



Mid Day Meal Scheme Monitoring Report

Rajasthan

(October 2011 -- March 2012)

District Covered

Jalore

Jodhpur

Udaipur



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Executive Summary

1. The present study on Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan forms part of the SSA Monitoring carried out by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (MI). Four Districts Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Pali, Pratapgarh were selected for the second quarter. 40 schools were selected randomly in each district. An effort was made to cover every block in the sample. Thus 160 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 4 were urban PS, 25 were urban UPS, 86 were rural P.S and 45 were rural UPS.
2. Out of the total schools surveyed, 89.4 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; in 7.5 percent schools the MDM was prepared and served by Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti and SHGs. In 3.1percent schools the MDM was being supplied through centralized kitchen system i.e. by the Nandi Foundation. The district wise situation reveals that in Pali and Pratapgarh MDM is largely being managed by the SMC.
3. Out of total surveyed schools 91.2 percent schools reported that the MDM had been served regularly in the past 12 months. But 8.8 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 7-30 days. District wise situation reveals that number of schools where MDM supply was interrupted is higher in Pratapgrah followed by Jaisalmer and Pali districts. The reasons for disruption include- 3 schools reported interruption due to lack of supply from Annapura samiti 11 schools reported irregular supply of food grain.
4. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 66.6 percent children (66.7 percent boys and 66.4 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage is higher in Pali and lowest in Jaisalmer district. Gender wise data reveals that percentage of boys availing MDM is higher in Pali and Dungarpur whereas higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Pratapgarh and Pali.
5. It was found that 91.6 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 8.4 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 12.2 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 54.2 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 33.6 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.
6. 88.4 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock. District wise position shows that number of schools not having buffer stock is higher in Jaisalmer followed by Dungarpur district
7. With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 11.0 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 72.2 percent teachers reported that it was average. 16.8 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in Dungarpur.

8. 34.2 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (65.8 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason for delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.
9. In 68.8 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity and the remaining were sitting anywhere (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM. In 51.9 percent schools serving of MDM were carried out by the cooks/helper. In 10.6 per cent schools only general caste children and in 5.6 percent schools only girls were observed to be serving the MDM. In Jaisalmer more general caste groups were seen serving the MDM.
10. In 86.2 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools food was not supplied as per Menu. Number of schools not supplying MDM as per prescribed Menu was higher in Pali followed by Jaisalmer district.
11. In 86.2 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Dungarpur with regard to quantity. 66.2 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Dungarpur, Pali and Jaisalmer children were not more satisfied with the quality of meals provided.
12. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. Maximum number of schools in Pratapgarh has not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that 85.0 percent schools had maintained a health register.
13. In 89.4 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 94.3 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. 89.3 percent cooks are women.
14. In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 83.2 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were available but the MDM was being supplied through the centralized kitchen. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Pratapgarh district. In 56.8 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In 14.2 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 65.8 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 20.0 percent schools both were being used. In 86.9 percent schools water was available for cooking cleaning and washing.
15. The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 36.9 percent schools No roaster system was being maintained in the schools

16. Regular inspection of MDM was reported in only 38.6 percent schools. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 61.2 percent of the schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU.
17. 33.7 percent schools teachers reported that the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 60.0 percent school teachers expressed that MDM had also helped in improving the attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 50 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides

Consolidated Report

Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan

Introduction

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

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 120 elementary level schools were selected for the study. Out of these schools- 10 were urban PS, 14 were urban UPS, 50 were rural P.S and 46 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		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Total Schools
Jalore	4 (10.0)	3 (7.5)	16 (40.0)	17 (42.5)	40 (100.0)
Jodhpur	4 (10.0)	7 (17.5)	16 (40.0)	13 (32.5)	40 (100.0)
Udaipur	2 (5.0)	4 (10.0)	18 (45.0)	16 (40.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	10 (8.3)	14 (11.7)	50 (40.0)	46 (40.0)	120 (100.0)

(1) Regularity in serving meal at school level

Out of the total 120 schools surveyed, it was found that cooked MDM was being served in 117 schools on the day of the visit of the MI. In three schools (two in Jalore and one school in Udaipur district) MDM was not being served. Out of the total schools surveyed, 73.3 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; In 26.7 percent schools the MDM was being supplied through centralized kitchen system i.e. by the Nandi Foundation. The district wise situation reveals that in Jalore and Jodhpur MDM is largely being managed by the SMC Table 2 and 3.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	38	2	40
Jodhpur	40		40
Udaipur	39	1	40
Total	117 (97.5)	3 (2.5)	120 (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
Jalore	40				40
Jodhpur	30		10		40
Udaipur	18		22		40
Total	88 (73.3)		32 (26.7)		120 (100.0)

Interruption in MDM (Last twelve months)

Out of total surveyed schools 85 percent schools reported that the MDM had been served regularly in the past 12 months. But 15percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 7-30 days, Table 4.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	4	36	40
Jodhpur	4	36	40
Udaipur	10	30	40
Total	18 (15.0)	102 (85.0)	120 (100.0)

Reason for interruption in supplying MDM

Out of total 120 schools surveyed, 18 (15p percent) school reported that there was interruption in supply of MDM. District wise situation reveals that number of schools where MDM supply was interrupted is higher in Udaipur followed by Jalore and Jodhpur districts. The reasons for disruption include- 2 schools reported interruption due to lack of supply from centralized kitchen 13 schools reported irregular supply of food grain and 3 schools reported non availability of cook.. 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 not supplied	Lack of supply of food grains	Non availability of cook	Not supplying the cooking cost	
Jalore	4		3	1	-	4
Jodhpur	4		3	1	-	4
Udaipur	10	2	7	-1	--	10
Total	18 (15.0)	2 (11.1)	13 (72.2)	3 (16.7)		18 (100.0)

Box: 1 Interruption of Mid Day meal: PS Panchvati, Block Girva(Udaipur)

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

Field notes, IDSJ

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

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 15996(8331 boys and 7665 girls). Sex ratio in total enrollment was 52 boys and 48 girls. District wise enrollment in the 40 surveyed schools is higher in Jalore. The ratio of girls in enrollment is high in Jalore..

