

Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report

On

Mid Day Meal (MDM) Rajasthan

Period: 1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014

Districts Covered

1.Dausa

2.Tonk



Institute of Development Studies

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Sponsored by: Ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delh

**Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report of- Institute of Development Studies,
Jaipur on MDM for the State/UT of Rajasthan for the period of
1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014**

1. General Information

Sl. No.	Information	Details																		
1.	Period of the report	1 st October, 2013 to 31 st March, 2014																		
2.	No. of Districts allotted	2/12																		
3.	Districts' name	Dausa, Tonk																		
4.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district wise:																			
4.1	District 1. (Name of the District):	Dausa																		
	Date of visit to Schools in the district:	April, 2-7, 2014																		
4.2	District 2. (Name of the District):	Tonk																		
	Date of visit to Schools in the district:	April, 11-17, 2014																		
5.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary existing in the district (Information is to be given district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S. No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">Type of Schools</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Dausa</td> <td>1093</td> <td>505</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Tonk</td> <td>1070</td> <td>564</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>2163</td> <td>1069</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	District	Type of Schools		PS	UPS	1	Dausa	1093	505	2	Tonk	1070	564	Total		2163	1069
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		PS	UPS																	
1	Dausa	1093	505																	
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Total		2163	1069																	
6.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given for district wise i.e District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">S. No.</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th colspan="2">Type of Schools</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PS</th> <th>UPS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Dausa</td> <td>21</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Tonk</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>41</td> <td>39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	District	Type of Schools		PS	UPS	1	Dausa	21	19	2	Tonk	20	20	Total		41	39
S. No.	District	Type of Schools																		
		PS	UPS																	
1	Dausa	21	19																	
2	Tonk	20	20																	
Total		41	39																	
7.	Types of school visited																			
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Nil																		
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	Nil																		
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	16																		
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	6																		

e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	4
f)	Schools having CWSN	8
g)	School covered under CAL programme	7
h)	KGBVs	8
i)	Others	39
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	26
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussion held with state officials	
13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	As per MHRD Direction
14.	Items to be attached with the report:	
	a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes, Attached
	b) Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	
	c) District Summary of the school reports.	Yes, Attached
	d) Any other relevant documents.	

Executive Summary

1. The present study on Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan, forms part of the SSA Monitoring carried out by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (MI). Two Districts Tonk, and Dausa were selected for this quarter. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district. An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. Thus 800 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 9 were urban PS, 14 were urban UPS, 48 were rural P.S and 49 were rural UPS.
2. Out of the total 80 schools surveyed; in all 80 schools MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC.
3. Out of total schools surveyed, 87.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was served regularly in the past 12 months. In 12.5 percent schools there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 5-60 days. Out of total 80 schools surveyed, 10 (12.5 percent) schools reported that there was interruption in supply of MDM. District wise situation reveals that in Tonk and Dausa five schools in each reported irregular supply of food grain. Thus the reason of interruption was lack of supply of food grains.
4. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 67.4percent children (68.9 percent boys and 66.8 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage is higher in Tonk and lowest in Dausa district. Gender wise data reveals a higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Tonk
5. It was found that 85 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 15 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 2.5 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 62.5 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 35 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.
6. 92.5 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock. District wise position shows that number of schools not having buffer stock is same in both districts.
7. With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 7.5 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 90 percent teachers reported that it was average. 2.5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in equal numbers of schools in Tonk and Dausa districts.
8. 22.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (77.5 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. 57.5 percent schools reported a delay of 1 month to 4 months in receipt of cooking cost. In some schools there was a delay of more than four months in receiving the cooking cost. If we look at the district wise delay in cooking cost, we find that highest number of schools in Dausa had not received cooking cost on time. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboringshopkeepers. The main reason for delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.
9. It has been observed that when the MDM is served children often sit according to their own preference, either with children from their own gender or caste affiliation. Gender based segregation is more evident in UPS. In 37.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting according to their own choice. In 62.5 percent schools children were found

- ro be in groups according to sex. In 61.3 percent schools the MDM was being served by the cooks/helper. In 7.5 percent schools only girls were observed serving the MDM.
10. In 92.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools food was not supplied as per Menu. Number of schools not supplying MDM as per prescribed Menu was higher in Dausa followed by Tonk district.
 11. In 90 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Dausa with regard to quantity. 81.2 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Tonk district children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided.
 12. 93.7 percent of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. 4 schools in Dausa have not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that 91.2 percent schools had maintained a health register. In majority of schools Iron Folic Acid Vitamins are not given regularly.
 13. In the 80 schools surveyed 127 cooks (119 women and 8 men) had been appointed. Out of these 93.7 percent are women. The caste composition is as follows: 6.3 percent women to SC groups. 18.1 percent women and 1.6 percent men belong to ST group, about 53.5 percent women and 3.9 percent men belong to OBC groups. 10.2 percent women and 0.9 percent men belong to forward caste groups, 5.5 percent women belong to minority groups. There was no male Muslim cook. Caste wise situation reveals that highest number of women and men belong to OBC group.
 14. In 78.7 percent schools there was a *pucca* kitchen shed. Out of 40 schools there are no kitchen sheds in 17 schools. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Dausa district. In 67.5 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. This situation was prevailing mostly in both districts. In 56 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM. Only in 28.8 percent schools cooking gas was being used. In remaining 15 percent schools both sources were being used. The use of LPG was more in Tonk district.. In 80 percent schools water was available for cooking cleaning and washing.
 15. The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 16.7 percent schools. Roaster system was being maintained in few schools
 16. Regular inspection of MDM was reported in only 36.3 percent schools. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 41.3 percent of the schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU.
 17. 37.5 percent schools teachers reported that the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 52.2 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had also helped in improving the attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 35 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divid

