



Mid Day Meal Scheme Monitoring Report

Rajasthan

(October 2010 to 31 March 2011)

District Covered

Ajmer

Baran

Bikaner

Chittorgarh



Institute of Development Studies

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Executive Summary

1. The present study on Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan forms part of the SSA Monitoring carried out by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (MI). Four Districts Ajmer, Baran, Bikaner and Chittorgarh were selected for the first quarter. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district. An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. Thus 160 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 19 were urban PS, 29 were urban UPS, 54 were rural P.S and 58 were rural UPS.
2. In majority schools the MDM was being served regularly. Out of the total schools surveyed, 63.1 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 12.5 percent schools the MDM is prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs. In 24.4 percent schools the MDM was being supplied through centralized kitchen system i.e. by Nandi Foundation.
3. Out of total surveyed schools 76.3 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months. Out of total 160 schools surveyed, 38 (23.7 percent) school reported that there was interruption in supply of MDM. The number of schools where MDM supply was interrupted is higher in Baran district. The reasons for disruption include- lack of supply from centralized kitchen, irregular supply of food grain, interruption due to non availability of cooks in the school and delay in receiving cooking cost.
4. Out of the total children enrolled as per the school register enrolled, 63.3 percent children (64.8 percent boys and 62.0 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage was higher in Chittorgarh and lowest in Baran district. Gender wise data reveals that gender-gap was higher in Ajmer district.
5. But on the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment, 53.8 percent children (54.1 percent boys and 53.5 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.
6. 66.1 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 33.9 per cent schools the supply was irregular. The reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level and delay due to lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. The delay in supplying the food grains is generally 1-4 weeks. 66 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply.
7. The quality of food grain supplied was reported well by 18.2 percent teachers while 60.3 percent teachers reported that it was average. 21.5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in Baran followed by Chittorgarh.

8. 32.2 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining had not received cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months.
9. In 43.8 percent schools no overt discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. The district wise situation reveals that schools where there was no discrimination was higher in Chittorgarh followed by Ajmer district.
10. In 80 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the menu prescribed by the Department. In 66.2 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.
11. In 82.5 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Chittorgarh and Ajmer district. 62.5 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Chittorgarh Bikaner and Baran districts the children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided.
12. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 12.5 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out. Maximum number of schools are in Chittorgarh. Only 42.5 percent schools had maintained a health register.
13. In 75.6 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 84.3 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. A total of 208 cooks (187 women and 21 men). Caste wise situation reveals that highest number of women and men belong to OBC group.
14. In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 81 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. In 75.7 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In 85.6 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.
15. In 70.2 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM.
16. The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 27 percent schools. No roaster system was being maintained in the schools
17. Regular inspection of MDM was reported in only 35.6 percent schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU.
18. In 36.2 percent schools teachers reported that, the MDM had helped in improving the enrolment. 61.2 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had also helped in improving the attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. Some incidental benefits are also visible on the younger children who accompany their siblings to school.

Consolidated Report

Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan

Introduction

Rajasthan was one of the first states to implement the SC directives to provide cooked mid day meals in all government schools. Cooked meals began to be served to all children studying in Std. 1-V in all 32 districts of Rajasthan in the beginning of 2002 academic year.

As part of the SSA monitoring the MDM scheme was also to be covered by the MI.

General Information of Surveyed Schools

For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district thus 160 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 19 were urban PS, 29 were urban UPS, 54 were rural P.S and 58 were rural UPS. Table 1

Table 1: District wise number of school covered by Type and locality of Schools

Name of District	Urban Schools		Rural Schools		Total Schools
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	
Ajmer	5 (12.5)	9 (22.5)	11 (27.5)	15 (37.5)	40 (100.0)
Baran	6 (15.0)	4 (10.0)	17 (42.5)	13 (32.5)	40 (100.0)
Bikaner	4 (10.0)	8 (20.0)	14 (35.0)	14 (35.0)	40 (100.0)
Chittorgarh	4 (10.0)	8 (20.0)	12 (30.0)	16 (40.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	19 (11.9)	29 (18.1)	54 (33.8)	58 (36.2)	160 (100.0)

(1) Regularity in serving meal at school level

Out of the total 160 schools surveyed cooked MDM was being served in 157 schools on the day of the visit of the MI. In three schools (two in Bikaner and one school in Chittorgarh district) MDM was not being served . Out of the total schools surveyed, 63.1 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 12.5 percent schools the MDM is prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs. In 24.4 percent schools the MDM was being supplied through centralized kitchen system i.e. by Nandi Foundation. The district wise situation reveals that in Bikaner MDM is largely being managed by the SMC whereas in Chittorgarh the MDM is supplied mainly by the Centralized kitchen of Nandi Foundation. Table 2 and 3

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	40	0	40
Baran	40	0	40
Bikaner	38	2	40
Chittorgarh	39	1	40
Total	157 (98.1)	3 (1.9)	160 (100.0)

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

Name of District	School SMC	Annapurna /SHG	Centralized Kitchen/	Others	Total Schools
Ajmer	31	2	7		40
Baran	24	16			40
Bikaner	35		5		40
Chittorgarh	11	2	27		40
Total	101 (63.1)	20 (12.5)	39 (24.4)		160 (100.0)

Interruption in MDM (Last twelve months)

Out of total surveyed schools 76.3 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months. But 23.7 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 7-25 days. Table 4.

Table 4: District wise number of Schools reported Interruption in supplying MDM during last one year

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	7	33	40
Baran	14	26	40
Bikaner	9	31	40
Chittorgarh	8	32	40
Total	38 (23.8)	122 (76.2)	160 (100.0)

Reason for interruption in supplying MDM

Out of total 160 schools surveyed, 38 (23.7 percent) school reported that there was interruption in supply of MDM. District wise situation reveals that number of schools where MDM supply was interrupted is higher in Baran district. The reasons for disruption include- 4 schools reported interruption due to lack of supply from centralized kitchen, 24 schools reported irregular supply of food grain, and 5 schools reported interruption due to non availability of cooks in the schools, 4 schools reported delay in receiving cooking cost Table 6.

