimunjmeta, UPS, Bakharupara, Govt. M.S. Dandvan, Govt. M.S. Dandvan, Govt. UPS,Durkadongri, Govt. UPS,singoditrai, UPS,Bakharupara, Govt. UPS,Kalibhata, Govt. P.S.Mundaikara, Govt. M.S.Edaka.

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

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

According to the norms, the schools are supposed to serve hot cooked meals to children. There should be variety of food served so that acceptability in children is maintained. At the sample schools in Narayanpur, the monitoring team observed that rice, dal and vegetables were being served every day, while achar and para were added occasionally.

8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on-

- (a) **Quality of meal:**
- (b) **Quantity of meal:**
- (c) **If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve**

| Table No.11.6: Quality of MDM per child | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category | | | Area | | Total |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quality of meal | Good | 1 5.9% | 1 25.0% | 2 9.5% |
| | | Satisfactory | 16 94.1% | 3 75.0% | 19 90.5% |
| | Total | | 17 100.0% | 4 100.0% | 21 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Quality of meal | Good | 5 35.7% | 1 33.3% | 6 35.3% |
| | | Satisfactory | 9 64.3% | 2 66.7% | 11 64.7% |
| | Total | | 14 100.0% | 3 100.0% | 17 100.0% |

The monitoring team observed that at 5 (23.8%) Primary schools, it was observed that the food was served in good quantity and at 16 (76.2%) Primary Schools it was found to be served in satisfactory amount. Whereas, in

8 (47.1%) Upper Primary Schools it was observed that food was served in good quantity and in 9 (52.9%) Upper Primary Schools, it was seen in satisfactory amount.

Some children were not happy with the amount of dal being served along with rice.

| Location | Quantity of MDM per child | Category | | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| Primary Schools | Good | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | | 17.6% | 50.0% | 23.8% |
| | Satisfactory | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| | | 82.4% | 50.0% | 76.2% |
| | Total | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| 100.0% | | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Upper Primary Schools | Good | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| | | 42.9% | 66.7% | 47.1% |
| | Satisfactory | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | | 57.1% | 33.3% | 52.9% |
| | Total | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| 100.0% | | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

| Category | | | Area | | Total |
|----------|--|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Quantity of MDM per child at upper primary level | Satisfactory | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS / MS | Quantity of MDM per child at upper primary level | Satisfactory | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | Total | | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

9. SUPPLEMENTARY

- i. **Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**
- ii. **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**
- iii. **Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

| Location | Provision of Supplementary diet | Category | | Total |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Yes | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 23.5% | .0% | 19.0% |
| | No | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| | | 76.5% | 100.0% | 81.0% |
| Total | 17 | 4 | 21 | |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| UPS | Yes | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| | | 42.9% | 100.0% | 52.9% |
| | No | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 57.1% | .0% | 47.1% |
| Total | 14 | 3 | 17 | |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

Regarding the provision of supplementary diets at schools which include iron, folic acid and Vitamin A tablets, it was seen by the monitoring team that at 4 (19.0%) Primary Schools and at 9 (52.9%) Upper Primary Schools, these were being provided to students.

Mostly the teachers of the schools were seen to be distributing the supplementary diet to the students.

No School Health Cards were maintained at any of the sample schools.

List of schools where micro-nutrients to children are not given:UPS, Porta Cabin Devgaon, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. P.S Muriyapara, Govt. A.S. Giulumkodo, Govt. P.S. Merolipara, Govt. P.S. Guriya, Govt. Primary School Garanji, Govt. P.S. Markabeda, Govt. M.S. Bhatpal, Govt. A.S. Borpal, Govt. GyanJyotiShalaSuppara, Govt. A.S. Nelvadh, Govt. P.S. Kumharpara, Govt. UPS, Mundpal, Govt. P.S. Chhotedongar, Govt. P.S. Garbengal, Govt. P.S. Palki, Govt. P.S School Banglarpara, Govt. P.S. Halamimunjmeta, Govt. UPS, Mahaka, Govt. UPS, Durkadongri, Govt. UPS, Duggabengal, Govt. UPS, Singoditrai, Govt. P.S. Mundaikara, Govt. UPS, Karlakha.

10. STATUS OF COOKS

- i. Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)

| Location | | Category | | Total |
|----------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Yes | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | | 17.6% | 25.0% | 19.0% |
| | No | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 82.4% | 75.0% | 81.0% |
| | Total | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Yes | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 14.3% | .0% | 11.8% |
| | No | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| | | 85.7% | 100.0% | 88.2% |
| | Total | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

- ii. Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?
- iii. What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?
- iv. Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?
- v. Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority).

The meal is cooked by the cooks and helpers of the Self-Help Groups. It is observed that the number of cooks and helpers are adequate in number and meet the demand. Regarding the payment given to cook-cum-helpers, it was found by the monitoring team that in all the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools of the sample (38 schools) , the cook-cum helpers were being paid Rs. 1200 per month.

About the regularity of the remuneration paid to the cook-cum-helpers, it was seen that in 4(19.0 %) Primary Schools and 2 (11.8%) Upper Primary Schools, the cook cum helpers were paid regularly whereas in the remaining schools the payment was delayed.

List of schools in which the payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers was delayed is as follows:

Govt. M.S. Binji, UPS, Porta Cabin Devgaon, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. P.S Muriyapara, Govt. UPS, Kapsi, Govt. A.S. Giulumkodo, Govt. P.S. Merolipara, Govt. P.S. Guriya, Govt. Primary School Garanji, Govt. P.S. Markabeda, Govt. M.S. Bhatpal, Govt. A.S. Borpal, Govt. M.S. MahavirChowk, Govt. N.P.S. Kadhahagaon, Govt. A.S. Nelvadh,

Regarding the social composition of the Cooks, it was observed that majority are from the Schedule Tribe, followed by OBC community and Scheduled Caste.