Consolidated Report

Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan

Introduction

The Mid day meal (MDM) scheme is being implemented in all 33 districts of Rajasthan since the year 2002. A cooked meal is being served to all children studying in Std. I-VIII in consonance with Supreme Court directives. As part of the SSA monitoring the MDM scheme was covered in the following districts: Dausa and Tonk.

General Information of Surveyed Schools

An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district and a total of 80 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 6 were urban PS, 9 were urban UPS, 32 were rural P.S and 33 were rural UPS.

Table 1

Table 1: District wise number of school covered by type and locality of schools

Name of District	Urban Schools		Rural Schools		Total Schools
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	
Tonk	3 (7.5)	5 (12.5)	16 (40.0)	16 (40.0)	40 (100.0)
Dausa	3 (7.5)	4 (10.0)	16 (40.0)	17 (42.5)	40 (100.0)
Total	6 (7.5)	9 (11.2)	32 (40.0)	33 (41.3)	80 (100.0)

(1) Regularity in serving meal at school level

The MDM was being served in all schools on the day of the visit of the MI. Out of the total 80 schools surveyed; in all 80 schools MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC. Table 2 and 3.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	40	-	40
Dausa	40	-	40
Total	80 (100.0)	-	80 (100.0)

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

Name of District	School SMC	Annapurna /SHG	Centralized Kitchen/	Others	Total Schools
Tonk	40				40
Dausa	40				40
Total	80 (100.0)				80 (100.0)

Interruption in MDM (Last twelve months)

Out of total schools surveyed, 87.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was served regularly in the past 12 months. In 12.5 percent schools there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 5-60 days, Table 4.

Table 4: District wise number of Schools reported interruption in Supplying MDM during last one year

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	5	35	40
Dausa	5	35	40
Total	10 (12.5)	70 (87.5)	80 (100.0)

Reason for interruption in supplying MDM

Out of total 80 schools surveyed, 10 (12.5 percent) schools reported that there was interruption in supply of MDM. District wise situation reveals that in Tonk and Dausa five schools in each reported irregular supply of food grain. Thus the reason of interruption was lack of supply of food grains. Table 6

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

Name of District	Number of schools reported interruption	Reason for not supplying MDM				Total
		NGO/S HG not supplied	Lack of supply of food grains	Non availability of cook	Not supplying the cooking cost	
Tonk	5		5			5
Dausa	5		5			5
Total	10 (100)		10(100)			10 (100)

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

The total enrollment in the surveyed 80 schools was 6324 (2773 boys and 3551 girls). The sex ratio in total enrollment was 44 boys and 56 girls. District wise enrollment in the surveyed schools indicates that enrollment was higher in Dausa. The ratio of girls in enrollment was also found to be higher in Tonk followed by Dausa.

As per the attendance register, 69.5 percent children (70.5 percent boys and 68.8 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. District wise data reveals that percentage of children's attendance was higher in Tonk. The attendance of girls was higher in Tonk district and lower in Dausa.

According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 67.4 percent children (68.1 percent boys and 66.8 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage of children availing the MDM was higher in Tonk and lower in Dausa district. Gender wise data reveals a higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Tonk.

Out of the total enrolment, 63.9 percent children (66.6 percent boys and 61.7 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. Districtwise percentage of physically present children was found higher in Tonk (67.4 percent) and lower in Dausa (60.4 percent).

Table 7

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

Name of District	Enrollment			Attendance as per Register			Availing MDM as per register			Actual MDM availing			Physically present		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Tonk	1314	1803	3117	1019	1302	2321	956	1238	2194	928	1220	2148	927	1174	2101
Dausa	1459	1748	3207	936	1141	2077	932	1135	2067	920	1003	1923	921	1017	1938
Total	2773 (43.8)	3551 (56.2)	6324 (100)	1955 (44.4)	2443 (55.6)	4398 (100)	1888 (44.3)	2373 (55.7)	4261 (100)	1848 (45.3)	2223 (54.7)	4071 (100)	1848 (45.7)	2191 (54.3)	4039 (100)

(3) Regularity in delivering food grains to school level

It was found that 85 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 15 percent schools the supply was irregular. In 2.5 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 62.5 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to

three months, while 35 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.

While there was no delay in 85 percent schools, 7.5 percent schools reported that the primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level. In 7.5 percent schools the delay was due to lack of transport facilities. In case of such delay food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. It was reported that the delay in supplying the food grains is generally 1-3 months. Table 8, 9, 10.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	33	7	40
Dausa	35	5	40
Total	68 (85)	12 (15)	80 (100)

Table 9: Frequency of delivering food grains at school level

Name of District	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	More than 3 months	Total
Tonk	2	27	11	40
Dausa		23	17	40
Total	2 (2.5)	50 (62.5)	28 (35.0)	80 (100)

Table 10: Reason for delay in supplying food grain

Name of District	No delay	Delay by FCI	Lack of transport	Total
Tonk	33	4	3	40
Dausa	35	2	3	40
Total	68 (85)	6 (7.5)	6 (7.5)	80 (100)

92.5 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock. District wise position shows that number of schools not having buffer stock is same in Tonk and Dausa districts. Table 11.