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

Name of District	Reason for not supplying MDM				total
	NGO not supplied	Lack of supply of food grains	Non availability of cook	Not supplying the cooking cost	
Ajmer		4	1	2	7
Baran		9	3	2	14
Bikaner	2	7			9
Chittorgarh	2	4	1	1	8
Total	4 (10.5)	24 (63.2)	5 (13.2)	4 (13.1)	38 (100.0)

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

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 21338 (9827 boys and 11511 girls). Sex ratio in total enrollment was 46.1 boys and 53.9 girls. District wise enrollment in the 40 surveyed schools is higher in Bikaner and lowest in Chittorgarh while sex ratio in enrollment

is similar in all districts. As per the attendance register 63.6 percent children (64.3 percent boys and 63.0 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. District wise data reveals that percentage of children's attendance is higher in Ajmer(71.7 percent) followed by Chittorgarh (68.0 percent) and Bikaner(59.9 percent) and lowest is in Baran (55.5percent).Gender wise situation of attendance is also same in the districts.

According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 63.3 percent children (64.8 percent boys and 62.0 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. It is evident that the percentage is higher in Chittorgarh and lowest in Baran district. Gender wise data reveals that gender-gap is higher in Ajmer district.

On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment, 53.8 percent children (54.1 percent boys and 53.5 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. Districtwise percentage of physically present children was found highest in Ajmer (65.4 percent) and lowest in Baran(45.3 percent). There is no gender gap in physical presence in the districts. Table 7

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

Name of District	Enrollment			Attendance as per Register			Availing MDM as per register			Actual MDM availing			Physically present		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ajmer	2341	2971	5312	1722	2085	3807	1720	1941	3661	1651	1925	3576	1545	1927	3472
Baran	2154	2531	4685	1229	1373	2602	1176	1331	2507	1054	1277	2331	1009	1114	2123
Bikaner	3219	3612	6831	1924	2167	4091	1920	2143	4063	1625	1763	3388	1633	1840	3473
Chittorgarh	2113	2397	4510	1441	1627	3068	1551	1728	3279	1006	1211	2217	1134	1279	2413
Total	9827	11511	21338	6316 (64.3)	7252 (63.0)	13568 (63.6)	6367 (64.8)	7143 (62.0)	13510 (63.3)	5336	6176	11512	5321 (54.1)	6160 (53.5)	11481 (53.8)

(3) Regularity in delivering food grains to school level

It was found that 66.1 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 33.9 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 32.2 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 48.8 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 19.0 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied.

While there was no delay in 66 percent schools, 24 percent schools reported that the primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level. In 10 percent schools the delay was due to lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. It was reported that the delay in supplying the food grains is generally 1-4 weeks. However 10 schools reported that grain was supplied after four weeks. Of these 6 schools were in Bikaner district. Table 8,9,10.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	20	13	33
Baran	33	7	40
Bikaner	16	19	35
Chittorgarh	11	2	13
Total	80 (66.1)	41 (33.9)	121 (100.0)

Table 9: Frequency of delivering food grains at school level

Name of District	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	More than 3 months	Total
Ajmer	21	3	9	33
Baran	9	28	3	40
Bikaner	4	21	10	35
Chittorgarh	6	6	1	13
Total	40	58	23	121

Table 10: Reason for delay in supplying food grain

Name of District	No delay	Delay by FCI	Lack of transport	Total
Ajmer	20	10	3	33
Baran	33	5	2	40
Bikaner	16	12	7	35
Chittorgarh	11	2		13
Total	80 (66.0)	29 (24.0)	12 (10.0)	121 (100.0)

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

Table 11: Schools maintaining buffer stock for one month

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	20	13	33
Baran	33	7	40
Bikaner	16	19	35
Chittorgarh	11	2	13
Total	80 (66.0)	41 (34.0)	121 (100.0)

Out of total school receiving food grain at school level, 63.6 percent had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 36.4 per cent schools reported that they received lesser quantity than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in 89.3 percent of schools while the remaining schools were receiving food grain from FCI godown or nearby schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 18.2 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 60.3 percent teachers reported that it was average. 21.5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in Baran followed by Chittorgarh and Bikaner district Table 12.

Table 12: District wise schools reporting quality of food grains

Name of District	Quality of food grains			
	Good	Average	POOR	total
Ajmer	7	23	3	33
Baran	7	20	13	40
Bikaner	5	23	7	35
Chittorgarh	3	7	3	13
Total	22 (18.2)	73 (60.3)	26 (21.5)	121 (100.0)

(4) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to schools

32.2 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining had not received cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason for delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account. If we look at the district wise delay in cooking cost, we find highest number of schools in Bikaner had not received cooking cost on time, followed by Ajmer and Baran districts. Table 13

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

Table 13: Schools receiving cooking cost in advance

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	12	21	33
Baran	13	27	40
Bikaner	11	24	35
Chittorgarh	3	10	13
Total	39 (32.2)	82 (67.8)	121 (100.0)

Table 14: Delay in receiving cooking cost

Name of District	No delay	1-4 weeks delay	More than 4 week	total
Ajmer	12	5	16	33
Baran	13	12	15	40
Bikaner	11	4	20	35
Chittorgarh	3	5	5	13
Total	39 (32.2)	26 (21.5)	56 (46.3)	121 (100.0)

(5) Social equity in MDM

In most schools it was observed that children could sit anywhere (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM. 76.9 percent schools had this arrangement. In 23.1 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity. Table 15.

In 43.8 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. The district wise situation reveals that schools where there was no discrimination was higher in Chittorgarh followed by Ajmer district. However in 9.4 percent schools only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. Number of schools where general caste children were serving MDM was higher in Ajmer and lowest in Baran and Chittorgarh district.

In 12.5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 34.4 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM. MDM serving by girls and by cook cum helper found higher in Baran lowest in Chittorgarh district

No overt discrimination based on religion, caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (9.4 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

Table 15: District wise seating and serving arrangement in schools

Name of District	Seating arrangements			Serving arrangements				
	Seating anywhere	Sitting in caste/sex groups	Total	Serving by all caste/sex	Only general caste	Only girls	By cook/helper	Total
Ajmer	33	7	40	17	5	4	14	40
Baran	31	9	40	13	3	7	17	40
Bikaner	30	10	40	15	4	6	15	40
Chittorgarh	29	11	40	25	3	3	9	40
Total	123 (76.9)	37 (23.1)	160 (100.0)	70 (43.7)	15 (9.4)	20 (12.5)	55 (34.4)	160 (100.0)

(6) Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 80 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools food was not

supplied as per Menu. Number of schools not supplying MDM as per prescribed Menu was higher in Chittorgarh followed by Ajmer district. Table 16.

