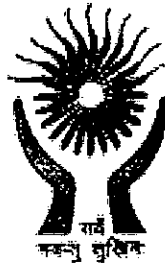


Inspection Report on  
**Mid Day Meal Programme in Tirupati**



**PROF K.S.CHALAM**  
**SPECIAL RPPORTEUR**  
**SOUTH ZONE II**

September 2012

**National Human Rights Commission**

**New Delhi**

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## Background

The Context: The National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi has received a letter from the local M.P representing that about 10000 children in Tirupati are not getting adequate nutritional value from the food supplied through the Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme. As a result several children are becoming sick. The chairman, NHRC desired that an inspection be conducted to ascertain the information in the form of a detailed report on the issue.

The special Rapportuer South Zone II undertook the onsite study to get the first hand information on the issue. The same was informed to the Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh to facilitate the tour. As there was lukewarm response from the administration at Hyderabad, the Special Rapporteur, directly contacted the District collector to facilitate the tour as it related to a government programme. The District Educational Officer, Mr. Pratap Reddy deputed Mr I. Chadrayya, Deputy Educational Officer, Tirupati to accompany SR, NHRC.

The Dy DEO was informed before hand to summon the concerned officers to interact with the SR along with the records / registers on the afternoon of 3-9-2012 at the Padmavati guest house (TTD) Tirupati. The following officials attended the meeting on 3-9-2012

1. I.Chadraiah, Dy educational Officer
2. smt G.Indira Devi, M E O, Tirupati ,Rural
3. Sri R. VamsiRaja, M E O, Tirupati, Urban
4. Sri K.Muniratnam, SA (Teacher)
5. Ms B. Suneetha, SGT, Teacher

6. Mr Pavan Kumar, data entry Operator, MRC, tirupati, rural

The following representatives of the ISKON, the agency that supplies cooked food in Tirupati were present

1. sri Venkata Ramana

2. sri Shakiman Keshav Das

It is reported that Mr Venkat Ramana is a government teacher on deputation to International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKON). There is conflict of opinion from the members that he was earlier on deputation, but now works in the school and assists ISKON as a volunteer.

Methodology adopted: The approach to study the issue was conceived to be different from an academic study. There are already several studies commissioned by government and research organizations on the impact of the MDM in Andhra Pradesh and there are references to Tirupati. Therefore, there is no need to approach the issue through a structured questionnaire. It requires advanced preparation and the present issue is very specific that needs immediate attention to provide the feed back to NHRC. Keeping the urgency and the purpose, SR chose the method of direct interview of the stake holders such as the following:

1. Children (Students in the class room)
2. Teachers (who serve the cooked food)
3. Parents (who are gathered at the school)
4. Officials of the Department of school Education who are in charge of the programme in Tirupati
5. ISKON/ SHG Members who are implementing the supply of cooked food in rural areas.

6. Commoners who come in contact near the schools like NGOs and others

In addition to the interaction with the officials and the records, the following schools and the kitchen were inspected on 4-9-2012. Three schools each in urban and rural Tirupati were selected randomly for inspection. Out of 6 schools one was specifically selected where SHG is providing cooked food and in the rest of schools ISKON is supplying cooked food.

1. Uppaarapalli – Rural (SHG)
2. Nakkala colony- Rural
3. Oteru – Rural
4. Singalgunta-Urban
5. Manchala-Urban
6. K.T.Road Sanskrit school-Urban

It is reported that there are a total of 9584 MDM beneficiary children in Tirupati. The major segment of 7662 children are supplied with cooked food prepared by ISKON and the rest of 1922 children are provided cooked food by implementing agencies like SHG, VEC etc in rural areas of Tirupati.

## The Legal Status of MDM

The mid day meal programme was conceived by the Madras municipality in the year 1925 to provide food to about 500 school children. It was later adopted by Annadurai, Kamaraj and MGR governments in Tamilnadu as a special programme to provide nutritious food to school going children. The government in Andhra Pradesh started the 'Abhyudaya Pradhama Pathasala' scheme on an experimental basis where mid day meal programme was also included in 1982. Sri PV Narasimha Rao as Prime Minister introduced the 3 KGs rice to each child per month for 10 months a year in 1995, to encourage parents to send their children to school.

The Mid Day Meal programme has attained a legal status on the basis of a PIL filed by PUCL, Rajasthan in the Supreme Court of India. The apex court in its order dated 28th November 2001 directed the union government to comply with the Mid Day Meal programme. However, if any of the States gives a specific instance of non-compliance, the Union of India will do the needful within the framework of the Scheme. The following text indicates the tenor of the order.

The apex court directed the State Governments/ Union Territories to implement mid-day meal scheme by providing every child in every government and government aided primary school with a prepared mid-day meal with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days. The said order further directed that those governments which provide dry rations instead of cooked meals, within three months, should start providing cooked meals in all government and government aided primary schools in half of the districts of the State (in order of poverty) and must, within further period of three months, extend the provision of cooked meals to the children. The following text cited from the NGO 'Right to Food India' indicates the details.

- We direct the State Governments/ Union Territories to implement the Mid-Day Meal Scheme by providing every child in every Government and Government assisted Primary Schools with a prepared mid day meal with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days. Those Governments providing dry rations instead of cooked meals must within three months [February 28, 2002] start providing cooked meals in all Govt. and Govt. aided Primary Schools in all half the Districts of the State ( in order of poverty ) and must within a further period of three months [May 28, 2002] extend the provision of cooked meals to the remaining parts of the State
- We direct the Union of India and the FCI to ensure provision of fair average quality grain for the Scheme on time.
- The States/ Union Territories and the FCI are directed to do joint inspection of food grains. If the food grain is found, on joint inspection, not to be of fair average quality, it will be replaced by the FCI prior to lifting.

Having regard to the aforesaid, in respect of cooked mid-day meal scheme, we issue the following directions:

1. All such States and Union Territories who have not fully complied with the order dated 28th November, 2001 shall comply with the said directions fully in respect of the entire State/ Union Territory, preferably, on the re-opening of the primary schools after a long vacation of 2004 and, in any case, not later than 1st September, 2004.
2. All Chief Secretaries/ Administrators are directed to file compliance report in regard to directions No.1 on or before 15th September, 2004.



3. The conversion costs for a cooked meal, under no circumstances, shall be recovered from the children or their parents.
4. In appointment of cooks and helpers, preference shall be given to Dalits, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
5. The Central Government shall make provisions for construction of kitchen sheds and shall also allocate funds to meet with the conversion costs of food-grains into cooked mid-day meals. It shall also periodically monitor the loss take off of the food-grains.
6. In respect of the State of Uttaranchal, it has been represented that the scheme is being implemented in all the schools. It would be open to the Commissioners to inspect and bring it to the notice of the Court, if it is otherwise.
7. In drought affected areas, mid-day meal shall be supplied even during summer vacations.
8. An affidavit shall be filed by the Government of India, within three months, stating as to when it is possible to extend the scheme up to 10th Standard in compliance with the announcement made by the Prime Minister. The affidavit shall also state the time frame within which the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of Abhijit Sen Committee in respect whereof the modalities have been discussed with the concerned Ministries and Planning Commission.
9. Attempts shall be made for better infrastructure, improved facilities (safe drinking water etc.), closer monitoring (regular inspection etc.) and other quality safeguards as also the improvement of the contents of the meal so as to provide nutritious meal to the children of the primary schools.

Thus, the supply of cooked meal to the school children in the age group of 6-14 has become a part of the Right to Food in the broad context of Art 21 of the constitution. It is in this context,

the role of the National Human Rights Commission's assertion in the Right to Food is vindicated. See Box I for details.

The Supreme Court has appointed Special Commissioners including Dr N.C.Saxena to conduct studies and report to the court as to what extent the MDM is implemented in the country as a whole. It is on the basis of the reports, the court issued interim orders.

Article 21 of the Constitution has been broadly interpreted by the apex court in a number of land mark judgments relating to Right to life. It has proactively interpreted to order the government to provide night shelter to the old and infirm during winter in Delhi. This was hailed by everyone as a very useful and purposeful judgment. Similarly, the apex court has appointed special commissioners on MDM to report on the issue with inputs from field visits. The Reports of the Commissioners, on the basis of their earlier experience, states that 'nutritious mid-day meal at schools can be a highly effective way of protecting children from hunger and can also boost school attendance among girls. It also notices some of the areas where such meals are supplied even during the school vacations, especially in drought affected areas. None can question the desirability of extension of this facility even during vacations in drought affected areas where children are deprived of even one day meal'. Thus, the initiatives of the court have provided sufficient ground for NHRC to respond to the needs of the people.

In the present context, the NHRC's involvement in the MDM in Tirupati had a basis to take cognizance of the letter from the M.P and is within the mandate of the commission. Thus, the inspection conducted by the SR South zone II is justified. The details of the inspection are provided in the following pages.

**BOX 1:**

**LEGAL FOUNDATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD**

The legal basis of the right to food has been helpfully spelt by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the Proceedings of a hearing held on 17 January 2003:

“Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees a fundamental right to life and personal liberty. The expression ‘Life’ in this Article has been judicially interpreted to mean a life with human dignity and not mere survival or animal existence. In the light of this, the State is obliged to provide for all those minimum requirements which must be satisfied in order to enable a person to live with human dignity, such as education, health care, just and humane conditions of work, protection against exploitation, etc. In the view of the Commission, the Right to Food is inherent to a life with dignity, and Article 21 should be read with Articles 39(a) and 47 to understand the nature of the obligation of the State in order to ensure the effective realization of this right. Article 39(a) of the Constitution enunciated as one of the Directive Principles, fundamental in the governance of the country, requires the State to direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Article 47 spells out the duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as a primary responsibility. The citizen’s right to be free from hunger enshrined in Article 21 is to be ensured by the fulfilment of the obligation of the State set out in Articles 39(a) and 47. The reading of Article 21 together with Articles 39(a) and 47 places the issue of food security in the correct perspective, thus making the Right to Food a guaranteed Fundamental Right which is enforceable by virtue of the constitutional remedy provided under Article 32 of the Constitution.”<sup>1</sup>

The relevant Articles of the Constitution are as follows:

**Article 21:** “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.”

**Article 39(a):** “The State shall...direct its policy towards securing that the citizen, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood...”

