



शिक्षा का अधिकार

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान
सब पढ़ें सब बढ़ें

Second Half Yearly Report
1st April, 2012 to 30th September, 2012

Monitoring of Implementation of MDM Programme for the State of Rajasthan

District Covered
Tonk & Sawai Madhopur



Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute

CONTENTS

Particulars	Page No.
<i>Preface and Acknowledgement</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>iv-v</i>
General Information	1-2
Consolidated report for the districts (Tonk & Sawai Madhopur)	3-14
Districts summary of MDM monitoring	15-44
<i>Tonk District Summary of the School Report</i>	<i>15-28</i>
<i>Sawai Madhopur District Summary of the School Report</i>	<i>29-44</i>
Annexures	45-51
<i>Annexure I - List of Schools with discrepancies regarding MDM Programme</i>	<i>45-49</i>
<i>Annexure II - List of Sampled Schools for MDM Monitoring</i>	<i>50-51</i>

PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Monitoring is an important tool for gathering information about the various aspects of a development programme. It is indeed a pleasure to note that 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 second half yearly (2011-12) report covers two districts viz. Tonk & Sawai Madhopur. This report attempts to document the observations made on the decided parameters for the SSA and MDM in the selected districts.

We gratefully acknowledge the support received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and Mid Day Meal (MDM) offices. This work would not have been completed without the support of the district, block and school level officers who helped us by providing the requisite information and logistic support.

At the Institute, we are thankful to administrative and research team who relentlessly worked for timely completion of the task.

The success of this work would depend on the usefulness of the findings for the government and we are hopeful that this report would help in taking measures 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
BEEO	:	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
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	:	School Management Committee
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SC	:	Schedule Cast
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
TC	:	Transfer Certificate
ToR	:	Terms of References
UPS	:	Upper Primary School
VEC	:	Village Education Committee
VER	:	Village Education Register
WER	:	Ward Education Register

**2nd Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy
Research Institute, Jaipur, on SSA for the State of Rajasthan for the
period of 1st April, 2012 to 31st October, 2012**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

S.N.	Information	Details		
1.	Period of the report	1 st April 2012 to 30 th September 2012		
2.	No. of Districts allotted	Two		
3.	Districts' name	Tonk	Sawai Madhopur	
4.	Month of visit to the Districts/Schools (information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2)	July 2012	August 2012	
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information s to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2 etc.)	PS - 987 UPS - 581 Total - 1568	PS - 805 UPS - 397 Total -1202	
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 - 10 UPS - 30 Total - 40	PS - 10 UPS - 30 Total - 40	
7	Types of school visited	No. of Schools	No. of Schools	Total
a)	Schools in Urban Areas	8	8	16
b)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	4	1	5
c)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	5	6	11
d)	Schools having more than three CWSN	3	3	6
e)	School covered under CAL programme	4	4	8
f)	KGBVs	3	3	6
g)	School with higher gender-gap	1	2	3
h)	Special training centres (Residential + Non Residential)	5	1	6
i)	SC/ST/Minority as major habitants	6	8	14
j)	School with low retention/higher drop out	1	4	5
	Total School Monitored	40	40	80
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	12	16	28
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, whether the MI has received any comments: YES/NO	No		
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with the Commissioner, MDM: YES/NO	-		

12. Selection criteria for Schools.

The selection of the sample schools was done in a systematic and scientific manner. In the first step, a meeting was held with the SSA functionaries to brief them about the

monitoring and sampling process as well as gather information about the various interventions and incentives being offered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the State. Subsequently, a letter was issued by the State SSA offices for the district officials instructing them to provide support and logistics for the monitoring team. In this regard, a letter no. 4743-46 dated 09-07-2012 was issued by SSA state Office.

In the next step, a one day meeting was organized with the district officials and district in-charge of various intervention to conduct detailed discussions with them regarding the monitoring work. With these official and the guidelines issued by MHRD the list of schools to be visited for monitoring was finalized.

The selection of schools was done at district level on the basis of schools report cards, 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/Minority, 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 selected was 40.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Districts covered: Tonk & Sawai Madhopur

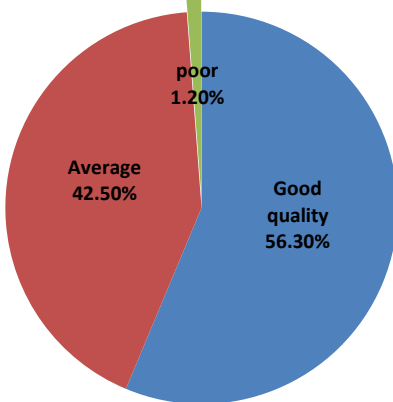
Period: April 2012 to September 2012

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 Sampled Schools = 80</p> <p>Regularity in serving meal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh hot cooked food is served in all 100% sampled schools. In providing fresh cooked food. only in one school of Sawai Madhopur district, a gap of 6 days was noticed due to lack of supply of food grains. 																																						
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="width: 10%;">No.</th> <th style="width: 90%;">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. 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.																																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">S.N.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Categories</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Tonk</th> <th style="width: 15%;">S. Madhopur</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Total</th> <th style="width: 15%;">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Enrollment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6077</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6194</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12271</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Attendance on the day of MI visit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4190</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4508</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8698</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>No. of children availing MDM as per register on the day of MI visit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4128</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4418</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8546</td> <td style="text-align: center;">69.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of MI visit.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3946</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4344</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8290</td> <td style="text-align: center;">67.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>No. of children availed MDM on the previous day</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4423</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4542</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8965</td> <td style="text-align: center;">73.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.N.	Categories	Tonk	S. Madhopur	Total	%	1	Enrollment	6077	6194	12271	100.0	2	Attendance on the day of MI visit	4190	4508	8698	70.8	3	No. of children availing MDM as per register on the day of MI visit	4128	4418	8546	69.6	4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of MI visit.	3946	4344	8290	67.6	5	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	4423	4542	8965	73.0
S.N.	Categories	Tonk	S. Madhopur	Total	%																																	
1	Enrollment	6077	6194	12271	100.0																																	
2	Attendance on the day of MI visit	4190	4508	8698	70.8																																	
3	No. of children availing MDM as per register on the day of MI visit	4128	4418	8546	69.6																																	
4	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of MI visit.	3946	4344	8290	67.6																																	
5	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day	4423	4542	8965	73.0																																	

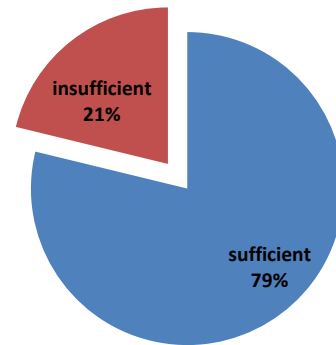
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Out of 12271 total enrolled children 8698 (70.8%) were present on the day of MI team visit, among them only 8290 (67.6%) children were actually availed MDM, while MDM register shows – 8546 (69.6%) children were taken MDM. ❖ As per MDM register number of children availed MDM on the previous day was 8965 (73.0%). ❖ There is significant variation in the number of children actually availing MDM and as given in the MDM register on the day of team visit and previous day. This somehow seems manipulation and misuse of food grains. It is undesirable trend. 	
3.	<p>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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? (ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained? (iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school? (iv) Is the quality of food grain good? 	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Out of 80 sampled schools, only 1 school gets cooked food from <i>Annapurna Sahkari Samiti</i> and rest 79 schools arrange for cooking in school campus. The food grains supply is regular in 74 (93.7%) schools, while delays were observed in remaining 5 (6.3%) schools. (ii) Buffer stock for one month's requirement is maintained in 73 (92.4%) schools and absent in remaining schools. (iii) Mostly, 76 (96.2%) schools reported that food grain delivered at the school level. (iv) The quality of food grains as reported by MDM In-charge of the school was found good in 66 (83.5%) schools, while remaining 13 (16.5%) reported it to be substandard. 	
4.	<p>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in 	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level</p>

	<p>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>(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>
	<p>(i) Only 35 (44.3%) schools out of 79 sampled schools received cooking cost regularly in advance, while remaining schools get it after submission of utilization certificate, with a delay of 2-5 months. It is due to the delayed release of funds by the authority.</p> <p>(ii) In case of delay or non-receipt of cooking cost the school headmasters managed from their own pocket, or borrowing from others sources for the time being.</p> <p>(iii) Mode of payment of cooking cost is through Bank in 68 (86%) schools while cash is given in 11 (13.9%) schools.</p>	
5.	<p>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>
6.	<p>VARIETY OF MENU</p> <p>i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p> <p>ii) Who decides the menu?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.</p>

	<p>(i) 77 (96.3%) schools displayed weekly prescribed menu on school notice board by oil paint, only 3 (3.7%) schools did not care for it.</p> <p>(ii) In all schools, except one, a uniform menu of MDM as prescribed by the state government was followed.</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>								
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) Children of 45 (56.3%) schools responded that quality of served food is good, while children in 34 (42.5%) schools rated it as average and children in only 1 (1.2%) school rated it as poor.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quality of Meal</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Quality of Meal Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good quality</td> <td>56.30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>42.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>1.20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Good quality	56.30%	Average	42.50%	Poor	1.20%
Category	Percentage									
Good quality	56.30%									
Average	42.50%									
Poor	1.20%									

(b) The children of 63 (78.8%) schools found the quantity of food sufficient, while 17 (21.2%) school children declared it as insufficient.