In 66.2 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises. District wise situation is more negative in Chittorgarh district.

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

Name of District	Supply as per menu			Menu displayed on board		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	31	9	40	26	14	40
Baran	34	6	40	33	7	40
Bikaner	34	6	40	29	11	40
Chittorgarh	29	11	40	18	22	40
Total	128 (80.0)	32 (20.0)	160 (100.0)	106 (66.2)	54 (33.8)	160 (100.0)

Reasons for not following Menu

There were 32 schools not following the prescribed Menu. 13 (40.6 percent) schools had reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In 8 schools it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits. Table 17.

Table 17: reasons for not following Menu Chart

Name of District	Non availability of fruits & vegetables	Rates are so high	Role of HM/MDM in charge	Total
Ajmer	2	3	4	9
Baran	4	2		6
Bikaner	2	3	1	6
Chittorgarh	5	3	3	11
Total	13 (46.6)	11 (34.4)	8 (25.0)	32 (100.0)

(7) Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 89.4 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial. Higher benefits of MDM have been reported in Baran district.

In 82.5 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Chittorgarh and Ajmer district. 62.5 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Chittorgarh Bikaner and Baran districts the children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided. Out of the 60 schools where children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM, 5 percent schools reported they were dissatisfied because fruits and green vegetables were not included. 35 percent schools reported that grain was not cleaned properly, 28.3 percent schools reported that cleanliness is not maintained and meals are not cooked properly by the appointed cooks and so on. In case of the centralized kitchens the food often goes bad due to larger radius of coverage especially in the summers and **there** is no quality check by the NGO. 6.7 percent schools raised the issue of low quality and irregularity of cooking. This largely prevailed in Chittorgarh district. Table 18 and 19.

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

Table 18: Quality and Quantity of MDM

Name of District	MDM scheme is beneficial			Satisfied with Quantity of MDM			Satisfied with Quality Of MDM		
	YES	No	Total	YES	No	Total	YES	No	Total
Ajmer	36	4	40	34	6	40	29	11	40
Baran	38	2	40	32	8	40	26	14	40
Bikaner	34	6	40	32	8	40	25	15	40
Chittorgarh	35	5	40	34	6	40	20	20	40
Total	143 (89.4)	17 (10..6)	160 (100.0)	132 (82.5)	28 (17.5)	160 (100.0)	100 (62.5)	60 (37.5)	160 (100.0)

Table 19: Satisfaction with quantity and quality, why (Reasons)

Name of District	Fruits and green vegetable are not given	Not cleaning the grains properly	Meal not cook properly	Quality not maintain by NGO	Low & irregular in CC	Total
Ajmer	1	5	4	1		11
Baran	4	6	3		1	14
Bikaner	3	4	6	1	1	15
Chittorgarh	1	6	4	7	2	20
Total	9 (15.0)	21 (35.0)	17 (28.3)	9 (15.0)	4 (6.7)	60 (100.0)

(8) Supplementary Nutrition

According to teachers in 87.5 per cent schools, the school health program is implemented by NRHM. Under this program a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the health department. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 12.5 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out. Maximum number of schools are in Chittorgarh where 17.5 percent schools have not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 42.5 percent schools had maintained a health register. Table 20.

Table 20: Health checkup of children and maintenance of record

Name of District	Health checkup of children			Maintaining Health Records		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	36	4	40	15	25	40
Baran	35	5	40	19	21	40
Bikaner	36	4	40	16	24	40
Chittorgarh	33	7	40	18	22	40
Total	140 (87.5)	20 (12.5)	160 (100.0)	68 (42.5)	92 (57.5)	160 (100.0)

In 73.1 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 26.9 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the

children. Bikaner district has maximum number of schools where necessary nutrition supplements were not provided. Table 21

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

Name of District	Are Children given Iron, folic vitamins		
	Yes	No	Total
Ajmer	31	9	40
Baran	32	8	40
Bikaner	26	14	40
Chittorgarh	28	12	40
Total	117 (73.1)	43 (26.9)	160 (100.0)

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

(9) Status of cooks

In 75.6 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 84.3 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks have not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid a higher amount.

In only 58.7 percent schools the cooks had been paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months. The number of schools where payment to cook found more irregular was in Baran district. Table 22.

87.6 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 12.4 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

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

Name of District	Is the remuneration paid regularly			Type of Payment		
	Yes	No	Total	Cash	Cheque/Bank	Total
Ajmer	20	13	33	26	7	33
Baran	22	18	40	36	4	40
Bikaner	22	13	35	35		35
Chittorgarh	7	6	13	9	4	13
Total	71 (58.7)	50 (41.3)	121 (100.0)	106 (87.6)	15 (12.4)	121 (100.0)

Caste and gender of cooks

In the 121 school surveyed where MDM is supplied by SMC, 208 cooks (187 women and 21 men) had been appointed. Out of these 90 percent are women. The caste composition is as follows: 12.0 percent women and 1.4 percent men belong to SC groups. 8.2 percent women and 1.9 percent men belong to ST group, 58.2 percent women and 5.8 percent men belong to OBC groups. 11.5 percent women and 0.5 percent men belong to general caste groups and 0.5 percent men belong to minority groups. There was no women cook from minority group. Caste wise situation reveals that highest number of women and men belong to OBC group. If we look at the district wise status of cooks, there is no cook SC group in Chittorgarh and ST group in Bikaner district. Table 23.

