

Third Half Yearly Report

Monitoring of Implementation of MDM Programme for the State of Rajasthan

**1st October, 2011
to 31st March, 2012**



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Social Policy Research Institute, Jaipur**

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PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Monitoring is the regular observation of activities taking place in a programme with an aim to gather important information on all aspects. With these objectives the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) undertakes the Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan activities. The Institute has been entrusted this responsibility for 10 districts of Rajasthan. The third half yearly report covers two districts viz. Kota & Jhalawar. The findings of the monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-day meal for these are being presented herewith in this report.

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of Shri P.K. Tiwari, Director, MHRD, Shri K. Girijashankar, Sr. Consultant, Ed.CIL, Ms. Veenu Gupta, Commissioner, SSA, Rajasthan, Shri L.C Aswal, Commissioner, MDM, Rajasthan, Ms. Indu Sharma, Dy. Director, SSA (Monitoring), Rajasthan, and the district, block and school level officers without which the work would not have been possible.

At the Institute, we are thankful to Shri Pradeep Mathur, Chairman, Dr. Sudhir Varma, Director and Shri Rahul Mathur, Member Secretary, SCM SPRI who significantly helped in the work. We owe immensely to Shri R.S. Rathore and Prof. Virendra Narain who ably lead the monitoring teams. Thanks are also due to Shri Vinod Kewalramani, Ms. Sonu Pareek, Shri Yogeshwar Singh, Shri Ranveer Singh, Shri Yogesh Cheepa, Shri Ramavtar Choudhary, Shri Atul Sharma and Shri Ramavtar Sharma who relentlessly worked in the field for timely completion of the task.

We are sure that the findings would be helpful in ascertaining the present situation and in taking measure for strengthening the programme in the state.

(Manish Tiwari)
Joint Director, SCM SPRI

ABBREVIATIONS

ABEEO	:	Assistant Block Elementary Education Officer
ADPC	:	Assistant District Project Coordinator
AEn	:	Assistant Engineer
BA	:	Bachelor of Arts
BEEEO	:	Block Elementary Education Officer
BEO	:	Block Education Officer
BIS	:	Bureau of Indian Standards
BRC	:	Block Resource Center
CALP	:	Computer Aided Learning Programmes
CD	:	Compact Disk
CRC	:	Cluster Resource Center
CTS	:	Child Tracking System
DCF	:	Data Capture Format
DISE	:	District Information System for Education
DPC	:	District Programme coordinator
EVs	:	Education Volunteers
GoI	:	Government of India
HM	:	Head Master
IEP	:	Individual Educational Plan
ISO	:	Indian Standard Organization
KGBV	:	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
LCD	:	Liquid Crystal Display
LEHAR	:	Learning Enhancement Activity in Rajasthan
MDM	:	Mid Day Meal
MI	:	Monitoring Institution
MIS	:	Management Information System

MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NCF	:	National Curriculum Framework
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NPEGEL	:	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
OBC	:	Other Backward Cast
OoSC	:	Out of School Children
PHED	:	Public Health and Engineering Department
PRI	:	Panchayat Raj Institution
RTE	:	Right to Education
SCM SPRI	:	Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute
SDO	:	Sub-Divisional Officer
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SMC/VEC	:	School Management Committee/Village Education Committee
Spl. Trg. Centre	:	Special Training Centre
ST	:	Special Training
TC	:	Transfer Certificate
ToR	:	Terms of References
UPS	:	Upper Primary School/ Uninterrupted Power Supply
VER	:	Village Education Register
WER	:	Ward Education Register

GENERAL INFORMATION

S.N.	Information	Details	
1.	Period of the report	1 st October 2011 to 31 st March 2012	
2.	No. of Districts allotted	Two	
3.	Districts' name	Kota and Jhalawar	
4.	Month of visit to the Districts/Schools (information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	Kota	Jhalawar
		December 2011	December 2011
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.)	PS + UPS = Total 548 + 480 = 1028	PS + UPS = Total 919 + 705 = 1624
6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	PS + UPS = Total 14 + 26 = 40	PS + UPS = Total 13 + 27 = 40
7.	Total Schools Monitored	40	40
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	13	15
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Commissioner, MDM : YES/NO	Yes	
10.	After submission of the draft report to the Commissioner, MDM whether the MI has received any comments from the Commissioner, MDM: YES/NO	Yes	
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with Commissioner, MDM: YES/NO	Yes	

12. Details regarding discussion held with state officials.

After signing the MoU with MHRD Govt. of India, the Nodal Officer of the SCM SPRI had a meeting with the SSA officials at the state level and he briefed them about the districts allotted to SCM SPRI for monitoring the SSA activities in elementary schools. He gave the details about the criteria to be adopted for sampling the schools in allotted districts. The Nodal Officer requested the SSA officials to inform the district level officials of the allotted districts to take steps for helping the monitoring team in the collection of required information from sampled schools, and make logistic arrangements for the MI Team, including boarding and lodging and travel arrangements.

After that, the Nodal Officer held one day meeting with the district SSA functionaries in each of the allotted districts and held detailed discussions with them regarding the monitoring of SSA activities. He finalized the list of schools to be visited for monitoring, based on the criteria of sampling suggested in the ToR.

The SCM SPRI organized a five-day intensive training for the field investigators in which the invited subject experts and state level functionaries, along with the faculty members of SCM SPRI oriented the investigators about the various initiatives taken up under the SSA and the expectations from the monitoring exercise.

13. Selection criteria for Schools

The selection of schools was done ensuring the representation of various types of schools. The schools were selected, taking into account their availability, location and also the specific kind of academic activities. On location basis in the rural – urban context, atleast 8 schools out of total 40 were selected from urban areas. Six schools with special training centres (3 residential and 3 non-residential subject to availability), two with undergoing civil work activity, two National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level, three Computer Aided Learning and 3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyala and three schools with minimum of 3 children with special needs, were selected. The remaining schools constituted the ones with specific problems like gender gap, higher proportion of SC/ST, low retention and higher drop out rate, school located in the area with sizeable out of school children and adversely affected by seasonal migration were selected. The total number of schools per district was 40.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Districts covered: Jhalawar & Kota
Period: October 2011 to March 2012

A. At School Level

1.	<p>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL</p> <p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	<p>Students, Teachers & Parents, and MDM register</p>												
<p>No. of Schools = 80</p> <p>Regularity in serving meal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to students in 68 (85%) schools. - According to teachers in 67 (83.75%) schools. - According to parents in 66 (82.5%) schools 														
2.	<p>TRENDS</p> <p>Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">No.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">i.</td> <td>Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ii.</td> <td>No. of children attending the school on the day of visit</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iii.</td> <td>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iv.</td> <td>No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">v.</td> <td>No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Details	i.	Enrollment	ii.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	v.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team. In case of centralized kitchen the no. of school served by it.</p> <p>Time taken in supply of hot cooked mid day meal from centralized kitchen.</p>
No.	Details													
i.	Enrollment													
ii.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit													
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register													
iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit													
v.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.													
<p>(i) Total enrollment across 80 schools: 13405</p> <p>(ii) Attendance on the day of MI visit: 8938 (66.7%)</p> <p>(iii) No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register: 7188 (53.62%)</p> <p>(iv) No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of MI team's visit (head count): 6795 (48.45%)</p>														

	<p>(v) No. of children availing MDM on the previous day: 8452 (63%)</p> <p>❖ There is significant variation in the no. of children actually availing MDM and as given in the MDM register. Fluctuations in the no. of children availing MDM smacks of manipulation of figures. It is an undesirable trend.</p>	
3.	<p>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <p>(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?</p> <p>(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>(iv) Is the quality of food grain good?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>
	<p>(i) 38 schools out of 80 have been getting cooked food through Nandi Foundation. Out of remaining 42 schools, 31 (73.8%) schools have been getting food grain supply regularly.</p> <p>(ii) Buffer stock for one month is available in 34 (80.9%) schools.</p> <p>(iii) Prescribed quantity of food grains is delivered according to 40 (95.2%) schools. All the 42 schools get the delivery of food grains directly from the supplier.</p> <p>(iv) The quality of food grains made available to schools is good according to 38 (90.5%) schools.</p>	
4.	<p>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <p>(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>

	(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?	
	(i) 15 (35.7%) schools have been getting cooking cost regularly. It is unfortunate that as many as 27 (64.3%) schools do not get regular delivery of cooking cost. (ii) The schools, deprived of regular delivery of cooking cost, resort to get essential cooking items on credit or the teachers make arrangements at their own level. (iii) All the 42 schools get the cooking cost through banks.	
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY (i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements? (ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?	Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children.
	(i) No discrimination noticed in 75 (93.75%) schools. - Caste-based discrimination was, however, seen in 5 (6.25%) schools. Discrimination even in one school is abominable and the teachers concerned should have taken corrective measures. (ii) The food is served by: a) Cook - 24 (30%) schools b) Teacher - 5 (6.25%) schools c) Students - 51 (63.75%) schools (iii) The seating arrangement for taking MDM: a) School Varanda - 51 (63.75%) schools b) Classrooms - 11 (13.75%) schools c) Open space - 18 (22.5%) schools	
6.	VARIETY OF MENU i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed? ii) Who decides the menu?	Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.

