

**3<sup>rd</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT  
OF  
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND  
STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE  
OF RAJASTHAN  
FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1st October, 2011 to 31st March 2012**



**DISTRICTS COVERED**  
**1. Sikar 2. Nagaur**



# FOREWORD

**MDM** one of the flagship programme taken up by Government of India with support from State Governments has addressed this fundamental problem by implementing school Mid day Meal programs that provide children with at least one nutritionally adequate meal a day. Nutrition support to primary education is considered as a means to achieve the objective of providing free and compulsory universal primary education of satisfactory quality to all the children below the age of 14 years by giving a boost to Universalization of Elementary Education through increased enrollment, improved school attendance and retention and promoting nutritional status of elementary school children simultaneously. School meal programs also provide parents with a strong incentive to send children to school, thereby encouraging enrollment and reducing absenteeism and dropout rates. School meal programs support health, nutrition, and education goals and consequently, have a multi-pronged impact on a nation's overall social and economic development.

Mid-day Meal is a popular National Flagship educational programme of our country, with the provision of cooked lunch free of cost to school-children on all school days. During the last 6 to 7 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme through out the country and every year the progress and problems relating to implementation of this programme have been analyzed and reviewed at National level allocated with some grants and manpower to conduct the programme related activities with more vigour and enthusiasm. But what have been achieved out of those elaborate, exhaustive programme activities? It is required to examine the progress of this programme. The Government of India, (its Ministry of Human Resource Development) has, therefore, intended to gather data on progress of the programme through a detailed monitoring of some sample districts during the period from 1.10.2011 to 31.03.2012 (six months). The monitoring Team of our Institute has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Upendra K. Singh who has prepared this report after collating the relevant data obtained through their monitoring visits to sample schools of 02 Districts (Sikar & Nagaur).

I would appreciate the genuine efforts of Dr. Singh and his team who could prepare the report within the time assigned by the Government of India. I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to the Government of India and the MDM department, Government of Rajasthan and District Project Office team to understand the grassroots level achievements and present system of operation of the programme and accordingly, take measures to improve the overall functioning of the programme to achieve the major goals. Our team also tried to have supportive role in the process especially of the district officials so that they feel motivated and empowered towards the MDM/SSA in the district with the positive and critical inputs from the MI.

**Chairman,  
CDECS, Rajasthan**

**25 March, 2012**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Half Yearly Monitoring report has been prepared for the State of Rajasthan revealing the progress of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) in Rajasthan from 1.10.2011 to 31.03.2012. The facts giving details of implementation of the MDM have been examined and analyzed, especially pertaining to the progress made by the Districts of Sikar & Nagaur. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample respondents like teachers, community leaders, parents, students, etc.

This report is an outcome of the kind cooperation of the following persons to whom we acknowledge our gratefulness.

1. Ms. Aparna Arora, IAS, Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, GOR
2. Mr. L.C. Auswal, RAS, Commissioner, Mid Day Meal department, GOR
3. Mr. Mahaveer Meena, Deputy Commissioner, MDM, GOR

We also express our thanks to all our sample respondents, who have extended their cooperation to us without any hesitation during monitoring work.

Our Special thanks to Ms. Anshu Vaishya, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GOI and Mr. Amarjeet Singh, IAS, Joint Secretary, MDM for their deep concern for the task of MI and also their support in order to complete the monitoring in the districts of the State of Rajasthan.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Gaya Prashad, Director, MDM, for time to time guidance in undertaking the monitoring activities in Rajasthan State. We owe our gratitude to officials of MDM Department who were kind enough to share various provisions and processes about the MDM time to time.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Mridula Sarkar & Mr. Bhupendra Singh, Senior Consultant (Monitoring) MDM, Technical Support Group (TSG), EDCIL, New Delhi who have continuously supported us at every stage of this study.

Our thanks are also due to the whole team of CDECS for their patience and hard work which really helped in bringing out this report.

We hope that the findings of this report will be useful to various people concerned with funding, planning, implementation and research on MDM in the State of Rajasthan.

**Dr. Upendra K. Singh**  
**Nodal Officer,**  
**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
**COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)**

**25 March, 2012**  
**Jaipur, Rajasthan**

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**3<sup>rd</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON  
MID-DAY MEAL (MDM) FOR THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN FOR THE  
PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> OCTOBER, 2011 TO 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2012**

<b>1. General Information</b>		
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information</b>	<b>Details</b>
1.	Period of the report	1 <sup>st</sup> OCTOBER, 2011 TO 31 <sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2012
2.	Number of Districts allotted	02
3.	Districts' name	Sikar & Nagaur
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District-1(Sikar)- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Jan.,2012 to 10 Feb.,2012 District-2(Nagaur)- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Jan.,2012 to 10 Feb.,2012
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.)	District-1 Sikar -1394 PS and 984 UPS District-2 Nagaur - 2029 PS and 1234 UPS
6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given district-wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District- Sikar - PS -8; UPS-30, KGBV-2 District- Nagaur - PS -7; UPS-30, KGBV-3
7.	<b>Types of school visited</b>	
a)	Special training centers (Residential) -(STC)	District-1(Sikar)- 0 District-2( Nagaur) – 0

b)	Special training centres (Non Residential)	District-1( Sikar)- 04 District-2(Nagaur) – 03
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District-1( Sikar)- 08 District-2( Nagaur) – 08
d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District-1( Sikar)- 06 District-2( Nagaur) -04
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	District-1( Sikar)- 0 District-2( Nagaur) -02
f)	Schools having CWSN	District-1( Sikar)- 03 District-2( Nagaur) – 03
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District-1(Sikar)- 09 District-2( Nagaur) – 03
h)	KGBVs	District-1( Sikar)- 02 District-2( Nagaur) – 03
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District-1( Sikar)- 15 District-2( Nagaur) – 16
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussion held with state officials	Before taking up the field level study we had discussions with State Officials namely SPD & Commissioner and Deputy Director (Monitoring). The State team helped us by intimating the district about the monitoring and visit date. They also instructed the district for necessary support as per the GOI letter and requirement.
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	The selection of sample schools was done as per the TOR of Ministry of HRD. In total, 40 Schools of various categories have

		<p>been selected.</p> <p>The purposive sampling technique and stratified random sampling technique have been used. Thus, through random sampling technique the sample schools have been selected. The district and Block officials were also involved.</p>
14.	<b>Items to be attached with the report:</b>	
	A. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes
	B. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	Yes
	C. District Summary of the school reports	Yes
	D. Any other relevant documents.	Yes

**Consolidated Report of Mid Day Meal for the districts of Sikar &  
Nagaur in Rajasthan for the period  
1<sup>st</sup> OCTOBER, 2011 TO 30<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2012**