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

Name of District	Caste of Women cooks and Helper					Caste of Men cooks and Helper					Total
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minor	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minor	
Ajmer	10	6	30	7	-	2		3			58
Baran	3	8	46	6	-		2	5			70
Bikaner	12		38	6	-	1		4	1	1	63
Chittorgarh		3	7	5	-		2				17
Total	25 (12.0)	17 (8.2)	121 (58.2)	24 (11.5)		3 (1.4)	4 (1.9)	12 (5.8)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	208 (100.0)

(10) Infrastructure facility for MDM scheme

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 81 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were available but the MDM was being supplied through the centralized kitchen. Out of 23 schools where there were no kitchen sheds, in 11 schools the meal was being cooked at the residence of the cook and in the remaining 12 schools it was being cooked in open place, under a tin shed in the school premises. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Baran district. Out of total surveyed schools there was no kitchen shed in 30 percent schools. Table 24

The kitchen sheds had been constructed under various development program including SSA

Table 24: Availability of pucca Kitchen shed in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca kitchen shed			If pucca shed not available where meal cooked		
	Yes	No	Total	Open place and Tin shed	Cook's house	Total
Ajmer	30	3	33	1	2	3
Baran	28	12	40	7	5	12
Bikaner	28	7	35	4	3	7
Chittorgarh	12	1	13		1	1
Total	98 (81.0)	23 (19.0)	121 (100.0)	12 (52.2)	11 (47.8)	23 (100.0)

Storage Facility

In 75.7 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. Out of these 46 schools in 26 schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums. In 20 schools food grain was being stored at teacher's and cook's residence. Availability of pucca store facility was poor in Baran district where 55 percent schools have no proper storage facility. Table 25.

Table 25: Availability of pucca store facility in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca Store Facility to store grains			If pucca store facility not available where grain stored			
	Yes	No	Total	In classroom with sacks	In classroom with Drums	Others	Total
Ajmer	25	8	33	3	3	2	8
Baran	18	22	40	2	9	11	22
Bikaner	25	10	35	6		4	10
Chittorgarh	7	6	13	2	1	3	6
Total	75 (62.0)	46 (38.0)	121 (100.0)	13 (28.3)	13 (28.3)	20 (43.4)	46 (100.0)

Availability of Water

In 85.6 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. Schools, which do not have sufficient water, were found in Baran district. Table 26.

Availability of Utensils

In majority schools (85 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available. Non availability of utensils was reported higher in Chittorgarh and Bikaner districts.

Availability of Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 21.5 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 70.2 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 8.3 percent schools both were being used. The use of LPG was maximum in Baran followed by Bikaner district. Table 27

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

Name of District	Availability of sufficient water for MDM			Kind of fuel used in surveyed school			
	Yes	No	Total	LPG Gas	Firewood	Both	Total
Ajmer	35	5	40	5	23	5	33
Baran	30	10	40	9	31		40
Bikaner	35	5	40	8	24	3	35
Chittorgarh	37	3	40	4	7	2	13
Total	137 (85.6)	23 (14.4)	160 (100.0)	26 (21.5)	85 (70.2)	10 (8.3)	121 (100.0)

(11) Safety and Hygiene and Cleanliness

Teachers in 60 percent schools reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. 50.6 percent teacher's reported that hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 48.7 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 29.4 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In Baran the situation of safety, hygiene, cleanliness and discipline was poor compared to other districts. Table 27

In majority of schools measures were taken to conserve water while washing utensils.

Table 27: General impression of the Environment among students

Name of District	Safety		Hygiene		Cleanliness		Discipline among students during MDM			
	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Ajmer	27	13	24	16	24	16	15	13	12	40
Baran	19	21	16	24	15	25	10	12	18	40
Bikaner	28	12	23	17	21	19	13	17	10	40
Chittorgarh	22	18	18	22	18	22	20	13	7	40
Total	96 (60.0)	64 (40.0)	81 (50.6)	79 (49.4)	78 (48.7)	82 (51.3)	58 (36.2)	55 (34.4)	47 (29.4)	160 (100.0)

(12) Community Participation

Daily supervision of MDM

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 27 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools.

No roaster system was being maintained in the schools.

Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 13.8 percent of primary schools and 16.3 percent UPS schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor. Table 28

In most schools parents were aware that MDM is being distributed to children, but they were not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children. The main source of information regarding MDM was the teacher and students. Awareness level was found to be poor Chittorgarh followed by Baran and Bikaner district.

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

Name of District	Quite satisfied	Satisfy	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Ajmer	5	8	8	10	9	40
Baran	1	5	3	20	11	40
Bikaner	4	9	7	10	10	40
Chittorgarh	4	7	6	9	14	40
Total	14 (8.7)	29 (18.2)	24 (15.0)	49 (30.6)	44 (27.5)	160 (100.0)

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

It was reported in 35.6 percent schools that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 58.1 percent of the schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM. Table 29, 30,31.

Table 29: Inspection of MDM by Govt officers

Name of District	YES	No	Total
Ajmer	13	27	40
Baran	15	25	40
Bikaner	17	23	40
Chittorgarh	12	28	40
Total	57 (35.6)	103 (63.4)	160 (100.0)

Table 30: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by District Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Ajmer	30		3	6	1	40
Baran	22	5	10	3		40
Bikaner	23	2	5	8	2	40
Chittorgarh	18	2	9	10	1	40
Total	93 (58.1)	9 (5.6)	27 (16.9)	27 (16.9)	4 (2.5)	160 (100.0)

Table 31: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by Block Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Ajmer	11	1	7	18	3	40
Baran	15	2	8	10	5	40
Bikaner	13	5	4	16	2	40
Chittorgarh	17	4	5	9	5	40
Total	56 (35.0)	12 (7.5)	24 (15.0)	53 (33.1)	15 (9.4)	160 (100.0)

(14) Impact of MDM

According to 36.2 percent schools teachers, the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 61.2 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had also helped in improving the attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 40 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. 55 percent school teachers felt that MDM had also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 30 percent schools and included regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit. Table 32

Table 32: General Impact of MDM

Name of District	Increase in enroll.	Increase Avg. attendance	Increase general Nutrition status	Reduced caste & gender discrimination	Created educational environment	Incidental benefit	Total
Ajmer	15	24	31	24	22	13	40
Baran	16	27	32	11	27	11	40
Bikaner	14	26	35	9	20	10	40
Chittorgarh	13	21	22	20	19	14	40
Total	58 (36.2)	98 (61.2)	120 (75.0)	64 (40.0)	88 (55.0)	48 (30.0)	160 (100.0)

