

**1st HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT YEAR
2014-15 OF
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION &
STUDIES (CDECS)
ON
MDM FOR THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN FOR THE
PERIOD OF
1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014**



Districts Covered

1. Hanumangarh

2. Ganganagar



FOREWORD

In the last 10 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme throughout 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 1.04.2014 to 30.09.2014 (six months). The monitoring Team of our organization has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Upendra K. Singh who facilitated in preparation of this report after collating the relevant data obtained through their monitoring visits to sample schools of 02 Districts of Rajasthan (Hanumangarh & Ganganagar) The process of participatory monitoring has been set up in the whole process..

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 could feel motivated and empowered towards the MDM in the district with the positive and critical inputs from the MI.

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30 October, 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The First Half Yearly Monitoring report has been prepared for the State of Rajasthan revealing the progress of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) in Rajasthan from 1.04.2014 to 30.09.2014. The facts giving details of implementation of the MDM have been examined and analyzed, especially pertaining to the progress made by the Districts of Hanumangarh & Ganganagar. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample respondents like heads of institutions, 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. Mr. Srimat Pandey, IAS, Principal Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department, GoR
2. Mr. Rajesh Yadav, IAS, Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, GoR
3. Mr. R.S. Meena, IAS, Commissioner, Commissionerate of Mid Day Meal Rajasthan, Government of Rajasthan.
4. Mr. Arvind Mishra, Additional Commissioner, MDM, GoR.
5. Dr. C.B. Jain, Deputy Commissioner, MDM, GoR & Ms. Sonal Meena, Deputy Commissioner, MDM, GoR. CEO & ACEO of Zilla Parishads of districts, DEEO & BEEO of the sample districts, Headmasters & Teachers of sample schools.

Our Special thanks to Mr. Rajarshi Bhattacharya, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GoI. We are thankful to Mr. J. Alam, IAS, Joint Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD for his deep concern for the task of MI and also his support in order to complete the monitoring in the districts of the State of Rajasthan. We owe our thanks to Deputy Secretary & Under Secretary of Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GoI for their concern and support.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Gaya Prasad, 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 thanks to Ms. Mridula Sirkar, Consultant, 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)

30 October, 2014

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**1st 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
1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014**

1. General Information																											
S. No.	Information	Details																									
1.	Period of the report	1 st April, 2014 to 30 th September, 2014																									
2.	Number of Districts allotted	02																									
3.	Districts' name	Hanumangarh & Ganganagar																									
Month of visit to the Districts/Schools																											
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools	District-1(Hanumangarh)- 27 th July, 2014 to 12 th August, 2014 District-2(Ganganagar)- 27 th July, 2014 to 12 th August, 2014																									
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI (Information is to be given district- wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>District</th> <th colspan="2">Total schools</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Hanumangarh</td> <td colspan="2">1460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Ganganagar</td> <td colspan="2">2448</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td colspan="2">3908</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.No.	District	Total schools		1.	Hanumangarh	1460		2.	Ganganagar	2448		Total		3908								
S.No.	District	Total schools																									
1.	Hanumangarh	1460																									
2.	Ganganagar	2448																									
Total		3908																									
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)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S.No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="3">Type of School</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> <th>STCs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Hanumangarh</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Ganganagar</td> <td>19</td> <td>19</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>34</td> <td>38</td> <td>08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.No.	District	Type of School			PS	UPS	STCs	1	Hanumangarh	15	19	06	2	Ganganagar	19	19	02	Total		34	38	08
S.No.	District	Type of School																									
		PS	UPS	STCs																							
1	Hanumangarh	15	19	06																							
2	Ganganagar	19	19	02																							
Total		34	38	08																							
7.	Types of schools visited																										
a)	Special training centres -(STCs)	District-1(Hanumangarh)- 06 District-2(Ganganagar)- 02																									
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District-1(Hanumangarh)- 04 District-2(Ganganagar)- 02																									

d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District-1(Hanumangarh)- 0 District-(Ganganagar)- 02
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	Not Applicable
f)	Schools having CWSN	District-1(Hanumangarh)- 03 District-2(Ganganagar)- 03
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District-1(Hanumangarh)-07 District-2(Ganganagar)-04
h)	KGBVs	District-1(Hanumangarh)-01 District-2(Ganganagar)-01
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute (All 02 districts – Hanumangarh& Ganganagar)	40 Schools
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 discussions held with State officials	State level meeting with State officials along with component in-charge and district representatives was held first prior to taking up the field level study. We had discussions with State Officials namely State Project Director & Commissioner, Additional Commissioner & Deputy Director (Monitoring) and other officials of State office. 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 been selected. 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.
14.	Items to be attached with the report:	
	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 district covered during First Monitoring under MDM in Rajasthan (2014-15)

District 1
(Hanumangarh)

(a) Regularity in serving MDM: Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. MDM was served to all 33 sample schools (100%) visited by MI on the day of visit.

(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 31 sample schools (94%) received food grains regularly, whereas 02 sample schools (6%) did not receive food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 27 sample schools (82%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 06 sample schools (18%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available. Out of 06 sample schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, in 05 sample schools(83%) food grain for MDM was not available for less than fifteen days and in 01 sample school (17%) food grain for MDM was not available for more than fifteen days. Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 30 sample schools (91%) food grains were delivered at school timely, whereas in 03 sample schools (9%) the same was not reported. Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 26 sample schools (79%) food grains were of "A" quality (FAQ), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) food grains were of "A" quality was not reported.

(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 29 sample schools (88%) received cooking cost in advance, whereas 04 sample schools (12%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in 01 sample school (25%) was for 16 to 30 days, whereas in 03 sample schools (75%) duration of delay was for more than 30 days.

~~**(d) Social Equity:** In all the 33 schools (100%) where~~

MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

*(e) **Variety of Menu:** Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 24 sample schools (73%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 09 sample schools (27%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 33 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu. Menu includes locally available ingredients in the 28 sample schools (85%), whereas in 05 sample schools (15%) the same was not followed. There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included Chapati & vegetable, Khichdi, Dal & rice, Dal & Chapati. Hence, MDM menu included rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables and fruits (once in a week). Daily menu included rice/ wheat and dal or vegetables.*

*(f) **Quality and Quantity of MDM:** Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal. In all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. Out of 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 33 sample schools (100%). In 32 sample schools (97%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 01 sample schools (3%) children did not take MDM happily.*

*(g) **Status of Cook:** Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC at the school level. In all the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school. Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper). Cooks/helpers were paid remuneration timely in 32 sample schools (97%),*

whereas in 01 sample school (3%) cooks/helpers were not paid remuneration timely. Out of 63 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 33 sample schools visited by MI, 20 cooks (32%) were Scheduled caste (SC), 37 cooks (59%) were OBC and 06 cooks (9%) belonged to general category. Out of 04 male cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 33 sample schools visited by MI, 02 cooks (50%) were Scheduled caste (SC), 02 cooks (50%) were OBC.

(h)Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%). Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%). Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%). Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 33 sample schools (100%). Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 03 sample schools (9%), whereas in 30 sample schools (91%) the same was not reported.

(i)Convergence with Other Schemes: In all the 33 sample schools (100%) MD M had convergence with SSA in arranging soap for hand wash, replenishing the first aid kit items and plates from school facility grant. School Health register for School child was maintained in 25 sample schools (76%), whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported. In the School Health register health status of each child was maintained. In 23 sample schools (70%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 10 sample schools (30%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health register in 25 sample schools (76%), whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 23 sample schools (70%),

whereas in 10 sample schools (30%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 19 schools (58%), whereas in 14 schools (42%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening. Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 06 sample schools (18%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 27 sample schools (82%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

(j) Infrastructure for MDM: Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 31 (94%) sample schools, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. Out of 31 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 28 schools (90%). In 03 sample schools (10%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use. Out of 31 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed, Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the Panchayat Raj department in 17 sample schools (55%), whereas in 14 sample schools (45%) Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the SSA. In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store was not constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked either in the open or in classroom. Regarding storage of food grains, in 10 sample schools (30%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 22 sample schools (67%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 01 sample school (3%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in HM room. In 24 sample schools (73%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 09 sample schools (27%) LPG was used for MDM preparation. Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 33 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. Eating plates for all children for taking MDM was reported in 28 sample schools (85%), whereas in 05 sample schools (15%) eating plates for all children for taking MDM was not

reported. Availability of toilet was reported in all the 33 sample schools (100%). In 31 sample schools (94%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. Drinking water facilities were available in all the 33 sample schools (100%) visited by MI. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 26 sample schools (79%), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) the availability of the same was not reported. Computers were available in 07 sample schools (21%), whereas in 26 schools (79%) computers were not available. Out of 07 sample schools where computers were available, in 01 sample school (14%) internet connection was available, whereas in 06 sample schools (86%) internet connection was not available.