Table 11: Schools maintaining buffer stock for one month

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	37	3	40
Dausa	37	3	40
Total	74 (92.5)	6 (7.5)	80 (100)

The food grain was supplied at the school level in majority of schools. Out of total schools receiving food grain at school level, 78.5 percent had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 21.5 per cent schools reported that they did not receive the specified quantity. The variation ranged between 2-5 kg per bag.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 7.5 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 90 percent teachers reported that it was average. 2.5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in same number of schools in Tonk and Dausa. Table 12.

Table 12: District wise schools reporting quality of food grains

Name of District	Quality of food grains			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Tonk	5	34	1	40
Dausa	1	38	1	40
Total	6 (7.5)	72 (90.0)	2 (2.5)	80 (100.0)

(4) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to schools

22.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (77.5 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. 57.5 percent schools reported a delay of 1 month to 4 months in receipt of cooking cost. In some schools there was a delay of more than four months in receiving the cooking cost. If we look at the district wise delay in cooking cost, we find that highest number of schools in Dausa had not received cooking cost on time, Table 13 and 14

Table 13: Schools receiving cooking cost in advance

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	11	29	40
Dausa	7	33	40
Total	18 (22.5)	62 (77.5)	80 (100.0)

Table 14: Delay in receiving cooking cost

Name of District	No delay	1-4 month delay	More than 4 Month	Total
Tonk	18	22		40
Dausa	16	24		40
Total	34 (42.5)	46 (57.5)		80 (100.0)

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

(5) Social equity in MDM

It has been observed that when the MDM is served children often sit according to their own preference, either with children from their own gender or caste affiliation. Gender based segregation is more evident in UPS. In 37.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting according to their own choice. In 62.5 percent schools children were found to be in groups according to sex. In 61.3 percent schools the MDM was being served by the cooks/helper. In 7.5 percent schools only girls were observed serving the MDM. Table 15.

Table 15: District wise seating and serving arrangement in schools

Name of District	Seating arrangements				Serving arrangements				
	Sitting anywhere	Sitting in caste groups	Sitting in groups according to sex	Total	Serving by all caste/sex	Only general caste	Only girls	By cook/helper	Total
Tonk	14	0	26	40	10	0	4	26	40
Dausa	16	0	24	40	15	0	2	23	40
Total	30 (37.5)	0 (0)	50 (62.5)	80 (100.0)	25 (31.2)	0 (0)	6 (7.5)	49 (61.3)	80 (100.0)

(6) Variety of Menu

A weekly menu for MDM has been specified by the State department. In 92.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the prescribed menu. The number of schools not supplying MDM as per prescribed Menu was higher in Dausa followed by Tonk... Table 16.

The weekly menu was seen displayed in 15 percent schools. In 34 schools in Tonk and 34 schools in Dausa the weekly menu had not been displayed on the board.

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

Name of District	Menu displayed on board			Supply as per menu		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	6	34	40	39	1	40
Dausa	6	34	40	35	5	40
Total	12 (15.0)	68 (85.0)	80 (100.0)	74 (92.5)	6 (7.5)	80 (100.0)

Reasons for not following Menu

In 6 schools the MDM was not being prepared according to the prescribed menu. In 2 schools, fruits and green vegetables had not been given due to non availability of fruits and vegetables in the village. The high prices of fruits were another reason cited by the teachers. In 1 school it was observed that the HM/MDM in charge was indifferent and did not make any effort to purchase the fruits or other items. Table 17.

Table 17: Reasons for not following Menu Chart

Name of District	Non availability of fruits & vegetables	Rates are so high	Role of HM/MDM in charge	Total
Tonk		1		1
Dausa	2	2	1	5
Total	2 (33.3)	3 (50)	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)

(7) Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 91.2 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial. Higher benefits of MDM have been reported in Dausa district. In 90 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Dausa with regard to quantity. 81.2 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Tonk district children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided. Out of the 15 schools where children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM, 57.1 percent schools reported they were dissatisfied because of non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; 28.5 percent schools reported that grain was not cleaned properly, 14.4 percent schools reported that cleanliness is not maintained and meals are not cooked properly by the appointed cooks and so on. In majority of schools of all districts

surveyed schools raised the issue of low quality and irregularity of cooking cost. Table 18 and 19.