Conclusion

The present survey reveals that Mid day meal has become an integral part of the daily routine of elementary schools in the State. The MDM is being distributed with fair regularity and there has been an effort to involve different partners in this enterprise. The quality of the midday meal is also fair and teachers and parents reported that they were satisfied with the

quantity and quality of MDM in the surveyed districts. One of the areas that need to be closely monitored is the supply of food grains and quality related issues.. Emphasis also needs to be given to issues related to hygiene. An indepth analysis needs to be carried out on the impact of MDM on children's nutrition. In overall terms Baran and Chittorgarh districts require greater monitoring to fill the gaps in delivery of MDM

First Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM in Rajasthan

1, October 2010- 31 March 2011

District Summary

District: Ajmer	<p><i>A. General information of sample schools</i></p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Ajmer district. Out of these schools- 5 were urban PS, 9 were urban UPS, 11 were rural P.S and 15 were rural UPS.</p> <p><i>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</i></p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in all the schools. Out of the total schools surveyed, 77.5 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 5 percent schools the MDM is being prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs . In 17.5 percent schools the MDM was being supplied by Nandi Foundation. The Foundation supplies MDM to 140 schools within a radius of 18 kms.</p> <p>While majority schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 17.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 20-25 days. The reasons for disruption included irregular supply of food grain, delay in receiving cooking cost and illness of cook.</p> <p><i>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</i></p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 5312(2341 boys and 2971 girls). As per the attendance register 71.7 percent children (73.5 percent boys and 70.2 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of</p>
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the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 68.9 percent children (73.4 percent boys and 65.3 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 65.4 percent children (65.9 percent boys and 64.8 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

It was found that 60.6 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 39.4 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 60.6 percent schools foodgrain was delivered within a month; 12.1 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 27.3 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level and lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighbouring schools. 60.6 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

Majority schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain. However, 30 per cent schools reported that they received lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in ninety seven percent of schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied 21.2 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good whereas 69.7 percent teachers reported that its was average and 9.1 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

Thirty six percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5

months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighbouring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

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

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM(82.5 percent schools had this arrangement).In 17.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 42.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 12.5 percent schools only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 10 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 35 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (2.5 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 77.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In 65 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 22.5 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM incharge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 92.5 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial.

In 85 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. 72.5 percent expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The reasons for not being satisfied include non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; grain was not cleaned properly and so on. In case of the centralized kitchens the food often goes bad due to larger radius of coverage especially in the summers and there is no quality check by the NGO.

[Some suggestions for improvement include- monitoring of MDM supplied by the centralized kitchens, training on health and hygiene to MDM incharge and cooks and regular supervision by SMC members.](#)

I. Supplementary Nutrition

According to 90 per cent schools, the school health programme is implemented by NRHM . Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 37.5 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 10 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out.

In 77.5 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 22.5 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In 77.5 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 84.8 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 60.6 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

78.8 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 21.2 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 33 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 58 cooks (53 women and 5 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: 17.2 percent women and 3.4 percent men belonged to SC groups. 10.3 percent women belonged to ST and 51.7 percent women and 5.2 percent men belonged to OBC groups. 12.2 percent women belonged to General caste groups.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 91 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were available but the MDM was being supplied through the

centralised kitchen. In schools where there were no kitchen sheds meals were being cooked at the residence of the cook or in the tin shed in the school premises.

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

Storage Facility

In 75.7 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 87.5 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.

Utensils

In majority schools (92.5 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 15.1 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 69.8 schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

67.5 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 60 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. Sixty percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 30 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools measures

	<p>were taken to conserve water while washing utensils.</p> <p>M. Community Participation</p> <p>The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was only reported in 30 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. No roaster system was being maintained in the schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 22.5 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.</p> <p>In most schools parents were aware that MDM is being distributed to children in schools but they were not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children. The main source of information regarding MDM was the teacher and students.</p> <p>N. Inspection and Supervision</p> <p>It was reported in 32.5 percent schools that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried put by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in majority of the schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM.</p> <p>O. Impact</p> <p>According to 37.5 percent schools teachers the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 60 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides and also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 50 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit.</p>
District 2:	A. General information of sample schools

<p>Baran</p>	<p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Baran district. Out of these schools- 6 were urban PS, 4 were urban UPS, 17 were rural P.S and 13 were rural UPS. Special focus in this district was given to schools with high gender gap, drop out, migration and those which were prone to natural calamities.</p> <p><i>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</i></p> <p>Cooked MDM was being served in all the schools in the district. It was prepared in the schools or being supplied by Mahila Annapurna Seva Samiti. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, the MDM was being cooked in the school premises in 60 percent schools, under the supervision of the SMC; In the remaining schools MDM was being prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs . This is prepared in one school and supplied to nearby schools.</p> <p>While 65 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 35 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 8-12 days. The reasons for disruption included irregular supply of food grain, non-receipt of cooking cost on time and non-availability of cook.</p> <p><i>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</i></p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4685 (2154 boys and 2531 girls). As per the attendance register 55.5 percent children (77 percent and 54.2 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 53.5 percent children (54.6 percent boys and 52.6 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 45.3 percent children (46.8 percent boys and 44 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. While there was no gender gap in enrolment the gender differences were stark in</p>
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attendance register and in availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

75 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In the remaining 25 percent schools the supply was irregular. In 22.5 percent schools foodgrains were delivered within a month; in 70 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 7.5 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for food grain to be supplied.

In Baran, there were differences observed in the system of distribution of food grain . In two blocks the teacher is expected to go to the FCI godown and collect the foodgrain. This invariably causes delay in procuring the food grain, as the teacher has to adjust his/her routine. In case of such delays the food grain is borrowed from neighbouring schools. 82.5 per cent schools reported that they had a bufferstock to deal with any situation of irregular supply. The remaining schools stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

47.5 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 52.5 percent reported that lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag.

The quality of food grain was reported to be good only in 17.5 percent schools whereas 50 percent teachers reported that its was average, and in 32.5 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

32.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 67.5 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. AS in Ajmer district, the teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighbouring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the

district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks are paid in cash. In 25 percent schools cooks complained that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate.