(k) Community Participation: The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 32 sample schools (97%) Parents /Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not followed. Social audit mechanism was not reported in any of the sample schools visited by the MI. In 05 sample schools (15%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 28 sample schools (85%) 6 to12 SMC meetings were held in last one year. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 21 sample schools (64%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings, in 08 sample schools (24%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meeting and in 04 sample schools (12%) issues related to MDM were discussed in more than ten meetings.

(l) Inspection and Supervision: Inspection register was available in 17 sample schools (51.5%), whereas in 16 sample schools (48.5%) inspection register was not available. Inspection register was available in 17 sample schools (51.5%), whereas in 16 sample schools (48.5%) inspection register was not available. School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 33 s ample schools (100%). Out of 33 sample schools

	<p>where MDM was served to children, in 01 sample school (3%) MDM was inspected by State officials. In 13 sample schools (39%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials' whereas all the 33 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was largely quarterly and yearly. The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was weekly in 01 sample school (3%), fortnightly in 03 sample schools (9%), monthly in 24 sample schools (73%), quarterly in 05 sample schools (15%).</p> <p>(m) Impact: In 11 sample schools (33%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 15 sample schools (45%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 27 sample schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children. In 19 sample schools (58%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of social harmony.</p>
<p>District 2 : (Ganganagar)</p>	<p>(a) Regularity in serving MDM: Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. Hot MDM was served to all 37 sample schools (100%) visited by MI on the day of visit.</p> <p>(b) Regularity in delivering food grains to Schools: Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, all the 37 sample schools (100%) received food grains regularly. Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 36 sample schools (97%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 01 sample school (3%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available. Out of 01 sample school where buffer stock of one month was not available, food grain for MDM was not available for more than fifteen days. Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school timely. Out of 37 sample schools</p>

where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) food grains were of “A” quality (FAQ).

(c) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to Schools: Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 32 sample schools (86.5%) received cooking cost in advance, whereas 05 sample schools (13.5%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 05 sample schools (20%) was for more than 30 days.

(d) Social Equity: In all the 37 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

(e) Variety of Menu: Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 29 sample schools (78%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (22%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 37 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 37 sample schools (100%). There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included Chapati & vegetable, Khichdi, Dal & rice, Dal & Chapati. Hence, MDM menu included rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables and fruits (once in a week). MDM daily menu included rice/ wheat, dal and vegetables.

(f) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 36 sample schools (97%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. In all the 37 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied. Out of 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 37 sample schools (100%). In all the

37 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.

(g) Status of Cook: Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC at the school level. In all the 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, number of cooks and helpers was adequate to meet the requirement of the school. Cooks were paid fixed honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month per person (cook/cook cum helper/ cook-helper). Cooks/helpers were paid remuneration timely in 33 sample schools (89%), whereas in 04 sample schools (11%) cooks/helpers were not paid remuneration timely. Out of 74 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 37 sample schools visited by MI, 48 cooks (65%) were Scheduled caste (SC), 25 cooks (14%) were OBC and 01 cook (1%) belonged to general category. Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of 37 sample schools (100%). Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 34 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the same was not reported. One day training on safety and hygiene was imparted to cook-cum-helpers. Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of the 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level.

(h) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 37 sample schools (100%). Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 37 sample schools (100%). Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 37 sample schools (100%). Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 37 sample schools (100%). Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 01 sample schools (3%), whereas in 36 sample schools (97%) the same was not reported.

(i) Convergence with Other Schemes: In all the 37 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA in arranging soap for hand wash, replenishing the

first aid kit items and plates from school facility grant. School Health register for School child was maintained in 36 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported. In all the 36 sample schools (100%) where School Health register for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly. In 30 sample schools (81%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 07 sample schools (19%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health register in 36 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 18 sample schools (49%), whereas in 19 sample schools (51%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 14 schools (38%), whereas in 23 schools (62%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening. Out of 14 sample schools where dental and eye check-up was reported, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 01 sample school (7%), whereas in 13 sample schools (93%) the same was not reported. Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 01 sample schools (3%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 36 sample schools (97%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

(j) Infrastructure for MDM: *Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 35 (95%) sample schools, whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed. Out of 35 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 32 schools (91%). In 03 sample schools (9%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use. Out of 35 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been*

constructed, Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the Panchayat Raj department in 09 sample schools (26%), whereas in 26 sample schools (74%) Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the SSA department. In the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store was not constructed for preparing MDM, food was being cooked either in the open or in classroom. Regarding storage of food grains, in 11 sample schools (30%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 24 sample schools (65%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 02 sample schools (5%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in HM room. In 32 sample schools (86.5%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) LPG was used for MDM preparation. Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 37 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. Eating plates for all children for taking MDM was reported in 32 sample schools (86.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (16.5%) eating plates for all children for taking MDM was not reported. Availability of toilet was reported in 36 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) availability of toilet was not reported. In 32 sample schools (89%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. 01 sample school (3%) was only for girls. Drinking water facilities were available in 36 sample schools (97%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) drinking water facility was not available. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) it was tap water. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 32 sample schools (86.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 24 schools (75%) out of 32 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 08 sample schools (25%) the functional status of the same was not reported. Computers were available in 08 sample schools (22%), whereas in 29 schools (78%) computers

were not available.

(k) Community Participation: The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 32 sample schools (86.5%) Parents /Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 04 schools (12%), weekly in 15 schools (47%), fortnightly in 06 sample schools (19%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 07 sample schools (22%). In all the 37 sample schools (100%) 6 to12 SMC meetings were held in last one year. Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 12 sample schools (32%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings, in 15 sample schools (41%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meeting and in 10 schools (27%) issues related to MDM were discussed in more than ten meetings.

(l) Inspection and Supervision: Inspection register was available in 18 sample schools (49%), whereas in 19 sample schools (51%) inspection register was not available. School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 37 sample schools (100%). Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 05 sample schools (13.5%) MDM was inspected by State officials. In 13 sample schools (35%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials' whereas 36 sample schools (97%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was largely quarterly and yearly. The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was weekly in 02 sample schools (5.6%), fortnightly in 10 sample schools (27.8%), monthly in 10 sample schools (27.8%), quarterly in 14 sample schools (38.9%).

(m) Impact: In 07 sample schools (19%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 19 sample schools (51%) teachers reported that MDM improved

	<p><i>attendance of children in schools and in 35 sample schools (95%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children. In 16 sample schools (43%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of social harmony amongst children.</i></p>
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**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON
MDM FOR THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014**

FOR HANUMANGARH DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014
Name of the District	Hanumangarh
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	27 th July 2014 to 12 August 2014

1. 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 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 31 sample schools (94%) received food grains regularly, whereas 02 sample schools (6%) did not receive food grains regularly.



Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	94
No	02	6

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

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 27 sample schools (82%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 06

sample schools (18%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available.

Out of 06 sample schools where buffer stock of one month was not available, in 05 sample schools(83%) food grain for MDM was not available for less than fifteen days and in 01 sample school (17%) food grain for MDM was not available for more than fifteen days.

