



Mid Day Meal Scheme Monitoring Report Rajasthan

(April 2011 -- September 2011)

District Covered

Dungarpur

Jaisalmer

Pali

Pratapgarh



Institute of Development Studies

8-B, Jhalana, Institutional Area, Jaipur

Tel. No. 0141-2705726, 2706457 Fax 0141-2705348

Sponsored by: Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi

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 Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Pali, Pratapgarh were selected for the second 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- 4 were urban PS, 25 were urban UPS, 86 were rural P.S and 45 were rural UPS.
2. Out of the total schools surveyed, 89.4 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 7.5 percent schools the MDM was prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs. In 3.1percent schools the MDM was being supplied through centralized kitchen system i.e. by the Nandi Foundation. The district wise situation reveals that in Pali and Pratapgarh MDM is largely being managed by the SMC.
3. Out of total surveyed schools 91.2 percent schools reported that the MDM had been served regularly in the past 12 months. But 8.8 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 7-30 days. District wise situation reveals that number of schools where MDM supply was interrupted is higher in Pratapgrah followed by Jaisalmer and Pali districts. The reasons for disruption include- 3 schools reported interruption due to lack of supply from Annapurna samiti 11 schools reported irregular supply of food grain.
4. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 66.6 percent children (66.7 percent boys and 66.4 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage is higher in Pali and lowest in Jaisalmer district. Gender wise data reveals that percentage of boys availing MDM is higher in Pali and Dungarpur whereas higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Pratapgarh and Pali.
5. It was found that 91.6 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 8.4 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 12.2 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 54.2 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 33.6 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.
6. 88.4 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 Jaisalmer followed by Dungarpur district
7. With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 11.0 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 72.2 percent teachers reported that it was average. 16.8 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 Dungarpur.
8. 34.2 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (65.8 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance.

Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the 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.

9. In 68.8 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity and the remaining were sitting anywhere (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM. In 51.9 percent schools serving of MDM were carried out by the cooks/helper. In 10.6 per cent schools only general caste children and in 5.6 percent schools only girls were observed to be serving the MDM. In Jaisalmer more general caste groups were seen serving the MDM.
10. In 86.2 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 Pali followed by Jaisalmer district.
11. In 86.2 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Dungarpur with regard to quantity. 66.2 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Dungarpur, Pali and Jaisalmer children were not more satisfied with the quality of meals provided.
12. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. Maximum number of schools in Pratapgarh has not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that 85.0 percent schools had maintained a health register.
13. In 89.4 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 94.3 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. 89.3 percent cooks are women.
14. In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 83.2 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. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Pratapgarh district. In 56.8 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In 14.2 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 65.8 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 20.0 percent schools both were being used. In 86.9 percent schools water was available for cooking cleaning and washing.
15. The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 36.9 percent schools No roaster system was being maintained in the schools
16. Regular inspection of MDM was reported in only 38.6 percent schools. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 61.2 percent of the schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU.
17. 33.7 percent schools teachers reported that the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 60.0 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 50 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides

Consolidated Report

Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan

Introduction

The Mid day meal (MDM) scheme is being implemented in all 32 districts of Rajasthan since the year 2002. As per the SC directives a cooked meal is being served to all children studying in Std. 1-VIII. As part of the SSA monitoring the MDM scheme was covered in the following districts: Dungarpur, Pali, Pratapgarh and Jaisalmer.

General Information of Surveyed Schools

An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district and a total of 160 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 4 were urban PS, 25 were urban UPS, 86 were rural P.S and 45 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	
Dungarpur		4 (10.0)	24 (60)	12 (30)	40 (100.0)
Jaisalmer	2 (5.0)	6 (15.0)	22 (55)	10 (25)	40 (100.0)
Pali	1 (2.5)	8 (20.0)	16 (40)	15 (37.5)	40 (100.0)
Pratapgarh	1 (2.5)	7 (17.5)	24 (60.0)	8 (20.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	4 (2.5)	25 (15.6)	86 (53.8)	45 (28.2)	160 (100.0)

(1) Regularity in serving meal at school level

Out of the total 160 schools surveyed, it was found that cooked MDM was being served in 158 schools on the day of the visit of the MI. In two schools (one in Jaisalmer and one school in Pratapgarh district) MDM was not being served. Out of the total schools surveyed, 89.4 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 7.5 percent schools the MDM was prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana

Seva Samiti and SHGs. In 3.1percent schools the MDM was being supplied through centralized kitchen system i.e. by the Nandi Foundation. The district wise situation reveals that in Pali and Pratapgarh MDM is largely being managed by the SMC Table 2 and 3.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Dungarpur	40	0	40
Jaisalmer	39	1	40
Pali	40	0	40
Pratapgarh	39	1	40
Total	158 (98.8)	2 (1.2)	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
Dungarpur	31	4	5		40
Jaisalmer	32	8	-		40
Pali	40	-	-		40
Pratapgarh	40	-	-		40
Total	143 (89.4)	12 (7.5)	5 (3.1)		160 (100.0)

Interruption in MDM (Last twelve months)

Out of total surveyed schools 91.2 percent schools reported that the MDM had been served regularly in the past 12 months. But 8.8 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 7-30 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
Dungarpur	-	40	40
Jaisalmer	4	36	40
Pali	3	37	40
Pratapgarh	7	33	40
Total	14 (8.8)	146 (91.2)	160 (100.0)

Reason for interruption in supplying MDM

Out of total 160 schools surveyed, 14 (8.8 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 Pratapgrah followed by Pali and Durgapur districts. The reasons for disruption include- 3 schools reported interruption due to lack of supply from Annapurna samiti 11 schools reported irregular supply of food grain. Table 6.