F. Social equity

In majority schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line on the floor for the MDM. In 22.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity.

In 42.5 percent school the cook/helper were serving the MDM.

Caste based discrimination was observed in 20 percent schools with regard to serving of MDM. In the urban schools upper caste children were seen avoiding eating food with dalit children.

G. Variety of Menu

In 85 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the weekly menu decided by the State. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In 15 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was not displayed in the school premises.

It was observed that chapati, rice and dal were being served to the children in most of the schools. However, no fruits are given to the children. A candy made out of Amla(gooseberry) has replaced the fruits. Green vegetables are rarely included in the menu.

Food items such as fruits and green vegetables are difficult to obtain in the remote villages of Baran.

H. Quality and Quality of MDM

In 80 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and

beneficial.

In 80 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and in 65 percent schools were satisfied with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason include- non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in menu. The children felt that the quality of MDM supplied by the Annapoorna Samitis was poor.

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

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in Baran . 87.5 percent schools reported that it was being implemented in their schools. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 47.5 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check up is carried out on a yearly basis.

In 52.5 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular. In 20.5 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In the 40 school surveyed there were 70 cooks (63 women and 7 men) working in MDM. Among the women cooks 4.3 percent were SC , 11.4 percent were ST , 65.7 percent were OBC and 8.6 percent were from general caste groups. Among the men 2.9 belonged to SC groups and 7.9 percent

belonged to OBC groups.

In 87.5 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement.

In 55 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 1- 5 months.

In 90 percent schools cooks were paid in cash and the remaining were paid by cheque.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 70 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds(12 schools) or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

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

There should be an assessment of the construction of kitchen cum store. It was observed that due to poor quality of construction the kitchen cannot be used properly (for e.g- In P.S. Lathkheda, Kishanganj there is no roof on the constructed kitchen and it has been covered with a canvas).

Storage Facility

Storage facilities for food grains were available in 45 percent schools.. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. .

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

Water

In 75 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking,

drinking and washing. The sources included handpump and tank.

Utensils

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

Cooking Gas/fuelwood

In 22.5 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In the remaining schools firewood is used for cooking MDM.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 47.5 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals) were reported in 40 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in 37.5 percent schools. Teachers of 45 percent schools reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 27.5 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 27.5 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

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

N. Inspection and Supervision

Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the surveyed schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had not visited 55 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 62.5 percent schools

	<p>O. Impact</p> <p>According to teachers in 40 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and 67.5 percent schoolteachers reported incensement in attendance of children in schools and had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 27.5 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 27.5 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.</p>
<p>District 3: Bikaner</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>In Bikaner district 40 schools were selected for the survey Out of these schools- 4 were urban PS, 8 were urban UPS, 14 were rural P.S and 14 were rural UPS. An effort was made to identify schools with high gender gap, drop out and migration.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>In the 40 schools surveyed by the MI cooked MDM was being served in 95 percent the schools in the district. In five- percent schools it was not being served. It was found that in one school where a Vidhyarthi Mitra was managing the school the MDM was not being served. In the second school MDM was not being served because of lack of supply of food grains to school from last two months.</p> <p>Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, the MDM was being cooked in the school premises in 82.5 percent schools, under the supervision of the SMC; In the remaining 12.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared and served through a centralized kitchen arrangement by Nandi Foundation.</p> <p>While 77.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served</p>

regularly in the past 12 months. In 22.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM due to following reason i.e. irregular supply of food grain. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 1-3 weeks.

C. Trends in enrollment, attendance and number of children availing MDM

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 6831 (3219 boys and 3612 girls). As per the attendance register 60 percent children (59.8 percent boys and 60 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 59.4 percent were eating MDM on the day of the visit.

On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 50.8 percent children (50.7 percent boys and 50.9 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

It was found that 45.7 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 54.3 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 11.4 percent schools foodgrain was delivered within a month; 60 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 28.6 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level and lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 45.7 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

47.5 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 52.5 percent reported that lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag.

The quality of food grain was reported to be good only in 14.3 percent schools whereas 65.7 percent teachers reported that its was average, and in 20 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

31.4 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 68.6 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. The teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighbouring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks paid in cash. In 35 percent schools cooks complained that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate.

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM(75.0 percent schools had this arrangement).In 25 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 37.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 10 percent schools only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 15 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In

37.5 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (3.5 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

In 85 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the weekly menu decided by the State. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC. In 72.5 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

In 27.5 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was not displayed in the school premises.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 15 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quality and Quantity of MDM

In 85 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 80percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and 62.5 percent schools reported satisfaction with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason include- cleanliness not maintain by cook, meal not cook properly and non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in

menu. The children felt that the quality of MDM supplied by the Nandi foundation was poor.

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

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in Bikaner. 90 percent schools reported that it was being implemented in their schools. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 40 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check up is carried out on a yearly basis.

In 65 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular. In 35 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In the 40 school surveyed there were 63 cooks (56 women and 7 men) working in MDM. Among the women cooks 19 percent were SC , 60.3 percent were OBC and 9.5 percent were from general caste groups. Among the men 1.5 belonged to SC groups and 6.3 percent belonged to OBC groups 1.5 percent cooks belongs to general and minority groups each.

In 88.6 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement.

In 64.7 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The

delay ranged from 1- 5 months.

In 85 percent schools cooks were paid in cash and the remaining were paid by cheque.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 80 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

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

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

Storage Facility

In 71.4 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 87.5 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. The sources included handpump and tank.

Utensils

Utensils for cooking and serving were available in 80 percent schools.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 22.8 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In the remaining schools firewood is used for cooking MDM.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 60 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals) were reported in 60 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in the 52.5 schools. In 25 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 27.5 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 25 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

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

N. Inspection and Supervision

Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the surveyed schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried put by the SPMU. The DPO had not visited 57.5 percent schools .The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 67.5 percent schools

O. Impact

According to teachers in 35 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in 60 schools also improved. And MDM had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 22.5 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 25 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.