As per the attendance register 60.1 percent children (61.5 percent boys and 58.7 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. District wise data reveals that percentage of children’s attendance is higher in Udaipur (63percent) followed by Jodhpur (59 percent) and lowest is in Jalore (58percent).Gender wise situation of attendance is lowest in Jalore district.

According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled, 54.8 percent children (55.9 percent boys and 53.5 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of visit of the MI. The percentage is higher in Jodhpur and lowest in Jalore district. Gender wise data reveals that percentage of boys availing MDM is higher in Jodhpur whereas higher percentage of girls are availing MDM in Udaipur and Jodhpur.

Out of the total enrolment, 49.3 percent children (51.7percent boys and 46.8 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. Districtwise percentage of physically present children was found highest in Udaipur (54.9 percent) and lowest in Jalore(44.6percent). The gender gap in physical presence is highest in Jalore followed by Jodhpur district. Table 7

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

Name of District	Enrollment			Attendance as per Register			Availing MDM as per register			Actual MDM availing			Physically present		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Jalore	2713	2623	5336	1675	1421	3096	1318	1157	2475	937	854	1791	1317	1066	2383
Jodhpur	2808	2522	5330	1708	1455	3163	1764	1467	3231	1219	994	2213	1428	1153	2581
Udaipur	2810	2520	5330	1740	1623	3363	1575	1479	3054	1402	1322	2724	1559	1367	2926
Total	8331 (52.0)	7665 (48.0)	15996 (100)	5123 (61.5)	4499 (58.7)	9622 (60.1)	4657 (55.9)	4103 (53.5)	8760 (54.8)	3558 (42.7)	3170 (41.3)	6728 (42.1)	4304 (51.7)	3586 (46.8)	7890 (49.3)

(3) Regularity in delivering food grains to school level

It was found that 85.2 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 14.8 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 13.6 percent schools food grain was delivered within a month; 68.2 percent schools reported that the food grain is delivered between one to three months, while 18.2 percent schools reported that it took more than three months for the food grain to be supplied.

While there was no delay in 79.5 percent schools, 4.5 percent schools reported that the primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level. In 16.0 percent schools the delay was due to lack of transport facilities. In case of such delay food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. It was reported that the delay in supplying the food grains is generally 1-4 weeks. Table 8,9,10.

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

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	37	3	40
Jodhpur	27	3	30
Udaipur	11	7	18
Total	75 (85.2)	13 (14.8)	88 (100.0)

Table 9: Frequency of delivering food grains at school level

Name of District	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	More than 3 months	Total
Jalore	8	25	7	40
Jodhpur	1	21	8	30
Udaipur	3	14	1	18
Total	12 (13.6)	60 (68.2)	16 (18.2)	88 (100.0)

Table 10: Reason for delay in supplying food grain

Name of District	No delay	Delay by FCI	Lack of transport	Total
Jalore	34	2	4	40
Jodhpur	24	1	5	30
Udaipur	12	1	5	18
Total	70 (79.5)	4 (4.5)	14 (16.0)	88 (100.0)

90.9 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock. District wise

position shows that number of schools not having buffer stock is higher in Jalore followed by Jodhpur and Udaipur districts. Table 11.

Table 11: Schools maintaining buffer stock for one month

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	36	4	40
Jodhpur	28	2	30
Udaipur	16	2	18
Total	80 (90.9)	8 (9.1)	88 (100.0)

Out of total school receiving food grain at school level, 72.6 percent had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 28.4 per cent schools reported that they did not receive the specified quantity. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in majority of schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied, 3.4 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain was good, whereas 81.8 percent teachers reported that it was average. 14.8 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor. District wise situation reveals that quality of grains was found to be poorer in Jodhpur. Table 12

Table 12: District wise schools reporting quality of food grains

Name of District	Quality of food grains			Total
	Good	Average	Poor	
Jalore	2	34	4	40
Jodhpur	1	23	6	30
Udaipur		15	3	18
Total	3 (3.4)	72 (81.8)	13 (14.8)	88 (100.0)

(4) Regularity in delivering cooking cost to schools

34.2 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while the remaining (65.8 percent) schools had not received cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. In such situations the teachers often borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason for delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account. If we look at the district wise delay in cooking cost, we find highest number of schools in Dungarpur and Pratapgarh had not received cooking cost on time, followed by Jaisalmer district. Table 13

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

Table 13: Schools receiving cooking cost in advance

Name of District	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	25	15	40
Jodhpur	8	22	30
Udaipur	2	16	18
Total	35 (39.7)	53 (60.3)	88 (100.0)

Table 14: Delay in receiving cooking cost

Name of District	No delay	1-4 month delay	More than 4 Month	Total
Jalore	12	19	9	40
Jodhpur	10	16	4	30
Udaipur	6	7	5	18
Total	28 (31.9)	42 (47.7)	18 (20.4)	88 (100.0)

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

The total enrolment in the government UPS in Seemalvada is 335 (206 boys and 129 girls). Majority children are from Muslim households. On the day of the visit by MI the register indicated that there were 222 children present in school. However the head count of children during the mid-day meal showed that there were only 108 children present. As there is no space in the school, the food is cooked in the nearby AWW centre. There are

three women cooks (one SC and two OBC) in the school. The team was informed that the cooking cost is not disbursed on time and the cooks had not received their honorarium for the past three months.

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

Field reports, IDSJ

(5) Social equity in MDM

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

In 36.7 percent schools serving of MDM were carried out by the cooks/helper. In 13.3 percent schools only general caste children and in 8.3 percent schools only girls were observed to be serving the MDM. In Jodhpur more general caste groups were seen serving the MDM.

