

First Half Yearly Report
1st April, 2013 to 30th Sept., 2013



Monitoring of Implementation of MDM Programme for the State of Rajasthan

District Covered
Bikaner, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur



Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute

CONTENTS

Particulars	Page No.
<i>Preface and Acknowledgement</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>iv-v</i>
General Information	1-1
Consolidated report for the districts (Bikaner, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur)	2-8
District-Wise Reports	9-50
District Bikaner	9-22
District Jaisalmer	23-36
District Jodhpur	37-50
Annexures	51-66
<i>Annexure I - Report on Centralized Kitchens</i>	<i>51-58</i>
<i>Annexure II - List of Schools with discrepancies regarding MDM Programme</i>	<i>59-63</i>
<i>Annexure III - List of Sampled Schools for MDM Monitoring</i>	<i>64-66</i>

PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Institute has been assigned the task of carrying the Monitoring Work for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and Mid-Day Meal in twelve districts of Rajasthan. This is an important work and the state has been prompt enough to take cognizance of the findings of our earlier reports. This year due to a little delay in signing of the MoU with MIs resulting in the delay. This is the first half yearly report of 2013-2014 covering three districts viz. Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.

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

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

The success of this work would depend on the usefulness of the findings for the government and we are hopeful that this report would help in taking measures for strengthening the programme in the state.

(Manish Tiwari)
Joint Director, SCM SPRI

ABBREVIATIONS

ADPC	:	Assistant District Project Coordinator
BEO	:	Block Education Officer
BRC	:	Block Resource Center
CRC	:	Cluster Resource Center
CTS	:	Child Tracking System
DCF	:	Data Capture Format
DISE	:	District Information System for Education
DPC	:	District Project coordinator
GoI	:	Government of India
HM	:	Head Master
IEP	:	Individual Educational Plan
ISO	:	Indian Standard Organization
KGBV	:	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
LEHAR	:	Learning Enhancement Activity in Rajasthan
MDM	:	Mid Day Meal
MI	:	Monitoring Institution
MIS	:	Management Information System
MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization

NPEGEL	:	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
OBC	:	Other Backward Cast
OoSC	:	Out of School Children
PHED	:	Public Health and Engineering Department
PRI	:	Panchayat Raj Institution
RTE	:	Right to Education
SCM SPRI	:	Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute
SDO	:	Sub-Divisional Officer
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SMC	:	School Management Committee
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SC	:	Schedule Cast
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
ToR	:	Terms of References
UPS	:	Upper Primary School
VEC	:	Village Education Committee
VER	:	Village Education Register
WER	:	Ward Education Register

**1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report of Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy
Research Institute, Jaipur on MDM for the State of Rajasthan
for the period of 1st April, 2013 to 30th Sept., 2013**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

S.N.	Information	Details		
1.	Period of the report	1 st April 2013 to 30 th September 2013		
2.	No. of Districts allotted	Three		
3.	Districts' name	1. Bikaner, 2. Jaisalmer 3. Jodhpur		
4.	Month of visit to the Districts/Schools (information is to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	Bikaner	Jaisalmer	Jodhpur
		Sept. – Oct. 2013	October 2013	October 2013
5.	Total number of govt. elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts Covered by MI (Information s to be given district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	PS+UPS = Total 1416 + 597 = 2013	PS+UPS = Total 992 + 329 = 1321	PS+UPS = Total 2626 + 1082 = 3708
6.	Number of government elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.	PS+UPS = Total 14 + 26 = 40	PS+UPS = Total 12 + 28 = 40	PS+UPS = Total 14 + 26 = 40
7.	a) Food is cooked at school level	31 schools	34 schools	26 schools
	b) Cooked food supplied by NGO/ centralized kitchen	Nandi Foundation – 9 schools	Self Help Group – 6 schools	Akchchaya Patra - 4 schools Adamya Chetana - 10schools
	Total Schools Monitored	40 schools + 1 centralized kitchen	40 schools	40 schools + 2 centralized kitchens
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	14 Schools + 1 centralized kitchen	15 schools	13 Schools + 2 centralized kitchens
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the Commissioner, MDM: YES/NO	YES		
10.	After submission of the draft report to the Commissioner, MDM whether the MI has received any comments: YES/NO	YES		
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with Commissioner, MDM.	YES		
12.	One day meeting was organized with the district officials and district in-charge of various interventions to conduct detailed discussions with them regarding selection of school for monitoring. The selection of schools was done at district level on the basis of schools report cards, ensuring the representation of various types of schools. The schools were selected, taking into account their availability, location and also the specific kind of academic activities. On location basis in the rural – urban context, atleast 8 schools out of total 40 were selected from urban areas. Six schools with special training centres (3 residential and 3 non–residential subject to availability), two with undergoing civil work activity, two National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level, three Computer Aided Learning and 3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyala and three schools with minimum of 3 children with special needs, were selected. The remaining schools constituted the ones with specific problems like gender gap, higher proportion of SC/ST/Minority, low retention and higher drop out rate, school located in the area with sizeable out of school children and adversely affected by seasonal migration were selected. The total number of schools per district selected was 40.			

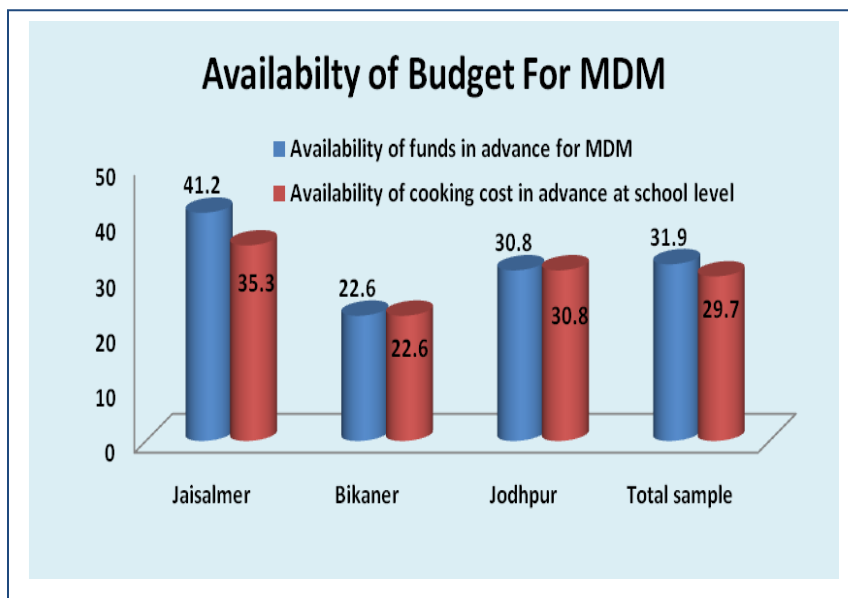
CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Districts : Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur

S.N.	Issues
1.	Availability of Food grains for one month requirement at School level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total 120 schools (PS-+UPS) have been identified for monitoring of MDMS.• Out of the total sample, MDM is cooked at school level in 91(76%) schools and among remaining 29(24%) schools, cooked food is supplied by Self Help Group in 6 schools, by Nandi Foundation in 9 schools, by Akshaya Patra in 4 schools and by Adanya Chetna in 10 schools.• Out of the 91 schools where food is cooked at school level, buffer stock of food grains for one month requirement is found available in 90(98.9%) schools.• In most of the schools, the food grains are delivered at school level by a contractor.• The new stock of good grains received by schools after adjustment with remaining stock of food grains.
2.	Timely release of funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The budget for food preparation is made available only to 29(31.9%) schools by district authorities in advance.• The average delay in receiving the funds at school level is 84 days (2-3 months) in 62(68.1%) schools.

3. Availability of cooking cost in advance at school level.

- The cooking cost for honorarium of cooks and helpers is made available in advance only to 27(29.7%) schools. There is an average delay of 3 months for 64(70.3%) schools.
- In case of non-availability of cooking cost, in advance, the school heads makes arrangement at their own level.



4. Availability of Cooks and Helpers

- The cooks and helpers are arranged by School Management Committees (SMCs) in all 95.6% schools, where food is cooked at school campus, while in remaining 4.4% schools arrangement is made by Self Help Groups (SHG).
- The remuneration of cooks/helpers are Rs.1000/- per month in schools, while in KGBV cooks gets Rs.5000/- and helpers is paid Rs.4,500/- per month. The remuneration is paid in cash to most of the cooks/helpers.
- Most of the cooks belong to OBC social category.
- There is no training module and training arrangement to cooks in any of the school.
- Medical check up of cooks being done only in 29.7% schools, while it should be compulsory every year.

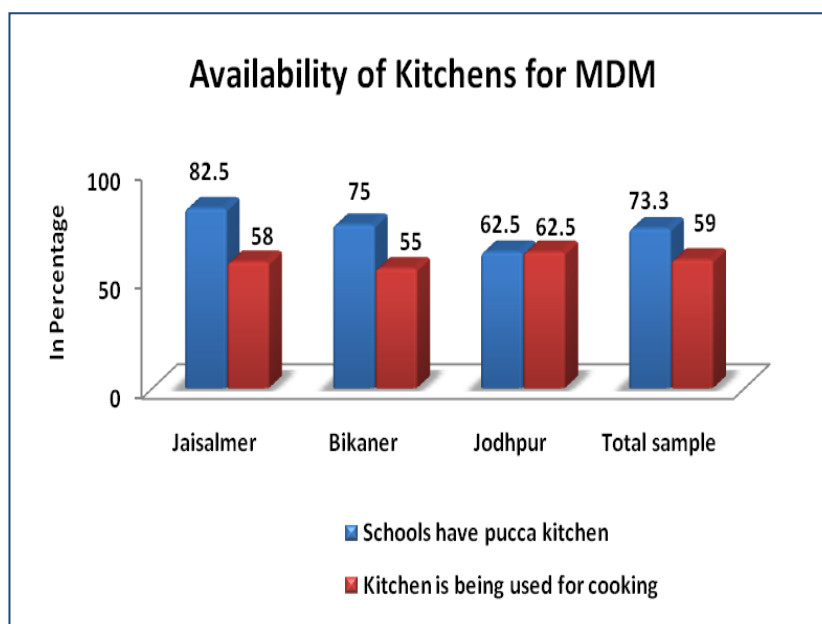
5.	Regularity in Serving Meal for children																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fresh and hot cooked food is available for children in 98.6% schools. It is a satisfactory situation indeed. 																
6.	Quality and Quantity of Meal																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of served food is found very good in 30.8%, satisfactory in 61.8% and unsatisfactory in 7.5% schools. The food cooked at school level is comparatively better in quality than served by centralized kitchens. The quantity of served food to the children is found almost satisfactory in all the schools. The quantity of green vegetable and pulses provided per child is also found at satisfactory level. Fortified salt is being used in all the schools, where food is cooked at school level. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="315 913 834 1409" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Quality of MDM</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Quality of MDM Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfactory</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Good</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="850 913 1370 1409" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Quantity of MDM</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Quantity of MDM Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfactory</td> <td>68%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Good</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>	Category	Percentage	Satisfactory	62%	Very Good	31%	Unsatisfactory	7%	Category	Percentage	Satisfactory	68%	Very Good	30%	Unsatisfactory	2%
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7.	Variety of Menu of MDM																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weekly menu of MDM is decided by State Government for all the schools, and displayed on the notice board for information to the community in most of the schools. Locally available material is being used in MDM by 78% schools and as per responses of 85% school head masters necessary nutritive value and calories per child is made available to the children. 																

8.	Information as per RTE norms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information regarding quantity and date of food grain received, balance quantity of food grain utilized during the month, number of children given MDM and daily menu is displayed on the school notice board only in 4.3% schools. MDM logo has been displaced at appropriate place on the wall only in 2% schools.
9.	Trend : Extent of variation (as per school records vis-à-vis actual on the day of field visit).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrollment in 120 sampled schools = 18114 Attendance of the children on the day of field visit = 65.3% No. of children taking MDM as per MDM Register = 62.3% No. of children taking MDM as per head count = 59.8% There is significant variation in the number of children actually availing MDM and as recorded in the MDM register on the day of team visit. This indicates how misuse of food grain, which is a undesirable trend.
10.	Social Equity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cooked food is served by cooks in 53% and by students in 35% schools, while in 11% schools, the teachers perform this task. Gender, Cast and Community discrimination was not noticed in any of the school.
11.	Convergence of MDMS with other schemes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utensils for MDMS are being provided to schools by SSA under School Facility Grant. Health check up of children is being done annually in most of the schools by Doctors or nurses of Health Department. The record of individual child health is maintained in a register in 91.7% schools.

- Micronutrients (Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A dosage) and de-worming tablets are given to children annually by Medical and Health Department in 90.8% of the schools.
- First Aid Boxes are available in 66.7% schools.
- Safe potable water for cooking and drinking available in 93.3% schools.
- MDM Scheme has not received any support in any of the sample school under MP/MLA Lad Scheme.

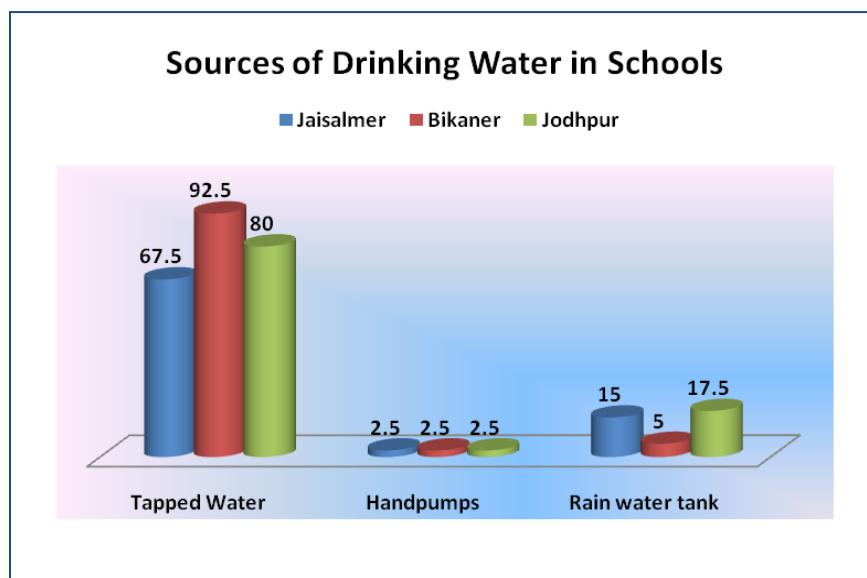
12. Basic infrastructural facilities for cooking MDM

- Pucca kitchen-cum-store is available in 73.3% schools, out of them 59% are being used for cooking MDM.