<i>District 1 :( Sikar)</i>	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> Out of 34 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 34 sample schools (100%) hot cooked meal was served daily. Thus, all the sample schools visited by MI served hot cooked meal daily to children and there is no disruption in serving hot cooked meal daily to school children.</p> <p><b>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools:</b> Out of 34 schools monitored by MI for MDM, in 32 schools (94%) food grain was available for MDM. In the remaining 02 schools MDM was supplied by SHG (Annapurna Sahkari Samiti). Out of 32 schools where food grain was available for MDM; regular supply of food grain for MDM was found in all the 32 sample schools. Out of 32 schools where regular food grain for MDM was available, food grain stock of one month for MDM was available in 29 schools (91%) and in 03 school (9%) food grain stock for one month for MDM was not available.</p> <p><b>(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools:</b> In total, 13 schools (41%) out of 32 schools where MDM was prepared at schools received cooking cost regularly and in 19 schools (59%) cooking cost was not made available regularly. Out of them, in all the 19 schools (100%) cooking cost was not available for more than 30 days.</p> <p><b>(d) Social Equity:</b> In all the 34 schools (100%) monitored by MI for MDM, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.</p> <p><b>(e) Variety of Menu:</b> There were varieties in the food served for MDM. It includes Chapati &amp; vegetables (seasonal fruit), Dal/vegetable&amp; rice, khichdi, Dal and chapatti, Dal &amp; bati, Chapati and vegetable.</p> <p><b>(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM:</b> In 31 sample schools (91%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 03 schools (9%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. In 31 sample schools (91%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 03 schools (9%) the children were not satisfied with the</p>
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	<p>quantity of meal. The children reported that they got only 2 chapatties maximum.</p> <p><b>(g) Supplementary diets:</b> In 21 schools (62%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 13 schools (38%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.</p> <p><b>(h) Status of Cook:</b> In majority of schools adequate number of cooks and helpers were engaged for preparation of MDM. There was fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 for cook. Thus, cooks were paid the amount for cooking MDM as per the provision.</p> <p><b>(i) Infrastructure for MDM:</b> Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI, pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were constructed and were in use in 25 schools (73%). Potable water for drinking and cooking was available in all the 34 sample schools (100%). Similarly in all the 34 schools (100%) undertaken by MI for MDM have adequate number of utensils for cooking MDM.</p> <p><b>(j) Community Participation:</b> In 16 schools (47%) Community/Panchayats participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. In case of participation of parents, it was reported in 28 schools (82%).</p> <p><b>(k) Inspection and Supervision:</b> Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, only 05 schools (15%) had been inspected by State level officials, 10 schools (29%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 29 schools (85%) had been inspected by Block level officials.</p> <p><b>(l) Impact:</b> In 19 schools (56%) teachers / headmasters reported that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 27 schools (79%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 28 schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.</p>
District 1 :( Nagaur)	<p><b>(a) Regularity in serving MDM:</b> Out of 34 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 34 sample schools (100%) hot cooked meal was served daily. Thus, all the sample</p>

*schools visited by MI served hot cooked meal daily to children and there is no disruption in serving hot cooked meal daily to school children.*

**(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools:** *Out of 34 schools monitored by MI for MDM, in all the 34 schools (100%) food grain was available for MDM. Out of 34 schools where food grain was available for MDM; regular supply of food grain for MDM was found in all the 34 sample schools (100%). Out of 34 schools where regular food grain for MDM was available, food grain stock of one month for MDM was available in 30 schools (88%) and in 04 school (12%) food grain stock for one month for MDM was not available.*

**(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools:** *In total, 07 schools (21%) out of 34 schools where MDM was prepared at schools received cooking cost regularly and in 27 schools (79%) cooking cost was not made available regularly. Out of 27 schools where cooking cost was not available in advance regularly, in 01 (4%) school cooking cost was not available for less than 15 days, in 02 schools (7%) cooking cost was not available for 16-30 days and in 24 schools (89%) cooking cost was not available for more than 30 days.*

**(d) Social Equity:** *In all the 34 schools (100%) monitored by MI for MDM, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.*

**(e) Variety of Menu:** *There were varieties in the food served for MDM. It includes Chapati & vegetables (seasonal fruit), Dal/vegetable& rice, khichdi, Dal and chapatti, Dal & bati, Chapati and vegetable.*

**(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM:** *In 30 sample schools (88%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 04 schools (12%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. In 27 sample schools (79%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 07 schools (21%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. The children reported that they got only 2 chapatties maximum.*

**(g) Supplementary diets:** *In 17 schools (50%) children*

were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 17 schools (50%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

**(h) Status of Cook:** In majority of schools adequate number of cooks and helpers were engaged for preparation of MDM. There was fixed honorarium of Rs 1000 for cook. Thus, cooks were paid the amount for cooking MDM as per the provision.

**(i) Infrastructure for MDM:** Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI, pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were constructed and were in use in 28 schools (82%). Potable water for drinking and cooking was available in all the 34 sample schools (100%). Similarly, all the 34 schools (100%) undertaken by MI for MDM have adequate number of utensils for cooking MDM.

**(j) Community Participation:** In 15 schools (44%) Local community /Panchayat participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. In case of participation of parents, it was reported in 27 schools (79%).

**(k) Inspection and Supervision:** Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, only 05 schools (15%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 11 schools (32%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials; whereas 26 schools (76.5%) had been inspected by block level officials.

**(l) Impact:** In 17 schools (50%) teachers / headmasters reported that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 28 schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 28 schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

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FOR THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> October, 2011 TO 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2012**

**FOR SIKAR DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION & STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011 to 30 <sup>th</sup> March, 2012
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Sikar</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Jan.2012 to 10 Feb.2012

**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?**

Out of 34 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 34 sample schools (100%) hot cooked meal was served daily. Thus, all the sample school visited by MI served hot cooked meal daily to children and there was no disruption in serving hot cooked meal daily to school children. The same was also reported by the school children.



Table 1: Regularity in serving MDM

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0

## 2. TRENDS

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

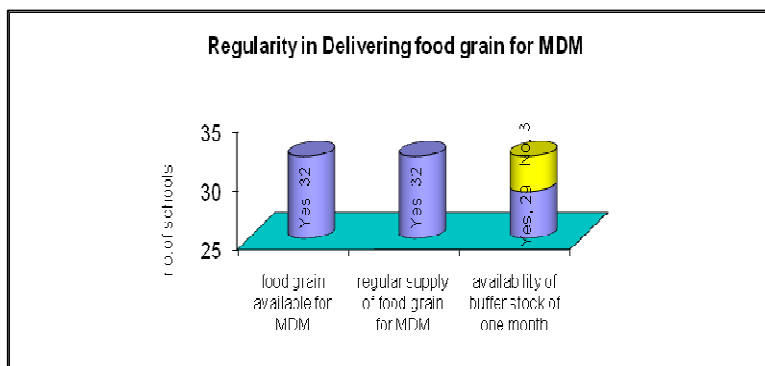
No.	Details	On the day of visit
i	Enrollment	4750
ii	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3085
iii	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3027
iv	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2075

- Sikar is a district where standard of living of people even in rural areas is good. Hence, parents don't allow to their children to take MDM in the schools.
- It depends on the taste of children, likes and dislikes. In some schools it has been reported that children of higher caste do not take meal prepared by cook of SCs.
- The reason behind difference between number of children attending school and number of children actually availing MDM was that children didn't feel comfortable to take MDM in schools. Also, in case of some children, they reported that due to their family they go home for food and also some children bring food from home.