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

Table 15: District wise seating and serving arrangement in schools

Name of District	Seating arrangements			Serving arrangements				
	Seating anywhere	Sitting in caste/sex groups	Total	Serving by all caste/sex	Only general caste	Only girls	By cook/helper	Total
Jalore	23	17	40	16	5	2	17	40
Jodhpur	22	18	40	19	7	3	11	40
Udaipur	25	15	40	15	4	5	16	40
Total	80 (66.7)	40 (33.3)	120 (100.0)	50 (41.7)	16 (13.3)	10 (8.3)	44 (36.7)	120 (100.0)

(6) Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 89.2 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools food

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

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

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

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

Field reports, IDSJ

In 72.5 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises. In Udaipur district the situation was found to be negative in 18 schools.

Table 16: District wise number of schools supply 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
Jalore	33	7	40	34	6	40
Jodhpur	32	8	40	35	5	40
Udaipur	22	18	40	30	10	40
Total	87	33	120	99	21	120
	(72.5)	(27.5)	(100.0)	(82.5)	(17.5)	(100.0)

Reasons for not following Menu

In 13 schools the MDM was not being prepared according to the prescribed Menu. 5 schools (38.5 percent) had reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The

reasons cited for not following the menu included: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In 5 schools it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits or other items. Table 17.

Table 17: Reasons for not following Menu Chart

Name of District	Non availability of fruits & vegetables	Rates are so high	Role of HM/MDM in charge	Total
Jalore	2	2	2	6
Jodhpur	2	1	2	5
Udaipur	1	-	1	2
Total	5 (38.5)	3 (23.0)	5 (38.5)	13 (100.0)

(7) Quantity and Quality of MDM

In 87.5 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was beneficial. Higher benefits of MDM have been reported in Jalore district.

In 85.0 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. Satisfaction level was found to be higher in Jodhpur with regard to quantity. 65.0 percent children expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. However in Jalore, Jodhpur and Udaipur districts children were not satisfied with the quality of meals provided. Out of the 42 schools where children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM, 23.8 percent schools reported they were dissatisfied because of non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; 26.2 percent schools reported that grain was not cleaned properly, 28.6 percent schools reported that cleanliness is not maintained and meals are not cooked properly by the appointed cooks and so on. In case of the centralized kitchens the food often goes bad due to larger radius of coverage especially in the summers and there is no quality check by the NGO. 11.9 percent schools raised the issue of low quality and irregularity of cooking. This largely prevailed in Udaipur and Jodhpur. Table 18 and 19.

Some suggestions for improvement include- monitoring of MDM supplied by the centralized kitchens, 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
Jalore	38	2	40	33	7	40	27	13	40
Jodhpur	36	4	40	35	5	40	26	14	40
Udaipur	31	9	40	34	6	40	25	15	40
Total	105 (87.5)	15 (12.5)	120 (100.0)	102 (85.0)	18 (15.0)	120 (100.0)	78 (65.0)	42 (35.0)	120 (100.0)

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

Name of District	Fruits and green vegetable are not given	Not cleaning the grains properly	Meal not cook properly	Quality not maintain by NGO	Low & irregular in CC	Total
Jalore	4	5	4			13
Jodhpur	3	4	5	1	1	14
Udaipur	3	2	3	3	4	15
Total	10 (23.8)	11 (26.2)	12 (28.6)	4 (9.5)	5 (11.9)	42 (100.0)

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

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

Filed notes IDSJ



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

(8) Supplementary Nutrition

According to teachers in 77.5 per cent schools, the school health program is being implemented by NRHM. Under this program a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the health department. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. Maximum number of schools in Jodhpur has not conducted a health checkup during this session. In the surveyed schools it was found that 67.5 percent schools had maintained a health register. Table 20.

Table 20: Health checkup of children and maintenance of record

Name of District	Health checkup of children			Maintaining Health Records		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	30	10	40	28	12	40
Jodhpur	28	12	40	22	18	40
Udaipur	35	5	40	31	9	40
Total	93 (77.5)	27 (22.5)	120 (100.0)	81 (67.5)	39 (32.5)	120 (100.0)

In 53.3 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 46.7 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children. Jalore district has maximum number of schools where necessary nutrition supplements were not provided. Table 21

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

Name of District	Are Children given Iron, folic vitamins		
	Yes	No	Total
Jalore	19	21	40
Jodhpur	25	15	40
Udaipur	20	20	40
Total	64 (53.3)	56 (46.7)	160 (100.0)

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

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

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

Field reports, IDSJ

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

(9) Status of cooks

In 73.3 percent schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 83 percent schools cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid a higher amount.

In only 68.1 percent schools the cooks had been paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 3- 6 months. The number of schools where payment to cook found more irregular was in Jalore and Jodhpur districts. 94.3 percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 5.7 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque. Table 22.

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

Name of District	Is the remuneration paid regularly			Type of Payment		
	Yes	No	Total	Cash	Cheque/Bank	Total
Jalore	28	12	40	38	2	40
Jodhpur	21	9	30	28	2	30
Udaipur	11	7	18	17	1	18
Total	60 (68.1)	28 (31.9)	88 (100.0)	83 (94.3)	5 (5.7)	88 (100.0)

Caste and gender of cooks

In the 88 school surveyed where MDM is supplied by SMC, 179 cooks (166 women and 13 men) had been appointed. Out of these 92.7 percent are women. The caste composition is as follows: 4.5 percent women belong to SC groups. 8.9 percent women and 1.7 percent men belong to ST group, 60.9 percent women and 3.9 percent men belong to OBC groups. 12.8 percent women and 1.7 percent men belong to general caste groups, 5.6 percent women belong to minority groups. There were no male cooks from minority community. Caste wise situation reveals that highest number of women and men belong to OBC group. If we look at

the district wise status of cooks, there were no cooks from ST caste groups in Jodhpur and SC caste in Udaipur. 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	
Jalore	2	4	64	3	3			3	1		80
Jodhpur	6		33	12	7				1		59
Udaipur		12	12	8	-		3	4	1		40
Total	8 (4.5)	16 (8.9)	109 (60.9)	23 (12.8)	10 (5.6)		3 (1.7)	7 (3.9)	3 (1.7)		179 (100.0)