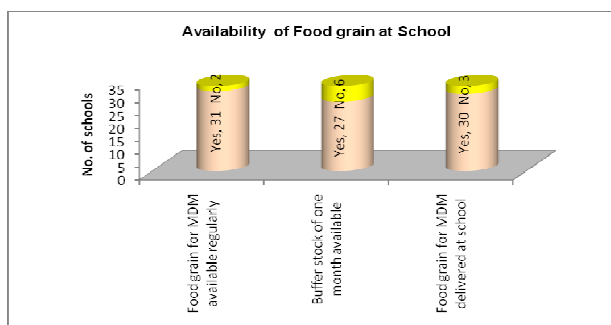


Table 2: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	27	82
No	06	18



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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 30 sample schools (91%) food grains were delivered at school timely, whereas in 03 sample schools (9%) the same was not reported.

(iv) Quality of Food grains

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 26 sample schools (79%) food grains were of "A" quality (FAQ), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) food grains were of "A" quality was not reported.

(V) Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?

In 31 sample schools (94%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) the same was not followed.

2. Timely release of funds

District gets fund in time from State, and also releases funds to schools in time. Till 4th August 2014, the district has released conversion cost and cook cum helper honorarium up to September 2014. The district releases fund from district directly to Blocks and Blocks transfer conversion cost to SMC account through RTGS/ e-transfer.

3. 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?

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 29 sample schools (88%) received cooking cost in advance, whereas 04 sample schools (12%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in 01 sample school (25%) was for 16 to 30 days, whereas in 03 sample schools (75%) duration of delay was for more than 30 days.

Table 3: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	88
No	04	12

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

The Schools arranged food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributed for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too. Also, teachers used to contribute so that children get MDM without any interruption.

4. 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 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC at the school level.

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

In all the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, 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 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper).

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

Cooks/helpers were paid remuneration timely in 32 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) cooks/helpers were not paid remuneration timely.

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

Out of 63 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 33 sample schools visited by MI, 20 cooks (32%) were Scheduled caste (SC), 37 cooks (59%) were OBC and 06 cooks (9%) belonged to general category.

Out of 04 male cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 33 sample schools visited by MI, 02 cooks (50%) were Scheduled caste (SC), 02 cooks (50%) were OBC.

(v) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?

Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of 33 sample schools (100%). Also, training was imparted to cook-cum-helpers in 28 sample schools (85%), whereas in 05 sample schools (15%) the same was not reported. One day training on safety and hygiene was imparted to cook-cum-helpers.

(vi) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO

In all the 33 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared at school level.

(vii) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers

Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of the 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level.

5. 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?

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. MDM was served to all 33 sample schools (100%) visited by MI on the day of visit.



6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on

(i) Quality of meal

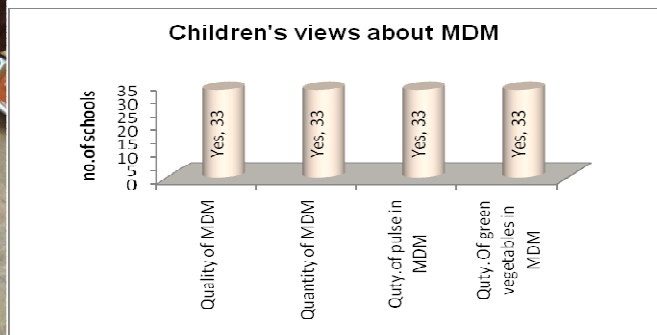
Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 4: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 33 sample



schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 5: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

(iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child

In all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 33 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

Out of 33 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 33 sample schools (100%).



(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In 32 sample schools (97%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 01 sample schools (3%) children did not take MDM happily.

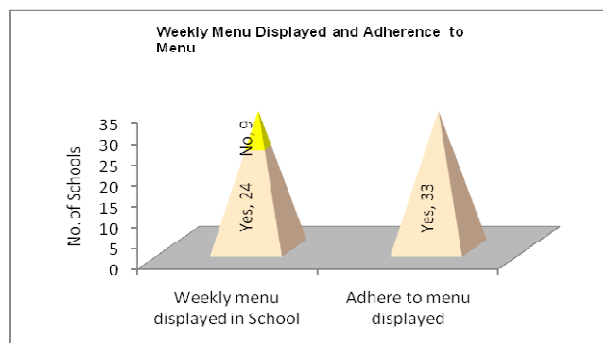
(vi) Method /Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.

Availability of weighing machine was reported in 30 schools (91%), whereas in 03 sample schools (9%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported in 23 sample schools (77%) where availability of weighing machine was reported, whereas in 07 sample schools (23%) the same was not reported.

7. VARIETY OF MENU

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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 24 sample schools (73%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 09 sample schools (27%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 33



sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu.

Table 6: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	24	73
No	09	27

(ii) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?

Menu includes locally available ingredients in the 28 sample schools (85%), whereas in 05 sample schools (15%) the same was not followed.

(iii) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in 32 sample schools (97%) as it was observed as per quantity of food served and incorporation of vegetables and daal (pulse) quantity. For ensuring the nutritional value the district may take the meal to some laboratory and consult some dietician.

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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included Chapati & vegetable, Khichdi, Dal & rice, Dal & Chapati. Hence, MDM menu included rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables and fruits (once in a week).

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

Daily menu included rice/ wheat and dal or vegetables.

(vi) If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.

Children are happy with the MDM.

8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed?

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).

c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 33 sample schools (100%).

d) Number of students availed MDM

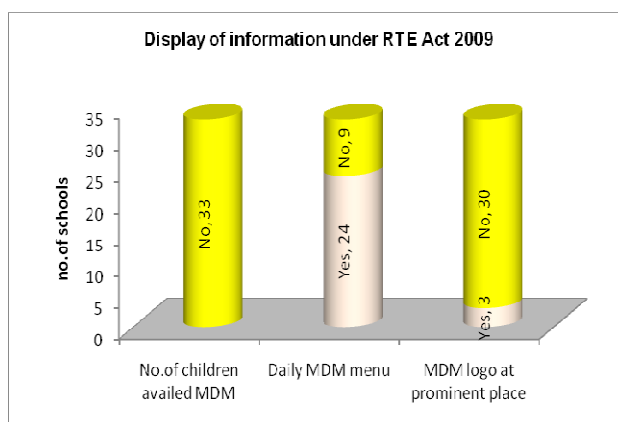
Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 33 sample schools (100%).

e) MDM daily menu

MDM daily menu was displayed in 24 sample schools (73%), whereas in 09 sample schools (27%) the same was not reported.

(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 03 sample schools (9%), whereas in 30 sample schools (91%) the same was not reported.



9. TRENDS

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

Table 7: Enrolment, Attendance and children availed MDM

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	3625
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	3418
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	3250
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2531
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	2634
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	2520
vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)	2634
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	2520

As per the above figures 77.5% of the children attended schools against 2014 enrolment. 99.5% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the visit day was 99.5%.

10. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

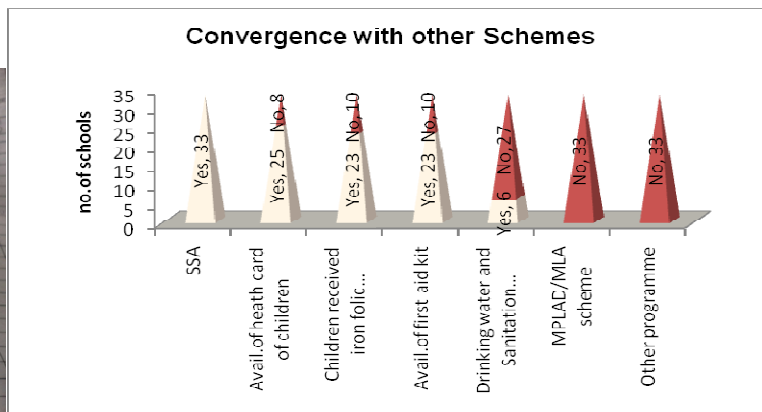
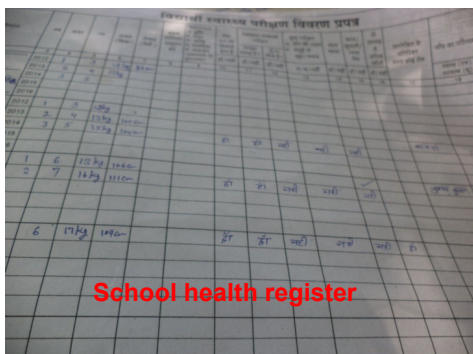
In all the 33 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

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

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	33	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

(i) SSA



In all the 33 sample schools (100%) MD M had convergence with SSA in arranging soap for hand wash, replenishing the first aid kit items and plates from school facility grant.