## 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?

Out of 34 schools monitored by MI for MDM, in 32 schools



(100%) food grain was available for MDM. In the remaining 02 schools MDM was supplied by SHG (Annapurna Sahkari Samiti). Out of 32 schools where food grain was available for MDM, regular supply of food grain for MDM was found in all the 32 sample schools (100%).

Table 2: Food grain for MDM available in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	94
No	2	6

Table 3: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	100
No	0	0

**(ii) Is Buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**

Out of 32 schools where regular food grain for MDM was available, food grain stock of one month for MDM was available in 29 schools (91%) and in 03 school (9%) food grain stock for one month for MDM was not available. The reason was delay by the transporter.

Table 4: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	91
No	03	9

**(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

Out of 34 schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 32 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at schools, food grain for MDM was delivered at the school. In the remaining 02 schools MDM was prepared by NGO/SHG.

Table 5: Food grains delivered at Schools

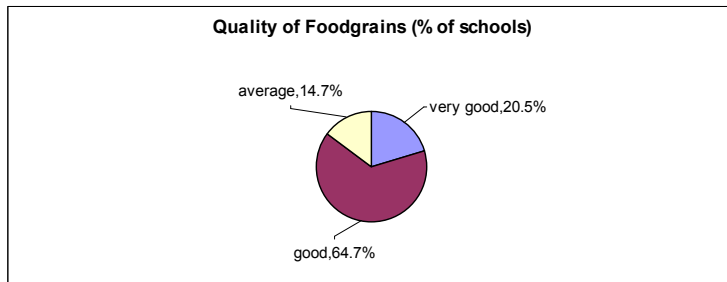
	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	100
No	0	0

**(iv) Quality of Food grains**

Table 6: Quality of Food grains

Very good	07	20.5
Good	22	64.7
Average	05	14.7

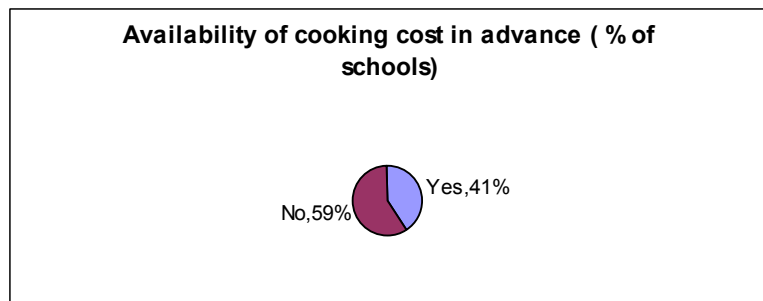
Out of 34 schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 07 schools (20.5%) quality of food grain was very good, in 22 schools (64.7%) the quality was good, whereas in 05 schools (14.7%) quality of food grain was average.



**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?**

In total, 13 schools (41%) out of 32 schools where MDM was prepared at schools received cooking cost regularly and in 19 schools (59%) cooking cost was not made available regularly. Out of them, in all the 19 schools (100%) cooking cost was not available for more than 30 days.



As the cooking cost and food grains are supplied from district, the delay/ disruption in regular receipt of food grains and cooking cost is a district issue rather than a school issue. Hence, the district office has to review the matter and ensure the timely releases.

Table 7: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	13	41
No	19	59

**(ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

The Schools and SHG arrange food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributes for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they use the money for some time for MDM too.

**(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

In all the 32 schools (100%) cooking cost is paid through bank electronic transfers directly into the account of SMC.

**5. SOCIAL EQUITY**

**(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

In all the 34 schools (100%) monitored by MI for MDM, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

Table 8: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0



## **6. VARIETY OF MENU**

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



In 32 schools (94%) out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM displayed their weekly menu. Out of the total schools (32), where weekly menu was displayed, all the 32 schools (100%) adhered to the menu displayed.

Table 9: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	94
No	02	6

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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. This includes Chapati & Vegetable (seasonal), Dal/vegetable & Rice, Khichdi, Dal and Chapatti, Dal & Bati, Chapati and vegetable. Also, weekly fruits were served under MDM in the schools.

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

Daily menu includes rice / wheat preparation (includes plain rice, khichdi, roti etc.), dal and vegetables.



Quality of MDM

## **8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL**

### **Feedback from children on**

#### **a) Quality of meal:**

In 31 sample schools (91%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 03 schools (9%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	91
No	03	9

#### **b) Quantity of meal**

In 31 sample schools (91%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 03 schools (9%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. The children reported that they get only 2 chapatties maximum.

Table 11: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	91
No	03	9

#### **c) If children were not happy. Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.**

Since in 94 percent sample school visited by MI, MDM is prepared at school, the quality of cooked MDM was satisfactory. At least children get hot cooked MDM during interval. However, in a few schools children complained about quality of dal, vegetable and Chapatties. Regarding quantity of MDM served to children, in some schools children were not satisfied especially elder children. According to them, number of chapattis served to them was not sufficient and they were refused when asked for extra chapattis.

## **9. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION**

### **(i) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**

In 21 schools (62%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 13 schools (38%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	21	62
No	13	38

### **(ii) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

These medicines were administered by health department. Out of 17 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 21 schools (100%).

### **(iii) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 11 schools (32%) out of 34 sample schools checked by MI.

### **(iv) What is the frequency of health check-up?**

In all the 11 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

## **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)**

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, cooks were employed by School management in 32 schools (94%), in 02 schools (6%) MDM was supplied by SHG (*Annapurna Sahkari Samiti*). Regarding serving of MDM in schools, in 28 schools (82%) MDM was served by cook/helper, in 04 schools (12%) MDM was served by teachers and in 02 schools (6%) MDM was served by children.

**(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, in 32 schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at schools, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school.

**(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?**

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000. Below 50 children one cook was employed and if the strength of children was more than 50, then two cooks were employed.



**(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?**

Out of 32 schools where MDM is prepared at school, in 29 schools (91%) cooks were paid timely. An amount of Rs. 1000 paid to each cook for children up to 50. Up to 100 children there were 2 cooks and 3 cooks when number is more than 100 and up to 200 children. The reason for not timely payment of 9 percent cooks was, school/ SMC was not getting timely budget for conversion cost & honorarium of cook from the Block/ district.