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

Name of District	Number of schools reported interruption	Reason for not supplying MDM				
		NGO not supplied	Lack of supply of food grains	Non availability of cook	Not supplying the cooking cost	Total
Dungarpur			-	-	-	
Jaisalmer	4	3	1	-	-	4
Pali	3	-	3	-	--	3
Pratapgarh	7	-	7	-	-	7
Total	14 (8.8)	3 (21.4)	11 (78.6)			14 (100.0)

Box: 1 Interruption of Mid Day meal: Kandava, Bali, Pali

The government primary school in Kandava is located amidst a rocky terrain which makes access to the school difficult. There are 81 children enrolled in the school 40 boys and 41 girls. On the day of the visit only 54 children were present-26 boys and 28 girls. The MI observed that no MDM had been prepared (it was 10.30 in the morning)and the teacher in charge stated that the MDM was not prepared due to the fact that it was raining. Later, the teacher called the cook and she started preparing the MDM. The quality of the meal prepared was poor. The utensils for meals are not adequate and the MDM is served in batches. One batch eats the MDM and cleans the plates and then the second batch is served the meal. The children also informed the MI team that the MDM is not prepared daily but every alternate day.

Field notes, IDSJ

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

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 17729 (8762 boys and 8967 girls). Sex ratio in total enrollment was 49.4 boys and 50.6 girls. District wise enrollment in the 40 surveyed schools is higher in Pali and lowest in Dungarpur. The ratio of girls in enrollment is high in – Pali and lowest in Dungarpur.

As per the attendance register 66.8 percent children (69.4 percent boys and 65.4 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 Pali (72 percent) followed by Dungarpur and Pratapgarh (68 percent) and and lowest is in Jaisalmer (52.8percent).Gender wise situation of attendance is lowest in Jaisalmer district.

According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 66.6 percent children (66.7 percent boys and 66.4 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage is higher in Pali and lowest in Jaisalmer district. Gender wise data reveals that percentage of boys availing MDM is higher in Pali and Dungarpur whereas higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Pratapgarh and Pali.

Out of the total enrolment, 60.3 percent children (60.8 percent boys and 59.7 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. Districtwise percentage of physically present children was found highest in Pali (69.7 percent) and lowest in Jaisalmer(47.3 percent). The gender gap in physical presence is highest in Jaisalmer district. 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
Dungarpur	2055	1955	4010	1438	1326	2764	1376	1252	2628	1268	1258	2526	1279	1252	2531
Jaisalmer	2159	2270	4429	1242	1098	2340	1180	1165	2345	1145	1002	2147	1126	969	2095
Pali	2369	2573	4942	1873	1984	3757	1850	1947	3797	1760	1815	3575	1674	1773	3447
Pratapgarh	2179	2169	4348	1525	1460	2985	1445	1589	3034	1287	1335	2622	1254	1360	2614
Total	8762 (49.4)	8967 (50.6)	17729 (100)	6078 (69.4)	5868 (65.4)	11846 (66.8)	5851 (66.7)	5953 (66.4)	11804 (66.6)	5460 (62.3)	5410 (60.3)	10870 (61.3)	5333 (60.8)	5354 (59.7)	10687 (60.3)

(3) Regularity in delivering food grains to school level

It was found that 91.6 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 8.4 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 12.2 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 54.2 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 33.6 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.

While there was no delay in 91.6 percent schools, 1.9 percent schools reported that the primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level. In 6.5 percent schools the delay was due to lack of transport facilities. In case of such delay food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. It was reported that the delay in supplying the food grains is generally 1-4 weeks. Table 8,9,10.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Dungarpur	30	5	35
Jaisalmer	35	5	40
Pali	40	-	40
Pratapgarh	37	3	40
Total	142 (91.6)	13 (8.4)	155 (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
Dungarpur	2	27	6	35
Jaisalmer	5	20	15	40
Pali	3	17	20	40
Pratapgarh	9	20	11	40
Total	19 (12.2)	89 (54.2)	52 (33.6)	155

Table 10: Reason for delay in supplying food grain

Name of District	No delay	Delay by FCI	Lack of transport	Total
Dungarpur	30	1	4	35
Jaisalmer	35	1	4	40
Pali	40	-	-	40
Pratapgarh	37	1	2	40
Total	142 (91.6)	3 (1.9)	10 (6.5)	155 (100.0)

88.4 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 Jaisalmer followed by Dungarpur district Table 11.