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

Table 18: Quality and Quantity of MDM

Name of District	MDM scheme is beneficial			Satisfied with Quantity of MDM			Satisfied with Quality Of MDM		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	34	6	40	33	7	40	29	11	40
Dausa	39	1	40	39	1	40	36	4	40
Total	73 (91.2)	7 (8.8)	80 (100.0)	72 (90.0)	8 (10.0)	80 (100.0)	65 (81.2)	15 (18.8)	80 (100.0)

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

Name of District	Fruits and green vegetable are not given	Not cleaning the grains properly	Meal not cook properly	Quality not maintained by NGO/SHG	Low & irregular in CC	Total
Tonk	3	2	1	-	-	6
Dausa	1					1
Total	4 (57.1)	2 (28.5)	1 (14.4)			7 (100.0)

(8) Supplementary Nutrition

In 93.7 per cent schools, the school health program had been implemented by NRHM. Under this program a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the health department. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In Dausa no health checkup had been conducted in 4 schools. In 91.2 percent schools a health register had been maintained Table 20.

Table 20: Health checkup of children and maintenance of record

Name of District	Health checkup of children			Maintaining Health Records		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	39	1	40	38	2	40
Dausa	36	4	40	35	5	40
Total	75 (93.7)	5 (6.3)	80 (100.0)	73 (91.2)	7 (8.8)	80 (100.0)

In 66.2 percent schools they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 33.8 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children. In Dausa district nutrition supplements had not been provided in 15 schools. Table 21

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

Name of District	Are Children given Iron, folic vitamins		
	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	28	12	40
Dausa	25	15	40
Total	53 (66.2)	27 (33.8)	80 (100.0)

(9) Status of cooks

In all 80 schools surveyed cooking was being carried out in the school premises. Cooks and helper had been appointed in 100 percent schools as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers is Rs.1000- per month. Only in 41.2 percent schools the cooks had been paid their remuneration on a regular basis. In 47 percent schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months. 93.7 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash. In 6.3 percent school the payment was being made through a cheque. Table 22.

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

Name of District	Is the remuneration paid regularly			Type of Payment		
	Yes	No	Total	Cash	Cheque/Bank	Total
Tonk	18	22	40	37	03	40
Dausa	15	25	40	38	02	40
Total	33 (41.2)	47 (58.8)	80 (100.0)	75 (93.7)	5 (6.3)	80 (100.0)

Caste and gender of cooks

In the 80 schools surveyed 127 cooks (119 women and 8 men) had been appointed. Out of these 93.7 percent are women. The caste composition is as follows: 6.3 percent women to SC groups. 18.1 percent women and 1.6 percent men belong to ST group, about 53.5 percent women and 3.9 percent men belong to OBC groups. 10.2 percent women and 0.9 percent men belong to forward caste groups, 5.5 percent women belong to minority groups. There was no male Muslim cook. Caste wise situation reveals that highest number of women and men belong to OBC group. Table 23.

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

Name of District	Caste of Women cooks and Helper					Caste of Men cooks and Helper					Total
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minority	
Tonk	5	11	35	8	5			1			65
Dausa	3	12	33	5	2		2	4	1		62
Total	8 (6.3)	23 (18.1)	68 (53.5)	13 (10.2)	7 (5.5)		2 (1.6)	5 (3.9)	1 (0.9)		127 (100.0)

(10) Infrastructure facility for MDM scheme

Kitchen Sheds

In 78.7 percent schools there was a *pucca* kitchen shed. Out of 40 schools there are no kitchen sheds in 17 schools. Out of these schools in 8 schools the meal was being cooked in open place or tin shed in the school premises. In 1 school the meal was being cooked at the residence of the cook and in 8 schools the meal was being cooked in the classroom. There are no Pucca kitchen sheds in 12 schools of Dausa district. Table 24

Table 24: Availability of pucca Kitchen shed in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca kitchen shed			If pucca shed not available where meal cooked			
	Yes	No	Total	Open place and Tin shed	In classroom	Cook's house	Total
Tonk	35	5	40	3	2	-	5
Dausa	28	12	40	5	6	1	12
Total	63 (78.7)	17 (21.3)	80 (100.0)	8 (47.0)	8 (47.0)	1 (6.0)	17 (100.0)

Storage Facility

In 67.5 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In majority of schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums. This situation was prevailing mostly in both districts. Table 25.

Table 25: Availability of pucca store facility in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca Store Facility to store grains			If pucca store facility not available where grain stored			
	Yes	No	Total	In classroom with sacks	In classroom with Drums	Others	Total
Tonk	27	13	40	6	6	1	13
Dausa	27	13	40	1	12		13
Total	54 (67.5)	26 (32.5)	80 (100.0)	7 (26.9)	18 (69.2)	1 (3.9)	26 (100.0)

Availability of Water

In 70 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. However in Dausa availability of water continues to be a problem. In majority of schools measures were taken to conserve water while washing utensils. Table 26.

Availability of Utensils

In 95 percent schools utensils for cooking and serving were available. In Dausa there were 3 schools which reported non availability of sufficient utensils.