**(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)**

In all the 32 sample schools checked by MI for MDM and where MDM was prepared at schools, women were engaged as cooks. They constitute 31% SC, 8% ST, 59% OBC and 2% belong to general category.



**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

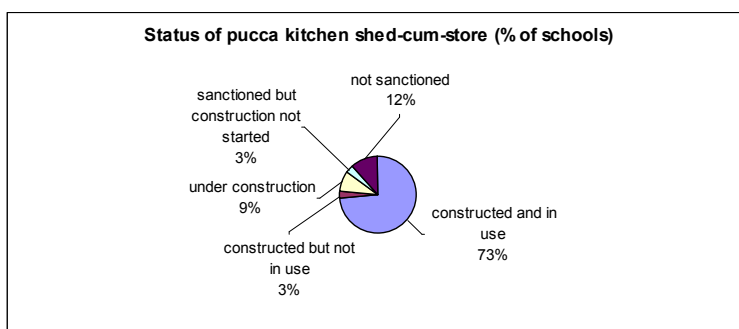
Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI, pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were constructed and were in use in 25 schools (73%).

(b) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores have been constructed but not in use in 01 schools (3%). The name of School is *GUPS, Hariijan Basti, Jerthi, Block Dhond* (DISE code-08130309805). The reason was that the chullah (fire place/ firewood stove) was not constructed in the kitchen.

(c) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were under construction in 03 schools (9%).

(d) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores have been sanctioned but construction has not been started in 01 school (3%).

(e) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were not sanctioned in 04 schools (12%).



**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?**

In schools, where pucca kitchen shed was not available, MDM was cooked either in verandah or in open or in classroom.

As far as storage of grains was concerned, it was stored in classrooms



in 16 schools (50%). In 16 schools (50%) the grains were stored in newly

constructed pucca kitchen shed cum store. In the remaining 02 schools MDM was prepared by SHG.

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

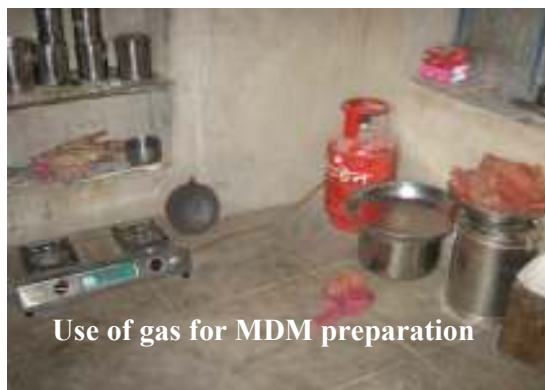
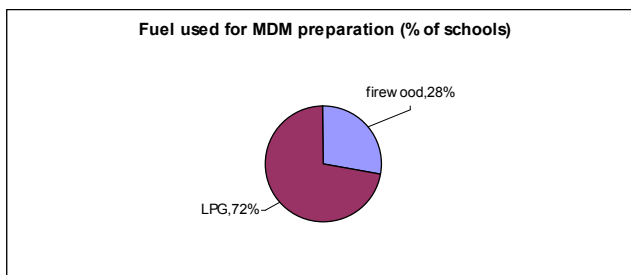
Potable water for drinking and cooking was available in all the 34 sample schools (100%),

### 14. Whether utensils used for cooking food is adequate?

Similarly, all the 34 schools (100%) undertaken by MI for MDM have adequate number of utensils for cooking MDM.

### 15. What is the kind of fuel used?

In 09 schools (28%) out of 32 sample schools checked by MI for MDM and where MDM was prepared at schools, firewood is used as fuel for preparation of MDM, whereas in 23 schools (72%) LPG gas was used for MDM preparation.



Children washing Utensils

## **16. SAFETY & HYGIENE**

### **(i) General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene**

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI, in 1 school (3%) MDM impact on safety was found very good, in 16 schools (47%) it was reported good and in 17 schools (50%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness was reported very good in 01 school (3%), in 13 schools (38%) it was reported good, in 19 schools (56%) the same was reported average and in 01 school (3%) it was reported poor. In 02 schools (6%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good, in 12 schools (35%) the same was reported good and in 20 schools (59%) it was reported average.



Children in order during MDM



Children not in order during MDM

### **ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**

In only 12 schools (35%) children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking MDM.

### **iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?**

In 29 schools (85%) children take meals in an orderly manner.

### **iv. Conservation of water?**

Out of 34 schools visited by MI for MDM, in 20 schools (59%) children conserve water, while washing dishes.

**v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

In majority of schools cooking process and storage of fuels was proper and did not pose any fire hazards. Also fire extinguisher was available in almost all the schools.

**17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

**(i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayats /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.**

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayats /in daily supervision, monitoring, was quite satisfactory. In 16 schools (47%) Panchayats participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. In case of participation of parents, it was reported in 28 schools (82%).

**(ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?**

No such roster is being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

**(iii) Community members/ parents awareness about quantity of MDM per child**

**a. At Primary level**

**b. At Upper primary level**

In 17 schools (50%) community members/ parents were aware of quantity of MDM per child being given at primary level.

In 16 (47%) schools community members/parents were aware of quantity of MDM per child being given at upper primary level.

**(iv) General awareness of community members/ parents about the overall implementation of MDM programme**

In 23 schools (68%) community members/parents rated the overall implementation of the MDM programme as satisfactory. In 09 schools (26%) community members/parents rated the overall implementation of the MDM programme as good and in 02 schools (6%) community members/parents rated the overall implementation of the MDM programme as average.



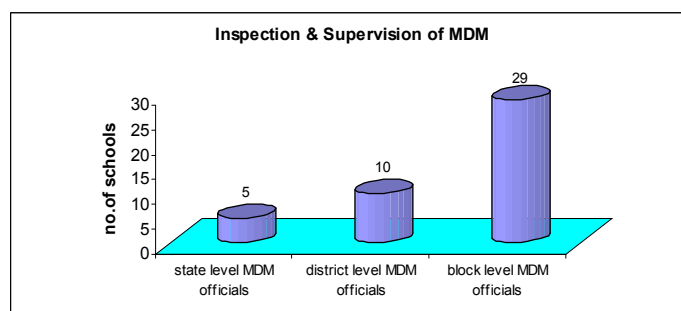
## **(v) Source of awareness about MDM scheme**

In 11 schools (32%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was newspaper, in 22 schools (65%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was relative, in 32 schools (97%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was school and in 07 schools (20%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was radio/ T.V.