Quantity of Meal



(c) The reasons of dissatisfaction and suggestions given by children to improve the MDM are as:-

Reasons of dissatisfaction

- Food grains contain impurities.
- Insufficient quantity of food
- Fruits are not included in weekly menu.

Suggestion given by children:-

- Wheat and rice should be cleaned before it is used.
- The quantity of rice and wheat for each child should be increased.
- Seasonal fruits should be included in weekly menu atleast for one day.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY

- (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

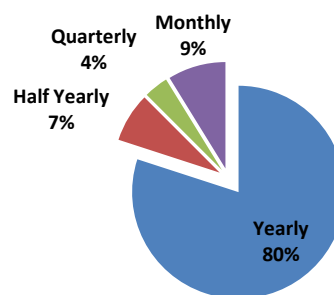
(i) Health card for each child is properly maintained only in 16 (20%) schools, otherwise in most of the school a health register is maintained.

(ii) In most of the schools (80%) health check-up of children is done yearly, it is monthly in 7 (8.8%), quarterly in 3 (3.7%) and half yearly in 6 (7.5%) schools.

(iii) Micronutrients and de-worming medicines are given to children periodically in 58 (72.5%) schools.

(iv) As per the data, these essential medicines are administered by medical and health department in 35 (43.7%) schools, while in 22 (27.5%) schools by education department and in 1 school by women and child development department. Rest 22 (27.5%) schools are deprived from these medicines.

Frequency of the Health Check-up



10. STATUS OF COOKS

(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)

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

(i) In 79 sampled schools food is cooked by cooks with the help of helpers. One school gets MDM from Anna Purna Sahkari Samiti.

(ii) Number of cooks and helpers engaged for MDM were found to be tune GoI norms in 73 (92.4%) schools, but in 6 (7.6%) schools it is not so.

	<p>(iii) In schools, cooks and helpers get Rs. 1000/- per month each while in KGBV the remuneration of cooks and helpers is Rs. 3000/- and 2000/- per month respectively. The mode of payment is by cash in most of the schools.</p> <p>(iv) The payment of remuneration to cooks and helpers is regular in 64 (81.0%) schools, while it is irregular in 15 (19%) schools.</p> <p>(v) In most (73.4%) of the schools cooks/helpers are from OBC category. Further, SC, ST and general category cooks/helpers are also working in schools.</p>	
11.	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed and in use Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed - MDM/SSA/Others Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using) Under construction Sanctioned, but construction not started Not sanctioned Any other (specify) 	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
	<p>(i) Out of 79 schools with self cooking, 68 (86.0%) have their own kitchen, out of them 54 (79.4%) are in use.</p> <p>(ii) These kitchens are constructed under the following scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSA in 37 (54.4%) schools. MDMs in 15 (22%) schools. Other programmes in 16 (23.5%) schools. <p>(iii) In 14 (17.7%) schools kitchens are constructed but not in use due to different reasons i.e., no, smoke out-let, floor level is not proper, roof is leaking etc.</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 absence of pucca kitchen, the food grain is stored in the HM office/classroom and the meal is cooked either in classroom or open spaces.</p>	

13.	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-								
	❖ In 74 (93.7%) schools potable water for cooking is available.									
14.	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme								
	❖ Utensils required for cooking MDM are available in all 79 schools. In 3 schools it is reported to be inadequate.									
15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation								
	❖ In 24 (30.3%) schools, only firewood is being used for cooking the MDM, but in 60 (76%) schools cooking gas facility is also available.									
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) General impression about the environment, safety & hygiene was found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good in 30 (37.5%) schools • Average in 47 (58.75%) schools, and • Poor in 3 (3.75%) schools. 	<p style="text-align: center;">General Impression of Environment, Safety & Hygiene</p> <table border="1"> <caption>General Impression of Environment, Safety & Hygiene</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>37.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>58.75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>3.75%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Good	37.50%	Average	58.75%	Poor	3.75%
Category	Percentage									
Good	37.50%									
Average	58.75%									
Poor	3.75%									
	(ii) Encouraging students to wash their hands before and after taking meals was observed in 66 (82.5%) schools. In 14 (17.5%) schools no such good habit was seen.									

(iii) The situation during taking meal was found disciplined in 70 (87.5%) schools, while lacking in 10 (12.5%) schools.

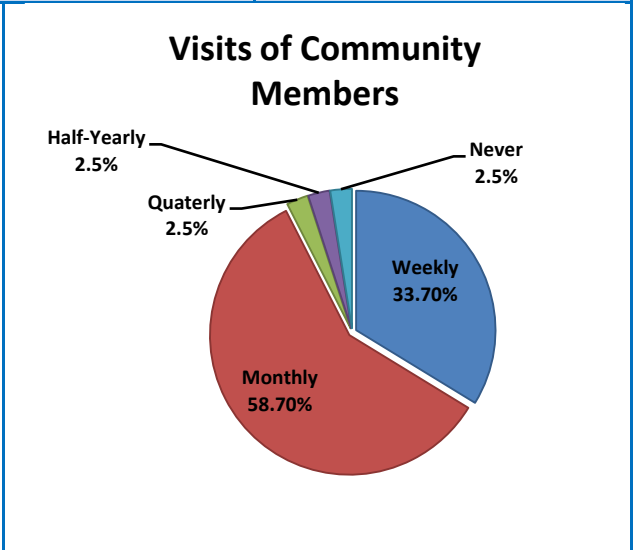
(iv) In 64 (80%) schools inculcation of water conservation habit was observed whereas in 16 (20%) schools, it was absent.

(v) It is a matter of great satisfaction that in all the sampled schools great care is being taken in process of storage of fuel and cooking with no sign of any hazards.

17.	<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>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
-----	---	--

(i) Parents /VEC / Panchyat / Local Bodies members visit MDM in the frequency of:

- Weekly in 27 (33.7%) schools.
- Monthly in 47 (58.7%) schools.
- Quarterly in 2 (2.5%) schools.
- Half yearly in 2 (2.5%) schools.
- Never in 2 (2.5%) schools.



(ii) Nothing like roaster was found for the visit of community members to monitor MDM in 77 (96.2%) schools. Only 3 (3.7%) schools maintain it.

- About quality served as MDM the community members totally 348 opined: -
 - Very poor - 1 (0.3%) responses
 - Satisfactory - 110 (31.6%) responses
 - Good - 219 (62.9%) responses
 - Very good - 18 (5.2%) responses

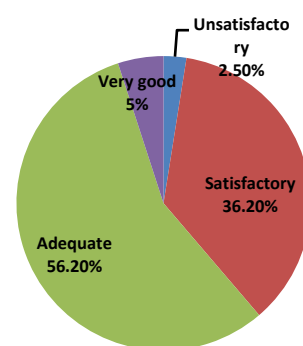
- About quantity prescribed by government per child their opinion was:

- Very poor - 4 (1.1%) responses
- Satisfactory - 113 (32.5%) responses
- Good - 209 (60.0%) responses
- Very Good - 22 (6.3%) responses

- Over all general opinion with reference to MDM programme is:

- Unsatisfactory - 2 (2.5%) Schools
- Satisfactory - 29 (36.2%) Schools
- Good (adequate) - 45 (56.2%) Schools
- Very Good - 4 (5%) Schools

General Opinion about MDM Programme



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) MDM component was checked in 78 (97.5%) schools by the state/district/block level officers. Only 2 (2.5%) schools were not visited by any of these.
- (ii) The details of category wise officers' visit- frequency with remarks can be summarized in the table given below:

S.N.	Officials	No. of visits	Remarks
1	State level officers	16	School environment good; meal was found good and tasty. Arrangement good
2	DEO/DPC	46	
3	ADPC	60	
4	DIET Official	25	Only signatures were found; no specific remark by any of these was found on record. May be verbal instructions, if any.
5	BEEO/ABEEO	334	
6	Revenue officer viz. Collector/SDM	51	
7	Panchayati Raj & Public representatives	268	

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.