	<p>(i) Weekly menu displayed on the school notice-board in 50 (62.5%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) Menu decided by the state government according to all the 80 sampled schools.</p> <p>- Teachers do exercise discretion to make alteration in the menu as per the demand of the occasion or at the request of students in some cases.</p>	
7.	<p>VARIETY IN SERVED FOOD</p> <p>(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</p> <p>(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
	<p>(i) According to 56 (70%) schools, menu varies from day to day and the same MDM is not served on all days.</p> <p>(ii) Dal-Roti/Rice/Roti-Vegetable etc. is given as cooked food every day according to 56 (70%) schools.</p>	
8.	<p>QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL</p> <p>Feedback from children on</p> <p>a) Quality of meal:</p> <p>b) Quantity of meal:</p> <p>c) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
	<p>(a) On quality of meal the children's views were as under:</p> <p>- Good according to children of 33 (41.25%) schools.</p> <p>- Average as per the views of children belonging to 37 (46.25%) schools.</p> <p>- Bad as stated by the children of 10 (12.5%) schools.</p> <p>(b) As for the quantity of meal, the children reacted as follows:</p> <p>- Enough as per need and requirements according to the children of 63 (82.5%) schools.</p> <p>- The quantity was insufficient as opined by children of 17 (21.25%) schools.</p> <p>(c) Most of the children, though satisfied with the quantity of MDM and also found the quality as good or at average level, did state that there was considerable scope for</p>	

	further improvement particularly at the quality level. The food supplied by the NGO-Nandi Foundation was found tasteless and poor both in quantity and quality.	
9.	SUPPLEMENTARY	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child? (ii) What is the frequency of health check-up? (iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically? (iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency? 	Teachers, Students, School Record/ School health card
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Health card maintained only in 11 (13.75%) schools. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical health register is kept in 69 (86.25%) schools. (ii) Medical check up takes place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 7 (8.75%) schools. - Quarterly in 3 (3.75%) schools. - Half-yearly in 3 (3.75%) schools. - Yearly in 62 (77.5%) schools. - After 5 years in 5 (6.25%) schools. (iii) Iron, folic acid and other micronutrients administered to children in 56 (70%) schools. (iv) These vital medicines are supplied by health department in 51 (63.75%) schools, by women and child Development Department in 2 (2.5%) schools and by Education Department in 3 (3.75%) schools. (v) These medicines have been administered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 11 (13.75%) schools - Quarterly in 1 (1.25) schools - Half yearly in 1 (1.25%) school - Yearly in 40 (50%) schools 	

10.	<p>STATUS OF COOKS</p> <p>(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)</p> <p>(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?</p> <p>(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?</p> <p>(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?</p> <p>(v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks-cum-helpers.</p>
	<p>(i) The food is cooked by the cook in 42 (52.5%) schools. - In the remaining 38 (47.5%) schools, the cooked food is supplied by Nandi Foundation.</p> <p>(ii) The number of cooks and helpers are in accordance with the norms prescribed by the state government in 33 (41.25%) schools. In the remaining 9 (11.25%) schools the norm has not been adhered to.</p> <p>(iii) The monthly employment of the cook/helper is ` 1000/- per month. The payment is made in cash in 39 (48.75%) schools, and by cheque in 3 (3.75%) schools.</p> <p>(iv) The cooks/helper have been paid emoluments regularly in 29 (36.25%) schools, though the payment has been delayed in 13 (16.25%) schools.</p> <p>(v) A majority of cooks are from OBC (32.5%), followed by general and ST (7.5% each) and SC (5%).</p>	
11.	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <p>i) Constructed and in use</p> <p>ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed - MDM/SSA/Others</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>

	<p>iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)</p> <p>iv) Under construction</p> <p>v) Sanctioned, but construction not started</p> <p>vi) Not sanctioned</p> <p>vii) Any other (specify)</p>	
	<p>(i) Pucca kitchen is available in 41 (51.25%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) The kitchen constructed with financial support from MDMS in 15 (18.75%) schools; with financial support from SSA in 19 (23.75%) schools and Zila Parishad has contributed for the construction of kitchen in 7 (8.75%) schools.</p> <p>(iii) Out of 41 pucca kitchen, 13 (31.7%) are not being used owing to various negative features therein.</p>	
12.	<p>IN THE ABSENCE OF PUCCA KITCHEN WITH STORE</p> <p>In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the foodgrains/other ingredients being stored.</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation</p>
	<p>❖ In the absence of pucca kitchen with store, the food grams etc. are kept in classrooms or in the room of the HM. The food in such situation is cooked either in school's rooms or at the cook's residence.</p>	
13.	<p>Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?</p>	-do-
	<p>❖ Potable water for cooking is available in all the 42 schools where food is cooked locally.</p>	
14.	<p>Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?</p>	<p>Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme</p>
	<p>❖ Utensils in adequate numbers are available in all the 42 schools.</p>	
15.	<p>What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)</p>	<p>Observation</p>
	<p>❖ Fire wood is used for cooking in 37 (46.25%) schools.</p> <p>❖ Gas cylinders used in 5 (6.25%) schools, though gas facility is available in some of those schools also where fire wood is used.</p>	

16.	<p>SAFETY & HYGIENE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene: ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating iii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner? iv. Conservation of water? v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard? 	Observation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Good in 21 (26.25%) schools, average in 51 (63.75%) schools, and poor in 8 (10%) schools. (ii) Children encouraged to wash their hands before and after taking meals in 69 (86.25%) schools. (iii) Children maintain discipline and decorum while taking meals in 76 (95%) schools. (iv) Children of 70 (87.5%) schools have developed the habit of conserving water. (v) No school out of 42 face any hazard while preparing MDM. 		
17.	<p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation. ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM? 	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Visits by community members for MDM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly in 23 (28.75%) schools. - Monthly in 41 (51.25%) schools. - Quarterly in 12 (15%) schools. - Never as per the response of 4 (5%) schools. (ii) No Roaster for the visit of community members to check MDM exists in 77 (96.25%) schools. it is indeed a serious matter. 		

(iii) Opinion of community members about the quantity of meal served to children in schools:

The quantity of meal given to the students of PS and UPS:

a. At the PS Level (352 responses):

- Unsatisfactory - 18 (5.1%) responses
- Satisfactory - 158 (44.9%) responses
- Good (adequate) - 156 (44.3%) responses
- Very Good - 20 (5.7%) responses

b. At the UPS level (211 responses)

- Unsatisfactory - 7 (3.3%) responses
- Satisfactory - 97 (45.9%) responses
- Good (adequate) - 95 (45%) responses
- Very Good - 12 (5.7%) responses

The quantity of food prescribed by state govt:

a. At the PS level (390 responses):

- Unsatisfactory - 11 (2.82%) responses
- Satisfactory - 166 (42.5%) responses
- Good (adequate) - 192 (49.2%) responses
- Very Good - 21 (5.38%) responses

b. At the UPS level (265 responses):

- Unsatisfactory - 10 (3.8%) responses
- Satisfactory - 133 (50.2%) responses
- Good (adequate) - 116 (43.8%) responses
- Very Good - 6 (2.2%) responses

- ❖ Generally speaking the MDM has been found satisfactory in terms of both quality and quantity, as around 90% responses from the community have been positive.
- ❖ Most of the information has been made available to community members about MDM through the school and teachers.