Availability of Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 56 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM. Only in 28.8 percent schools cooking gas was being used. In remaining 15 percent schools both sources were being used. The use of LPG was more in Tonk district. Table 26

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

Name of District	Availability of sufficient water for MDM			Kind of fuel used in surveyed school			
	Yes	No	Total	LPG Gas	Firewood	Both	Total
Tonk	32	8	40	20	13	7	40
Dausa	24	16	40	3	32	5	40
Total	56 (70.0)	24 (30.0)	80 (100.0)	23 (28.8)	45 (56.2)	12 (15)	80 (100.0)

(11) Safety and Hygiene and Cleanliness

In majority schools the situation of cleanliness, and safety was average and hygiene was poor. The discipline was observed to be good only in 5 percent schools and was poor in 15 percent schools. Table 27

Table 27: General impression of the Environment among students

Name of District	Safety		Hygiene		Cleanliness		Discipline among students during MDM			
	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Tonk	35	5	33	7	30	10	3	32	5	40
Dausa	33	7	29	11	30	10	1	32	7	40
Total	68 (85.0)	12 (15.0)	62 (77.5)	18 (22.5)	60 (75.0)	20 (25.0)	4 (5.0)	64 (80.0)	12 (15.0)	80 (100.0)

(12) Community Participation

Daily supervision of MDM

The participation of parents, SMDC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 16.7 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. Roaster system was being maintained in some schools.

Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. Table 28.

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

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

Name of District	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Tonk	7	30	3	40
Dausa	8	30	2	40
Total	15 (18.7)	60 (75.0)	5 (6.3)	80 (100.0)

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

Only 36.3 percent schools reported that there was a regular inspection of MDM. Only few schools had been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had carried out inspection in 58.7 percent of the schools. The BEEO/RP and other block officers had mostly carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM. Table 29, 30, 31.

Table 29: Inspection of MDM by Government officers

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Tonk	16	24	40
Dausa	13	27	40
Total	29 (36.3)	51 (63.7)	80 (100.0)

Table 30: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by District Officers

Name of District	None	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Tonk	14	5	21	0	40
Dausa	19	5	16	0	40
Total	33 (41.3)	10 (12.5)	37 (46.2)	0 (0)	80 (100.0)

Table 31: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by Block Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Tonk	5	3	25	7	0	40
Dausa	4	4	19	13	0	40
Total	9 (11.2)	7 (8.8)	44 (55.0)	20 (25.0)	0 (0)	80 (100.0)

(14) Impact of MDM

In 37.5 schools teachers were of the view that the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 52.2 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had led to improvement in the attendance of children in schools. 78.8 percent teachers that it had helped in improving the nutritional levels of children in schools. 35.0 percent teachers reported that MDM had also led to minimizing caste and gender differences. 57.5 percent school teachers felt that MDM had created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 18.8 percent schools and included regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit. Table 32.

Table 32: General Impact of MDM

Name of District	Increase in enrollment	Increase in Average. attendance	Increase in Nutrition status	Reduced caste & gender discrimination	Created educational environment	Incidental benefits	Total
Tonk	13	19	30	15	20	8	40
Dausa	17	22	33	13	26	7	40
Total	30 (37.5)	41 (52.2)	63 (78.8)	28 (35.0)	46 (57.5)	15 (18.8)	80 (100)

Conclusion

In most of the schools surveyed, Midday meal was being distributed with fair regularity. Most teachers and parents reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and quality of MDM in the surveyed districts. The regularity of supply of food grains and quality related issues needs to be closely monitored. Emphasis also needs to be given to issues related to hygiene. In all schools of both districts greater monitoring in delivery of MDM is required.

Second Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM in Rajasthan

1st October, 2013 to 31st March, 2014

District Summary

<p>District 1: Tonk</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Tonk district. Out of these schools- 3 were urban PS, 5 were urban UPS, 16 were rural PS and 16 were rural UPS.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in all 40 schools. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, in all the surveyed schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; only in 5 schools the MDM was disrupted for 1-45 days.</p> <p>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 3117 (1314 boys and 1803 girls). As per the attendance register 74.5 percent children (77.5 percent boys and 72.2 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 70.4 percent children (72.7 percent boys and 68.7 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 67.4 percent children (70.5 percent boys and 65.1 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>It was found that 82.5 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 17.5 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 5 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 67.5 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 27.5 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain in 10 percent schools was due to delay at FCI level and in 7.5 percent schools lack of</p>
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transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 92.5 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

About 50 percent schools had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 50 per cent schools reported that they received lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in majority schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied 12.5 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good, whereas 85 percent teachers reported that it's was average and 2.5 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

27.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining 72.5 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

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

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children sat anywhere according to their own choice for the MDM. In 35 Percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. In 10 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 65 percent schools the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample.

G. Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 97.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In 15 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises. The MDM logo was not displayed in any school.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 5 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 85 percent schools parents reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial.

In 82.5 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. 72.5 percent expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The reasons for not being satisfied include non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; grain was not cleaned properly and food not cooked properly.

I. Supplementary Nutrition

According to 97.5 per cent schools, the school health programme is implemented by NRHM. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 95 Percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 2.5per cent

schools, no health check up has been carried out.

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

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

J. Status of Cooks

In all surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In all the surveyed schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200.

As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 45 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

92.5 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 3 schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 40 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 65 cooks (64 women and 1 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as follows 7.7 percent women belongs to SC group, 53.8 percent women and 1.5 percent men belonged to OBC groups, 12.3 percent women belonged to General caste, 16.9 percent women belongs to ST and 7.7 percent women belongs to minority groups. There is no single man from SC, ST, general and minority caste groups working as cook.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 87.5 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. In schools where there were no kitchen sheds meals were being cooked in the classrooms, at the residence of the cook or in the tin shed in the school premises.