- MDM is being cooked by fire wood in 50.5% schools, while in 49.5% schools Gas Cylinder is being used.
- Utensils for cooking MDM are available adequately in 94.7% schools.
- Separate toilets are available for boys in 85% and for girls in 96.6% schools, out of them usable toilets are present in 81.7% schools.

- The main source of potable water in 80% school is tapped water while 13% schools use rain water tank. This is a matter of concern.
- Fire fighting arrangement is available in 75.8% schools.



13. Environment, Security and Hygiene regarding MDM preparation

- In 40% schools the environment, security and hygiene status is very good while it is unsatisfactory in 2% schools.
- Children of 82% schools have developed the habit of saving water, and washing their hands before and after meals.


14. Community participation

- Parents/SMC members/Panchayat elected persons monitor MDMS monthly in 43.5% schools, while 19.2% schools were never visited by the community members.
- During last one year there were an average of 7 SMC meetings, in which MDMS were discussed only in 3 meetings.

15.	Inspection and Supervision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDMS inspected by State, District and Block level officials in 97.5% schools during their visit to schools, but 55.8% schools have maintained register for observation. 																				
16.	Impact of MDMS on enrollment, attendance and health of children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per responses of school Headmasters there is positive impact of MDMS on enrollment in 43.3%, on attendance in 46.7% and on health of children in 75% schools. MDMS have contributed in development of social equity and positive nutritional status of children according to 89.7% schools. <div data-bbox="391 709 1304 1203" data-label="Figure"> <p>The bar chart displays the impact of MDMS on three key areas: Enrollment, Attendance, and Health of children, measured across four categories: Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, and Total sample. The Y-axis represents the percentage of schools, ranging from 0 to 80. The legend indicates that blue bars represent Enrollment, red bars represent Attendance, and green bars represent Health of the children.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Enrollment (%)</th> <th>Attendance (%)</th> <th>Health of the children (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jaisalmer</td> <td>45%</td> <td>42.5%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bikaner</td> <td>55%</td> <td>62.5%</td> <td>72.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jodhpur</td> <td>30%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>77.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total sample</td> <td>43.3%</td> <td>46.7%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Category	Enrollment (%)	Attendance (%)	Health of the children (%)	Jaisalmer	45%	42.5%	75%	Bikaner	55%	62.5%	72.5%	Jodhpur	30%	35%	77.5%	Total sample	43.3%	46.7%	75%
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17.	Grievance Redressal Mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 35% schools are aware about the grievance redressal mechanism of MDMS, but toll free telephone facility does not exist in any of the school. 																				
18.	General Comment <p>MDMS is indeed a successful programme particularly in improving enrollment, attendance and health of children. The quality of food, where it is cooked in school campus is better than that supplied through the centralized kitchen. The involvement of community members is bleak and supervision by SMCs is weak. Effective steps are needed to further strengthen the supply of the food grains, timely provision of funds and effective monitoring of the system at different levels.</p>																				

DISTRICT-WISE REPORTS

District – Bikaner

S. N.	Indicators	Source of information
1.	<p><u>Availability of foodgrains</u></p> <p>i) Whether buffer stock of foodgrains for one month is available at the school?</p> <p>ii) Whether foodgrains is delivered in school in time by the lifting agency?</p> <p>iii) If lifting agency is not delivering the foodgrains at school how the foodgrains is transported upto school level?</p> <p>iv) Whether the foodgrains is of FAQ of Grade A quality?</p> <p>v) Whether food grains is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous months?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/implementing agency</p>
	<p>i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month in advance is available in 30 (96.8%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Food grains delivered in school by the contractor in time to the 30 (96.8%) schools well in time.</p> <p>iii) The school headmaster arranges food grains in 1 school at his own level.</p> <p>iv) The quality of food grain is of grade-A quality in 21 (67.7%) schools. 10 (32.3%) schools do not have grade A quality of food. This is regrettable.</p> <p>v) 30 (96.8%) schools receive new stock of food grains after adjustment with unutilized food grains out of earlier stock.</p>	
2.	<p><u>Timely release of funds</u></p> <p>i) Whether State is releasing funds to District/block/school on regular basis in advance? If not,</p> <p>a) Period of delay in releasing funds by State to district.</p> <p>b) Period of delay in releasing funds by District to block/schools.</p> <p>c) Period of delay in releasing funds by block to schools.</p> <p>ii) Any other observations.</p>	<p>Records/observation/ interaction with teachers and any other person</p>

	<p>i) 7 (22.6%) schools receive funds in advance regularly.</p> <p>ii) 24 (77.4%) schools receive funds on an average of 62 days delay. This delay is detrimental to MDMS as it has adverse impact on the regularity of the scheme and undermines the image of this flagship programme. The delay in the release of funds is despite the submission of utilization certificate in time to concerned authorities.</p>	
3.	<p><u>Availability of Cooking Cost</u></p> <p>i) Whether school/implementing agency has receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?</p> <p>ii) Period of delay, if any, in receipt of cooking cost.</p> <p>iii) In case of non receipt of cooking cost how the meal is served?</p> <p>iv) Mode of payment of cooking cost (Cash/cheque/e-transfer)?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries, SHG/implementing agency</p>
	<p>i) Cooking cost received in advance only in 7 (22.6%) schools.</p> <p>ii) On an average the delay in receiving cooking cost affecting 24 (77.4%) schools has been of 83 days.</p> <p>iii) In the event of delay in receiving the cooking cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 (29.0%) schools take the food material on loan from market. - 15 (48.4%) schools depend on arrangement made by the school head. <p>iv) 28 (90.3%) school cooks gets cooking cost in cash while 3 (9.7%) gets it by cheque.</p>	
4.	<p><u>Availability of Cook-cum-helpers</u></p> <p>i) Who engaged Cook-cum-helpers at schools (Department/SMC/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/NGO/Contractor)?</p> <p>ii) If Cook-cum-helper is not engaged who cooks and serves the meal?</p> <p>iii) Is the number of cook-cum-helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms or as per State norms?</p> <p>iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers.</p> <p>v) Mode of payment to cook-cum-helpers?</p> <p>vi) Are the remuneration paid to cook-cum-helpers regularly?</p> <p>vii) Social Composition of cook-cum-helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/ Minority)</p> <p>viii) It there any training module for cook-cum-helpers</p> <p>ix) Whether training has been provided to cook-cum-helpers?</p> <p>x) In case the meal is prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.</p> <p>xi) Whether health check-up of cook-cum-helpers has been done?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks-cum-helpers</p>

- i) The cooks are arranged by SMCs in all the 31 schools.
- ii) NA
- iii) The cooks in all the 31 schools have been engaged as per Gol norms.
- iv) Remuneration for cooks/helpers:
 - Rs. 1000/- per month in 28 (90.3%) schools for cook.
 - Rs. 1000/- per month in 27 (87.1%) schools for helper. There is no helper in 1 school.
 - Rs. 5000/- per month to cook in 3 (9.7%) KGBVs.
 - Rs. 4500/- per month to helper in 3 (9.7%) KGBVs.
- v) Remuneration paid to cooks/helpers
 - In cash in 28 (90.3%) schools.
 - By cheque in 3 (9.7%) KGBVs.
- vi) Cooks/helpers paid their remuneration regularly in 9 (29%) schools. The payment is not regular in 22 (70.9%) schools. This is a serious matter.



- vii) (a) The social composition of cooks is as under:
 - SC in 4 (12.9%) schools.
 - OBC in 16 (45.2%) schools.
 - Minority in 1 (3.2%) school.
 - General in 10 (32.2%) schools.
 (b) The social composition of helper is as under:
 - SC in 6 (20%) schools.
 - OBC in 14 (46.7%) schools.
 - Minority in 1 (3.3%) schools.
 - General in 9 (30%) schools.
- viii) There is no training module for cook-cum-helper in any school.
- ix) Training not given to cooks in any school.
- x) The centralized kitchen have not made any arrangement for serving cooked food at school level. This is flagrant violation of MoU signed between the MDMS and the centralized kitchens.

There is no medical check-up of cooks and helpers in any of the 31 schools.

5.	<p>Regularity in Serving Meal Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p>	Students, Teachers & Parents, and MDM register
<p>Hot cooked food is served regularly in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% schools according to students, teacher and parents. <p>It is very satisfactory situation indeed.</p>		

6.	<p><u>Quality & Quantity of Meal</u></p> <p>Feedback from children on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Quality of meal b) Quantity of meal c) Quantity of pulses used in the meal per child. d) Quantity of green leafy vegetables used in the meal per child. e) Whether double fortified salt is used? f) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children. g) Method/Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served. <p>{Please give reasons and suggestions to improve, if children were not happy}</p>	Observations of Investigation during MDM service
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) On quality of food served: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsatisfactory in 7 (17.5%) school - Satisfactory in 20 (50%) schools - Very good in 13 (32.5%) schools ii) On quantity of food per child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsatisfactory in 1 (2.5%) schools - Satisfactory in 27 (67.5%) schools - Very good in 12 (30%) schools iii) On quantity of pulses in the meal per child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsatisfactory in 1 (2.5%) schools - Satisfactory in 28 (65%) schools - Very good in 11 (27.5%) schools iv) On quantity of green vegetables per child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfactory in 30 (75%) schools - Very good in 10 (25%) schools v) Double fortified salt is used in all the 31 schools where food is cooked locally. vi) Acceptability of MDM at students' level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children in 21 (52.5%) schools take meal with pleasure. - Children in 8(20%) schools are moderately satisfied. - Children in 11 (27.5%) schools seem to be unhappy with regard to meal. 	

	<p>vii) (a) The cooking material measured in all schools as per estimate based on experience.</p> <p>(b) - According to children of 9(22.5%) schools, fruits are served only once in a month. This is against norms prescribed in the menu.</p> <p>- In 1 school, the bread (Roti) is not well roasted and in one school meal is not as per the prescribed menu.</p>	
7.	<p>Variety of Menu</p> <p>i) Who decides the menu?</p> <p>ii) Whether weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community?</p> <p>iii) Is the menu being followed uniformly?</p> <p>iv) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?</p> <p>v) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.</p>
	<p>i) Menu prescribed by the State Government as per 100% schools.</p> <p>ii) Weekly menu displayed for public viewing in 35(87.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii) Food served as per displayed menu in 34 (85%) schools.</p> <p>iv) Locally available material utilized in preparing the meal in 38(95%) schools.</p> <p>v) The cooked food served under MDMS contains necessary nutrient and caloric contents per child in only 31 (77.5) schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a matter of concern that prescribed menu is not followed in some schools and that food in as many as 9(22.5%) schools does not have the necessary nutrimental and caloric contents per child. Such variation across schools in the meal served to children is the consequence of avoidable neglect on the part of school authorities. 	
8.	<p>i) Display of Information under Right of Education Act, 2009 at the school level at prominent place</p> <p>a) Quantity and date of foodgrains received</p> <p>b) Balance quantity of foodgrains utilized during the month.</p> <p>c) Other ingredients purchased, utilized</p> <p>d) Number of children given MDM.</p> <p>e) Daily menu</p> <p>ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school.</p>	<p>Observation/ interaction with teacher, children, community members.</p>
	<p>i) Display of Information under Right of Education Act, 2009 at the school level at prominent place</p> <p>a) Quantity and date of food grain received in schools displayed at prominent place in only 1(3.2%) schools.</p>	

- b) Balance of food grain utilized during the month displayed only in 1 (3.2%) school.
- c) Quantity and other ingredients purchased and utilized displayed only in 1(3.2%) school.
- d) Number of children for whom meal is being cooked displayed in 7(17.5%) schools out of 40.
- e) Daily menu displayed in 35 (87.5%) schools out of 40.
- ii) MDM logo not displayed in any of the 40 schools.
 - Non-compliance with the RTE norms in matters of sharing MDM activities with the community is a serious matter creating apprehensions with regard to transparency in implementing MDMS.

9. **Trends**
 Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)
- i. Enrollment
 - ii. No. of children attending the school on the day of visit.
 - iii. No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register.
 - iv. No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit as per head count.
- School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries/ Observation of the monitoring team.