18.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials? ii) The frequency of such inspections?	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
(i) 31 (38.75%) schools have not been visited for monitoring and supervision of MDM. (ii) 49 (61.25%) schools have had the fortune of being graced by the visits of educational personnel of different levels. (iii) Most of such visits have been by the ADPCs and BEOs. (iv) The state level officials have made visits on rare occasions.		
19.	IMPACT Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.
On enrollment - Yes 24 (30%) schools - No 56 (70%) schools On attendance - Yes 38 (47.5%) schools - No 42 (52.5%) schools ❖ There is a mixed opinion of schools with regard to the impact of MDM on enrollment and attendance. ❖ The impact on health of the children has been positive according to around 50% schools. The MDM has also made a positive contribution for making the children more disciplined and in enhancing positive attributes in the realm of children’s behavior and habits.		

20.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS BASED ON FIELD EXPERIENCE
	<p>The MDM is certainly a good programme in the realm of universalizing elementary education. Though not directly covered by the SSA, the MDM has made a positive contribution in atleast stabilizing enrollments in the schools. Children coming from deprived sections of the society have been assured one-time meal which has made a positive impact on the health of such children.</p> <p>By way of suggestion, based on minute observation of MDM as it is being implemented in schools, it may be stated that the MDM should not be entrusted to NGOs. It is much better to have MDM cooked in the schools. The experience with regard to the service of Nandi Foundation has been very bad. Atleast this NGO should be black listed and contract with it should be withdrawn with immediate effect.</p>

3rd Half Yearly

**Mid-Day Meal
Monitoring Report**

**covered in the period:
October 2011 to March 2012**

DISTRICT - KOTA

A. At School Level

1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL



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

Students, Teachers & Parents, and MDM register

Fresh hot cooked food:

- ❖ According to students of 28 (70%) schools fresh hot cooked food is served every day in their schools. There is no regular service of fresh cooked food in 12 (30%) schools.
- ❖ As per responses of teachers placed in 27 (67.5%) schools, fresh hot cooked food is served to students every day.
- ❖ Parents of 14 (35%) school children, found the service of MDM quite irregular. The reasons for disruption in the supply of fresh, hot cooked food are:
 - (i) According to some schools food was not brought by the concerned NGO Nandi Foundation.
 - (ii) The concerned NGO even did not inform the school about disruption in food supply.
 - (iii) The food brought was cold and was received at the school much beyond the lunch time.

2. TRENDS

Extent of variation

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

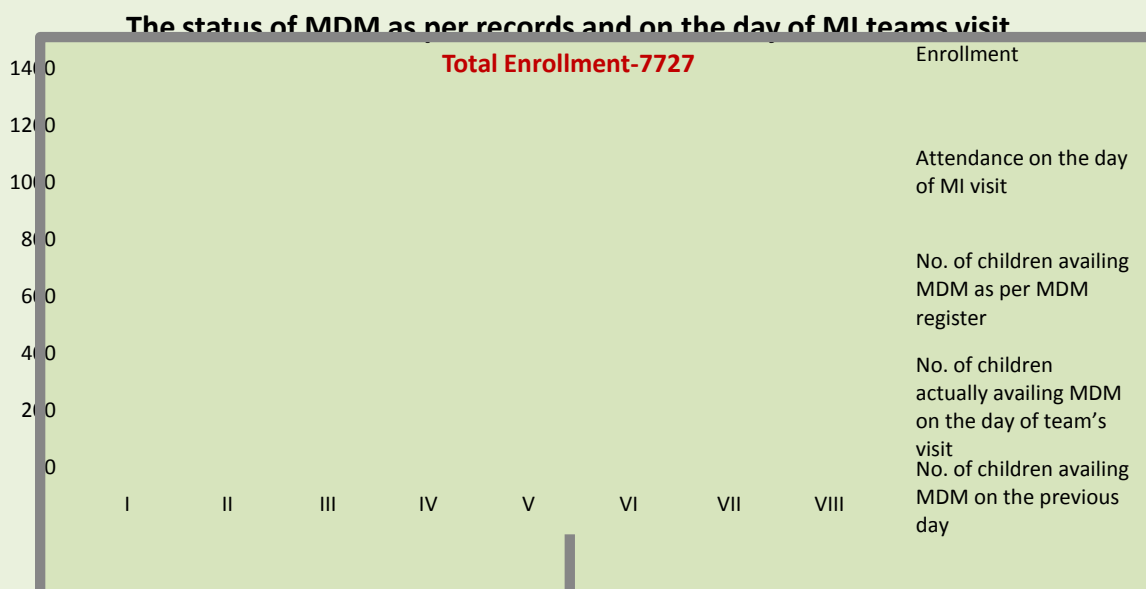
No.	Details
i.	Enrollment
ii.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register
iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit
v.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.

School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team. In case of centralized kitchen the no. of school served by it. Time taken in supply of hot cooked mid day meal from centralized kitchen.

3. ❖ The status of MDM as per records and on the day of MI teams visit is given in the following table:

Total Enrollment - 7727

S. N.	Description	Class-wise position of children									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total	%
i.	Enrollment	1053	1236	1187	1139	1074	704	699	635	7727	
ii.	Attendance on the day of MI visit	595	745	723	737	710	525	569	494	5098	66%
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	515	657	622	611	606	466	496	442	4415	57.1%
iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of team's visit	488	617	594	571	553	430	454	404	4111	53.2%
v.	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	655	769	772	761	715	559	600	437	5268	68.2%



- ❖ The attendance on the day of team's visit was 66% of the total enrollment of 7727. The no. of children who actually took MDM on the day of team's visit, however, was 4111 (53.2% of the total enrollment and 80.6% of those students who were present on the day of team's visit). It means that not all students present in the school took food. As per the MDM register 57.1% of the enrolled children take MDM, and according to school record about MDM, 5268 (68.2%) of the total enrollment took MDM a day previous to team's visit. Surprisingly the no. of children taking MDM fell to 53.2% from 68.2%. Such variations in the MDM register and records about the no. of children actually taking MDM are

	<p>suggestive of manipulation of the records. The fact that only 57.1% (as per MDM register) take MDM, is a sad reflection on the quality and content of food supplied under the MDM scheme. The NGO-Nandi Foundation is the main culprit.</p>	
<p>4.</p>	<p>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <p>(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?</p> <p>(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>(iv) Is the quality of food grain good?</p> <p>(i) The supply of food grains has been regular according to 9 (22.5%) out of 40 sampled schools. 20 (50%) schools get cooked food from the Nandi Foundation. Thus out of 20 schools, 45% have been getting food grains supply regularly. But 11 (55%) out of 20 do not get regular supply of food grains.</p> <p>(ii) Buffer stock of food grains for one month is available in 12 (60%) schools, out of 20. There is no buffer stock for one month in 8 (40%) out of 20 schools.</p> <p>(iii) Prescribed quantity of food grains is made available to 19 (95%) out of 20 schools. 1 (5%) school does not get the prescribed quantity of food grains. The ration (food grains) are made available directly to all the 20 schools.</p> <p>(iv) The quality of food grains made available to schools is good according to 17 (85%) schools.</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <p>(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>(ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>

<p>to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p> <p>(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	
	<p>(i) 9 (45%) schools out of 20 have been receiving cooking cost regularly. 11 (55%) schools do not get regular supply of cooking cost.</p> <p>(ii) The teacher/school head makes arrangement of the cooking cost at his own level in the case of 11 schools which do not get regular supply of cooking cost.</p> <p>(iii) The cooking cost is received by all the 20 schools through bank.</p>
<p>6. SOCIAL EQUITY</p> <p>(i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>(ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?</p>	<p>Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children.</p>
	<p>(i) Caste discrimination was noticed in 3 (7.5%) schools at the time of serving and taking food. In 1 (2.5%) school some children were not taking food since the cook belonged to SC social category.</p> <p>OBC/General category children do not sit along with the SC children and bring their own utensils in 2 (5%) schools. This kind of discrimination noticed in 3 schools is abhorrent. Surprisingly, no action has been taken by the concerned schools' administration. School is the agency of social cohesion and such discriminatory practice should not have been allowed, and parents of such children should have been advised to remove this kind of inhibitions from children's mind.</p> <p>Fortunately this abominable practice was not noticed in the remaining 37 (92.5%) schools. But, even 1 dead fish pollutes the entire pond.</p> <p>(ii) The food is served by the cook in 14 (35%) schools and in 23 (57.5%) schools, the job is handled by students. In 3 (7.5%) schools, the school employee serves the food.</p> <p>The involvement of children in serving the MDM is not a good practice and should be</p>

discouraged in such schools.