(ii) School Health Programme

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

School Health register for School child was maintained in 25 sample schools (76%), whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported. In the School Health register health status of each child was maintained.

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

In 25 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

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

In 23 sample schools (70%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 10 sample schools (30%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table 9: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	23	70
No	10	30

d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 23 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 23 sample schools (100%).

(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health register in 25 sample schools (76%), whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported.

(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring

Instances of medical emergency had not been reported during the period of monitoring.

(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 23 sample schools (70%), whereas in 10 sample schools (30%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 19 schools (58%), whereas in 14 schools (42%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening.

(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Out of 19 sample schools where dental and eye check-up was reported, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was



reported in 06 sample school (32%), whereas in 13 sample schools (68%) the same was not reported.

(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

(a) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme?

Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 06 sample schools (18%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 27 sample schools (82%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 33 sample schools (100%).

(v) Any other Department/Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme in operation in the Gram Panchayat/ Block/ district.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Kitchen-cum-Store

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was constructed in 31 (94%) sample schools, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed.

(i) Constructed and in use

Out of 31 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 28 schools (90%).

(ii) Constructed but not in use

In 03 sample schools (10%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use.

(iii) Under construction

Not Applicable

(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed

Out of 31 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed, Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the Panchayat Raj department in 17 sample schools (55%), whereas in 14 sample schools(45%) Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the SSA.

b. 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 the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store was not constructed for preparing MDM, food



MDM cooking in kitchen



Kitchen-cum-store

was being cooked either in the open or in classroom.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 10 sample schools (30%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 22 sample schools (67%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 01 sample school (3%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in HM room.



Storage of food grains



Firewood used for MDM



Gas used for MDM preparation

d) What is the kind of fuel used?

In 24 sample schools (73%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 09 sample schools (27%) LPG was used for MDM preparation.

e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?

If LPG was not available firewood was used for MDM preparation. Hence, there was no interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG.

2. Kitchen devices

i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 33 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. Sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were either MDM department or school facility grant or contribution from community/panchayat in the sample schools.



ii) Whether eating plates etc are available in the school? Source of funding for eating plates?

Eating plates for all children for taking MDM was reported in 28 sample schools (85%), whereas in 05 sample schools (15%) eating plates for all children for taking MDM was not reported. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM fund or School Facility Grant from SSA.

3. Availability of Storage bins

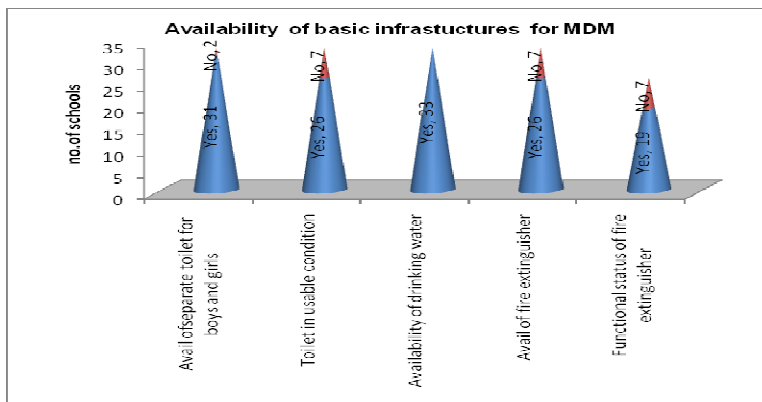
(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement.

In 31 sample schools (94%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) storage bins were not available.

4. Toilets in the school

(i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls

Availability of toilet was reported in all the 33 sample schools (100%). In 31 sample schools (94%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 02 sample schools (6%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available.



(ii) Are toilets usable?

Toilets in usable condition were reported in 26 sample schools (79%), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) toilets were not reported in usable condition.

5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Drinking water facilities were available in all the 33 sample schools (100%) visited by MI. Regarding source of drinking water, in 03 schools (9%) it was hand pump, in 02 schools (6%) it was borewell, in 26 sample schools (79%) it was tap water and in 01 school (3%) it was tanka and in 01 school (3%) tanker was used to fill the "storage tank" and children used it for drinking purpose.

6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 26 sample schools (79%), whereas in 07 sample schools (21%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 19 sample schools (73%) out of 26 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 07 sample schools (27%) the functional status of the same was not reported.

7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 07 sample schools (21%), whereas in 26 schools (79%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Out of 07 sample schools where computers were available, in 01 sample school (14%) internet connection was available, whereas in 06 sample schools (86%) internet connection was not available.

(c) Using any IT enabled services (e learning).

None of the sample schools were using IT enabled services.

13. SAFETY & HYGIENE

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

Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 05 sample schools (15%), good in 19 sample schools (58%), in 08 schools (24%) the same was reported average and in 01 schools (3%) the same was reported poor. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 04 sample schools (12%), good in 17 sample schools (52%), in 11 sample schools (33%) the same was reported average and in 01 schools (3%) the same was reported poor. In 02 schools (6%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good, in 18 schools (55%) the same was reported good and in 13 schools (39%) the same was reported average.

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

In 23 sample schools (70%) children were encouraged to wash hands



Children washing hands



Children washing plates

before taking MDM, whereas in 21 schools (64%) children washed their hands after taking MDM.

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

In 25 sample schools (76%) children take meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 08 sample schools (24%) the same was not reported.

iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 33 schools where MDM was served to children, in 23 sample schools (70%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 10 school (30%) the same was not followed.

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

In 29 sample schools (88%) where MDM was prepared in school cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard, whereas in 04 sample schools(12%) cooking process and storage of fuel were not safe.

14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 32 sample schools (97%) Parents /Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 06 schools (19%), weekly in 13 schools (41%), fortnightly in 02 schools (6%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 11 schools (34%).

(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.

(v) Is any social audit mechanism in the school?

Social audit mechanism was not reported in any of the sample schools visited by the MI.

(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period

In 05 sample schools (15%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 28 sample schools (85%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.

(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 21 sample schools (64%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings, in 08 sample schools (24%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meeting and in 04 sample schools (12%) issues related to MDM were discussed in more than ten meetings.

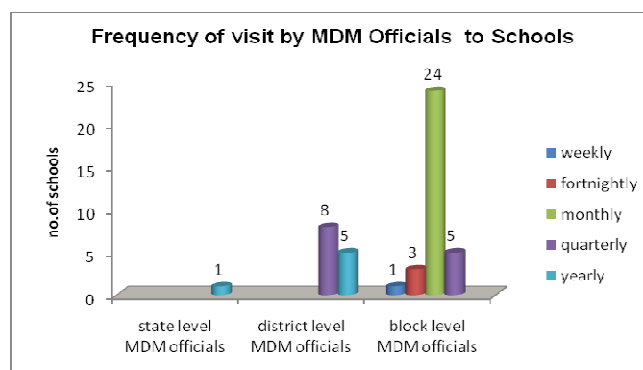
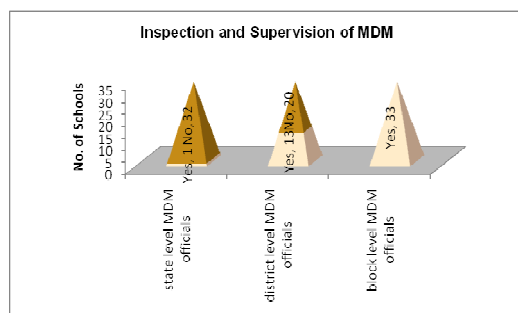
15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?

