



First Half Yearly Monitoring Report

On

Mid Day Meal (MDM) Rajasthan

Period: 1st April, 2013 to 30st September, 2013

Districts Covered: Bhilwara, Karauli, Bundi



Institute of Development Studies

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Sponsored by: Ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi.

**I First Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
on MDM for the State/UT of Rajasthan for the period of
1st April, 2013 to 30th September, 2013**

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																						
1.	Period of the report	1 st April, 2013 to 30 September, 2013																						
2.	No. of Districts allotted	3/12																						
3.	Districts' name	Bhilwara, Karauli, Bundi.																						
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise:																							
4.1	District 1. (Name of the District):	Bhilwara.																						
	Date of visit to Schools in the district:	December, 9-13, 2013																						
4.2	District 2. (Name of the District):	Karauli																						
	Date of visit to Schools in the district:	December, 19-24, 2013																						
4.3	District 3. (Name of the District):	Bundi,																						
	Date of visit to Schools in the district:	January, 26-31, 2014																						
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary existing in the district (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S. No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">Type of Schools</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bhilwara</td> <td>2017</td> <td>1063</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Karauli</td> <td>1130</td> <td>440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Bundi</td> <td>921</td> <td>437</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>Total</td> <td>4068</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	District	Type of Schools		PS	UPS	1	Bhilwara	2017	1063	2	Karauli	1130	440	3	Bundi	921	437	Total		Total	4068
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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)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S. No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">Type of Schools</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bhilwara</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Karauli</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Bundi</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>57</td> <td>63</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	District	Type of Schools		PS	UPS	1	Bhilwara	19	21	2	Karauli	19	21	3	Bundi	19	21	Total		57	63
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3	Bundi	19	21																					
Total		57	63																					

7.	Types of school visited	
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Nil
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	Nil
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	24
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	6
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	10
f)	Schools having CWSN	11
g)	School covered under CAL programme	11
h)	KGBVs	10
i)	Others	48
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	50
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	
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	As per MHRD Direction
14.	Items to be attached with the report:	
	a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes, Attached
	b) Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	
	c) District Summary of the school reports.	Yes, Attached
	d) Any other relevant documents.	

Executive Summary

1. The present study on Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan, forms part of the SSA Monitoring carried out by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (MI). Three Districts Bhilwara, Karauli and Bundi were selected for this quarter. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district. An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. Thus 120 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 9 were urban PS, 14 were urban UPS, 48 were rural P.S and 49 were rural UPS.
2. Out of the total 120 schools surveyed in 103 Schools MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC and in 17 schools Annapurna Samities SHG are providing MDM.
3. Out of total surveyed schools 89.2 percent schools reported that the MDM had been served regularly in the past 12 months. But 10.8 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 3-30 days. District wise situation reveals that number of schools where MDM supply was interrupted is higher in Karauli followed by Bhilwara and Bundi districts. The reasons for disruption include-, 5 schools reported irregular supply of food grain and 1 school reported non availability of cooks.
4. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 66.5 percent children (67.9 percent boys and 65.1 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage is higher in Bhilwara and lowest in Bundi district.
5. It was found that 84.2 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 15.8 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 1.6 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 73.3 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 25 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.
6. 83.3 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock. District wise position shows that number of schools not having buffer stock is higher in Bundi followed by Karauli and Bhilwara district.
7. With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 14.1 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 79.2 percent teachers reported that it was average. 6.7 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in Karauli.
8. 13.3 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (86.7 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboringshopkeepers. The main reason for delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.
9. In some schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity and the remaining were sitting anywhere (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM. In 47.5 percent schools serving of MDM were carried out by the cooks/helper. In 2.5 per cent schools only general caste children and in 13.3 percent schools only girls were observed to be serving the MDM and in 35 percent schools the MDM was being served by all caste and sex groups.

10. In 70 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools food was not supplied as per Menu. Number of schools not supplying MDM as per prescribed Menu was higher in Bhilwara followed by Bundi and Karauli district.
11. In 81.6 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Bhilwara with regard to quantity. 68.3 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in all the three districts children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided.
12. 89.1 percent of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. 7 schools in Bundi have not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that 88.3 percent schools had maintained a health register. In majority of schools Iron Folic Acid Vitamins are not given regularly.
13. Out of 120 schools surveyed in 103 schools cooking was being carried out in the school premises and in 17 schools of Karauli district cooking was being carried out by SHG of Annpurna Samiti. Cooks and helper had been appointed in 85 percent schools as per requirement. 96 percent cooks are women.
14. In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 74.1 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were available but the MDM was being supplied. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Karauli district. In 55.8 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In 6.6 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 42.5 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 50.8 percent schools both were being used. In 80 percent schools water was available for cooking cleaning and washing.
15. The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 21.6 percent schools. Roaster system was being maintained in 11.6 percent schools
16. Regular inspection of MDM was reported in only 53.3 percent schools. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 44.2 percent of the schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU.
17. 55 percent schools teachers reported that the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 70.8 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had also helped in improving the attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 43.3 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divid

Consolidated Report

Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan

Introduction

The Mid day meal (MDM) scheme is being implemented in all 32 districts of Rajasthan since the year 2002. A cooked meal is being served to all children studying in Std. I-VIII in consonance with SC directives. As part of the SSA monitoring the MDM scheme was covered in the following districts: Banswara, Barmer and Rajsamand.