The MDM is served in school varanda in 25 (62.5%) schools, and in classrooms in 5 (12.5%) schools. Open space is used for this purpose in 10 (25%) schools.

7. VARIETY OF MENU



- i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
 ii) Who decides the menu?

Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.

- i) The weekly menu is displayed on the notice board in 25 (62.5%) schools. It is not done in 15 (37.5%) schools.
 ii) The menu is decided at the level of the state government as per the responses of all the 40 schools.

The prescribed menu is as under:

Days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Menu	Roti-Vegetable	Dal-Rice, Sweetened Rice	Roti-Dal	Khichadi	Roti-Dal	Roti-Vegetable, Meetha Dalia

8. VARIETY IN SERVED FOOD

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

Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.

- (i) In practice composition of cooked food remains the same (for all days) in 24 (60%) schools. There is variation in food as per the prescribed menu in 16 (40%) schools.
- (ii) Dal-Roti/Rice/Roti-Vegetable etc. is given as cooked food every day as per prescribed menu in 16 (40%) schools. it is not done in 24 (60%) schools.

9. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :



Feedback from children on

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

Observations of Investigation during MDM service

a) The views of students with regard to the quality of MDM:

- Good - 14 (35%) schools
- Average - 17 (42.5%) schools
- Poor - 9 (22.5%) school

b) The views of students with regard to the quantity of MDM:

- The quantity of MDM is adequate according to the students of 25 (62.5%) schools.
- The quantity is inadequate as stated by students of 15 (37.5%) schools.

c) The students of 20 schools to which cooked food is supplied by Nandi Foundation have stated that there is irregular supply of food; fruits are not given, the food does not have variety as prescribed under the menu; the quantity of food is inadequate etc.

The suggestions for the improvement of MDM as per the responses of students are:

- Fruits should be included in the menu once in every week.
- The food should be tasty.
- The quantity of food should be adequate where it is not.

<p>10. SUPPLEMENTARY</p> <p>(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p> <p>(ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?</p> <p>(iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?</p> <p>(iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record/ School health card</p>
<p>(i) There is no maintenance of health card for each student in 36 (90%) schools. only 4 (10%) schools have such health cards. There is only 1 health register for all children (in the absence of health card for each child) in 36 (90%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) The medical check up of children takes place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 3 (7.5%) schools. - Quarterly in 3 (7.5%) schools. - Half-Yearly in 3 (7.5%) schools. - Yearly in 31 (77.5%) schools. <p>(iii) Iron, folic acid, vitamin-A and deworming medicines are regularly given to children in 27 (67.5%) schools but no such regular administration of these vital health giving medicines is done in 13 (32.5%) schools. it is a matter of serious concern, since it is related to children's health.</p> <p>(iv) These vital medicines are distributed by the Health Department in the case of 22 (55%) schools; by Women and Child Development Department for 2 (5%) schools and by Education Department for 3 (7.5%) schools.</p> <p>These medicines are administered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 9 (22.55%) schools. - Quarterly in 4 (10%) schools. - Half-Yearly in 1 (2.5%) school. - Yearly in 13 (32.5%) schools. 	

11. STATUS OF COOKS



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/NGO/Contractor) (ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms? (iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment? (iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly? (v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority) | <p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks-cum-helpers.</p> |
|--|--|

- (i) The MDM is cooked by the cook in all the 20 schools.
- (ii) The no. of cooks and helper is in accordance with the norms prescribed by the state government in 17 (85%) out of 20 schools. In the remaining 3 (15%) schools the norm has not been followed.
- (iii) The monthly emolument of the cook and helper is ` 1000/-. The payment of emolument is made in cash in all the 20 schools.
- (iv) The emolument of cooks/helper is regularly paid in 12 (60%) out of 20 schools, but not in 8 (40%) schools out of 20.
- (v) The social category of cooks/helper:
 - 16 cooks are from OBC social category while 2 belong to ST and 2 are from general category.
 - 3 helpers come from SC, 4 are ST, 11 belong to OBC and 2 are from general category.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE



Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- i) Constructed and in use
- ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed- MDM/SSA/Others
- iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
- iv) Under construction
- v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
- vi) Not sanctioned
- vii) Any other (specify)

School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.


- (i) Kitchen is available in 26 (65%) schools. There is no kitchen in 14 (35%) schools. The available kitchen is used in 18 (45%) schools but not in 8 (20%) schools.
- (ii) The kitchen in 6 (15%) schools have been constructed under MDMS; in 13 (32.5%) schools under SSA and in 7 (17.5%) schools these have been built by the Zila Parishad.
- (iii) The non-utilization of the available kitchen in 8 schools is owing:
 - For six schools (with available kitchen) the cooked food is supplied by Nandi Foundation.
 - In 2 schools, the size of the available kitchen is small and there is no out let for the smoke.
- (iv) to (vii) Not Applicable.

13. In the absence of pucca kitchen with store:

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

Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation

- ❖ Kitchen is available in all the 20 schools wherein food is cooked locally. Hence there is no need to store food grains elsewhere.

14.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-
❖ Drinking water for cooking purpose is available in all the 20 schools.		
15.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme
❖ Adequate no. of utensils are available in all the 20 schools.		
16.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation
❖ In all the 20 schools, wood is used for cooking, though gas cylinder is available in 3 schools.		
17.	SAFETY & HYGIENE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene: ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating iii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner? iv. Conservation of water? v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard? 		Observation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The hygienic condition for MDM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good in 7 (17.5%) schools. - Average in 26 (65%) schools. - Poor in 7 (17.5%) schools. (ii) In 34 (85%) schools, the children are encouraged to wash their hands before and after taking meals. It is, however, not noticed in 6 (15%) schools. 		

	<p>(iii) Children maintain discipline and decorum while taking MDM in 38 (95%) schools. This, however, is absent in 2 (5%) schools.</p> <p>(iv) The children in 32 (80%) schools do have the habit of conserving water. It is not so in 8 (20%) schools.</p> <p>(v) There is no hazard involved while cooking MDM in any of the 20 schools.</p>	
18.	<p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</p> <p>i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.</p> <p>ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?</p>	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
	<p>(i) The parents/SMC members/other members of the community visit MDM programme in schools with the interval of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly according to 6 (15%) schools. - Monthly as per responses of 23 (57.5%) schools. - Quarterly as stated by 9 (22.5%) schools. - Never according to 2 (5%) schools. <p>(ii) There is no roster for the visit of community members in any of the 40 schools.</p> <p>The opinion of community members about:</p> <p>1. Quantity of meal served in schools:</p> <p>a. For PS children (200 responses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very bad - 14 (7%) responses - Satisfactory - 88 (44%) responses - Good (Adequate) - 79 (39.5%) responses - Very good - 19 (9.5%) responses <p>b. For UPS children (130 responses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very bad - 5 (3.8%) responses - Satisfactory - 63 (48.5%) responses 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good - 50 (38.5%) responses - Very good - 12 (9.2%) responses <p>2. Quantity of meal prescribed by state govt.:</p> <p>c. For PS children (200 responses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very bad - 1 (0.5%) responses - Satisfactory - 97 (48.5%) responses - Good (Adequate) - 82 (41%) responses - Very good - 20 (10%) responses <p>d. For UPS children (130 responses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very bad - 4 (3%) responses - Satisfactory - 74 (57%) responses - Good (Adequate) - 46 (35.4%) responses - Very good - 6 (4.6%) responses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the opinion of a majority of community members, the quantity of MDM both at the PS and UPS level has been satisfactory/good. ❖ General opinion about MDM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just satisfactory - 7 (17.5%) responses - Satisfactory - 18 (45%) responses - Good - 15 (37.5%) responses ❖ Most of the community members and parents get information about MDM from schools and teachers. Some of them also learn about MDM from students. 	
19.	<p>INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials? ii) The frequency of such inspections? <p>(i) According to 35 (87.5%) schools, the district and block officials do inspect and monitor the MDM. 5 (12.5%) schools gave negative responses.</p> <p>(ii) The inspection/monitoring visits by officials are as per the schedule given here under:</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>