**Article 47:** “The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties...”

**Article 32(1):** “The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.”

Note: Article 32(1) applies to the rights conferred in Part III of the Constitution, known as “fundamental rights”. Article 21 appears in Part III, but not Articles 39(a) and 47. These appear in Part IV, under “Directive Principles of State Policy: The 8 May 2002 Order

Source: [www.rghttofoodindia.org](http://www.rghttofoodindia.org) (accessed on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2012)

## Nutritional Standards Prescribed for MDM

Nutrition is a medical term defined as a process through which the necessary nutrients are provided for health and growth of the human body. We have in India the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) under the Ministry of Health of Government of India at Hyderabad that gives the scientific data on standards of nutrition for Indian population ( see Annexures). The NIN publishes guidelines on the dietary conditions for Indians. Based on the WHO standards, NIN prepares and circulates guidelines as to how to adopt and cook food to obtain the necessary calories in relation to the age of the person.

We have adopted here the definition and details of the meaning of nutrition from the Web dictionary for correct understanding of the technical meaning of nutrition.

### Definition

Good nutrition can help prevent disease and promote health. There are six categories of nutrients that the body needs to acquire from food: protein, carbohydrates, fat, fibers, vitamins and minerals, and water.

#### 1. Proteins

Protein supplies amino acids to build and maintain healthy body tissue. There are 20 amino acids considered essential because the body must have all of them in the right amounts to function properly. Twelve of these are manufactured in the body but the other eight amino acids must be provided by the diet. Foods from animal sources such as milk or eggs often contain all these essential amino acids while a variety of plant products must be taken together to provide all these necessary protein components.

## 2. Fat

Fat supplies energy and transports nutrients. There are two families of fatty acids considered essential for the body: the omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids. Essential fatty acids are required by the body to function normally. They can be obtained from canola oil, flaxseed oil, cold-water fish, or fish oil, all of which contain omega -3 and fatty acids, and primrose or black currant seed oil, which contains omega-6 fatty acids. The American diet often contains an excess of omega-6 fatty acids and insufficient amounts of omega-3 fats. Increased consumption of omega-3 oils is recommended to help reduce risk of cardiovascular diseases and cancer and alleviate symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis, premenstrual syndrome, dermatitis, and inflammatory bowel disease.

## 3. Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are the body's main source of energy and should be the major part of total daily intake. There are two types of carbohydrates: simple carbohydrates (such as sugar or honey) or complex carbohydrates (such as grains, beans, peas, or potatoes). Complex carbohydrates are preferred because these foods are more nutritious yet have fewer calories per gram compared to fat and cause fewer problems with overeating than fat or sugar. Complex carbohydrates also are preferred over simple carbohydrates by diabetics because they allow better blood glucose control.

## 4. Fiber

Fiber is the material that gives plants texture and support. Although it is primarily made up of carbohydrates, it does not have a lot of calories and is usually not broken down by the body for energy. Dietary fiber is found in plant foods such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts, and whole grains.

There are two types of fiber: soluble and insoluble. Insoluble fiber, as the name implies, does not dissolve in water because it contains high amount of cellulose. Insoluble fiber can be found in the bran of grains, the pulp of fruit and the skin of vegetables. Soluble fiber is:

the type of fiber that dissolves in water. It can be found in a variety of fruits and vegetables such as apples, oatmeal and oat bran, rye flour, and dried beans.

Although they share some common characteristics such as being partially digested in the stomach and intestines and have few calories, each type of fiber has its own specific health benefits. Insoluble fiber speeds up the transit of foods through the digestive system and adds bulk to the stools; therefore, it is the type of fiber that helps treat constipation or diarrhea and prevents colon cancer. On the other hand, only soluble fiber can lower blood cholesterol levels. This type of fiber works by attaching itself to the cholesterol so that it can be eliminated from the body. This prevents cholesterol from recirculating and being reabsorbed into the bloodstream. In 2003, the World Health Organization released a new report specifically outlining the link of a healthy diet rich in high-fiber plant foods to preventing cancer.

#### 5. Vitamins and minerals

Vitamins are organic substances present in food and required by the body in a small amount for regulation of metabolism and maintenance of normal growth and functioning. The most commonly known vitamins are A, B<sub>1</sub> (thiamine), B<sub>2</sub> (riboflavin), B<sub>3</sub> (niacin), B<sub>5</sub> (pantothenic acid), B<sub>6</sub> (pyridoxine), B<sub>7</sub> (biotin), B<sub>9</sub> (folic acid), B<sub>12</sub> (cobalamin), C (ascorbic acid), D, E, and K. The B and C vitamins are watersoluble, excess amounts of which are excreted in the urine. The A, D, E, and K vitamins are fat-soluble and will be stored in the body fat.

Minerals are vital to our existence because they are the building blocks that make up muscles, tissues, and bones. They also are important components of many life-supporting systems, such as hormones, oxygen transport, and enzyme systems.

There are two kinds of minerals: the major (or macro) minerals and the trace minerals. Major minerals are the minerals that the body needs in large amounts. The following minerals are classified as

major: calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sulfur, and chloride. They are needed to build muscles, blood, nerve cells, teeth, and bones. They also are essential electrolytes that the body requires to regulate blood volume and acid-base balance.

Unlike the major minerals, trace minerals are needed only in tiny amounts. Even though they can be found in the body in exceedingly small amounts, they are also very important to the human body. These minerals participate in most chemical reactions in the body. They also are needed to manufacture important hormones. The following are classified as trace minerals: iron, zinc, iodine, copper, manganese, fluoride, chromium, selenium, molybdenum, and boron.

Many vitamins (such as vitamins A, C, and E) and minerals (such as zinc, copper, selenium, or manganese) act as antioxidants. They protect the body against the damaging effects of free radicals. They scavenge or mop up these highly reactive radicals and change them into inactive, less harmful compounds. In so doing, these essential nutrients help prevent cancer and many other degenerative diseases, such as premature aging, heart disease, autoimmune diseases, arthritis, cataracts, Alzheimer's disease, and diabetes mellitus.

## 6. Water

Water helps to regulate body temperature, transports nutrients to cells, and rids the body of waste materials.

The standards for the Indian population as noted above are drawn by the NIN. The government has now extended the facility of supply of cooked food to children in the High schools up to the X standard in all government and aided schools in the state. The government order prescribing the nutritional standards and the items of food to be supplied at each class and the cost of food items other than rice are worked out and supplied to the agencies that are

implementing the programme. The details are given in the Annexure I.

The apex court in its order was categorical that each child should get a minimum standard of 300 calories plus 15-20 grams/ units of proteins. They are translated in to physical units perhaps on the advice of NIN.

It is clear that the children in the primary/ upper primary classes are supposed to get the following items along with the caloric value of each food item.

	Prim	U.P	Prim	U.P
	Qty in grms		Calories	
1. Food grains (Rice) supplied free	100	150	330	510
2. Pulses	20	30	60	100
3. Vegetables leafy also	50	75	25	30
4. Oil and fat	5	7.5	35	60
5. Salt& condiments	as per need			
6. Eggs/ fruits	twice a week		200	200

The cost of each item and the charges to lift the rice from FCI and salary for the Cook or helper are also fixed and given in the government order. Therefore there is no ambiguity or scope for interpretation of the items listed. We can read more details about nutritional standards prescribed from the Annexure I and 3 to 5.

Thus the analysis of the Implementation of MDM in Tirupati should satisfy the above parameters as the objectives are clear in providing cooked food to children.



The ideal of providing nutritious food for healthy growth of the future citizens and their retention in school is well taken in the context of Right to Education. It has another goal- to bring caste harmony among the children of different castes who are supposed to take food together some times cooked by a S.C or B.C cook or helper. It means that the MDM should satisfy not only the Right to food but also Right to education in the context of preamble of our constitution as a secular, democratic republic.

The supply of cooked food as directed by the supreme court and designed by the government of India with a 75:25 partnership with state government is one of the largest nutritional programmes in the World involving an annual budget of Rs 10000 crores . The state governments are also providing their share to get the subsidy from government both to provide nutritional food and to encourage children to attend school that have attained the status of a Right, particularly for the age group of 6-14, Elementary Education ( Primary and Upper primary). The strategy of implementing the supply of cooked food in Tirupati in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh seems to have followed a strategy of involving both the NGOs and SHGs. There seem to be little scope for the involvement of the teachers in the operation of the MDM except supervising the distribution of food to children. The overwhelming support for this kind of an arrangement in Tirupati among the teachers and the supervisory staff appears to have cynical design of avoiding the responsibility of getting it cooked in the school premises and maintaining the records and other responsibilities. Now, the Head Master or Mistress has a simple duty of counter signing the bills prepared by the NGOs or SHGs for payment. It is beyond the scope of the investigation to look at other aspects of the MDM and we confine our report to verify and substantiate whether the cooked food supplied is as per specifications and nutritional standards. The details are given in the next chapter(s).

## Supply of Cooked Food in Tirupati- Urban

The supply of cooked food to children in Tirupati is entrusted to ISKON, a religious organization whose activities are centred round the temple of lord Krishna in Tirupati. The ISKON is supplying cooked food to schools located mostly in the urban and semi-urban areas of the town while SHGs are given the responsibility of providing cooked food to children under the direct supervision of the Head Master or teacher of the school. The details of how it is to be done and the specifications of quantities etc are given in the Annexure I.

We along with the staff of MDM met the volunteers of ISKON in charge of MDM in the temple premises on the morning of 4-9-2012.

It is reported that another temple in Kalahasti in Chittoor district is also involved in the supply of cooked food to the MDM. The difference is that Kalahasti Shiva temple comes under the Endowment department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh where as ISKON is an NGO. We were escorted by the staff of the ISKON to visit the temple where the stocks and kitchen were once located. After the usual pooja, we were taken to the canteen, a huge facility on the campus of Krishna temple. The temple has all the support structures including 'Ghosala' and stores containing all the items of pooja for lord Krishna. The campus is huge enough where there is separate provision for residential accommodation to visitors including AC rooms, mostly for the members of ISKON. We are informed that most of the pilgrims take their food in the canteen. Thus, the canteen and the kitchen are well equipped to supply cooked food to pilgrims and any other activity is incidental.

We have asked the MDM personnel of ISKON to take us to the stores and the kitchen. After reaching the premises we were told that it was shifted to another place. The situation was not conducive for storing food grains there as it is encircled by dirt and ants when we visited it. We have seen in the place a rice cleaning machine, according to them procured from Sweden. The machine is used to sort out and clean rice procured from the FCI. It seems to be a very hygienic as the rice supplied by the FCI sometimes contains lot of dirt and raw rice and the machining at the premises helps to provide good rice to the kitchen.