The positive impact of the MDM programme is categorically be summarized as given below :-

- ❖ **On enrollment** - Yes in 40 (50%) schools
- No in 40 (50%) schools

As evident it is equally true in both the cases. However, the enrollment of the girls belonging to poor families is said to be mainly due to MDM.

- ❖ **On attendance** - Yes in 52 (65%) schools
- No in 28 (35%) schools

The situation in 52 schools was reported to be of significant improvement in attendance and whole day retention of the students in school thus addressing the problem of nutrition and providing enhancement in learning with proper attention.

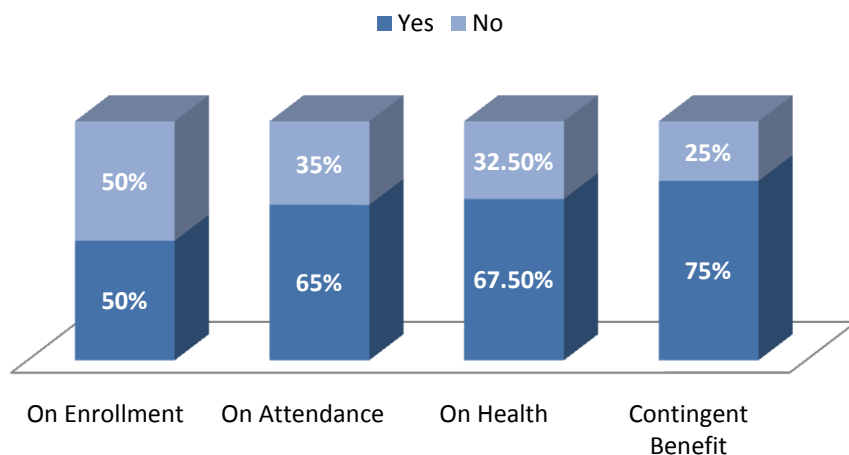
- ❖ **On health of students** - Yes in 54 (67.5%) schools
- No in 26 (32.5%) schools

Conspicuous increase in weight and height with improved physique was noticed with a learning of cleanliness among students of 54 schools.

- ❖ **Contingent benefit if any** - Yes in 60 (75.1%) schools
 - No in 20 (25.1%) schools

The inculcation of good habits of cleanliness, good and cooperative behavior with joint social and self responsibility and discipline resulting into unity among students with no discrimination of caste, creed and society can be regarded as dividend of this programmes.

Positive Impact of MDM Programme



20. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS BASED ON FIELD EXPERIENCE

MDMs role in ensuring enrolment, retention and addressing the malnutrition among school going children is well established. Children, the future of this nation, if nurtured with dedication will give the accumulative dividend to the country in the form of strong, disciplined nationals. Some bottlenecks including implementation and serving MDS needs attention both at the end of timely supply of food grains vis-à-vis cooking cost and good cooking preferably at school level with full support and involvement of community with transparent participation including social audit. The teachers' role should be for facilitation at no cost of scholastic teaching work.

Some flexibility of dovetailing at village level and increase in quantity where needed, should be given for good results. Of course good habit of socially acceptable health and hygiene should be outcome of MDM as an addition.


2nd Half Yearly

**Mid-Day Meal
Monitoring Report**

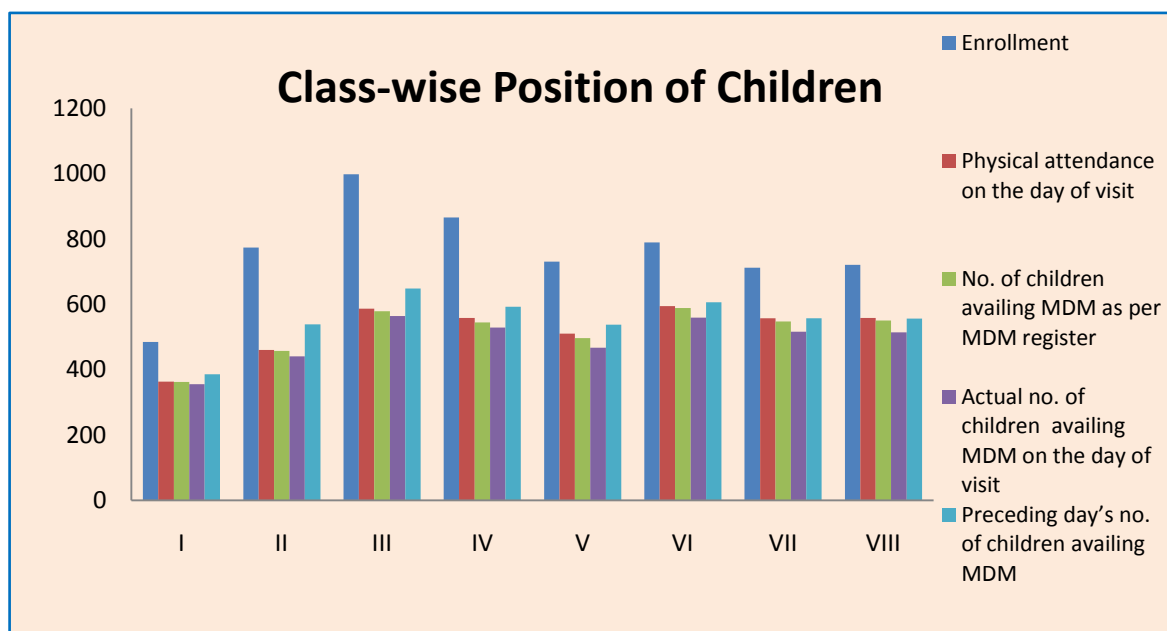
April 2012 to September 2012

DISTRICT - TONK

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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes, fresh hot cooked meal is served in 100% sampled schools as evidenced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students, teachers and parents related to sampled schools. • The MDM registers of all sampled schools also show the same. ❖ Therefore, question of interruption and reasons thereof do not exist. This is fairly a good situation as per expectations of this national programme for the betterment of students. 													
<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="196 1171 1097 1461"> <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.												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ As per school records on the day of field visit the status report of MDM is summarized as below: 													

S. N.	Description	Class-wise position of children									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total	%
i.	Enrollment	485	774	998	866	731	790	712	721	6077	
ii.	Physical attendance on the day of visit	363	460	587	558	510	595	557	558	4190	68.94
iii.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register on the day of MI visit	362	457	579	545	497	589	548	551	4128	67.92
iv.	Actual no. of children availing MDM on the day of visit	356	441	564	529	467	559	516	514	3946	64.93
v.	Preceding day's no. of children availing MDM	386	539	648	593	538	606	557	556	4423	72.78



❖ As evident from the data the total enrollment on the day of MI's team visit was 6077. Out of this 4190 (68.94%) were found present. As per MDM register's entry the no. of students availing MDM was 4128 (67.92%) which was 98.52% of the day's attendance whereas the actual number of students availing MDM on spot was 3946 (94.17%) of present children. Surprisingly the attendance shown 4190 dropped to 3946 (94.17%), the actual number of availing MDM. This is somehow seems manipulation of wage and material with a

	<p>difference of 244 students. It appears that the MDM register entry is projected by 128 with an advance planning to prepare food which is actually taken by 3946 with a difference of 182 Students. The headmaster/teachers failed to justify the gap. Surprisingly on the preceding day this figure was 4423 which creates doubts and shows the magnitude of manipulation, of number of students actually availing MDM per day.</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) It is a matter of satisfaction that supply of food grains is in time as per responses of 40 (100%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) Buffer stock for one month is also available in all these 40 schools.</p> <p>(iii) However the 97.5% schools agree to its prescribed quantity & reach up to school level. Only 1 school replied that the quantity of grains found less and the contractor did not supply upto the school level.</p> <p>(iv) So far as the food grains' quality is concerned only 35 (87.5%) schools agree, rest shows dissatisfaction.</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>

	<p>(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p> <p>(i) The cooking cost is not received in advance in any of the schools, it is only after submission of utilization certificate. Only in 18 (45%) schools the cooking cost is made available timely at school level and 22 (55%) schools do not receive cooking cost in time. It may take 1-2 months after submission of U.C., sometimes if one or two schools fail to submit U.C. the delay increased by 4-5 months.</p> <p>(ii) However, 12 (30%) schools manage to get the meals cooked despite of delay in payments either on borrow basis or from pockets of staff and repay after receiving the cooking cost.</p> <p>(iii) The mode of payment is cash in 7 (17.5%) schools and through bank in 33 (82.5%) schools.</p>	
5.	<p>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) Gender and caste discrimination was not observed in 39 (97.5%) schools. However, in 1 (2.5%) school it was there in the form of isolation of Hindu & Muslim children sitting in separate groups.</p> <p>(ii) The food is served only by the cook in 23 (55%) schools while in remaining 17 schools it is served by cooks with the help of children. The seating for MDM was arranged in 37 (92.5%) schools in varandas whereas it was in open in 3 (7.5%) schools.</p>	

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 is displayed permanently by oil paint in 37 (92.5%) schools. 3 (7.5%) schools do not care for this.
 ii) As per responses and records, 37 (92.5%) schools say it is decided by government whereas in 3 (7.5%) schools headmasters decide daily menu. There is no involvement of SMC members in deciding the menu.