## **18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

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

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, only 05 schools (15%) had been inspected by State level MDM officials/ OICs, 10 schools (29%) had been inspected by District level MDM officials; whereas 29

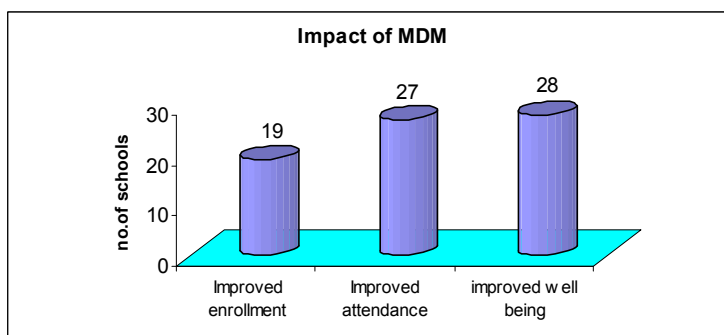


schools (85%) had been inspected by Block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon.

## **19. IMPACT**

**Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?**

In 19 schools (56%) teachers / headmasters reported that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 27 schools (79%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 28 schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.



**3<sup>rd</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) OF MDM  
FOR THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN FOR THE PERIOD OF  
1<sup>st</sup> OCTOBER, 2011 TO 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2012**

**FOR NAGOUR DISTRICT**

<b>Name of the Monitoring Institution</b>	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION & STUDIES (CDECS)
<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> OCTOBER, 2011 to 31 <sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2012
<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Nagaur</b>
<b>Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Jan.2012 to 10 Feb.2012

**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?**

Out of 34 sample schools visited by MI for MDM, in all the 34 sample schools (100%) hot cooked meal was served daily. Thus, all the sample school visited by MI served hot cooked meal daily to children and there is no disruption in serving hot cooked meal daily to school children.



Table 1: Regularity in serving MDM

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0

## 2. TRENDS

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

No.	Details	On the day of visit
I	Enrollment	4937
ii	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	3123
iii	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	3038
iv	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2907

- It depends on the taste of children, likes and dislikes. In some schools it has been reported that children of higher caste do not take meal prepared by cook of SCs.
- The reason behind difference between number of children attending school and number of children actually availing MDM was that children didn't feel comfortable to take MDM in schools. Also, in case of some children, they reported that due to their family they go home for food and also some children bring food from home.

## 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?

Out of 34 schools monitored by MI for MDM, in all the 34 schools (100%)

food grain was available for MDM. Out of 34 schools where food grain was available for MDM; regular supply of food grain for MDM was found

in all the 34 sample schools (100%).

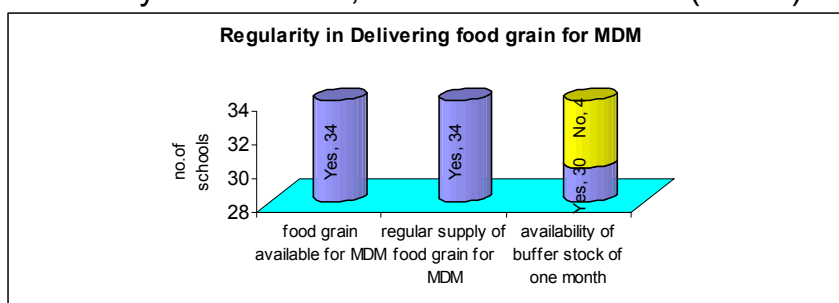


Table 2: Food grain for MDM available in School

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0

Table 3: Regular Supply of food grain in School

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0

**(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?**

Out of 34 schools where regular food grain for MDM was available, food grain stock of one month for MDM was available in 30 schools (88%) and in 04 school (12%) food grain stock for one month for MDM was not available.

Table 4: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	88
No	04	12

**(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

Out of 34 schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 34 sample schools (100%) food grain for MDM was delivered at the school.

Table 5: Food grains delivered at School

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0

**(iv) Quality of Food grains**

Out of 34 schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 05 schools (15%) quality of food grain was very good, in 22 schools (65%) the quality was good, whereas in 07 schools (20%) quality of food grain was average.

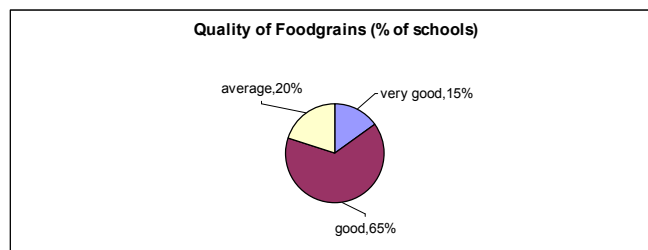


Table 6: Quality of Food grains

	Number	Percentage (%)
Very good	05	15
Good	22	65
Average	07	20

#### **4. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL**

**(iii) 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?**

In total, 07 schools (21%) out of 34 schools where MDM was prepared at schools received cooking cost regularly and in 27 schools (79%) cooking cost was not made available regularly. Out of 27 schools where cooking cost was not available in advance regularly, in 01 (4%) school cooking cost was not available for less than 15 days, in 02 schools (7%) cooking cost was not available for 16-30 days and in 24 schools (89%) cooking cost was not available for more than 30 days.

As the cooking cost and food grains are supplied from district, the delay/ disruption in regular receipt of food grains and cooking cost is a district issue rather than a school issue. Hence, the district office has to review the matter and ensure the timely releases.

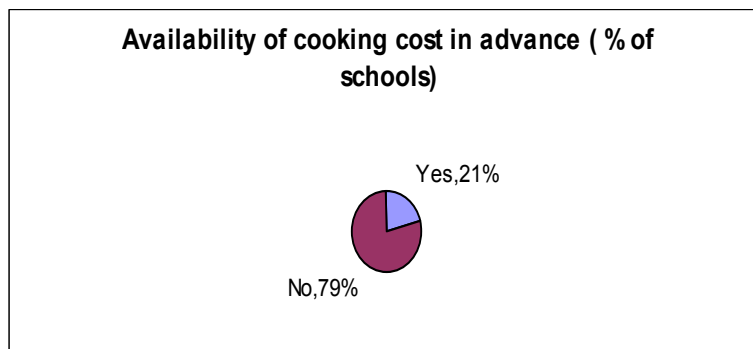


Table 7: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	07	21
No	27	79

**(iv) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

The Schools and SHG arrange food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/ teacher contribute for cooking cost.

**(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

In all the 32 schools (100%) cooking cost is paid through banking electronic transfers directly into the account of SMC.

## **5. SOCIAL EQUITY**

**(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

In all the 34 schools (100%) monitored by MI for MDM, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

Table 8: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	100
No	0	0

## **6. VARIETY OF MENU**

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

31 schools (91%) out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM displayed their weekly menu. Out of the 31 schools, where weekly menu was displayed, 26 schools (84%) adhered to the menu displayed, whereas 05 schools (16%) did not adhere to the weekly menu.



Table 9: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	91
No	03	9

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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. This includes Chapati & Vegetable (seasonal), Dal/vegetable & Rice, Khichdi, Dal and Chapatti, Dal & Bati, Chapati and vegetable. Also, weekly fruits were served under MDM in the schools.

