



सत्यमेव जयते



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid Day Meal Scheme

Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of School Education & Literacy
Mid Day Meal Scheme

AGENDA NOTE

**Conference of State Education Secretaries /
State Nodal Officers of all the States / UTs
implementing Mid Day Meal Scheme**

(25th June, 2013)

India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

Assam
Bihar
Chhattisgarh
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Odisha
West Bengal

Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Kerala
Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu
Uttar Pradesh

Assam
Bihar
Chhattisgarh
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra

Jammu &
Kashmir
Chhattisgarh

INDEX

S. No.	Content	Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Coverage of Children	2
3.	Coverage of working days	2-3
4.	Mismatch in utilization of food grain and cooking cost against number of meal served	3-4
5.	Utilization of food grain, cooking cost and transportation assistance	4-5
6.	Outstanding position of payment to FCI against issue of food grain under MDM Scheme upto 30.04.2013	6
7.	Payment of honorarium to Cook-cum-helpers	6
8.	%age utilization of MME	7
9.	Inspection by State official	8
10.	Status of meeting of State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee	8-9
11.	School Health Programme (SHP)	9
12.	Implementation agencies	9
13.	Availability of Gas based Cooking, Drinking water, toilet facility and height & weight measurement tools in school	10-12
14.	Progress of completion of construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores and procurement of Kitchen Devices:	13-14
15.	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	14
16.	Status of QPR	14
17.	Web enabled MIS for MDM	14-16
18.	State commitment in PAB-MDM	17-25
19.	Position of release of Central Assistance along with corresponding State Share	26
20.	Information solicited from the States/UTs:	26
21.	Social Audit and PAISA reports:	26
22.	Way forward	27
23.	Annexures I to XXI	28-65

Agenda Notes for Conference of State Education Secretaries of all the States / UTs implementing Mid Day Meal Scheme on 25.06.2013 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

1. Introduction

The efforts of the State Governments and UT Administrations has resulted in providing hot cooked meals to more than 10.68 crore children, which is 75% of the enrolled children in 12.12 lakh schools in the country. Many independent evaluations have reported that MDMS has helped in preventing classroom hunger; promoting school participation and fostering social equality and enhancing gender equity.

The Government of India is also monitoring Mid Day Meal Scheme through 41 independent Monitoring Institutes, Joint Review Mission besides mentoring by Office of Supreme Court Commissioner. The Mission has recently visited 3 States viz. Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and will visit Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu during the month of June to August, 2013.

The web enabled MIS for Mid Day Meal Scheme is a milestone in the monitoring of the Scheme and now data for the year 2012-13 is available on the portal. The funds and foodgrains management module besides auto generation of Annual Work Plan is ready and regional orientation workshop would be convened in the coming months to orient the officers / officials of the State Government.

An extremely positive development has been that the gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has been reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011. While the overall literacy rate has increased by 9.81 percent, it has improved by 11.84 percent in the case of females. Amongst other factors MDMS has also contributed to this positive development.

The Ministry has prepared EFC note for revision of the existing norms and extension of the Mid Day Meal Scheme to the private unaided schools located in the SC, ST and Minority concentrated areas besides coverage of 25% children admitted in private schools under Section 12(i)(c) of the RTE Act.

An analysis of the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme for the year 2012-13 reveals the following areas of concern:

- i) Timely release of funds from the State level,
- ii) Delay in payment to cook-cum-helpers,
- iii) Delays in making payment to FCI,
- iv) Strengthening of management structure for MDM at various levels in the State,
- v) Regular SSMC meetings in every quarter,
- vi) Data entry in MDM-MIS portal in time bound manner,
- vii) Conducting Research Studies,
- viii) Preparation of Action Plan for poor performing districts,
- ix) Introduction of Social Audit,
- x) Better convergence with NRHM for full coverage of children under the School Health Programme,
- xi) Timely submission of QPRs and MPRs.