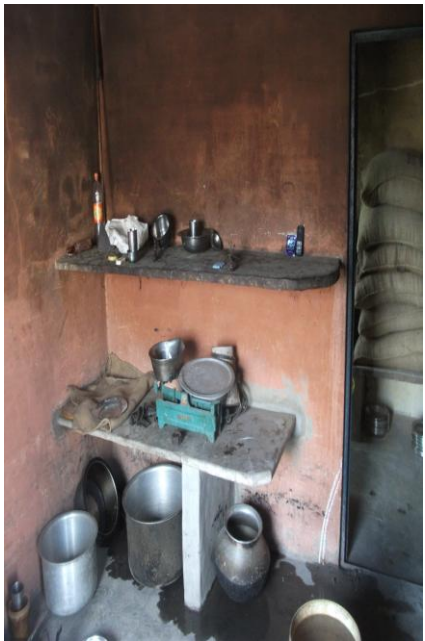
S. N.	Description	Class-wise position of children								Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1	Enrollment	921	967	1093	1195	947	727	627	569	7046
2	No. of children present on the day of visit	614 (66.6%)	644 (66.6%)	674 (61.6%)	816 (68.3%)	640 (67.6%)	554 (76.2%)	472 (75.3%)	434 (76.3%)	4848 (68.8%)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	561 (60.9%)	612 (63.3%)	652 (59.6%)	770 (64.4%)	598 (63.1%)	533 (73.3%)	445 (71%)	414 (72.8%)	4585 (65.0%)
4	No. of children actually taking MDM on the day of visit as per head count	541 (58.7%)	580 (60%)	623 (57%)	744 (62.2%)	583 (61.6%)	494 (67.9%)	399 (63.6%)	373 (65.5%)	4334 (61.5%)

- While attendance percentage is just satisfactory, the percentage of children availing MDM is rather bouldering since only 65% of the total enrollment in schools take meals as per MDM register, though on actual head count the percentage goes down even further to 61.5%. The variation in the percentage between the one given in the MDM register and on head count is also intriguing (65.5% to 61.5%). There is, therefore, an element of suspicion about possible manipulation of numbers while entering them in the MDM register. It is, however, a fact that 89.4% children present on the day of teams' visit were taking meals as per head count. This is a reasonable participation of children in MDMS.

10. **Social Equity**
- (i) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?
 - (ii) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
- Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children. Parents in community members.

	<p>(iii) The name of the school where discrimination found of any kind may be mentioned in the main body of the report along with date of visit.</p> <p>(iv) If any kind of social discrimination is found in the school, comments of the team may be given in the inspection register of the school.</p> <p>i) The cooked food is served by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cook in 18(45%) schools - Teachers in 3 (7.5%) school - Students in 19(47.5%) schools <p>Seating arrangement for MDM made in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School room in 2 (5%) schools - School Veranda in 37 (92.5%) schools - Open space in 1(2.5) school <p>ii) No discrimination of any kind noticed in any of the 40 schools either in cooking, serving or in the seating arrangement made for MDM.</p> <p>iii) Not applicable</p> <p>iv) Not applicable</p>	
11.	<p><u>Convergence With Other Schemes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 2. School Health Programme <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child? ii) What is the frequency of health check up? iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosage) and de worming medicine periodically? iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency? v) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card. vi) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring. vii) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring. viii) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools. ix) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening. x) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error. 3. Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme 	Teachers, Students, School Record/School health card

<p>i) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme.</p> <p>4. MPLAD/MLA Scheme.</p> <p>5. Any Other Department/Scheme.</p>	
<p>(1) Convergence with other schemes</p> <p>(2) School Health Programme</p> <p>i) Health cards not available in any of the 40 schools. Instead of health cards, Health Register exists in all schools.</p> <p>ii) Medical check up takes place in the interval of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 3 (7.5%) schools (3 KGBVs) - Yearly in 34 (85%) schools - No check up in 3 (7.5%) schools <p>iii) Micro-nutrients (Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamin-A dosage) and deforming medicines are regularly given to children in 35(87.5%) schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5(12.5) schools have not given these nutrients etc. to children. It is unfortunate. <p>iv) (a) Micro-nutrients and other medicines supplied by Health Department in all the 35 schools</p> <p>(b) Micro-nutrients and other medicines given to children :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in 5 (12.5%) school - Quarterly in 1(2.5%) school - Half yearly in 5 (12.5%) school - Yearly in 24 (60%) schools - 5 (12.5%) schools do not give these medicines to children. <p>v) Children’s weight and height entered in the Health Register in 37 (92.5%) schools.</p> <p>vi) No child was referred to a hospital during monitoring period.</p> <p>vii) No incident of medicinal emergency occurred during monitoring.</p> <p>viii) First Aid Box are available in 27(67.5%) schools. Non-existence of First Aid Box in 13 (32.5%) schools is indeed a serious matter.</p> <p>ix) Eyes and teeth checked during medical check up in 23 (57.5%) schools. 17(42.5%) schools have not done so.</p> <p>x) In 8(20%) schools spectacles have been given to children with refractive error.</p> <p>(3) Drinking water and sanitation programme:</p> <p>(a) Safe potable water available in all the 40 schools for drinking and cooking.</p> <p>(b) Potable water made available under drinking water and sanitation programme in 32 (80%)</p>	

	<p>schools.</p> <p>(4) MLA/MP LAD scheme:</p> <p>No cooperation received by any of the 40 schools under this scheme.</p> <p>(5) 6 (15%) schools have received cooperation for MDM from other sources.</p>	
12.	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>1. Kitchen-cum-Store</p> <p>a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed and in use Under which Scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed MDM/SSA/Others. Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using) Under construction Sanctioned, but construction not started Not sanctioned <p>b) In case the pucca kitchen-cum-store is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the foodgrains other ingredients are being stored?</p> <p>c) Kitchen-cum-store in hygienic condition, properly ventilated and away from classrooms.</p> <p>d) Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?</p> <p>e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
	<p>(1) Kitchen cum store:</p> <p>(a) (i) Pucca kitchen exists in 30 (75%) schools, but utilized in 29 (72.5%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) The kitchens have been constructed under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDM scheme in 23 (57.5%) schools. - SSA scheme in 7 (17.5%) schools <p>(iii) In one school, owing to a large number of children enrolled in school, the kitchen is too small to meet the cooking requirements. The food is therefore cooked in a classroom.</p> <p>(iv) No kitchen under construction in any of the schools.</p> <p>(v) Not applicable</p> <p>(vi) Not applicable</p>	

- (b) (i) 1 school with no kitchen facility stores food grains etc. in a classroom.
- (ii) Food is cooked in 2 (5%) schools in a classroom. (In one school food is cooked in classroom though kitchen exists)
- (c) (i) The kitchens with proper ventilation and smoke out let exist in 28 (70%) schools.
- (ii) In other 2 schools the place for cooking does not exist proper distance from classrooms. In 1 school food is cooked in open space.
- (d) Fuel used for cooking:
- Firewood in 12 (30%) schools.
 - Gas cylinder in 19 (47.5%) schools.
- (e) The situation of interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG did not arise in any of the school.


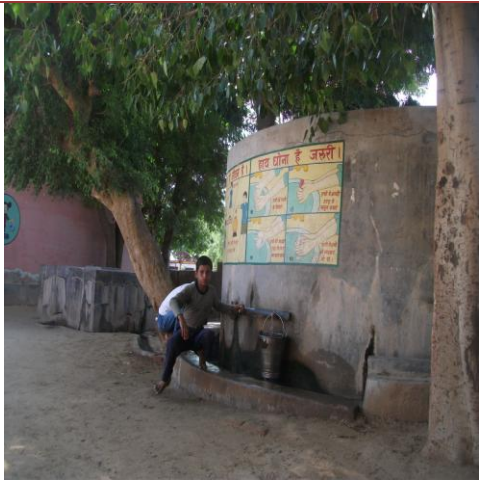
2. Kitchen Devices

- i) Whether cooking utensils are available in the school?
- ii) Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils – Kitchen Devices fund/MME/Community contribution/others.
- iii) Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school?
- iv) Source of funding for eating plates MME/Community contribution/others?

- i) Cooking devices (utensils) in appropriate quantity available in 30 (75%) schools but 1 school there is deficiency in this regard.
- ii) Funds for cooking devices made available under MDM equipment fund for 29 (72.5%) schools.
- For the remaining 11 (27.5%) schools the equipment has been provided under the SSA (SFG) budget.
- iii) Plates/Thalis etc. available in all the 40 schools.
- iv) Cost for them met under the MDM equipment funds in 17 (42.5%) schools, and for 23 (57.5%) schools under the SSA (SPG) budget.

3. Availability of storage bins

Whether storage bins are available for foodgrains? If yes, what is the source of their procurement?

<p>Pots (bins) with cover for keeping cooking ingredients are available in 28 (70%) schools.</p>	
<p>4. Toilets in the school</p> <p>i) Is separate toilet for the boys and girls are available? ii) Are toilets usable?</p>	
<p>i) Separate toilets available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For boys in 34 (85%) schools. • For girls in 38 (95%) schools. <p>ii) Toilets are in usable condition in 34 (85%) schools.</p>	
	
<p>5. Availability of potable water</p> <p>i) Is Tap water/tube well/hand pump/well/Jet pump available? ii) Any other source</p>	
<p>i) Is Tap water/tube well/hand pump/well/Jet pump available?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tap in 37 (92.5%) schools. • Tube well in 1 (2.5%) school. • No above mentioned arrangement for potable water in 2 (5%) schools. <p>ii) Rain water tank is the source of potable water in 2 (5%) schools.</p>	
	
<p>Availability of fire extinguishers</p> <p>Fire extinguisher available in 20 (50%) schools.</p>	
<p>6. IT infrastructure available @ school level</p> <p>a) Number of computers available in the school (if any). b) Availability of internet connection (if any). Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/services (like e-learning etc.) (if any)</p>	
<p>a) Computer available in 20 (50%) including 3 KGBVs. b) Internet connection available in 3 (7.5%) 3 KGBVs only. Internet being used in 3 (7.5%) 3 KGBVs.</p>	
13.	<p>Safety & Hygiene</p> <p>i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene. ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating.</p>
	<p>Observation/ interaction</p>


	<p>iii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</p> <p>iv. Conservation of water?</p> <p>v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?</p>	
	<p>i. Environment, safety and hygiene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good in 16 (40%) schools. • Fair in 24 (60%) schools. <p>ii. Children encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals in 29 (72.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii. Children take meals in an orderly manner in 38 (95%) schools.</p> <p>iv. Conservation of water habit among children noticed in 28 (70%) schools.</p> <p>v. No possibility of hazards in cooking and storage of fuel noticed in 31 (100%) schools. where food is cooked locally.</p>	
14.	<p>Community Participation</p> <p>i) Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring.</p> <p>ii) Is any roster of community members being maintained for supervision of the MDM?</p> <p>iii) Is there any social mechanism in the school?</p> <p>iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period.</p> <p>v) In how many of these meeting issues related to MDM were discussed?</p>	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
	<p>i) Supervision of MDM by community members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly in 4 (10%) schools. • Monthly in 14 (35%) schools. • Quarterly in 5 (12.5%) schools. • Half-yearly in 4 (10%) school. • Never in 13 (32.5%) schools. <p>That there is no supervision of MDM by community members in 13 (32.5%) schools is a serious matter. Effective steps are needed to ensure supervision of MDM by community members.</p> <p>ii) Roaster for supervision of MDM by community members in turn not prepared in 36 (90%) schools. Only 4 (10%) schools have prepared roaster.</p> <p>iii) No arrangement of social auditing of MDMS exits in 36 (90%) schools.</p>	

	<p>iv) On an average 8 meetings of SMCs per school were held in the year 2012-13.</p> <p>v) On an average MDM was discussed in 3 of SMCs meetings per school.</p>	
15.	<p><u>Inspection & Supervision</u></p> <p>i) It there any inspection Register available at school level?</p> <p>ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?</p> <p>iii) Whether State/District/Block level officers/officials inspecting the MDM Schemes?</p> <p>iv) The frequency of such inspections?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
	<p>i) Inspection register for comments on MDMS exists in 21 (52.5%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Budget under MME made available for 21 (52.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii) MDM scheme inspected by state/district/block level officials in 39 (97.5%) schools.</p> <p>iv) Frequency of such inspections in 40 schools during last year is as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level officials - 17 visits • DEO/DPC - 26 visits • ADPC - 57 visits • DIET officials - 9 visits • BEO/ABEO - 84 visits • Collector/SDM - 28 visits • Elected representatives - 86 visits (MLA/Sarpanch etc.) 	
16.	<p><u>Impact</u></p> <p>i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school?</p> <p>ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?</p> <p>iii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children?</p> <p>iv) Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.</p>
	<p>i) On positive impact enrollment in 22 (55%) schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On attendance in 25 (62.5%) schools. • On health in 29 (72.5%) schools. • Enrollment has gone up • Attendance has improved 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention has increased • Positive impact on the health of children with better nutritive value. <p>ii) Social equality and integration increased owing to MDM according to 38 (95%) schools.</p> <p>iii) MDM has contributed in improving nutritional status of children according to 31 (77.5%) schools.</p> <p>iv) There is all-round improvement in the habit and health of children as a consequence of MDM</p>	
17.	<p><u>Grievance Redressal Mechanism</u></p> <p>i) Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS?</p> <p>ii) Whether the district/block/school having any toll free number?</p>	<p>Observation/ interaction with teacher, children, community members.</p>
	<p>i) Redressal mechanisms exist in 21 (52.5%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Toll free telephone facility does not exist at district, block and school levels according to all the 40 schools.</p>	
18.	<p>General comment</p> <p>Though generally speaking MDM is a successful venture benefitting large number of students in terms of enrollment, health, attendance etc., there are some deficiencies in the quality of cooked food according to children in some schools. Prescribed menu is not adhered to and fruits are not served once a week as per norms. Half-cooked chapattis have been cited as an example of indifference in the preparation of MDM. Supervision by the community members is poor and certain essential items like first aid box fire extinguishers, medical check up etc. are inadequately available in a number of schools. Effective steps are needed to further strengthen the system at different levels.</p>	