Annual record of visits

S.N.	Official	No. of visited	Remarks
1.	State level officers	9	Only signature
2.	DEO/DPC	20	Only signature
3.	ADPC	27	Only signature
4.	DIET	11	Signature
5.	BEO/ABEO	14	Signature
6.	ABEO	14	Only signature
7.	People's representatives	113	Their comments: (i) Food is of poor quality (ii) Food was tasty (iii) Signature only

20. IMPACT

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

School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.

❖ **Impact of MDM on enrollment, attendance and health:**

❖ **On Enrollment:**

- The enrollment of SC children has gone up according to 6 (15%) schools, while 34 (85%) schools do not think so.
- Increase in enrollment is a step in right direction in the realm of universalizing elementary education.

❖ **Impact on attendance:**

- There is positive impact on attendance according to 13 (32.5%) schools. 27 (67.5%) schools do not see any positive impact in this realm.

❖ Yes, there is a positive impact of MDM on the health of children according to 14 (35%) schools. 26 (65%) schools do not find such a positive impact on the health of students.

❖ The MDM has developed certain good habits among children according to 19 (47.5%) schools. The children have become more disciplined and the spirit of cooperative

endeavors has been inculcated in them. Sense of hygiene has been developed in them. 21 (52.5%) schools, however, do not see any impact on the health of children due to MDM.

21. General observations based on field experience

The MDM has a positive impact on different aspects of child's personality, though a majority of schools do not agree with this assessment of MDM. In Kota district, the MDM is qualitatively better in those schools where the MDM is cooked locally. The experience of children with regard to the NGO-Nandi Foundation is quite bitter. The MI team has noticed that the NGO has not been regular and the food supplied by it is tasteless, half-cooked and without variations in the menu. Surprisingly the Nandi Foundation, despite repeated complaints, continues to perpetuate its wrong practice. Earlier the services of this NGO are dispersed with, the better will be the future of MDM.


3rd Half Yearly

**Mid-Day Meal
Monitoring Report**

**covered in the period:
October 2011 to March 2012**

DISTRICT - JHALAWAR

A. At School Level

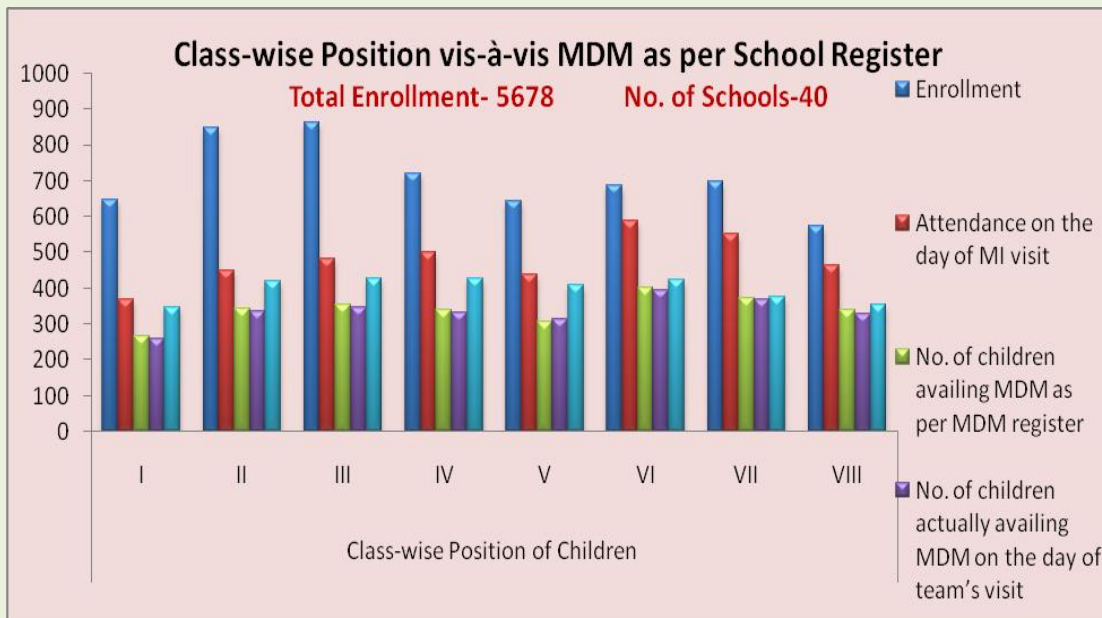
<p>1. REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL</p>													
<p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	<p>Students, Teachers & Parents, and MDM register</p>												
<p>Regularity in serving hot and freshly cooked meal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to students in 40 schools - According to teachers in 40 schools - According to parents in 40 schools - As per the MDM register in 39 schools - It is evident that the MDM programme is being implemented successfully as per the responses of stakeholders attached to all schools (except one). 													
<p>2. TRENDS Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="162 1417 998 1837"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td>Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td>No. of children attending the school on the day of visit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td> <td>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv.</td> <td>No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v.</td> <td>No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Details	i.	Enrollment	ii.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	v.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries / Observation of the monitoring team. In case of centralized kitchen the no. of school served by it. Time taken in supply of hot cooked mid day meal from centralized kitchen.</p>
No.	Details												
i.	Enrollment												
ii.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit												
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register												
iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit												
v.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.												

Class-wise position vis-à-vis MDM as per school register

No. of schools-40

Total Enrollment - 5678

S. N.	Description	Class-wise position of children									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total	%
i.	Enrollment	646	848	862	719	643	688	697	575	5678	
ii.	Attendance on the day of MI visit	368	450	483	499	438	587	551	464	3840	67.63
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	268	345	356	339	308	403	372	339	2730	48.08
iv.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of team's visit	259	335	347	334	314	396	369	330	2684	47.27
v.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	346	421	426	428	411	423	375	354	3184	56.07



Description:

The attendance on the day of team's visit was 3840 (67.63%) and 2684 (47.27%) of them actually availed of the MDM. It means that around 30% children present in the schools did not avail the MDM. This is a matter of deep concern with regard to the quality of food served

under the MDM. As per the MDM register, 2730 (48%) children out of the total enrollment of 5678 take MDM in schools. It is a rather low percentage of children who are being benefitted by the MDM. According to MDM register the no. of children who took MDM a day previous to MI visit was 3184 which was higher by 454 children. This too is amazing since it is reflective of doubts with regard to the actual no. of children who take MDM every day in schools. It is indeed surprising that a day previous to MI visit the no of children availing MDM was 3184, which fell by 500 on the day of MI visit. Such fluctuations are inexplicable and require investigation despite stake-holders' positive responses about the regularity in the supply of MDM.

<p>3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <p>(i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>(ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?</p> <p>(iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>(iv) Is the quality of food grain good?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/implementing agency.</p>
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Note: It may be mentioned at the outset that in Jhalawar district 18 out of 40 sampled schools have been getting MDM through the NGO-Nandi Foundation. Only 22 schools have their own arrangement for cooking and supply of MDM.