The QPRs submitted by the State Governments / UT Administrations have been analysed and component-wise analysis of the performance of the Scheme during the year 2012-13 is as under:

2. Coverage of Children

>= 90%	between 75% to 90%	below 75%
Nagaland (100%), Lakshadweep (100%), Haryana (98%), Himachal Pradesh (97%), Arunachal Pradesh (97%), Sikkim (96%), Meghalaya (93%), Goa (93%), Mizoram (92%), Kerala (92%), Assam (91%), West Bengal (91%) & Karnataka (90%) (13 States/UTs)	Chhattisgarh (88%), Orissa (88%), Tamil Nadu (87%), Punjab (84%), Andhra Pradesh (81%), Maharashtra (81%), Manipur (80%), D&N Haveli (77%), Daman & Diu (76%) & Uttarakhand (75%) (10 States/UTs)	Tripura (73%), Madhya Pradesh (72%), A&N Islands (72%), Gujarat (69%), Rajasthan (69%), Bihar (67%), Puducherry (66%), Delhi (63%), Jammu & Kashmir (60%), Jharkhand (59%), Uttar Pradesh (54%) & Chandigarh (43%) (12 States/UTs)

The Mid Day Meal Scheme extended benefits to 75% enrolled children in the 4th Quarter of the year 2012-13 across the country. 13 States have covered more than 90% and there are 10 States/UTs who have covered between 75% and 90% of the enrolled children. 12 States/UTs covered children under MDMS below 75% during the year 2012-13. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh has covered 54% and 43% of the enrolled children respectively. The details are given at [Annexure-I](#).

3. Coverage of working days

100% working days covered		between 95% to 99%		below 95%	
Primary	U. Primary	Primary	U. Primary	Primary	U. Primary
Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal	Chandigarh, Goa, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, HP, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal	MP (99%), Sikkim (99%), Jharkhand (98%), Haryana(98%), Meghalay(98%), D&N Haveli (98%), Uttarakhand(97%), Orissa (97%), Daman & Diu (97%), Kerala(97%), Karnataka (97%), Chandigarh (96%), Manipur (96%), Delhi (95%),	MP (99%), Sikkim (99%), Haryana (98%), Meghalaya (98%), D&N Haveli (98%), Jharkhand (97%), Uttarakhand (97%), Orissa (97%),	Gujarat (94%), Chhattisgarh (92%), UP (92%), Punjab (91%), Assam (88%), Jammu & Kashmir (86%), Mizoram (86%) & Bihar (78%)	Delhi (93%), Punjab (93%), Chhattisgarh (92%), UP (92%), Puducherry (91%), Kerala (88%), Mizoram (86%), Jammu & Kashmir (84%),

(11 States/UTs)	(11 States)	Puducherry(95%) & Maharashtra (95%) (16 States/UTs)	Daman & Diu (97%), Karnataka (97%), Manipur (96%), Maharashtra (95%) & Gujarat (95%) (13 States/UTs)	(8 States/UTs)	Assam (82%) and Bihar (77%) (10 States/UTs)
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Programme Approval Board had approved the working days as per the States/UTs education board calendar. It is appreciated that the 11 States/UTs had covered 100% both in Primary and Upper Primary School upto the 4th quarter for the year 2012-13. There are 8 States/UTs at Primary level and 10 States/UTs at Upper Primary level the working days covered below 95%. The States/UTs should be served meals to all the working days. As per RTE Act, 2009, the schools should be open for at least 200 days in primary and 220 days for upper primary. But Assam (184 and 180), Jammu & Kashmir (190 and 194), Mizoram (185 and 190) and Bihar (180 and 177) have covered less number of days in primary as well as upper primary. Similarly, Tamil Nadu (77), Gujarat (100) and Punjab (106) has covered 1/3rd of the approved number of days for NCLP schools. The details are given at Annexure-II