Cooking of Mid Day Meal in sample school

11. INFRASTRUCTURE

Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- (a) **Constructed and in use**
- (b) **Constructed but not in use under**
- (c) **Under construction**
- (d) **Sanctioned, but constructed not started**
- (e) **Not sanctioned**
- (f) **Any other (specified)**

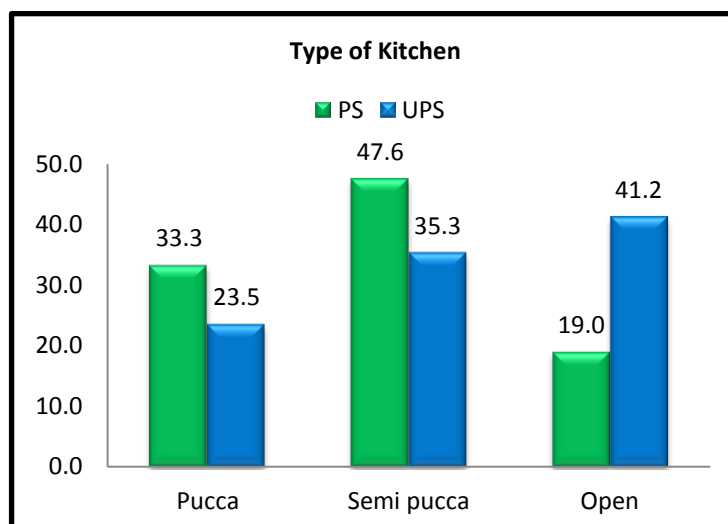
| Table No.11.11: Construction and usage of Kitchen shed | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Location | Type of kitchen | Category | | Total |
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Constructed and in use | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| | | 69.2% | 100.0% | 75.0% |
| | Not sanctioned | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 7.7% | .0% | 6.2% |
| | Other (please specify) | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 13 | 3 | 16 | |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Constructed and in use | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| | Constructed but not in use | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 8.3% | 50.0% | 14.3% |
| | Not sanctioned | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 8.3% | .0% | 7.1% |
| Other (please specify) | 4 | 0 | 4 | |
| Total | 12 | 2 | 14 | |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The monitoring team found that in 12 (75.0%) Primary Schools and 7 (50.0%) Upper Primary Schools, the kitchen shed was constructed and in use. It was also observed that in 1 (6.2%) Primary School it was not sanctioned and in 1 (14.3%) Upper Primary School, the kitchen shed was constructed but not in use.

| Table 11.12: Type of kitchen | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Location | Type of kitchen | Category | | Total |
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Pucca | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | | 35.3% | 25.0% | 33.3% |
| | Semi-Pucca | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| | | 41.2% | 75.0% | 47.6% |
| | Open | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 23.5% | .0% | 19.0% |
| Total | | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Pucca | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | | 14.3% | 66.7% | 23.5% |
| | Semi-Pucca | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | | 35.7% | 33.3% | 35.3% |
| | Open | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 50.0% | .0% | 41.2% |
| Total | | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Regarding the types of kitchen, it was observed by the monitoring team that in 7 (33.3%) Primary Schools and 4 (23.5%) Upper Primary Schools, pucca kitchen sheds were made, and in 10 (47.6%) Primary Schools and 6 (35.3%) Upper Primary Schools, semi-pucca kitchen sheds was made. While it was also observed that in 4 (19.0%) Primary Schools and in 7 (41.2%) Upper Primary Schools, food was being prepared in the open.

Figure 11(e): Type of Kitchen



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

| Location | Place of storage of food grain (Buffer stock) | Category | | Total |
|----------|---|----------|--------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Classroom | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 41.2% | .0% | 33.3% |
| | HM's room | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | .0% | 50.0% | 9.5% |
| | SMC President's house | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | | 17.6% | .0% | 14.3% |
| | Others (please specify) | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 41.2% | | 50.0% | 42.9% | |
| Total | 17 | 4 | 21 | |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| UPS | Classroom | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 58.3% | .0% | 50.0% |
| | HM's room | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 8.3% | .0% | 7.1% |
| | SMC President's house | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 16.7% | 50.0% | 21.4% |
| | Others (please specify) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 16.7% | | 50.0% | 21.4% | |
| Total | 12 | 2 | 14 | |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

The monitoring team observed that in sample Primary Schools, in 7 (33.3%) Primary Schools, buffer was stored in classrooms, in 2 (9.5%) Primary Schools, it was stored in HM's room, and in 3 (14.3%) Primary Schools, it was stored in SMC President's house.

It was also observed that in 7 (50.0%) Upper Primary Schools, buffer was stored in classrooms, in 1 (7.1%) Upper Primary School it was stored in HM's room, in 3 (21.4%) Upper Primary Schools it was stored in SMC President's house.

13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

| Area | Category | Filtered water | Bore well / hand pump | Public tap | Others |
|-------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| Rural | PS | 1 | 13 | - | 4 |
| | UPS / MS | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 2 | 26 | 1 | 5 |
| Urban | PS | - | 4 | - | - |
| | UPS / MS | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| | Total | - | 7 | 1 | - |
| Total | PS | 1 | 17 | - | 4 |
| | UPS / MS | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 |
| | Total | 2 | 33 | 2 | 5 |

14. Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate?

Regarding the adequacy of utensils at the 38 sample schools, the monitoring found that all schools have adequate cooking vessels for cooking the MDM.

15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

It was observed by the monitoring team that at all sample schools, which included 21 (100.0%) Primary Schools and 17 (10.0%) Upper Primary Schools, firewood was being used as fuel for cooking.