General Information of Surveyed Schools

An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district and a total of 120 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 9 were urban PS, 14 were urban UPS, 48 were rural P.S and 49 were rural UPS. Table 1

Table 1: District wise number of school covered by type and locality of schools

Name of District	Urban Schools		Rural Schools		Total Schools
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	
Bhilwara	3 (7.5)	5 (12.5)	16 (40.0)	16 (40.0)	40 (100.0)
Karauli	3 (7.5)	4 (10.0)	16 (40.0)	17 (42.5)	40 (100.0)
Bundi	3 (7.5)	5 (12.5)	16 (40.0)	16 (40.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	9 (7.5)	14 (11.7)	48 (40.0)	49 (40.8)	120 (100.0)

(1) Regularity in serving meal at school level

The MDM was being served in all schools on the day of the visit of the MI. Out of the total 120 schools surveyed; in 103 schools MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC and in 17 schools Annapurna Samities (Self Help Groups) are providing MDM. Table 2 and 3.

Table 2: District wise number of Schools serving hot meal daily

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	40	1	40
Karauli	38	2	40
Bundi	40	-	40
Total	117 (97.5)	3 (2.5)	120 (100.0)

Table 3: District wise number of school covered by type of MDM serving Institution

Name of District	School SMC	Annapurna /SHG	Centralized Kitchen/	Others	Total Schools
Bhilwara	40	-			40
Karauli	23	17			40
Bundi	40	-			40
Total	103 (85.8)	17 (14.2)			120 (100.0)

Interruption in MDM (Last twelve months)

Out of total schools surveyed, 89.2 percent schools reported that the MDM was served regularly in the past 12 months. In 10.8 percent schools there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 3-60 days, Table 4. Karauli reported higher interruption than other districts followed by Bhilwara..

Table 4: District wise number of Schools reported interruption in Supplying MDM during last one year

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	3	37	40
Karauli	9	31	40
Bundi	1	39	40
Total	13 (10.8)	107 (89.2)	120 (100.0)

Reason for interruption in supplying MDM

Out of total 120 schools surveyed, 13 (10.8 percent) schools reported that there was interruption in supply of MDM. District wise situation reveals that in Bhilwara one school reported irregular supply of food grain and 2 schools reported non availability of cook. In Karauli in three schools SHG had not supplied and in three schools no cook had been appointed to prepare the MDM. In Bundi the food grain had not been supplied in one school. Table 6

Table 6: District wise number of schools reported reason for interruption in supplying MDM

Name of District	Number of schools reported interruption	Reason for not supplying MDM				Total
		NGO/S HG not supplied	Lack of supply of food grains	Non availability of cook	Not supplying the cooking cost	
Bhilwara	3		1	2		3
Karauli	9	3	3	1	2	9
Bundi	1	-	1			1
Total	13(100)	3(23.1)	5(38.5)	3(23.1)	2(15.3)	13(100)

(2) Trends (Enrollment, attendance and number of children actual availing MDM)

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 12251 (6196 boys and 6055 girls). The sex ratio in total enrollment was 51 boys and 49 girls. District wise enrollment in the surveyed schools indicates that enrollment was higher in Bhilwara. The ratio of girls in enrollment was also found to be higher in Bundi followed by Karauli.

As per the attendance register, 68.1 percent children (69.3 percent boys and 66.8 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. District wise data reveals that percentage of children's attendance was higher in Bhilwara. The attendance of girls was higher in Karauli district and lowest in Bundi.

According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 66.5 percent children (67.9 percent boys and 65.1 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage of children availing the MDM was higher in Bhilwara and lowest in Bundi district. Gender wise data reveals a higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Bhilwara.

Out of the total enrolment, 58.5 percent children (58.7 percent boys and 58.5 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. Districtwise percentage of physically present children was found highest in Bhilwara (60.9 percent) and lowest in Karauli (57.1 percent). Table 7

Table 7: District wise Trends in Enrollment, attendance and number of children availing MDM in surveyed schools

Name of District	Enrollment			Attendance as per Register			Availing MDM as per register			Actual MDM availing			Physically present		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bhilwara	2420	1886	4306	1747	1328	3075	1775	1322	3097	1605	1238	2843	1429	1193	2622
Karauli	1908	2077	3985	1347	1476	2823	1241	1379	2620	1201	1332	2523	1095	1191	2276
Bundi	1868	2092	3960	1202	1241	2443	1192	1241	2433	1132	1189	2321	1115	1158	2273
Total	6196 (50.6)	6055 (49.4)	12251 (100)	4296 (51.5)	4045 (49.5)	8341 (100)	4208 (51.6)	3942 (48.4)	8150 (100)	3938 (51.2)	3759 (49.8)	7687 (100)	3639 (50.7)	3542 (49.3)	7171 (100)

(3) Regularity in delivering food grains to school level

It was found that 84.2 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 15.8 percent schools the supply was irregular. In 1.6 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 73.3 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 25 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.

While there was no delay in 84.2 percent schools, 7.5 percent schools reported that the primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level. In 8.3 percent schools the delay was due to lack of transport facilities. In case of such delay food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. It was reported that the delay in supplying the food grains is generally 1-4 weeks. Table 8, 9,10.

Table 8: District wise number of schools reporting regularity in delivery of food grains

Name of District	Yes	No	Total	
Bhilwara	35	5	40	
Karauli	36	4	40	
Bundi	30	10	40	
Total	101 (84.2)	19 (15.8)	120 (100)	

Table 9: Frequency of delivering food grains at school level

Name of District	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	More than 3 months	Total
Bhilwara	1	33	6	40
Karauli	1	26	13	40
Bundi		29	11	40
Total	2 (1.6)	88 (73.3)	30 (25)	120 (100)

Table 10: Reason for delay in supplying food grain

Name of District	No delay	Delay by FCI	Lack of transport	Total
Bhilwara	35	2	3	40
Karauli	36	2	2	40
Bundi	30	5	5	40
Total	101 (84.2)	9 (7.5)	10 (8.3)	120 (100)

83.3 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock. District wise position shows that number of schools not having buffer stock is higher in Bundi followed by Karauli districts. Table 11.