Table 11: Schools maintaining buffer stock for one month

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Dungarpur	29	6	35
Jaisalmer	32	8	40
Pali	38	2	40
Pratapgarh	38	2	40
Total	137 (88.4)	18 (11.6)	155 (100.0)

Out of total school receiving food grain at school level, 61.9 percent had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 38.1 per cent schools reported that they did not receive the specified quantity. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain

was supplied at the school level in 80.0 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, 11.0 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 72.2 percent teachers reported that it was average. 16.8 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 Dungarpur. Table 12

Table 12: District wise schools reporting quality of food grains

Name of District	Quality of food grains			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Dungarpur	1	21	13	35
Jaisalmer	1	33	6	40
Pali	11	27	2	40
Pratapgarh	4	31	5	40
Total	17 (11.0)	112 (72.2)	26 (16.8)	155 (100.0)

(4) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to schools

34.2 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (65.8 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the 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 Dungarpur and Pratapgarh had not received cooking cost on time, followed by Jaisalmer district. 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
Dungarpur	6	29	35
Jaisalmer	9	31	40
Pali	32	8	40
Pratapgarh	6	34	40
Total	53 (34.2)	102 (65.8)	155 (100.0)

Table 14: Delay in receiving cooking cost

Name of District	No delay	1-4 weeks delay	More than 4 week	Total
Dungarpur	6	13	16	35
Jaisalmer	9	19	12	40
Pali	32	6	2	40
Pratapgarh	6	16	18	40
Total	53 (34.2)	54 (34.8)	48 (31.0)	155 (100.0)

Box:2 Delay in receiving cooking cost, Seemalvada, Dungarpur

The total enrolment in the government UPS in Seemalvada is 335 (206 boys and 129 girls). Majority children are from Muslim households. On the day of the visit by MI the register indicated that there were 222 children present in school. However the head count of children during the mid-day meal showed that there were only 108 children present. As there is no space in the school, the food is cooked in the nearby AWW centre. There are three women cooks (one SC and two OBC) in the school. The team was informed that the cooking cost is not disbursed on time and the cooks had not received their honorarium for the past three months.

Discussions with children who were not eating the MDM revealed that they did not want to eat the food as it was cooked by SC woman. Discussions with the parents showed that they wanted that the MDM should be prepared by a Muslim woman.

Field reports, IDSJ

(5) Social equity in MDM

In 68.8 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity and the remaining were sitting anywhere (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM.. Table 15.

In 51.9 percent schools serving of MDM were carried out by the cooks/helper. In 10.6 percent schools only general caste children and in 5.6 percent schools only girls were observed to be serving the MDM. In Jaisalmer more general caste groups were seen serving the MDM.

It was evident in few schools that children from dalit, adivasi /disadvantaged groups were not given tasks related to serving food/MDM and water.

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
Dungarpur	6	34	40	9	5	1	25	40
Jaisalmer	14	26	40	19	7	1	13	40
Pali	17	23	40	11	4	5	20	40
Pratapgarh	13	27	40	12	1	2	25	40
Total	50 (31.2)	110 (68.8)	160 (100.0)	51 (31.9)	14 (10.6)	9 (5.6)	83 (51.9)	160 (100.0)

(6) Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 86.2 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 Pali followed by Jaisalmer district. Table 16.

Box: 3 The Daily Menu , Malam singh ki Dhani, Ram Devra Pokran, Jaisalmer

There are 23 boys and 18 girls enrolled in the school. On the day of the visit there were 7 boys and 5 girls present in the school. The MDM is cooked at a central place in RamDevra (4-5km) by members of the Annapurna Samiti and distributed to some nearby schools. No kitchen or store has been constructed in the school. Drinking water is available through a tap and tank.

According to the head teacher the MDM is not prepared according to the weekly menu. The MI also found the quality of MDM to be poor. The children also corroborated the same. Fruits have never been distributed to children. No SMC or any other functionary has visited the school and checked the quality of MDM served.

Field reports, IDSJ

In 89.3 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises. In Jaisalmer district the situation was found to be negative in 6 schools.

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
Dungarpur	36	4	40	36	4	40
Jaisalmer	33	7	40	34	6	40
Pali	32	8	40	35	5	40
Pratapgarh	37	3	40	38	2	40
Total	138 (86.2)	22 (13.8)	160 (100.0)	143 (89.3)	17 (10.7)	160 (100.0)

Reasons for not following Menu

In 22 schools the MDM was not being prepared according to the prescribed Menu. 6 schools (31.8 percent) had reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not following the menu included: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In 9 schools it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits or other items. Table 17.

Table 17: Reasons for not following Menu Chart

Name of District	Non availability of fruits & vegetables	Rates are so high	Role of HM/MDM in charge	Total
Dungarpur	1	1	2	4
Jaisalmer	2	2	3	7
Pali	2	3	3	8
Pratapgarh	2	-	1	3
Total	7 (31.8)	6 (27.3)	9 (40.9)	22 (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 Jaisalmer district.

In 86.2 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Dungarpur with regard to quantity. 66.2 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Dungarpur, Pali and Jaisalmer children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided. Out of the

54 schools where children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM, 20.3 percent schools reported they were dissatisfied because of non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; 42.7 percent schools reported that grain was not cleaned properly, 27.8 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 and Mahila Annapoorna Samiti. 3.7 percent schools raised the issue of low quality and irregularity of cooking. This largely prevailed in Pali and Jaisalmer. 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
Dungarpur	36	4	40	36	4	40	25	15	40
Jaisalmer	38	2	40	33	7	40	27	13	40
Pali	34	6	40	35	5	40	26	14	40
Pratapgarh	35	5	40	34	6	40	28	12	40
Total	143 (89.4)	17 (10.6)	160 (100.0)	138 (86.2)	22 (13.8)	160 (100.0)	106 (66.2)	54 (33.8)	160 (100.0)

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

Name of District	Fruits and green vegetable are not given	Not cleaning the grains properly	Meal not cook properly	Quality not maintain by NGO	Low & irregular in CC	Total
Dungarpur	1	8	4	2		15
Jaisalmer	4	5	3		1	13
Pali	3	4	5	1	1	14
Pratapgarh	3	6	3			12
Total	11 (20.3)	23 (42.7)	15 (27.8)	3 (5.5)	2 (3.7)	54 (100.0)

Box: 4 Quality of MDM- PS Veeramkhor Block-Sagwara (Dungarpur)

The MDM in the PS Veeramkhor block Sagwara (Dungarpur) is supplied through the centralized kitchen by an NGO. On the day of the visit the MI along with the school staff and SMC members observed that the rotis were undercooked and the quality of the subji was poor. The children were eating the food with great difficulty. The SMC member and some parents complained about the bad food.