4. Mismatch in utilization of food grain and cooking cost against number of meal served

>=20%	Between 10% to 20%	< 10%
Lakshadweep (58%), Chandigarh (26%) & A&N Islands (24%) (3 UTs)	Haryana (18%) (1 State)	Meghalaya (9%), Tamil Nadu (8%), Karnataka (8%), West Bengal (6%), Himachal Pradesh (6%), D&N Haveli (4%), Andhra Pradesh (3%), Goa (3%), Maharashtra (3%), Punjab (2%), Assam (2%), Tripura (2%), Bihar (1%), Nagaland (1%), Jammu & Kashmir (1%), Chhattisgarh (1%), Rajasthan (0%), Arunachal Pradesh (0%), Uttar Pradesh (0%), Madhya Pradesh(0%), Orissa (-1%), Jharkhand (-2%), Uttarakhand (-2%), Delhi (-3%), Gujarat (-6%), Kerala (-8%), Daman & Diu (-11%), Mizoram (-14%), Sikkim (-17%), Manipur (23%) & Puducherry (-30%). (31 States/UTs)

The mismatched between utilisation of foodgrains and cooking cost is observed high in UTs viz. Lakshadweep, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands due to more cooking cost share than the norms. Puducherry is providing additional foodgrains to the children from their own resources so the utilization has more than the cooking cost. The details are given at [Annexure-III](#).

5. Utilization of food grain, cooking cost and transportation assistance

a) Food grain

>= 90%	between 75% to 90%	below 75%
Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Lakshadweep (99%), Orissa (98%), Mizoram (96%), Tamil Nadu (95%), Himachal Pradesh (94%), Goa (92%), Meghalaya (91%), Kerala (91%), Maharashtra(91%), Daman & Diu (90%) & Uttarakhand (90%)	D&N Haveli (89%), Andhra Pradesh (88%), Madhya Pradesh (88%), Manipur (87%), Bihar (87%), Gujarat (87%), Punjab (86%), Delhi (86%), Rajasthan (85%), A&N Islands (85%), Chhattisgarh (84%), Tripura (82%), Karnataka (82%), Jharkhand (80%), Assam (79%), Nagaland (79%), Uttar Pradesh (78%) & Haryana (77%).	Puducherry (72%), Jammu & Kashmir (70%), West Bengal (70%), Chandigarh (55%) & Sikkim (54%)
(12 States/UTs)	(18 States/UTs)	(5 States/UTs)

The above table shows that 12 States/UTs have shown their utilisation quite satisfactory i.e. foodgrains utilized more than 89%. However, in 5 States the utilisation of foodgrains is very low i.e. below the basis of the data submitted by the States/UTs upto the 4th quarter that 75%. The States/UTs should ensure that schools serve MDMS in all working days with prescribed quantity and quality. The details are given at [Annexure-IV](#)

(b) Cooking Cost

>= 90%	between 75% to 90%	below 75%
Lakshadweep (157%), A&N Islands (108%), Tamil Nadu (104%), Meghalaya (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Himachal Pradesh (100%), Orissa (97%), Haryana (95%), Goa (95%), D&N Haveli (94%),	Bihar (89%), Madhya Pradesh (88%), Punjab (88%), Uttarakhand (87%), Rajasthan (86%), Chhattisgarh (85%), Tripura (84%), Delhi	Jammu & Kashmir (71%), Manipur (64%), Puducherry (42%) & Sikkim (37%).

>= 90%	between 75% to 90%	below 75%
Maharashtra (93%), Andhra Pradesh (92%) & Karnataka (90%) (13 States/UTs)	(83%), Kerala (82%), Mizoram (82%), Assam (82%), Chandigarh (81%), Gujarat (81%), Nagaland (80%), Daman & Diu (78%), Uttar Pradesh (78%), Jharkhand (70%)& West Bengal (76%) (18 States/UTs)	 (4 States/UTs)

Cooking cost is one of the main components of the MDMS. The central Govt. has released the cooking cost to the States/UTs in time to run the MDMS program without interruption. The above table depicted that only 13 States/UTs were able to utilize cooking cost against the allocation for FY 2012-13 more than 90%. Whereas 18 States/UTs have utilized cooking cost between 75% and 90%. The low utilization of cooking cost is observed in 5 States/UTs viz., Jammu & Kashmir (71%), Manipur (64%), Puducherry (42%) and Sikkim (37%). This indicates that there are some problems for running the MDMS programme without interruption with prescribed calorific and nutritional values. The details are given at **Annexure-V**