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

Storage Facility

In 67.5 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been not sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 80 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.

Utensils

In majority schools (95 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 50 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 32.5 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 17.5 percent schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

87.5 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 82.5 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 75 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 15 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools measures were

taken to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was only reported in 50.0 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. In 8 percent schools roaster system was being maintained.. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 7.5 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quality of MDM was poor.

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

N. Inspection and Supervision

It was reported in 40 percent schools that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 65 percent of schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly and half yearly inspection of the MDM.

O. Impact

According to 32.5 percent schools teachers the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 37.5 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides and also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 20 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit

<p>District 2: Dausa</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Dausa district. Out of these schools- 3 were urban PS, 4 were urban UPS, 16 were rural P.S and 17 were rural UPS. Special focus in this district was given to schools with high gender gap, drop out, migration and those which were prone to natural calamities.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in all the schools. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, in all 40 schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC. Only in 5 schools the MDM was disrupted for 5-15 days.</p> <p>While 87.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 12.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 8-15 days. The reasons for disruption included irregular supply of food grain, non-receipt of cooking cost on time and non-availability of cook.</p> <p>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 3207 (1459 boys and 1748 girls). As per the attendance register 64.8 percent children (64.1 percent and 65.3 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 64.4 percent children (64.0 percent boys and 65 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 60.4 percent children (63.1percent boys and 58.2 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. The gender gap in enrolment was 0.5 and in attendance the gender gap was 1.2</p> <p>D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school</p> <p>87.5 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In the remaining 12.5 percent schools the supply was irregular, in 57.5 percent</p>

schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 42.5 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for food grain to be supplied.

In case of such delays the food grain is borrowed from neighboring schools. 92.5 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply. The remaining schools stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

75.0 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 25.0 percent reported that lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag.

The quality of food grain was reported to be good only in 2.5 percent schools whereas 95 percent teachers reported that it's was average, and in 2.5 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

17.5 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 82.5 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. As in other districts, the teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

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

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM (40 percent schools had this arrangement).In no schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity. In 24 schools children were sitting in gender groups.

In 37.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to

be serving food in these schools. However in 5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 57.5 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample.

G. Variety of Menu

In all 87.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the weekly menu decided by the State. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In all the schools visited by the MI the MDM logo was not displayed in any school but in 85 percent of the schools the weekly menu was not displayed in the school premises. A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 5 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quality and Quantity of MDM

In 75 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 97.5 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and in 90 percent schools were satisfied with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason was non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in menu.

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

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in the district. 90 percent schools reported that it was being implemented in

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

In 62.5 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In 40 surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In all surveyed schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000 Per month. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 37.5 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months.

95 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash.

In the 40 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 62 cooks (55 women and 7 men) working in MDM. The caste composition was as Follows: 4.8 percent women belongs to SC group 19.3 percent women and 3.2 percent men belonged to ST and 53.2 percent women and 6.4 percent men belonged to OBC groups 12.5 percent women and 1.6 percent men belonged to General caste and 3.2 percent women belonged to minority caste group. There is no single men is working as cook from SC and Minority caste group.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

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

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

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

Storage Facility

Storage facilities for food grains were available in 67.5 percent schools. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. .

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

Water

In 60 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. The sources included hand pump and tank.

Utensils

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

Cooking Gas/fuelwood

In the 80 percent schools firewood is used for cooking MDM. In the 7.5 percent schools are using LP gas while 12.5 percent schools are using both gas and firewood.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 82.5 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals) were reported in 72.5 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in 75

percent schools. Teachers of 17.5 percent schools reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 15 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 5 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

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

N. Inspection and Supervision

Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the surveyed schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had not visited 47.5 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 47.5 percent schools

O. Impact

According to teachers in 42.5 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and 55 percent school teachers reported incensement in attendance of children in schools and 82.5 percent had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 32.5 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 17.5 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.

District wise list of schools Covered for MDM monitoring

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
2	Bandikui	Shri H jain Govt. Upper Primary School Baswa
3	Bandikui	Govt. Primary School Mehatani
4	Dausa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Gupteshwar Road Dausa
5	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Dausa
6	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
7	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Basic Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Railway Station Dausa
9	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
10	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
11	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Sultanpura
12	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanwarpura
13	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Pucca Dhora
14	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
15	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Binori
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhani Bhopa Binori
17	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhalya Dhani Suratpura
18	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Diwanchali Khurd
19	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Nizampura
20	Lalsot	Govt. Shikshakarmi Primary School Palri
21	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Patti Sultanpura
22	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Suratpura
23	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Peelwa
24	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Gopalgarh
25	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Rajgarh
26	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Teekari Kilanot
27	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Kherli Kalan
28	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar
29	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Hargovind Ka Pura
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
31	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
32	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Virasana
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Rashidpur
34	Sikrai	Govt. Upper Primary School Ganipur
35	Sikrai	Govt. Upper Primary School Ramera
36	Sikrai	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Sikrai
37	Sikrai	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Sikrai
38	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navaliala Ki Dhani
39	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Chak Ganipur
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Harijan Shala Sikrai