District - Jaisalmer

S. N.	Indicators	Source of information
1.	<p><u>Availability of foodgrains</u></p> <p>i) Whether buffer stock of foodgrains for one month is available at the school?</p> <p>ii) Whether foodgrains is delivered in school in time by the lifting agency?</p> <p>iii) If lifting agency is not delivering the foodgrains at school how the foodgrains is transported upto school level?</p> <p>iv) Whether the foodgrains is of FAQ of Grade A quality?</p> <p>v) Whether food grains is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous months?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/implementing agency</p>
	<p>i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month available in 100% schools.</p> <p>ii) Food grains supplied by the contractor in time to all the 34 schools where food is locally cooked.</p> <p>iii) NA</p> <p>iv) The quality of food grain is of grade A in 23 (67.6%) schools out of 34.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food grain of low quality has been reported by 11 (32.4%) schools. It is indeed regrettable. <p>v) The new stock of food grain is supplied to 32 (94.1%) schools after adjustment with the unutilized food grain out of the earlier stock.</p>	
2.	<p><u>Timely release of funds</u></p> <p>i) Whether State is releasing funds to District/block/school on regular basis in advance? If not,</p> <p>d) Period of delay in releasing funds by State to district.</p> <p>e) Period of delay in releasing funds by District to block/schools.</p> <p>f) Period of delay in releasing funds by block to schools.</p> <p>ii) Any other observations.</p>	<p>Records/observation/ interaction with teachers and any other person</p>
	<p>i) The MDM fund received in advance regularly only in 14 (41.2%) schools.</p> <p>ii) There is a delay of 82 days on an average in the case of remaining 20 (58.8%) schools.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay of 82 days in the case of a majority of schools is detrimental to MDM scheme and hampers regularity in the supply of cooked food. 	
3.	<p>Availability of Cooking Cost</p> <p>i) Whether school/implementing agency has receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?</p> <p>ii) Period of delay, if any, in receipt of cooking cost.</p> <p>iii) In case of non receipt of cooking cost how the meal is served?</p> <p>iv) Mode of payment of cooking cost (Cash/cheque/e-transfer)?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries, SHG/implementing agency</p>
	<p>i) Cooking cost received in advance only in 12 (35.3%) schools.</p> <p>ii) On an average the delay in receiving cooking cost has been of 89 days affecting 22 (64.7%) schools.</p> <p>iii) In case of non-availability of cooking cost in advance, the expenses are met by taking the material on loan from shopkeepers in 15 (68.2%) schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In remaining 7 (31.8%) school's, the schools' head master makes arrangement on his own level. <p>iv) Most of the cooks received cooking cost in cash.</p>	
4.	<p>Availability of Cook-cum-helpers</p> <p>i) Who engaged Cook-cum-helpers at schools (Department/SMC/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/NGO/Contractor)?</p> <p>ii) If Cook-cum-helper is not engaged who cooks and serves the meal?</p> <p>iii) Is the number of cook-cum-helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms or as per State norms?</p> <p>iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers.</p> <p>v) Mode of payment to cook-cum-helpers?</p> <p>vi) Are the remuneration paid to cook-cum-helpers regularly?</p> <p>vii) Social Composition of cook-cum-helpers?</p> <p>viii) (SC/ST/OBC/ Minority)</p> <p>ix) It there any training module for cook-cum-helpers</p> <p>x) Whether training has been provided to cook-cum-helpers?</p> <p>xi) In case the meal is prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level.</p> <p>xii) Whether health check-up of cook-cum-helpers has been done?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks-cum-helpers</p>

- i) The cooks and helpers are arranged by SMCs in all the 34 schools.
- ii) NA
- iii) The cooks and helpers have been engaged in all the 34 schools as per norms set by Government of India.
- iv) The cooks and helpers are paid Rs. 1000/- per month in schools, and in KGBV, the cook gets Rs. 5000/- per month and the helper is paid Rs. 4500/- per month.
- v) Cooks/helpers in 33 (97.0%) schools are paid their remuneration in cash. In the KGBV the payment is made by cheque.
- vi) The cooks/helpers get their remuneration regularly in 18 (52.9%) schools. The payment is irregular in 16 (47.1%) schools.
 - If cooks/helpers do not get their remuneration regularly, the quality of their service and commitment, both get adversely affected.
- vii) (a) The social composition of cooks is as under:
 - SC in 3 (8.8%) schools.
 - ST in 2 (5.9%) schools.
 - OBC in 15 (44.1%) schools.
 - Minority in 5 (14.7%) schools.
 - General in 9 (26.5%) schools.
 (b) The social composition of helpers is as under:
 - SC in 1 (2.9%) schools.
 - ST in 3 (8.8%) schools.
 - OBC in 15 (44.1%) schools.
 - Minority in 5 (14.7%) schools.
 - General in 6 (17.6%) schools.

Helpers have not been engaged in 4 schools owing to enrollment falling short of 50 students.
- viii) There is no training module for training of the cook-cum-helpers in any of the 34 schools.
- ix) Training not given to cook-cum-helpers in any of the 34 schools.
- x) The centralized kitchens supplying cooked food to 6 schools, have not made any arrangement at school level for serving food to children. This is against the terms of MoU between the govt. and the management of centralized kitchens.
- xi) Medical check up of the cook-cum-helpers has been done only in 1 (2.9%) school.
 - Medical check up of cooks should be made compulsory in all schools.



5.	<p>Regularity in Serving Meal</p> <p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to students hot cooked food is served every day in 39 (97.5%) schools. • According to teachers it is in 100% schools. • As per the views of parents it is in 39 (97.5%) schools. • And as given in the MDM register it is in 100% schools. • Evidently, MDM is a regular feature in almost all schools. 	Students, Teachers & Parents, and MDM register
6.	<p>Quality & Quantity of Meal</p> <p>Feedback from children on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Quality of meal b) Quantity of meal c) Quantity of pulses used in the meal per child. d) Quantity of green leafy vegetables used in the meal per child. e) Whether double fortified salt is used? f) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children. g) Method/Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served. <p>{Please give reasons and suggestions to improve, if children were not happy}</p> <p>Feed back from children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) On quality of food served: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsatisfactory : 1 (2.5%) school - Satisfactory : 29 (72.5%) schools - Very good : 10 (25%) schools ii) On quantity of food per child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfactory : 30 (75%) schools - Very good : 10 (25%) schools iii) On quantity of pulses in the meal per child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfactory : 29 (72.5%) schools - Very good : 11 (27.5%) schools 	Observations of Investigation during MDM service

	<p>iv) On quantity of green vegetables per child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsatisfactory : 2 (5%) schools - Satisfactory : 30 (75%) schools - Very good : 8 (20%) schools <p>v) Double fortified salt is used in 34 (100%) schools where meal is cooked in the schools.</p> <p>vi) Children in 27 (67.5%) schools take meal with pleasure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in 10 (25%) schools are moderately satisfied with food served to them. • Some children in 3 (7.5%) schools do not take MDM and appear to be unsatisfied. <p>vii) (a) Quantity of raw material for cooking the food measured as per estimate based on experience in all schools.</p> <p>(b) Children desire special diet atleast once a month and fruits once in a week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the whole the situation is some how satisfactory, dissatisfaction is marginal and hence need not be generalized. 	
7.	<p><u>Variety of Menu</u></p> <p>i) Who decides the menu?</p> <p>ii) Whether weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community?</p> <p>iii) Is the menu being followed uniformly?</p> <p>iv) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?</p> <p>v) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?</p> <p>i) Menu decided by state govt. according to 100% schools.</p> <p>ii) Weekly menu displayed on notice board for the information to community is in 26 (65%) schools, there is no such display in 14 (35%) schools. It is a serious flaw.</p> <p>iii) MDM cooked as per displayed menu in 38 (95%) schools.</p> <p>iv) Locally available ingredients used in 25 (62.5%) schools.</p> <p>v) Necessary (required) nutritional and calorific value per child given in the meal in 33 (82.5%) schools.</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.</p>
8.	<p>i) Display of Information under Right of Education Act, 2009 at the school level at prominent place</p> <p>f) Quantity and date of foodgrains received</p>	<p>Observation/ interaction with teacher, children, community members.</p>

- g) Balance quantity of foodgrains utilized during the month.
- h) Other ingredients purchased, utilized
- i) Number of children given MDM.
- j) Daily menu
- ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school.

- i) Display of Information under Right of Education Act, 2009 at the school level at prominent place
 - a) Quantity and date of food grain received displayed in none of the 34 schools.
 - b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month displayed only in 1 (2.9%) school.
 - c) Quantity of other ingredients purchased and utilized not displayed in any of the school.
 - d) Number of children given MDM not displayed in 32 (94.1%) schools.
 - e) Daily menu displayed in 24 (70.6%) schools.
- ii) MDM logo has been displayed at appropriate place on the wall only in 2 (5%) schools. Most of the school HM not award about it.
 - Non compliance of the RTE norms in a majority of schools is a serious flaw adversely affecting transparency in the implementation of MDMS

9. **Trends**
Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)
- i. Enrollment
 - ii. No. of children attending the school on the day of visit.
 - iii. No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register.
 - iv. No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit as per head count.
- School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries/ Observation of the monitoring team.

S. N.	Description	Class-wise position of children								Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII	
1	Enrollment	765	776	911	859	664	661	524	528	5688
2	No. of children present on the day of visit	449 (58.7%)	468 (60.3%)	534 (58.6%)	558 (64.9%)	463 (69.7%)	473 (71.6%)	377 (71.9%)	359 (68.0%)	3685 (64.7%)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	447 (58.7%)	449 (57.9%)	498 (54.6%)	534 (62.2%)	456 (68.7%)	419 (63.4%)	340 (64.9%)	320 (60.6%)	3463 (60.9%)
4	No. of children actually taking MDM on the day of visit as per head count.	438 (57.2%)	437 (56.3%)	483 (53.0%)	518 (60.3%)	445 (67.0%)	403 (61.0%)	319 (60.9%)	301 (57.01%)	3344 (58.8%)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidently the attendance in lower classes has been around 60%, though there is significant improvement in higher classes. What, however, is significant to note is the variation between the number of children availing MDM as per MDM register and the number of children actually taking meals on the day of team's visit. While, as per register 60.9% children out of the total enrollment were availing MDM, on head count this percentage came down to 58.8%. In fact there was a difference of 119 children. This variation between the number of children as per MDM register and the actual number of children (on head count) is a matter which needs to be looked into. The school administration should explain the reasons for such a difference. 	
10.	<p>Social Equity</p> <p>(i) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?</p> <p>(ii) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>(iii) The name of the school where discrimination found of any kind may be mentioned in the main body of the report along with date of visit.</p> <p>(iv) If any kind of social discrimination is found in the school, comments of the team may be given in the inspection register of the school.</p> <p>i) The cooked food is served by the cook in 24 (60%) schools; in one (2.5%) school, the teacher does the job while in 14 (35%) schools, the students perform this task. In 1 (2.5%) school the school employee serves the food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 33 (82.5%) schools, the seating arrangement for meals is made in school varanda, while in 3 (7.5%) schools, classroom is used for this purpose. In 4 (10%) schools, open space is utilized for serving the food. <p>ii) No discrimination of any sort was noticed in any of the 40 schools either in seating arrangement or serving the cooked food.</p> <p>iii) NA.</p> <p>iv) NA.</p>	Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children. Parents in community members.
11.	<p>Convergence With Other Schemes</p> <p>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</p> <p>School Health Programme</p> <p>i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p> <p>ii) What is the frequency of health check up?</p> <p>iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosage) and de worming medicine periodically?</p> <p>iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p> <p>v) Whether height and weight record of the children is being</p>	Teachers, Students, School Record/School health card

- indicated in the school health card.
- vi) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring.
 - vii) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring.
 - viii) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools.
 - ix) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening.
 - x) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.

(1) Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme

- i) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme.

(2) MPLAD/MLA Scheme.

(3) Any Other Department/Scheme.

- i) Health card is maintained only in 1 (2.5%) school. Health register, however is maintained in 34 (85%) schools. There is neither health card nor health register in 5 (12.5%) schools.
- ii) Health check up of children is annual in 31 (77.5%) schools; quarterly in 2 (5%) schools and monthly in 2 (5%) schools. There is no health check up in 5 (12.5%) school which do not have either health card or the health register.
- iii) Micronutrients (Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin-A dosage) and de-worming medicines are regularly administered in 35 (87.5%) schools.
- iv) These medicines are supplied to 35 schools by the Health Department.
 - Medicines given to children annually in 32 (80%) schools; half-yearly in 1 (2.5%) schools and quarterly in 2 (5%) schools.
- v) Children's weight and height measured and record maintained in all the 35 schools which keep either health card or health register.
- vi) No child from any of the 40 schools taken to hospital for medical help during the teams' visit.
- vii) No instance of emergency for medical treatment occurred during teams' visit in any of the 40 schools.
- viii) First Aid Box available in 24 (60%) schools. Non-availability of First Aid Box in 16 (40%) schools is a serious matter indicative of indifference towards the health of school children.
- ix) Eyes and dental health are medically tested in 22 (55%) schools; there is no such check up in the remaining 13 (32.5%) which maintain health register/health card.
- x) In 6 (15%) schools spectacles have been given to children with refractive error.

(1) Drinking water and sanitation programme:

- a. Potable water for cooking and drinking with safety available in 33 (82.5%) schools.
- b. Potable water made available in 27 (67.5%) schools in convergence with drinking water and sanitation programme.

	<p>(2) MLA/MP LAD scheme: None of the 40 schools have received financial support under MLA/MPLAD scheme for MDMS.</p> <p>(3) Any other department/scheme: MDM in 9 (22.5%) schools have received cooperation under different schemes.</p>	
12.	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>1. Kitchen-cum-Store</p> <p>a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <p>i) Constructed and in use</p> <p>ii) Under which Scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed MDM/SSA/Others.</p> <p>iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)</p> <p>iv) Under construction</p> <p>v) Sanctioned, but construction not started</p> <p>vi) Not sanctioned</p> <p>b) In case the pucca kitchen-cum-store is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the foodgrains other ingredients are being stored?</p> <p>c) Kitchen-cum-store in hygienic condition, properly ventilated and away from classrooms.</p> <p>d) Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?</p> <p>e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?</p> <p>(1) Kitchen cum store:</p> <p>(a) (i) Pucca kitchen exists in 33 (82.5%) schools, but being used in 28 (70%) schools.</p> <p>(ii) The kitchens-cum-store have been constructed under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDM : 16 (40%) schools - SSA : 8 (20%) schools - Others : 9 (22.5%) schools <p>(iii) In 5 schools, the kitchens-cum-store are not being used due to its small size and lack of smock outlet.</p> <p>(iv) There is none under construction kitchens in any school.</p> <p>(v) Budget not sanctioned for construction of kitchens.</p> <p>(vi) Kitchen-cum-store not yet sanctioned for remaining 7 (17.5%) schools.</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.