Filed notes IDSJ



Govt. UPS, Deriya Phala, Block-Sagwara District- Dungarpur

(8) Supplementary Nutrition

According to teachers in 90 per cent schools, the school health program is being 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. Maximum number of schools in Pratapgarh have not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that 85.0 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
Dungarpur	38	2	40	36	4	40
Jaisalmer	36	4	40	34	6	40
Pali	39	1	40	38	2	40
Pratapgarh	31	9	40	28	12	40
Total	144 (90.0)	16 (10.0)	160 (100.0)	136 (85.0)	24 (15.0)	160 (100.0)

In 75.6 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 24.4 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children. Pratapgarh 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
Dungarpur	32	8	40
Jaisalmer	23	17	40
Pali	22	18	40
Pratapgarh	20	20	40
Total	97 (75.6)	63 (24.4)	160 (100.0)

Box5: Irregular supply of Supplements, Urban and Rural Block and District Pratapgarh

In the government girls UPS Navin, there are 239 girls enrolled. In this current session no health check up had been carried out. No supplements had also been provided.

In UPS Nathukhedi the health check up had been carried out in August 2011. The MI was informed that the Iron, Folic acid and vitamins had not been distributed to the children. The head teacher informed that the ANM had not provided the medicines.

Field reports, IDSJ

Regular monitoring of health check up, maintenance of records of health check, follow up should be ensured for better results.

(9) Status of cooks

In 89.4 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 94.3 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 has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid a higher amount.

In only 49.0 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 Jaisalmer and Dungarpur districts. 87.0 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 13.0 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque. Table 22.

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

Name of District	Is the remuneration paid regularly			Type of Payment		
	Yes	No	Total	Cash	Cheque/Bank	Total
Dungarpur	11	24	35	32	3	35
Jaisalmer	16	24	40	28	12	40
Pali	31	9	40	36	4	40
Pratapgarh	18	22	40	39	1	40
Total	76 (49.0)	79 (51.0)	155 (100.0)	135 (87.0)	20 (13.0)	155 (100.0)

Caste and gender of cooks

In the 155 school surveyed where MDM is supplied by SMC and Mahila Annapurna samiti, 262 cooks (234 women and 28 men) had been appointed. Out of these 89.3 percent are women. The caste composition is as follows: 14.1 percent women and 1.1 percent men belong to SC groups. 28.3 percent women and 2.3 percent men belong to ST group, 37.1 percent women and 5.3 percent men belong to OBC groups. 9.9 percent women and 1.9 percent men belong to general caste groups. There were no male and female cooks from minority community. 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 were no cooks from general caste groups in Dungarpur. Table 23.

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

Name of District	Caste of Women cooks and Helper					Caste of Men cooks and Helper					Total
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	
Dungarpur	16	23	8		-	3	2	3			55
Jaisalmer	10	4	20	20	-			2	2		58
Pali	8	11	50	3	-		2	6			80
Pratapgarh	3	36	19	3	-		2	3	3		69
Total	37 (14.1)	74 (28.3)	97 (37.1)	26 (9.9)		3 (1.1)	6 (2.3)	14 (5.3)	5 (1.9)		262 (100.0)

(10) Infrastructure facility for MDM scheme

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 83.2 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 26 schools where there were no kitchen sheds, in 6 schools the meal was being cooked at the residence of the cook and in the remaining 20 schools it was being cooked in open place, under a tin shed and in the classroom in the school premises. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Pratapgarh district. Table 24

Table 24: Availability of pucca Kitchen shed in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca kitchen shed			If pucca shed not available where meal cooked			
	Yes	No	Total	Open place and Tin shed	In classroom	Cook's house	Total
Dungarpur	32	3	35	1	1	1	3
Jaisalmer	32	8	40	2	4	2	8
Pali	37	3	40	1	1	1	3
Pratapgarh	28	12	40	5	5	2	12
Total	129 (83.2)	26 (16.8)	155 (100.0)	9 (34.6)	11 (42.4)	6 (23.0)	26 (100.0)

Storage Facility

In 56.8 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. Out of these 67 schools in 57 schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums. In 10 schools food grain was being stored at teacher's and cook's residence. Availability of pucca store facility was poor in Pratapgarh district where 67 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
Dungarpur	17	18	35	6	8	4	18
Jaisalmer	27	13	40	2	9	2	13
Pali	31	9	40	6	3		9
Pratapgarh	13	27	40	12	11	4	27
Total	88 (56.8)	67 (43.2)	155 (100.0)	26 (38.8)	31 (46.2)	10 (15.0)	67 (100.0)



Govt. PS Bhagela phala Block – Bichhiwara Dist..Dungarpur

Availability of Water

In 86.9 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. Schools, which do not have sufficient water, were found in Dungarpur district. Table 26.

Availability of Utensils

In majority schools (92 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available. Non availability of utensils was reported higher in Dungarpur district.