Table 11: Schools maintaining buffer stock for one month

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	37	3	40
Karauli	35	5	40
Bundi	28	12	40
Total	100 (83.3)	20 (16.7)	120 (100.0)

The food grain was supplied at the school level in majority of schools. Out of total schools receiving food grain at school level, 68.4 percent had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 31.6 per cent schools reported that they did not receive the specified quantity. The variation ranged between 2-5 kg per bag.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 14.1 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 79.2 percent teachers reported that it was average. 6.7 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in Karauli and Bundi. Table 12.

Table 12: District wise schools reporting quality of food grains

Name of District	Quality of food grains			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Bhilwara	8	30	2	40
Karauli	1	36	3	40
Bundi	8	29	3	40
Total	17 (14.1)	95 (79.2)	8 (6.7)	120 (100.0)

(4) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to schools

13.3 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (86.7percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. 69.2 percent schools reported a delay of 1 month to 4 months in receipt of cooking cost. In 17.5 percent schools there was a delay of more than four months in receiving the cooking cost. If we look at the district wise delay in cooking cost, we find that highest number of schools in Bundi had not received cooking cost on time, Table 13 and 14

Table 13: Schools receiving cooking cost in advance

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	9	31	40
Karauli	4	36	40
Bundi	3	37	40
Total	16 (13.3)	104 (86.7)	120 (100.0)

Table 14: Delay in receiving cooking cost

Name of District	No delay	1-4 month delay	More than4 Month	Total
Bhilwara	9	26	5	40
Karauli	4	32	4	40
Bundi	3	25	12	40
Total	16 (13.3)	83 (69.2)	21 (17.5)	120 (100.0)

The cooks are usually paid in cash and their honorarium has been increased to Rs. 1000. Majority of the cooks reported that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate, given the remuneration paid in the MNREGA and other development programs is higher.

(5) Social equity in MDM

It has been observed that when the MDM is served children often sit according to their own preference, either with children from their own gender or caste affiliation. Gender based segregation is more evident in UPS. In 76.6 percent schools children were found to be sitting according to their own choice. In 47.5 percent schools the MDM was being served by the cooks/helper. In 13.3 percent schools only girls were observed serving the MDM. Only in 2.5 school children from forward caste groups were serving the MDM. Table 15.

Table 15: District wise seating and serving arrangement in schools

Name of District	Seating arrangements				Serving arrangements				
	Sitting anywhere	Sitting in caste groups	Sitting in groups according to sex	Total	Serving by all caste/sex	Only general caste	Only girls	By cook/helper	Total
Bhilwara	25	0	15	40	13	3	3	21	40
Karauli	34	0	6	40	11	0	10	19	40
Bundi	33	0	7	40	20	0	3	17	40
Total	92 (76.7)	0 (0)	28 (23.3)	120 (100.0)	44 (36.6)	3 (2.5)	16 (13.3)	57 (47.5)	120 (100.0)

(6) Variety of Menu

A weekly menu for MDM has been specified by the State department. In 70 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the prescribed menu. The number of schools not supplying MDM as per prescribed Menu was higher in Bhilwara followed by Bundi... Table 16.

The weekly menu was seen displayed in 42.5 percent schools. In 25 schools in Karauli and 24 schools in Bhilwara the weekly menu had not been displayed on the board.

Table 16: District wise number of schools supplying MDM as per Menu and menu displayed on board

Name of District	Menu displayed on board			Supply as per menu		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	16	24	40	24	16	40
Karauli	15	25	40	32	8	40
Bundi	20	20	40	28	12	40
Total	51 (42.5)	69 (57.5)	120 (100.0)	84 (70.0)	36 (30.0)	120 (100.0)

Reasons for not following Menu

In 36 schools the MDM was not being prepared according to the prescribed menu. In 19 schools, fruits and green vegetables had not been given due to non availability of fruits and vegetables in the village. The high prices of fruits were another reason cited by the teachers. In 7 schools it was observed that the HM/MDM in charge was indifferent and did not make any effort to purchase the fruits or other items. Table 17.

Table 17: Reasons for not following Menu Chart

Name of District	Non availability of fruits & vegetables	Rates are so high	Role of HM/MDM in charge	Total
Bhilwara	8	5	3	16
Karauli	5	2	1	8
Bundi	6	3	3	12
Total	19 (52.8)	10 (27.8)	7 (19.4)	36 (100.0)

(7) Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 82.5 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial. Higher benefits of MDM have been reported in Bundi district.

In 81.6 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Bhilwara and Bundi with regard to quantity. 68.3 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Karauli and Bundi districts children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided. Out of the 38 schools where children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM, 50.0 percent schools reported they were dissatisfied because of non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; 15.8 percent schools reported that grain was not cleaned properly, 15.8 percent schools reported that cleanliness is not maintained and meals are not cooked properly by the appointed cooks and so on. In majority of schools of all districts surveyed schools raised the issue of low quality and irregularity of cooking cost. Table 18 and 19.

Some suggestions for improvement include- regular monitoring of MDM supplied by the schools, training on health and hygiene to MDM in charge and cooks and regular supervision by SMC members.