- (b) Food is cooked only in 34 schools. In the absence of kitchen-cum-store, food grains and other cooking material stored in school building and food is cooked in open space in 1 (2.5%) school.
- (c) 31 (77.5%) kitchens in as many schools have ventilation required for health reasons. Out of 2 kitchens with no ventilation facility, 1 is located at appropriate distance from classroom.
- (d) Firewood is used for cooking in 23 (57.5%) schools and gas cylinder used in 10 (25%) schools.
- (e) There has been no interruption in cooking on account of fire wood or gas cylinder in any of the 34 schools.

2. Kitchen Devices

- i) Whether cooking utensils are available in the school?
- ii) Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils – Kitchen Devices fund/MME/Community contribution/others.
- iii) Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school?
- iv) Source of funding for eating plates MME/Community contribution/others?

- i) Cooking utensils are available in all the 34 schools wherein food is cooked, but adequate quantity is in 29 (72.5%) schools.
- ii) Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils:
- Kitchen device fund : 1 (2.5%) school
 - MDM equipment fund: 17 (42.5%) schools
 - School facility grant : 22 (55%) schools.
- iii) Eating plates etc. available in 40 (100%) schools.
- iv) Source of funds for eating plates etc.
- MME : 11 (27.5%) schools
 - SSA (SFG) Budget : 29 (72.5%) schools

3. Availability of storage bins

Whether storage bins are available for foodgrains? If yes, what is the source of their procurement?

Storage bins available in 33 (82.5%) schools. The source of their procurement is SSA (SFG) budget.

	<p>4. Toilets in the school</p> <p>i) Is separate toilet for the boys and girls are available?</p> <p>ii) Are toilets usable?</p> <p>i) Separate toilets are available for boys in 31 (77.5%) schools, while for girls it is in 39 (97.5%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Toilets are usable in 31 (77.5%) schools.</p> <p>5. Availability of potable water</p> <p>i) Is Tap water/tube well/hand pump/well/Jet pump available?</p> <p>ii) Any other source</p> <p>i) Tap water is in 27 (67.5%) schools, and hand pump in 1 (2.5%) school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of these source of water exists in 12 (30%) schools. <p>ii) There is rain water tanks in 6 (15%) schools.</p> <p>That 15% schools do not have any facility of potable water, is a serious matter. Water should be available in all schools.</p> <p>6. Availability of fire extinguishers</p> <p>Fire extinguisher is available in 35 (87.5%) schools.</p> <p>7. IT infrastructure available @ school level</p> <p>a) Number of computers available in the school (if any).</p> <p>b) Availability of internet connection (if any).</p> <p>c) Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/services (like e-learning etc.) (if any)</p> <p>a) Computers available in 19 (47.5%) schools.</p> <p>b) Internet connection is in 1 (2.5%) school.</p> <p>c) Internet facility being used in 1 (2.5%) school.</p>	
13.	<p>Safety & Hygiene</p> <p>i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene.</p> <p>ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating.</p> <p>iii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</p> <p>iv. Conservation of water?</p> <p>v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?</p> <p>i. Environment, safety and hygiene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good in 15 (37.5%) schools. 	Observation/ interaction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair in 24 (60%) schools. • Bad in 1 (2.5%) school. <p>ii. Children encouraged to wash their hands before and after meals in 30 (75%) schools.</p> <p>iii. Children take meals in orderly manner in 37 (92.5%) schools.</p> <p>iv. Conservation of water habit among children observed in 34 (85%) schools.</p> <p>v. Cooking process and storage of fuel is a safe in all 34 schools.</p>	
14.	<p><u>Community Participation</u></p> <p>i) Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring.</p> <p>ii) Is any roster of community members being maintained for supervision of the MDM?</p> <p>iii) Is there any social mechanism in the school?</p> <p>iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period.</p> <p>v) In how many of these meeting issues related to MDM were discussed?</p>	Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members
	<p>i) Supervision of MDM by community members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly in 23 (57.5%) schools. • Quarterly in 10 (25%) schools. • Half-yearly in 1 (2.5%) school. • Never in 6 (15%) schools. <p>ii) Roaster for MDM supervision by community members not prepared in any of the 40 schools.</p> <p>iii) Social audit mechanism does not exist in any of 40 schools.</p> <p>iv) On an average, 7 meetings of SMCs per school held during last one year.</p> <p>v) On an average MDM discussed in 3 meetings of SMCs per school during last one year.</p>	
15.	<p><u>Inspection & Supervision</u></p> <p>i) It there any inspection Register available at school level?</p> <p>ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?</p> <p>iii) Whether State/District/Block level officers/officials inspecting the MDM Schemes?</p> <p>iv) The frequency of such inspections?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members

	<p>i) Inspection register for MDMS at school level is available in 23 (57.5%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Budget under MME made available for 21 (52.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii) MDM scheme inspected by state/district/block level officials in all the 40 schools.</p> <p>iv) Frequency of such inspections in 40 schools last year is as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level officials - 6 visits • DEO/DPC - 24 visits • ADPC - 21 visits • DIET officials - 28 visits • BEO/ABEO - 75 visits • Collector/SDM - 24 visits • Elected representatives - 42 visits (MLA/Sarpanch etc.) 	
16.	<p><u>Impact</u></p> <p>i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school?</p> <p>ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?</p> <p>iii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children?</p> <p>iv) Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.
	<p>i) Positive impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on enrollment : 18 (45%) schools • On attendance : 17 (42.5%) schools • On health : 30 (75%) schools <p>ii) Positive impact on social harmony in 32 (80%) schools.</p> <p>iii) Improvement of the nutritional status of children in 33 (82.5%) schools.</p>	
17.	<p><u>Grievance Redressal Mechanism</u></p> <p>i) Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS?</p> <p>ii) Whether the district/block/school having any toll free number?</p>	Observation/ interaction with teacher, children, community members.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism exists in 11 (27.5%) schools, but toll free arrangement does not exist in any of the school either at district, block or school's level.
18.	<p>General comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food is cooked with adequate quality and quantity levels in most of the schools. There are however, some inadequacies observed in relation to toilets and potable water. The community participation in the management and supervision of MDM is poor and the role a SMCs in this context is lackluster. There is enough scope for further improvement in order to make MDM a more productive scheme in the realm of elementary education in terms of enrollment, attendance and retention.



District - Jodhpur

S. N.	Indicators	Source of information
1.	<p><u>Availability of foodgrains</u></p> <p>i) Whether buffer stock of foodgrains for one month is available at the school?</p> <p>ii) Whether foodgrains is delivered in school in time by the lifting agency?</p> <p>iii) If lifting agency is not delivering the foodgrains at school how the foodgrains is transported upto school level?</p> <p>iv) Whether the foodgrains is of FAQ of Grade A quality?</p> <p>v) Whether food grains is released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous months?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM functionaries. SHG/implementing agency</p>
	<p>i) Buffer stock of food grains for one month in advance available in all the 26 (100%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Contractor makes food grains available in time to all the 26 (100%) schools.</p> <p>iii) NA</p> <p>iv) The quality of food grain is of A - grade in 15 (57.7%) schools. The food grains supplied to 11 (43.3%) schools is of lower grade. It is inexplicable.</p> <p>v) The new stock of food grains is supplied to all the 26 schools after adjustment with unutilized food grains.</p>	
2.	<p><u>Timely release of funds</u></p> <p>i) Whether State is releasing funds to District/block/school on regular basis in advance? If not,</p> <p>g) Period of delay in releasing funds by State to district.</p> <p>h) Period of delay in releasing funds by District to block/schools.</p> <p>i) Period of delay in releasing funds by block to schools.</p> <p>ii) Any other observations.</p>	<p>Records/observation/ interaction with teachers and any other person</p>
	<p>i) MDM funds made available regularly in time only in 8 (30.7%) schools. Though 1 out of 8 such schools has got MDM funds for one year in advance.</p> <p>ii) On an average, there is a delay of 108 days per school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funds are released only after submission of the statement of expenditure and the process may take about 3 months. 	
3.	<p><u>Availability of Cooking Cost</u></p> <p>i) Whether school/implementing agency has receiving cooking cost in advance regularly?</p>	<p>School level registers, MDM Registers, Head Teacher, School level MDM</p>

	ii) Period of delay, if any, in receipt of cooking cost. iii) In case of non receipt of cooking cost how the meal is served?	functionaries, SHG /implementing agency
	i) Cooking cost in advance received only in 8 (30.7%) schools. ii) On an average the delay is of 110 days per school. iii) 9 (34.6%) schools arrange cooking ingredients on loan from market and the school head makes arrangement for cooking cost at his own level in 9 (34.6%) schools.	
4.	<u>Availability of Cook-cum-helpers</u> i) Who engaged Cook-cum-helpers at schools (Department/SMC/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/NGO/Contractor)? ii) If Cook-cum-helper is not engaged who cooks and serves the meal? iii) Is the number of cook-cum-helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms or as per State norms? iv) Honorarium paid to cooks cum helpers. v) Mode of payment to cook-cum-helpers? vi) Are the remuneration paid to cook-cum-helpers regularly? vii) Social Composition of cook-cum-helpers? viii) (SC/ST/OBC/ Minority) ix) It there any training module for cook-cum-helpers x) Whether training has been provided to cook-cum-helpers? xi) In case the meal is prepared and transported by the Centralized kitchen/NGO, whether cook-cum-helpers have been engaged to serve the meal to the children at school level. xii) Whether health check-up of cook-cum-helpers has been done?	Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks-cum-helpers
	i) Cooks/helpers arranged by school management committee in 22 (84.6%) schools. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO provides cooks/helpers in 4 (15.4%) schools. ii) NA iii) The number cooks/helpers selected as per the Gol norms in all the 26 schools. iv) Remuneration for cooks/helpers : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooks – 1000/- per month in 22 (84.6%) schools. • In 3 (11.5%) schools (KGBVs) the remuneration for cook is 5000/- per month and for helper it is 4500/- per month. • Cook is paid Rs. 3500/- per month in a boys hostel which is part of a school. It is in fact a 	

	<p>boarding school and the helper's remuneration is Rs. 2500/- per month.</p> <p>v) The remuneration paid in cash in 22 (84.6%) schools, and by cheque in 4 (15.4%) schools (3 KGBVs and 1 Boys hostel).</p> <p>vi) Cooks/helpers paid remuneration regularly in time in 8 (30.7%) schools. Unfortunately cooks get remuneration irregularly in 18 (69.2%) schools.</p> <p>vii) The social category of cooks/helpers (26 schools)</p> <p>(a) The social composition of cooks is as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC in 1 (3.8%) school. • ST in 1 (3.8%) school. • OBC in 20 (76.9%) schools. • Minority in 4 (15.4%) schools. <p>(b) The social composition of helpers is as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC in 1 (4.5%) school out of 22. • ST in 1 (4.5%) school out of 22. • OBC in 19 (86.4%) schools out of 22. • Minority in 1 (4.5%) schools out of 22. • General in 1 (4.5%) schools out of 22. <p>viii) There is no availability of training module for cooks in any of 26 schools.</p> <p>ix) No arrangement to train cooks in any of 26 schools.</p> <p>x) The centralized kitchen has made arrangement for serving cooked food only in 1 out of 14 schools.</p> <p>xi) Medical check up of cook done in 26 (100%) schools where MDM is cooked locally.</p>	
5.	<p>Regularity in Serving Meal</p> <p>Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot cooked food served regularly as per the views of students, teachers and parents in 39 (97.5%) schools. • 1 (2.5%) school is an exception to this norm. The cooked food supplied by Adanya Chetna Sansthan is brought to school at 10:30 in the morning while it is served at 1:30 PM. The food gets cold and chapattis become hard by that time. 	Students, Teachers & Parents, and MDM register
6.	<p>Quality & Quantity of Meal</p> <p>Feedback from children on</p> <p>a) Quality of meal</p> <p>b) Quantity of meal</p>	Observations of Investigation during MDM service

- c) Quantity of pulses used in the meal per child.
 - d) Quantity of green leafy vegetables used in the meal per child.
 - e) Whether double fortified salt is used?
 - f) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children.
 - g) Method/Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.
- {Please give reasons and suggestions to improve, if children were not happy}

i) Quality of food:

- Unsatisfactory : 1 (2.5%) school
- Satisfactory : 25 (62.5%) schools
- Very good : 14 (35%) schools

ii) Quantity of food per child:

- Satisfactory : 26 (65%) schools
- Very good : 14 (35%) schools

iii) Quantity of pulses per child:

- Satisfactory : 27 (67.5%) schools
- Very good : 13 (32.5%) schools

iv) Quantity of green vegetables per child:

- Unsatisfactory : 4 (10%) schools
- Satisfactory : 24 (60%) schools
- Very good : 12 (30%) schools


v) Double fortified salt is used in 26 (100%) schools where food is cooked locally.

vi) Children in 25 (62.5%) schools take meal with pleasure. For the children of 10 (25%) schools have some satisfaction while taking meals. Some children in 5 (12.5%) schools seem to be unsatisfied with MDM.

vii) (a) Measurement of ingredients is done on estimate, based on experience.