- (i) All the 22 schools have been getting food grains regularly and in time.
- (ii) All the 22 schools have the buffer stock of food grains for one month.
- (iii) 21 out of 22 schools have stated that the food grains are delivered as per the prescribed quantity. Only one school (GPS Chitai) has complained that the food grains supplied to it were a little less than the prescribed quantity.
- (iv) As per all the 22 schools, the ration has been made available at the school itself.

	(v) The ration supplied to schools has been good in quality as per 21 schools. One school (GUPS Hathola) reported that the food grains did contain stone particles etc.	
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL (i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it? (ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme? (iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?	School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.
	(i) 16 schools (72.7%) out of 22 schools have stated that cooking cost has not been received in advance regularly. There has been a delay of 4 to 5 months. 6 schools (27.3%) reported to have got the cooking cost in advance regularly. (ii) In a situation of non availability of cooking cost in advance, the schools have resorted to taking essential cooking items on credit from shops. (iii) The funds for MDM are received through banks in all the 22 schools.	
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY (i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements? (ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?	Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children.
	(i) No discrimination has been noticed in 38 (95%) schools either in seating arrangements for taking MDM or at any other level. But in 2 (5%) schools glaring instance of discrimination has been noticed. In one school (GUPS, Raipur) the children belonging to SC have been	

made to sit at a distance and separately from other students belonging to OBC and general caste categories. In another school (GPS, Borlia, Bujurg) the children belonging to Bhil tribe were segregated at the time of MDM. Such examples of discrimination are a slur to those schools which tolerate such abominable practices. Strong punitive action needs to be taken against those who allow such practices to continue in schools.

(ii) The seating and serving arrangements:

- The food is served by:
 - a) Cook - 10 (25%) schools
 - b) Teacher - 2 (5%) schools
 - c) Students - 28 (70%) schools
- Seating arrangement for MDM in:
 - a) School Varanda - 26 (65%) schools
 - b) Open space - 8 (20%) schools
 - c) Classrooms - 6 (15%) schools

6. VARIETY OF MENU

- i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?
- ii) Who decides the menu?

Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.

- (i) The weekly menu of MDM is displayed on schools' notice-board in 25 (62.5%) schools. - This ideal practice is, however, missing in 15 (37.5%) schools.
- (ii) The menu has been prescribed by the state government according to all 40 sampled schools.
- (iii) The weekly prescribed menu is as under:


Days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Menu	Roti-Vegetable	Sweetened Rice, Dal-Rice, Roti-Vegetable	Khichadi, Roti-Dal, Roti-Vegetable	Khichadi, Roti-Dal	Roti-Vegetable, Roti-Dal, Dal-Bati	Roti-Vegetable, Dalia, Roti-Dal

Though there is weekly menu prescribed by the state government, the schools have followed it according to their choice. On week days except monday there are multiple choices and the schools followed anyone of these choices. Hence, the menu for week days varies from school to school.

<p>7. VARIETY IN SERVED FOOD:</p> <p>(i) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</p> <p>(ii) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks.</p>
<p>(i) According to all the 40 schools, the menu varies from day to day and the same MDM is not served everyday.</p> <p>(ii) As per the responses of all the 40 schools, Dal, Vegetable, Rice etc. are part of the menu and the children get them regularly.</p>	
<p>8. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL : Feedback from children on</p> <p>a) Quality of meal: b) Quantity of meal: c) {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>	<p>Observations of Investigation during MDM service</p>
<p>a) On quality: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good - 19 (47.5%) schools - Average - 20 (50%) schools - Bad - 1 (2.5%) school <p>b) On quantity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children of 38 (95%) schools have found the quantity of food as adequate, while according to the children of 2 (5%) schools (GGUPS Harigarh and GUPS Richhawa), the quantity is insufficient. <p>c) According to children of even those schools where food is satisfactory both in quality and quantity, there are certain deficiencies in cooked food which should be noted. The deficiencies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rotis are either over-cooked or half-cooked according to 8 to 10 schools' children. - Dal contains stone particles as per responses of 3 school children, and Khichadi is not well-cooked and lacks taste according to them. <p>The suggestions given are as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rotis should be properly cooked. - Dal should be free from stone particles 	

- The Khichadi should be hot when served.
- The accountability of deficiencies should be fixed on food supplier agency, the Nandi Foundation.

9.	SUPPLEMENTARY	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child? (ii) What is the frequency of health check-up? (iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and deworming medicine periodically? (iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency? 	Teachers, Students, School Record/ School health card
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is no health card for each child in 33 (82.5%) schools. Only 7 (17.5%) schools have such facility. Medical health register is maintained in these 33 (82.5%) schools. (ii) The medical check up of children takes place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 4 (10%) schools. - Quarterly and half yearly in no school. - Yearly in 31 (77.5%) schools. - And after five years in 5 (12.5%) schools. (iii) Children in 29 (72.5%) schools do get micro-nutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin-A and deworming medicine). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children of 11 (27.5%) schools have not been fortunate enough to get these essential health giving medicines. (iv) The medicines have been provided by health department. These medicines (in 29 schools) have been administered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 2 (5%) schools - Yearly in 27 (67.5%) schools - There is no administering of these medicines in the remaining 11 (27.5%) schools 	

<p>10. STATUS OF COOKS</p>	
<p>(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/NGO/Contractor)</p> <p>(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?</p> <p>(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?</p> <p>(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?</p> <p>(v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks-cum-helpers.</p>
<p>(i) Food is cooked only in 22 schools where cook does the cooking.</p> <p>(ii) The no. of cooks and helpers are in accordance with the norms set by the state government in 16 (72.7%) schools. But the norm has not been adhered to in 6 (27.3%) schools.</p> <p>(iii) The salary for the cook is ` 1000/- per month in all the 22 schools. - The salary is paid by cheque in 3 schools and in cash in 19 schools.</p> <p>(iv) The salary has been paid regularly in 17 (77.3%) schools, though the cooks in the remaining 5 (22.7%) schools have not received their emoluments in time.</p> <p>(v) 15 cooks belong to OBC, 2 are from ST, 1 from SC and 4 from the general social category.</p>	

11. INFRASTRUCTURE




Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:

- i) Constructed and in use
- ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others
- iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)
- iv) Under construction
- v) Sanctioned, but construction not started
- vi) Not sanctioned
- vii) Any other (specify)

School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.

- (i) Out of 22 schools where cooking is done in the schools, the kitchen is available in 15 (68.2%) schools. Kitchen is not available (even though food is served by the NGO) in 25 (62.5%) schools.
- (ii) The kitchen in 9 (22.5%) schools have been constructed with the financial support from MDMS while 6 (15%) kitchens have been built with the funds made available under the SSA.
- (iii) Out of 15 kitchens (in schools) only 10 are being used. 5 kitchen remain unused because 3 of them do not have smoke out-let and 2 lack other essential facilities for making the kitchen functional.

<p>12. In the absence of pucca kitchen with store In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where are the foodgrains/other ingredients being stored.</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members, Observation</p>
<p>In the absence of proper kitchen, the food grains and other cooking material are stored in classrooms in 9 (22.5%) schools and in the HM room in 2 (5%) schools. In one school the food material is stored at the house of the cook.</p> <p>In the absence of proper kitchen, the food is cooked in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools' room in 8 (20%) schools. - At the cook's residence in 3 (7.5%) schools. - HM's room in 1 (2.5%) school. 	
<p>13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?</p>	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose in 22 (55%) schools (in all the 22 schools where cooking is done locally).
<p>14. Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?</p>	 <p>Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, cooking utensils are available in adequate numbers in all the 22 schools.
<p>15. What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only fire wood is used in 6 (27.3%) schools. - Only gas cylinders are used in 5 (22.7%) schools. - Both, firewood and Gas are being used in 11 (50%) schools. 	<p>Observation</p>

16. SAFETY & HYGIENE



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

Observation

- (i) The hygienic condition for MDM is:
 - Good according to 14 (35%) schools.
 - Average according to 25 (62.5%) schools.
 - Bad as per the response of 1 (2.5%) school.
- (ii) The children are advised and encouraged to wash their hands before and after taking meals in 35 (87.5%) schools.
 - Only in 5 (12.5%) schools this ideal has not been noticed.
- (iii) The children do maintain discipline and decorum while taking meals in 38 (95%) schools.
- (iv) The children of 38 (95%) schools have developed the habit of saving water.
- (v) There is no hazard involved while cooking in any of the 22 schools.