Table 18: Quality and Quantity of MDM

Name of District	MDM scheme is beneficial			Satisfied with Quantity of MDM			Satisfied with Quality Of MDM		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	34	6	40	33	7	40	30	10	40
Karauli	30	10	40	32	8	40	29	16	40
Bundi	35	5	40	33	7	40	31	12	40
Total	99 (82.5)	21 (17.5)	120 (100.0)	98 (81.6)	22 (18.3)	120 (100.0)	82 (68.3)	38 (31.7)	120 (100.0)

Table 19: If not satisfied with quantity and quality, why (Reasons)

Name of District	Fruits and green vegetable are not given	Not cleaning the grains properly	Meal not cook properly	Quality not maintained by NGO/SHG	Low & irregular in CC	Total
Bhilwara	8	1	1	-	-	10
Karauli	5	2	2	7	-	16
Bundi	6	3	3	-	-	12
Total	19 (50.0)	6 (15.8)	6 (15.8)	7 (18.4)	0 (0)	38 (100.0)

(8) Supplementary Nutrition

In 89.1 per cent schools, the school health program had been implemented by NRHM. Under this program a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the health department. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In Bundi no health checkup had been conducted in 7 schools. In 88.3 percent schools a health register had been maintained Table 20.

Table 20: Health checkup of children and maintenance of record

Name of District	Health checkup of children			Maintaining Health Records		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	38	2	40	38	2	40
Karauli	36	4	40	36	4	40
Bundi	33	7	40	32	8	40
Total	107 (89.1)	13 (10.8)	120 (100.0)	106 (88.3)	14 (11.7)	120 (100.0)

In 55.8 percent schools they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 44.2 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children. In Karauli district nutrition supplements had not been provided in 18 schools. Table 21

Table 21: Are children given Iron, Folic acid And vitamins and frequency of supply medicines

Name of District	Are Children given Iron, folic vitamins		
	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	25	15	40
Karauli	22	18	40
Bundi	20	20	40
Total	67 (55.8)	53 (44.2)	120 (100.0)

(9) Status of cooks

Out of 120 schools surveyed in 103 schools cooking was being carried out in the school premises and in 17 schools of Karauli district cooking was being carried out by SHG of Annapurna Samiti. Cooks and helper had been appointed in 85 percent schools as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. Only in 75 percent schools the cooks had been paid their remuneration on a regular basis. In 30 percent schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months. 99 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash. In 1 percent school the payment was being made through a cheque. Table 22.

Table 22: Regularity of payment to cook and type of Payment

Name of District	Is the remuneration paid regularly			Type of Payment		
	Yes	No	Total	Cash	Cheque/Bank	Total
Bhilwara	34	6	40	40	0	40
Karauli	32	8	40	40	0	40
Bundi	24	16	40	39	1	40
Total	90 (75.0)	30 (25.0)	120 (100.0)	119 (99.1)	1 (0.8)	120 (100.0)

Caste and gender of cooks

In the 103 schools surveyed 196 cooks (179 women and 17 men) had been appointed. Out of these 91.3 percent are women. The caste composition is as follows: 3.6 percent women and 0.5 percent men belong to SC groups. 6.1 percent women belong to ST group, about 70 percent women and 3.1 percent men belong to OBC groups. 8.7 percent women and 0.5 percent men belong to forward caste groups, 7.6 percent women belong to minority groups. There was no male Muslim cook. Caste wise situation reveals that highest number of women and men belong to OBC group. Table 23.

Table 23: Caste wise and Gender wise distribution of appointed cooks cum helper

Name of District	Caste of Women cooks and Helper					Caste of Men cooks and Helper					Total
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	
Bhilwara	2	0	50	11	7	1	0	6	1	0	78
Karauli	2	4	33	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	47
Bundi	3	8	54	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	71
Total	7 (3.6)	12 (6.1)	137 (69.9)	17 (8.7)	15 (7.6)	1 (0.5)	0 (0)	6 (3.1)	1 (0.5)	0 (0)	196 (100.0)

(10) Infrastructure facility for MDM scheme

Kitchen Sheds

In, 74.1 percent schools there was a *pucca* kitchen shed. Out of 31 where there are no kitchen sheds. Out of these schools in 12 schools the meal was being cooked in open place or tin shed in the school premises. In 1 school the the meal was being cooked at the residence of the cook and in 18 schools the meal was being cooked in the classroom. Table 24

Table 24: Availability of pucca Kitchen shed in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca kitchen shed			If pucca shed not available where meal cooked			
	Yes	No	Total	Open place and Tin shed	In classroom	Cook's house	Total
Bhilwara	32	8	40	3	5	-	8
Karauli	24	16	40	6	9	1	16
Bundi	33	7	40	3	4	-	7
Total	89 (74.1)	31 (25.8)	120 (100.0)	12 (38.7)	18 (58.0)	1 (3.2)	31 (100.0)

Storage Facility

In 55.8 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In majority of schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums. This situation was prevailing mostly in Bhilwara and Bundi districts. Table 25.

Table 25: Availability of pucca store facility in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca Store Facility to store grains			If pucca store facility not available where grain stored			
	Yes	No	Total	In classroom with sacks	In classroom with Drums	Others	Total
Bhilwara	27	13	40	6	12	2	20
Karauli	14	26	40	8	8	1	17
Bundi	26	14	40	1	12	3	16
Total	67 (55.8)	53 (44.1)	120 (100.0)	15 (28.3)	32 (60.3)	6 (11.3)	53 (100.0)

Availability of Water

In 80 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. However in Karauli availability of water continues to be a problem. In majority of schools measures were taken to conserve water while washing utensils. Table 26.