(b) Suggestions for improvement in the quality and quantity of food:

- Chapattis should be well cooked.
- The NGOs managing centralized kitchen should be advised to improve the quality of food.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food should be cooked in schools. • Cooked packed food should be distributed to children. • Fruits should be given twice in a week. 	
7.	<p>Variety of Menu</p> <p>i) Who decides the menu?</p> <p>ii) Whether weekly menu is displayed at a prominent place noticeable to community?</p> <p>iii) Is the menu being followed uniformly?</p> <p>iv) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?</p> <p>v) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?</p>	<p>Observations and discussion with children teachers, parents, VEC members, Gram Panchayat members and cooks. Obtain a copy of menu.</p>
8.	<p>i) Display of Information under Right of Education Act, 2009 at the school level at prominent place</p> <p>a) Quantity and date of foodgrains received</p> <p>b) Balance quantity of foodgrains utilized during the month.</p> <p>c) Other ingredients purchased, utilized</p> <p>d) Number of children given MDM.</p> <p>e) Daily menu</p> <p>ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school.</p>	<p>Observation/ interaction with teacher, children, community members.</p>
	<p>i) Display of Information under Right of Education Act, 2009 at the school level at prominent place</p>	

- a) Information about quantity and date of food grains received displayed in 2 (7.7%) schools.
 - b) Balance of ingredients after monthly consumption displayed in 2 (7.7%) schools.
 - c) The quantity of other ingredients purchased and utilized displayed in 2 (7.7%) schools.
 - d) Number of children for whom food is being cooked displayed in 6 (30%) schools out of 40.
- ii) MDM logo not displayed in any of the 40 schools.

9. **Trends**
 Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)
- i) Enrollment
 - ii) No. of children attending the school on the day of visit.
 - iii) No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register.
 - iv) No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit as per head count.

School level registers, MDM Registers Head Teachers, Schools level MDM functionaries/ Observation of the monitoring team.

S. N.	Description	Class-wise position of children								Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII	
1	Enrollment	735	740	824	891	741	572	457	420	5380
2	No. of children present on the day of visit	374 (50.9%)	433 (58.5%)	478 (58%)	551 (61.8%)	465 (62.7%)	370 (64.7%)	312 (68.3%)	308 (73.3%)	3291 (61.2%)
3	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM register	370 (50.3%)	425 (57.4%)	476 (57.8%)	544 (61.0%)	462 (62.3%)	362 (63.3%)	304 (66.5%)	299 (71.2%)	3242 (60.2%)
4	No. of children actually taking MDM on the day of visit as per head count.	368 (50.0%)	420 (56.7%)	468 (56.8%)	537 (60.2%)	457 (61.7%)	344 (60.1%)	276 (60.4%)	284 (67.6%)	3154 (58.6%)

- Attendance at the primary level has been rather unsatisfactory though in upper primary classes there is considerable improvement. However, over all attendance being only at 61.2% is a matter of serious concern. As for the MDM, as per MDM register 60.2% of the total enrollment, take meal, though among the children present, 98.5% avail the MDM. On head count the percentage however is 95.8%. This variation (difference) in the figures mentioned in the MDM register and the one based on head count is rather baffling and needs to be looked into at the appropriate level. In fact, there should not be any difference between the figures entered in the MDM register and the one obtained through head count.

10. **Social Equity**
- (i) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?
 - (ii) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?
 - (iii) The name of the school where discrimination found of any kind may be mentioned in the main body of the report along with date of visit.

Observations / Probe/ interaction with the children. Parents in community members.

	<p>(iv) If any kind of social discrimination is found in the school, comments of the team may be given in the inspection register of the school.</p>	
	<p>i) The cooked food is served by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook and helpers in 22 (55%) schools. • Teachers in 9 (22.5%) schools. • Students in 9 (22.5%) schools. <p>Seating arrangement for MDM made in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classrooms in 4 (10%) schools. • School varanda in 36 (90%) schools. <p>ii) No discrimination either gender, caste, or community was noticed in cooking and serving meal in any of the 40 schools.</p> <p>iii) NA.</p> <p>iv) NA.</p>	
<p>11.</p>	<p><u>Convergence With Other Schemes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 2. School Health Programme <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child? ii) What is the frequency of health check up? iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin-A dosage) and de worming medicine periodically? iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency? v) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card. vi) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring. vii) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring. viii) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools. ix) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening. x) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error. 3. Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme. 4. MPLAD/MLA Scheme. 5. Any Other Department/Scheme. 	<p>Teachers, Students, School Record/School health card</p>

	<p>(1) Convergence with SSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing utensils under SFG for 33 (82.5%) schools. • Providing gas connection and other support items for MDM for some schools. <p>(2) School Health Programme:</p> <p>i) Health cards not available in any of the 40 schools, but Health Register exists in all of them.</p> <p>ii) Health check up of children done annually in all the 40 schools.</p> <p>iii) Micronutrients (Iron, Folic acid, Vitamin-A dosage) administered to children in 39 (97.5%) schools.</p> <p>iv) (a) These medicinal items provided by the Health Department to all the 39 schools. (b) These medicines administered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly in 2 (5%) schools. • Half-yearly in 8 (20%) schools. a • Annually in 29 (72.5%) schools. <p>Medicines not administered at all in 1 (2.5%) school.</p> <p>v) Children’s weight and height measured and entered in Health Register in all the 40 schools.</p> <p>vi) No incidence of any child being referred to hospital occurred during monitoring.</p> <p>vii) No emergency requiring medical attendance occurred during monitoring in 39 (97.5%) schools. Though this happened in 1 (2.5%) school.</p> <p>viii) First Aid Box available in 29 (72.5%) schools. Absence of this essential medical facility in 11 (27.5%) schools is an abominable act. First Aid Box must be provided to all the schools.</p> <p>ix) Eyes and teeth examined in 30 (75%) schools.</p> <p>x) Spectacle provided to children with refractive error in 5 (12.5%) schools.</p> <p>(3) Drinking water and sanitation programme:</p> <p>a. Potable water available for drinking and cooking in 39 (97.5%) schools.</p> <p>b. The facility provided under Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme in 35 (87.5%) schools.</p> <p>(4) MLA/MP LAD scheme:</p> <p>No financial support under this scheme to any of the 40 schools.</p> <p>(5) Any other department/scheme:</p> <p>Support of MDM received from SSA in 3 (7.5%) schools in the purchase of utensils etc.</p>	
12.	<p><u>Infrastructure</u></p> <p>1. Kitchen-cum-Store</p> <p>a) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store:</p> <p>i) Constructed and in use</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teacher, VEC, Gram Panchayat</p>

<p>ii) Under which Scheme Kitchen-cum-store constructed MDM/ SSA/Others.</p> <p>iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)</p> <p>iv) Under construction</p> <p>v) Sanctioned, but construction not started</p> <p>vi) Not sanctioned</p> <p>b) In case the pucca kitchen-cum-store is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the foodgrains other ingredients are being stored?</p> <p>c) Kitchen-cum-store in hygienic condition, properly ventilated and away from classrooms.</p> <p>d) Whether MDM is being cooked by using firewood or LPG based cooking?</p> <p>e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non-availability of firewood or LPG?</p>	<p>members.</p>
<p>(2) Kitchen cum store:</p> <p>(a) (i) Pucca kitchen exists in 25 (62.5%) schools. Kitchen being used in all the 25 schools wherein it exists.</p> <p>(ii) Kitchen constructed under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDM : 20 (50%) schools. - SSA : 5 (12.5%) schools <p>(iii) NA</p> <p>(iv) No kitchen is under construction in any of the school.</p> <p>(v) No sanctioned budget for construction of kitchen in any school.</p> <p>(vi) Kitchen has been sanctioned for 1 (2.5%) school.</p> <p>(b) (i) In 1 (2.5%) school, cooking material is stored in classroom.</p> <p>(ii) In one school, food is cooked in open space.</p> <p>(c) Kitchens in 24 (60%) schools have proper ventilation and smoke outlets only in 1 school this facility is lacking. The kitchen in this case is located at a safe distance from classrooms.</p> <p>(d) Firewood used for cooking in 13 (32.5%) schools and gas cylinder used in 13 (32.5%) schools.</p> <p>(e) No such problem arose in any the sampled schools.</p>	

2. Kitchen Devices

- i) Whether cooking utensils are available in the school?
- ii) Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils – Kitchen Devices fund/MME/Community contribution/others.
- iii) Whether eating plates etc. are available in the school?
- iv) Source of funding for eating plates MME/Community contribution/others?

- i) Utensils for cooking available in appropriate numbers is all the 26 schools where MDM is cooked locally.
- ii) Utensils for cooking and serving MDM obtained with MME funds in 26 (65%) schools and under SSA (SFG) in 14 (35%) schools.
- iii) Plates/Thalis available in all the 40 schools.
- iv) Plates/Thalis purchased:
 - Under MME budget in 11 (27.5%) schools.
 - With community support in 3 (7.5%) schools.
 - Under SSA (SFG) in 26 (65%) schools.

3. Availability of storage bins

Whether storage bins are available for foodgrains? If yes, what is the source of their procurement?



- Covered pots (bins) for protective storage of food grains etc. available in 25 (62.5%) schools.

4. Toilets in the school

- i) Is separate toilet for the boys and girls available?
- ii) Are toilets usable?

- i) Separate toilets are available for boys in 37 (92.5%) schools, while for girls it is in 39 (97.5%) schools.
- ii) Toilets are usable in 33 (82.5%) schools.



	<p>5. Availability of potable water</p> <p>i) Is Tap water/tube well/hand pump/well/Jet pump available?</p> <p>ii) Any other source</p>	
	<p>i) Source of potable water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Tap in 32 (80%) schools. • Tube well 1 (2.5%) school. <p>ii) Rain Water Tank in 7 (17.5%) schools.</p>	
	<p>6. Availability of fire extinguishers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire extinguisher is available in 32 (80%) schools. 	
	<p>7. IT infrastructure available @ school level</p> <p>a) Number of computers available in the school (if any).</p> <p>b) Availability of internet connection (if any).</p> <p>c) Using any IT/IT enabled services based solutions/services (like e-learning etc.) (if any)</p>	
13.	<p>Safety & Hygiene</p> <p>i. General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene.</p> <p>ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating.</p> <p>iii. Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</p> <p>iv. Conservation of water?</p> <p>v. Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?</p>	Observation/ interaction

	<p>i. Environment, safety and hygiene in the context of MDM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good in 17 (42.5%) schools. • Fair in 22 (55%) schools. • Poor in 1 (2.5%) school. <p>ii. Children encouraged to wash their hands before and after meal in 33 (82.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii. Children take meals with discipline in 37 (92.5%) schools.</p> <p>iv. Conservation of water habit observed among children in 37 (92.5%) schools.</p> <p>v. No possibility of hazardous condition while cooking, storing food grains exist in any of the 26 schools. Where food is cooked locally.</p>	
14.	<p><u>Community Participation</u></p> <p>i) Extent of participation by Parents/VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring.</p> <p>ii) Is any roster of community members being maintained for supervision of the MDM?</p> <p>iii) Is there any social mechanism in the school?</p> <p>iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period.</p> <p>v) In how many of these meeting issues related to MDM were discussed?</p>	<p>Discussion with head teacher, teacher, Parents, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>
	<p>i) Supervision of MDM by community members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly in 8 (20%) schools. • Monthly in 15 (37.5%) schools. • Quarterly in 12 (30%) schools. • Half-yearly in 1 (2.5%) school. • Never in 4 (10%) schools. <p>ii) Roaster for visit of community members by rotation exists in 4 (10%) schools.</p> <p>iii) Arrangement for social auditing exists in 3 (7.5%) schools.</p> <p>iv) On an average 7 SMC meetings per school held during last year.</p> <p>v) MDM discussed on an average in 3 SMC meetings per school last year.</p>	
15.	<p><u>Inspection & Supervision</u></p> <p>i) It there any inspection Register available at school level?</p> <p>ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?</p> <p>iii) Whether State/District/Block level officers/officials inspecting the MDM Schemes?</p> <p>iv) The frequency of such inspections?</p>	<p>School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, VEC, Gram Panchayat members</p>

	<p>i) Inspection register for comments regarding MDMS available in 23 (57.5%) schools.</p> <p>ii) Budget under MME made available for 25 (62.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii) MDM scheme inspected by state/district/block level officials according to 38 (95%) schools.</p> <p>iv) Frequency of such inspections in 40 schools last year is as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level officials - 20 visits • DEO/DPC - 25 visits • ADPC - 33 visits • DIET officials - 16 visits • BEO/ABEO - 93 visits • Collector/SDM - 10 visits • Elected representatives - 72 visits (MLA/Sarpanch etc.) 	
16.	<p>Impact</p> <p>i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school?</p> <p>ii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?</p> <p>iii) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the nutritional status of the children?</p> <p>iv) Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of meal in schools?</p>	School records, discussion with head teacher, teachers, students, VEC, Gram Panchayat members.
	<p>i) Positive impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on enrollment : 12 (30%) schools • On attendance : 14 (35%) schools • On health : 31 (77.5%) schools • Enrollment of children has gone up. • Attendance has improved. • Children's health has improved considerably. <p>ii) MDMS has contributed in the development of social equity according to 37 (92.5%) schools.</p> <p>iii) Children's nutritive status has gone up according to 34 (85%) schools.</p> <p>iv) Children's discipline and sense of friendship among themselves improved considerably as a consequence of MDMS.</p>	

17.	<p><u>Grievance Redressal Mechanism</u></p> <p>i) Is any grievance redressal mechanism in the district for MDMS? ii) Whether the district/block/school having any toll free number?</p> <p>i) Exists in 10 (25%) schools. ii) There is no Toll Free Telephone arrangement at district, block and school level in any of the sampled school.</p>	Observation/ interaction with teacher, children, community members.
18.	<p><u>General comment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDM is indeed a successful venture particularly in improving health of children. The quality of MDM of course needs improvement. Adherence to prescribed menu and its proper display have to be a normal practice in all the schools. Community supervision is weak and involvement of SMCs is inadequate. Transparent implementation of the scheme with community's involvement is absolutely necessary. The MDM register in schools must be an honest document reflecting actual state of children's participation. 	