(10) Infrastructure facility for MDM scheme

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises, 81.8 percent schools had a *pucca* kitchen shed. There were some schools where kitchen sheds were available but the MDM was being supplied through the centralized kitchen. Out of 16 schools where there were no kitchen sheds, in 2 schools the meal was being cooked at the residence of the cook and in 10 schools the meal was being cooked in the classroom and in the remaining 4 schools it was being cooked in open place, under a tin shed in the school premises. Non availability of kitchen sheds was higher in Jalore 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
Jalore	29	11	40	1	9	1	11
Jodhpur	27	3	30	1	1	1	3
Udaipur	16	2	18	2			2
Total	72 (81.8)	16 (18.2)	88 (100.0)	4 (25.0)	10 (62.5)	2 (12.5)	16 (100.0)

Storage Facility

In 59 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. Out of these 36 schools in 33 schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums. In 3 schools food grain was being stored at teacher's and cook's residence. Availability of pucca store facility was poor in Jalore district where 50 percent schools have no proper storage facility Table 25.

Table 25: Availability of pucca store facility in surveyed schools

Name of District	Is there pucca Store Facility to store grains			If pucca store facility not available where grain stored			
	Yes	No	Total	In classroom with sacks	In classroom with Drums	Others	Total
Jalore	20	20	40	4	13	3	20
Jodhpur	21	9	30	6	3		9
Udaipur	11	7	18	4	3		7
Total	52 (59.0)	36 (41.0)	88 (100.0)	14 (38.8)	19 (52.8)	3 (8.4)	36 (100.0)



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

Availability of Water

In 85 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. Schools, which do not have sufficient water, were found in Jodhpur district. Table 26.

Availability of Utensils

In majority schools (87.5 percent) schools utensils for cooking and serving were available. Non availability of utensils was reported higher in Udaipur district.

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

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

Field reports, IDSJ

Availability of Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 20.4 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 45.4 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining 34.2 percent schools both were being used. The use of LPG was maximum in Jalore followed by Jodhpur district. Table 27

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

Name of District	Availability of sufficient water for MDM			Kind of fuel used in surveyed school			
	Yes	No	Total	LPG Gas	Firewood	Both	Total
Jalore	36	4	40	12	12	16	40
Jodhpur	31	9	40	4	16	10	30
Udaipur	35	5	40	2	12	4	18
Total	102 (85.0)	18 (15.0)	120 (100.0)	18 (20.4)	40 (45.4)	30 (34.2)	88 (100.0)

(11) Safety and Hygiene and Cleanliness

Teachers in 58.3 percent schools reported that safety measures were being taken while cooking MDM. 30.0 percent teacher's reported that hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 35 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 40 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In Dungarpur the situation of safety, hygiene, cleanliness and discipline was poor compared to other districts.

Table 27

Box:7 Promoting good practice, Seemalvada, Dungarpur

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

Field reports, IDSJ

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

Table 27: General impression of the Environment among students

Name of District	Safety		Hygiene		Cleanliness		Discipline among students during MDM			
	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Jalore	27	13	10	30	15	25	7	17	16	40
Jodhpur	25	15	18	22	17	23	2	23	15	40
Udaipur	18	22	8	32	10	30	15	18	17	40
Total	70 (58.3)	50 (41.7)	36 (30.0)	84 (70.0)	42 (35.0)	78 (65.0)	14 (11.7)	58 (48.3)	48 (40.0)	120 (100.0)

(12) Community Participation

Daily supervision of MDM

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 21.7 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools.

Roaster system was being maintained in 11.6 percent the schools.

Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 30.8 percent of primary schools and UPS schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor .Table 28

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

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

Name of District	Quite satisfied	Satisfy	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Jalore		3	8	20	9	40
Jodhpur		1	7	25	7	40
Udaipur	1	1	3	20	15	40
Total	1 (0.8)	5 (4.2)	18 (15.0)	65 (54.2)	31 (25.8)	120 (100.0)

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

Only 37.5 percent schools reported that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 70.8 percent of the schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly and half yearly inspection of the MDM. Table 29, 30,31.

Table 29: Inspection of MDM by Govt officers

Name of District	YES	No	Total
Jalore	17	23	40
Jodhpur	15	25	40
Udaipur	13	27	40
Total	45 (37.5)	75 (62.5)	120 (100.0)

Table 30: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by District Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Jalore	28		5	5	2	40
Jodhpur	30		3	5	2	40
Udaipur	27		7	4	2	40
Total	85 (70.8)		15 (12.5)	14 (11.7)	6 (5.0)	120 (100.0)

Table 31: Frequency of Inspection of MDM by Block Officers

Name of District	None	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Total
Jalore	7	4	19	7	3	40
Jodhpur	8	7	14	10	1	40
Udaipur	6	6	14	9	5	40
Total	21 (17.5)	17 (14.2)	47 (39.2)	26 (21.6)	9 (7.5)	120 (100.0)

(14) Impact of MDM

According to 40 percent schools teachers, the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment. 52.5 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 in 52.5 percent schools.. The teachers in 44.2 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. 51.7 percent school teachers felt that MDM had also created an educational environment in schools. The incidental benefits were reported in 29.2 percent schools and included regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit. Table 32

Table 32: General Impact of MDM

Name of District	Increase in enroll.	Increase Avg. attendance	Increase general Nutrition status	Reduced caste &gender discrimination	Created educational environment	Incidental benefit	Total
Jalore	15	22	20	16	23	11	40
Jodhpur	17	20	19	15	20	10	40
Udaipur	16	21	18	22	19	14	40
Total	48 (40.0)	63 (52.5)	57 (47.5)	53 (44.2)	62 (51.7)	35 (29.2)	120 (100.0)