The prescribed menu is as under:

Days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Menu	Roti-Vegetable (Fruits)	Dal-Rice/Vegetable	Roti-Dal	Khichadi (Dal/Veg. / Rice)	Dal-Bati/ Dal-Roti/ Veg.-Roti	Veg.-Roti/ Dal-Roti

7. 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 39 (97.5%) schools there is variety in meal as per fixed menu whereas in 1 (2.5%) school it is not the case.
 (ii) Likewise, equally in 39 (97.5%) schools Rice/Roti, Dal/Vegetable is cooked and served. It is not done in 1 school.

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



Feedback from children on

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

Observations of Investigation during MDM service

a) In the opinion of users, the quality of MDM is:

- Good in 26 (65%) schools
- Average in 14 (35%) schools
- No student reported its quality as poor.

b) Views on the quantity of food are

- Sufficient in 36 (90%) schools.
- Insufficient in 4 (10%) schools.

c) The reasons of dissatisfaction and suggestions for the improvement of MDM by students.

Reasons of dissatisfaction:

- Grains contain impurities,
- Insufficient quantity of food,
- fruits are not given

Suggestions given by children:

- Rice and wheat should be cleaned properly before cooking.
- Quantity and quality of Roti-Vegetable be increased.
- The quantity of wheat Rice should increase from 100 gm to 150 gm/day/child.
- The meal should be provided as per menu including fruits once in a weak.

<p>9. 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 individual child in 30 (75%) schools, only one register is maintained for all children in these schools. In 10 (25%) schools there are maintaining healthcard properly.</p> <p>(ii) The health check-up frequency is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly in 4 (10%) schools. • Quarterly in 2 (5%) schools. • Half yearly in 4 (10%) schools. • Yearly in 30 (75%) schools. <p>(iii) Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamin-A & deworming medicines are periodically given in 25 (62.5%) schools whereas it is not a regular activity in 15 (37.5%) schools. It is really woeful to ignore such a great number of children for their vital health giving medicines.</p> <p>(iv) These medicines are administered by Medical and Health Department in 15 (37.5%) schools and Education Department in 10 (25%) schools. It is mention worthy here that Women & Child Development Department should have been given responsibility for rest deprived 15 (37.5%) schools. These medicines are administered in said 25 schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly in 9 (36%) schools. • Quarterly in 5 (20%) schools. • Half yearly in 4 (16%) schools. • Yearly in 7 (28%) schools. • It is further a matter of concern that minimum required interval and calendar should be fixed for all schools. 	


10 STATUS OF COOKS




- (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)

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

- i. In all 40 (100%) schools food is cooked by the cook with assistance of helpers deployed by department in 31 schools. There is no indulgence of teacher, SMC members and students.
- ii. The number of cooks and helpers are as per norms of government in 38 (95%) schools whereas it is lacking in 2 (5%) schools.
- iii. In schools the cooks and assistant both get equal remuneration per month as Rs. 1000/- each. Whereas in KGBV the cook gets Rs. 3000/- and assistant gets Rs. 2000/- p.m. The payment mode is through cash in 37 (92.5%) schools and through bank in 3 (7.55%) schools.
- iv. The disbursement of remuneration is again regular in 37 (92.5%) schools and irregular in 3 (7.5%) schools.
- v. The social categories of cooks are SC in 2 (5%), OBC in 3 (7.5%) and General in 7 (17.5%) schools. The social categories of helpers in 31 schools are SC in 3, ST in 1, OBC in 22 and General in 5 schools. However in 9 schools there are no helpers.

11 INFRASTRUCTURE	
<p>Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed and in use Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed- MDM/SSA/Others Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using) Under construction Sanctioned, but construction not started Not sanctioned Any other (specify) 	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen is available in 31 (77.5%) schools. There is no kitchen in 9 (22.5%) schools. Out of 31 only in 26 (83.9%) schools it is being used. These 31 kitchens were constructed in the following schemes: By MDMS in 3, by SSA in 17 and by others in 11 schools In 5 (16.1%) schools kitchen is not being used for the reasons given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kitchen is running in Aaganwadi Kendra. The floor level of kitchen is not proper for working. Villagers defecate nearby to make it unsuitable for cooking. Kitchen is very small with no smoke outlet. Kitchen incomplete and construction below quality with no proper gate. 	
<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>

	❖ Kitchen is not available in 9 schools therefore, alternative storage is done in classrooms of the school. The food is being cooked in classrooms in 5 schools and in 4 schools it is in open space.	
13	Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?	-do-
	❖ Potable drinking water is available for drinking and cooking purpose in 38 (95%) schools. Only, in one school water is unavailable and in other one hand pump is not working. ❖ In these 2 (5%) schools alternative arrangement is being done from village itself.	
14	Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?	Teachers/Organizer of MDM Programme
	❖ Utensils are available in all the 40 sampled schools. In 38 (95%) schools these are sufficient but in rest 2 (5%) schools it is lacking.	
15	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation
	❖ In 13 (32.5%) schools only firewood is used for cooking and 27 (67.5%) schools possess gas burner facility too.	
16	SAFETY & HYGIENE	
	General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating ii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner? iii. Conservation of water? iv. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard? 	Observation

	<p>i. General impression about the environment, safety & hygiene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good in 14 (35%) schools. • Average in 25 (62.5%) schools. • Poor in 1 (2.5%) school. <p>ii. Yes, in 34 (85%) schools students are encouraged for hand-washing before & after taking meals. It was however not seen in 6 (15%) schools.</p> <p>iii. In 37 (92.5%) schools the children observe discipline while availing MDM. But in 3 (15%) schools the situation was otherwise.</p> <p>iv. The children in 31 (77.5%) school do have sense of water conservation and in 9 (22.5%) schools excess use and wastage of water was noticed.</p> <p>v. In all 40 schools, proper care is being taken for fuel safety and non hazardous cooking process.</p>	
17	<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>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
	<p>i. Parents/VEC/Panchayat/Urban body members supervise and monitor the MDM in the frequency as given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly in 17 (42.5%) schools. • Monthly in 19 (47.5%) schools. • Quarterly in 2 (5%) schools. • Half yearly in 1 (2.5%) school. • Never in 1 (2.5%) school. <p>ii. There is no prescribed roaster for the visit of community members to monitor the MDM in 39 (97.5%) schools, but only it was found in 1 (2.5%) school.</p> <p>The opinion of parents/members of community about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of food given per child at primary and upper primary school level was felt satisfactory by 45 (25.4%), good by 119 (67.2%), and very good by 13 (7.3%) parents. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quantity prescribed per child by government is said to be satisfactory by 40 (22.6%), good by 122 (68.9%), and very good by 15 (8.5%) parents. General opinion about MDM is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mere satisfactory in 2 (5%) schools. Satisfactory in 9 (22.5%) schools. Good in 27 (67.5%) schools. Very good in 2 (5%) schools. 																																	
18	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION <p>i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?</p> <p>ii) The frequency of such inspections?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members																																
	<p>(i) 39 (97.5%) schools have been inspected by district & block level officials. Only 1 (2.5%) school was left from supervision.</p> <p>(ii) The details of inspecting authority and frequency of their visits and remarks are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.N.</th> <th>Officials</th> <th>No. of visits</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>State level officers</td> <td>12</td> <td>School environment is good. Meal was found good tasty & good.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DEO/DPC</td> <td>27</td> <td>Arrangement good, taste good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ADPC</td> <td>34</td> <td>No remarks given</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>DIET</td> <td>16</td> <td>No remarks given</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>BEO/ABEO</td> <td>37/150</td> <td>No remarks given</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Revenue officers</td> <td>38</td> <td>No remarks given</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>PRI/Pubic representatives</td> <td>28/147</td> <td>No remarks given</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		S.N.	Officials	No. of visits	Remarks	1	State level officers	12	School environment is good. Meal was found good tasty & good.	2	DEO/DPC	27	Arrangement good, taste good	3	ADPC	34	No remarks given	4	DIET	16	No remarks given	5	BEO/ABEO	37/150	No remarks given	6	Revenue officers	38	No remarks given	7	PRI/Pubic representatives	28/147	No remarks given
S.N.	Officials	No. of visits	Remarks																															
1	State level officers	12	School environment is good. Meal was found good tasty & good.																															
2	DEO/DPC	27	Arrangement good, taste good																															
3	ADPC	34	No remarks given																															
4	DIET	16	No remarks given																															
5	BEO/ABEO	37/150	No remarks given																															
6	Revenue officers	38	No remarks given																															
7	PRI/Pubic representatives	28/147	No remarks given																															
19	IMPACT <p>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?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.																																
	<p>❖ The impact of MDM can be visualized as given below:</p> <p>i. On enrollment - Yes in 21 (52.5%) schools and No in 19 (47.5%) schools</p> <p>ii. On attendance - Yes in 26 (65%) schools and No in 14 (35%) schools</p> <p>iii. On health of students - Yes in 29 (72.5%) schools and No in 11 (27.5%) schools</p> <p>iv. On contingent benefit if any- Yes in 31 (77.5%) schools and No, 9 (22.5%) schools</p>																																	