<p>17. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</p> <p>i) Extent of participation by Parents / VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.</p> <p>ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
<p>(i) The community members visit MDM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly according to 17 (42.5%) schools. - Monthly as per responses of 18 (45%) schools. - Quarterly as stated by 3 (7.2%) schools. - Never according to 2 (5%) schools. <p>(ii) No roster has been prepared for the visit by community members in 37 (92.5%) schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only three schools have such a roster. <p>The opinion of community members about:</p> <p>1. Quantity of meal served in schools:</p> <p>a. For PS children (152 responses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient - 4 (2.6%) responses - Satisfactory - 70 (46.0%) responses - Good (Adequate) - 77 (50.6%) responses - Very good - 1 (0.7%) response - Excellent - 0 (0.00%) response <p>b. For UPS children (81 responses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient - 2 (2.5%) responses - Satisfactory - 34 (42%) responses - Good - 45 (55.5%) responses - Very good - 0 (0.00%) response - Excellent - 0 (0.00%) response 	

2. Quantity of meal prescribed by state govt:

a. For PS children (190 responses):

- Insufficient - 10 (5.3%) responses
- Satisfactory - 69 (36.3%) responses
- Good - 110 (57.9%) responses
- Very good - 1 (0.52%) response
- Excellent - 0 (0.00%) response

b. For UPS children (135 responses):

- Insufficient - 6 (4.4%) responses
- Satisfactory - 59 (43.7%) responses
- Good - 70 (51.8%) responses
- Very good - 0 (0.00%) responses
- Excellent - 0 (0.00%) responses

General opinion about MDM:

- Just satisfactory - 6 (15%) schools
- Satisfactory - 18 (45%) schools
- Good - 16 (40%) schools
- V. Good - 0 (0.00%) school

- Source of information about MDM for community members:

In most cases the community members get information about MDM from the schools, though other source of information are the teachers and other members of the community.

18. **INSPECTION & SUPERVISION**

- i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?
- ii) The frequency of such inspections?

School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

- (i) 26 (65%) schools have not been visited for supervision and inspection by district and block level officials. Only 14 (35%) schools have been fortunate in this respects.
- (ii) The visits to 14 schools by state, district and block level officials have been registered in schools as under:

Annual record of visits

S.N.	Official	No. of visited	Remarks
1.	State level officers	1	-
2.	DEO/DPC	2	-
3.	ADPC	8	Inspection of quality of MDM impurities in food etc.
4.	DIET	0	-
5.	BEO/ABEO	22	Found MDM arrangements as satisfactory
6.	ABEO	3	-
7.	People's representatives	5	-

19. IMPACT

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

School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.

- i. On enrollment
- Yes, 18 (45%) schools
 - No, 22 (55%) schools

The enrollment has registered an upward trend.

- ii. On attendance
- Yes, 25 (62.5%) schools
 - No, 15 (37.5%) schools

The attendance level has gone up.

- iii. On Health of students
- Yes, 25 (62.5%) schools
 - No, 15 (37.5%) schools

The under nourishment has been minimized. There is improvement in children's health.

- iv. There is perceptible improvement in the discipline of children according to 34 (85%) schools.

- The children have developed the habit of collectively taking part in school activities.
- The MDM has contributed in raising the level of social integration among children.

20. General observations based on field experience

The MDM is a good programme, though needs tightening of loose ends at certain levels, particularly in the realm of possible/real discriminatory practices. The food supplied by the Nandi Foundation is much below the prescribed standards. The fact that around half the number of children abstain from MDM particularly in those schools which get cooked food through Nandi Foundation is a glaring example of poor quality of food. Steps must be taken to get the food cooked at the school level. The NGOs have failed to honour their commitments. The community members need to be more vigilant and take active interest in the MDM programme. The involvement of children in serving the food should be avoided to the extent feasible. The kitchens were found to be non-functional owing to certain structural defects which should be suitably repaired.



**List of Schools with deficiencies regarding MDM Programme
District - Kota**

S.No.	Deficiency	No. of Schools	Name of the Schools
1	Supply of food grains is not regular	11	1. GUPS Dhipari Kalisindh 2. GPS Karwad 3. GUPS Talao 4. GGUPS Khatoli 5. GUPS Rampuriya Dhabai 6. GUPS Bagtri 7. GPS Mukundpura Dhani 8. GPS Mandana Ward No. 13 9. GUPS Jodhpura 10. GPS Kaithun (Dewli Road) 11. GGUPS Kaithun
2	Buffer stock of food grains for one month is not available	8	1. GUPS Dhipari Kalisindh 2. GPS Karwad 3. GPS Talao 4. GUPS Khatoli 5. GPS Rampuria Dhabai 6. GUPS Bagtari 7. GUPS Jodhpura 8. GUPS Mandana Ward 13
3	Schools do not get cooking cost regularly	11	1. GUPS Dhipari Kalisindh 2. GPS Karwad 3. GPS Neemsara 4. GGUPS Khatoli 5. GUPS Rampuria Dhabai 6. GUPS Bagtari 7. GUPS Sangod 8. GUPS Devrani 9. GPS Mukandpura Ki Dhani 10. GPS Mandana Ward No. 13 11. GPS Kethun (Deoli Road)
4	Caste discrimination was noticed during MDM serving and taking	4	1. GPS Talao 2. GPS Mukandpura Ki Dhani 3. GUPS Jodhpura 4. GPS Kethun (Deoli Road)

5	Weekly menu of MDM is not displayed on the notice board of the schools	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GUPS Montesory, Kota 2. GGUPS Rampura Samadh 3. GPS Chandraghata Naveen 4. GUPS Basant Bihar, Kota 5. GUPS Mahavir Nagar, Kota 6. GGUPS Vigyan Nagar, Kota 7. GPS Indra Gandhi Nagar, Kota 8. GUPS Indra Gandhi Nagar, Kota 9. GGUPS Awan 10. GPS Sangod I 11. GUPS Jodhpura 12. GPS Bhadana 13. GUPS Gopalmeel 14. GUPS Talwandi Sector 2-3 15. GGUPS Talwandi Bhatapada
6	Supply of cooked food is not regular, fruits are not given, the quantity of food is inadequate	20	All schools where food is supplied by Nandi Foundation (NGO)
7	Vital health medicines are not given regularly to the children	13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GUPS Montesory, Kota 2. GGUPS Rampura Samadh 3. GPS Chandraghata Naveen 4. GGUPS Gumanpura New Colony 5. GGUPS Kansua 6. GUPS Dhipari Kalisindh 7. GPS Karwad 8. GUPS Bagtari 9. GPS Degod 10. GGUPS Awan 11. GPS Mukandpura Ki Dhani 12. GUPS Talwandi Sector 2-3 13. GGUPS Talwandi Bhatapada
8	The emolument of cooks / helpers is not paid regularly	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS Karwad 2. GPS Neemsara 3. GGUPS Khatoli 4. GGUPS Awan 5. GPS Sangod I 6. GUPS Devrani 7. GPS Mukandpura Ki Dhani 8. GPS Kethun (Deoli Road)
9	Non-utilization of available kitchen due to no outlet for the smoke	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS Neemsara 2. GUPS Dhani Kasab