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE

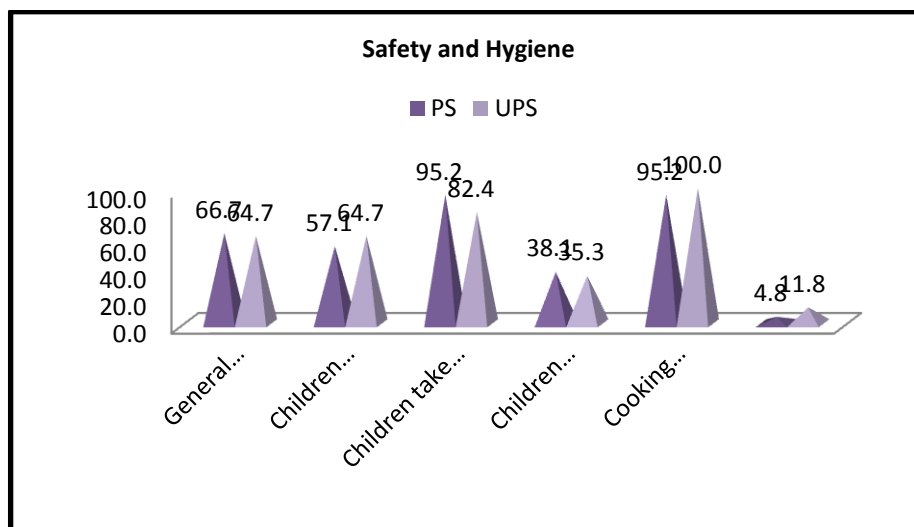
- i. **General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene:**
- ii. **Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**
- iii. **Do the children par take meals in an orderly manner?**
- iv. **Conservation of water?**
- v. **Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard**

| Location | General impression of the school campus | Category | | Total |
|----------|---|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| PS | Clean | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| | | 64.7% | 75.0% | 66.7% |
| | Not Clean | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | | 35.3% | 25.0% | 33.3% |
| | Total | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| UPS | Clean | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| | | 57.1% | 100.0% | 64.7% |
| | Not Clean | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 42.9% | .0% | 35.3% |
| | Total | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

A good and clean environment is an integral part of school. It was observed by the monitoring team that 14 (66.7%) Primary Schools and 11 (64.7%) Upper Primary Schools were found to be clean.

List of schools not found to be clean:UPS, Porta Cabin Devgaon, Govt. A.S. Benur, Govt. P.S. Guriya, Govt. N.P.S. Kadhahagaon, Govt. P.S. Khairabhat, Govt. UPS, Mundpal, Govt. P.S. Chhotedongar, Govt. P.S. Palki, Govt. P.S School Banglarpara, Govt. M.S Dhodhai, Govt. UPS, Lalsuhnar, Govt. UPS, Mahaka, Govt. UPS, Karlakha

Figure No.11(f) Safety and Hygiene



Encouragement of children to wash hands is also a duty of the teachers. The monitoring team observed that in 12 (57.1%) Primary Schools and 11 (64.7%) Upper Primary Schools, children were encouraged by the teachers to wash hands before and after taking food.

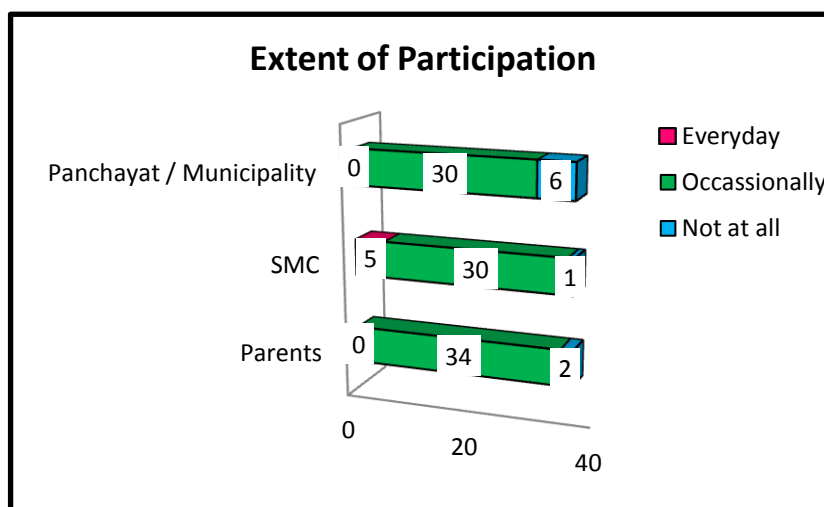
17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

For the proper functioning of the schools, it is important that the parents take part in the school development. It was observed by the monitoring team that the participation of parents, SMC members, members of Panchayats and urban bodies in school management activities is there but not in a full-fledged manner.

In majority of the schools of the sample the MI has noticed that SMC members and parents occasionally visit the schools for participating in schools activities.

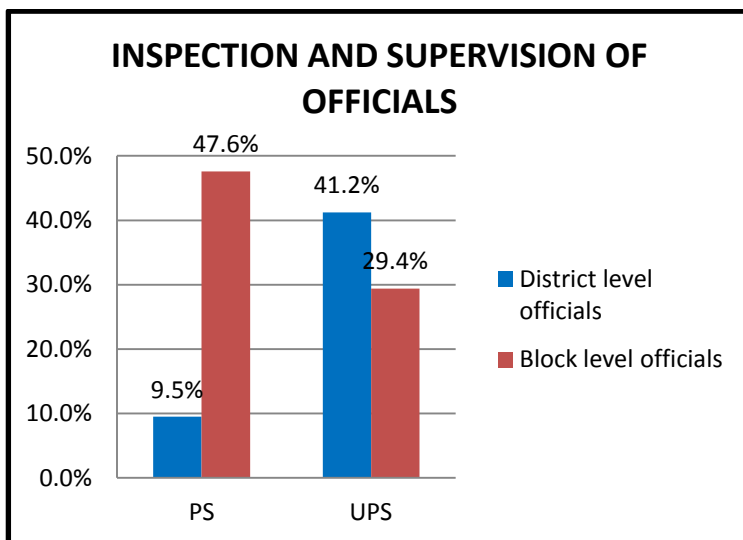
Figure No.11(g): Extent of participation