Availability of Utensils

In 93 percent schools utensils for cooking and serving were available. In Karauli there were 8 schools which reported non availability of sufficient utensils.

Availability of Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 43 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM. Only in 6.6 percent schools cooking gas was being used. In remaining 50.8 percent schools both sources were being used. The use of LPG was more in Bhilwara district. Table 26

Table 26: Availability of sufficient water for MDM and fuel used in surveyed schools

Name of District	Availability of sufficient water for MDM			Kind of fuel used in surveyed school			
	Yes	No	Total	LPG Gas	Firewood	Both	Total
Bhilwara	34	6	40	3	5	32	40
Karauli	29	11	40	0	23	17	40
Bundi	33	7	40	5	23	12	40
Total	96 (80.0)	24 (20.0)	120 (100.0)	8 (6.6)	51 (42.5)	61 (50.8)	120 (100.0)

(11) Safety and Hygiene and Cleanliness

In majority schools the situation of cleanliness, and safety was average and hygiene was poor. The discipline was observed to be good only in 17.5 percent schools Table 27

Table 27: General impression of the Environment among students

Name of District	Safety		Hygiene		Cleanliness		Discipline among students during MDM			
	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Bhilwara	37	3	36	4	31	9	4	30	6	40
Karauli	33	7	32	8	32	8	1	25	14	40
Bundi	32	8	32	8	37	3	16	20	4	40
Total	102 (85.0)	18 (15.0)	100 (83.3)	20 (16.7)	100 (83.3)	20 (16.6)	21 (17.5)	75 (62.5)	24 (20.0)	120 (100.0)

(12) Community Participation

Daily supervision of MDM

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 56.7 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. Roaster system was being maintained in 33 percent the schools.

Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. Table 28.

In most schools parents were aware that MDM is being distributed to children, but they were not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children. The main source of information regarding MDM was the teacher and students.

Table 28: General awareness about the quantity and quality of MDM in PS and UPS schools

Name of District	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Bhilwara	5	35	0	40
Karauli	2	28	10	40
Bundi	12	27	1	40
Total	19 (15.8)	90 (75.0)	11 (9.1)	120 (100.0)

(13) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by State, District and Block Officials

Only 53.3 percent schools reported that there was a regular inspection of MDM. Only few schools had been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had carried out inspection in 44.2 percent of the schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers had mostly carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM. Table 29, 30,31.

Table 29: Inspection of MDM by Government officers

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Bhilwara	23	17	40
Karauli	17	23	40
Bundi	24	16	40
Total	64 (53.3)	56 (46.6)	120 (100)

Table 30: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by District Officers

Name of District	None	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Bhilwara	17	9	6	8	40
Karauli	25	5	10	0	40
Bundi	25	2	12	1	40
Total	67 (55.8)	16 (13.3)	28 (23.3)	9 (7.5)	120 (100)

Table 31: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by Block Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Bhilwara	2	10	20	8	0	40
Karauli	7	9	10	14	0	40
Bundi	5	12	19	4	0	40
Total	14 (11.6)	31 (25.8)	49 (40.8)	26 (21.6)	0 (0)	120 (100.0)

(14) Impact of MDM

Most schools teachers were of the view that the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 70.8 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had led to improvement in the attendance of children in schools. 76.6 percent teachers that it had helped in improving the nutritional levels of children in schools. 43.3 percent teachers reported that MDM had also led to minimizing caste and gender differences. 49.1 percent school teachers felt that MDM had created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 39.1 percent schools and included regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit. Table 32.

Table 32: General Impact of MDM

Name of District	Increase in enrollment	Increase in Average. attendance	Increase in Nutrition status	Reduced caste & gender discrimination	Created educational environment	Incidental benefits	Total
Bhilwara	27	32	29	12	21	13	40
Karauli	16	27	30	19	8	12	40
Bundi	23	26	33	21	30	22	40
Total	66 (55.0)	85 (70.8)	92 (76.6)	52 (43.3)	59 (49.1)	47 (39.1)	120 (100)

Conclusion

In most of the schools surveyed, Midday meal was being distributed with fair regularity. Most teachers and parents reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and quality of MDM in the surveyed districts. The regularity of supply of food grains and quality related issues needs to be closely monitored. Emphasis also needs to be given to issues related to hygiene. In Karauli and Bundi districts greater monitoring in delivery of MDM is required.

First Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM in Rajasthan

April 2013-September 2013

District Summary

<p>District 1: Bhilwara</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Bhilwara district. Out of these schools- 3 were urban PS, 5 were urban UPS, 16 were rural PS and 16 were rural UPS.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in 39 schools and in one school MDM as not served. Out of the total schools surveyed, in all the surveyed schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; only in 3 schools the MDM was disrupted for 3-15 days.</p> <p>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4306 (2420 boys and 1886 girls). As per the attendance register 71.4 percent children (72 percent boys and 70 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 72 percent children (73.3percent boys and 70 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 60.8 percent children (59.1 percent boys and 63.2 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>It was found that 87.5 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 12.5 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 2.5 percent schools</p>
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food grain was delivered within a month; 83.5 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 15 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain in 5 percent schools was due to delay at FCI level and in 7.5 percent schools lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 92.5 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

About 50 percent schools had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 50 per cent schools reported that they received lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in majority schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied 20 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good, whereas 75 percent teachers reported that it's was average and 5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

22.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

The cooks are usually paid in cash and their honorarium has been increased to Rs. 1000. Majority of the cooks reported that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate, given the remuneration paid in the MNREGA and other development programmes.