District - Jhalawar

S.No.	Deficiency	No. of Schools	Name of the Schools
1	Schools do not get cooking cost in advance regularly	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS Chitai 2. GPS Malanbasa 3. GUPS Hathola 4. GUPS Bhumari 5. GPS Kalbelia Taparia 6. GPS Chamlasa 7. GUPS Bindaika 8. GPS Borejhadi 9. GGUPS Bhalta 10. GUPS Bhalta 11. GUPS Gelana 12. GPS Bolia Bujarg 13. G Ambedkar PS Sunel 14. G Gandhi UPS Bhawani Mandi 15. GGUPS Garnawad 16. G Adarsh UPS Bhawani Mandi
2	Instances of discrimination noticed during taking MDM	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GUPS Raipur 2. GPS Bolia Bujarg
3	Weekly MDM menu is not displayed on school notice board	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G Adarsh UPS Mangalpura 2. GPS Dhanwada 3. GPS Baghor 4. G Adarsh UPS Gelana 5. GPS Kalbelia Taparia 6. GPS Banjara Basti Harigarh 7. GGUPS Harigarh 8. GGUPS Ratlai 9. GUPS Kamalpura 10. GUPS Bhalta 11. GPS Bolia Bujarg 12. G Ambedkar PS Sunel 13. GPS Naya Gaon 14. GPS Titarbasa 15. GUPS Bhilwadi
4	<p>As per feedback received from children</p> <p>i) The quality of MDM is poor</p> <p>ii) The quantity of MDM is inadequate</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G Ambedkar PS Bhawani Mandi 1. GGUPS Harigarh 2. GUPS Richhawa

5	Essential health related medicines have not been given to children	11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G Adarsh PS Mangalpura 2. GPS Malanbasa 3. GPS Bagher 4. GGUPS Harigarh 5. GUPS Bhalta 6. G Ambedkar PS Sunel 7. GPS Naya Gaon 8. G Nutan PS Bhawani Mandi 9. G Gandhi UPS Bhawani Mandi 10. G Adarsh UPS Bhawani Mandi 11. GUPS Bhilwadi
6	The emoluments of cooks / helpers is not paid regularly	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS Chitai 2. GUPS Hathola 3. GPS Kalbelia Taparia 4. GPS Gelana 5. G Gandhi UPS Bhawani Mandi
7	The kitchens are not available while cooking is done in the schools	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS Chitai 2. GPS Malanbasa 3. GUPS Kalarewa 4. GUPS Bhalta 5. G Gandhi UPS Bhawani Mandi 6. G Adarsh UPS Bhawani Mandi 7. GGUPS Garnawad
8	Where kitchens are available but remain unused due to lack of smoke outlet in the kitchen.	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS Kalbelia Taparia 2. GPS Chamlasa 3. GPS Bolia Bujarg

List of Sampled Schools for MDM Monitoring
District - Kota

S. No.	Name of The Block	Name of The School	DISE Code	Category
1	Kota Urban	GUPS Montesory Kota	0602408	Urban
2	Kota Urban	GGUPS Rampura Samadh	0605006	STC
3	Kota Urban	GUPS Mokha Pada Naveen	0605311	CWSN
4	Kota Urban	GPS Chandra Ghata Naveen	0603105	Urban
5	Kota Urban	GGUPS Gumanpura	0606001	Urban
6	Kota Urban	GUPS Basant Vihar	0603637	Civil Work
7	Kota Urban	GPS Avasan Mandal	0600401	Urban
8	Kota Urban	GUPS Mahaveer Nagar- I	0600601	Urban
9	Kota Urban	GPS Bhadana	0601701	Urban
10	Kota Urban	GPS Indira Gandhi Nagar	0600809	Urban
11	Kota Urban	GGUPS Kansuwa	0601002	STC
12	Kota	GUPS Gopal Mill	0601801	Calp
13	Kota	GUPS Talvandi Sector 2-3	0603902	Calp
14	Kota	GGUPS Talvandi Bhatapada	0603901	Calp
15	Kota	GGUPS Vigyan Nagar	0604204	Calp
16	Kota	GUPS Indira Gandhi Nagar	0600802	Gender Gap
17	Itawa	GUPS Dhiprai Kalisindh	0111501	NPEGL
18	Itawa	GGUPS Khoda Wada	0114601	KGBV
19	Itawa	GUPS Itawa II	0115052	CWSN
20	Itawa	GPS Karwad	0112601	ST
21	Itawa	GPS Neemsara	0115302	Gender Gap
22	Itawa	GUPS Talao	0102201	NPEGL
23	Itawa	GGUPS Khatoli	0109403	NPEGL
24	Itawa	GUPS Rampuria Bhawai	0104701	NPEGL
25	Sultanpur	GUPS Bagtari	0201501	Lahar
26	Sultanpur	GUPS Kamarpura	0200701	SC/ST
27	Sultanpur	GPS Digod	0201701	Lahar
28	Sultanpur	GPS Bhimpura	0216201	Lahar
29	Sangod	GPS Awan	0509501	Lahar
30	Sangod	GUPS Sangod	0521511	STC
31	Sangod	GPS Sangod- I	0523002	Urban
32	Sangod	GUPS Devrani	0518001	Calp
33	Ladpura	GUPS Dhani Kasar	0319306	STC
34	Ladpura	GPS Mukundara Dhani	0304301	STC
35	Ladpura	GPS Ward -13 Mandana	0302802	Civil Work
36	Ladpura	GUPS Jodhpura	0303201	STC
37	Ladpura	GGUPS Kheda Rasulpur	0310308	Gender Gap
38	Ladpura	GPS Kheda Rasulpur	0310314	Gender Gap
39	Ladpura	GPS Deoli Road Kathun	0316205	CWSN
40	Ladpura	GGUPS Kautan	0318903	Urban

District - Jhalawar

S. No.	Name of The Block	Name of The School	DISE Code	Category
1	Khanpur	GPS Chitai	08320125001	Drop Out
2	Khanpur	GPS Malan Bassa	08320105804	Gender Gap
3	Khanpur	GUPS Hatola	08320109302	STC
4	Khanpur	GUPS Bhumari	08320126501	STC
5	Khanpur	GPS Bagher	08320117905	Gender Gap
6	Khanpur	GUPS Golana	08320103409	CWSN
7	Khanpur	GUPS Kalarewa	08320112101	CWSN
8	Khanpur	GPS Kalbelia Taparia	08320116811	Drop Out
9	Khanpur	GPS Banjara Basti Harigarh	08320102608	Drop Out
10	Khanpur	GGUPS Harigarh	08320102602	Calp
11	Khanpur	GUPS Badguwaliya	08320101602	SC
12	Khanpur	GPS Chanlasa	08320100201	Gender Gap
13	Bakani	GGUPS Ratlai	08320452201	NPE GEL
14	Bakani	GPS Ratlai	08320452214	KGBV
15	Bakani	GUPS Richhawa	08320404901	Calp
16	Bakani	GUPS Bundayaka	08320431901	CWSN
17	Bakani	GUPS Kamalpura	08320435501	Calp
18	Bakani	GPS Borjhadi	08320416101	Gender Gap
19	Bakani	GGUPS Bhalta	08320438804	NPE GEL
20	Bakani	GUPS Bhalta	08320438802	CWSL
21	Sunel (Pidawa)	GUPS Gelana	08320521101	STC
22	Sunel (Pidawa)	GPS Boliya Bujarg	08320519204	Civil Work
23	Sunel (Pidawa)	GPS Sunel	08320521801	SC
24	Sunel (Pidawa)	GUPS Raipur	08320503506	STC
25	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Nehru Mangalpura	08320250101	CWSN
26	Jhalara Patan	GPS Naya Gaon	08320213202	Civil Work
27	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Asanawar	08320219301	KGBV
28	Jhalara Patan	GPS Titarbassa	08320221302	Gender Gap
29	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Nipaniya Uda	08320227401	STC
30	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Nutal Bhawani Mandi	08320244201	Urban
31	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Gandhi Bhawani Mandi	08320244202	Urban
32	Jhalara Patan	GPS Ambedkar Bhawani Mandi	08320243303	Urban
33	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Ralayata	08320221101	STC
34	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Bhilwadi	08320235803	Calp
35	Jhalara Patan	GGUPS Ganeshpura Garnawad	08320230303	NPEGEL
36	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Adarsh Bhawani Mandi	08320244102	Urban
37	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Lalbag	08320246101	Urban
38	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Nutan	08320246905	Urban
39	Jhalara Patan	GUPS Adarsh Mangalpura	08320250201	Urban
40	Jhalara Patan	GPS Dhanwada	08320248701	Urban