ISKON has procured land from the government to build a separate facility for kitchen and stores few yards from the temple on the K.T main road. By the time we reached the place at about 9.30 AM, the food was already dispatched. We have inspected the utensils and the mechanized kitchen, including cutlery etc to cook food for the MDM. As it is a newly developed area, the premise appear tidy. We have seen the store room on the premises. There was an in charge person at the store with weighing machine and some records. There were some rice bags, tamarind and few condiments and no trace of any vegetables or leafy vegetables. There are no onions or ginger in the stores ( I am told, they are forbidden for religious reasons). We have seen some utensils filled with food material to be dispatched but delayed may be due to the late arrival of the vehicle. We have inspected the food. The food consisting of cooked rice in a big container, sambar in a small container and butter milk in another container were lying there. We have touched the rice, sambar and buttermilk. They look alright but with little ingredients in the sambar. We have enquired from Mr Das and Mr Venktaramana of ISKON about the vegetables. The reply came that it is not sambar, it is dal and the leafy vegetables are not used as they contain lot of insects due to monsoon season and therefore withdrawn .We have seen the vehicle on the premises

that transports food to schools. It was in good condition and the containers are well maintained to meet hygienic standards.

After the inspection of the kitchen premises, we have started visiting schools. The following schools in the urban area are visited.

KBSSP Sanskrit School K.T.Road;

It is on the main road and very close to the ISKON kitchen. It is an aided school with grants from government and the premises were given by the KBSSP society. It is a traditional school where children are taught sanskrit. The school looks like any other municipal school. When we entered the 4<sup>th</sup> class, the teacher asked one of the girls to recite BhagvadGita, The girl started but could not complete. We have not spent time on academic matters as our purpose of the visit is inspection of MDM.

We have enquired about the supply of food and the adequacy and taste. Some students responded positively and teachers have all the praise for the food as I am told, they don't have the burden of getting it cooked and served and therefore are happy. I have entered the second room where some children are gathered. I met a teacher on the way and asked about the food. He is skeptical about the food and said that it is not sufficient to meet the nutritional standards, though it may meet hygienic standards. Then we have enquired about the kind of children they get and their social background. The teacher and some students spontaneously said, we will go and get the scheduled caste children from the basti just at the time of distribution of food. I didn't get what they were narrating and in a way shocked, as it suggests that the Ex-untouchables are not allowed to study in Sanskrit school or not allowed to take food with others?. I did not probe further and got a clarification that most of the time they (about 3 SC children) are absent, they do not keep good health, their parents are poor labourers and therefore stay at home and so on. I did not probe it

further as it suggested that the things are not conducive for social harmony in the school.

#### Municipal School Singalagunta Street:

The premise of the school is located in remote corner place of the city in a building built with SSA funds. They have displayed the board (hanging) that indicates items of food and the nutritional value. The hanging is supplied by the government.

The helper and teachers were available in the school and we have interacted with them. We have entered class 1. The teacher told us that there are 11 children in class I and 14 children in class II which is also located in the same room. But, the total number of children present appears to be less than 25 in the room. Then the teacher started explaining that most of the children are from the nearby S.C welfare hostel and some of them fell sick due to seasonal ill health and all of them will gather at the time of serving food and so on.

I have cross checked the data with the attendance sheet of July supplied by the MEO and found that the numbers are not uniform and the absentees are nearly one third of the enrolled. It means that the idea of retaining the children with the lure of food appear to have not been materialized. Then we have asked the head Mistress about the issue of absentees. The teacher told us that most of the children are from poor scheduled caste families from nearby places and stay in welfare hostels adjacent to the school. As the MDM is a government supported programme, the children are not provided lunch in the hostel and get only dinner and breakfast. This is good as it eliminates double counting and waste of funds and the funds thus saved, if at all considered as savings, can be utilized for their health and well being. Most of the children found sick and weak and there is lack of enthusiasm or interest among the 6 plus age groups.

I have interacted with the children about the food. All of them have said it was adequate and hygienic. The teacher and the helper added that sometimes the children can take the surplus to home at the time of leaving or if they come without breakfast, take the food supplied by ISKON in the school. We have enquired what else they want in the food. They echoed that they wanted egg in the food. As the children are from Non-vegetarian background they have tasted the egg and naturally want egg in the MDM. I have enquired from the teachers whether egg is supplied, they replied 'never'. But we are told that occasionally banana is given by an agency engaged by the ISKON.

#### Municipal school Manchala Street:

The school is located in a good locality and most of the children are however come from distance places. The locals, we are told send their children to Public schools or English medium convent. The teachers are found to be enthusiastic and are willing to help children. They told us the same thing as mentioned above that they get surplus rice from ISKON and give to children whenever they need it. They are happy that some external agency is supplying food and there is a helper who takes care of the food. Out of 18 enrolled in class I, only 11 are found present. The same may be the attendance at other classes, but we are told that many would join when food is served.

We found some parents gathering there. I found one Muslim lady and enquired about the quality of food. She said she has about four grand children taking food there. But, she was interested to get eggs for her children as they give them strength, she felt.

The three sample schools in the urban area of Tirupati have given us quite representative information on the quality,

quantity and nutritional value of the food supplied. I was inspecting the schools precisely to find out the above three important parameters of MDM that determine the nutritional value of the food supplied. The inspection has revealed that the agency ISKON was given the responsibility to supply cooked food to the schools with financial support at the rate of Rs4.0 (recently raised to Rs 4.5) per child to procure vegetables, dal etc and to cook rice that is supplied free of cost. The transport charges and the salaries of helper and cook can met from the funds. But, as per the statements of the ISKON Mr Das, they don't draw salaries of cooks and are drawing only the per capita expenditure given to each child to supply cooked food. This is to be verified with the records? As our purpose is not to find out the cost effectiveness of the programme, we have not dealt with those details here.

The inspection of the three schools in the urban areas in the presence of the education department officials have clearly brought out that the food supplied by ISKON is sufficient and in terms of quantity, there is a possibility of surplus depending upon the size and attendance of the students. It was found in our field visits that the food is supplied in stainless steel containers, may be sent through motor vehicles between 9-10Am. This according to some is too early and for ISKON it is a problem of organization.

There are gaps in the supply of cooked food by the agency that was given the present responsibility-ISKON. Though the rice, sambar and butter milk are given in sufficient quantity, there is no assurance that they contain the required amount of nutritional value along with the Supreme Court directed 12-20 grams/ units of protein to each child. The supply of banana occasionally and lack of supply of vegetables seem to fall short of meeting the legitimate requirement for which MDM is launched. There are no records to show the nutritional status of the children in the schools are met.

## Supply of Cooked Food in Tirupati- Rural

The provision of MDM in Tirupati consists of both urban schools and schools located in the semi-urban or the so called rural schools. There are 81 schools in the rural Mandal of Tirupati. These schools are divided between ISKON and the SHG, VEC and other implementing agencies. It is noted that there are 53 ISKON schools as they call it and 28 implementing agency schools. There is no central kitchen for the schools except for the ISKON supplied schools. The officers informed us that out of 81 schools, kitchen sheds are available in only 8 places. Therefore, we have selected one rural school where food is cooked and supplied by SHG agency and the other two schools are selected in such a way that one is a High school and the other is a tribal basti. We have the details for the following schools.

### Z.P High School, Oteru:

The Zilla Parishad High School is located in a typical rural setting about 15 KMS from Tirupati urban. The school has permanent buildings, library, lab etc and is located on the slope of the village tank that supplies water to the village. The Head Master and the staff are found to be very enthusiastic in receiving us and made us to speak to the X standard students. I found a very interesting character in the class as all of them either belong to S.C caste or B.C caste except a lone forward caste girl. There seem to be no welfare hostel for the school and the HM is trying to get one soon.



The total enrolment in 6-10 classes of the school is recorded to be 174. Class viii has the highest enrolment of 42 while the lowest of 28 is in class vii. The number of children who take MDM in the school ranges between 124-150 (ie, 70 percent to 86 per cent only). The per capita amount of compensation paid to the agency that supplies cooked food apart from free rice is Rs 4.65. The amount is little higher as they are supposed to get more quantity of food, calories and proteins.

We have interacted with the teachers and students about the quality of food supplied by ISKON from the city. There is mixed reaction here. Everyone says that they get sufficient quantity of rice and some of them take before lunch and some even after lunch if they feel hungry. But, the taste and the routine kind of Sambar without onions, no dal or curry and with butter milk, they feel it is uninteresting. Some of them have mentioned that they are not getting egg and plantain is given very rarely. This is corroborated by the opinion expressed by some teachers. In fact, some teachers were vocal and critical the way food is supplied at 9.30 Am and without meeting the norms of the MDM programme. But, some teachers felt that it is good that the cooked food is supplied by ISKON in steel containers and some time they do also eat the food, when they do not get their regular food from home. As the children are grown ups they seem to have bothered very little about the food and its quality. There are no records of nutritional status of children except they have occasional school health programme and do not maintain any registers.

MPP School Upparapalli :

The school is located in a small building constructed by the SSA and contains all the wall hangings and paintings to attract children to the school. The Head Mistress has informed us that food is not prepared in the premises of the school as there is no space. The cooked food is supplied by a member of the SHG of the village

and she lives very close to the school. We have asked the volunteer to take us to the kitchen where she is preparing food. The premises are very near, a few yards from the school and located separately in her house. She has displayed the amount of food and the calories expected from each item as supplied by the department. We have seen the water is boiling and she was about to put rice to cook food. She has shown the boiled eggs peeled and about to cook kept in a bowl. It is a big bowl filled with eggs and said they are about 40. Tuesday happened to be a egg day in the school, she said children would enjoy eating egg and their mothers quarrel if they are not given. Along with egg she has said she does prepare Sambar. The SHG volunteer informed us that providing leafy vegetables and vegetables as part of the meal are not a big deal as they are cheap in the village and are given on other days of the week. However, we found that the surroundings of the kitchen appear to be not very conducive for the preparation of food . After all in all rural settings this is how food is prepared and in this case the lady told us that she cooks her food for the family in the same environs.