18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

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

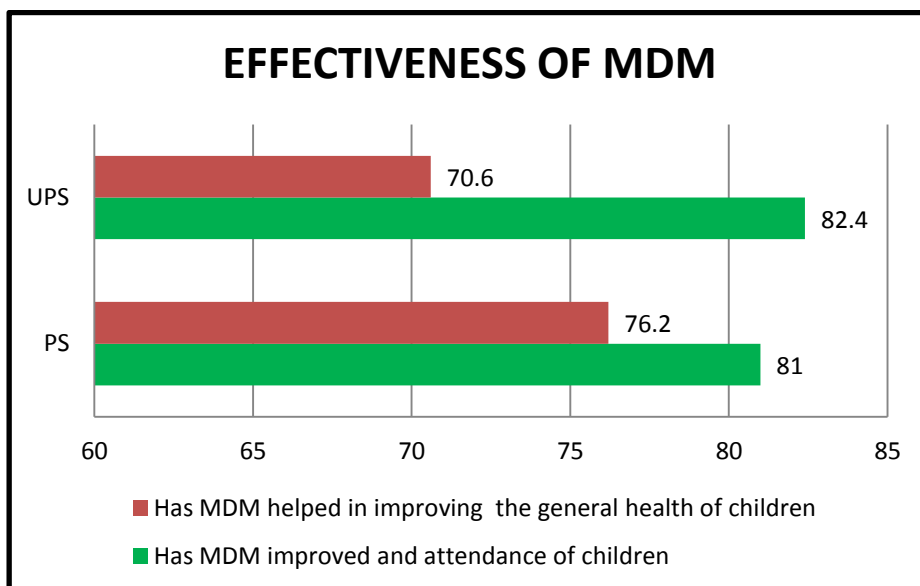
Figure No.11(h): Inspection and Supervision by Officials



19. IMPACT

Has the mid-day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general wellbeing (nutritional status) of children? Are there any other incidental benefits due to serving cooked meal in schools?

Figure No.11(i): Impact of MDM





Conclusions & Recommendations

7. Conclusions and recommendations for improvement of the implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

The Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in Five districts of Chhattisgarh by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Monitoring Institute) reveals that some schools have not provided the relevant information. It shows that Head Masters and teachers concerned in the sample school do not have proper awareness about the MDM guidelines and also the children's entitlements. In all together the monitoring work for the first half yearly period i.e. 1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014 in 10 districts namely Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Durg, Kabirdham, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Korea, Mungeli and Narayanpur and the Volume-II report indicates the status of implementation of MDM. On the basis of field monitoring by the investigators and the project monitoring team of NIRD & PR in all the Five sample districts Kondagaon, Korba, Korea, Mungeli and Narayanpur the following conclusions are drawn.

1. In almost all the sample schools of the five districts the schools are serving the hot cooked meal everyday without any interruption.
2. The availment of the Mid-Day-Meal in sample schools of all the five districts varies from 56.7% Korea, 68.6% Narayanpur, 69.8% Korba, 70.4% Mungeli, 71.4% Kondagaon.
3. In majority (60%) of the sample schools it is observed that the food grains are received in time whereas the supply of food grains is delayed in other schools.
4. Majority (95%) of the sample schools in Five districts noticed that buffer stock is maintained. But the storage of food grain is found improper.
5. In majority of the schools it is observed that the cooking cost is regularly paid to the cooking agencies. In some districts there is a delay in payment of cooking cost.
6. There is a huge delay in payment of remuneration to cook-cum-helpers in all the Five sample districts.
7. There is no discrimination of caste, gender and community in all the sample schools of the Five districts in serving of Mid-Day-Meal.
8. In all the five sample districts it is observed that the variety of menu is being followed.
9. In majority (2 out of 5) of the districts monitored by MI it is reported that the quality of rice is not good. 'A' grade rice is not supplied to MDM of schools.
10. Majorities(90%) of the schools are having the cook cum helpers appointed by Self Help Groups and they belong to OBC community followed by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers was quite delayed i.e. 3-6 months.
11. The MI has observed that in some schools the constructed kitchen sheds are not according to the prescribed measurements.
12. The supplied kitchen utensils to the schools are very old and it is observed that in some schools the cooking agencies are still using the same utensils and in majority schools the cooking agencies have arranged the kitchen utensils on their own.
13. In majority (56%) schools the food grain is being stored in class rooms only. The storage of food grains is found to be un-hygienic.
14. In 90% of the sample schools the water facility is available for cooking and drinking.

15. In 95% of the schools in sample districts the fire wood is the fuel used for cooking of the Mid-Day-Meal.
16. Safety and cleanliness in the schools:
17. 75% of the schools are having clean campus in 80% of the schools teachers are encouraging the children to wash hands before and after the meal. In 80% of the schools, children conserve the water while washing hands and utensils.
18. The cook-cum-helpers are not maintaining proper cleanliness while cooking the food in most of the sample schools (70%).
19. In 85% of the schools parents and SMC members visit the schools to observe MDM occasionally.
20. In majority of the schools (90%) the SHG, SMC members and parents are not having knowledge about the entitlements and quantity of food grain, pulses and vegetables for cooking the Mid-Day-Meal.
21. In 90% Primary Schools and 75% Upper Primary Schools the block level officials are visiting the schools to see the MDM but the visits are not contributing much to the improvement of the programme.
22. The Mid-Day-Meal programme is helping the poor children to meet the hunger needs.