Conclusion

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

First Half Yearly Monitoring Report of MDM in Rajasthan

October 2011- March 2012

District Summary

District: Jalore	<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 Jalore district. Out of these schools- 4 were urban PS , 3 were urban UPS , 16 were rural P.S and 17 were rural UPS.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>On the day of the visit of the MI, cooked MDM was being served in all the schools. Out of the total schools surveyed, in all 100 percent schools the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC; There were no Mahila Annapurana Seva Samiti , SHGs and centralized kitchen system working in the schools.</p> <p>C. Trends in Enrollment, Attendance and number of children availing MDM</p> <p>The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 5336(2713 boys and 2623 girls). As per the attendance register 58.1 percent children (61.7 percent boys and 54.2 percent girls) were present in the schools on the day of the visit of the MI. According to the MDM register, out of the total children enrolled 46.4 percent children (48.6 percent boys and 44.1 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 44.6 percent children (48.5 percent boys and 40.6 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 95.0 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular</p>
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basis. In 5.00 per cent schools the supply was irregular. In 20.0 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 17.5 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain in 5.0 percent schools was due to delay at FCI level and in 10.0 percent schools lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 90.0 per cent schools reported that they had a buffer stock to deal with any situation of irregular supply while the remaining stated that they do not keep a buffer stock.

Majority schools had received the specified quantity of food grain. However, 25.0 per cent schools reported that they received lesser quantities than specified. The variation ranges between 2-5 kg per bag. The food grain was supplied at the school level in ninety seven percent of schools.

With respect to the quality of food grain supplied 2.5 percent teachers reported that the quality of food grain supplied was good whereas 62.5 percent teachers reported that it's was average and 35.0 percent teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

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

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

development programmes.

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM (37.5 percent schools had this arrangement). In 62.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 40.0 Percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 12.5 percent schools only children from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 5.0 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 42.5 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (7.5 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

The State department has specified the weekly menu for MDM. In 85.0 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the pre decided menu. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided by the local SMC.

In 82.5 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 15.0 percent schools it was reported that fruits and green vegetables are not included in the menu. The reasons cited for not including these items in the menu are: non-availability of fruits and green vegetables in remote villages and high prices of fruits. In some cases it was observed that the MDM in charge is indifferent and does not purchase the fruits.

H. Quantity and Quality of MDM

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

In 82.5 percent schools, children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of MDM. 67.5 percent expressed satisfaction with the quality of meal supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The reasons for not being satisfied include non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables; grain was not cleaned properly and so on.

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

I. Supplementary Nutrition

According to 75.0 per cent schools, the school health programme is implemented by NRHM. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 70.0 Percent schools had maintained a health register. Majority of the schools reported that the health check is carried out once a year. In 25 per cent schools, no health check up has been carried out.

In 47.5 percent schools it was reported that they had received the necessary nutrition supplements from NRHM. In 52.5 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In all surveyed schools where cooking is being carried out in the school premises, the cooks have been appointed by the SMC. In 77.5 percent schools

cooks and helper were available as per requirement. The average remuneration paid to the cooks and helpers ranges from Rs.1000- Rs. 1200. As per MDM norms the cooks are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1000. However in some cases where the required number of cooks has not been appointed the cooks/helper is paid more.

In only 70.0 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.

95.0percent schools reported that the cooks were paid in cash and in 5.0 percent schools the payment was being made through a cheque.

In the 40 school surveyed was MDM is supplied by SMC there were 80 cooks (76 women and 4 men) working in MDM. the caste composition was as follows: 2.5 percent women belongs to SC group 5.0 percent women belonged to ST and 80.0 percent women and 3.8 percent men belonged to OBC groups 3.8 percent women and 1.2 percent men belonged to General caste and 3.7 percent women belonged to minority caste group. There is no single men is working as cook from SC, ST and Minority caste group.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In the schools where the MDM was being prepared in the school premises 72.5 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 50.0 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was

under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

In 90.0 percent schools sufficient water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing.

Utensils

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

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 30.0 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In 30.0 percent schools firewood was being used for cooking MDM and in remaining schools both were being used.

L. Safety and Hygiene

67.5 percent school teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. According to 25 percent teacher's hygiene practices were promoted in the schools and children washed their hands before and after meals. 37.5 percent teachers said that cleanliness is maintained in the schools. However, in 40.0 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 32.5 percent schools. No contributions in cash have been made in the schools. No roaster system was being maintained in the schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity and quality of MDM served. However in 25.0 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

	<p>In most schools parents were aware that MDM is being distributed to children in schools but they were not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children. The main source of information regarding MDM was the teacher and students.</p> <p>N. Inspection and Supervision</p> <p>It was reported in 42.5 percent schools that there was a regular inspection of MDM. No inspection of MDM has been carried put by the SPMU. The DPO had also not carried out any inspection in 70.0 percent of schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly and half yearly inspection of the MDM.</p> <p>O. Impact</p> <p>According to 37.5 percent schools teachers the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in schools. It had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in 50.0 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 27.5 percent schools and include regularity, the siblings who accompany the older children also benefit.</p>
<p>District 2: Jodhpur</p>	<p><i>A. General information of sample schools</i></p> <p>For the present study an effort was made to cover every block in the sample. 40 schools were selected randomly in Jodhpur district. Out of these schools- 4 were urban PS, 7 were urban UPS, 16were rural P.S and 13 were rural UPS. Special focus in this district was given to schools with high gender gap, drop out, migration and those which were prone to natural calamities.</p> <p><i>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</i></p> <p>Cooked MDM was being served in all the surveyed schools in the district. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, the MDM was being cooked in the school premises in 75 percent schools, under the supervision of the SMC; In</p>

the remaining schools MDM was being prepared and served by centralized Kitchen system.(Adanya Chetana) . This is prepared in one school and supplied to nearby schools.