<p>District: Chittorgarh</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Chittorgarh district. Out of these schools- 4 were urban PS, 8 were urban UPS, 12 were rural P.S and 16 were rural UPS.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in 97.5 percent schools while in one school MDM was not served at the time of MI visit. Out of the total schools surveyed, 27.5 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 5 percent schools the MDM is being prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs . In 67.5 percent schools the MDM was being supplied by Nandi Foundation.</p> <p>While majority schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 20 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 20-25 days. The reasons for disruption included irregular supply of food grain, delay in receiving cooking cost and illness of cook.</p> <p>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4510(2113 boys and 2397 girls). As per the attendance register 68.0 percent children (68.2 percent boys and 67.9 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 72.7 percent children (73.4 percent boys and 72.1 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 53.5 percent children (53.7 percent boys and 53.3</p>
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percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

It was found that 84.6 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 15.4 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 49.3 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 49.3 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 1.4 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level and lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 84.6 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

Majority schools had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 22.5 per cent schools reported that they received lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in ninety seven percent of schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied 23.1 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good whereas 53.8 percent teachers reported that its was average and 23.1 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

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

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

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM(72.5 percent schools had this arrangement).In 27.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 62.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 7.5 percent schools only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 7.5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 22.5 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (2.5 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 72.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In 45 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 5 schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-

availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quantity and Quality of MDM

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

In 85 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. 50 percent expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The reasons for not being satisfied include non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; grain was not cleaned properly and so on. In case of the centralized kitchens the food often goes bad due to larger radius of coverage especially in the summers and there is no quality check by the NGO.

[Some suggestions for improvement include- monitoring of MDM supplied by the centralized kitchens, training on health and hygiene to MDM incharge and cooks and regular supervision by SMC members.](#)

I. Supplementary Nutrition

According to 82.5 per cent schools, the school health programme is implemented by NRHM . Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 37.5 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 17.5 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out.

In 70 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 30 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

[Some suggestions include regular monitoring of health check up, maintenance of records of health check, follow up to be ensured.](#)

J. Status of Cooks

In 77.5 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 84.8 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 53.8 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

69.2 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 30.8 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 13 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 17cooks (15 women and 2 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: . 17.6 percent women and 11.8 percent men belonged to ST, 41.2 percent women belonged to OBC groups. 29.4 percent women belonged to General caste groups.

K. Infrastructure*Kitchen Sheds*

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 92.3 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were available but the MDM was being supplied through the centralised kitchen. In schools where there were no kitchen sheds meals were being cooked at the residence of the cook or in the tin shed in the school premises.

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

Storage Facility

In 53.8 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 92.5 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.

Utensils

In majority schools (80 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 30.8 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 53.8 schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

67.5 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 55 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 45 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 17.5 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools measures were taken to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was only reported in 22.5 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. No roaster system was being maintained in the schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary

and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 35 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

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

N. Inspection and Supervision

It was reported in 42.5 percent schools that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried put by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 45 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 57.5 percent schools only..

O. Impact

According to 32.5 percent schools teachers the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 50 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides and also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 50 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit.

District wise list of schools Covered for MDM monitoring

District- Ajmer

S.No.	District	Block	Name of Schools
1	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Primary School Borara
2	Ajmer	Arin	Govt SK Primary School Dhanin Banjaron
3	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Primary School Bhilon KI Dhani
4	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Non Residencial Briedge Course Gothiana
5	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Upper Primary School Dhani Jogian Kasheer
6	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Primary School Kheria
7	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Primary School Gothiyana
8	Ajmer	Arin	Govt Primary School Maliwara
9	Ajmer	Bhinay	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Barli
10	Ajmer	Bhinay	Govt Primary School Motipura Barli
11	Ajmer	Bhinay	Govt Upper Primary School Sapnikhera
12	Ajmer	Bhinay	Govt Upper Primary School Telara
13	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Primary School Chechya Ka Khera
14	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Primary School Chak Ka Khera
15	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Upper Primary School Nai Khera
16	Ajmer	kakri	Govt Upper Primary School Titariya
17	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Kastuba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Tashwariya
18	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Central Primary School Meodakalan
19	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Primary School Meodakalan Bisalpur colony
20	Ajmer	Kekri	Govt Piolet Upper Primary School Kekri.
21	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt AdarshUpper Primary School Arjunpura Jageer
22	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt Upper Primary School Akhaipura
23	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt Central Primary School Bhanwata
24	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt Primary School Haripura
25	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt Girls Uppper Primary School Mangliawas
26	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt Upper Primary School Nadi II
27	Ajmer	Piosangan	Govt Upper Primary School Rundlai
28	Ajmer	Silora	Govt Upper Primary School Ambedkar Naya Shahar
29	Ajmer	Silora	Govt Primary School Deo Doongri
30	Ajmer	Silora	Govt Sindhi Upper Primary School Housing Board Kishangarh.
31	Ajmer	Silora	Govt Kastuba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Khatolai
32	Ajmer	Silora	Govt Primary School Purani Mill Madanganj
33	Ajmer	Silora	Govt Upper Primary School Rathkhana
34	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Babaicha
35	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Central Primary School Balwanta
36	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Upper Primary School Bhawanikhera
37	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Upper Primary School Jatli
38	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Upper Primary School Naka Madar
39	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Narwar
40	Ajmer	Shri Nagar	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Topdara.

District- Baran

S.No.	District	Block	Name of School
1	Baran	Baran	Govt Upper Primary School Amapura
2	Baran	Baran	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Naveen Baran