Report on Centralized Kitchens

*Nandi Foundation – Bikaner
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Introduction

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) a flagship programme in the realm of elementary education has been launched with a view to provide hot cooked food to children in schools, aimed at the expansion of enrolment, attendance and retention therein. A significant and well recognized consequence of MDM, however, is the positive impact on the health of the children who are assured of one time meal in a day under the scheme. An essential ingredient of the meal served to children is the availability of health prone elements like the necessary calories per child and life sustaining vitamins in the cooked food which contribute in physical and mental growth of child's personality. Hence the most essential requirement under the scheme is related to both the quantity and quality of food which is also expected to be cooked under strict hygienic conditions. The ingredients used in MDM i.e. food grains and other cooking material like vegetables, oil, spices etc. need to be procured and kept under congenial conditions, with adequate pre-preparation steps to ensure that no foreign element pollutes them and the cooked food served to children under the scheme is wholesome in terms of nourishment, taste, and freshness.

In most cases, the schools covered under the scheme have been provided with kitchen-cum-store and MDM is cooked locally under the supervision of school administration, in accordance with prescribed menu per day. However, the MDMS has also been outsourced to NGOs which, under an agreement with concerned authorities supply cooked food to schools. Some NGOs engaged in this outsourcing activity, have

established centralized kitchens which cook food on a large scale and supply cooked food to schools assigned to them for this purpose.

Monitoring items

For monitoring of centralized kitchens, the following aspects have been taken into account: -

1. Functioning.
2. Engagement of cook-cum-helpers.
3. Quality of the material being used.
4. Manner of transporting cooked food.
5. Serving of the meal to children.
6. Personal hygiene.
7. Kitchen waste disposal etc.

But before taking the above mentioned aspect for critical examination on the basis of information/data obtained during on-the spot observations and discussions at the venue of the centralized kitchen, it is necessary to mention the scope and basic parameters of the centralized kitchens taken up for monitoring, including the date of visit to those centralized kitchen, the number of centralized kitchens selected for monitoring, their address and the number of children for whom these kitchens supply cooked food, and other details about their size, location surroundings etc.

Basic Data

S. N.	Name of Centralized Kitchen	Location of kitchen	Date of teams visit	No. of schools covered	No. of children covered
1	Nandi Foundation	Pogal Road Bikaner	1.10.2013	317	15000
2	Adamyia Chetna Kitchen, Bangalore	Near Ummed Place, Jodhpur	17.10.2013	288	27195
3	Akchhaya Patra, Bangalore	Nagore Road, Jodhpur	17.10.2013	142	12000
4	Total	3	3	747	54195

The monitoring team visited 3 centralized kitchen, 2 of them located in Jodhpur and 1 in Bikaner. The three centralized kitchens cater to the needs of 54195 children enrolled in 747 schools. The three NGOs running the centralized kitchen have been in the business of providing cooked food to schools on an average for last 4 years. In fact Akhchay Patra has been engaged since August 2013 while Nandi Foundation entered into it in the year 2008. Adamyia Chetna central kitchen got the assignment in the year 2006. Akhchay Patra is an internationally recognized name, while the other two are also involved in providing cooked food to schools for quite some time. These centralized kitchens are located in urban centers with convenient distance from the schools to which they transport cooked food. They have mechanized methods of bread making and their kitchens are adequately equipped with necessary devices for cooking.

Functioning of centralized kitchens

Preparatory stage

The functioning of centralized kitchens depends on the infra-structural facilities. All the three centralized kitchens have adequate space for receiving and storing food grains, other food items and other related functions.

The place where the food grains and food articles are received is adequate with fair ventilation and light. It is clean and dry without crevices, flies, vermin's dust/webs etc. Evidently the centralized kitchens keep food grains/food articles like cooking material, vegetables etc in hygienically safe storage area. Other arrangements like pre-preparation steps involving the weeding out of foreign elements from the food grains before grinding them and putting the cooking items like vegetables etc, in proper shape and condition before they are cooked, are well taken by all the three centralized kitchens. The difference between them in these matters is minor reflected in terms of fair and very good in the discussions with the heads of the centralized kitchen.

Procurement and storage of food items

As part of preparatory stage involving the place and its maintenance for receiving and storing food items etc. the periodic receipt of these items at the centralized kitchen and their storage are also contributory to the quantity and quality of the food ingredients meant for cooking meal.

Cereals are received in bulk quantity of an average of 1387 quintals in one lot. All the three centralized kitchens receive the cereals in this quantity at quarterly intervals. In fact the quantity of cereal is dependent on the state of its consumption which varies from 1 centralized kitchen to another. It is related to the number of schools and children for whom the concerned centralized kitchen supplies cooked food. In all the three centralized kitchen, the cereals are kept in jute gunny bags. The pulses are procured at fortnightly intervals in an average quantity of 1200 kilogram at one time. Again its quantity considerably varies from one centralized kitchen to another, i.e. while Nandi Foundation procures only 200 kg of pulses at one time, Adamyia Chenta centralized kitchen gets 1500 kg in one lot, and the quantity of pulses procured by Akchchaya Patra is 600 kg at one time. The pulses are kept in plastic gunny bags by all the centralized kitchens.

Vegetables are purchased daily, while spices are procured at fortnightly interval Fats and Oil are bought by two centralized kitchen fortnightly and at weekly interval by one centralized kitchen, Akchchaya Patra. There is considerable variation in the quantity of these items procured by the three centralized kitchens. Vegetables are kept in plastic/jute bags, spices in plastic bags and fats/oil are kept in plastic and metal pots. The jute and plastic bags are laminated in Nandi Foundation only. The procurement of these items in varied quantity is in keeping with the requirements and hence there is no problem associated with the centralized kitchens in this regard. The procured raw ingredients are found to be carefully checked for weeding out the stones, insects and bad odor etc. in all the three centralized kitchens, though over ripeness of fruits is overlooked in 1 centralized kitchen, Nandi Foundation. It is, however, expected that the

suppliers of the raw ingredients would be careful in these matters, but the centralized kitchens have to be extra-careful and make the raw material absolutely free from any kind of pollutants. The centralized kitchens in this respect have been found aware of their responsibility.

Safe keeping of food grains etc. and other items:

Only in Akchchaya Patra, the raw material has been kept on a raised platform, while in other 2 centralized kitchens viz. Adamya Chetna and Nandi Foundation these items are kept on the floor, thus inviting direct touch with the dirt which could be accumulated around the bags etc. containing raw ingredients. This should be avoided. Water for cooking is available either through tap or tube well. Water is stored in covered utensils in all the three centralized kitchens. Food items are properly, washed and cleaned before preparation/cooking.

Dal, Rice and Chapatis were being cooked at Akchchaya Patra, Khichadi and Biscuits at Adamya Chetna and Dal and Rice was being prepared at Nandi Foundation. The centralized kitchen are, however, expected to adhere to the menu prescribed on the day to day basis by the State government. This adherence at times is not observed by centralized kitchens.

LPG and Diesel (for boiler) are used as fuel for preparing the MDM. Mostly 1 hr and at times 2 hrs are taken for the duration between preparation and packing of the cooked food for transporting to concerned schools. Cooked food is kept covered in all three centralized kitchens.

How is the cooked food packed?

Packing of cooked food for dispatch to schools is an important step at the level of centralized kitchens. For packing, mostly the steel/aluminum drums are used, though steel tiffin carriers and steel dols too also are put to use by centralized kitchens. The

packing material has been found to be clean. The unused cooked food is consumed by cows/cattles.

Dishwashing

Water-detergent/soap are used for dishwashing.

Organizational Chart

The centralized kitchens have one or two kitchen-in-charge, store in-charge etc. The number of cooks/helpers employed by kitchens varies depending upon the quantity of food to be cooked. Thus, Akchchaya Patra has 11 cooks and Adamya Chetna has employed 15 cooks the Nandi Foundation has only 5 cooks. All the 3 centralized kitchens, however, do have head cook under whose supervision the MDM is cooked. It is true that helpers from centralized kitchens for distributing meal to the children are generally not visible in any of the schools. In total Nandi Foundation has 39 employees, engaged in different kind of activities, while Adamya Chetna has 63 and Akchchaya Patra 32 employees.

Personal Hygiene Practices

Food handlers employed by the centralized kitchens are expected to be hygienically clean with headgears and gloves. They should have regular trimming of finger nails and other wise well groomed in appearance and personal cleanliness. They should not be suffering from cold, cough, sore throat, diarrhea, boils, cuts and any kind of skin diseases. Generally speaking, such hygienically oriented practices have been observed by centralized kitchens with a few lapses at different levels. For example food handlers were not found well groomed in Adamya Chetan and Nandi Foundation. The cooks were without headgear in Nandi Foundation. This Foundation also did not provide clean uniform to food handlers. Only Akchchaya Patra was complete with all the

necessary measures for hygienic cleanliness of food handlers. Of course, the food handlers were not found suffering from any kind of ailment and skin disease in any of the three centralized kitchens. It is however, distressing to find that Nandi Foundation has not been observing the necessary requirements for the cleanliness of food handlers.

Associated with hygiene at the centralized kitchens is the condition of toilets being used by the employees. Toilets exist in all the centralized kitchens and the monitoring team did not observe any unhygienic practice by food handlers in any of the centralized kitchen, though at the Nandi Foundation the food handlers were not putting on gloves when the team visited it.

Kitchen waste disposal

Generally speaking, garbage bins with lids have been placed in all the three centralized kitchens, and these are regularly cleaned and garbage removed from the premises of the kitchen at frequent intervals.

Food Transportation

The centralized kitchens have been using Matador/vans for transporting cooked food to the schools. The food containers kept in the transport vehicle are covered properly and a person accompanies the containers in the vehicle upto the destination.

Food Evaluation

Only Akchchaya Patra has qualified for good rating of the cooked food, while the quality of cooked food in the case of other 2 centralized kitchens was fair in some respect though not wholly. For instance, the cooked food of Nandi Foundation had Chapattis, which were hard and the taste of the food was poor. Procurement of pulses and condiments was in order and of fairly good quality.

General comment

The centralized kitchens supply cooked food on a large scale and hence, the quality is not uniformly maintained. While the cooking conditions are generally fair enough, the food handlers are found at times not using the headgears and gloves. The storage of food grains is satisfactory, though keeping the stock on floor may invite contamination, and this should be avoided. There should be regular check up of centralized kitchens and prescribed norms with regard to the menu should be strictly adhered to. The schools should not accept cooked food if it is stale, cold or emanates bad odour.

Annexure-II**List of Schools with discrepancies regarding MDM Programme****District - Bikaner**

Item No.	Details of Discrepancy		School Name
1 (i)	Buffer Stock of food grains of one month's requirement is not maintained in Schools	1.	UPS Pemasar, Bikaner
1 (iii)	Food grains not delivered at school level	1.	UPS Pemasar, Bikaner
1 (iv)	Quality of food grains received by schools was not satisfactory	1.	PS, Gusaisar, Bikaner
		2.	PS Tapariya Deshnoke, Bikaner
		3.	PS Surpara, Nokha
		4.	UPS Madiya, Nokha
		5.	UPS Biramsar, Nokha
		6.	PS Budron Ki dhani Kedli, Nokha
		7.	UPS Jorabarpura, Nokha
		8.	PS Roda, Nokha
		9.	PS Eent Bhatta Basti, Kolayat
		10.	PS Jhajju chain Chauraha, Kolayat
6 (i)	As per feedback from children, the quality of meal was not satisfactory	1	PS Udairamsar, Bikaner
		2	UPS Ganga Bal Vidhiyalay, Bikaner
		3	UPS Sardul Ganj, Bikaner
		4	UPS Pabu Pathsala, Bikaner
		5	UPS Daron Ka Mohalla, Bikaner
		6	UPS Harijan Basti Nathusar Gate, Bikaner
		7	PS Nall Chhoti, Bikaner

6 (ii)	As per feedback from children, the quantity of meal was not sufficient.	1.	UPS Sardul Ganj, Bikaner
11.2 (iii)	Schools' children deprived from getting Iron tablets, Folic Acid, Vitamin - A and deworming Medicines	1.	UPS Ganga Bal Vidhiyalay, Bikaner
		2.	UPS Harijan Basti Nathusar Gate, Bikaner
		3.	PS Surpara, Nokha
		4.	GPS, Ambedkar, Nokha
		5.	UPS Jorabarpura, Nokha
12 (i)	Kitchens for MDMS were not available in the schools.	1.	PS Tapariya deshnoke, Bikaner
14 (i)	Kitchens were constructed in schools but not in use.	1.	PS Surpara, Barabass, Nokha
12.2 (i)	Adequate utensils for MDMS were not available in school.	1.	PS Gusaisar, Bikaner
14 (i)	Extent of participation of community members for MDM's monitoring is not proper	1	PS Udairamsar, Bikaner
		2	UPS Daga Gangarsahar, Bikaner
		3	UPS Ganga Bal Vidhiyalay, Bikaner
		4	UPS Daron Ka Mohalla, Bikaner
		5	UPS Pemasar, Bikaner
		6	PS Benisar, Dungargarh
		7	UPS Kanwlsar, Nokha
		8	PS Budron Ki dhani Kedli, Nokha
		9	UPS Jorabarpura, Nokha
		10	PS Nall Chhoti, Bikaner
		11	PS Eent Bhatta Basti, Kolayat
14 (iii)	MDM programme has not been monitored by any officials.	1	UPS Jorawarpura, Nokha