The children have found that food supplied is good and the teachers confirmed it. It is small school with a total enrolment of 46 in 1-5 classes and no private agency would show interest to supply cooked food in rural areas. The Dy Educational officer told me that most of the implementing agencies like the SHG are supplied with gas stove to prepare cooked food. It is here that there is no gas stove , may be supplied very soon. The teachers do not appear to be very enthusiastic as they are responsible in supervising the kitchen and sometimes are persuaded to advance money when SHG volunteer do not receive grants on time from the government. This school like all other schools does not maintain a record to indicate the nutritional status of children. The children, being inhabitants of a rural setting appear to be docile and not forth coming with any complaints or demands. It appears that the villagers are active and there is some kind of a social audit of the food supplied. When

queried about the caste discrimination, SHG helper told us , there is no such problem in the village and all children sit together to take food.

M P P School Nakkala colony:

The habitation Nakkala colony is inhabited by the Nakkalas, a typical tribe of the region. The location and the environs despite of some buildings still hold the tribal setting with no drainage and without an approach road to the locality. I have specifically selected the location <sup>know</sup> as to how the parents of the children are disposed towards education. It is custom among the tribe to get their daughters married when they are in the third standard. They do not have sense of hygiene, no self discipline and the things that the mainstream society think of or expect them to follow. But, given the poverty, helplessness, illiteracy, ignorance and few salable skills they are condemned to live like that for ages. They nurture birds, small animals and trade with their skins and by manufacturing typical tribal ornaments and decorative for the pilgrims of Tirupati. Though their goods are traded by the shopkeepers at Tirumala, they are not allowed there by claiming that they are criminals. How do we expect that they would have culture of education or allow their children to go to school? This is a typical case how the MDM is working here.

We have visited the school built by SSA funds and the location is found a little away from the habitation is in sound and healthy location. There are very few children when we visited the school and the teachers are very enthusiastic to teach and culture the Nakkals in the habitation. I was really appreciative of the teacher for the trouble taken by her in sending girls who have completed third standard there to a hostel nearby and made them to continue their studies. Once they are away from the surroundings, a painful thing, the girls, the teacher told us have

become self assertive and do not want to discontinue. This is the power and strength of formal schooling which they have missed for ages. It is hoped some of the boys and girls in the school follow the foot prints of their siblings in completing formal schooling and enter High school and continue further. The school has classes only up to 4<sup>th</sup> standard.

Interestingly, the food is supplied by the ISKON as the colony is on the National High way but without a pucca road. The teachers informed us that the food is kept on the road and someone from the school or a volunteer has to go and pick it and put it in the premises of the school away from the main road. The children, very few of them, were present when we visited the school and we are told that they will gather at the time of the food. They wanted egg and vegetables in the food. There are about 30 children in the school and there are some good facilities on the campus being utilized by an NGO.

The NGO representative Mr Dhanajay has informed us that they supply leafy vegetables and vegetables to the children as a part of their charity work once in a week and the ISKON food is not sufficient for the children. I have not cross checked with the ISKON on the allegations as they appear to be intending to enter slowly in to the business of MDM. But, I feel that an NGO like the one that lives with them and desired that they should be educated and promoted not for the sake of supply of food, but for a holistic development of the children and through them the community like the Nakkalas, are to be encouraged. In fact, the tribal children who often suffer from hunger and destitution due to lack of food and knowledge as to how to approach the state for assistance need to be given priority with innovative programmes even if they are beyond the scope of a pre planned and structured format like MDM. The objective of providing nutritious food and education is more significant than the artificial structures that we may have designed to satisfy the rule book.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Supply of Cooked Food

The scrutiny of the MDM in Tirupati rural and urban areas for two days along with the officers of the government, who are responsible for the programme implementation, has brought out several issues for consideration. The scope of the inspection as per the NHRC letter is limited to find out the facts relating to the adequacy of supply in relation to the nutritional value of the cooked food. Therefore we have focused our attention only on this aspect, though several issues came up in the process of our investigation that may need a separate study.

The objective of providing MDM as per the orders of the Apex court and the interpretation of NHRC as to MDM is to provide cooked food, sufficient to meet the nutritional and protein requirements of a growing child. When the judgment was delivered and the issues were deliberated, the Right to Education was not enacted. It came in 2009 and strengthened the MDM both as a scheme and as an approach to fulfill the obligations of Right to food and Right to Education.

The government of Andhra Pradesh on the direction of union government and based on their guidelines has drafted the MDM rules for all the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh. There is a separate organizational set up within the department of school education to administer and supervise the MDM. The funds for the programme comes from the central government to the extent of 75 percent of the cooking cost and free supply of rice from FCI. Most of the guidelines drafted by the MHRD, New Delhi are almost adopted for the state. It seems the discontinuation of providing food to Social

Welfare hostel boarders studying up to X standard, is very recent in Andhra Pradesh. I have tried to ascertain the facts from the officers who accompanied me. But, they have failed to give me a satisfactory answer which I will pursue later and inform the NHRC.

The supply of cooked food through an outside agency like an NGO with the help of centralized kitchen with modern equipment solves the problems of logistics. Elementary schools in the urban areas and also in the rural settings seem to have limited resources to take care of the supply of cooked food and its delivery at the doorsteps of the school. The first phase of the MDM with local cooks preferably from the Dalits and OBCs have created problems of caste discrimination, untouchability and other kinds of quarrels. The administrative solution that came as a sensible opening to overcome the situation, appears to be delegating the responsibility to an NGO that can organise on a large scale with centralized kitchen. It is easy to monitor, control and evaluate the programme in such a situation without the 'positive nuisance' of discrimination, teacher's agitations, social audit etc.

But, engaging the services of religious organizations and denominational institutes in a secular activity raise the question of propriety. School is a secular institute and it cannot be subjected to sectional interests or allow the NGO units to impose their belief systems on others. If the religious organizations float an organization that declares secular approach in public dealings, it may not create problems. However, it is a serious matter to be deliberated by NHRC, Supreme Court and the government to arrive at certain guidelines that correspond with the values of our constitution.

Looking at the supply of cooked food in Tirupati mostly by the NGO; ISKON appeared to have solved the problems of the officers and policy makers. The NGO had the resources and influence to take decisions and procure material to supply cooked

food to around 80 per cent of the children in Tirupati. It is a huge task of procuring food material and organizing cooking so as to supply cooked food to every school on time for 7662 children every day. But in a pilgrimage centre like Tirupati where lakhs of people arrive from different parts of the country and dine every day is a routine matter for a religious organization like ISKON. Therefore, the NGO has devoted considerable time, manpower and perhaps own resources for the supply of cooked food in Tirupati urban and rural areas. The few implementing agencies that have supplied cooked food as per guidelines of the government are also not far behind the NGO and in certain respects appear to stand out.

The advantages that the teachers and the school administrators cited time and again are about the responsibility in organizing the whole business within the school premises. It was also indicated that the burden of providing or advancing funds to the SHG and small organizations like the VEC when grants are not received on time from the government is a great relief. But, some officials have explained that the starting troubles that the MDM had faced in the beginning are no more there. The government has started the green channel mechanism to release funds for MDM. It has become like any other routine programme and can carry on without any crisis.

Yet, if we seriously study the essence of the MDM and the orders passed by Supreme Court or the concern expressed by NHRC, it would be clear that it is not simply a feeding exercise. It is not even a social welfare function or to some extent an Ashram school experiment. It is more than that and also includes all of the above elements in it. The importance of the MDM has enhanced after the RTE 2009 and the process of getting a Right to Food enacted. More than the above, there is a noble and subtle philosophy behind it that is related to our ethos and culture. We cannot compare the MDM with other countries of the West where it is a facility and service provided by the school. In our situation it is

an exercise to train both the student and the teacher how to join together eliminating all our acquired prejudices of caste, community, food habits, religion and other artificial barriers that are dividing us every day and night. The MDM should provide the experience of a nation building or social integration through sharing and benefitting together. Some of the present generation of teachers is not willing to sacrifice or imbibe the values of living and working together with students, not once in a life time, always to get the joy of learning together. This will be an enduring life enriching experience which the students cherish. The principles of "Basic Education" of Gandhiji can be put into operation to some extent through this exercise. In the absence of a playground, common room, equipment, cultural programmes and other extra-curricular activities in government schools, this MDM should have been used creatively to learn from each other's experience and teach what is diversity and unity in our school campuses. This is now missing in the absence of cooked meal in the school and the joy of getting all the benefits of joy of collective learning, once the service is out sourced. A bureaucratic solution is found in transferring the burden to an out sourcing agency rather than providing an intellectual vision to the problem. The ideology of PPP seems to have a sway in the formulation of guidelines / policy framework for new MDM.

It is also noticed that some of the NGOS are doing it out of love, commitment and belief and several others are doing it as a business to make surplus out of it by following all kinds of tricks of the trade. It is like renting a womb or surrogate motherhood. Yes, it fulfills the conception without human bond and obligation.



## Summary and Recommendations

The inspection of select schools that supply Mid Day Meal of the government in Tirupati , Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh was undertaken on the advice of NHRC. I have conducted the inspection with the help of Education Department and MDM staff on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of September 2012. The District Collector and the District Educational Officer were informed about my visit beforehand.

After the scrutiny of the records as to the number of schools and children who are provided with cooked food in the schools, I have interacted with the Deputy Educational Officer, MEOs, ISKON staff and others. An onsite visit of 6 schools, 3 each from urban and rural were selected on a random basis keeping in view the NGO and SHG agencies in the sample.

We have noted that there are 81 schools in the rural and – ( data not given) in urban areas of Tirupati. A total of 9584 children in the classes of 1-X standards studying in Government/ ZP/ Mandal/ Municipal and private aided schools are provided with cooked food. It is estimated that 80 percent of the children are receiving food from ISKON (International Society of Krishna Consciousness) , Tirupati and the remaining are getting cooked food prepared by SHG, VEC and other agencies in the rural areas of Tirupati.

The kitchen maintained by the ISKON to supply cooked food is centrally located in the land given by the government on K.T Road. The kitchen is well equipped and modernized with imported machinery. The cooked food is supplied in closed steel containers in

hygienic condition by motor vehicles. The rice store room in the premises of the temple does not look tidy. We have noticed that ISKON has procured a machine to clean the rice supplied by FCI. The store room at the central kitchen has no traces of vegetables, onions, and ginger except condiments.

The quantity of food supplied appears to be sufficient and may be some surplus rice available to feed those who need it in the school. It is observed that the cooked rice, sambar and butter milk are only supplied by ISKON. No eggs or other leafy vegetables are given as per the statements of children and teachers in the schools. It is reported that occasionally some agency supplies plantains on behalf of the ISKON. There is no provision to measure the nutritional values of the food supplied. The MDM guidelines show the quantity to be supplied and the caloric value including the proteins to be supplied to each child. There are no records to find the data on the Anthropometric measure of nutrition generally estimated on the basis of weight and height to age of the child. Neither the Education department staff nor the MDM officials seem to have any idea as to how to ensure the quality, quantity and the nutritional values of food supplied. It seems, some officers are overwhelmed by the ISKON food and the punctuality maintained and do not intend to ask any questions.

