

# MIDDAY MEAL PROGRAMME





**Mid day meal-A Road  
To A Healthier Society?**

# Mid-day meals lack nutrition: Comptroller and Auditor General

...mid-day meals under the mid-day meal scheme in the State with the State holding several spots in malnourished children. The State where the scheme is being implemented in almost 40,000 schools records 98.3 per cent of malnourished children.

# Mid-day meal scheme fails to reduce malnutrition in State

Reports by the Joint Review Mission (JRM) which visited the State a month earlier do not present a very picture of things in the State schools. According to the reports, the food for strengthening management and evaluation has not been utilized. The attendance of the students recorded in the

# Cooked midday meals in only 12% of Maharashtra's surveyed villages



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# Food for All - Can hunger be halved?

# 2 city kids treated for malnutrition

**In the thriving city of Mumbai an estimated 22.7 per cent children suffer from malnutrition**

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# BRIEF HISTORY



- Started in the 1960s by k.kamraj in Tamil nadu and later expanded by M.G Ramachandran in 1982.
- It provides lunch free of cost to all school going children in all working days.
- World's largest feeding programme reaching up to 12 crore children's.
- In 1925, a Mid Day Meal Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation.
- In 1995, Government of India implemented it as the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.
- The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995, initially in 2408 blocks in the country.

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- extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of Government, Government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres
- The scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 grams per child per school day, and subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 50 per quintal.
- Many states provided only “dry rations” until 2001.



***“There is an interesting story about how K. Kamaraj got the idea of a noon meal scheme. He saw a few boys busy with their cows and goats.***

***He asked one small boy, “What are you doing with these cows? Why didn't you go to school?” The boy immediately answered, “If I go to school, will you give me food to eat? I can learn only if I eat.” The boy's retort sparked the entire process into establishing the **midday meal programme.**”***

# OBJECTIVES



- protecting children from classroom hunger,
- increasing school enrolment and attendance,
- improving socialisation among children belonging to all castes,
- addressing the issue of malnutrition among children and
- social empowerment of women by creating employment.
- Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I – VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS (education guarantee scheme) and AIE (alternate innovative education) centres.

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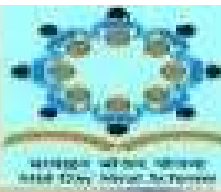
- Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.

- ***"In November 28, 2001 the Supreme Court of India passed an order stating:***

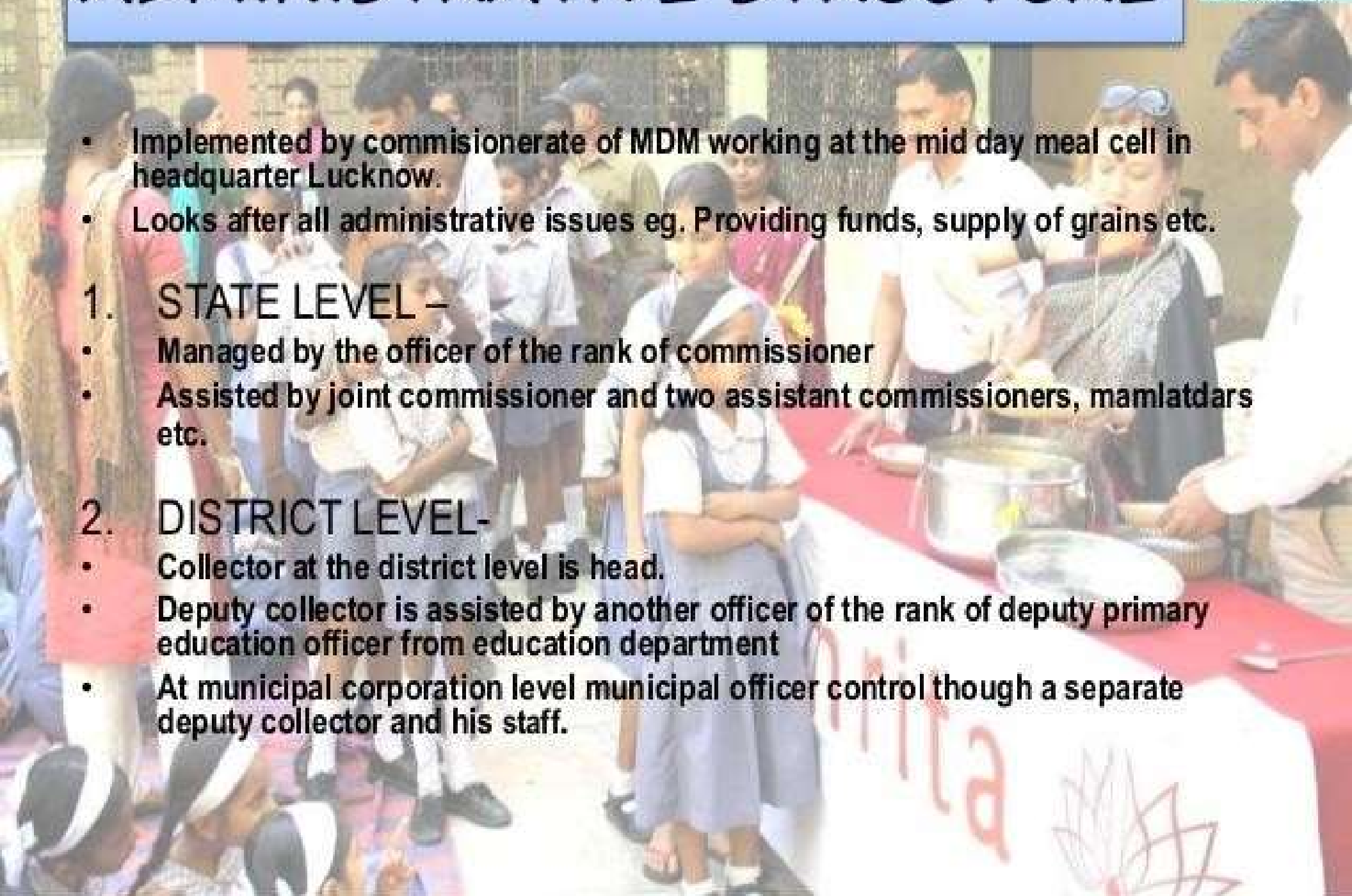
***"We direct the State Governments/Union Territories to implement the Mid-Day Meal Scheme by providing every child in every Government and Government assisted Primary School with a prepared mid-day meal."***



# ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



- Implemented by commissionerate of MDM working at the mid day meal cell in headquarter Lucknow.
  - Looks after all administrative issues eg. Providing funds, supply of grains etc.
1. STATE LEVEL –
    - Managed by the officer of the rank of commissioner
    - Assisted by joint commissioner and two assistant commissioners, mamlatdars etc.
  2. DISTRICT LEVEL-
    - Collector at the district level is head.
    - Deputy collector is assisted by another officer of the rank of deputy primary education officer from education department
    - At municipal corporation level municipal officer control though a separate deputy collector and his staff.



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### 3. TALUKA LEVEL

- Tehsildar looks after the MDM at block/tehsil level who is assisted by mamlatadars, primary inspectors etc.
- There are more than 30,522 MDM centres being run in the entire state.
- The centres in the some of the urban areas have centralised kitchens.
- About 89,720(27677 Sanchalaks, 32444 Cooks and 29599 Helpers) honorary part time employees i.e. organizers, cooks and helpers are engaged to handle the M.D.M. operations at these centres.

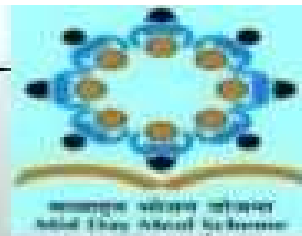
# Organizational structure of MDM at state level



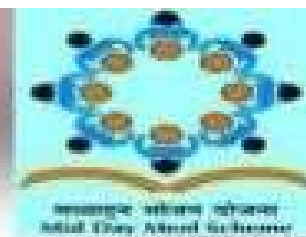
- Department of basic education of u.p



# MID – DAY MEAL PROGRAMME- A BACKGROUND



- Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years is the constitutional commitment and it is estimated that Primary school children (6-14 years) form about 20% of the total population
- universalisation of elementary education appears to be far and elusive due to inherent socio-economic factors present in the society.
- Poor enrolment and high school dropout rate are attributed to the poor nutritional status of the children compounded by poor socio-economic conditions, child labour and lack of motivation.
- it was about 50 years later that such a scheme was given any serious attention at the national level. In the year 1974, the National Policy on Children declared that country's children are its supreme human resource.



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- **The National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) was launched in 1995. The objective of this scheme was to give boost to universalization of primary education and impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes.**
- **Despite these developments over the decades, the problem of malnutrition, anaemia, deficiency in vitamin A and Iodine is very common among children in India.**
- **The adoption of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as a National Policy, has contributed to this. Also, a number of Self Help Groups (SHG) and other women's groups are active and several NGOs are willing to participate.**
- **, MDM encourages social interaction between different communities and thus contributes to social equity.**



- **“Mid Day Meal Scheme envisages supply of adequate quantities of micro nutrients such iron, folic acid, zinc and these micro nutrients are to be supplemented through convergence with the school health and other programmes of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for this, no budgetary support is provided under the Mid Day meal scheme. These appropriate supplementations are provided depending on common deficiencies found only in the local areas to the target beneficiary group.”**