- ❖ Comparatively enrolment has increasing trend. Good tasty food and special diet has attracted new comers and increased enrollment.
- ❖ Attendance pattern has shown positive trend of increase.
- ❖ Their regularity and retention has increased, children stay in school for full time.
- ❖ The usual undernourishment and illness among children has been minimized with conspicuous improvement in the health of children. Students are healthy from physical and mental point of view.
- ❖ There is remarkable improvement in the discipline and sociability among children. A team sprit to work together was also observed. However in 9 (22.5%) schools it was not noticed. May it be due to negligence of teacher. Hand washing has become a regular habit. In fact the feeling of nationality, responsibility, character and morality is being inculcated.

20 **General observations based on field experience**

The MDM is prima facie a good programme for the children of school going age who are going to shape the future of the nation. Through this programme, malnutrition is being checked and hunger so caused by playing activities is satisfied at required time. The children learn to sit together without any discrimination of caste, creed and society. The physical and mental healths grow for better learning and to solve the problems. The attention over studies is maintained through out the day. They learn good and hygienic habits (hand wash) before & after meals and feel responsibility to clean utensils themselves. Overall it creates an homogenous atmosphere of brotherhood a prime factor for nationality.

The only need is to be a careful teacher who can give shape to the mind of children by advising do's and don'ts. Though certain NGOs have come forward to take this auspicious expedition, yet the experience shows that individual school cooking is best if done with pious attitude of service of mankind.

Strict monitoring of food grain supply and its distribution at school level as well as timely payment of cooking cost is the need of the hour to maintain its reasonable standard. The teachers' main profession of teaching should also not suffer at the cost of this programme.




2nd Half Yearly

**Mid-Day Meal
Monitoring Report**

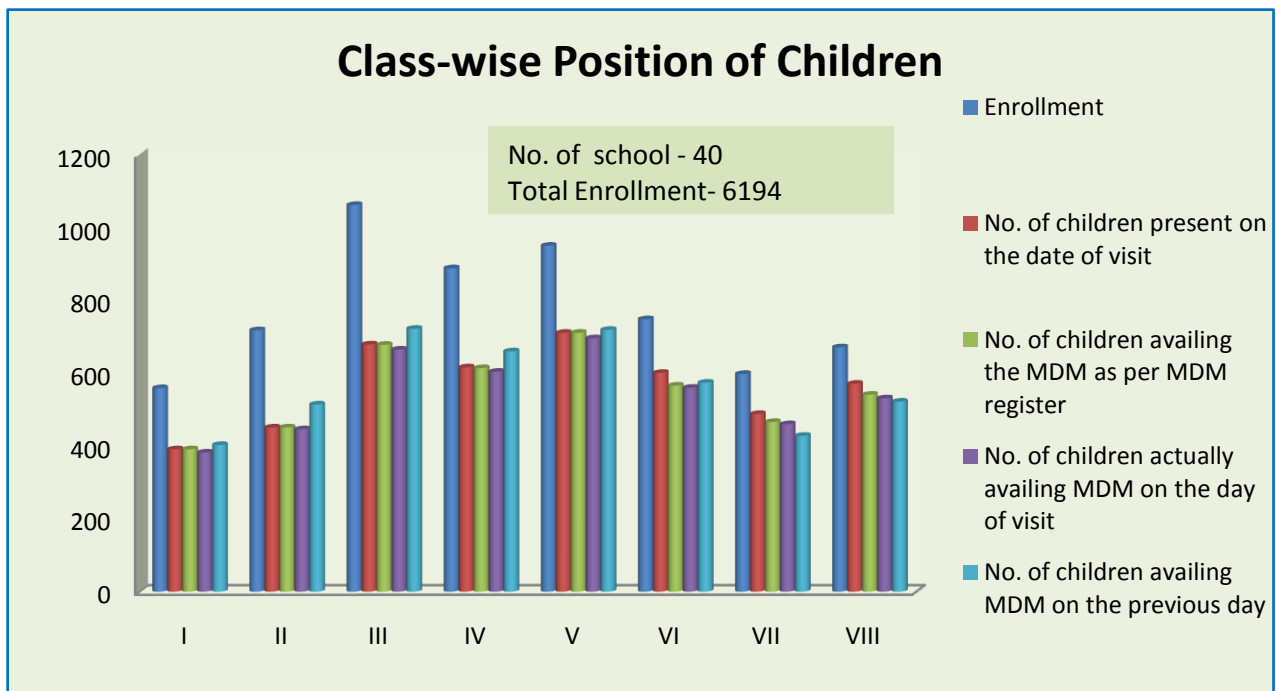
April 2012 to September 2012

DISTRICT – Sawai Madhopur

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: Almost all students, teachers, parents of all 40 (100%) sampled schools affirmed the regular serving of hot & freshly cooked food, except in one school a gap of 6 working days (16/8/12 to 23/8/12) was noticed due to lack of supply of food grains viz. wheat and rice.</p>													
<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="191 1247 1003 1650"> <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.												
<p>On the field visit date the status and factual report is given in table below:-</p>													

S. N.	Categories	Class-wise position									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total	%
(i)	Enrollment	559	718	1062	888	950	748	598	671	6194	
(ii)	No. of children on the date of visit	391	451	679	616	711	601	488	571	4508	27.8%
(iii)	No. of children availing the MDM as per MDM register	391	451	678	614	711	566	466	541	4418	71.3%
(iv)	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	382	446	665	604	696	560	460	531	4344	70%
(v)	No. of children availing MDM on the previous day	403	514	722	660	719	574	428	522	4572	73.3%



Description:

The above table reveals a difference in number of children actually availing MDM, no. of children availing MDM as per MDM register and number of children present on date of visit. Out of total enrollment 6194 students, 4508 (72.80%) children were present and out of


	<p>these present children, 4344 (70.1%) actually availed MDM, whereas MDM register claimed that 4418 (71.30%) children have taken meal. MDM scheme aims at providing day meals to all present children, but there were 164 students, who did not avail MDM inspite of being present. It is more surprising that out of 164 students, 74 were such, who were present according to MDM register, but did not avail the meal.</p> <p>Therefore the recorded fact shows that the superfluous amount of food grains for 74 students was cooked, without being consumed by children. The record of preceding date shows an increase of 124 students availing MDM in comparison to that of date of visit, which is higher than that of date of visit.</p> <p>Hence to fulfill the aim of MDM scheme, there is an acute need of strict vigilance to prevent such manipulation or wastage of food grains.</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>	School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.
	<p>(i) Out of 40 sampled schools, 39 schools arrange for cooking MDM and one school gets MDM from Annapurna Sahkari Samiti. The food grain's supply has been regular in 34 (85%) schools, while in remaining 5 schools, the supply of food grains had been delayed by 5-7 days or even one month, therefore one school had to buff it from shop. Various reasons for delay were reported, eg. termination of services of contractor, lack of appointing new contractor by the agency etc.</p> <p>(ii) Out of 39 schools, the buffer stock of one month's requirements is maintained in 33 (82.5%) schools while it was not so in remaining 6 schools, due to deployed or no-supply of food grains. As a result of which they were forced to purchase it from shop</p>	