Inspection register was available in 17 sample schools (51.5%), whereas in 16 sample schools (48.5%) inspection register was not available.

(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 33 sample schools (100%).



(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/ district /block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.

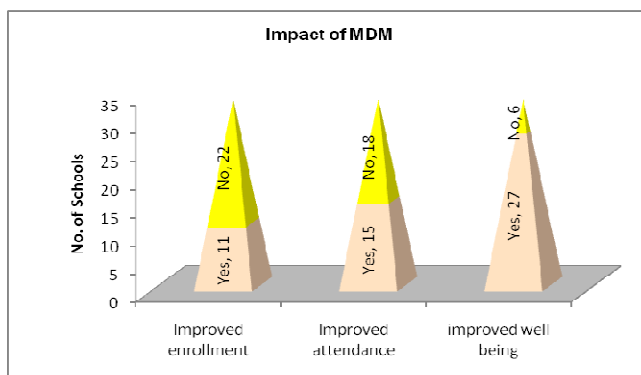
Out of 33 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 01 sample school (3%) MDM was inspected by State officials. In 13 sample schools (39%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials' whereas all the 33 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was largely quarterly and yearly. The frequency of MDM block

level officials inspection was weekly in 01 sample school (3%), fortnightly in 03 sample schools (9%), monthly in 24 sample schools (73%), quarterly in 05 sample schools (15%).

16. IMPACT

i) 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 11 sample schools (33%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 15 sample schools (45%) teachers reported that MDM improved



attendance of children in schools and in 27 sample schools (82%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.

(ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?

In 19 sample schools (58%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of social harmony.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number.

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District-Hanumangarh										
Sl. No.	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3	CALP	KGBV
1	GUPS, Barkat Colony	8020141403	UPS	1						
2	GUPS, Chak 16MD	8020121901	UPS							
3	GPS, Kohla	8020116901	PS							
4	GUP Sanskrit School,12-14 SSW,	8020117903	UPS							
5	GUPS, 3 L.K.	8020106301	UPS	1						
6	GGUPS, Satipura	8020102601	UPS						1	
7	GPS, Rodawali	8020105201	PS							
8	GPS, 8HMH Amarpura Thedi	8020130201	PS							
9	GGUPS, 29SSW,Khileribas	8020112702	UPS						1	
10	GUPS, Purshottamwala	8020112801	UPS					1		
11	GGUPS, Talwada Jheel	8020710501	UPS							
12	GUPS, 2MD,Meharwala	8020706201	UPS							
13	GUPS,4-5 RWB	8020705601	UPS						1	
14	GUPS, 5GGR	8020700602	UPS						1	
15	GPS,5TLW,Talwada Jheel	8020710401	PS							
16	GUPS, 11-12 SLW	8020700501	UPS							
17	KGBV Tibbi	8020	UPS							1
18	GPS, Malladkheda	8020705101	PS							
19	GPS, Shaliwala	8020709502	PS							
20	GUPS, 13CDR,Surewala	8020710202	UPS							
21	GPS Surewala	8020710307	PS							
22	GUPS, Pilibanga mandi	8020531902			1					
23	GUPS, Pilibanga mandi	8020531902			1					
24	GUPS, Pilibanga mandi	8020531902			1					
25	GGUPS, Pilibanga mandi	8020531801	UPS	1						
26	GUPS, harriram kala	8020234801	UPS							
27	GPS, Dulmana	8020512301	PS					1		
28	GPS, 2PBN-I	8020534701	PS	1						
29	GPS, 2PBN-II	8020127502	PS							
30	GPS, 21 STG	8020512901	PS							
31	GGUPS, Badbirana	8020216702	UPS						1	
32	GPS, Badbirana	8020216701	PS							
33	GPS, Ratanpura	8020608101	PS					1		
34	GGr.UPS-Lalana-Dhikhnada	8020215901			1					
35	GUPS, Lalana Uttarda	8020203601	UPS							
36	GPS-Lalana-WM-6 Dhikhnada (-I)	8020215908			1					
37	GGr.UPS-Lalana-Dhikhnada (Ganpati Eant Uddh.-I)	8020215908			1					
38	GPS, Toparian	8020207101	PS							
39	GPS, Nagrana	8020606703	PS							
40	GUP Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Nathwaniya	8020203802	UPS							
Total				4	6	0	0	3	5	1

Table: Irregular supply of Food grain

Sl.no.	Name of school	Block
1	GPS 5TLW Talwara jheel	Tibbi
2	GPS Toprian	Nohar

Table: Non-availability of one month Stock of food grain

Sl.no.	Name of School	Block
1	GUPS KOHLA 12-14 SSW	Hanumangarh
2	GUPS 5 GGR	Tibbi
3	GPS 5TLW Talwara jheel	Tibbi
4	GUPS Chak No.11-12 SLW, Tibbi	Tibbi
5	GPS Malladkhera	Tibbi
6	GPS Toprian	Nohar

Table: Non-availability of Cooking cost in advance

Sl.no.	Name of School	Block
1	GPS 8 HMH, Amarpura kheri	Hanumangarh
2	GPS Toprian	Nohar
3	GUPS-Nathwaniya (Sanskrit)	Nohar
4	GGUPS Pilibanga ,Mandi	Pilibanga

**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) ON
MDM FOR THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014**

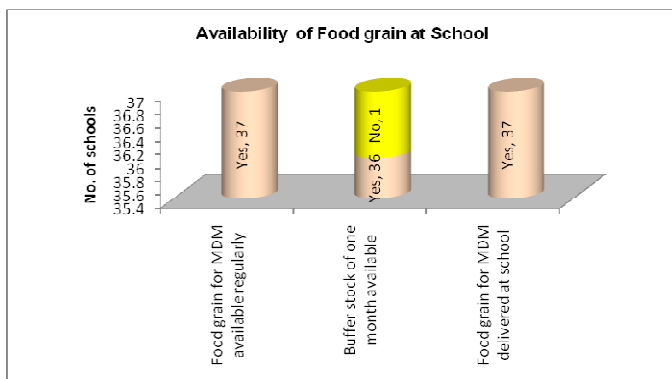
FOR GANGANAGAR DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014
Name of the District	Ganganagar
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	27 th July 2014 to 12 August 2014

1. 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 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, all the 37



sample schools (100%) received food grains regularly.

Table 1: Regular Supply of food grain in Schools

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	100
No	0	0

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

Regarding availability of buffer stock of one month, out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 36 sample schools (97%) reported that buffer stock of one month was available, whereas 01 sample school (3%) reported that buffer stock of one month was not available.

Out of 01 sample school where buffer stock of one month was not available, food grain for MDM was not available for more than fifteen days.

Table 2: Buffer Stock of one-month's requirement maintained

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	36	97
No	01	3

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

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) food grains were delivered at school timely.

(viii) Quality of Food grains

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) food grains were of "A" quality (FAQ).



(V) Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) food grains were released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month.

2. Timely release of funds

District gets fund in time from State, but district releases funds namely cooking conversion cost to schools is delayed. Till 4th August 2014, the district has released conversion cost and cook cum helper honorarium upto 15th May 2014. The district releases fund from district directly to SMC account through RTGS/ e-transfer. But during visit to the district cell of MDM interacting with CEO and OIC MDM it has been told that the district is in process of sending advance for conversion cost and honorarium of cooks cum helpers to schools upto September 2014 i.e. next three months.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL

(ii) 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?

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, 32 sample schools (86.5%) received cooking cost in advance, whereas 05 sample schools (13.5%) did not receive cooking cost in advance. The duration of delay in all the 05 sample schools (20%) was for more than 30 days.