While 90 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months, 10 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 8-12 days. The reasons for disruption included irregular supply of food grain, non-receipt of cooking cost on time and non-availability of cook.

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

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 5330 (2808 boys and 2522 girls). As per the attendance register 59.3 percent children (60.8 percent and 57.7 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 60.6 percent children (62.8 percent boys and 58.2 percent girls) were availing MDM on the day of the visit. On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 48.4 percent children (50.9 percent boys and 45.7 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM. The gender gap in enrolment was 5.4 and in attendance the gender gap was 7.9.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

90 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In the remaining 10 percent schools the supply was irregular. In 3.3 percent schools foodgrains were delivered within a month; in 70 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 26.7 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. 93.3 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.

76.7 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 23.3 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 3.3 percent schools whereas 76.7 percent teachers reported that it's was average, and in 20 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

26.7 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 73.3 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 Jodhpur district, the teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks are paid in cash. In 93 percent schools cooks complained that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate.

F. Social equity

In 55 percent schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line on the floor for the MDM. In 45 percent schools children were found to be sitting in-groups according to their caste identity.

In 47.5 percent school the cook/helper were serving the MDM.

Caste based discrimination was observed in 17.5 percent schools with regard to serving of MDM. In the urban schools upper caste children were seen avoiding eating food with dalit children.

G. Variety of Menu

In 82.5 percent schools MDM was being prepared according to the weekly menu decided by the State. In the remaining schools the Menu was decided

by the local SMC.

In 20 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was not displayed in the school premises. A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 12.5 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 90 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 82.5 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and in 65 percent schools were satisfied with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason include- non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in menu. The children felt that the quality of MDM supplied by the Centralized Kitchen was poor.

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

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in Jodhpur. 70 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 55 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 the 30 school surveyed where MSDM was being supplied by SMC, there were 59 cooks (58 women and 1 men) working in MDM. Among the women cooks 10.3 percent were SC, 56.9 percent were OBC, 20.7 percent were from general caste groups and 12.1 percent were from minority caste groups.. Among the men there was only one cook who belonged to general groups.

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

In 70 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The delay ranged from 1- 5 months.

In 93.3 percent schools cooks were paid in cash and the remaining were paid by cheque.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 90 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds (3 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 70 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 77.5 percent schools water was available for the purpose of cooking, drinking and washing. The sources included hand pump and tank.

Utensils

Utensils for cooking and serving were available in 90 percent schools.

Cooking Gas/fuelwood

In 13.3 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In the remaining schools firewood is used for cooking MDM.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 62.5 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals) were reported in 45 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in 42.5 percent schools. Teachers of 37.5 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 12.5 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 30 percent

	<p>schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.</p> <p>The parents were however, not aware of the nutritional value of the MDM distributed to the children.</p> <p>N. Inspection and Supervision</p> <p>Regular inspection of MDM was reported in all the surveyed schools. No inspection of MDM has been carried out by the SPMU. The DPO had not visited 75 percent schools .The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 35 percent schools</p> <p>O. Impact</p> <p>According to teachers in 25 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and 37.5 percent school teachers reported incensement in attendance of children in schools and had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 25 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 25 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.</p>
<p>District 3: Udaipur</p>	<p>A. General information of sample schools</p> <p>In Udaipur district 40 schools were selected for the survey Out of these schools- 2 were urban PS, 4 were urban UPS, 18 were rural P.S and 16 were rural UPS. An effort was made to identify schools with high gender gap, drop out and migration.</p> <p>B. Regularity in serving MDM:</p> <p>In the 40 schools surveyed by the MI cooked MDM was being served in all surveyed schools in the district. Out of the total 40 schools surveyed, the</p>

MDM was being cooked in the school premises in 18 schools, under the supervision of the SMC and in remaining 22 schools MDM was being supplied by Centralized Kitchen system (Nandi Foundation).

While 97.5 percent schools reported that the MDM was being served regularly in the past 12 months. In 2.5 percent schools reported that there was an interruption in serving of MDM due to following reason i.e. irregular supply of food grain. The average number of the days MDM was disrupted ranged from 1-3 weeks.

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

The total enrollment in the surveyed schools was 5330 (2810 boys and 2520 girls). As per the attendance register 63 percent children (61.9 percent boys and 64.4 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 57.3 (56.1 boys and 58.7 percent girls) were eating MDM on the day of the visit.

On the basis of head count the MI found that out of the total enrolment 54.9 percent children (55.5 percent boys and 54.2 percent girls) were physically present and were availing of MDM.

D. Regularity in delivering food grains to school

It was found that 61.1 percent schools were receiving food grains on a regular basis. In 16.7 percent schools foodgrain was delivered within a month; 77.7 percent schools reported that the foodgrain is delivered between one to three months, while 5.6 percent schools reported that it took three months for the food grain to be supplied. The primary reason for delay in delivery of food grain was due to delay at FCI level and lack of transport facilities. In case of such delays the food grain was borrowed from neighboring schools. 88.9 percent 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.

61.1 percent schools had received the specified quantity of foodgrain, whereas 38.9 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 average only in 83.3 percent schools whereas in 16.7 percent schools teachers articulated that the quality of food grain was poor.

E. Regularity in delivering cooking cost to school

11.1 percent schools reported that they have been receiving cooking cost in advance while 88.9 percent were not found to be receiving cooking cost in advance. Delay in receiving cooking cost ranged from 1 month to 5 months. The teachers often tend to borrow cooking materials /spices from the neighboring shopkeepers. The main reason of delay in delivering cooking cost includes delays in transferring money from the district and block level into SMC account.

In majority of the schools the cooks paid in cash. In 90 percent schools cooks complained that the amount paid for cooking was not adequate.

F. Social equity

In most schools it was observed that children were made to sit in a line (with or without a dari patti) for the MDM(62.5 percent schools had this arrangement).In 37.5 percent schools children were found to be sitting in groups according to their caste identity.