District wise list of schools Covered for MDM monitoring

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
2	Deoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Saroli
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Awan
4	Deoli	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chand Singhpura
5	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Ragar Bairwa Basti Deoli
6	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Dooni
7	Deoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Hanumanpura
8	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Kanjarbasti Dooni
9	Malpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Town No 4 Rly Station Malpura
10	Malpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Town No 5 Malpura
11	Malpura	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Purani Tehsil Malpura
12	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
13	Newai	Govt. Primary School Gunsli
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
15	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Sajiya
16	Newai	Govt. Primary School Ajitpura
17	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
18	Newai	Govt. Primary School Bara Ki Dhani
19	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
20	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Bherupura
21	Todaraisingh	Govt. Upper Primary School Balapura
22	Todaraisingh	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Baori
23	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada
24	Todaraisingh	Govt. Upper Primary School Baneria Bujurg
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Soyala
26	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kaerali
27	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Ganesh Ganj
28	Tonk	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Tonk
29	Tonk	Govt. Primary School Motibagh Tonk
30	Tonk	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chhaoni Tonk
31	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Deori Thala
32	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Barda Malian Uniara
33	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Chitani
34	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Balkila
35	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Ukhilana
36	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Thikariya Jatan
37	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Bairwa Basti Sahadat Nagar
38	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar
39	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Khairod Uniara
40	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Deori

***District wise list of schools indicating all types of irregularity
in Mid Day Meal in surveyed schools***

**Table 4: District wise list of Schools reported interruption in supplying
MDM during last one year**

District- Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
13	Malpura	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Purani Tehsil Malpura
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
10	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Railway Station Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani

**Table 8: District wise list of schools reporting no regularity in delivery of
food Grains**

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
10	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Kanjarbasti Dooni
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
18	Newai	Govt. Primary School Ajitpura
20	Newai	Govt. Primary School Bara Ki Dhani
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
7	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar

Table 11: District wise list of Schools not maintaining buffer stock for one month

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura

Table 13: District wise list of Schools not receiving cooking cost in advance

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
11	Malpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Town No 4 Rly Station Malpura
15	Newai	Govt. Primary School Gunki
22	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Bherupura
23	Todaraisingh	Govt. Upper Primary School Balapura
24	Todaraisingh	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Baori
27	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Soyala
28	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kaerali
29	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Ganesh Ganj
35	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Chitani
37	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Ukhlana
42	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Deori

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
15	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Pucca Dhora
18	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhani Bhopa Binori
19	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhalya Dhani Suratpura
26	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Gopalgarh
35	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Rashidpur
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navalia Ki Dhani

Table 16: District wise list of schools not supplying MDM as per Menu***District-Tonk***

S. No.	Block	Name of School
12	Malpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Town No 5 Malpura

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
23	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Patti Sultanpura
24	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Suratpura
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani

Table 16: District wise list of schools Menu not displayed on Board***District-Tonk***

S. No.	Block	Name of School
9	Deoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Hanumanpura
15	Newai	Govt. Primary School Gunsı
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
27	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Soyala
35	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Chitani
37	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Ukhana

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
6	Dausa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Gupteshwar Road Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
13	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Sultanpura
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
39	Sikrai	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Sikrai

Table 18: District wise list of Schools not satisfied with Quantity of MDM***District-Tonk***

S. No.	Block	Name of School
15	Newai	Govt. Primary School Gunsı
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
19	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
37	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Ukhana
40	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar
41	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Khairod Uniara

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa

Table 18: District wise list of Schools not satisfied with Quality of MDM

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
5	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Awan
6	Deoli	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chand Singhpura
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
15	Newai	Govt. Primary School Gunsi
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
18	Newai	Govt. Primary School Ajitpura
19	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada
37	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Ukhlana
40	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
5	Bandikui	Govt. Primary School Mehatani
10	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Railway Station Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
20	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Diwanchali Khurd

Table 20: District wise list of Schools No health checkup of children

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
32	Tonk	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chhaoni Tonk

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navaliala Ki Dhani

Table 20: District wise list of Schools not maintaining the record of children's health

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
32	Tonk	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chhaoni Tonk
34	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Barda Malian Uniara

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
21	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Nizampura
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navaliala Ki Dhani

Table 21: District wise list of Schools where children are not given Iron, Folic acid and vitamins

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
9	Deoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Hanumanpura
15	Newai	Govt. Primary School Gunsia
18	Newai	Govt. Primary School Ajitpura
22	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Bherupura
27	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Soyala
30	Tonk	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Tonk
31	Tonk	Govt. Primary School Motibagh Tonk
33	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Deori Thala
34	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Barda Malian Uniara
35	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Chitani
41	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Khairud Uniara

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
5	Bandikui	Govt. Primary School Mehatani
6	Dausa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Gupteshwar Road Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
9	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Basic Dausa
10	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Railway Station Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura

19	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhalya Dhani Suratpura
23	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Patti Sultanpura
24	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Suratpura
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navalua Ki Dhani
41	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Chak Ganipur
42	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Harijan Shala Sikrai