Box:6 The Missing utensils , Biladi, Peepalkhunt, Pratapgarh

The MDM was served at 10 am. Some children were sitting in the school premises and eating the MDM while others were standing on the either side of the road and eating the 'khichidi'. All of them had been served the MDM on paper (torn from notebooks). The teachers stated that they had purchased plates for the MDM and distributed the plates to the children. But the children took away the plates to their homes and when they were asked to get it to the school daily, most children said that the plates had been lost. The SMC or the teachers did not make any effort to retrieve the plates. No inspection had been carried out by the district officials in this school.

Field reports, IDSJ

Availability of Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 14.2 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 65.8 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 20.0 percent schools both were being used. The use of LPG was maximum in Jaisalmer followed by Pratapgarh 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
Dungarpur	30	10	40	2	31	2	35
Jaisalmer	37	3	40	9	23	8	40
Pali	37	3	40	4	27	9	40
Pratapgarh	35	5	40	7	21	12	40
Total	139 (86.9)	21 (13.1)	160 (100.0)	22 (14.2)	102 (65.8)	31 (20.0)	155 (100.0)

(11) Safety and Hygiene and Cleanliness

Teachers in 47.5 percent schools reported that safety measures were being taken while cooking MDM. 36.8 percent teacher's reported that hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 31.2 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 45 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In Dungarpur the situation of safety, hygiene, cleanliness and discipline was poor compared to other districts. Table 27

Box:7 Promoting good practice, Seemalvada, Dungarpur

There are 62 children enrolled in the school near HANUMAN Mandir , Seemalvada, Dungarpur. On the day of the visit 29 children were eating the MDM. In this school the MDM is being distributed according to the prescribed menu. It was observed that all washed their hands before the MDM was served. They also washed their plates before the meal. All the children were sitting in neat rows and were eating their meal quietly. The kitchen premises were clean and there was no evidence that the food had been cooked there. The food was tasty and good quantity of food was served to the children. The SMC members have been active and keep a close watch on the MDM. Some teachers supervise the distribution of the meal and ensure that the quality of meal served is good.

Field reports, IDSJ

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
Dungarpur	12	28	10	30	8	32	7	15	18	40
Jaisalmer	19	21	14	26	15	25	10	10	20	40
Pali	25	15	24	16	17	23	14	11	15	40
Pratapgarh	20	20	11	29	10	30	4	17	19	40
Total	76 (47.5)	84 (52.5)	59 (36.8)	101 (63.2)	50 (31.2)	110 (68.8)	35 (21.8)	53 (33.2)	72 (45.0)	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 36.9 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 27.5 percent of primary schools and 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 Pratapgarh followed by Jaisalmer 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
Dungarpur	5	8	8	10	9	40
Jaisalmer	1	5	3	20	11	40
Pali	4	9	7	10	10	40
Pratapgarh	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

Only 38.8 percent schools reported 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 61.2 percent of the schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly and half yearly inspection of the MDM. Table 29, 30,31.

Table 29: Inspection of MDM by Govt officers

Name of District	YES	No	Total
Dungarpur	18	22	40
Jaisalmer	15	25	40
Pali	17	23	40
Pratapgarh	12	28	40
Total	62 (38.8)	98 (61.2)	160 (100.0)

Table 30: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by District Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Dungarpur	22		8	6	4	40
Jaisalmer	25		10	3	2	40
Pali	23	2	5	8	2	40
Pratapgarh	28	1	7	2	2	40
Total	98 (61.2)	3 (1.9)	30 (18.8)	19 (11.8)	10 (6.3)	160 (100.0)

Table 31: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by Block Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Dungarpur	3	1	15	18	3	40
Jaisalmer	2	2	16	15	5	40
Pali	4	2	14	16	4	40
Pratapgarh	2	4	15	14	5	40
Total	11 (6.8)	9 (5.6)	60 (37.6)	63 (39.4)	17 (10.6)	160 (100.0)

(14) Impact of MDM

According to 33.7 percent schools teachers, the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 60.0 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 50 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
Dungarpur	15	32	27	26	22	13	40
Jaisalmer	17	22	20	22	27	11	40
Pali	10	15	19	10	20	10	40
Pratapgarh	12	27	18	22	19	14	40
Total	54 (33.7)	96 (60.0)	84 (52.5)	80 (50.0)	88 (55.0)	48 (30.0)	160 (100.0)

Conclusion

The present survey shows that in most of the schools surveyed Midday meal is being distributed with fair regularity. There are different groups supplying the MDM, as a result the quality varies from district to district. Most teachers and parents reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and quality of MDM in the surveyed districts. However One of the the regularity of supply of food grains and quality related issues needs to be closely monitored. Emphasis also needs to be given to issues related to hygiene. In overall terms Pratapgarh and Jaisalmer districts require greater monitoring to fill the gaps in delivery of MDM

Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM in Rajasthan

April 2011- 30 September 2011

District Summary

<p>District: Dungarpur</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 Dungarpur district. Out of these schools- 4 were urban UPS, 24 were rural P.S and 12 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 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 10 percent schools the MDM is being prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs. In 12.5 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>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4010(2055 boys and 1955 girls). As per the attendance register 68.9 percent children (69.9 percent boys and 67.8 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 65.5 percent children (66.9 percent boys and 64.0 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 63.0percent children (61.7 percent boys and 64.3 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>It was found that 85.7percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 14.3 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 5.7 percent schools</p>
--	---

foodgrain was delivered within a month; 77.1 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 17.2 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. 82.8 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, 45 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 2.9 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good whereas 60.0 percent teachers reported that it's was average and 37.1 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

17.1 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 (15.0 percent schools had this

arrangement).In 85.0 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 22.5. 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 2.5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 62.5 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 (7.5 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 90.0 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 90.0 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 10.0 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 90 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial.