3	Baran	Baran	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Purana Hospital
4	Baran	Baran	Govt Primary School Bhinganj Ward Baran
5	Baran	Baran	Govt Primary School Shahbad Ward Baran
6	Baran	Baran	Govt Primary School Mandola Ward Baran
7	Baran	Baran	Govt Primary School Shri Ram Colony Baran
8	Baran	Baran	Govt Primary School Susawan Basti Baran
9	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Upper Primary School Hinglot
10	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Chhabra
11	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Upper Primary School Vishankhera Chaina
12	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Upper Primary School Reenchhra
13	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Upper Primary School Madnakheri
14	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Upper Primary School Chhabra Pratham
15	Baran	Chhabra	Govt Primary School Moreli Pathar
16	Baran	Chhipabarod	Govt Upper Primary School Sarthal
17	Baran	Chhipabarod	Govt Upper Primary School Chhipabarod Pratham
18	Baran	Chhipabarod	Govt Upper Primary School Govindpura
19	Baran	Chhipabarod	Govt Primary School Miyara
20	Baran	Chhipabarod	Govt Primary School Basti Pachhor
21	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Upper Primary School Mehraota
22	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Upper Primary School Balapura
23	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Upper Primary School Radhapura
24	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Upper Primary School Lakhakheri Rampuria
25	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Primary School Ummedpura
26	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Primary School Pathria
27	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Primary School Jagdeopura Danda
28	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Primary School Lathkhera
29	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Primary School Shreepura
30	Baran	Kishanganj	Govt Primary School Seegri
31	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Upper Primary School Majhari
32	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Upper Primary School Sahrol Talhati
33	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Upper Primary School Tilgavan
34	Baran	Shahbad	Govt SK Upper Primary School Khairai
35	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Secondary School Ganeshpura
36	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Primary School Jawara
37	Baran	Shahbad	Govt SK Primary School Guwari
38	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Primary School Tanda Kachhion
39	Baran	Shahbad	Govt SKP Primary School Kasba Nonera
40	Baran	Shahbad	Govt SKP Primary School Jakhouni
41	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Primary School Indira Colony Khushiara
42	Baran	Shahbad	Govt Primary School Ounda Khara

District- Bikaner

1	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Seth Shermal Daga Girls UPS Gangashahar
2	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Upperb Primary School Rani Bazar Bikaner
3	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Duggar Upper Primary School Deshnok
4	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Pabu Upper Primary School Bikaner City
5	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Palana Bikaner
6	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Kasat Upper Primary School Deshnok
7	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Primary School Nehru Basti Deshnok
8	Bikaner	Bikaner	Govt Primary School Railway Crossing Bikaner
9	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Upper Primary School Madhogarh
10	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Upper Primary School Sankhala Basti Kolayat
11	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Upper Primary School Diayatara

12	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Upper Primary School Mudd
13	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Upper Primary School Godu
14	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Primary School Beldar Basti Kolayat
15	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Primary School Ward No 7 Kolayat
16	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Primary School Charanon ka Mohalla Diayatara
17	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Primary School 8 PSM Kolayat
18	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt SK Primary School Chainpura
19	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Primary School Charanwala
20	Bikaner	Kolayat	Govt Primary School 3PSSM Ranjitpura
21	Bikaner	Lunkaransar	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Rajasar Bhatian
22	Bikaner	Lunkaransar	Govt Upper Primary School Khiyera
23	Bikaner	Lunkaransar	Govt Primary School Dhani Napasar
24	Bikaner	Lunkaransar	Govt Primary School Dhani Kunda
25	Bikaner	Lunkaransar	Govt Primary School Dhani Dudia Rawalpura
26	Bikaner	Nokha	Govt Upper Primary School Bada Bas Surpura
27	Bikaner	Nokha	Govt Upper Primary School Raisar
28	Bikaner	Nokha	Govt Upper Primary School Mohanpura
29	Bikaner	Nokha	Govt Primary School Naya Kuwa Nokha
30	Bikaner	Noha	Govt Primary School Ward NO 1 Nokha
31	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Upper Primary School Harijan Basti kalubas
32	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Surpur Teu
33	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Sheruna
34	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Derajsar
35	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Dulchasar
36	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Primary School Dulchasar
37	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Primary School Seruna
38	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Primary School Karwa Rohi
39	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Primary School Utrada Bas Sanwatsar
40	Bikaner	Shri Dungargarh	Govt Primary School Harijan Mohalla Derajsar

District- Chittorgarh

S.No.	District	Block	Name of School
1	Chittorgarh	Badi sadri	Govt Upper Primary School Thikariya Kheri
2	Chittorgarh	Badisadri	Govt Upper Primary School Lalpura
3	Chittorgarh	Badi Sadri	Govt Primary School Pairy
4	Chittorgarh	Badisadri	Govt SK Primary Pooja ka Phala
5	Chittorgarh	Badi sadri	Govt Upper Primary School Ratanpur
6	Chittorgarh	Badi sadri	Govt Residencial Briedge Course Badi Sadri
7	Chittorgarh	Begun	Govt Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Chechi
8	Chittorgarh	Begun	Govt Primary School Bassi Fatehpur
9	Chittorgarh	Begun	Govt Primary School Bassi
10	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt Upper Primary School Asawara

11	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt ML Sukharia Adarsh Upper Primary School Bhadesar
12	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt Primary School Mehtaron Ka Khera
13	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Bhadesar
14	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt Upper Primary School Potala Kalan
15	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt Primary School Sadalkhera
16	Chittorgarh	Chittorah	Govt.Upper Primary School Biokhera
17	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Primary School Bhilon ki Dhani
18	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Primary School Chittori
19	Chittorgarh	chittorgarh	Govt Primary School Delhi Gate
20	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Primary School Joona Bazar
21	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Upper Primary School Meeranagar
22	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Girls Upper Primary School Pandanpol
23	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Upper Primary School Premnagar
24	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Upper Primary School Station Road
25	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Upper Primary School Senti
26	Chittorgarh	Kapasan	Govt Non Residencial Briedge Course Bhil Basti Kapasan
27	Chittorgarh	Kapasan	Govt Upper Primary School Heeraji Ka Khera
28	Chittorgarh	Kapasan	Govt Upper Primary School Kesar Kheri
29	Chittorgarh	Kapasan	Govt Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Peepal Kheri
30	Chittorgarh	Kapaan	Govt Upper Primary School Rghunathpura
31	Chittorgarh	Kapasan	Govt Adarsh Primary School Umand
32	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Govt Upper Primary School Chamti Khera
33	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt Primary School Bhilon Ka Khera
34	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt Primary School Bherukhera
35	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt SK Primary School Earia Khera
36	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt Upper Primary School Heerakheri

37	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt Primary School Kalbelia Basti
38	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt Upper Primary School Uncha
39	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	Govt upsUpper Primary School Uperera
40	Chittorgarh	Bhadesar	Govt Upper Primary School Asawara Matali Khera