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

Daily menu includes rice / wheat preparation (includes plain rice, khichdi, roti etc.), dal and vegetables.

**8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL**

**Feedback from children on**

**c) Quality of meal**

In 30 sample schools (88%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 04 schools (12%) the children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.



Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	88
No	04	12

#### **d) Quantity of meal**

In 27 sample schools (79%) checked by MI for MDM, the children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 07 schools (21%) the children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. The children reported that they got only 2 chapatties maximum.

Table 11: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	27	79
No	07	21

#### **c) If children were not happy. Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.**

Since in all the sample school visited by MI, MDM is prepared at school, the quality of cooked MDM was satisfactory. At least children get hot cooked MDM during interval. However, in a few schools children complained about quality of dal, vegetable and Chapatties. Regarding quantity of MDM served to children, in some schools children were not satisfied especially elder children. According to them, number of chapattis served to them was not sufficient and they were refused when asked for extra chapattis. Also some children talk of arrangement of serving plates as per the number of the children otherwise the elder has to wait for their turn.

### **9. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION**

#### **(ii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?**

In 17 schools (50%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 17 schools (50%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	17	50
No	17	50



**(ii) Who administers these Medicines and at what frequency?**

These medicines were administered by health department. Out of 17 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 17 schools (100%).

**(iii) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?**

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in 12 schools (35%) out of 34 sample schools checked by MI.

**(iv) What is the frequency of health check-up?**

In all the 12 schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained the frequency of health check-up was yearly.



**10. STATUS OF COOKS**

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

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, Cooks/ helpers were employed by School management in all the 34 schools (100%). Regarding serving of MDM in schools, in 30 schools (88%) MDM was served by cook/ helper, in 04 schools (12%) MDM was served by children.

**(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?**

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, in 30 schools (88%) number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school, whereas in 04 schools (12%) number of cooks and helpers was not adequate to meet the requirement of the school

### (iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?

Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000. Below 50 children one cook was employed and if the strength of children was more than 50, then two cooks were employed.

### (iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?

Out of 34 schools, in 27 schools (79%) cooks were paid remuneration timely, whereas in 07 (21%) schools cooks were not paid timely. An amount of Rs. 1000 is paid to each cook for children up to 50. Up to 100 children there were 2 cooks and 3 cooks when number is more than 100 and up to 200 children. About 21 percent cooks were not made payment timely due to non-availability of advance budget with the school from district/ block for MDM.

### (v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)

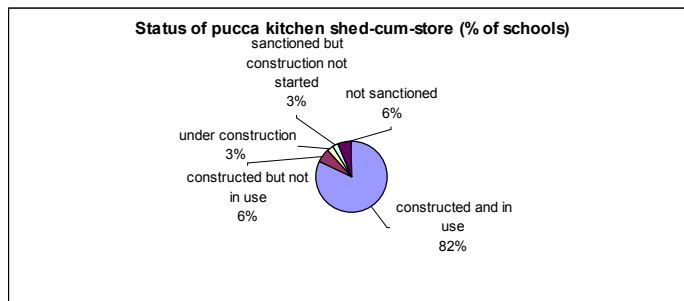
In all the 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, women were engaged as cooks. They constitute 53% SC, 23% ST, 15% OBC and 9% belong to general category.

## 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

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI, pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were constructed and were in use in 28 schools (82%).



- (a) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores have been constructed but not in use in 02 schools (6%).
- (b) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were under construction in 01 school (3%).
- (c) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores have been sanctioned but construction has not been started in 01 school (3%).
- (d) Pucca kitchen sheds-cum-stores were not sanctioned in 02 schools (6%).

**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?**

In schools, where pucca kitchen shed was not available, MDM was cooked either in verandah or in open.

As far as storage of grains was concerned, it was stored in classrooms in 25 schools (73.5%). In 09 schools (26.5%) the grains were stored in newly constructed pucca kitchen shed cum store.



Table 14: Storage of grains

	Number	Percentage (%)
Classroom	25	73.5
Storeroom	09	26.5

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

Potable water for drinking and cooking was available in all the 34 sample schools (100%).

#### 14. Whether utensils used for cooking food is adequate?

Similarly, all the 34 schools (100%) undertaken by MI for MDM have adequate number of utensils for cooking MDM.

#### 15. What is the kind of fuel used?

In 23 schools (68%) out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, firewood is used as fuel for preparation of MDM, whereas in 11 schools (32%) LPG gas is used for MDM preparation.

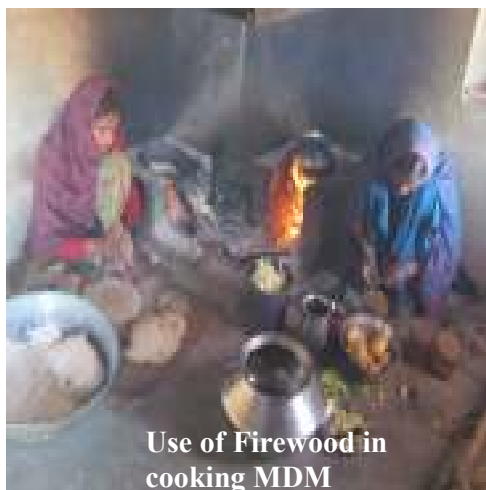
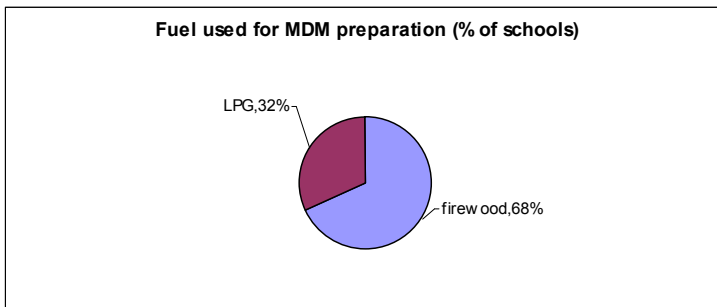


Table 15: Fuel used for MDM preparation

	Number	Percentage (%)
Firewood	23	68
Gas	11	32

#### **16.SAFETY & HYGIENE**

##### **(i)General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene**

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI, in 1 school (3%) MDM impact on safety was found very good, in 20 schools (59%) it was reported good and in 13 schools



(38%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness was reported very good in 02 schools (6%), in 17 schools (50%) it was reported good, in 15 schools (44%) the same was reported average. In 02 schools (6%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good, in 16 schools (47%) the same was reported good, in 11 schools (32%) it was reported average and in 05 schools (15%) it was reported poor.

**ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating?**

In 12 schools (35%) children were encouraged to wash hands before taking MDM, whereas in 29 schools (85%) children were encouraged to wash hands after taking MDM.