Conclusions on Centralized Kitchen

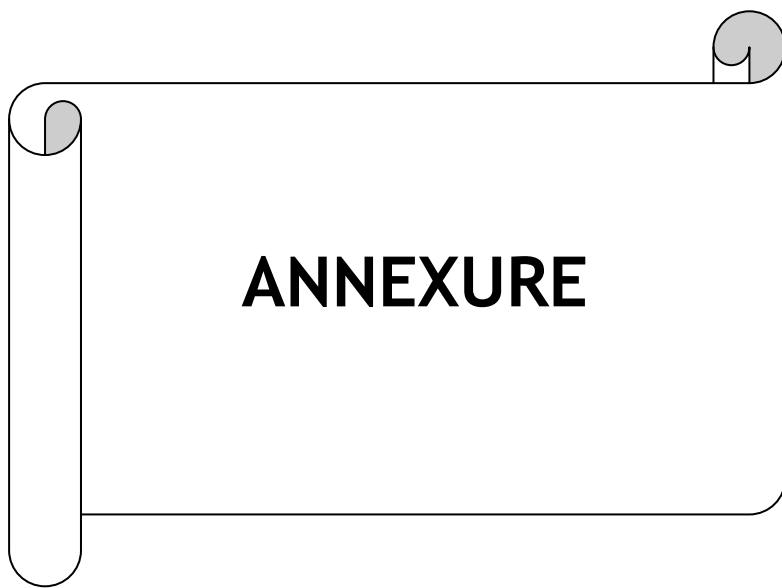
1. The Monitoring Institute has visited One centralized kitchens, in Korba, and observed that they are supplying hot cooked meal to the students.
2. It is observed that the MDM supplied through centralized kitchen is being delivered at the school point in between 10:30 am to 12:00 pm.
3. The menu supplied by the centralized kitchen in schools is not suitable to the local community food habits and as a result most of the children are not eating properly.
4. In majority of the schools Mid-Day-Meal served through centralized kitchen is not having prescribed protein content.
5. It is noticed that there is no proper monitoring and supervision of centralized kitchens from the officials of School Education Department in the one centralized kitchen.

Recommendations and suggestions for further improvement of the programme

1. In each district, monitoring cells are to be established for better implementation.
2. Menu boards should be displayed along with the entitlements of MDM in noticeable places of the schools for better awareness among students and parents.
3. Kitchen utensils are to be replaced immediately in all the sample Districts.
4. Awareness generation programmes for teachers, community members and cooking agencies are to be organized for effective implementation.
5. Kitchen sheds should be constructed as per the strength of the students and according to the prescribed norms of MDM immediately in all the schools.
6. The state should evolve a mechanism for reducing the delay of payment of remuneration to cook cum helpers as well as the cooking cost.
7. Proper monitoring mechanism has to be established from Cluster to State level for better delivery of MDM.
8. Centralized kitchen is to be discouraged for supply of MDM in the rural areas. In rural areas the MI has observed that most of the Self Help Groups are ready to supply the cooked Mid-Day-Meal to the

children. Therefore, as per the guidelines of the scheme, SHGs are to be encouraged for promoting rural employment.

9. Wherever the centralized kitchens are functional, more number of agencies are to be involved by restricting the number of schools for better supply of MDM.
10. Centralized kitchens are to be monitored by the Department of School Education to ensure the quantity and quality of Mid-Day-Meal supplied through the centralized kitchens.
11. Daily issue registers are to be maintained at the school level particularly for rice and pulses.
12. The cook cum helpers of MDM should be trained on cleanliness, hygiene and preparation of good quality food.
13. All the cooking agencies are to be instructed to wear head gears, aprons and hand gloves while cooking and serving the Mid-Day-Meal.
14. The schools are advised to mandatorily maintain the record of food tasting before serving to the students.



Annexure

List of schools identified for NIRD monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-RTE and Mid-Day-Meal scheme in KONDAGAON district of Chhattisgarh State

| Sl. No | School name | Block | Intervention | Category | Area | U-DISE Code |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | M.S. Amadih | Baderajpur | Civil Work | UPS | Rural | 2217100639 |
| 2 | M.S. Garanjidih | Baderajpur | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22171006311 |
| 3 | KGBV Vishrampuri | Baderajpur | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22171003623 |
| 4 | M.S. Bharrapara | Baderajpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22171004007 |
| 5 | P.S. Batrali | Keshkal | General | PS | Rural | 22171200803 |
| 6 | Janpad P.S Keshkal | Keshkal | General | PS | Rural | 22171201314 |
| 7 | KGBV Keshkal | Keshkal | KGBV | UPS | Urban | 22171201315 |
| 8 | P.S. Borgaon | Keshkal | General | PS | Rural | 22171201101 |
| 9 | M.S. Bailgaon | Farasgaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172503303 |
| 10 | P.S. Bailgaon | Farasgaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172503301 |
| 11 | P.S. MaanjhaparaMaanjhi Aatgaon | Farasgaon | General | PS | Urban | 22172501503 |
| 12 | P.S. Maanji Aatgaon | Farasgaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172501501 |
| 13 | M.S. Sirpur | Farasgaon | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 22172504502 |
| 14 | P.S. Alibeda | Farasgaon | CWSN | PS | Rural | 22172504503 |
| 15 | M.S. Lanjoda | Farasgaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172506204 |
| 16 | M.S. Pathoda | Farasgaon | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 22172509203 |
| 17 | P.S Pathoda | Farasgaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172509201 |
| 18 | P.S. Patla | Farasgaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172509302 |
| 19 | M.S. Jampadar | Kondagaon | General | PS | Urban | 22172601201 |
| 20 | M.S. Dongripara | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Urban | 22172601401 |
| 21 | P.S. Isalnar | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172604105 |
| 22 | P.S. Lohrapara | Kondagaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172604312 |
| 23 | P.S. Kopabeda | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Urban | 22172604315 |
| 24 | P.S. Bhelvapadar | Kondagaon | General | PS | Urban | 22172604501 |
| 25 | M.S. Chikhalpati | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Urban | 22172616905 |
| 26 | M.S. Baniyagaon | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172605007 |
| 27 | M.S. Hangwa | Kondagaon | Civil Work | UPS | Rural | 22172607307 |
| 28 | P.S. Hangwa | Kondagaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172607302 |
| 29 | M.S. Dahikonga | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172626707 |
| 30 | P.S. Thondebata | Kondagaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172626708 |
| 31 | M.S. Chargaon | Kondagaon | Civil Work | UPS | Rural | 22172628203 |
| 32 | P.S Pujaripara Bamhani | Kondagaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172627301 |
| 33 | M.S. Black Colony | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172629202 |
| 34 | M.S. Adkachepta | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Urban | 22172630305 |
| 35 | P.S. Dudhgaon | Kondagaon | General | PS | Urban | 22172607801 |
| 36 | P.S. Muraripara Badebendri | Kondagaon | General | PS | Rural | 22172615001 |
| 37 | M.S. Patelpara Bahmani | Kondagaon | General | UPS | Rural | 22172608007 |
| 38 | M.S. Kokodi | Makdi | General | UPS | Rural | 22172813702 |
| 39 | P.S. Salna | Makdi | General | PS | Rural | 22172806302 |
| 40 | M.S. Maragaon | Makdi | CAL | UPS | Urban | 22172806504 |
| 41 | KGBV Makdi | Makdi | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22172807016 |
| 42 | M.S. Bavai | Makdi | General | UPS | Rural | 22172810602 |