In 37.5 percent schools no discriminatory pattern was observed with regard to serving of MDM. All caste group children, both boys and girls were seen to be serving food in these schools. However in 10 percent schools only children

from general caste groups were serving the MDM. In 12.5 percent school the gender divide was clearly visible and girls were made to serve the food. In 40 percent school the cook/helper was serving the MDM.

No overt discrimination related to religion caste and gender was observed in majority of the schools covered in the sample. In a few schools (5.0 percent) discrimination on the basis of caste and gender was perceived. This was mostly related to pollution.

G. Variety of Menu

In 75 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 55 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was seen displayed in the school premises.

In 45 percent of the schools visited by the MI, the weekly menu was not displayed in the school premises.

A variety is being ensured in most schools. Generally fruits, rice, dal and green vegetables have been included in the menu. However in 1 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 77.5 percent schools children reported that the MDM scheme was good and beneficial.

In 85 percent schools children reported that they were satisfied with the quantity and 63 percent schools reported satisfaction with quality of MDM supplied. In the remaining schools children expressed dissatisfaction with the MDM supplied. The main reason include- cleanliness not maintain by cook, meal not cook properly and non-inclusion of fruits and green vegetables in

menu.

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

I. Supplementary Nutrition

The school health programme implemented by SSA/NRHM is functioning in Udaipur. 87.5 percent schools reported that it was being implemented in their schools. Under this programme a health check up is carried out of all the enrolled children by the ANM. A health card is maintained and children are provided Iron, folic acid, vitamin -A dosage and de-worming medicines as per requirement. In the surveyed schools it was found that only 77.5 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 50 percent schools it was reported nutrition supplements had been provided to the children on a regular basis. In the remaining school the supply was irregular. In 50 percent schools no supplements have been provided to the children.

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

J. Status of Cooks

In the 18 schools out of surveyed 40 schools where MDM was being supplied by SMC there were 40 cooks (32 women and 8 men) working in MDM. Among the women cooks , 30 percent ST, 30 percent were OBC and 20 percent were from general caste groups. Among the men 7.5 belonged to ST groups and 10 percent belonged to OBC groups and 2.5 percent belongs to general caste groups..

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

In 61.1 percent schools the cooks were paid their remuneration regularly. In the remaining schools there was a delay in payment of remuneration. The

delay ranged from 1- 5 months.

In 95 percent schools cooks were paid in cash and the remaining were paid by cheque.

K. Infrastructure

Kitchen Sheds

In 88.9 percent schools there were pucca kitchen sheds. In the remaining schools two situations prevailed either there were no kitchen sheds or the kitchen sheds were not usable.

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

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

Storage Facility

In 55.6 percent schools storage facilities for food grains was available. In the remaining schools storage facility had been sanctioned and in some it was under construction. In these schools food grain was being stored in the classrooms in gunny bags and drums.

Water

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

Utensils

Utensils for cooking and serving were available in 77.5 percent schools.

Cooking Gas/fuel wood

In 11.1 percent schools cooking gas was being used for preparing MDM. In the remaining schools firewood is used for cooking MDM.

L. Safety and Hygiene

Only in 45 percent schools teachers reported that safety measures were taken while cooking MDM. Hygienic practices (like washing hands before meals) were reported in 20 percent schools. Cleanliness is maintained in the 25 schools. In 42.5 percent schools, teachers reported that discipline was poor in the school during distribution of MDM. In majority schools teachers reported that they took adequate measures to conserve water while washing utensils.

M. Community Participation

The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs and monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 20 percent schools. Teachers and parents in majority of primary and upper primary schools reported that they were satisfied with quantity of MDM served. However in 50 percent schools teachers and parents stated that the quantity of MDM was poor.

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 32.5 percent schools. The BRC/CRC and other block officers carried out quarterly inspection of the MDM in 35 percent schools

O. Impact

According to teachers in 40 percent schools the MDM had helped in improving the enrollment and attendance of children in 52.5 schools also improved. And MDM had also helped in improving the general nutritional levels of children. The teachers in only 55 percent schools reported that MDM had led to minimizing caste and gender divides. The incidental benefits were reported in 47.5 percent schools and include regularity, exposure of the siblings who accompany the older children to an educational environment.

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District wise list of schools Covered for MDM monitoring

District- Jalore

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Ahore	Govt. Primary School New Jetpura
2	Ahore	Govt. Primary School Ghana
3	Ahore	Govt. Primary School SC Basti
4	Ahore	Govt. Primary School Kamba
5	Ahore	Govt. Primary School Nimbla
6	Ahore	Govt.Upper Primary School Botiyabas
7	Ahore	Govt.Upper Primary School Jetpura
8	Ahore	Govt.Upper Primary School Mewasa
9	Bhinmal	Govt. Primary School Gumbariya
10	Bhinmal	Govt. Primary School JagJeevan Ram Ist
11	Bhinmal	Govt. Primary School Tekarawas
12	Bhinmal	Govt. Primary School Ward No.2
13	Bhinmal	Govt. Primary School JagJeevan Ram II
14	Bhinmal	Govt.Upper Primary School Maiya ki nari
15	Bhinmal	Govt.Upper Primary School KhoKha
16	Bhinmal	Govt.Upper Primary School Bgora
17	Bhinmal	Govt.Upper Primary School Hospitel Road