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children sat anywhere according to their

own choice for the MDM. In 19.5 Percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. In 7.5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 52.5 percent schools the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample.

G. Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 60 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In 40 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises. The MDM logo was not displayed in any school.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 20 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 85 percent schools parents reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial.

In 83.5 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. 75 percent expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The reasons for not being satisfied include non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; grain was not cleaned properly and so on.

I. Supplementary Nutrition

According to 95.0 per cent schools, the school health programme is implemented by NRHM. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and

children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 90.0 Percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 5 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out.

In 62.5 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 37.5 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

Some suggestions include regular monitoring of health check up, maintenance of records of health check, follow up to be ensured.

J. Status of Cooks

In all surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 82.5 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 85 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

100 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and not in a single school the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 40 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 78 cooks (70 women and 8 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: 2.5 percent women and 1.3 percent men belongs to SC group 64.1 percent women and 7.7 percent men belonged to OBC groups 14.1 percent women belonged to General caste and 8.9 percent women belonged to minority caste group. There is no single men and women from ST and men from minority caste groups working as cook.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 80 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. In schools where there were no kitchen sheds meals were being cooked in the classrooms, at the residence of the cook or in the tin shed in the school premises.

The kitchen sheds had been constructed under various development programmes including SSA.

Storage Facility

In 67.5 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been not sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 85 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.

Utensils

In majority schools (95 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 7.5 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 12.5 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 80 percent schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

70 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 25 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 75 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 15 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools measures were

taken to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was only reported in 50.0 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. In 10 percent schools roaster system was being maintained.. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 5 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quality of MDM was poor.

In most schools parents were aware that MDM is being distributed to children in schools but they were not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children. The main source of information regarding MDM was the teacher and students.

N. Inspection and Supervision

It was reported in 57.5 percent schools that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 58 percent of schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly and half yearly inspection of the MDM.

O. Impact

According to 67.5 percent schools teachers the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 30.0 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides and also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 32.5 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit.

<p>District 2: Karauli</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Karauli district. Out of these schools- 3 were urban PS, 4 were urban UPS, 16 were rural P.S and 17 were rural UPS. Special focus in this district was given to schools with high gender gap, drop out, migration and those which were prone to natural calamities.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in all the schools. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, in 23schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC and in 17 schools SHG of Annapurna Samities were providing MDM. Only in 9 schools the MDM was disrupted for 5-15 days.</p> <p>While 77.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 22.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 8-12 days. The reasons for disruption included irregular supply of food grain, non-receipt of cooking cost on time and non-availability of cook and irresponsibility of SHG of Annapurna Samities..</p> <p>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 3985 (1908 boys and 2077 girls). As per the attendance register 70.8 percent children (70.6 percent and 71.1 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 65.7 percent children (65.0 percent boys and 66.4 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 57.1 percent children (57.4 percent boys and 57.3 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. The gender gap in enrolment was 1.9 and in attendance the gender gap was 4.6</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>90 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In the</p>

remaining 10 percent schools the supply was irregular. In 2.5 percent schools foodgrains were delivered within a month; in 65 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 32.5 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for food grain to be supplied.

In case of such delays the food grain is borrowed from neighboring schools. 87.5 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply. The remaining schools stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

75.0 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 25.0 percent reported that lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag.

The quality of food grain was reported to be good only in 2.5 percent schools whereas 90 percent teachers reported that it's was average, and in 7.5 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

10 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 90.0 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. As in other districts, the teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks are paid in cash. In 82.5 percent schools cooks complained that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate.

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM (85.0 percent schools had this arrangement).In 6 schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity. In 10 schools children were sitting in gender groups.

In 27.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to

serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 25 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 47.5 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (5.0 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

In all 95 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the weekly menu decided by the State. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In all the schools visited by the MI the MDM logo was not displayed in any school but in 37.5 percent of the schools the weekly menu was not displayed in the school premises. A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 12.5 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quality and Quantity of MDM

In 75 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 80 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and in 72.5 percent schools were satisfied with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason was non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in menu.

Some suggestions for improvement include- regular supervision by SMC

members, training on health and hygiene to MDM in charge.

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in the district. 90 percent schools reported that it was being implemented in their schools. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 90 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check up is carried out on a yearly basis.

In 55 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular.

Some suggestions include: regular monitoring of health check up, maintenance of records of health check, follow up of children who are found with health problems/difficulties should be ensured.

J. Status of Cooks

In 23 surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 62.5 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 62.5 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

100 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash.

In the 23 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 47 cooks (47 women) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: 4.2 percent women belongs to SC group 8.5 percent women belonged to ST and 70.2 percent women belonged to OBC groups 6.4 percent women belonged to General caste and 10.6 percent women belonged to minority caste group. There is no single men is working as cook from SC, ST, general and Minority

caste group.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 60 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds (3 schools) or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

The kitchen sheds had been constructed under various development schemes including SSA.

There should be an assessment of the construction of kitchen cum store. It was observed that due to poor quality of construction the kitchen cannot be used properly.

Storage Facility

Storage facilities for food grains were available in 35 percent schools.. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. .

In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms or HM room in gunny bags.

Water

In 72.5 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. The sources included hand pump and tank.

Utensils

Utensils for cooking and serving were available in 85 percent schools.