In 90 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. 62.5 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 95 per cent schools, the school health programme is implemented by NRHM. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 90 Percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 5 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out.

In 80.0 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 20 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 80.5 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 31.4 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.

91.4 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 8.6 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 35 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 55 cooks (47 women and 8 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: 29.0 percent women and 5.4 percent men belonged to SC groups. 41.8 percent women and 3.6percent men belonged to ST and 14.5 percent women and 5.4 percent men belonged to OBC groups.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 91.4 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 48.6 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 75.0 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.

Utensils

In majority schools (85 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 5.7 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 88.5 schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

30 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 25 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 20 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 45 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 42.5 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 22.5 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 45 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 and half yearly inspection of the MDM.

	<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 65 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides and also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 32.5 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit.</p>
<p>District 2: Jaisalmer</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 Jaisalmer district. Out of these schools- 2 were urban PS, 6 were urban UPS, 22 were rural P.S and 10 were rural UPS. Special focus in this district was given to schools with high gender gap, drop out, migration and those which were prone to natural calamities.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>Cooked MDM was being served in 97.5 the schools in the district. In 20 percent school MDM 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 80 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 90 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 10 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>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p>

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4429 (2159 boys and 2270 girls). As per the attendance register 52.8 percent children (57.5 percent and 48.3 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 52.9 percent children (54.6 percent boys and 51.3 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 47.3 percent children (52.1 percent boys and 42.7 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. While there was no gender gap in enrolment the gender differences were stark in attendance register and in availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

87.5 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In the remaining 12.5 percent schools the supply was irregular. In 12.5 percent schools foodgrains were delivered within a month; in 50 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 37.5 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for food grain to be supplied.

. In case of such delays the food grain is borrowed from neighboring schools. 80 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply. The remaining schools stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

60 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 40 percent reported that lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag.

The quality of food grain was reported to be good only in 2.5 percent schools whereas 82.5 percent teachers reported that it's was average, and in 15 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

22.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 77.5 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 Dungarpur district, the teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks are paid in cash. In 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 65 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity.

In 32.5 percent school the cook/helper were serving the MDM.

Caste based discrimination was observed in 17.5 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 82.5 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. A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 17.5 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quality and Quality of MDM

In 95 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 82.5 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the

quantity and in 67.5 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 in charge.

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in Jaisalmer. 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 85 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 57.5 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.

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 58 cooks (54 women and 4 men) working in MDM. Among the women cooks 17.2 percent were SC , 6.8 percent were ST , 34.5 percent were OBC and 20 percent were from general caste groups. Among the men 3.4 belonged to OBC groups and 3.4 percent belonged to general groups.

In all surveyed schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement.

In 40 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 30 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(8 schools) or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

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

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

Storage Facility

Storage facilities for food grains were available in 67.5 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 92.5 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. The sources included hand pump and tank.

Utensils

Utensils for cooking and serving were available in 90 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 35 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in 37.5 percent schools. Teachers of 50 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 42.5 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 67.5 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 40 percent schools

O. Impact

According to teachers in 42.5 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and 55 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 55 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>District 3:</p> <p>Pali</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>In Pali district 40 schools were selected for the survey Out of these schools- 1 were urban PS, 8 were urban UPS, 16 were rural P.S and 15were rural UPS. An effort was made to identify schools with high gender gap, drop out and migration.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>In the 40 schools surveyed by the MI cooked MDM was being served in all surveyed schools in the district. In five- percent schools. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, the MDM was being cooked in the school premises in all surveyed schools, under the supervision of the SMC;</p> <p>While 92.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months. In7.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM due to following reason i.e. irregular supply of food grain. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 1-3 weeks.</p> <p>C. Trends in enrollment, attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4942 (2369 boys and 2573 girls). As per the attendance register 76 percent children (79.0 percent boys and 77.1 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 76.8(78.0 boys and 75.7 percent girls) were eating MDM on the day of the visit.</p> <p>On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 69.7 percent children (70.7 percent boys and 68.9 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>It was found that all schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 7.5 percent schools foodgrain was delivered within a month; 42.5 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 50 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</p>
--	---

to delay at FCI level and lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 95 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.

77.5 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 22.5 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 27.5 percent schools whereas 67.5 percent teachers reported that its was average, and in 5 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

80 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 20 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. The teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks paid in cash. In 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(42.5 percent schools had this arrangement).In 57.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 27.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 10 percent schools only children

from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 12.5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 50 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 80 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 87.5 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

In 12.5 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 5 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quality and Quantity of MDM

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

In 87.5 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and 65 percent schools reported satisfaction with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason include- cleanliness not maintain by cook, meal not cook properly and non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in menu.

Some suggestions for improvement include- regular supervision by SMC

members, training on health and hygiene to MDM incharge

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in Pali. 97.5 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 95 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check up is carried out on a yearly basis.

In 55 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular. In 45 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 80 cooks (72 women and 8 men) working in MDM. Among the women cooks 10 percent were SC , 13.7 percent ST 62.5 percent were OBC and 3.7 percent were from general caste groups. Among the men 2.5 belonged to ST groups and 7.5 percent belonged to OBC groups.