(c) Transportation Assistance

>= 90%	between 75% to 90%	below 75%
Arunachal Pradesh (149%), Puducherry (136%), Mizoram (133%), Gujarat (114%), D&N Haveli (106%), Meghalaya (100%), Uttar Pradesh (98%), Orissa (95%), Uttarakhand (94%), Himachal Pradesh (92%), Bihar (92%), Karnataka (91%)& Kerala (90%) (13 States/UTs)	Chhattisgarh (88%), Daman & Diu (83%), Goa (83%), Manipur (82%), Maharashtra (80%), Tripura (77%), Nagaland (77%) and Assam (76%) (8 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh (74%), Delhi (69%), Haryana (69%), Jammu & Kashmir (67%), Punjab(65%), Madhya Pradesh(61%), Jharkhand (59%), Chandigarh (53%), West Bengal (51%), Rajasthan (49%), Sikkim (44%), Tamil Nadu (38%), A&N Islands (0%) and Lakshadweep (0%) (14 States/UTs)

The payment to the transport agencies should be made in timely manner but above table depicted that the utilisation of Transportation Assistance is observed low in 14 States/UTs i.e. below 75% utilisation of TA. The details are given at **Annexure-VI.**

6. Outstanding position of payment to FCI against issue of food grain under MDM Scheme upto 31.03.2013

>= 50%	30% to 50%	20% to 30%	< 20%
Punjab (100%), Chandigarh (100%), Haryana (61%), Rajasthan (100%), Delhi (100%), J&K (91%), HP (100%), UP (100%), Uttarakhand (100%),, Maharashtra (100%), Gujarat (100%), Daman & Diu (100%), MP (71%), West Bengal (100%), Sikkim(100%), Bihar (100%), Odisha (97%), Jharkhand (100%), AP (100%), Karnataka (100%), Kerala (100%) &TN (100%) (22 States/UTs)	Assam (40%) (1 State)	--	Nagaland Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya & Mizoram (6 States)

Chhattisgarh covered under De-Centralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme

According to the FCI statements provided to the Department, it is revealed that 22 States/UTs have made the payment above 50%. The above table depict that in the entire North Eastern States there is very low payment made to FCI i.e. below 20% of the billed raised by FCI. To make the payment process faster and easy the Central Govt. issued notification vide order No.F-1-15/2009-Desk(MDM) dated 10-02-2010 for decentralised payment of cost of foodgrains at the District level. The States/UTs should be look into the matter and 100% payment to the FCI should be made against their bills raised within fortnight. The details are given at **Annexure-VII**

7. Payment of honorarium to Cook-cum-helpers

>100%	100%	90% - 100%	80% - 90%	< 80%
Tripura (129%), Puducherry (120%), Andhra Pradesh (110%), Mizoram (102%), Punjab (102%) & Andaman Nicobar (101%)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli , Meghalaya & Himachal Pradesh	Tamilnadu (99%), Chandigarh (98%), Bihar (96%), Uttar Pradesh (95%), Assam (94%) , Gujarat (94%), Uttarakhand (93%), Karnataka	Chhattisgarh (89%), West Bengal (89%), Daman and Diu (89%), Rajasthan (85%), Goa (84%), Madhya Pradesh (82%), Jammu & Kashmir (82%), Haryana (80%),	Jharkhand (77%), Kerala (69%), Nagaland (63%), Manipur (55%), Sikkim (45%), Delhi (0%)& Lakshadwee

(6 States/UTs)	(3 States/UTs)	(91%)& Orissa (90%) (9 States/UTs)	Maharashtra (80%) and Arunachal Pradesh (80%) (10 States/UTs)	p (0%) (7 States/UTs)
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One of the most important components in the MDMS is Cook-cum-helpers(CCHs). Some of the States like Tripura, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab and A&N Islands have paid more than 100% honorarium to cook-cum-helpers because higher contribution of honorarium to CCH from their State share, which is appreciated. There are below 80% payment of honorarium made by 7 States/UTs upto 4th Quarter of the year 2012-13. The States/UTs should develop mechanism for making 100% payment of honorarium to CCHs in a timely manner. The details are given at **Annexure-VIII.**