Though the NGO-ISKON is getting all the funds, free rice from the government, no where it is displayed. Interestingly, the central guidelines available on the Net do not indicate the need to supply eggs, giving an impression that the food can be vegetarian.

The food cooked and supplied by SHG agency in the MPP School at Upparapalli is providing eggs twice in a week and on the day of the visit; we have seen the eggs ready to cook. However, the food is prepared at the residence of the volunteer in a traditional chulla / stove as there appear to be no supply of gas and stove. The children in the ZP High School, Oteru have reported that they get

food from ISKON early in the morning and corroborated that only three items are served every day. Majority of the children are from S.C, B.C and other weaker sections and some are boarders in social welfare hostels. The school located in Nakkala colony, a Tribal habitation show how the children are supplied with the same vegetarian food though all of them wanted eggs. A Bangalore based NGO working in the area has reported that they supply leafy vegetables once in a week and testified that the ISKON supplies only three items. The children of the school need additional inputs as some of them appear physically unclean and undernourished.

The inspection of the schools has revealed that food is adequately and hygienically supplied by agencies like ISKON. But, the content of the food in terms of the required calories are not ensured. There is no mechanism to estimate or study the nutritional value as prescribed by the guidelines of MDM in any school visited. The supplying agency, ISKON/ SHG is not maintaining systematic records as to how much calories are supplied nor does the school maintain the same. There seem to be some leeway in the supply of cooked food as none of the schools where we have seen the ISKON food, has met the specifications of MDM. The data available in the records of the MEOs and the attendance registers seem to have been compared by the staff to even out any discrepancies. Thus, we don't get any misgivings on looking at the elegant figures down loaded from the system. They do not speak anything unless corroborated by physical verification of facts on site.

The instructions as to supervision, monitoring etc given to school, Mandal and district functionaries of MDM in G. Os would have no value once the job is outsourced. The above officials will have to maintain only records and data for the purpose of drawing money and audit.

In most of the schools, children are found to be from the socially disadvantaged groups, poor and from working class families. A large fraction of the children in the urban area appears to be boarders of nearby social welfare hostels. It is reported that the hostel managements are asked to withdraw supply of noon food to their boarders as they are given cooked food in the school. It is not known whether the amount sanctioned per boarder by the government is adjusted or not?

#### Recommendations:

The study based on the inspection of MDM supported schools in Tirupati has enabled me to make the following recommendations.

1. The MDM officials and the implementing agencies are to be educated that cooked food supplied to the children is not poor feeding. It has a philosophy and a purpose and therefore, it is not charity.
2. The government agencies and the people should be educated that the food given to the children in schools is an investment in Human Capital and it is the investment in our common future as children are our future.
3. ISKON that supplies cooked food to 80 per cent of the children in Tirupati may be asked to supply eggs and other items like vegetables as per the specifications of government.
4. ISKON may also be directed to display that the food supplied by them is out of the grants received from the government and MDM funds.
5. The MDM need to be rearticulated in view of the RTE 2009, NCHR concerns on the caloric value of food and the method of cooking and involving children and teachers in the process of learning how to work together in groups devoid of caste, religion etc.
6. The issue of engaging the services of NGOs with political and religious background in sensitive secular institutions like

schools needs to be deliberated at a higher level of policy making. It is not good to allow sectional interests to influence the food habits and beliefs in Programmes like MDM where all sections of society do represent.

7. The school teachers and the suppliers of cooked food should be sensitized about the measurement of calories and their affect on the body of the growing children.
8. The school children in some of the urban schools seem to have no place to play or move about after taking lunch that may affect their healthy growth. As far as possible children should be provided with some space to move and play.
9. The MDM guidelines may be prepared as far as possible to give scope for the needs of the children in different regions and social backgrounds (for example, we cannot make the Tribals to become vegetarians).
10. There should be periodic review of the performance of the agencies that supply cooked food with reference to the given parameters, and the licenses may be renewed or rejected based on the facts.

## Annexure I

## MID DAY MEAL SCHEME GUIDELINES - 2010-2011

### National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools in Andhra Pradesh.

A view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children and to have an important social values and foster equality as children learn to sit together and share a common meal. One can expect some erosion of caste prejudices and class inequality. The National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education was launched as a central Sponsored scheme on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995. NIP - NSPE covered all schools of Government, Local bodies, Government Aided, AIE/EGS and Madarasas / Maktabas.

Mid Day Meal Scheme shall be extended to ICCLP as per Joint Secretary, MHRD, New Delhi D.O.Lr.No. 5-9/2009,-MDM-1-1(EE.C, Dt:28.08.2009. From September, 2004 onwards cooked Mid Day Meal is served to children studying in classes I - V.

#### OBJECTIVES:

- Improving the nutritional status of children.
- Encouraging poor children on classroom activities.
- Providing nutritional support for children.

#### COVERAGE:-

Cooked Mid Day Meal will be provided to the children studying in classes I - VIII.

- For classes I-V as per MHRD, GOI - New Delhi - Lr.ref.No.F1(a)/2006- Desk (MDM), Dt:20.9.2006.
- For classes VI - VIII As per MHRD, GOI- New Delhi - Lr.No.F1(1)2007/Desk MDM,Dt:27<sup>th</sup> September, 2007.
- Schools run by Government, Local bodies and Government Aided, Education Guarantee schools / AIE, Madarasas & Maktabas and also children studying in ICCLP centres.

Government of Andhra Pradesh extended Mid Day Meal Programme to the children studying in class IX & X of Govt, Local body, and Govt. Aided schools on par with NIP MDM from 2008 onwards.

**PROVISIONS:**

- A) **Foodgrains:** As per F.No.1-1/2009-Desk (MDM) GOI - MHRD - Department of School Education & Literacy - New Delhi - Dated:24th November, 2009 the revised food norms is as follows:

Every Child studying in the above stated schools from class I - VIII for 220 working days the Mid Day Meal shall be provided on each school day. The menu is as below.

S.No	Item	Quantity per day per child		Calories	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	Foodgrains (Rice)	100 gm	150 gm	330	510
2	Pulses	20	30	60	100
3	Vegetables (leafy also)	50	75	25	30
4	Oil & Fat	5	7.5	35	60
5	Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need	-	-
6	Other Item -Eggs/ Fruits	Twice a week	Twice a week	200	200

Per child per day 650 calories energy & 12 gms protein and 900 calories of energy & 20 gms of proteins are providing for Primary & Upper Primary stages respectively.

**B) COOKING COST:-**

- The Cooking Cost will be shared between the central and the state on 75:25 basis.
- As per Go.Ms.No.7.SE (Pro-I)Department.20.02.2010 the revised food norms and enhancement of cooking cost to Primary & Upper Primary stage in the state with effect from 01.04.2010 are given below.

S.No	Stage	Central	State	Total
1	Primary	Rs.1.88	Rs.1.67	Rs.3.55
2	Upper Primary	Rs.2.81	Rs.1.15	Rs.3.96

- The Cooking Cost will be further revised by 7.5% on 1<sup>st</sup> April of every year.

The Cooking Cost of meal per child per school day as per state Nutritional expenditure norms are as follows (approx).

S.No	Food Items	Primary		Upper Primary	
		Quality	Cost Rs.	Quality	Cost Rs.
1	Foodgrains (Rice)	100 gms	Free Supply	150 gms	Free supply
2	Pulses	20	0.82	30	1.07
3	Vegetables	50	0.53	75	0.63
4	Oil & Pulse	5	0.46	7.5	0.52
5	Sal & Condiments	-	0.14	-	0.14
6	Fuel	-	0.03	-	0.03
7	Egg/Fruits	Twice in a week	0.72	Twice in a week	0.72
8	Other charges	-	*0.58	-	*0.58
	Total		Rs. 3.55		Rs. 3.96

\* This amount can be utilized for purchase of Eggs / Fruits in addition to allotted amount for Eggs / Fruits.

#### C) COOK-CUM-HELPERS:-

As per Lr.F.No.5-1/2010-MDM-2-1 Govt. of India, MHRD, Department of School Education and Literacy, MDM Division Dt:30.04.2010

- A separate provision for payment of Honorarium to Cook-Cum-helpers @ 1000.00 (Rs.750/- Central share and Rs.250/- State share) per month has been made with effect 01.04.2010.
- State Govt. shall also release Rs.250/- per cook cum helper as State share without any delay so that Rs.1000 per month to Cook-Cum-Helpers on consolidation basis.
- State Government shall give priority to weaker sections of the society like women, SC, ST, OBC, and Minority in engaging cook-cum-helpers.
- The cook cum helpers should be engaged on purely temporary basis. GOI and State Government will not bear past services liability in respect of cook-cum-helpers.
- Separate account will be maintained by State Govt. for the Central assistance being released under each component (Primary and Upper Primary), to meet the payment of cook-cum-helpers under the scheme.
- One cook cum helper shall be engaged to a School having up to 25 students. Two Cook-cum-Helpers for schools having 26 to 100 students. And one additional Cook-cum-helpers for every addition of 100 students.
- Engagement of Cook-Cum-helpers shall be considered basing on number of the average children opted Mid Day Meals.



**FOODGRAINS MANAGEMENT:**

*As per No.F-1-15/2009-Desk (MDM) GOI Department of School Education and Literacy MDM Division Dt: 10.02.2010, the Guidelines for Foodgrains & payment are followed.*

**ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS :(Guidelines for Decentralization of payment of Cost of Foodgrains to FCI at District level):-**

Foodgrains will be allocated biannually by the Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD, GOI with the concurrence of Department of Food & Public distribution for Primary & Upper Primary stages.

- The first Six months allocation will be made in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of February of the previous year on the basis of number of children approved in PAB (Programme Approved Board) of that academic year and second six months will be made in the first week of August after deducting available unspent balances with schools through Food Corporation of India. To ensure timely allocation of Foodgrains by the GOI, the concerned authority will submit Utilization certificate.

**COST OF FOODGRAINS:- *As per Lr.F.No.5-1/2010-MDM-2-1 Govt. of India, MHRD, Department of School Education and Literacy, MDM Division Dt:30.04.2010***

The BPL rate for the Rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India under MDM Scheme is Rs.5650/- per Mt.