In 97.5 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement.

In 77.5 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 1- 5 months.

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

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 92.5 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

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

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

Storage Facility

In 77.5 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 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 95 percent schools.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 10 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 62.5 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 42.5 schools. In 37.5 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers

	<p>reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.</p> <p>M. Community Participation</p> <p>The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 35 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 50 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.</p> <p>The parents were however, not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children.</p> <p>N. Inspection and Supervision</p> <p>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 57.5 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 35 percent schools</p> <p>O. Impact</p> <p>According to teachers in 25 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in 37.5 schools also improved. And MDM had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 25 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>
--	---

<p>District: Pratapgarh</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 Pratapgarh district. Out of these schools- 1 were urban PS, 7 were urban UPS, 24 were rural P.S and 8 were rural UPS.</p>
---	---

B. Regularity in serving MDM:

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, In all surveyed schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC.

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.

C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 4348 (2179 boys and 2169 girls). As per the attendance register 68.6 percent children (69.9 percent boys and 67.3 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 69.8 percent children (66.3 percent boys and 73.2 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 60.1 percent children (57.5 percent boys and 62.7 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

It was found that 92.5 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 7.5 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 22.5 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 50 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 27.5 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food 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. 95.0 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, 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 10 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good whereas 77.5 percent teachers reported that its was average and 12.5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

15 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(32.5 percent schools had this arrangement).In 67.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 30 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 2.5 percent schools only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 62.5 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 92.5 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 95 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 2 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. 70 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 77.5 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 70 percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 22.5 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out.

In 50 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 50 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In in all surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 95 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 45 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

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

In the 40 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 69cooks (61 women and 8 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows: 4.3 percent women belonged to SC,52 percent women and 2.9 percent men belonged to ST, 27.5 percent women and4.3 percent belonged to OBC groups. 4.3 percent women and 4.3 percent men belonged to General

caste groups.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 70 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were not available. 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 32.5 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 17.5 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 52.5 schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

50 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 27.5 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after

meals. 25 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 47.5 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 30 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 70 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 37.5 percent schools only..

O. Impact

According to 30 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 55 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 35 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit.

District wise list of schools Covered for MDM monitoring

District- Dungarpur

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Aaspur	Govt.Primary School Limbari
2	Aaspur	Govt.Primary School Ghani Talab
3	Aaspur	Govt.Primary School Sonarpura
4	Aaspur	Govt Upper primary school Pipalya phala
5	Aaspur	Govt.Upper Primary School Parda Solanki
6	Bichhiwara	Govt.Primary School Basuva
7	Bichhiwara	Govt.Primary School Mangila Phala
8	Bichhiwara	Govt.Primary School Chack Mahudi
9	Bichhiwara	Govt.Primary School BorTalab
10	Bichhiwara	Govt.Primary School Upala Para
11	Bichhiwara	Govt.Primary School BorTalab
12	Bichhiwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Dimiyakakarda
13	Bichhiwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Behaberi
14	Dungarpur	Govt.Primary School Mavla Phala
15	Dungarpur	Govt.Primary School Phooti Talai 1st
16	Dungarpur	Govt.Primary School Dagola Pagara
17	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Phalod
18	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School -4
19	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Ran Sagar
20	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Masaniya
21	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Shashtri colony
22	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School -7
23	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Dovara
24	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Nai Basti
25	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Ghatiya Phala
26	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Aadiwasi Basti
27	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Naya tapra
28	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Veeram khor
29	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Obery
30	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Deriya Phala
31	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Gada kumahariya
32	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Vander Ved
33	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Upala Phala
34	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Naya gonva -1
35	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Hanuman Mandir
36	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Vangava Bhaider
37	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Doonka
38	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Bodiya Basti
39	Simalwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Simalwara
40	Simalwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Lalpura
21	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Shashtri colony
22	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School -7
23	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Dovara
24	Dungarpur	Govt.Upper Primary School Nai Basti
25	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Ghatiya Phala
26	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Aadiwasi Basti
27	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Naya tapra
28	Sagwara	Govt.Primary School Veeram khor
29	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Obery
30	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Deriya Phala
31	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Gada kumahariya

32	Sagwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Vander Ved
33	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Upala Phala
34	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Naya gonva -1
35	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Hanuman Mandir
36	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Vangava Bhader
37	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Doonka
38	Simalwara	Govt.Primary School Bodiya Basti
39	Simalwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Simalwara
40	Simalwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Lalpura