8. %age utilization of MME

> 100%	100%	90% to 100%	80% to 90%	< 80%
Lakshadweep (141%), Karnataka (103%), Arunachal Pradesh (102%) Bihar (101%), Mizoram (101%), Uttar Pradesh (101%) & D&N Haveli (101%) (7 States/UTs)	Haryana (100%)	Maharashtra (99%), Himachal Pradesh (99%), Chandigarh (99%), Gujarat(99%), Tripura(98%), Meghalaya (97%), Manipur (97%), Nagaland (97%), Uttarakhand (95%), Orissa (92%)& Madhya Pradesh (91%) (11 States/UTs)	Rajasthan (87%)	Assam (78%), West Bengal (76%), A&N Islands (73%), Chhattisgarh (68%), Jammu & Kashmir (53%), Andhra Pradesh (57%), Jharkhand (54%), Punjab (52%), Daman & Diu (30%), Delhi (22%), Sikkim (16%), Kerala (7%), Tamil Nadu (4%), Goa (0%) & Puducherry (0%) (15 States/UTs)

For better implementation of MDMS at the grass root level there are MME funds to be utilized fully by the States/UTs, whereas above table depict that the utilisation of MME is less than 80% which is below national average (91%) in 15 States/UTs. In order to implement the scheme without interruption, the State has to setup management structure by hiring professional qualified staff on contract basis, monitoring of the Scheme, publicity, external evaluation, inspections, local level meetings / workshop, etc. from this funds. The details are given at **Annexure-IX.**

9. Inspection by State official

>= 100%	100%	90% to 100%	80% to 90%	70% to 80%	< 70%
Chandigarh (725%), Punjab (392%), Uttar Pradesh (310%), Daman and Diu (241%), Lakshadweep (205%), Delhi (199%), Goa (189%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (172%), Tripura (170%), Bihar (148%), Sikkim (123%), Karnataka (115%), Manipur (111%), Gujarat (104%)	A&N Islands (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (100%)	Tamil Nadu (99%), Himachal Pradesh (98%), Chhattisgarh (93%)	Odisha (86%), Assam (85%), Rajasthan (84%)	Uttarakhand (70%)	Madhya Pradesh (58%), Maharashtra (58%), Kerala (56%), West Bengal (50%), Nagaland (46%), J&K (45%), Jharkhand (43%), Haryana (37%), Pondicherry (35%), Andhra Pradesh (33%), Mizoram (19%), Meghalaya (8%)
(14 States / UTs)	(2 States / UTs)	(3 States)	(3 States)	(1 State)	(12 States / UTs)

It is evident from the above that inspection is 100% or more than 100% in 16 States and below 70% in 12 States. The States below 70% are requested to put in place some system for the better inspection and monitoring of the Scheme. It is mentioned that Central Government provides 100% funds (MME) to the States / UTs for Management, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme. The details are given at **Annexure-X**.

10. Status of meeting of State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee

Number of SSMC Meetings at State level

Number of Meetings held during 2012-13				
4	3	2	1	0
Nil	Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab, Tripura, A&N islands	Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Puducherry	Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, D&N Haveli
	(9 States / UTs)	(8 States / UTs)	(12 States / UTs)	(6 States / UTs)

It is explicitly clear that no meeting of SSMC has been convened in the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu during the year 2012-13. It is also important to mention that 6 State/UT did not convene any meetings in any quarter during the year.

MDM guidelines provide that SSMC meeting should be convened in each quarter under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the States / UTs. The SSMC is an apex body headed by the Chief Secretary at the State/UT level for guiding, monitoring and implementation of the scheme at State/UT level. A representative of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India and nodal officer of the Monitoring Institute should be invariably invited to the meetings to share their views. The details are given at **Annexure-XI.**

11. School Health Programme (SHP)

The State Governments of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have reported through their QPR that no activities relating to School Health Programme were carried out in the 4th quarter of the year 2012-13.