List of schools identified for NIRD monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-RTE and Mid-Day-Meal scheme in KORBA district of Chhattisgarh State

| Sl. No. | School name | Block | Intervention | Category | Area | U-DISE Code |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | Govt. MS, Balco. Sec-03 | Parsabhata | General | UPS | Urban | 22051027314 |
| 2 | Govt. MS, Resdi | Ghagraha | General | UPS | Urban | 2205109803 |
| 3 | Govt. PS, Kharmora | Andarikachar | General | PS | Urban | 22051012901 |
| 4 | Govt. MS, Sitamadi | Sitamadi | General | UPS | Urban | 22051015104 |
| 5 | Govt. PS, Lalghat | Parsabhata | General | PS | Urban | 22051003070 |
| 6 | Govt. MS, Podibahar | Andarikachar | General | UPS | Urban | 22050410150 |
| 7 | Govt. PS, Checkpost, Bhadrpara | Lalghat | General | PS | Urban | 22051015309 |
| 8 | Govt. PS, Sagraha | Ghagraha | General | PS | Urban | 22051013101 |
| 9 | Govt. MS, Bhilainagar | Bhilaibajar | General | UPS | Rural | 22050905404 |
| 10 | Govt. MS, Nawapara | Chaitamma | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 220501806204 |
| 11 | Govt. PS, Makhanpur | Makhanpur | General | PS | Rural | 220501804502 |
| 12 | Govt. PS, Kusmunda | Gevra | General | PS | Urban | 22050968302 |
| 13 | Govt. PS, Raliya | Mudhuli | General | PS | Rural | 22050904601 |
| 14 | Govt. Girls MS, Chaitma | Rajkamma | General | UPS | Rural | 220501806605 |
| 15 | Govt. MS, Ashram, Hardibajar | Hardibajar | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22051812204 |
| 16 | Govt. KGBV, Mungadih | Mungadih | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 1816808 |
| 17 | Govt. KGBV, Podiuproda | Podiuproda | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22052303805 |
| 18 | Govt. MS, Basic, Katghora | Jenjra | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22050900121 |
| 19 | Govt. MS, Balakchuri | Katghora | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 0900907 |
| 20 | Govt. PS, Gursiya | Gursiya | Civil Work | PS | Rural | 2305301 |
| 21 | Govt. MS, Bango | Atmanagar | General | UPS | Rural | 2322705 |
| 22 | Govt. MS, Jengra | Katghora | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 22050900603 |
| 23 | Govt. PS, Lepara | Gursiya | General | PS | Rural | 22052304701 |
| 24 | Govt. KGBV, Katghora | Churi | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22050900131 |
| 25 | Govt. PS, Purena | Tilkeja | General | PS | Rural | 22050807501 |
| 26 | Govt. PS, Nawapara | Nawapara | General | PS | Rural | 22050802702 |
| 27 | Govt. PS, Balak Barpali | Barpalli | General | PS | Rural | 0807202 |
| 28 | Govt. PS, Sendripalli | Sendripalli | Civil Work | PS | Rural | 803401 |
| 29 | Govt. MS, Nonbirra | Nonbirra | General | UPS | Rural | 0811003 |
| 30 | Govt. MS, Saragbundiya | Saragbundiya | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 22050713002 |
| 31 | Govt. PS, Pahanda | Tilkeja | General | PS | Rural | 220051011103 |
| 32 | Govt. PS, Botli | Nawapara | General | PS | Rural | 22050808803 |
| 33 | Govt. MS, Satrenga | Satrenga | General | UPS | Rural | 22051000112 |
| 34 | Govt. MS, Kodiaghat | Jambahar | General | UPS | Rural | 22051001502 |
| 35 | Govt. MS, Belgirinala | Lalghat | General | UPS | Urban | 1003098 |
| 36 | Govt. PS, Jambahar | Jambahar | Civil Work | PS | Rural | 1002001 |
| 37 | Govt. PS, Ajarbahar | Ajgharbahar | General | PS | Rural | 22051000601 |
| 38 | Govt. MS, Chuiya | Jambahar | General | UPS | Rural | 22051002108 |
| 39 | Govt. PS, Fayar Colony | Parsabhata | General | PS | Urban | 22051027303 |
| 40 | Govt. MS, Sonpuri | Jambahar | General | UPS | Rural | 22051002406 |