District - Jaisalmer

Item No.	Details of Discrepancy		School Name
1 (iv)	Quality of food grains received by schools was not satisfactory	1.	UPS Wharo ka Bas, Jaisalmer
		2.	UPS Girls Sonu, Sam
		3.	PS Sadhaji ki Dhani, Sam
		4.	PS Ramdhan Ram ki Dhani, Sam
		5.	UPS Ramgarh, Sam
		6.	UPS Bhagu ka Gaon, Jaisalmer
		7.	PS Chandhan, Jaisalmer
		8.	PS Dhauliya, Pokran
		9.	UPS Girls Lathi, Pokran
		10.	UPS Girls Pokran (Chotra)
6 (i)	As per feedback from children, the quality of meal was not satisfactory	1	UPS Girls Looharon Ka Was, Jaisalmer
11.2 (iii)	Schools' children deprived from getting Iron tablets, Folic Acid, Vitamin - A and deworming Medicines	1.	UPS Dhibhaa Para, Jaisalmer
		2.	UPS Girls IGNP, Jaisalmer
		3.	UPS Meghwal Was, Jaisalmer
		4.	PS Chandhan, Jaisalmer
		5.	UPS Girls Pokaran (Chota)
12.1 (i)	Kitchens were constructed in schools but not in use.	1.	UPS Joga, Sam
		2.	PS Ramdhan Ram ki Dhani, Sam
		3.	PS Kundliya ki Dhani, Pokran
		4.	PS Sanskrit Ramdevra, Pokran
		5.	UPS Mava, Pokran
12.2 (i)	Adequate utensils for MDMS were not available in school.	1.	UPS Chenpura, Jaisalmer
		2.	UPS Bhojraj ki Dhani, Sam
		3.	UPS Thaiyat, Jaisalmer
		4.	UPS Girls Bhagu ka Gaon, Jaisalmer
		5.	UPS Girls Chandhan, Jaisalmer

12.5	Potable water was not available for MDMS in schools	1.	PS Bambaron Ki Dhani, Jaisalmer
		2.	PS Bhadria, Pokran
		3.	UPS Girls Pokran (Chota)
		4.	UPS Girls Khetolai, Pokran
		5.	UPS Girls Sonu, Sam
		6.	PS Sadhaji ki Dhani, Sam
13 (i)	General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene is not good in schools.	1.	UPS Girls Khetolai, Pokran
14 (i)	Extent of participation of community members for MDM's monitoring is not proper	1	UPS Luharo ka Bas, Jaisalmer
		2	PS Ramgarh-2, Sam
		3	UPS Reawant Singh ki Dhani, Jaisalmer
		4	PS Bambaron ki Dhani, Jaisalmer
		5	UPS Girls Ramdevra, Pokaran

District - Jodhpur

Item No.	Details of Discrepancy		School Name
1 (iv)	Quality of food grains received by schools was not satisfactory	1.	UPS Soor Sagar Residential, Jodhpur
		2.	PS Pichiyak, Bilara
		3.	UPS Bilara
		4.	PS Pataliyawas, Bilara
		5.	PS Artiyan Kalla, Bhopalgarh
		6.	UPS Ration Ki Dhani, Bhopalgarh
		7.	PS Nandwan, Luni
		8.	UPS Artiya Khurd, Bhopalgarh
		9.	PS Meghwalo Ka Uparlabas , Luni
		10.	UPS Undedo Ki Dhani, Mandore
		11.	UPS Sirodi Popawas, Mandore
6 (i)	As per feedback from children, the quality of meal was not satisfactory	1	UPS Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur
11.2 (iii)	Schools' children deprived from getting Iron tablets, Folic Acid, Vitamin - A and deworming Medicines	1.	PS Pataliyawas, Bilara
14 (i)	Extent of participation of community members for MDM's monitoring was not proper	1	UPS Gandhi Street, Jodhpur
		2	UPS Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur
		3	UPS Mangliyo ki Dhani, Bhopalgarh
14 (iii)	MDM programme has not been monitored by any officials.	1	UPS Gandhi Street, Jodhpur
		2	UPS Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur

List of Sampled Schools for MDM Monitoring

District – Bikaner

S. N.	Name of the School	Dise Code	Block	Category
1	PS Udairamsar	08030107705	Bikaner	Gender gap
2	UPS Daga Gangarsahar	08030129404	Bikaner (Urban)	NPEGEL
3	UPS Kishmi Desar	08030130902	Bikaner (Urban)	Gen.
4	UPS Ganga Bal Vidhiyalay	08030130406	Bikaner (Urban)	Civil Work (urban)
5	UPS Sardul Ganj	08030129004	Bikaner (Urban)	Gender gap (urban)
6	UPS Pabu Pathsala	08030126003	Bikaner (Urban)	CWSN, Civil work, (urban)
7	UPS Daron Ka Mohalla	08030129702	Bikaner (Urban)	Calp, minority (urban)
8	UPS Harijan Basti Nathusar Gate	08030129811	Bikaner (Urban)	SC (urban)
9	UPS Pemasar	08030109901	Bikaner	Calp, MCS
10	UPS Girl Norang Desar	08030106701	Bikaner	Calp, civil work
11	PS Gusaisar	08030106101	Bikaner	Lahar, CCE
12	UPS (Sansk.) Lakhasar	0803050190	Dungargarh	NPEGEL
13	PS Benisar	08030503701	Dungargarh	Gen. CCE
14	UPS Hemasar	08030506801	Dungargarh	Gen.
15	UPS Harijan Mhalla Kalubas	08030510907	Dungargarh	SC, CWSN (urban)
16	UPS Jetasar	08030503301	Dungargarh	KGBV
17	UPS Duggad Deshnoke	08030125101	Bikaner	Calp, cwsn
18	PS Tapariya deshnoke	08030124001	Bikaner	CCE
19	PS Surpara	08030409702	Nokha	Gen
20	UPS Surpara bada bass	08030409701	Nokha	NPEGEL
21	UPS Madiya	08030409601	Nokha	CWSN
22	PS Himmatsar	08030412001	Nokha	CCE
23	UPS Kakada Dakshin	08030411803	Nokha	NRSTC
24	UPS Berasar	08030411401	Nokha	CWSN
25	UPS Bandhala	08030407402	Nokha	MCS
26	PS Girls Bandhala	08030407403	Nokha	MCS
27	PS Budron Ki dhani Kedli	08030401007	Nokha	NPEGEL
28	UPS Mohanpura	08030421501	Nokha (Urban)	Sc, NPEGEL
29	UPS Jorabarpura	08030421301	Nokha (Urban)	Gen
30	UPS Gopidevi Baheti	08030413703	Nokha (Urban)	MCS
31	PS Harijan Basti	08030402604	Nokha (Urban)	SC
32	PS Roda	08030409301	Nokha	CWSN
33	PS Nall Chhoti	08030108001	Bikaner	CCE
34	UPS Kotra	08030301501	Kolayat	Civil work
35	PS Eent Bhatta Basti	08030301005	Kolayat	SC
36	PS Chani Girls	08030316101	Kolayat	Gen
37	UPS Indon ka walla	08030316301	Kolayat	Gen
38	PS Jhajju chain Chauraha	08030303213	Kolayat	Gen
39	UPS KGBV Jhajju	08030315412	Kolayat	KGBV
40	UPS KGBV Pugal		Khajuwala	KGBV

District - Jaisalmer

S. N.	Name of the School	Dise Code	Block	Category
1	UPS Police Line Jaisalmer	08160113903	Jaisalmer (Urban)	Urban Slum
2	UPS Dhibhaa Para	08160113923	Jaisalmer (Urban)	IED (R.C.) CWSN
3	UPS Girls Chainpura, Jaisalmer	08160113904	Jaisalmer (Urban)	CALP
4	UPS Girls IGNP Jaisalmer	08160113918	Jaisalmer (Urban)	DROP OUT
5	UPS Girls Looharon ka Was	08160113926	Jaisalmer (Urban)	NRBC, SC
6	PS Jethwal Road	08160113930	Jaisalmer (Urban)	ST
7	UPS Maghwal Was	08160113924	Jaisalmer (Urban)	NPEGEL
8	UPS Girls Durg No.2	08160113927	Jaisalmer (Urban)	CALP
9	UPS Girl sonu	08160315401	Sam	KGBV
10	PS Bhilo ki Dhani	08160315405	Sam	ST
11	UPS Joga	08160315201	Sam	GENDER GAP
12	PS (SKS) Danram Bhil ki Dhani	08160313606	Sam	ST
13	UPS Naval Singh ki Dhani	08160313609	Sam	DROP OUT
14	PS Ramgarh 2	08160313601	Sam	CWSN
15	UPS Sanskrit Ramgarh	08160313613	Sam	CWSN
16	UPS Bhojraj ki Dhani	08160313610	Sam	CALP
17	UPS Reawant Singh ki Dhani	08160113928	Jaisalmer	GENDER GAP
18	UPS Thaiyat	08160109502	Jaisalmer	ST
19	UPS Girls Bhagu ka Gaon	08160109401	Jaisalmer	CALP, MINORITY
20	PS Bambaron ki Dhani	08160103710	Jaisalmer	MINORITY
21	UPS Bhojka	08160109601	Jaisalmer	MIGRATORY
22	UPS Sagra	08160100301	Jaisalmer	GENDER GAP
23	PS Chandhan	08160100308	Jaisalmer	CCE
24	UPS Girls Chandhan	08160100304	Jaisalmer	RESIDENTIAL HOSTEL
25	PS Salave	08160217905	Pokaran	CCE
26	PS Ward no.5 Chacha	08160202301	Pokaran	MINORITY
27	UPS Girls Khetolai	08160202603	Pokaran	DROP OUT
28	PS Gangaram ki Dhani	08160202002	Pokaran	GENDER GAP
29	PS Dhauliya	08160202004	Pokaran	GENDER GAP
30	UPS KGBV Bhadria	08160219801	Pokaran	KGBV
31	PS Bhadria	08160219804	Pokaran	GENDER GAP
32	UPS Girls Lathi	08160219103	Pokaran	MINORITY
33	UPS no 1 Pokaran	08160202727	Pokaran (Urban)	CALP
34	UPS No 3 Pokran	08160202729	Pokaran (Urban)	GENDER GAP
35	PS no.5 Bhil Basti	08160202702	Pokaran (Urban)	ST
36	UPS KK Was Pokran	08160202704	Pokaran (Urban)	GENDER GAP
37	UPS Girls Pokaran (Chota)	08160202734	Pokaran (Urban)	GENERAL
38	UPS Gomat	08160217907	Pokaran	NPEGEL
39	UPS Girls Ramdevra	08160215816	Pokaran	NPEGEL
40	PS Sanskrit Ramdevra	08160215802	Pokaran	SC

District - Jodhpur

S. N.	Name of the School	Dise Code	Block	Category
1	UPS Gandhi Street	08151502553	Jodhpur (Urban)	Calp
2	UPS Ramohalla Sangariya Phanta	08151500127	Jodhpur (Urban)	CCE
3	UPS Vishisth Purv Shastri Nagar	08151502310	Jodhpur (Urban)	Calp
4	UPS Nariyon Ki Bagechi	08151501028	Jodhpur (Urban)	Calp
5	PS Pratap Nagar	08151501721	Jodhpur (Urban)	Minority
6	UPS Girls Meghwal Basti Rajbagh	08151501816	Jodhpur (Urban)	SC
7	UPS Soor Sagar Residential		Jodhpur (Urban)	STC Rec
8	UPS Badi Bheel Basti	08151501307	Jodhpur (Urban)	Urban Slum
9	UPS Binawas	08150908201	Bilara	Calp
10	PS Kaparda	08150902302	Bilara	CCE
11	PS Nayko Ki Dhani Bhavi	08150901807	Bilara	OBC
12	UPS KGBV Bhavi	08150901813	Bilara	KGBV
13	PS Pichiyak	08150905002	Bilara	CCE
14	UPS Bilara	08150911203	Bilara	Calp
15	PS Pataliyawas	08150900503	Bilara	CCE
16	UPS bheron Ji Ki Chhapper	08150900302	Bilara	Calp
17	PS Dewatada	08150602509	Bhopalgarh	Gender Gap
18	PS Artiyani Kalla	08150602702	Bhopalgarh	CCE
19	UPS Artiya Khurd	08150602801	Bhopalgarh	Calp
20	PS Kudi	08150601602	Bhopalgarh	CWSN
21	UPS Bhadwon Ki Dhani	08150600102	Bhopalgarh	Civil Work
22	UPS Bhopalgarh	08150600104	Bhopalgarh	SC
23	PS Pipalia Nada	08150600108	Bhopalgarh	CCE
24	UPS Ration Ki Dhani	08150600103	Bhopalgarh	CWSN (RC)
25	PS Pal	08150803514	Luni	Gender Gap
26	UPS Gangana	08150803801	Luni	Calp
27	UPS Madhya Purva Gangana	08150803802	Luni	CCE
28	UPS Boranada	08150803701	Luni	Gender Gap
29	UPS Salawas	08150804302	Luni	Calp
30	UPS KGBV Nandwan	08150804010	Luni	KGBV
31	PS Nandwan	08150804011	Luni	Calp
32	PS Meghwalo Ka Uparlabas Nandwan	08150804004	Luni	SC
33	PS Barali	08150706502	Mandore	CCE
34	UPS Ramdev Colony Keru	08150704206	Mandore	SC
35	PS Keru	08150704202	Mandore	CCE
36	UPS Undedo Ki Dhani	08150704401	Mandore	Calp
37	UPS Sirodi Popawas	08150706101	Mandore	Calp
38	UPS KGBV Popawas	08150705702	Mandore	KGBV
39	UPS Khokariya	08150703801	Mandore	CWSN (RC)
40	UPS Sodher Ki dhani	08150702201	Mandore	Civil Work