Cooking Gas/fuelwood

In the 57.5 percent schools firewood is used for cooking MDM. And 42.5 percent schools are using both gas and firewood.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 82.5 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were

taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals) were reported in 30 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in 80 percent schools. Teachers of 35 percent schools reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 15 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 25 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

The parents were however, not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children.

N. Inspection and Supervision

Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the surveyed schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had not visited 62.5 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 82.5 percent schools

O. Impact

According to teachers in 40 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and 67 percent school teachers reported incensement in attendance of children in schools and had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 47.5 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 30 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.

<p>District 3:</p> <p>Bundi</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>In Bundi district 40 schools were selected for the survey Out of these schools- 3 were urban PS, 5 were urban UPS, 16 were rural P.S and 16 were rural UPS. An effort was made to identify schools with high gender gap, drop out and migration.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>In the 40 schools surveyed by the MI cooked MDM was being served in all surveyed schools in the district. On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in all the schools. Out of the total schools surveyed, in all the surveyed schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; only in one school the MDM was disrupted for 10 days.</p> <p>While 97.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months. In 2.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM due to following reason i.e. irregular supply of food grain. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 1-3 weeks.</p> <p>C. Trends in enrollment, attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 3960 (1868 boys and 2092 girls). As per the attendance register 62 percent children (64.3 percent boys and 59.3 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 61.4 (63.8 boys and 59.3 percent girls) were eating MDM on the day of the visit.</p> <p>On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 57.3 percent children (59.7 percent boys and 55.2 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. The gender gap in enrolment was 5.6 and in attendance the gender gap was 1.8.</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>It was found that 75 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 1.5 percent schools foodgrain was delivered within a month; 72.5 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 27.5 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food</p>
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grain was due to delay at FCI level and lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 70 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

82.5 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 17.5 percent reported that lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag.

The quality of food grain was reported to be average only in 72.5 percent schools whereas in 7.5 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

7.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 92.5 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. The teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks paid in cash. In 90 percent schools cooks complained that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate.

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM (82.5 percent schools had this arrangement). In 3 schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 50 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in one school only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 7.5 percent school the gender

divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 42.5 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (5.0 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

In 70 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the weekly menu decided by the State. In 50 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 6 schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quality and Quantity of MDM

In 87.5 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 82.5 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and 70 percent schools reported satisfaction with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason include- cleanliness not maintain by cook, meal not cook properly and non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in menu.

Some suggestions for improvement include- regular supervision by SMC members, training on health and hygiene to MDM incharge

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in

all districts. 82.5 percent schools reported that it was being implemented in their schools. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 80 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check up is carried out on a yearly basis.

In 50 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular. In 50 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

Some suggestions include: regular monitoring of health check up, maintenance of records of health check, follow up of children who are found with health problems/difficulties should be ensured.

J. Status of Cooks

In all surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 82.5 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 60.0 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

97.5 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 2.5 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 40 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 71 cooks (all 71 women) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: 4.2 percent women belongs to SC group 11.3 percent women belonged to ST and 76.0 percent women OBC groups 4.2 percent women General caste and

4.2 percent women belonged to minority caste group. There is no single men is working as cook from all caste group.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 82.5 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

The kitchen sheds had been constructed under various development schemes including SSA.

There should be an assessment of the construction of kitchen cum store. It was observed that due to poor quality of construction the kitchen cannot be used properly.

Storage Facility

In 65 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 82.5 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. The sources included handpump and tank.

Utensils

Utensils for cooking and serving were available in 87.5 percent schools.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 12.5 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In the remaining schools firewood is used for cooking MDM.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 80 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals)

were reported in 20 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in the 37 schools. In 10 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 45 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 2.5 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quality of MDM was poor.

The parents were however, not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children.

N. Inspection and Supervision

Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the surveyed schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had not visited 62.5 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 87.5 percent schools

O. Impact

According to teachers in 57.5 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in 65.5 schools also improved. And MDM had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 52.5 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 55 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.

District wise list of schools Covered for MDM monitoring

District- Bhilwara

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Asind	Govt. Primary School Mata Ki kheri
2	Asind	Govt. Upper Primary School Malasery
3	Asind	Govt. Upper Primary School Kalias
4	Asind	Govt. Upper Primary School Govindpura
5	Asind	Govt. Primary School Badhera
6	Asind	Govt. Primary School Kalias
7	Asind	Govt. Primary School Kumharon Ki Jhoparia
8	Asind	Govt. Primary School Daang
9	Banera	Govt. Upper Primary School Bhathera
10	Banera	Govt. Upper Primary School Kundia Khurd
11	Banera	Govt. Shikshakarmi Primary School Matajika Khera
12	Banera	Govt. Primary School Khatikon Ka Khera Baldarkha
13	Hurda	Govt. Primary School Purana Jorawarpura
14	Hurda	Govt. Primary School Ghantalon Ka Khera
15	Hurda	Govt. Primary School Raigaron Ki Basti
16	Hurda	Govt. Primary School Naya Jorawarpura
17	Hurda	Govt. Upper Primary School Hurada
18	Hurda	Govt. Primary School Ward No 2 Hurda
19	Raipur	Govt. Upper Primary School Charot
20	Raipur	Govt. Upper Primary School Mansinghpur
21	Raipur	Govt. Upper Primary School Tungach
22	Raipur	Govt. Upper Primary School Sirouri
23	Raipur	Govt. Primary School Mokhunda
24	Raipur	Govt. Primary School Gadaria Basti Mokhunda
25	Raipur	Govt. Primary School Dagra
26	Raipur	Govt. Primary School Raigaron Ki Basti
27	Raipur	Govt. Primary School Jhadol
28	Raipur	Govt. Primary School Tungach ka khera
29	Raipur	Govt. Upper Primary School Thikariya
30	Raipur	Govt. Upper Primary School Telion Ka Khera
31	Shahpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Chamaron Ka Khera
32	Shahpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Kayampura
33	Shahpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Sardarpura
34	Shahpura	Govt. Primary School Shyampura
35	Suwana	Govt. Upper Primary School Bapu Nagar Bhilwara
36	Suwana	Govt. Upper Primary School No. 1 Bhilwara
37	Suwana	Govt. Upper Primary School Junawas Bhilwara
38	Suwana	Govt. Upper Primary School Shastri Nagar Bhilwara
39	Suwana	Govt. Upper Primary School Sindhu Nagar Bhilwara
40	Suwana	Govt. Primary School Julha Basti
		Govt. Upper Primary School Shahji Mohalla BHL