	% of children screened					% of children received spectacles				
	>100	100-90	90-70	70-50	<50	6	3	2	1	0
No. of States / UTs	8	4	9	1	13	1 (M.P.)	1	3	3	27

The analysis of the data reveals that during the FY 2013-14, 11.79 crore children (83%) were screened for Health check-up, out of the total enrolment of 14.20 crore children in the schools, IFA dosage were distributed to 5.85 crore children (41%) and 7.75 crore children (54%) received deworming medicine. The height and weight were recorded for 8.12 crore children (57%) and 8.27 crore children (58%) respectively during the year. The details are given at **Annexure-XII and Annexure-XII(a).**

12. Implementation agencies

MDM Guidelines envisage that MDM Scheme also provides opportunity for involvement of communities, SHGs in the management of the programme, thus ensuring that teaching-learning activities in the classroom are not affected, while SHGs take responsibility for regular procurement, cooking and serving of mid day meals. In the selection, priority should be given to SHGs with membership of poor women, and whose children are participating in the MDM programme. Around 3.56 crore children in 2.6 lakh schools are covered by the SHGs. 73 lakh children (7% of the total beneficiaries) are catered by 1368 NGOs. The details are given at **Annexure-XIII.**

13. Availability of Gas based Cooking, Drinking water, toilet facility and height & weight measurement tools in school

(a) Gas based Cooking

90-100%	80-90%	60-80%	40-60%	40-10%	< 10%
Haryana (98%), Karnataka (96%), D&N Haveli (99%), Daman & Diu (99%)	Himachal Pradesh (84%), Punjab (86%)	Gujarat (75%), Nagaland (79%), Tripura (62%), Uttar Pradesh (64%)	Jammu & Kashmir (55%), Mizoram (50%), Sikkim (51%), Uttarakhand (48%)	Andhra Pradesh (35%), Madhya Pradesh (18%), Maharashtra (17%), Manipur (0%), Rajasthan (31%), Tamil Nadu (13%), A&N Islands (22%),	Arunachal Pradesh (2%), Assam (1%), Chhattisgarh (1%), Jharkhand (6%), West Bengal (8%), Puducherry (1%), Bihar (0%), Goa (0%), Meghalaya (0%), Kerala (0%), Chandigarh (0%), Delhi (0%), Lakshadweep (0%), Odisha (0%),
(4 States/UTs)	(2 States)	(4 States/UTs)	(4 States)	(7 States/UTs)	(14 States / UTs)

It is evident from the above table that LPG is used for cooking in majority (80 to 100%) of schools in 6 States and below 40% in 7 States. 8 States / UTs have reported that there is no LPG connection in any of the schools. The States/UTs like Haryana (98%), D&N Haveli (99%), Daman & Diu (99%) use LPG for cooking in almost all the schools. The details are given at **Annexure-XIV**.

(b) Drinking Water

100%	90-100%	80-90%	60-80%	50-60%	< 50%
Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep	Bihar (94%), Gujarat (96%), Uttar Pradesh (97%), D&N Haveli (96%), Daman & Diu (99%)	Jammu & Kashmir (90%), Jharkhand (89%), Maharashtra (81%), Nagaland (87%)	Andhra Pradesh (62%), Chhattisgarh (79%), Haryana (74%), Kerala (70%), Manipur (80%), Puducherry (68%)	Assam (60%), Meghalaya (53%), Tripura (60%)	Arunachal Pradesh (41%), Sikkim (0%)
(15 States/UTs)	(5 States/UTs)	(4 States)	(6 States/UTs)	(3 States)	(2 States)

It is evident from the table above that drinking water is available in all the schools in 15 States/UTs. 2 States have reported less than 50% schools available with drinking water facility with Sikkim reporting no availability of drinking water facility in any of the schools. The details are given at **Annexure-XIV.**