District- Jaisalmer

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School Meghwal Basti
2	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School Ward no.16
3	Jaisalmer	Govt.Girls upper primary School Indra ghani nagar
4	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School Indra ghandhi nagar
5	Jaisalmer	Govt primary school chundhi
6	Jaisalmer	Govt primary school No.2 Railway station
7	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School No.3
8	Jaisalmer	Govt primary school Malkapol
9	Jaisalmer	Govt.Girls upper primary School bhakal
10	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School Ankal
11	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School Dibba Para
12	Jaisalmer	Govt. primary School Darbari Gram
13	Jaisalmer	Govt. primary School sariya
14	Jaisalmer	Govt.upper primary School Lodrava
15	Pokaran	Govt primary school Kundaliya
16	Pokaran	Govt.upper primary School Dudiya
17	Pokaran	Govt.upper primary School Jaitasar
18	Pokaran	Govt primary school Malam singh ki Dhani
19	Pokaran	Govt primary school Ramdevra
20	Pokaran	Govt primary school RCP Colony Ramdevra
21	Pokaran	Govt primary school Meghwalon ki Dhani
22	Pokaran	Govt primary school Amardeen ki dhani
23	Pokaran	Govt.upper primary School Mava
24	Pokaran	Govt.upper primary School Jalokha
25	Pokaran	Govt.upper primary School Rathor
26	Sam	Govt primary school Abdul ki dhani sum
27	Sam	Govt primary school Khalak ki Dhani
28	Sam	Govt.upper primary School Bhojraj ki dhanii
29	Sam	Govt Girls primary school RamGarh
30	Sam	Govt primary school Rama
31	Sam	Govt primary school Ward 3
32	Sam	Govt primary school Drawalapar
33	Sam	Govt.upper primary School Netasi
34	Sam	Govt primary school Devikot
35	Sam	Govt primary school Sangar
36	Sam	Govt primary school Ramgarh 2
37	Sam	Govt primary school Ramgarh 1
38	Sam	Govt primary school Ekal Para
39	Sam	Govt primary school Nanda
40	Sam	Govt.Girls upper primary School Sangar

District- Pali

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Bali	Govt Upper. Primary school kandawa
2	Bali	Govt upper primary school sarifal
3	Bali	Govt primary school kuran
4	Bali	Givt primary school neechala phala
5	Bali	Govt primary school malachhapar
6	Bali	Govt. primary school kheterly
7	Desuri	Govt upper primary school narlaiDesuri
8	Desuri	Govt.upper primary school lampy Desuri
9	Jaitaran	Govt primary school nimaj jaitaram
10	Jaitaran	Govt primary school Dio ka dera jaitaran
11	Jaitaran	Govt.Adrash upper primary school bikrarlai jaitaran
12	Marwar junction	Govt primary school mada
13	Marwar junction	Govt primary school Bera Bijuriya
14	Marwar junction	Govt upper primary school Risaniya
15	Marwar junction	Giovt upper primary school phuliya
16	Marwar junction	Govt upper primary school Dundhala
17	Pali	Govt primary school new bera saka
18	Pali	Govt primary school nari mohalla pali
19	Pali	govt upper primary school new housing board pali
20	Pali	Govt upper primary school chima Bai pali
21	Raipur	Govt primary school Karnel
22	Raipur	Govt S.K. Primary School Bera Rail Nimbera kala*
23	Raipur	Govt upper primary school Bagiyara
24	Raipur	Govt primary school sukadeva nimera
25	Raipur	Govt upper primary school Aakeli
26	Rani	Govt primary school bijowa
27	Rani	Govt upper primary school gudamation
28	Rani	Govt upper primary school Rabariya
29	Rani	Govt upper primary school Aakaravas
30	Sojat	Govt primary school nayapura
31	Sojat	Govt primary school Dhakari
32	Sojat	Govt upper primary school Dheenawas
33	Sojat	Govt upper primary school chaukidaro ki dhani
34	Sojat	Govt Balika upper primary school Bilawas
35	Sumerpur	Govt upper primary school purada
36	Sumerpur	Govt upper primary schoolno.2
37	Sumerpur	Govt upper primary school no.4
38	Sumerpur	Govt upper primary schoolno.3
39	Sumerpur	Govt primary school Karnel
40	Sumerpur	Govt Balika upper primary school

District – Pratapgarh

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Arnod	Govt. primary school kanadawa
2	Arnod	Govt. primary school lalpura
3	Arnod	Govt. primary school ukala
4	Arnod	Govt. primary school kakariya
5	Arnod	Govt. primary school gotmeswar
6	Arnod	Govt. primary school Achalawada
7	Arnod	Gobt.Primary school MotaKuwa
8	Arnod	Gobvt. Upper Primary school Kharkara
9	Chhotisadari	Govt. primary schoo Ravan magari
10	Chhotisadari	Govt. primary schoo Narayani
11	Chhotisadari	Govt. primary schoo Dhawara
12	Chhotisadari	Govt. Upper Primary school Karanpura
13	Chhotisadari	Govt.Primary school Bhojpura
14	Chhotisadari	Govt. Upper Primary school Dhawata
15	Chhotisadari	Govt. Upper Primary school Radhadevi
16	Chhotisadari	Govt. Upper Primary school purana
17	Pipalkhoot	Govt. primary schoo Mahadeva fala
18	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Primary school panawala
19	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Primary shikshakarmi school Pathar
20	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Ptimary school Sujanpura
21	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Ptimary school dhangpura
22	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Ptimary school Bakhhatpura
23	Pipalkhoot	Govtt.Ptimary school Rela
24	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Ptimary school Koni pathar
25	Pipalkhoot	Govt Upper Primary school mota mayanga
26	Pipalkhoot	Govt. Upper Primary school kushalpura
27	Pipalkhoot	Govt.. Upper Primary school Biladi
28	Pipalkhoot	Govt.Primary school Bakhhatpura
29	Pipalkhoot	Govt. Upper Primary school kataronka khera
30	Pratapgarh	Govt. primary school Achalpuriya
31	Pratapgarh	Govt. primary school Sajanpuriya
32	Pratapgarh	Govt. primary school Gauverdhanpura
33	Pratapgarh	Govt. primary school Kerwas Pathar
34	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Girls new Abadi
35	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Surajpol
36	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Paliwal Mohalla
37	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Nathukheri
38	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Hada ji pipliya
39	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Naveen
40	Pratapgarh	Govt. Upper Primary school Luhar gali