Table 3: Regularity in delivering Cooking Cost

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	86.5
No	05	13.5

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

The Schools arranged food materials and firewood on hired basis to manage MDM cooking. Sometimes, headmaster/teacher contributed for cooking cost or as per availability of funds in SMC account they used the money for some time for MDM, too. Also, teachers used to contribute so that children can get MDM without any interruption.

4. 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 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared by the cook appointed by SMC at the school level.

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

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, 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 per month per person (cook/ cook cum helper/ cook-helper).

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

Cooks/helpers were paid remuneration timely in 33 sample schools (89%), whereas in 04 sample schools (11%) cooks/helpers were not paid remuneration timely. In the current session, till first week of August, 2014, the remunerations paid to the cooks cum helper were upto 15th May 2014. The district is in the process of transfer the advance cooking conversion cost and Cook cum helper honorarium directly into the SMC account.

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

Out of 74 female cooks who were engaged in MDM cooking in 37 sample schools visited by MI, 48 cooks (65%)



were Scheduled caste (SC), 25 cooks (14%) were OBC and 01 cook (1%) belonged to general category.

(ix) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?

Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of 37 sample schools (100%). Also, training was imparted to cook-

cum-helpers in 34 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the same was not reported. One day training on safety and hygiene was imparted to cook-cum-helpers.

(x) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) MDM was prepared at school level.

(xi) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers

Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers was not reported in any of the 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level.

5. 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?

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. Hot MDM was served to all 37 sample schools (100%) visited by MI on the day of visit.



6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on

(vi) Quality of meal

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal.

Table 4: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	100
No	0	0

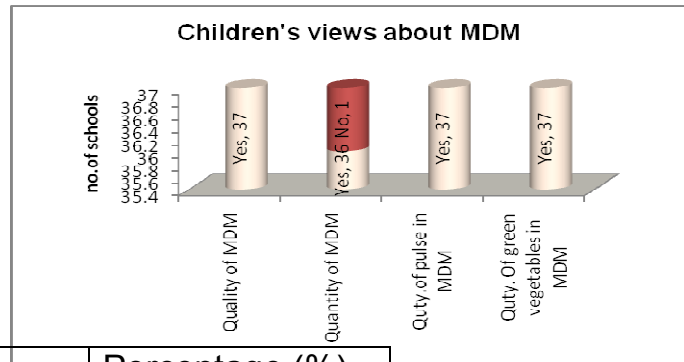
(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 36 sample schools



(97%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 5: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal



	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	36	97
No	01	03

(iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied with quantity of pulse in MDM. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in all the 37 sample schools (100%) children were satisfied.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

Out of 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared at school level, use of iodized salt and not the double fortified salt in MDM was reported in all the 37 sample schools (100%).

(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) children took MDM happily.

(vi) Method /Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.

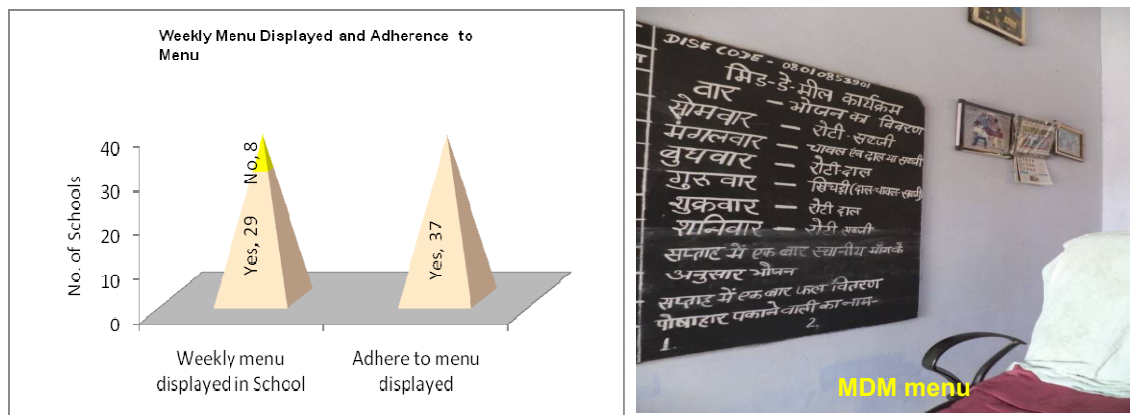
Availability of weighing machine was reported in 32 schools (86.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) availability of weighing machine was not reported. Regarding weighing of food grain before MDM preparation was reported in 16 sample schools (50%) where availability

of weighing machine was reported, whereas in 16 sample schools (50%) the same was not reported.

7. VARIETY OF MENU

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

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 29



sample schools (78%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 08 sample schools (22%) MDM menu was not displayed. All the 37 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu.

Table 6: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	78
No	08	22

(vii) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 37 sample schools (100%).

(iii) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?

MDM menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child in all the 37 sample schools (100%) as it was observed as per quantity of food served. For ensuring the nutritional value the district may take the meal to some laboratory and consult some dietician.

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

There was variety in the food served for MDM. It included Chapati & vegetable, Khichdi, Dal & rice, Dal & Chapati. Hence, MDM menu included rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables and fruits (once in a week).

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

MDM daily menu included rice/ wheat, dal and vegetables.

(vi) If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.

Not Applicable

8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009

(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

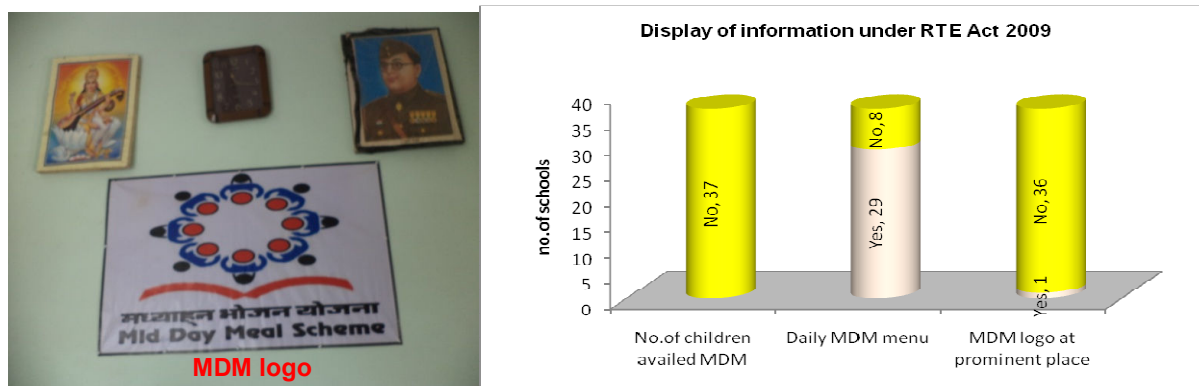
a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity was not displayed in any of the 37 sample schools (100%).

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month was not displayed in any of the 37 sample schools (100%).

c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized



Other ingredients purchased and utilized were not displayed in any of the 37 sample schools (100%).

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was not displayed in any of 37 sample schools (100%).

e) MDM daily menu

MDM daily menu was displayed in 29 sample schools (78%), whereas in 08 sample schools (22%) the same was not reported.

(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 01 sample schools (3%), whereas in 36 sample schools (97%) the same was not reported.

9. TRENDS

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

Table 7: Enrolment, Attendance and children availed MDM

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	4094
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	3925
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	3538
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2962
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	2968
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	2962
vii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit (last day)	2968
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	2962

As per the above figures 84% of the children attended schools against 2014 enrolment. 100% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the visit day was 100%.

10. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

In all the 37 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, 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	0	0
No	37	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

(i) SSA

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) MD M had convergence with SSA in arranging soap for hand wash, replenishing the first aid kit items and plates from school facility grant.