List of schools identified for NIRD monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-RTE and Mid-Day-Meal scheme in KOREA district of Chhattisgarh State

| Sl. No | School name | Block | Intervention | Category | Area | U-DISE Code |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | PS, Malpara | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Urban | 22012000111 |
| 2 | MS, Police line, Baikunthpur | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Urban | 22012000115 |
| 3 | PS, Odgi | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Urban | 22012004202 |
| 4 | MS, Sagarpur | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Urban | 22012001202 |
| 5 | PS, Girls Charcha | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Urban | 22012003202 |
| 6 | PS, Harijanpara | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Urban | 22012003305 |
| 7 | MS, Pandopara | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Urban | 22012014501 |
| 8 | MS, Sardi | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Urban | 22012003504 |
| 9 | KGBV, Sonhat | Sonhat | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22012101210 |
| 10 | Ashram School Ghughra | Sonhat | CAL | PS | Rural | 22012101003 |
| 11 | MS, Salgavakala | Sonhat | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 22012102402 |
| 12 | PS, Katgodi | Sonhat | General | PS | Rural | 220121013401 |
| 13 | KGBV Pondi Chachra | Thadgava | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22012201504 |
| 14 | MS (Boys), Pondi | Thadgava | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22012212102 |
| 15 | PS, Pondidih | Thadgava | CWSN | PS | Rural | 22012203301 |
| 16 | PS, Ratanpur | Thadgava | Civil Work | PS | Rural | 22012204601 |
| 17 | KGBV, Banji | Manedragarh | KGBV | UPS | Rural | 22012301606 |
| 18 | MS, Barbaspur | Manedragarh | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22012310103 |
| 19 | PS, Kathaotiya | Manedragarh | CWSN | PS | Rural | 22012309701 |
| 20 | MS, Semra | Manedragarh | Civil Work | UPS | Rural | 22012309202 |
| 21 | PS (Girls), Nagpur | Manedragarh | General | PS | Rural | 22012301502 |
| 22 | MS, Belbahra | Manedragarh | General | UPS | Rural | 22012304402 |
| 23 | MS, Ujjiyapur | Manedragarh | General | PS | Rural | 22012304504 |
| 24 | PS, Amrithdhara | Manedragarh | Civil Work | PS | Rural | 22012308501 |
| 25 | MS, Gadtar | Khadgava | General | UPS | Rural | 22012207605 |
| 26 | Ms, Sons | Khadgava | General | UPS | Rural | 22012207502 |
| 27 | PS, Gadtar | Khadgava | General | PS | Rural | 22012207601 |
| 28 | PS, Sons | Khadgava | General | PS | Rural | 22012207501 |
| 29 | Ps, Naogai | Sonhat | General | PS | Rural | 22012101301 |
| 30 | Ps, Bodar | Sonhat | General | PS | Rural | 22012106101 |
| 31 | MS, Mendra | Sonhat | General | UPS | Rural | 22012106202 |
| 32 | MS, Keshgava | Sonhat | General | UPS | Rural | 22012104002 |
| 33 | MS, Kobampara | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22012000403 |
| 34 | MS, Kanchanpur | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22012002003 |
| 35 | PS, Basdevpur | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Rural | 22012020401 |
| 36 | PS, Khutrapara (Kanchanpur) | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Rural | 22012002101 |
| 37 | Ms, Khanda | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22012012003 |
| 38 | MS, Jamgahna | Baikunthpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22012011302 |
| 39 | PS, Kotaktal | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Rural | 22012012101 |
| 40 | Pw, Mahora | Baikunthpur | General | PS | Rural | 22012011402 |
| 41 | PS, Mendrakala | Sonhat | CWSN | PS | Rural | 22012106201 |
| 42 | MS, Rajaoli | Manendragarh | CWSN | UPS | Rural | 22012102303 |

**List of schools identified for NIRD monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-RTE and Mid-Day-Meal scheme
in MUNGELI district of Chhattisgarh State**