18	Bhinmal	Govt.Upper Primary School Sadar Bazar
19	Bhinmal	Govt.Upper Primary School Kachari Road
20	Jalore	Govt. Primary School Mohan ji ki Pyau
21	Jalore	Govt. Primary School Bheenmal Roadb Bagra
22	Jalore	Govt.Upper Primary School Matola
23	Jalore	Govt.Upper Primary School Madalpura
24	Jalore	Govt.Upper Primary School Bagra
25	Raniwara	Govt. Primary School Bhilo ki Dhani
26	Raniwara	Govt. Primary School Ramlal Godara ki Dhani
27	Raniwara	Govt. Primary School Khilorio ki Dhani
28	Raniwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Mokhatara
29	Raniwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Pal
30	Raniwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Jaloran kalan
31	Raniwara	Govt.Upper Primary School Heerpura
32	Sanchoe	Govt. Primary School Hadecha
33	Sanchoe	Govt. Primary School Kachhala
34	Sanchoe	Govt. Primary School Goliya kesuti
35	Sanchoe	Govt. Primary School Kesuti
36	Sanchoe	Govt.Upper Primary Girls School Hadecha
37	Sanchoe	Govt.Upper Primary School Jathadio ki dhani
38	Sanchoe	Govt.Upper Primary School Aamali
39	Sanchoe	Govt.Primary School Golion ka kachhela
40	Sanchoe	Govt.Upper Primary School Sutheri

District- Jodhpur

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Bap	Govt. Upper Primary School Naneo
2	Bap	Govt. Upper Primary School Muslim colony Bap
3	Bap	Govt. Upper Primary School
4	Balesar	Govt.Primary School Vishnu nagar Balesar
5	Balesar	Govt. Upper Primary School Dugar
6	Balesar	Govt. Upper Primary School Aangolai
7	Balesar	Govt. Upper Primary School Bhatlai
8	Bilara	Govt.Primary School Pichiyak
9	Bilara	Govt. Upper Primary School Sindhi Nagar
10	Bilara	Govt. Upper Primary School Keeron ki Dhani Jaswantnagar
11	Bilara	Govt. Upper Primary School Seervi Bas Bhavi
12	Bilara	Govt. Upper Primary School Jatabas Bas Bhavi
13	Bilara	Govt. Upper Primary School Kherawas
14	Bilara	Govt. Upper Primary School Khejarla
15	Bilara	Govt.Primary School Kaparada
16	Bhopalgarh	Govt. Upper Primary School Jhopara
17	Bhopalgarh	Govt. Upper Primary School Bandla
18	Bhopalgarh	Govt. Primary School Bheemji ki Dhani

19	Bhopalgarh	Govt. Upper Primary School Tambariya khurd
20	Bhopalgarh	Govt.Primary School Tambariya Kalan
21	Bhopalgarh	Govt. Primary School Baksha ram ki Dhani Bandala
22	Jodhpur	Govt.Primary School Bagan
23	Jodhpur	Govt.Primary School Ramdev Mandir
24	Jodhpur	Govt.Primary School Natiya Basti
25	Jodhpur	Govt.Primary School No I.Bai ji ka talab
26	Jodhpur	Govt. Upper Primary School Girls Bai ji ka talab
27	Jodhpur	Govt. Upper Primary School Pawata
28	Jodhpur	Govt. Upper Primary School Gevasur
29	Jodhpur	Govt. Upper Primary School Saktanagar
30	Jodhpur	Govt. Upper Primary School Natho ki Bagichi
31	Jodhpur	Govt. Upper Primary Girls School Meghwalo ki Basti
32	Phalodi	Govt.Primary School Bhrmal ki Dhani
33	Phalodi	Govt.Primary School Muslim colony
34	Phalodi	Govt. Upper Primary School Shatan singh
35	Phalodi	Govt. Upper Primary School Khichan
36	Phalodi	Govt. Upper Primary School Dholasar
37	Shergarh	Govt.Primary School sher sibgh ki Dhani
38	Shergarh	Govt.Primary School Khiranja khas
39	Shergarh	Govt.Primary School Meghwali Basti
40	Shergarh	Govt. Upper Primary School Aamari

District- Udaipur

S. No.	Block	Name of School
1	Bhinder	Govt. Primary School Gadariya Basti
2	Bhinder	Govt. Primary School Rundera
3	Bhinder	Govt. Primary School Menar
4	Bhinder	Govt. Primary School Baana
5	Bhinder	Govt.Upper Primary School Puriya Kheri
6	Bhinder	Govt.Upper Primary School Udaia kheri
7	Bhinder	Govt.Upper Primary School Menar
8	Girva	Govt. Primary School Pratap Nagar
9	Girva	Govt. Primary School Punchavati
10	Girva	Govt.Upper Primary School Old station
11	Girva	Govt.Upper Primary School Heeran Magari
12	Girva	Govt.Upper Primary School Bohara Ganesh
13	Girva	Govt.Upper Primary School Aayad
14	Gogunda	Govt. Primary School Padrada
15	Gogunda	Govt. Primary School Tarpal
16	Gogunda	Govt.Upper Primary School Samtal

17	Gogunda	Govt.Upper Primary School Palidama
18	Gogunda	Govt.Upper Primary School Naronka Guda
19	Jharol	Govt. Primary School Badoliya
20	Jharol	Govt. Primary School Upala Dhamana
21	Jharol	Govt. Primary School BaghPura
22	Jharol	Govt. Primary School Ranthala
23	Jharol	Govt. Primary School Madari
24	Jharol	Govt.Upper Primary School Dhamana
25	Jharol	Govt.Upper Primary School Paliya Khera
26	Jharol	Govt.Upper Primary School Bari
27	Jharol	Govt.Upper Primary School Baghpura
28	Jharol	Govt.Upper Primary School Manas
29	Kotara	Govt.Upper Primary School Devla
30	Mavali	Govt. Primary School Ranga swami Basti
31	Mavali	Govt. Primary School Kalbeliya Basti
32	Mavali	Govt. Primary School Banjara Basti
33	Mavali	Govt.Upper Primary School Dhanoli
34	Mavali	Govt.Upper Primary School Bamaniya
35	Mavali	Govt.Upper Primary School Dhunimata
36	Salumber	Govt. Primary School Gamal pura
37	Salumber	Govt. Primary School Kakoriya
38	Salumber	Govt. Primary School IntaliKhera
39	Salumber	Govt.Upper Primary School Paroda
40	Sarada	Govt. Primary School Aamaliya
41	Sarada	Govt. Primary School Patelonki Bhagal
42	Sarada	Govt.Upper Primary School Intali Pal