**TRANSPORTATION COST:- *As per Lr.F.No.5-1/2010-MDM-2-1 Govt. of India, MHRD, Department of School Education and Literacy, MDM Division Dt:30.04.2010***

Grant of Central assistance towards transportation cost is based on flat rate of Rs.750/- per Mt. for A.P., as a whole or actual expenditure which ever is less. The Utilization of this grant should be commensurate with the actual quantity of foodgrains lifted and transported under this programme.

#### SUPPLY / LIFTING OF GOOD QUALITY OF FOODGRAINS:

- As per *Lr.No.Lr.F-115/2009-Desk (MDM) Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy - MDM Division dt:10.02.2010*. Guidelines for decentralization of payment of cost of Food grains to FCI at District level under Mid Day Meal Scheme are as follows:-

#### STATE LEVEL:-

- The responsibility of FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate Quantity of good quality of Rice FAQ (Fair Average Quality).
- The regional FCI will allow lifting of Food grains as per allocation of the state and lifting schedule by the District administration starting from 1<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of the month based on *para 3.2 of GOI guidelines Dt: 10.02.2010*.

#### DISTRICT LEVEL:-

*As per the Govt. of A.P., Secretary Education (Prog-I) DeptMemo.No.8150/School Education-Prog-1A1/2010 Dt:17.06.2010*, the District Educational Officer is nominated as Nodal officer at the District level and he is directed to execute all issues pertaining to lifting, quality of Rice and payment of cost of Food grains under Mid Day Meal Scheme based on *para 4.2 of GOI guidelines Dt:10.02.2010*.

- The District Manager of APCSC Ltd. Hyderabad lift the raw rice from FCI and distribute to the Schools through Fair Price shops.

#### MANDAL LEVEL:-

- Mandal Educational officer & Tasildar of that Mandal allocate the foodgrains to the each school / implementing agencies as per indent.

#### SCHOOL LEVEL: -

- The Headmasters/implementing agencies receive the stocks as per their requirement/allocation.
- Rice supplied to the implementing agencies as and when required on the basis of enrollment should be stored at school level and they are to be taken care of by Head Master and implementing agencies also.
- There is a need to take care for storage place in a school/Kitchen shed where dry & clean surroundings exist (Foodgrains and ingredients to be used for Cooking, food grains, pulses, vegetables, edible oil & condiments).
- Rice bags should not be dumped to the corners / walls to pass freely by rodents.

#### MONITORING SYSTEM OF FOOD GRAINS:-

- Monthly meeting should be conducted by the District Educational Officers, who is the Nodal Officer with FCI District Manager or his representative and other concerned officers in the last week of the month to resolve all the issues pertaining to the lifting, quality of food grains and payment-and submission of reports to state level - by 7<sup>th</sup> of the very next month in the prescribed format to submit to Government of India.

#### STRENGTHENING AND RE -ORGANISATION OF THE MONITORING MACHANISM IN THE VILLAGE , MANDAL & DISTRICT LEVEL AND STATUS OF CONSTITUTION OF SMC'S AT THESE LEVELS FOR MONITORING AND SUPERVISION.

DISTRICT LEVEL: District Collector is nominated as Nodal Officer for implementation of the Programme, and also the ZP in its General Body and the District Development Review Committee (DDRC) are to review the implementation of the Programme in the District.

MANDAL LEVEL: There is Mandal Level implementation Committee headed by Mandal Educational Officer; they meet fortnightly and review the implementation of the Programme in the Mandal. The Mandal Educational Officer is responsible for payment of Conversion charges and honorarium to cook - cum - helpers to implementing agencies.

PANCHAYATH LEVEL: The implementation and Supervision of the Mid Day Meal in the Panchayath is done by the Gram Panchayath for day to day implementation of the Scheme and to ensure effective functioning of the Scheme at School level. The Gram Panchayath is to review the Programme in the village.

SCHOOL LEVEL: The Executive Committee of the School level is to supervise implementation of MDM at School level. The Committee ensures that good quality food is provided to all children of the school.

**MONTHLY REPORT FOR SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS AND PAYMENT TO FCI UNDER MDM SCHEME;** (as communicated by GOI vide guidelines Dt:10.02.2010.

**BY THE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.**

Name of the Dist.		Month:				In MTs.		
Annual / 1 <sup>st</sup> months allocation.	Six months still last month	Food grains lifted during this Month	Food grains lifted during this Month	Rice released to schools / Cooking agencies	Bills submitted by FCI		Payment made to FCI	
					Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount

**PAYMENT OF COST OF FOODGRAINS:-** (As per Para 4.1 of Lr.No.Lr.F-115/2009-Desk (MDM) Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy - MDM Division dt:10.02.2010 GOI guidelines Dt: 10.02 .10).

- FCI will raise the bills pertaining to supply of Food grains during a month to the District Educational office by the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the month in the prescribed format as the District Educational Officers, is nominated as Nodal officer vide by Memo.No.8150/SE.Prog.I.A1/2010 Dt:17.06.2010 Govt. of A.P., to execute all the issues pertaining to lifting, quality of food grains and payment of cost of food grains under Mid-day-Meal Scheme and submit monthly report to the Commissioner & Director Of School Education, A.P., Hyderabad.
- Govt. of A.P. have already authorized the DEOs / MEOs to draw money under the relevant Treasury Rules (Head of Accounts) to make payment to FCI for supply of Rice under Mid Day Meal scheme.

**RESPONSIBILITY FOR COOKING / SUPPLY OF COOKED MID DAY MEAL:-** (As per para 3.6 of GOI MDM guidelines - 2006).

The Responsibility for cooking & supply of cooked Mid-day-Meal should be assigned to one of the following:-

- a) Self help groups local
- b) NVC and their affiliated Local youth clubs.
- c) A voluntary group (HGO's).
- d) By personnel engaged directly by the VEC/SMDC/PTA Grama Panchayat / Municipality.

The Tahsildar of the Mandal in association with Mandal Educational Officer and Mandal Prajaparishad Development officer identify the Agency in a meeting at school level organized by Panchayat Secretary. RDOs and Joint Collectors monitor the proceedings at divisional and district level respectively.

The provision of centralized Kitchen sheds set up is possible for a group of schools in urban areas. This type of setup shall be done in association of Voluntary Organization which fulfills the following requirements.

- Centralized setup for cooking of Food
- Supply of cooked MDM
- Provision of resources and Transportation.
- Training and capacity building.
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Research and capacity building provision.

If such NGOs forward in the District, prior permission should be sought from the Govt. by sending proposal through District authorities.

#### **IMPORTANT GUIDELINES ON DATA-PREPARATION OF ANNUAL PLAN & BUDGET.**

Success of a Programme depends up on effective planning and optimum utilization of resources. Every planning depends up on accurate DATA:

National / State level Annual work Plan & Budget is based on the information at School level and aggregated in Mandal, District and State Level. MDM Scheme envisages bottom up approach. It is necessary that at every level the documentation of DATA is to ensure that they have been prepared / maintained at school level.

- No. of Working days:- Anticipated number of working days for Government, Local Bodies, Government Aided Schools, Education guarantee school, Alternative Innovative Education, Madarsas & Maktab, NCLP centres month wise.

Example: - PAB approved No. of working days Month wise During the year 2010-11.

S.No.	Month	Total No. of Days in the Year	Holidays				Total Holidays	Anticipated No. of working days	Remarks
			Sunday	Other School Holiday	Total	Total			
1	Aprl.10	30	6	4	4	8	14	16	31 days I Qtr.
2	Mar.10	31	31	0	0	0	31	0	
3	Jun.10	30	10	4	1	5	15	15	
4	Jul.10	31		4	3	7	7	24	70 days II Qtr.
5	Aug.10	31		5	3	8	8	23	
6	Sep.10	30		4	3	7	7	23	
7	Oct.10	31	7	5	5	10	17	14	59 days III Qtr.
8	Nov.10	30		4	3	7	7	23	
9	Dec.10	31		4	5	9	9	22	
10	Jan.11	31	5	5	5	10	15	16	60 days IV Qtr.
11	Feb.11	28		4	3	7	7	21	
12	Mar.11	31		4	4	8	8	23	
Total		365	59	47	39	86	145	220	

- No. of Institutions:- No. of Schools as defined previously Mandal wise and District wise.
- No. of Enrollment:- School, Mandal and District wise information on enrollment in classes I - VIII, & IX - X and No. of children who are estimated to avail of MDM in the enrollment year where the schools is which MDM scheme exists.
- Availment of MDM:- School, Mandal and District wise information on the average number of children who have availed of MDM in previous year / Current year MDM and based on school level attendance register maintained for MDM and aggregated figures / data at Mandal / District level.

A) PAB approved No. of Institution during 2010 - 2011 in A.P., Primary & Upper  
Primary.

S.No	District	No. of Institutions								Total No. of Institutions		UP section in HS. VI-VIII
		Govt.+LB Schools		Govt.Aided Schools		EGS/AIE centres		Madarasa & Maqtab		Pry.	Upry.	
		Pry.	Upry.	Pry.	Upry.	Pry.	Upry.	Pry.	Upry.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Srikakulam	2379	556	19	5	323	0	0	0	2721	561	356
2	Vizianagaram	1917	226	76	3	250	0	0	0	2243	229	250
3	Visakhapatnam	2514	354	54	11	816	0	4	0	3388	365	327
4	East Godavari	2923	322	85	34	141	0	0	0	3149	356	570
5	West Godavari	2295	248	252	17	1	0	0	0	2548	265	416
6	Krishna	1965	506	536	70	7	1	38	0	2546	577	433
7	Guntur	2631	420	251	40	9	6	75	0	2966	466	448
8	Prakasam	2691	396	167	33	109	7	71	0	3038	436	387
9	Hellore	2746	493	76	25	108	25	73	0	3003	543	359
10	Chittoor	4184	527	35	7	34	0	5	0	4258	534	578
11	Kadapa	2908	307	80	30	85	0	27	0	3100	337	367
12	Ananthapur	2893	662	35	2	23	2	21	0	2972	666	439
13	Kurnool	1803	533	104	27	16	0	80	0	2003	560	349
14	Mahaboob Nagar	2647	631	31	9	8	0	35	0	2721	640	540
15	RangaReddy	1714	305	22	14	40	0	22	0	1798	319	429
16	Hyderabad	628	12	162	47	0	0	249	0	1039	59	318
17	Medak	2027	438	6	1	13	3	40	0	2086	442	493
18	Nizamabad	1545	288	22	10	5	1	74	0	1646	299	440
19	Adilabad	2107	426	18	3	161	6	25	0	2311	435	372
20	Karimnagar	2147	416	20	8	0	0	10	0	2177	424	640
21	Warangal	2248	351	51	30	122	0	28	0	2449	381	527
22	Khammam	1957	527	55	3	138	0	15	0	2165	530	371
23	Halgonda	2515	295	51	9	74	3	56	0	2695	307	597
Total		53384	9239	2208	438	2483	54	948	0	59023	9731	10016