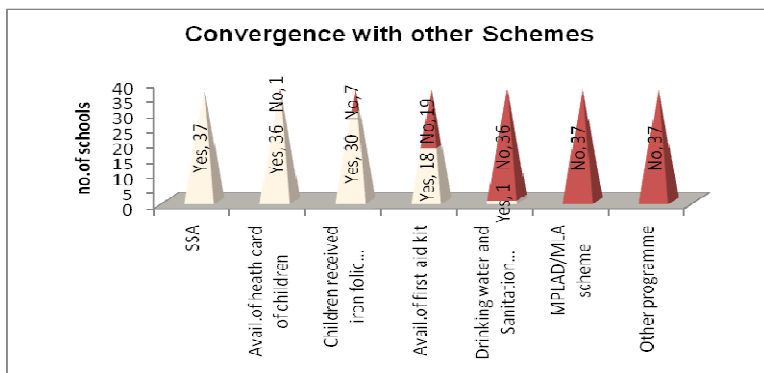
(ii) School Health Programme

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

School Health register for School child was maintained in 36 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported. In the School Health register health status of each child was maintained. Health check-up in the school done by the Medical department doctors and para-medical staffs under school health programme in yearly basis.

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

In all the 36 sample schools (100%) where School Health register for



child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.

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

In 30 sample schools (81%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 07 sample schools (19%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table 9: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	81
No	07	19

d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 30 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was yearly in all the 30 sample schools (100%).

(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health register in 36 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported.

(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring

Instances of medical emergency had not been reported during the period of monitoring.

(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 18 sample schools (49%), whereas in 19 sample schools (51%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.

(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 14 schools (38%), whereas in 23 schools (62%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening.

(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Out of 14 sample schools where dental and eye check-up was reported, distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was reported in 01 sample school (7%), whereas in 13 sample schools (93%) the same was not reported.

(viii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

(b) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme?

Potable water for drinking purpose was available in 01 sample schools (3%) in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, whereas in 36 sample schools (97%) potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme.

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 37 sample schools (100%).

(v) Any other Department/Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support from other department/Scheme in operation in the Gram Panchayat/ Block/ district.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Kitchen-cum-Store

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, pucca kitchen shed-cum-store



was constructed in 35 (95%) sample schools, whereas in 02 sample schools (5%) pucca kitchen shed-cum-store was not constructed.

(i) Constructed and in use

Out of 35 schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed it was being used in 32 schools (91%).

(ii) Constructed but not in use

In 03 sample schools (9%) pucca kitchen-shed cum store was constructed, but it was not in use.

(iii) Under construction

Not Applicable

(iv) Under which scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed

Out of 35 sample schools where pucca kitchen-shed cum store had been constructed, Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the Panchayat Raj department in 09 sample schools (26%), whereas in 26 sample schools (74%) Kitchen-cum-store was constructed under MDM by the SSA department.

b. 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 the sample schools visited by MI where pucca kitchen shed cum store was not constructed for preparing

MDM, food was being cooked either in the open or in classroom.

Regarding storage of food grains, in 11 sample schools (30%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the classroom, in 24 sample schools (65%) food grains / other ingredients were being stored in the storeroom and in 02 sample schools (5%)



food grains / other ingredients were being stored in HM room.

d) What is the kind of fuel used?

In 32 sample schools (86.5%) firewood was used for MDM preparation, whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) LPG was used for MDM preparation.

e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?

If LPG was not available firewood was used for MDM preparation. Hence, there was no interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG.

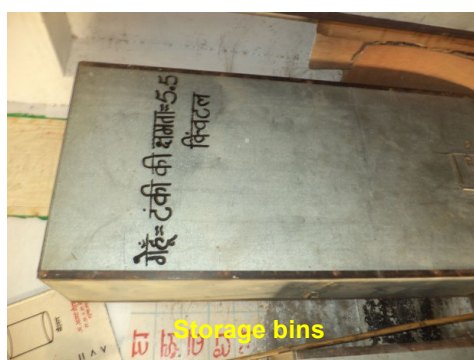
2. Kitchen devices

i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils

Utensils used for cooking and serving food were adequate in all the 37 sample schools (100%), where MDM was prepared at school. Sources of funding for cooking and serving utensils were either MDM department or school facility grant or contribution from community/panchayat in the sample schools.

ii) Whether eating plates etc are available in the school? Source of funding for eating plates?

Eating plates for all children for taking MDM was reported in 32 sample schools



(86.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (16.5%) eating plates for all children for taking MDM was not reported. The source of funding for eating plates was either MDM department or School Facility Grant or contribution from community in the sample schools.

3. Availability of Storage bins

(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement.

In 33 sample schools (89%) storage bins were available for food grains, whereas in 04 sample schools (11%) storage bins were not available.

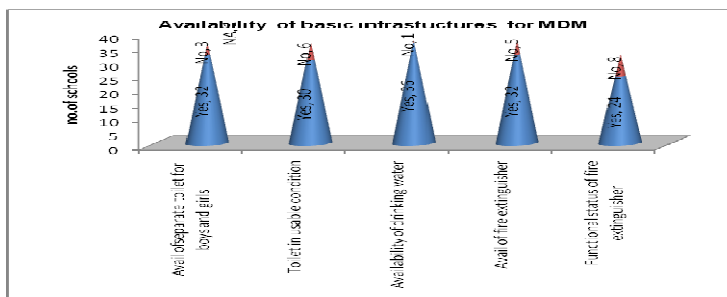
4. Toilets in the school

(i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls

Availability of toilet was reported in 36 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) availability of toilet was not reported. In 32 sample schools (89%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. 01 sample school (3%) was only for girls.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

Toilets in usable condition were reported in 30 sample schools (83%), whereas in 06 sample schools (17%) toilets were not reported in usable condition.



5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Drinking water facilities were available in 36 sample schools (97%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) drinking water facility was not available. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 36 sample schools (100%) it was tap water.



6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in 32 sample schools (86.5%), whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) the availability of the same was not reported. Regarding functional status

of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 24 schools (75%) out of 32 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 08 sample schools (25%) the functional status of the same was not reported.

7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 08 sample schools (22%), whereas in 29 schools (78%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Availability of internet connection was not reported in any of 08 sample schools where computers were available.

(c) Using any IT enabled services (e learning).

None of the sample schools were using IT enabled services.

13. SAFETY & HYGIENE

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

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 06 sample schools (16.2%), good in 19 sample schools (51.4%) and in 12 schools (32.4%) the same was reported average. MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 05 sample schools (13.5%), good in 19 sample schools (51.4%) and in 13 sample schools (35.1%) the same was reported average. In 05 sample schools (13.5%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was found very good, in 17 schools (46%) the same was reported good and in 15 sample schools (40.5%) the same was reported average.

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



In 25 sample schools (68%) children were encouraged to wash hands

before and after taking MDM, whereas in 12 schools (32%) children wash their hands after taking MDM.

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

In 33 sample schools (89%) children take meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 04 sample schools (11%) the same was not reported.

iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 37 schools where MDM was served to children, in 22 sample schools (59.5%) children conserved water while washing food plates, while in 15 sample school (40.5%) the same was not followed.

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

In all the 37 sample schools (100%) where MDM was prepared in school cooking process and storage of fuel were safe, not posing any fire hazard.

14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 32 sample schools (86.5%) Parents /Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 05 sample schools (13.5%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was daily in 04 schools (12%), weekly in 15 schools (47%), fortnightly in 06 sample schools (19%) and monitoring MDM was monthly in 07 sample schools (22%).

(ix) 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.

(x) Is any social audit mechanism in the school?

Social audit mechanism was not reported in any of the sample schools visited by the MI.