(c) Toilet Facilities

100%	90-100%	80-90%	60-80%	50-60%	< 50%
Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep (14 States/UTs)	Bihar (94%), Chhattisgarh (92%), Gujarat (96%), Uttar Pradesh (97%), Uttarakhand (96%), D&N Haveli (96%), Daman & Diu (99%) (7 States/UTs)	Jammu & Kashmir (86%), Jharkhand (88%), Maharashtra (85%), Nagaland (87%) (4 States)	Andhra Pradesh (63%), Assam (69%), Haryana (74%), Kerala (70%), Manipur (67%), Puducherry (68%) (6 States/UTs)	Meghalaya (53%), Tripura (60%) (2 States)	Arunachal Pradesh (41%), Sikkim (0%) (2 States)

It is evident from the table above that the toilet facility is available in all the schools in 14 States/UTs. 2 States have reported less than 50% schools available with drinking water facility. Sikkim has reported that non-availability of drinking water facility in any of the schools. It is relevant to mention that the non-availability of toilet facilities leads less attendance in schools especially female child. The details are given at **Annexure-XIV.**

(d) Availability of height measurement tools

80-100%	40-60%	< 40%
Bihar (98%), Lakshadweep (88%), Puducherry (98%), Punjab (89%)	Chandigarh (49%), Himachal Pradesh (47%), Uttar Pradesh (45%), Uttarakhand (42%)	A & N Islands (4%), Andhra Pradesh (12%), Arunachal Pradesh (26%), Assam (14%), Chhattisgarh (22%), D & N Haveli (17%), Daman & Diu (29%), Delhi (18%), Goa (32%), Gujarat (22%), Haryana (25%), Jammu & Kashmir (1%), Jharkhand (20%), Karnataka (23%), Kerala (29%), Madhya Pradesh (3%), Maharashtra (27%), Manipur (0%), Meghalaya (0%), Mizoram (13%), Nagaland (5%), Odisha (39%), Rajasthan (26%), Sikkim (31%), Tamil

(4 States/UTs)	(4 States)	Nadu (26%), Tripura (1%), West Bengal (16%) (27 States/UTs)
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The measurement and monitoring of the height and weight of the child is quite important for the calculation of BMI which is a major indicator of the malnutrition among the children. It is evident from the data entered by States/UTs into MDM-MIS portal that in all 29% schools (all over the country) have availability of height recording tools. The above table signifies that 4 States/UTs have more than 80% schools with availability of height recording tools. The States/UTs like Bihar (98%) & Puducherry (98%) have height recording tools available in almost all the schools whereas the States like Manipur (0%), Meghalaya (0%) have reported non-availability of the same in all the schools. The details are given at **Annexure-XIV(a)**.

(e) Availability of weighing machines

80-100%	60-80%	40-60%	< 40%
Bihar (99%), D & N Haveli (86%), Lakshadweep (88%), Puducherry (98%), Punjab (90%)	Chandigarh (67%), Himachal Pradesh (61%), Sikkim (70%), Uttarakhand (61%)	Uttar Pradesh (51%), Goa (56%), Jharkhand (41%), Kerala (56%), Maharashtra (43%), Rajasthan (59%)	A & N Islands (7%), Andhra Pradesh (20%), Arunachal Pradesh (27%), Assam (25%), Chhattisgarh (26%), Daman & Diu (15%), Delhi (34%), Gujarat (26%), Haryana (27%), Jammu & Kashmir (10%), Karnataka (37%), Madhya Pradesh (3%), Manipur (0%), Meghalaya (9%), Mizoram (29%), Nagaland (5%), Odisha (29%), Tamil Nadu (34%), Tripura (4%), West Bengal (34%)
(5 States/UTs)	(4 States/UTs)	(6 States)	(20 States/UTs)

It is evident from the data entered by States/UTs into MDM-MIS portal that in all 39% schools (all over the nation) have availability of weighing machines. The above table signifies that 5 States/UTs have more than 80% schools with availability of weighing machines. The States/UTs like Bihar (99%) & Puducherry (98%) have weighing machines available in almost all the schools whereas the State like Manipur has reported non-availability of the same in all the schools followed by Madhya Pradesh (3%).