**B) PAB APPROVED NO. OF CHILDREN ENROLLMENT & NO. OF CHILDREN OPTED FOR  
MDM DURING 2010-11 PRIMARY, (I-V) CLASSES.**

S.No	Name of the Dist.	(Govt+LB+G.A)		AIE		EGS		Madarsas & Maq.		Total	
		Enrollment	MDM Opted	Enrollment	MDM Opted	Enrollment	MDM Opted	Enrollment	MDM Opted	Enrollment	MDM Opted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Srikakulam	166351	141398	3529	3000	0	0	0	0	169380	144398
2	Vizianagaram	144879	123147	3168	2693	0	0	0	0	148047	125840
3	Visakhapatnam	187757	155593	17085	14522	74	63	223	223	205139	174421
4	East Godavari	262475	223104	1487	1264	0	0	0	0	263962	224368
5	West Godavari	204976	174230	5	4	0	0	0	0	204981	174234
6	Krishna	199365	169460	191	162	122	104	1860	1860	201538	171586
7	Guntur	237285	201692	170	145	1560	1343	3999	3999	243034	207479
8	Prakasam	221746	188484	2655	2257	2516	2139	2703	2703	229620	195583
9	Ellore	161055	136897	2191	1862	1058	899	1866	1866	166170	141524
10	Chittoor	204486	173813	549	467	44	37	148	148	205227	174465
11	Kadapa	145810	123939	1747	1485	53	45	2371	2371	149981	127840
12	Ananthapur	223334	189634	633	538	666	566	1974	1974	226607	192912
13	Kurnool	275927	234538	338	287	244	207	5371	5371	281880	240493
14	Mahaboob Nagar	274818	233595	140	119	302	257	2600	2600	277860	236571
15	RangaReddy	188294	160050	1830	1556	190	162	3597	3597	193911	165365
16	Hyderabad	123151	104678	0	0	0	0	33762	33762	156913	138440
17	Medak	197690	168037	420	357	1120	952	3159	3159	202389	172505
18	Nizamabad	139679	118727	116	99	1031	876	5348	5348	146174	125050
19	Adilabad	163886	139303	3065	2605	1835	1560	2783	2783	171569	146251
20	Karimnagar	155463	132144	0	0	34	29	672	672	156169	132845
21	Warangal	173698	147643	2831	2406	176	150	1933	1933	178638	152132
22	Khammam	155194	131915	2449	2082	335	285	704	704	158682	134986
23	Nalgonda	201457	171238	1660	1411	662	563	4500	4500	208279	177712
Total		4408776	3747459	46259	39321	12042	10237	79573	79573	4546650	3876590



C) PAB approved No. of Children enrolled & No. of children opted for MDM during 2010-2011 Upper Primary (VI-VIII) classes.

S. No	Name of the Dist.	(Govt+LB+GA)		AIE		EGS		Madarsas & Maq.		Total	
		Enrolment	MDM Opted	Enrolment	MDM Opted	Enrolment	MDM Opted	Enrolment	MDM Opted	Enrolment	MDM Opted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Srikakulam	89498	76073	0	0	0	0	0	0	89498	76073
2	Vizianagaram	69654	59206	0	0	0	0	0	0	69654	59206
3	Vishakhapatnam	102394	87035	0	0	0	0	0	0	102394	87035
4	East Godavari	169023	143670	0	0	0	0	0	0	169023	143670
5	West Godavari	130444	110877	0	0	0	0	0	0	130444	110877
6	Krishna	121935	103645	0	0	0	0	0	0	121935	103645
7	Guntur	123726	105167	0	0	0	0	0	0	123726	105167
8	Prakasam	86755	73742	0	0	0	0	0	0	86755	73742
9	Ellore	80405	68344	0	0	0	0	0	0	80405	68344
10	Chittoor	132517	112639	0	0	0	0	0	0	132517	112639
11	Kadapa	70622	60029	0	0	28	25	0	0	70650	60054
12	Ananthapur	139110	118244	0	0	0	0	0	0	139110	118244
13	Kurnool	127542	108411	0	0	0	0	0	0	127542	108411
14	Mahabub Nagar	135153	114880	0	0	0	0	0	0	135153	114880
15	RangaReddy	110210	93679	0	0	0	0	0	0	110210	93679
16	Hyderabad	63996	54397	0	0	0	0	0	0	63996	54397
17	Medak	110142	93621	0	0	33	28	0	0	110175	93649
18	Nizamabad	93833	79758	0	0	0	0	0	0	93833	79758
19	Adilabad	87837	74661	0	0	0	0	0	0	87837	74661
20	Karimnagar	129345	109943	0	0	0	0	0	0	129345	109943
21	Warangal	108684	92381	0	0	0	0	0	0	108684	92381
22	Khammam	88689	75386	0	0	0	0	0	0	88689	75386
23	Nalgonda	125040	106284	0	0	0	0	0	0	125040	106284
<b>Total</b>		<b>2496554</b>	<b>2122072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2496615</b>	<b>2122125</b>

### FOODGRAINS:-

School wise - Mandal wise aggregated District allocation lifting and utilization of food grains of previous year / current year as per *GOI MDM guidelines-2006* the record of stock of rice in the following table.

S. No	Name of the District / Mandal / School	Allocation	Opening Balance	Lifting during the Month & Date	Total	Utilizing during Month	Closing Balance	Remarks
1								

(Opening Balance & allocation 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr of food grains are enclosed 2010-11)

- **Cooking Cost:** - School wise, Mandal wise / aggregated of District release and Expenditure (utilization) of Central & State assistance towards cooking cost in the month / Quarter.
- **Kitchen-cum-Stores:** - Sanctioned, completed, under programme & not started details Mandal wise District consolidated data.
- **Kitchen Devices:** - School wise, Mandal wise, Gas connection, fire wood.
- **MME:** - Receipts, releases to the schools, expenditure at Schools & District level and balances and submission of Utilization certificate.

### MONITORING & EVALUATION:-

Generation of Reports, maintenance of Accounts, preservation of data should be done by computer based MIS, for which provision has already been provided and being provided every month. The Department MIS should ensure:

- Timely and accurate data on school, enrolment. The number of children availed MDM.
- Smooth & timely flow of food grains and Central. State assistance from Districts, to implementing agencies.
- Prompt information in food grains, cooking cost, kitchen - cum - stores, kitchen devices & cook-cum-helpers etc.
- Transparency & wider dissemination of information on implementation of MDM scheme.

#### DISPLAY OF INFORMATION UNDER RIGHT OF INFORMATION ACT:

School, Mandal & District level information on MDM should be displayed on monthly/quarterly basis as suo - muto information under RTI ACT (display on block board / display board).

- Quantity of food grains received, and date of receipts.
- Quality of food grains utilized.
- Other ingredients purchased & Utilized.
- Number of children provided MDM.
- Daily menu.
- Assistance of central & state received and paid to agencies.
- Other community members assistance / involved in MDM scheme.

#### FLOW OF FUNDS UNDER MANAGEMENT, MONITORING & EVALUATION (MME):-

As per Lr.No.F1-15/2009-desk (MDM) GOI, MHRD, Department of School Education and Literacy Mid Day Meal division Dt:21.06.2010 revision of guidelines, 1.8% of cost (food grains, transportation cost, honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and cooking) is available for MME under central assistance. The amount available under MME is allocated as follows.

- School level expenses 50% funds earmarked for school level expenses can be spent on forms, stationary, shops, plates, glasses, mats, training of cook cum helper and replacement/repair, maintenance of Cooking devices, utensils, and storage bean etc...
- Remaining 50% funds earmarked for expenditure at other than school level i.e, District and State Head-quarter shall be spent on the following items.

Hearing charges of man power at various levels

- ❖ Transport and contingencies.
- ❖ Office expenses.
- ❖ Furniture, Computer hardware and consumables.
- ❖ Capacity building of officers.
- ❖ External monitoring and evaluation.
- ❖ Preparation of relevant manuals.
- ❖ Publicity - etc.,

### MONITORING MECHANISM:-

The District administration has been provided adequate funds for effective monitoring of the MDM programme in their Districts. Dy. Education officers are to play key role in monitor as they are being provided a vehicle for visiting more number of schools, and review the programme at field level and Assistant Director at District level.

### AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL:-

- District Educational Officer shall review with Asst Directors who are in-charge of the MDM programme at Dist level.
- Every Dist. level meeting with MEO's & HMs should be reviewed as a one of the important agenda in a month.
- The payment to implementing agencies are to be reviewed regularly at Mandal level in respect of cooking cost and Honorarium to cook- cum- helpers released by state & central assistant.
- Every visit of a Dy. Educational Officers should include a school, where Mid Day Meal is opted and the following issues to observe.
  - Receipt of foodgrains, their storage, and maintenance of records.
  - Attendance of children - issue of Rice - No of children opted MDM at the time of serving.
  - Cooking at hygienic, atmosphere, and keep the surroundings & utensils clean.
  - Serving of vegetables, eggs / fruits twice in a week.
  - Whether agencies had been paid as per releases by District / State.
  - Supervision of H/A / Teacher is taking place at the time of children having meal.
  - Prompt service of implementation agencies.
  - Dy. Educational Officers are to take measures to solve the issues then and there only which are in his purview.

### MANDAL LEVEL:-

Mandal Educational Officer is a principle monitoring officers at Mandal level.

Every visit to a school must be included the Mid Day Meal aspects as follows:

- Preparation of bills and they should be kept ready by 5<sup>th</sup> of every month as per provision shown by the District authorities i.e. allocation of Rice, Cooking cost as per MDM opted, honorarium to cook cum helpers as per PAB figures.
- Timely submission of bills at STO (Treasury) and get passed the bills prompt payment of cooking cost, honorarium to cook cum helpers to implementing agencies by way of cheque.
  - Receipt of foodgrains and their storage, maintenance of records.
  - Attendance of children - issue of Rice-No of children opted MDM at the time of serving.
  - Cooking at hygienic, atmosphere, clean and kept the surroundings & utensils.
  - Serving of vegetables, eggs / fruits twice in a week.
  - Whether agencies had been paid as per release by Dist / state.
  - Supervision of HMs / Teacher are taking place at the time of children having meal.
  - Prompt service of implementation agencies.