| Sl. No | School name | Block | Intervention | Category | Area | U-DISE Code |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | Govt. P.S. Ramanuj Pandey | Mungeli | General | P.S | Urban | 22191604908 |
| 2 | Govt. P.S. Thakar ward Mungeli | Mungeli | Girls | P.S | Urban | 22191604906 |
| 3 | Govt. K.G.B.V. Chatarkhar | Mungeli | Girls | ---- | Urban | 22191617202 |
| 4 | Govt. M.S. Girls Mungeli | Mungeli | General | U.P.S | Urban | 22017604905 |
| 5 | Govt. M.S. Shankar Ward Mungeli | Mungeli | CAL | U.P.S | Urban | 22191604925 |
| 6 | Govt. P.S. Baghmuda | Mungeli | General | P.S | Rural | 22191600201 |
| 7 | Govt. P.S. Ramabai Pandey | Mungeli | General | P.S | Urban | 22191604903 |
| 8 | Govt.M.S. Daupara | Mungeli | General | U.P.S | Urban | 22191604948 |
| 9 | Govt.M.S. Nagar Palika | Mungeli | General | U.P.S | Urban | 22191604918 |
| 10 | Govt.M.S. Temri | Mungeli | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22191603002 |
| 11 | Govt.P.S. Navapara | Mungeli | General | U.P.S | Urban | 22191605101 |
| 12 | Govt.P.S. Chakarbhatha | Mungeli | General | P.S | Rural | 22191610001 |
| 13 | Govt.P.S. Teda Dhoura | Mungeli | NRTC | P.S | Rural | 22191608701 |
| 14 | Govt. P.S. Semarsal | Lormi | General | P.S | Rural | 22191217501 |
| 15 | Govt.P.S. Paijaniya | Lormi | CWSN | P.S | Rural | 22191212401 |
| 16 | Govt.P.S. sukli | Lormi | General | P.S | Rural | 22191208901 |
| 17 | Govt.P.S. Teliyapuran | Lormi | Civil Work | P.S | Rural | 22191214304 |
| 18 | Govt.P.S. Dhondhapara | Lormi | General | P.S | Rural | 22191206602 |
| 19 | Govt.P.S. Kosamtara | Lormi | CWSN | U.P.S | Rural | 22191618203 |
| 20 | Govt. MS. Muchel | Lormi | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22191200102 |
| 21 | KGBV Sardha | Lormi | KGBV | U.P.S | Rural | 22191200306 |
| 22 | Govt.P.S. Godkhami | Lormi | General | P.S | Rural | 22191200604 |
| 23 | Govt. MS. Saleghouri | Lormi | CAL | U.P.S | Rural | 22191205302 |
| 24 | Govt.P.S. Kanshara | Lormi | NRTC | P.S | Rural | 22191230805 |
| 25 | Govt.P.S. Daukapa | Lormi | General | P.S | Rural | 22191081108 |
| 26 | Govt.P.S. Kairwar Khurd | Lormi | CWSN | P.S | Rural | 22192206902 |
| 27 | Govt.M.S. Chilfi | Lormi | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22191201002 |
| 28 | Govt. MS. Lauda | Pathariya | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22192102703 |
| 29 | Govt. MS. Barccha | Pathariya | CWSN | U.P.S | Rural | 22192100224 |
| 30 | Govt. PS. Junvani | Pathariya | General | P.S | Rural | 22192100801 |
| 31 | Govt. MS. Roharakala | Pathariya | CAL | U.P.S | Rural | 22192104602 |
| 32 | Govt. MS. Kapucwa | Pathariya | General | P.S | Rural | 22192101902 |
| 33 | Govt. PS. Hardi | Pathariya | Civil Work | P.S | Rural | 22192102304 |
| 34 | Govt. PS. Barewa | Pathariya | General | P.S | Rural | 22192100601 |
| 35 | Govt. MS. Chunchunia | Pathariya | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22192108702 |
| 36 | Govt.PS. Sahumohalla | Pathariya | General | P.S | Rural | 22192109007 |
| 37 | KGBV Sargaon | Pathariya | KGBV | --- | Rural | 22192109010 |
| 38 | Govt. PS. Kapa | Pathariya | General | P.S | Rural | 22192113401 |
| 39 | Govt. MS. Gutia | Pathariya | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22192113502 |
| 40 | Govt. MS. Makund | Pathariya | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22192113102 |
| 41 | Govt. PS. Basin | Pathariya | General | U.P.S | Rural | 22192113701 |

List of schools identified for NIRD monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-RTE and Mid-Day-Meal scheme in NARAYANPUR district of Chhattisgarh State

| Sl. No | School name | Block | Intervention | Category | Area | U-DISE Code |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | Porta Cabin Devgaon | Narayanpur | SRTC | UPS | Urban | 22183703205 |
| 2 | K.G.B.V Sulena | Narayanpur | K.G.B.V | UPS | Rural | 22183705417 |
| 3 | Govt. P.S. Palki | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183709201 |
| 4 | Govt. U.P.S Mahaka | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183705703 |
| 5 | Govt. M.S. Binji | Narayanpur | Civil Work | UPS | Rural | 22183709106 |
| 6 | Govt. P.S. Khairabhat | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183708501 |
| 7 | Govt. P.S. Guriya | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183709004 |
| 8 | Govt. Gyan Jyoti Shala Suppara | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183705708 |
| 9 | Govt. U.P.S. Singoditrai | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183708602 |
| 10 | Govt. U.P.S Karlakha | Narayanpur | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22183708904 |
| 11 | Govt. P.S. Garbengal | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183703203 |
| 12 | Govt. P.S. Michipara | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183702522 |
| 13 | Govt. U.P.S. Lalsuhnar | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183703007 |
| 14 | Govt. U.P.S. Devgaon | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183603003 |
| 15 | Govt. A.S. Borpal | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183705704 |
| 16 | Govt. P.S. Merolipara | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183710702 |
| 17 | Govt. U.P.S. Duggabengal | Narayanpur | Civil Work | UPS | Rural | 22183709103 |
| 18 | Govt. M.S. Edaka | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183710704 |
| 19 | Govt. P.S. Chhotedongar | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183709907 |
| 20 | Govt. P.S Mundaikara | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183709904 |
| 21 | Govt. U.P.S. Durkadongri | Narayanpur | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22183709905 |
| 22 | Govt. M.S. Dhodhai | Narayanpur | CAL | UPS | Rural | 22183700503 |
| 23 | Govt. A.S. Benur | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183707007 |
| 24 | Govt. A.S. Giulumkodo | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183708101 |
| 25 | Govt. M.S. Bhatpal | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183708205 |
| 26 | Govt. A.S. Nelvadh | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183706202 |
| 27 | Govt. P.S. Halamimunjmeta | Narayanpur | CWSN | PS | Rural | 22183703601 |
| 28 | Govt. P.S. Markabeda | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183703505 |
| 29 | Govt. U/P.S Kapsi | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183703802 |
| 30 | Govt. N.P.S. Kadhahagaon | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183703604 |
| 31 | Govt. P.S. Kalibhata | Narayanpur | General | PS | Rural | 22183704503 |
| 32 | Govt. U.P.S Mundpal | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183715303 |
| 33 | Govt. M.S Dandvan | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Rural | 22183704303 |
| 34 | U.P.S Bakharupara | Narayanpur | CWSN | UPS | Urban | 22183715604 |
| 35 | Govt. Primary School Garanji | Narayanpur | Civil Work | PS | Urban | 22183713802 |
| 36 | Govt. Boy's U.P.S Narayanpur | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Urban | 22183702530 |
| 37 | Govt. P.S School Banglarpara | Narayanpur | CWSN | PS | Urban | 22183702902 |
| 38 | Govt. P.S Muriyapara | Narayanpur | General | PS | Urban | 22183714301 |
| 39 | Govt. P.S Kumharpara | Narayanpur | General | PS | Urban | 22183702521 |
| 40 | Govt. M.S. Mahavir Chowk | Narayanpur | General | UPS | Urban | 22183702527 |