	<p>on credit or so.</p> <p>(iii) 37 (92.5%) out of 39 schools of sample were reported to get food supply at school's door step, while 2 (5%) schools were devoid of food grains' supply due to termination of services of contractor/interrupted supply.</p> <p>(iv) The quality of food grain was good according to 31 (77.5%) schools, and 8 (20%) schools considered it as sub-standard.</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>(iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/ implementing agency.</p>
	<p>(i) 17 (42.5%) schools admit about regular receipt of cooking cost in advance whereas, except in one school, where an NGO supplied cooked food, 22 (55%) schools were reported to received cooking cost with fair delay of 2-3 months. The reasons for this, were found are, <i>ab initio</i> non release of funds, delay made by BEOs or the tendency to issue collective orders of releasing fund for say 3 months. Such flaws make school authorities devoid of advance cooking cost.</p> <p>(ii) In case of delay or non-receipt of cooking cost, the HM/teachers manage the requirements through their own efforts or pay the cost on their own, to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme. Out of 39 schools, 22 (55%) schools reportedly confirmed the delay or non receipt of cooking cost. Among these 22 schools, 15 (37.5%) schools paid the cooking cost on their own, whereas 7 (17.5%) schools bought it on credit.</p> <p>(iii) Payment of cooking cost is made mostly trough bank in 35(87.5%) schools whereas it</p>	


	is given in cash to 4 (10%) school.						
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY			Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children.			
	(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?						
	<p>i) It is highly appreciable that in the process of cooking, serving and seating arrangements no discrimination was found so far as gender, caste and community is concerned.</p> <p>ii) The M.D.M. is served in multiple ways viz. by cooks in 29, by teachers in 5, by students in 26 and by SMC members in 1 school. The seating arrangement to eat MDM is made in rooms in 3 schools, in verandah in 33 schools and in open space in 4 schools.</p>						
6.	VARIETY OF MENU			Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy 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?						
	<p>i) For community awareness, the weekly menu has been displayed properly in all 40 sampled schools.</p> <p>ii) A uniform pattern of M.D.M. was seen in all schools as decided by State Government. The weekly menu prescribed by State Government and being duly served is stated as below :-</p>						
	Days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Menu	Roti-Vegetable (Fruits)	Dal-Rice/Vegetable	Roti-Dal	Khichadi (Dal/Veg./Rice)	Dal-Bati/ Dal-Roti/ Veg.-Roti	Veg.-Roti/ Dal-Roti


<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) In fact as per weekly menu prescribed, different kinds of meal is served in all 40 (100%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) Likewise in all 40 (100%) schools Rice/Roti/Dal/Sabji is served.</p>	
<p>8. 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) Regarding meal's quality received in M.D.M. students of 19 (47.5%) schools say it is 'good'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students of 20 (50%) schools say it is 'average'. • Students of 1 (2.5%) schools say it is 'bad'. <p>b) Students of 27(67.5%) school say it is sufficient in quantity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student of 13 (32.5%) school say it is insufficient. <p>c) In the opinion of the children the quantity of the food is very less to fill their stomach, coming in the hope to get MDM. The suggestions given by children to improve the MDM are as:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of chapattis and M.D.M. quantity be increased up to full diet. • More emphasis should be laid on Dal-Bati and Roti-Sabji. 	
<p>9. SUPPLEMENTARY</p> <p>(i) Is there school Health Card maintained for</p>	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record/ School</p>

<p>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>health card</p>
<p>(i) Health card for each child is maintained only in 6 (15%) schools and it is lacking in 34 (85%) schools. Alternatively a separate register is maintained in these 34 (85%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) The health check-up frequency is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly in 3 schools. • Quarterly in 1 school. • Half yearly in 2 schools and • Yearly in 34 schools. <p>(iii) Tablets of Iron, Folic Acid, Vit. A and deworming medicine is administered regularly in 33 (82.5%) schools but it is not the case in 7 (17.5%) schools.</p> <p>(iv) The medicine are administered by: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Department in 20 (50%) schools. • Women & Child Development Department in 1 school. • Education Department in 12 (30%) schools. • Rest 7 (17.5%) schools are deprived from medicines. <p>It is a matter of concern that why 7 schools are deprived from vital health services? The frequency of health check-up should be at regular intervals at least quarterly, most essential for timely diagnosis of any disease among children.</p>	

<p>10. STATUS OF COOKS</p>	
<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>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The cooking process involves 39 cooks and 34 assistants in these schools. However in one school students also assist in cooking. One school gets MDM from centralized kitchen of Annpurna Sahkari Samiti. (ii) Out of 39 schools with self cooking, 35 (89.7%) schools have prescribed number of cooks and assistants as per government norms but in 4 (10.2%) schools it is not so. (iii) Rs. 1000/- for each per month is paid equally to both deployed cooks and assistants. The payment mode is through bank in 2 schools while in 37 (94.8%) schools it is paid in cash. (iv) Out of the 39 recipients of honorarium, in 27 (69.2%) schools it is paid regularly, while in 12 (30.8%) schools it is not paid timely. (v) In most schools i.e. in 27 (69.2%) schools cooks belong to OBC category, however, from SC in 8 (20.5%) schools, from ST in 1 (2.5%) school and from General class in 3 (7.5%) schools. The social category of helpers comprises of OBC in 20 (51.3%), General in 7 (17.9%), SC in 6 (15.4%) and ST in 1 (2.5%) school.

<p>11. INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	
<p>Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Out of 39 schools with self cooking, 37 (94.8%) schools have their own kitchens but in 2 (5.1%) schools it is not available. ii) The kitchens were constructed under the schemes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDM - 12 schools • SSA - 20 schools • Others - 5 schools iii) Out of 37 schools, kitchens are being used properly by 28 (71.1%) schools only. In 7 (17.9%) schools though kitchens exist, but their teen-sheds are either damaged or leaking during rainy season. Whereas one kitchen level is low in plinth with plenty of water all around and one school kitchen is being used to run an <i>Aanganbadi</i>. 	

<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>❖ Most of the schools have pucca kitchen but in case of non availability. The place to store is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room of school building in 10 schools. • Residence of the cook in one school. <p>The cooking place is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room of school building in 7 schools, • In open space in 3 schools, • At other place in Varandah of one school. 	
<p>13. Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?</p>	<p>-do-</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 39 schools with self cooking, potable water is available in 36 (92.3%) schools and it is unavailable in 3 (7.7%) schools. • The water of hand pump of two schools is salty, therefore, either it is brought from well or water supply tank from village. • In one school water is not available. 	
<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"> • Utensils required for cooking are available in all the 39 schools having their own cooking. These are sufficient in 38 schools while insufficient in one school. 	

15.	What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)	Observation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is multiple use of fuel in cooking. It is firewood in 11 (28.2%) schools whereas 33 (84.6%) schools have cooking gas facility. 		
16.	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 MDM arrangement in respect of environment, safety and hygiene, it was found. 'Good' in 16 (40%) schools, Average in 22 (55%) school and poor in 2 (5%) schools. ii. Students are inspired to wash their hands prior and after to take meals in 32 (80%) schools and it was not observed in 8 (20%) schools. iii. While eating, students of 33 (82.5%) schools were found in order (disciplined) whereas in 7 (17.5%) schools the situation was ill mannered. iv. As evident from point above likewise water - saving habit was seen in students of all those 33 (82.5%) schools while with little care in rest of 7 (17.5%) schools. v. In all the 39 schools with their self-cooking no hazardous situation neither in cooking process nor in storage of fuel was observed. 		

<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. Parents/VEC/Panchayat/Local bodies members visit MDM in the frequency of weekly in 10 (25%) schools, monthly in 28 (70%) schools, half yearly in one school. One school was never visited by any of these persons.</p> <p>ii. There is no roaster prepared for inspection by community members in 38 (95.5%) school. However, it was available in 2 (5%) schools.</p> <p>❖ 171 parents/community member's opinion about available quality of MDM at primary & upper primary level is as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor by 1 (0.6%) member. • Satisfactory by 65 (38%) members. • Good by 100 (50.6%) members. • Very good by 5 (2.9%) members. <p>❖ About quantity of MDM by 172 parents/members opined as follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor by 4 (2.3%) members • Satisfactory by 74 (43.0%) members • Good by 87 (58.5%) members • Very good by 7 (4.1%) members <p>❖ The general opinion with reference to MDM programme is: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory - 20 (50%) schools. • Good - 18 (45%) schools. • Very good - 2 (5%) schools. 	