### SCHOOL LEVEL:-

- Head Master & Teacher of Mid Day Meal opted school is to monitor the Mid Day Meal programme in their school for effective implementation. The following impact parameters to be followed and ensure to achieve the objectives of NP-NISPE.
- Regular and wholesomeness of Mid Day Meal served to children,
- Promoting Social and gender equality.
- Cleanliness in cooking, serving and consumption of Mid Day Meal.
- Storage of rice and ingredients.
- Maintenance of Attendance of children - issue of Rice - No of children opted MDM at the time of serving.
- Cooking at hygienic, atmosphere and keep the surroundings & utensils clean.
- Serving of vegetables, eggs / fruits twice in a week. .. etc..

**METHOD OF CALCULATION :-**

The Following calculation table is used at School level, Mandal level and District level.

**a) For Calculation of Foodgrains:-**

	In MTs
Primary Stage (I-V Class) *No. of Children x 220 Days X 0.0001 gms rice=	
Upper Primary Stage (VI-VIII) *No. of Children) X 220 Days X 0.00015 gms rice=	
* Actual no. of Children of School / Mandal / District.	

Example:- A District - MDM opted children

Primary: 172505 x 220 days x 0.0001 gms of Rice= 3795.110 Mts.

Upper Primary: 93649 x 220 days x 0.00015 gms = 3057.417 Mts.

(Like Mandal & School level calculation is done).

**b) For Calculation of Cost of Foodgrains:-**

Rice= 3795.110 Mts x Rs.5650=00=Rs 21442371/-

**c) Calculation of Transportation Charges:-**

3795.110 Mts x Rs.750=00=Rs 2846333/-

**d) For Calculation of Cooking Cost**

	In Lakhs
Primary Stage (I-V Class) *No. of Children x 220 Days XRs.3.55 (Central: Rs.1.88+State:Rs.1.67=Rs.3.55)	
Upper Primary Stage (VI-VIII) (*No. of Children) X 220 Days XRs.3.96) Central: Rs.2.81+State:Rs.1.15)=Rs.3.96	
* Actual no. of Children of School / Mandal / District.	

Example:- A District - MDM opted children

Primary: 172505 x 220 days xRs.3.55 = Rs.134726405.00

Upper Primary: 93649 x 220 days x Rs.3.96= Rs. 81587008.00

(Like Mandal & School level calculation is done).

Dr. R. Satyanarayana  
Commissioner & Director Of School Education,  
A.P. Hyderabad

Tirupati rural schools where MDM cooked food supplied

S.No	Name of the School (Village)	Category of School
1	2	3
<b>Iskcon Schools</b>		
1	A.V.Puram	PS
2	Avilala	PS
3	B.T.R.Colony	PS
4	Bhagyānagar	PS
5	Brahmānāpatlu	PS
6	C.U.Kandiga	PS
7	Chanchū Y/C	PS
8	Charanvapuram	PS
9	Chigunwada	PS
10	Durgasamudram	PS
11	J.E.Colony	PS
12	K.C.Peta	PS
13	Karanamittur	PS
14	Kothuru	PS
15	KranthiNagar	PS
16	Kuntapakam	PS
17	L.B.Nagar	PS
18	M.R.Palli	PS
19	Mallangunta	PS
20	Mangalam	PS
21	Mangalam P.C	PS
22	Mangalam Trends	PS
23	Mundapudi	PS
24	Nagar Colony	PS
25	Nakkala Colony	PS
26	Oferu	PS
27	Padipeta	PS
28	PadmavathiNagar	PS
29	PadmavathiPuram	PS
30	Pathuru	PS
31	Ramenujapalli	PS
32	S.R.C.Colony	PS
33	SaiNagar	PS
34	S.N.Puram	PS
35	T.N.Palem	PS
36	T.N.Palem H/W	PS
37	Tiruchanoor ( E )	PS
38	Tiruchanoor ( W )	PS
39	Upprapalem	PS
40	Yogimallavaram	PS
41	Akkarampalli	UPS
42	Damedu	UPS
43	R.G.Colony	UPS
44	Thanapalli	UPS
45	Karameguntla	UPS
46	M.R.Palli	HS
47	PadmavathiPuram	HS
48	Tiruchanur	HS
49	Mallangunta	HS
50	Durgasamudram	HS
51	Oferu	HS
52	Mangalam Trends	HS
53	S.N.Puram	HS

S.No	Name of the School (Village)	Category of School
1	2	3
<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
1	Adaparedipalli	PS
2	Cherlapalli	PS
3	Gandhi Puram	PS
4	Gandhi Nagar	PS
5	H.P.Colony	PS
6	K.V.Palli	PS
7	Kaloor	PS
8	Kaloor H/W	PS
9	Kaloor.M.Peta	PS
10	Lakshmieruvu	PS
11	M.M.Kandiga	PS
12	N.T.R.Colony	PS
13	Paidipalli	PS
14	Palhakotva	PS
15	Perumallapalli	PS
16	Peruru	PS
17	Pudipatta	PS
18	S.V.Nagar	PS
19	Sathanubailu	PS
20	Upparapalli	PS
21	Vemuru	PS
22	C.Gollapalli	UPS
23	C.Mallavaram (T.)	UPS
24	Settipalli	UPS
25	Thummalagunta	UPS
26	M.M.Kandiga	HS
27	Perumallapalli	HS
28	Cherlapalli	HS

**Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians  
(Macronutrients and Minerals)**

Group	Particulars	Body weight kg	Net Energy Kcal/d	Protein g/d	Visible Fat g/day	Calcium mg/d	Iron mg/d
Man	Sedentary work	60	2320	60	25	600	17
	Moderate work		2730		30		
	Heavy work		3490		40		
Woman	Sedentary work	55	1900	55	20	600	21
	Moderate work		2230		25		
	Heavy work		2850		30		
	Pregnant woman		+350	+23	30	1200	35
	Lactation 0-6 months		+600	+19	30	1200	21
	6-12 months		+520	+13	30		
Infants	0-6 months	5.4	92 Kcal/kg/d	1.16 g/kg/d	-	500	46 µg/ kg/day
	6-12 months	8.4	80 Kcal/kg/d	1.69 g/kg/d	19		5
Children	1-3 years	12.9	1060	16.7	27	600	09
	4-6 years	18	1350	20.1	25		13
	7-9 years	25.1	1690	29.5	30		16
Boys	10-12 years	34.3	2190	39.9	35	800	21
Girls	10-12 years	35.0	2010	40.4	35	800	27
Boys	13-15 years	47.6	2750	54.3	45	800	32
Girls	13-15 years	46.6	2330	51.9	40	800	27
Boys	16-17 years	55.4	3020	61.5	50	800	28
Girls	16-17 years	52.1	2440	55.5	35	800	26

Source: NIN



## Annexure - 4

Balanced Diet for Infants, Children and Adolescents  
(Number of Portions)

Food groups	g/ portion	Infants						Years					
		5-12 months	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-16	16-18	18-20	21-25	26-30		
Cereals & millets	30	0.5	2	4	6	8	10	11	14	11	15		
Pulses	30	0.25	1	1.0	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3		
Milk(ml) & milk products	100	4*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Roots & tubers	100	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	2	2		
Green leafy vegetables	100	0.25	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other vegetables	100	0.25	0.5	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Fruits	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sugar	5	2	3	4	4	6	6	5	4	5	6		
Fat/oil (visible)	5	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	7	10		

\* Quantity indicates top milk. For breastfed infants, 200 ml top milk is required.

One portion of pulse may be exchanged with one portion (50 g) of egg/meat/chicken/fish.

For infants introduce egg/meat/chicken/fish around 9 months.

Source: NIN

## Portion Sizes and Menu Plan

## Portion-Size of Foods (raw) and Nutrients

	g/Portion	Energy (Kcal)	Protein (g)	Carbohydrate (g)	Fat (g)
Cereals & millets	30	100	3.0	20	0.8
Pulses	30	100	6.0	15	0.7
Egg	50	85	7.0	-	7.0
Meat/chicken/fish	50	100	9.0	-	7.0
Milk (ml) & milk products	100	70	3.0	5	3.0
Roots & Tubers	100	80	1.3	18	-
Green leafy vegetables	100	46	3.6	-	0.4
Other vegetables	100	28	1.7	-	0.2
Fruits	100	40	-	10	-
Sugar	5	20	-	5	-
Fat & Oils (visible)	5	45	-	-	5.0

The balanced diets are given as multiples of these portion sizes  
 © Toned milk.

Sma: NIN

Date 142023/CR

Annexure. III

Dr. K.S.Chalam Ph.D.  
Special Rapporteur,  
South Zone II (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka)  
National Human Rights Commission  
(An autonomous body of Govt. of India)  
New Delhi



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8-10-2012

To

The joint secretary ( training)

National Human Rights commission

NewDelhi

Sir

This is with reference to the inspection study conducted by me on MDM scheme, Tirupati. I have already submitted the report. But, there are few gaps of data like the number of schools and children taking MDM in the urban Tirupati. The Dy Educational Officer when contacted said that he would send it. I have waited for some time and wrote a letter to The DEO, Chittoor, A.P ( copy enclosed) for the information. It is almost a month since I sent the letter, there is no response. I feel there must be something fishy about it and feel that they just don't care for me or NHRC. It is difficult to work in such situation and request the commission to strongly take it with Government of A.P and summon the concerned immediately.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

(K.S.Chalam)

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2635/55 (17)  
12/10/12  
GAGS

**Dr. K.S.Chalam Ph.D.**  
Special Rapporteur,  
South Zone II (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka)  
National Human Rights Commission  
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12<sup>th</sup> Sept 2012

*Dear Mr. B. Pratap Reddy,*

I am writing this letter to express my appreciation for providing me with assistance to prepare an inspection report on MDM in Tirupati. I have collected data and information from the field and some of your officers have accompanied me to the schools. However, I could not get data on the number of schools and the children participating in MDM in Tirupati urban, and the same was informed to Dy DEO. So far I did not get the data.

Please instruct Mr Chandrayya or someone to post the information to my address as early as possible.

With kind regards

Yours Sincerely

(K.S.Chalam)

Mr B.Pratap Reddy  
District educational Officer  
Chittoor