**ii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?**

In 24 schools (71%) children take meals in an orderly manner.



**iii. Conservation of water?**

Out of 34 schools in 25 schools (73.5%) children conserve water, while washing dishes.

**v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

In majority of schools cooking process and storage of fuels was proper and did not pose any fire hazards. Also fire extinguisher was available in almost all the schools.

## **17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **(i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayats /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation**

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayats/ in daily supervision, monitoring, was quite satisfactory. In 15 schools (44%) Panchayats participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM. In case of participation of parents, it was reported in 27 schools (79%).

### **(iv) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?**

No such roster is being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

### **(iii) Community members/ parents awareness about quantity of MDM per child**

#### **a. At Primary level**

#### **b. At Upper primary level**

In 19 schools (56%) community members/parents were aware of quantity of MDM per child being given at primary level.

In 15 (44%) schools community members/parents were aware of quantity of MDM per child being given at upper primary level.

### **(iv) General awareness of community members/ parents about the overall implementation of MDM programme**

In 27 schools (79%) community members/parents rated the overall implementation of the MDM programme as satisfactory. In 03 schools (9%) community members/parents rated the overall implementation of the MDM programme as good and in 04 schools (12%) community members/parents rated the overall implementation of the MDM programme as average

### **(v) Source of awareness about MDM scheme**

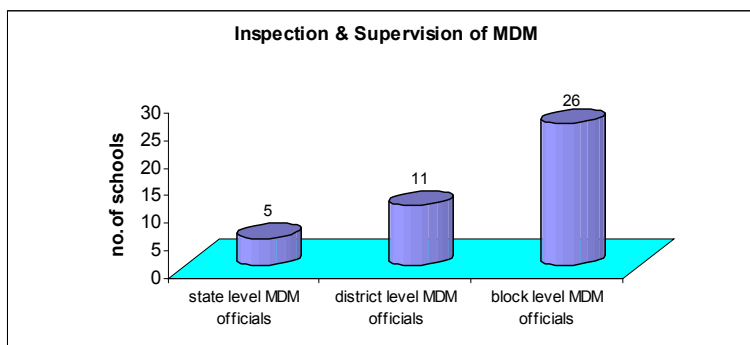
In 12 schools (35%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was newspaper, in 25 schools (73.5%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was

relative, in 30 schools (88%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was school, in 08 schools (23.5%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was radio and in 09 schools (26.5%) source of awareness amongst parents/ community about MDM scheme was radio and T.V.

## **18. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

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

Out of 34 sample schools checked by MI for MDM, only 05 schools (15%) had been inspected by state level MDM officials, 11 schools (32%) had been inspected by district

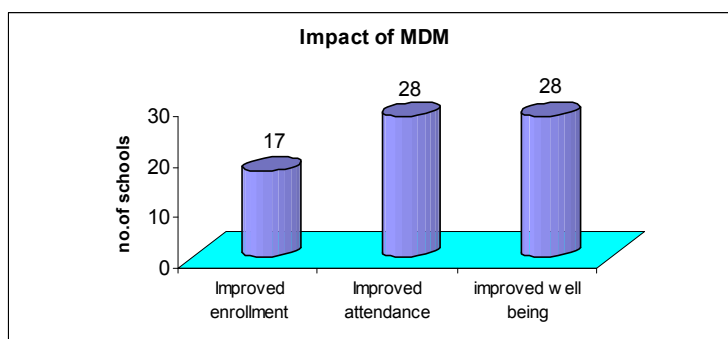


level MDM officials; whereas 26 schools (76.5%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. Therefore, it can be realized that there is greater role of State & District officials to improve the MDM management in the district, block and at the school level.

## **19. IMPACT**

**Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?**

In 17 schools (50%) teachers / headmasters reported that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 28 schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 28 schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.



## **SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

In both Sikar and Nagaur districts, MDM scheme is going on well but there are certain areas which need to improve in order to have better planning, operation and management of MDM in the schools and edible quality food liked by the children may be ensured in each and every school.

- There is need to ensure advance payment of conversion costs and honorarium to cooks to each and every school.
- The grains should be supplied in full quantity to schools by the transporter which may be weighed at school level.
- There is strong need to act on the monitoring report at the block and district level rather than getting compliance once only.
- Health check-up is more of a kind of formality which needs to be seen in the light of nutrition and health for a child. It needs pursuance with children to be given what and when.
- There is need to have strong monitoring system at State & district level for MDM with strong follow-up.
- The SHGs may be mobilized in the district to cook MDM in the schools so that the teacher can be free from the responsibility of MDM.
- The State should undertake the special studies and evaluations so that actual status can be shared with the stakeholders which can be source of actions and policies in the districts and State. It should be regular one rather than one time effort.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIE	-	Alternative and Innovative Education
AEN	-	Assistant Engineer
ACRs	-	Additional Classrooms
ADPC	-	Assistant District Project Coordinator
APC	-	Assistant Project Coordinator
BRC	-	Block Resource Centre
BRCF	-	Block Resource Centre Facilitator
CRC	-	Cluster Resource Centre
CWSN	-	Children with Special Need
CDECS	-	Centre for Development Communication & Studies
DIET	-	District Institute of Education and Training
DPO	-	District Project Office
EGS	-	Education Guarantee Scheme
ECCE	-	Early Childhood Care and Education
GOR	-	Government of Rajasthan
JEN	-	Junior Engineer
KGBV	-	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
MDMS	-	Mid Day Meal Scheme
MI	-	Monitoring Institute
NGOs	-	Non Government Organizations
NPEGEL		National Programme For Education of Girls at Elementary Level
OBCs	-	Other Backward Castes
PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
PRIs	-	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RTE	-	Right To Education
SCs	-	Scheduled Castes
SPO	-	State Project Office
SDMC	-	School Development & Management Committee
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SSA	-	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STs	-	Scheduled Tribes
STCs	-	Special Training Centres
SFG	-	School Facility Grant
SCERT	-	State Council For Educational Research and Training
TLM	-	Teaching Learning Material

## List of Schools- District Sikar

S.No.	School name	Category Of school	Sample Schools						
			urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	UPS No.2 Laxmangarh	UPS	1						
2	PS Harijen, Sikar	PS		1					
3	UPS Samarthpura Sikar	UPS	1						
4	UPS Hardayal	UPS	1						
5	UPS Gasu ka bas	UPS						1	
6	UPS Girls Ward No. 1	UPS	1						
7	Sh. Balaji UPS Katarathal Piprali	UPS						1	
8	UPS Sir Madhav Sikar	UPS	1						
9	UPS Vikram Sikar	UPS	1						
10	PS Khudi Chhoti	PS							
11	UPS Kasali	UPS						1	
12	PS Danta No. 1	PS			1				
13	UPS Tiwari ki dhani	UPS						1	
14	UPS No. 9 Laxmangarh	UPS					1		
15	PS Ahir ka bas	UPS							
16	PS Netarwas Dhod	PS			1				
17	UPS Kararthal	UPS		1					
18	UPS Gurara	UPS					1		
19	UPS Girls Manda (Madani)	UPS			1				
20	KGBV Bhadwasi Road	UPS							1
21	PS Bhadwasi	PS							
22	UPS No. 4	UPS			1				
23	UPS Laxmangarh	UPS	1						
24	UPS Kudan	UPS						1	
25	UPS Girls Ward No. 10	UPS	1						
26	UPS Sanskarit Prem Nagar Madani	UPS							