	<p>❖ Parents/community members get information about MDM from: -</p> <p>a) Villages/friends - 2</p> <p>b) Teachers - 28</p> <p>c) Schools - 33</p> <p>d) TV - 1</p> <p>e) From other sources - 7</p>																											
18.	<p>INSPECTION & SUPERVISION</p> <p>i) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials?</p> <p>ii) The frequency of such inspections?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>																										
	<p>i) MDM programme is visited by State/District/Block Level Officers in 39 (97.5%) schools. While one school lacks any observation.</p> <p>ii) The frequency of such inspections done by various state level officers with remarks is shown in table below:-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="293 1066 1425 1520"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.N.</th> <th>Officials</th> <th>No. of visits</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>State level officers</td> <td>4</td> <td rowspan="7">Only signatures were found No specific remark was given by of the visiting official</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DEO/DPC</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ADPC</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>DIET officials</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>BEO/ABEO</td> <td>147</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Collector/SDM</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Pubic representatives</td> <td>93</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.N.	Officials	No. of visits	Remarks	1	State level officers	4	Only signatures were found No specific remark was given by of the visiting official	2	DEO/DPC	19	3	ADPC	26	4	DIET officials	9	5	BEO/ABEO	147	6	Collector/SDM	13	7	Pubic representatives	93	
S.N.	Officials	No. of visits	Remarks																									
1	State level officers	4	Only signatures were found No specific remark was given by of the visiting official																									
2	DEO/DPC	19																										
3	ADPC	26																										
4	DIET officials	9																										
5	BEO/ABEO	147																										
6	Collector/SDM	13																										
7	Pubic representatives	93																										
19.	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>																										

❖ Positive impact of MDM : -

- On enrollment - Yes, 19 (47.5%) schools
- No, 21 (52.5%) schools

Out of 19 schools, 15 (37.5%) schools shows remarkable increase in enrollment. These schools gave credit to the quantity of good food with good teaching. One school further points out that the girls of poor families are generally seeking admission on account of this programme.

- On attendance - Yes, 26 (65%) schools
- No, 14 (35%) schools

Out of 26 schools, 21 (52.5%) schools admitted the fact that MDM has positive impact on regular attendance and full day retention of students in their schools, just because of fulfilling their need of nourishment and confidence among parents about their wards to meet hunger. However a situation of anemia was reported in one school.

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

Out of 25 schools, 22 (55%) schools observed significant improvement in the health of their students with conspicuous increase in weight and height with good physique. 3 (7.5%) schools emphasized the learnings of cleanliness among students.

- Contingent benefit if any:- Yes, 29 (72.5%) schools
- No, 11 (27.5%) schools

Out of 29 schools, 20 (50%) schools reported that washing of hands before and after meals has taken permanent place in the habits of students leading to cleanliness. It has also given them a sense of good behavior, self responsibility, co-operation and discipline as a whole. Much important is the inculcation of attitude of oneness with no caste, creed and society discrimination.

20. **General observations based on field experience**

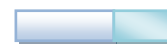
As reported in earlier points the MDM programme has mixed impact on students enrolment, attendance and retention. It develops the homogenous and affectionate attitude,

discipline self reliance and inculcate cultural values among students. If budget allows, in some schools, on Wednesday and Friday chapattis are given with Butter or Ghee. And it is really appreciable to learn that twice in a year special diet is provided to the students. No doubt if served with purposeful objective it is a very good programme for the health of students fighting against malnutrition which enhances the attention on studies and provides better learning. The moment HM and other staff involvement in this programme takes place it is of immense satisfaction. At the same time if some of the bottlenecks given below be checked and addressed timely, the outcome of the programme will be much overwhelming.

These include some of the observations as: -

- i. Why some students don't eat MDM?
- ii. Why some students prefer to go home during MDM hour?
- iii. Why not the kitchen sheds are functional with required big Chulhas?
- iv. Why utensils are being brought from home by students in some schools?
- v. Whether the quantity of MDM is sufficient for children of this age with particular socio-economic group?
- vi. Why not Daripatti is provided while taking MDM?
- vii. Is it not a matter of concern to develop habit of cleanliness i.e. washing hand before and after meals. Taking off shoes/chappals at the time of eating MDM?
- viii. Whether the articles (Daripatti, Water, Utensils) described above are made available?
- ix. Why proper supervision of MDM with specific advice giving remarks is not there?

The solution to these questions and remedy thereof shall certainly improve the programme as a whole.



List of Schools with discrepancies regarding MDM Programme

DISTRICT - TONK

Item No.	Details of Discrepancy		School Name
3 (iii)	Schools not received food grain at school level at prescribed quantity	1.	Govt. UPS Adarsh Malpura
3(iv)	Schools not satisfied with the quality of food grain	1.	GUPS Adarsh Niwai
		2.	GUPS Chainpura (Niwai)
		3.	GPS Malpura (Tonk)
		4.	GUPS Bagdi (Malpura)
		5.	GUPS Adarsh Malpura
5 (i)	Children of Hindu and Muslim Communities sit separately in groups, when getting MDM	1.	GUPS Ameerganj (Tonk)
6 (i)	The weekly menu of MDM is not displayed on school notice board	1.	GUPS Adarsh Niwai
		2.	GUPS Girls Harijan Basti, Tonk
		3.	GUPS Bagdi, Malpura
7 (i)	Daily Menu of MDM does not include variety as reported by children	1.	GUPS Ameerganj (Tonk)
8 (b)	Feedback from children as insufficient quantity of food under MDM Scheme	1.	GUPS Ameerganj (Tonk)
		2.	GUPS Borkhandi Khurd (Tonk)
		3.	GUPS Bagdi (Malpura)
		4.	GPS Deval (Malpura)
10 (ii)	Number of cooks/helpers are not as per Government norms in the schools under MDMs	1.	GPS Banjara Dhani (Niwai)
		2.	GUPS Adarsh Malpura
11 (i)	Kitchen under MDMs is not available in schools	1.	GUPS Girls Kanoongo (Niwai)
		2.	GUPS Adarsh Niwai
		3.	GPS Badagaon (Niwai)
		4.	GPS Goverdhanpura (Niwai)

		5.	GPS Palai (Niwai)
		6.	GUPS Ameerganj (Tonk)
		7.	GUPS Girls Harijan Basti (Tonk)
		8.	GPS Jinsi-II (Tonk)
		9.	GUPS Bamor (Tonk)
11 (iii)	Kitchen constructed under MDM Scheme but not in use	1.	GPS Banjara Dhani (Niwai)
		2.	GPS Ranoli (Tonk)
		3.	GPS Ahmadpura (Tonk)
		4.	GPS Deval (Malpura)
		5.	GUPS Adarsh Malpura
13.	Potable water is not available in schools for MDM	1.	GPS Bada Gaon (Niwai)
		2.	GUPS Darawat (Malpura)
14.	Adequate utensils for cooking, taking food under MDM is not available in schools. Children of UPS Harijan Basti are taking MDM on papers of note books.	1.	GUPS Girls Harijan Basti (Tonk)
		2.	GUPS Barkhandi Khurd (Tonk)
16 (i)	General impression about the environment, safety measures and hygiene is poor in school	1.	GUPS Harijan Basti (Tonk).
18	MDM programme has not been inspected by any official during last year.	1	GPS Jinsi - II (Tonk)

DISTRICT - SAWAI MADHOPUR

Item No.	Details of Discrepancy		School Name
3 (i)	Schools not received food grains regularly in time.	1.	UPS No.1, Gangapur City
		2.	KGBV Model-1, Khanpur Baroda, (Gangapur City)
		3.	UPS Amar Garh Chod (Gangapurcity)
		4.	UPS Sahajpur (Gangapurcity)
		5.	UPS Astroli (Gangapurcity)
3 (ii)	Buffer Stock of one month's requirement is not maintained in Schools	1.	UPS Girls Jail Sawai Madhopur
		2.	PS Bodal (Khandar)
		3.	UPS No.1 Gangapurcity
		4.	KGBV Model-1 Khanpur Baroda (Gangapur City)
		5.	UPS Sahajpur (Gangapurcity)
		6.	UPS Astroli (Gangapurcity)
3 (iii)	Food grains not delivered at school level	1.	KGBV Model-1, Khanpur Baroda (Gangapurcity)
		2.	UPS Sahajpur (Gangapurcity)
3 (iv)	Quality of food grains received by schools is not satisfactory	1.	KGBV Model-1, Khanpur Baroda (Gangapurcity)
		2.	UPS Shajpur (Gangapurcity)
		3.	UPS Vijay Nagar (Khandar)
		4.	PS Bodal (Khandar)
		5.	UPS Harijan Basti, S. Madhopur
		6.	PS Khilchipur (S. Madhopur)
		7.	UPS Hingoni, (S. Madhopur)
		8.	UPS Shivajee Nagar, HB, S. Madhopur