Table 22: District wise list of Schools irregularity in payment to cook

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
5	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Awan
7	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Ragar Bairwa Basti Deoli
10	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Kanjarbasti Dooni
12	Malpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Town No 5 Malpura
13	Malpura	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Purani Tehsil Malpura
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
18	Newai	Govt. Primary School Ajitpura
19	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
20	Newai	Govt. Primary School Bara Ki Dhani
23	Todaraisingh	Govt. Upper Primary School Balapura
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada
26	Todaraisingh	Govt. Upper Primary School Baneria Bujurg
29	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Ganesh Ganj
31	Tonk	Govt. Primary School Motibagh Tonk
32	Tonk	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chhaoni Tonk
33	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Deori Thala
34	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Barda Malian Uniara
36	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Balkila
38	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Thikariya Jatan
40	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar
42	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Deori

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
4	Bandikui	Shri H jain Govt. Upper Primary School Baswa
5	Bandikui	Govt. Primary School Mehatani
7	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Dausa
10	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Railway Station Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
13	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Sultanpura

14	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanwarpura
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
21	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Nizampura
22	Lalsot	Govt. Shikshakarmi Primary School Palri
23	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Patti Sultanpura
24	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Suratpura
25	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Peelwa
27	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Rajgarh
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar
31	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Hargovind Ka Pura
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
34	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Virasana
35	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Rashidpur
36	Sikrai	Govt. Upper Primary School Ganipur
37	Sikrai	Govt. Upper Primary School Ramera
38	Sikrai	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Sikrai
41	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Chak Ganipur
42	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Harijan Shala Sikrai

Table 24: District wise list of Schools non availability of pucca Kitchen shed in surveyed schools

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
8	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Dooni
10	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Kanjarbasti Dooni
12	Malpura	Govt. Upper Primary School Town No 5 Malpura
36	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Balkila

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
6	Dausa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Gupteshwar Road Dausa
7	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
9	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Basic Dausa
10	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Railway Station Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
15	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Pucca Dhora
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
34	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Virasana
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navalvia Ki Dhani
42	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Harijan Shala Sikrai

**Table 25: District wise list of Schools Non availability of pucca store facility
in surveyed schools**

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
5	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Awan
7	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Ragar Bairwa Basti Deoli
9	Deoli	Govt. Upper Primary School Hanumanpura
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
19	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada
31	Tonk	Govt. Primary School Motibagh Tonk
32	Tonk	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chhaoni Tonk
36	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Balkila
39	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Bairwa Basti Sahadat Nagar
41	Uniara	Govt. Upper Primary School Khairod Uniara

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
6	Dausa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Gupteshwar Road Dausa
7	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
26	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Gopalgarh
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
38	Sikrai	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Sikrai
42	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Harijan Shala Sikrai

Table26: District wise list of schools Non Availability of Sufficient drinking water for Mid Day Meal

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
5	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Awan
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
19	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
20	Newai	Govt. Primary School Bara Ki Dhani
28	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kaerali
31	Tonk	Govt. Primary School Motibagh Tonk
32	Tonk	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Chhaoni Tonk
40	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
7	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Harijan Basti Dausa
8	Dausa	Govt. Upper Primary School Nagorian Basti Dausa
12	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Pinjarapol Dausa
13	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Sultanpura
18	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhani Bhopa Binori
19	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhalya Dhani Suratpura
22	Lalsot	Govt. Shikshakarmi Primary School Palri
26	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Gopalgarh
28	Mahua	Govt. Upper Primary School Teekari Kilanot
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
38	Sikrai	Govt. Adarsh Upper Primary School Sikrai
40	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Navaliala Ki Dhani
41	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Chak Ganipur

Table 30: No Inspection of MDM by District Officers***District-Tonk***

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Juniya
7	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Ragar Bairwa Basti Deoli
14	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kachriya
16	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Kanesar
19	Newai	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhampri
21	Newai	Govt. Primary School Shri Jagpura
22	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Bherupura
25	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Kalanada
26	Todaraisingh	Govt. Upper Primary School Baneria Bujurg
27	Todaraisingh	Govt. Primary School Soyala
34	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Barda Malian Uniara
38	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Thikariya Jatan
40	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
3	Bandikui	Govt. Upper Primary School Ranapara
5	Bandikui	Govt. Primary School Mehatani
6	Dausa	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School Gupteshwar Road Dausa
11	Dausa	Govt. Primary School Ghas Mandi Dausa
13	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Sultanpura
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
17	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Binori
19	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Dhalya Dhani Suratpura
20	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Diwanchali Khurd
22	Lalsot	Govt. Shikshakarmi Primary School Palri
23	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Patti Sultanpura
24	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Suratpura
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar
31	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Hargovind Ka Pura
32	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Phulmanda Ki Dhani
33	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Kishorepur
35	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Rashidpur
41	Sikrai	Govt. Primary School Chak Ganipur

Table 31: District wise list of Schools where no inspection of MDM by Block Officers

District-Tonk

S. No.	Block	Name of School
8	Deoli	Govt. Primary School Dooni
20	Newai	Govt. Primary School Bara Ki Dhani
34	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Barda Malian Uniara
39	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Bairwa Basti Sahadat Nagar
40	Uniara	Govt. Primary School Sahadat Nagar

District- Dausa

S. No.	Block	Name of School
13	Lalsot	Govt. Upper Primary School Sultanpura
16	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Kishanpura
21	Lalsot	Govt. Primary School Nizampura
30	Mahua	Govt. Primary School Bhapar