(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period

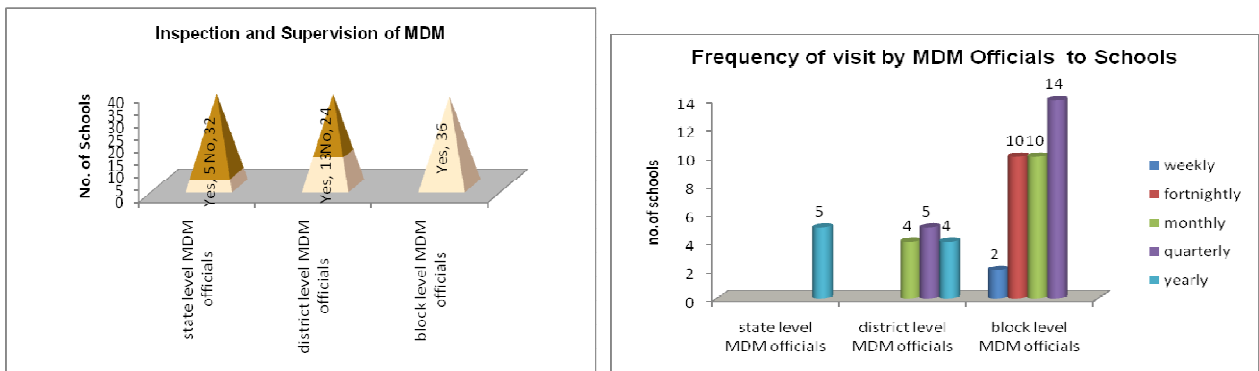
In all the 37 sample schools (100%) 6 to12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.

(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?

Regarding frequency of discussion on MDM in SMC meetings, in 12 sample schools (32%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings, in 15 sample schools (41%) issues related to MDM were discussed in six to ten meeting and in 10 schools (27%) issues related to MDM were discussed in more than ten meetings.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?



Inspection register was available in 18 sample schools (49%), whereas in 19 sample schools (51%) inspection register was not available.

(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 37 sample schools (100%). It may be given to meet the other expenses of reporting and purchase of hand wash/ soaps, towel and other necessary items.

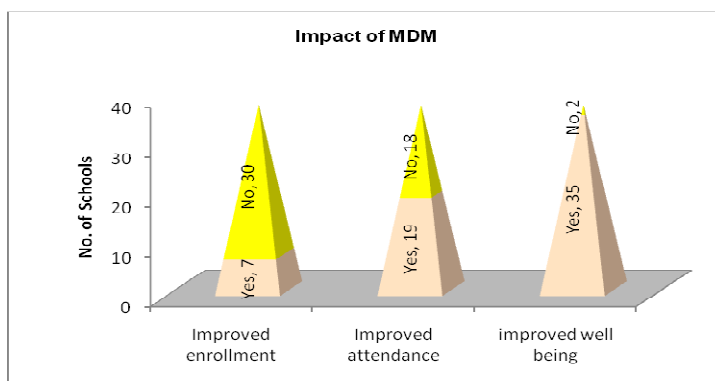
(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/ district /block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.

Out of 37 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 05 sample schools (13.5%) MDM was inspected by State officials. In 13 sample schools (35%) had been inspected by district level MDM officials' whereas 36 sample schools (97%) had been inspected by block level officials. Thus, monitoring by State and district officials was not a regular phenomenon. The frequency of MDM district level officials' inspection was largely quarterly and yearly. The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was weekly in 02 sample schools (5.6%), fortnightly in 10 sample schools (27.8%), monthly in 10 sample schools (27.8%), quarterly in 14 sample schools (38.9%).

16. IMPACT

i) 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 07 sample schools (19%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 19 sample schools (51%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 35 sample schools (95%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.



(ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?

In 16 sample schools (43%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of social harmony amongst children.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number.

18. Brief write-up - Report of MI Observation

The district has separate cell working exclusively for MDM in the direction of CEO, Zilla Parishad. The district directly transfer funds for cooking conversion cost and honorarium for cook cum helper directly in the account of SMC which certainly restricts time lag in releases to schools. The normal practice of district is to transfer the funds to schools for cooking conversion cost and honorarium for cook cum helper in advance. But during visit period of monitoring it has been observed that the advance payment to schools was made upto 15th May 2014 i.e. till last financial year. But during discussion with various stakeholders at the district and Block level it has been told to the MI team that usually the district releases advance fund for MDM to the schools.

The health check-up of school children need to strengthened in terms of quality of health check-ups and follow ups rather than simply completing the formality by the health department in the schools.

There has been loud noise herd in the schools, blocks and district by various stakeholders to increase the honorarium for cooks cum helper so that they should retain the cooks. In the district like Ganganagar which is a agriculturally predominated districts, where getting cooks cum helper at Rs. 1000 is really a challenge and the district officials, SMC and schools teachers are playing an instrumental role and ensuring uninterrupted MDM supply in the schools.

A N N E X U R E

List of Schools - District Ganganagar										
Sl. No.	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	GPS,Matili Rathan	8010112501	PS							
2	GGUPS, Matili Rathan	8010112502	UPS						1	
3	GUPS, 9F Bada	8010132804	UPS							
4	GPS, Mirjewala	8010109601	PS							
5	GPS, Khatik Mohalla	8010129207	PS	1						
6	GPS, 12 LNP, Sihaganwali	8010132702	PS							
7	GUPS,11LNP, harijan basti	8010119202	UPS							
8	GPS,5 KK	8010403303	PS							
9	GUPS, 7CC	8010404601	UPS							
10	GPS, Sawantsar	8010409003	PS							
11	GGUPS,4EE	8010412009	PS							
12	GUPS,24BB	8010429015	UPS							
13	GGUPS, Padampur	8010427202	UPS							
14	GP Sanskrit Vidyalaya	8010408205	PS							
15	GPS, Delwa	8010405202	PS							
16	GPS,14BB	8010403901	PS							
17	GUPS,26BB	8010431801	UPS							
18	GGUPS, Rajpura	8010415305	UPS					1		
19	GPS, Mammad kheda	8010318605	PS			1				
20	GUPS,9 LLG	8010308601	UPS						1	
21	GPS, Chakkeria	8010307903	PS							
22	GGUPS, Banwali	8010302001	UPS					1		
23	GPS, Banwali	8010302004	PS							
24	GPS,Khatsajwar	8010317001	PS							
25	GUPS,Dhingania	8010305501	UPS						1	
26	GUPS,No.4	8010334505	UPS	1						
27	GPS, Noorpura dhani	8010305703	PS							
28	GPS, Kaminpura	8010210502	PS							
29	GPS, Phusewala	8010228102	PS							
30	GPS, Sahibsinghwala	8010117103	PS							
31	GUPS 52F	8010219701	UPS		1					
32	GUPS,48F	8010217501	UPS					1		
33	GMS,16-17H	8010205001	UPS						1	
34	GUPS,Karanpur	8010228601	UPS			1				
35	GUP Sanskrit Vidyalaya	8010226804	UPS							
36	GGUPS,Karanpur,	8010225804	UPS							
37	KGBV Amrpur Jatan		UPS							1
38	GUPS 7 DBN	8010853901	UPS		1					
39	GUPS 39 MOD	8010805401	UPS							
40	GPS No. 3	8010846823	PS							
				2	2	2	0	3	4	1

Non-availability of Buffer Stock of food grain of one month

Sl.no.	Name of School	Block
Sl. no	GUPS 39 MOD	Suratgarh

Table: Cooking Cost not received in advance

Sl.no.	Name of School	Block
1	GUPS Matili Rathan	Ganganagar
2	GGUPS-Padampur	Padampur
3	GPS (Sanskrit) 23 BB Padampur	Padampur
4	GPS-14 BB	Padampur
5	GUPS 39 MOD	Suratgarh

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		
AIE	-	Alternative and Innovative Education
ACRs	-	Additional Classrooms
APC	-	Assistant Project Coordinator
BRC	-	Block Resource Centre
BRP	-	Block Resource Person
BRCF	-	Block Resource Centre Facilitator
CRC	-	Cluster Resource Centre
CWSN	-	Children with Special Need
CDECS	-	Centre for Development Communication & Studies
DEO	-	District Education Officer
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
JE	-	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
OoSC	-	Out of School Children
PRIs	-	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RTE	-	Right To Education
SCs	-	Scheduled Castes
SG	-	School Grants
SPO	-	State Project Office
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