District-Karauli

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Hindaun	Govt. Primary School Kolipara
2	Hindaun	Govt. Upper Primary School Pheli Ka Pura
3	Hindaun	Govt. Primary School No 6 Maohan Nagar
4	Hindaun	Govt. Upper Primary School Mohan Nagar
5	Hindaun	Govt. Upper Primary School Burjawara
6	Hindaun	Govt. Primary School Sikrouda Meena
7	Hindaun	Govt. Upper Primary School Jamalpura
8	Hindaun	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Kachroli
9	Hindaun	Govt. Upper Primary School Khursatpura
10	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School Unchagaon
11	Karauli	Govt. Primary School No 9 Hindaun Gate
12	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School No 8 Karauli
13	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School No 7 Keshwpura
14	Karauli	Govt. Shikshakarmi Primary School Singhnia
15	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School Lakhnipur
16	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School Madanpur
17	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School Bauwa
18	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School Tali
19	Karauli	Govt. Primary School Andhpura
20	Karauli	Govt. Upper Primary School Tajpura
21	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Gurjakhera
22	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Nanga Ki Dhani
23	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Raghunathpura
24	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Ghatoli
25	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Gurhachandraji
26	Nandoti	Govt. Upper Primary School Gidani
27	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Amlipura
28	Nandoti	Govt. Primary School Bairwa Basti
29	Sapotara	Govt. Upper Primary School Marmada
30	Sapotara	Govt. Primary School Morochi
31	Sapotara	Govt. Upper Primary School Nainiaki
32	Sapotara	Govt. Upper Primary School Khijoor
33	Sapotara	Govt. Primary School Hariki Daulatpura
34	Sapotara	Govt. Primary School Nibhera
35	Sapotara	Govt. Primary School Raivally
	Sapotara	Govt. Primary School Hariki
36	Todabhim	Govt. Primary School Jogion Ki Dhani
37	Todabhim	Govt. Primary School Badh Mahasinghpura
38	Todabhim	Govt. Primary School Khilchipur Meena
39	Todabhim	Govt. Upper Primary School Nangal Sherpur
40	Todabhim	Govt. Upper Primary School Kolion Ka Pura

District- Bundi

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Bundi	Govt. Primary School, Bhanwarji ki Haveli
2	Bundi	Govt. Primary School Civillines Bundi
3	Bundi	Govt. Primary School Hanuman Daramshala, Lankagate Road
4	Bundi	Govt. Primary School Vikas Nagar Bundi
5	Bundi	Govt. Upper Primary School Devpura
6	Bundi	Govt. Upper Primary School Bada Topkhana
7	Bundi	Govt. Upper Primary School Khojagate
8	Hindoli	Govt. Primary School Bhilbasti
9	Hindoli	Govt. Primary School Dhakhni Neem
10	Hindoli	Govt. Primary School Tali basti Jahajpuriya
11	Hindoli	Govt. Primary School Ajmero ka Jhopda
12	Hindoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Talab Gaon
13	Hindoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Dhakri
14	Hindoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Borkhandi
15	Hindoli	Govt. Primary School Pheetapura
16	keshoraipatan	Govt. Primary School Gapeswar, Mohanpura
17	keshoraipatan	Govt. Primary School Navalpura
18	keshoraipatan	Govt. Primary School Arniya
19	keshoraipatan	Govt. Primary School Dobarli
20	keshoraipatan	Govt. Primary School Chandnakhurd
21	keshoraipatan	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
22	keshoraipatan	Govt. Upper Primary School Kherli Mafi
23	keshoraipatan	Govt. Upper Primary School Chhatrapura
24	keshoraipatan	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanjer Basti Mohanpur
25	Nainwa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nayagaon
26	Nainwa	Govt. Primary School Kalbeliya Basti
27	Nainwa	Govt. Primary School Pandula
28	Nainwa	Govt. Upper Primary School Kiron Ka Johpda
29	Nainwa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Bansi
30	Nainwa	Govt. Upper Primary School Manpura
31	Nainwa	Govt. Upper Primary School Bich ka shahar
32	Nainwa	Govt. Upper Primary School Bhawani Nagar
33	Nainwa	Govt. Upper Primary School Bansi
34	Talera	Govt. Primary School Ladpur Ki Dhani
35	Talera	Govt. Primary School Teetarvasa
36	Talera	Govt. Upper Primary School Suwansa
37	Talera	Govt. Upper Primary School Khalunda
38	Talera	Govt. Upper Primary School Chhapavada
39	Talera	Govt. Upper Primary School Ganeshpura
40	Talera	Govt. Upper Primary Girls School Suwansa