27	UPS Rulana	UPS						1	
28	UPS Girls Kotari	UPS							
29	UPS Rooppura	UPS						1	
30	UPS Danta No. 3	UPS						1	
31	UPS Girls Khatushyam Ji	UPS						1	
32	PS Dhani Ganpatramar Bhuma Bara								
33	PS Bajor Piprali	PS		1					
34	KGBV Fatehpur	UPS							1
35	UPS Sanskrit Ward No. 28 Station Marg	UPS							
36	UPS Salwadi	PS		1					
37	UPS Harijen Basti Jerthi	UPS							
38	UPS Manda Madni	UPS					1		
39	UPS Madni	PS			1				
40	UPS Dhani Maliyan	UPS			1				
	Total		8	4	6	0	3	9	2

## List of Schools- District Nagaur

S.No.	School name	Category Of school	Sample Schools						
			urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	UPS Ratri	UPS				1			
2	UPS Bodind Khurd	UPS							
3	UPS Regaro ka bas jayal	UPS					1		
4	UPS Malganv (Chundisara) Nagaur	UPS			1				
5	UPS No.5 Nagaur	UPS	1						
6	PS Malganv	PS							
7	PS Somana	PS							
8	UPS Girls Ginani, Nagaur	UPS	1						
9	UPS Kaldi Nagaur	UPS							
10	UPS Gujariyabas	UPS			1				
11	UPS Jakhan-Janvas (Jayal)	UPS							
12	PS Ramdevji Khejdi Deh Jayal	PS							
13	KGBV Riyan (Bari) Modul III	UPS							1
14	Maliyo ki dhani Jayal	UPS						1	
15	KGBV Jayal	UPS							1
16	UPS Nokha Jodha Jayal	UPS		1					
17	Nayko ki dhai Deh	UPS			1				
18	UPS Indas	UPS							
19	UPS Gudata Nagaur	UPS							
20	UPS No.2 Nagaur	UPS	1						
21	UPS Kusiya Jayal	UPS							
22	Sh. Laduram Gadoriya UPS Girls Ledi	UPS					1		
23	PS Khajwana	PS							
24	UPS Sanskrit Merta City	UPS	1						
25	UPS Subhdand Merta City	UPS			1				

26	UPS No. 4 Ladnu	UPS	1						
27	UPS Lai Merta City	UPS						1	
28	UPS Girls Merta City	UPS	1						
29	Arihant Jain UPS Run Mundava	UPS							
30	UPS Jayal	UPS							
31	UPS Shyampura	UPS							
32	UPS Javali Merta	UPS							
33	UPS Girls Khajwana Mundva	UPS		1					
34	UPS Girls Dabdi	UPS				1			
35	PS Naruko ki dhani	PS							
36	UPS Dangavas Merta	UPS							
37	PS Girls Palri Jodha	PS					1		
38	UPS No 9 Ladnu	UPS	1						
39	KGBV Nagaur	UPS							1
40	UPS Girls Punamchand butodiya Ladanu	UPS	1						
	Total		8	3	4	2	3	2	3

## List of Schools showing gap in data

### District : Sikar

#### I. Irregularity in delivering Cooking cost to school

Sl.no.	Name of School	Block
1.	UPS Hardayal	Laxmangarh
2.	PS Danta No. 1	Piprali
3.	PS Netarwas Dhod	Laxmangarh
4.	UPS Gurara	Piprali
5.	UPS Girls Khatushyam Ji	Dhod
6.	PS Dhani Ganpatramar Bhuma Bara	Dantaramgarh
7.	UPS No.2 Laxmangarh	Khandela
8.	UPS Gasu ka bas	Laxmangarh
9.	UPS Sir Madhav Sikar	Dhod
10.	UPS Kasali	Khandela
11.	UPS Tiwari ki dhani	Dantaramgarh
12.	UPS No. 9 Laxmangarh	Dhod
13.	UPS Danta No. 3	Dantaramgarh
14.	UPS Harijen Basti Jerthi	Dantaramgarh
15.	UPS Manda Madni	Laxmangarh
16.	UPS Dhani Maliyan	Dhod
17.	UPS Girls Manda (Madani)	Dantaramgarh
18.	UPS Kudan	Khandela

#### II. Non Satisfaction with quality of meal

Sl.no.	Name of School	Block
	UPS Kudan	Khandela
	PS Bhadwasi	Piprali
	UPS No. 4	Khandela

**District : Nagaur****I. Irregularity in delivering Cooking cost to school**

Sl.no	Name of School	Block
1.	UPS Ratri	Nagaur
2.	UPS Bodind Khurd	Jayal
3.	UPS Regaro ka bas jayal	Jayal
4.	UPS Malganv (Chundisara) Nagaur	Nagaur
5.	UPS No.5 Nagaur	Nagaur
6.	PS Somana	Jayal
7.	UPS Kaldi Nagaur	Nagaur
8.	UPS Jakhan-Janvas (Jayal)	Jayal
9.	PS Ramdevji Khejdi Deh Jayal	Jayal
10.	Maliyo ki dhani Jayal	Jayal
11.	UPS Indas	Nagaur
12.	UPS Gudata Nagaur	Nagaur
13.	UPS Kusiya Jayal	Jayal
14.	Sh. Laduram Gadoriya UPS Girls Ledi	Ladanu
15.	UPS Sanskrit Merta City	Merta City
16.	UPS Subhdand Merta City	Merta City
17.	UPS No. 4 Ladnu	Ladanu
18.	UPS Lai Merta City	Merta City
19.	UPS Girls Merta City	Merta City
20.	UPS Shyampura	Merta City
21.	UPS Javali Merta	Merta City
22.	UPS Girls Dabdi	Ladanu
23.	PS Naruko ki dhani	Merta City



24.	UPS Dangavas Merta	Merta City
25.	PS Girls Palri Jodha	Mundwa
26.	UPS Girls Punamchand butodiya Ladanu	Ladanu

## II. Non Satisfaction with quality of meal

Sl.no	Name of School	Block
1	UPS No.2 Nagaur	Nagaur
2	UPS Shyampura	Merta City
3	PS Girls Palri Jodha	Mundwa
4	UPS Gudata Nagaur	Nagaur