8 (a)	As per feedback from children, the quality of meal is not satisfactory	1	UPS Girls Geeta Devi Sawai Madhopur
8 (b)	As per feedback from children, the quantity of meal is not sufficient.	1.	UPS Girls Geeta Devi Sawai Madhopur
		2.	UPS Hingoni (Sawai Madhopur)
		3.	PS Khilchipur (Sawai Madhopur)
		4.	UPS Harijan Basti Sawai Madhopur
		5.	PS Bodal (Khandar)
		6.	PS Chhan (Khandar)
		7.	KGBV Model-III (Khandar)
		8.	UPS Kailashpuri (Khandar)
		9.	PS Vedpura (Khandar)
		10.	UPS Vijay Nagar (Khandar)
		11.	UPS No.1 Gangapurcity
		12.	UPS Saloda (Gangapurcity)
		13.	UPS Jat Baroda (Gangapurcity)
9 (iii)	Schools' children deprived from getting Iron tablets, Folic Acid, Vitamin - A and deworming Medicines	1.	UPS Geeta Devi, SWM
		2.	PS Karmoda (SWM)
		3.	UPS Jail SWM
		4.	PS Behad ka Tapara (SWM)
		5.	PS Chhan (Khandhar)
		6.	UPS Aloda (Khandhar)
		7.	PS Harchanda ki Dhani (Gangapur City)
10 (ii)	Number of cooks/helpers engaged for food cooking in schools are not as per GoI norms.	1.	PS Bodal (Khandar)
		2.	UPS Saloda (Gangapurcity)
		3.	UPS, Jat Baroda (Gangapurcity)
		4.	PS Aliganj (Gangapurcity)
11 (i)	Kitchens for MDMS are not available in the schools.	1.	UPS Banota (Sawai Madhopur)
		2.	UPS Saloda (Gangapurcity)

11 (ii)	Kitchens are constructed in schools but not in use.	1.	UPS Girls, Geeta Devi Sawai Madhopur
		2.	UPS Sanskrit, Sahoo Nagar, Sawai Madhopur
		3.	PS Karmoda (Sawai Madhopur)
		4.	PS Khilchipur (Sawai Madhopur)
		5.	PS, Behad Ka Tapra Bhagwat Garh (Sawai Madhopur)
		6.	UPS Girls Chakanpura (Sawai Madhopur)
		7.	PS Bodal (Khandar)
		8.	PS Amar Garh Chod (Gangapurcity)
		9.	PS Ahmadpur (Gangapurcity)
13	Potable water is not available for MDMS in schools	1.	UPS Hingoni (Sawai Madhopur)
		2.	UPS Banota (Sawai Madhopur)
		3.	UPS Astroli (Gangapurcity)
14	Adequate utensils for MDMS are not available in school.	1.	UPS Saloda (Gangapurcity)
16 (i)	General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene is not good in schools.	1.	UPS Girls Geeta Devi Sawai Madhopur
		2.	UPS Saloda (Gangapurcity)
17 (i)	Extent of participation of community members for MDM's monitoring is not proper	1	UPS Girls Geeta Devi Sawai Madhopur
18 (i)	MDM programme has not been inspected by any one officer from outside.	1	PS Harchanda Ki Dhani (Gangapur City)

List of Sampled Schools for MDM Monitoring
District - Tonk

S. N.	BLOCK NAME	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	DISE CODE	CATEGORY
1	Niwai	UPS Girls, Kanoongo, Niwai	0319620	CALP
2	Niwai	UPS Adarsh, Niwai	0319633	URBAN
3	Niwai	UPS Naveen, Niwai	0319634	CWSN
4	Niwai	UPS Girls, Niwai	0319635	URBAN
5	Niwai	UPS Chhoti Bharthal, Niwai	0301501	CIVIL WORK
6	Niwai	UPS Gopalpura, Niwai	0308613	CIVIL WORK
7	Niwai	PS Banjara Dhani, Niwai	0310305	STC (NR)
8	Niwai	KGBV, Sirohi, Niwai	0314601	KGBV
9	Niwai	PS Badagaon	0318208	SC Populated
10	Niwai	PS Goverdhanpura, Niwai	0306701	STC (NR)
11	Niwai	UPS Chainpura, Niwai	0305001	CALP
12	Niwai	PS Palai, Niwai	0312505	SC Populated
13	Niwai	PS Banasthali, Niwai	0318002	CALP
14	Niwai	UPS Aliabad, Niwai	0300602	SC Populated
15	Niwai	UPS Bhadan Pura, Niwai	0304001	NPEGEL
16	Tonk	UPS G City no.8, Tonk	0223406	URBAN
17	Tonk	UPS Ameer Ganj, Tonk	0223451	URBAN
18	Tonk	UPS Girls harijan Basti	0223445	URBAN
19	Tonk	PS Jinsi II	0223416	MINORITY
20	Tonk	PS Molaipura	0225517	URBAN
21	Tonk	UPS Borkhandi Khurd	0203801	GENDER GAP
22	Tonk	UPS Girls Darda Turki	0206104	STC (NR)
23	Tonk	KGBV Piplu	0217320	KGBV
24	Tonk	PS Ranoli	0217801	STC (NR)
25	Tonk	UPS Bagadva	0203101	NPEGEL
26	Tonk	UPS Kohana	0223464	CWSN
27	Tonk	UPS Bhopa Basti Paldi	0217601	STC (NR)
28	Tonk	UPS Bamor	0204007	NPEGEL
29	Tonk	PS Ahmadpura Chauki	0201403	ST Populated
30	Tonk	UPS Bithola	0204802	NPEGEL
31	Malpura	UPS Darawat	0108201	CIVIL WORK
32	Malpura	UPS Bagdi	0104301	CALP
33	Malpura	UPS Babu Nagar	0112403	CIVIL WORK
34	Malpura	UPS Kali Hardiya	0107710	ST/SC Populated
35	Malpura	PS Deval	0116501	DROP OUT
36	Malpura	KGBV Malpura	0100778	KGBV
37	Malpura	UPS Adarsh Malpura	0100702	URBAN
38	Malpura	UPS Town No. 4, Malpura	0100704	URBAN
39	Malpura	UPS Birajlal Nagar	0100738	CWSN
40	Malpura	UPS Girls Chandsen Pura	0105201	NPEGEL

District - Sawai Madhopur

S. N.	BLOCK NAME	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	DISE CODE	CATEGORY
1	S. Madhopur	UPS Girls, Geeta Devi, SWM	521401	URBAN
2	S. Madhopur	UPS Sanskrit Sahoo Nagar, SWM	521502	URBAN
3	S. Madhopur	PS Karmoda, SWM	521401	CIVIL WORK
4	S. Madhopur	UPS, Kherada, SWM	521502	URBAN
5	S. Madhopur	UPS, Shivaji Nagar, H.B. SWM	517003	NPEGEL
6	S. Madhopur	PS Chakeri	516612	SC/ST Populated
7	S. Madhopur	UPS Hingoni	518701	NPEGEL
8	S. Madhopur	PS Khilchipur	502006	SC Populated
9	S. Madhopur	UPS Kutalpura Maliyan	518101	CALP
10	S. Madhopur	UPS Girls Jail, SWM	504301	URBAN
11	S. Madhopur	UPS Harijan Basti, SWM	504601	URBAN
12	S. Madhopur	UPS, Banota	519301	GENDER GAP
13	S. Madhopur	UPS, Bandha	518804	CWSN
14	S. Madhopur	PS, Behad ka Tapra (Bhagwat Garh)	507901	STC (NR)
15	S. Madhopur	UPS, Girls Chakchanpura	514901	CALP
16	Khandar	PS, Bodal	512802	SC Populated
17	Khandar	PS, Chhan	515802	GENDER GAP
18	Khandar	UPS, Sukhwass	410701	NPEGEL
19	Khandar	UPS, Mai Khurd	408501	CWSN
20	Khandar	KGBV Khandar Model-III	NA	KGBV
21	Khandar	UPS, Haloda Bairban	413702	SC POPULATED
22	Khandar	UPS, Kailashpuri	414302	CIVIL WORK
23	Khandar	UPS Girls, Todara	417703	NPEGEL
24	Khandar	PS, Vedpura	414810	SC POPULATED
25	Khandar	UPS, Vijay Nagar	421501	SC Populated
26	Gangapur City	UPS No. 1, Gangapur City	319001	CALP
27	Gangapur City	UPS Seth Hatilaram, Gangapur City	318703	URBAN
28	Gangapur City	UPS Saloda, Gangapur City	32168	URBAN
29	Gangapur City	UPS No. 3, Gangapur City	319802	URBAN (LEHER)
30	Gangapur City	UPS, Chuli	304401	DROP OUT
31	Gangapur City	UPS, Jat Baroda	303202	NPEGEL
32	Gangapur City	KGBV Khanpur Baroda Model-1	316108	KGBV
33	Gangapur City	UPS, Salarpur	310801	CWSN
34	Gangapur City	UPS, Amar Garhchod	311108	DROP OUT
35	Gangapur City	PS, Har Chanda ki Dhani	311106	GENERAL (LEHER)
36	Gangapur City	KGBV Aliganj Model-1	305405	KGBV
37	Gangapur City	UPS Sahajpur	306201	CALP
38	Gangapur City	PS, Aliganj	305401	DROP OUT
39	Gangapur City	PS, Ahmadpur	304801	ST POPULATED
40	Gangapur City	UPS, Astroli	304901	NPEGEL