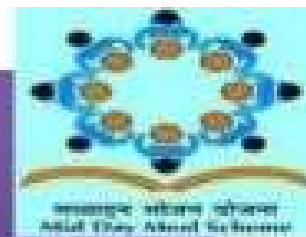
# Need for the programme

- **Nutritional support –**
- To achieve the above objectives a cooked mid day meal with the following nutritional content is provided to all eligible children.

components	Primary	Upper primary
Calorie	450 kcal	700 kcal
Protein	12 g	20 g
micronutrients	Iron, folic acid, vit A	Iron, folic acid, vit A

- The rationale behind the scheme is that mid day meals contribute to the right to education by facilitating enrolment and attendance by improving the nutritional levels of children thereby reducing sick days and improving ability to pay attention.

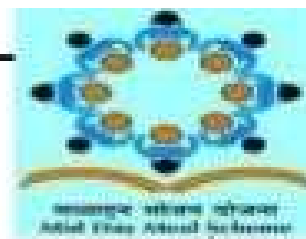




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S.No	Items	Primary	Upper primary
1.	Food grains	100	150 g
2.	Pulses	20 g	30 g
3.	Vegetables	50 g	75 g
4.	Oil and fat	5 g	7.5 g
5.	Salt and condiments	As per need	As per need

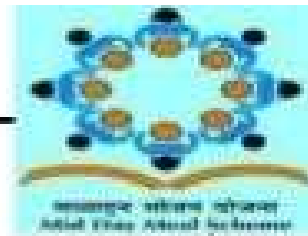




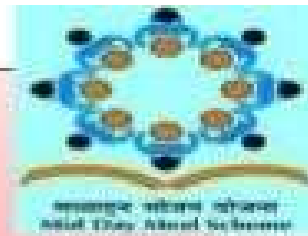
- **Banishing hunger- the mid-day meal :-**

- The Supreme Court of India in one of its landmark decisions, linked a feeding programme to the government's quality education programme.
- This was to encourage poor families to enroll their children into government schools so their children would be guaranteed at least one square meal a day.
- In partnership with state governments and through corporate donations Naandi runs several automated central Midday Meal Kitchens across the country.





- **Making cities hunger free-**
- . Naandi's Midday Meal kitchens took a step forward in combating hunger and make cities Hunger-Free.
- Naandi in partnership with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) started the Hunger-Free programme on 1 May 2006 by providing cooked meals to the poorest of the poor at a very nominal price.
- A meal consisting of rice, rotis and two vegetable curries is being served at a very affordable cost of Rs 4 per person, Rs 8 being the actual cost.
- The Hunger-Free programme is underway in Udaipur, Bhilwara and Jhalawar.
- ***“Total meals served from Feb 2003 to Jun 2012 -784,523,042”***



# Monitoring Mechanism

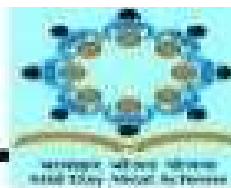
- The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has prescribed a comprehensive and elaborate mechanism for monitoring and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
  1. **Arrangements for local level monitoring**
    - (i) regularity and wholesomeness of the mid day meal served to children,
    - (ii) cleanliness in cooking and serving of the mid day meal,
    - (iii) timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc.
    - (iv) implementation of varied menu,
    - (v) social and gender equity. This is required to be done on a daily basis.



- **Display of Information under Right to Information Act –**

Transparency and accountability among all schools regarding the mid day meal scheme.

- Quality of food grains received, date of receipt.
- Quantity of food grains utilized.
- Other ingredients purchased, utilized
- Number of children given mid day meal.
- Daily Menu
- Roster of Community Members involved in the programme.



- **Inspection by state government officers-**

Officers of the State Government/UTs belonging to the Departments of Revenue, Rural Development, Education and other related sectors, such as Women and Child Development, Food, Health are also required to inspect schools and centres where the programme is being implemented. It has been recommended that 25% of primary schools/EGS & AIE centres are visited every quarter.

- **Responsibility of Food Corporation of India (FCI)-**

For the NP-NSPE, 2006, the FCI is mandated to issue food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). The FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the MDM Programme



- **Periodic Returns -**

- (i) coverage of children and institutions,

- (ii) Progress in utilisation of Central assistance, including cooking costs, transportation, construction of kitchen sheds and procurement of kitchen devices.

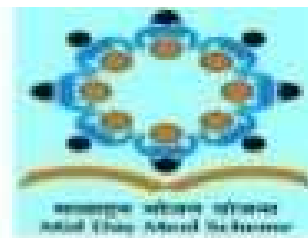
- **Monitoring by Institutions of Social Science Research-**

- 41 institutions of Social Science Research, identified for monitoring the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, are also entrusted with the task of monitoring the Mid Day Scheme.

- **Grievance Redressal –**

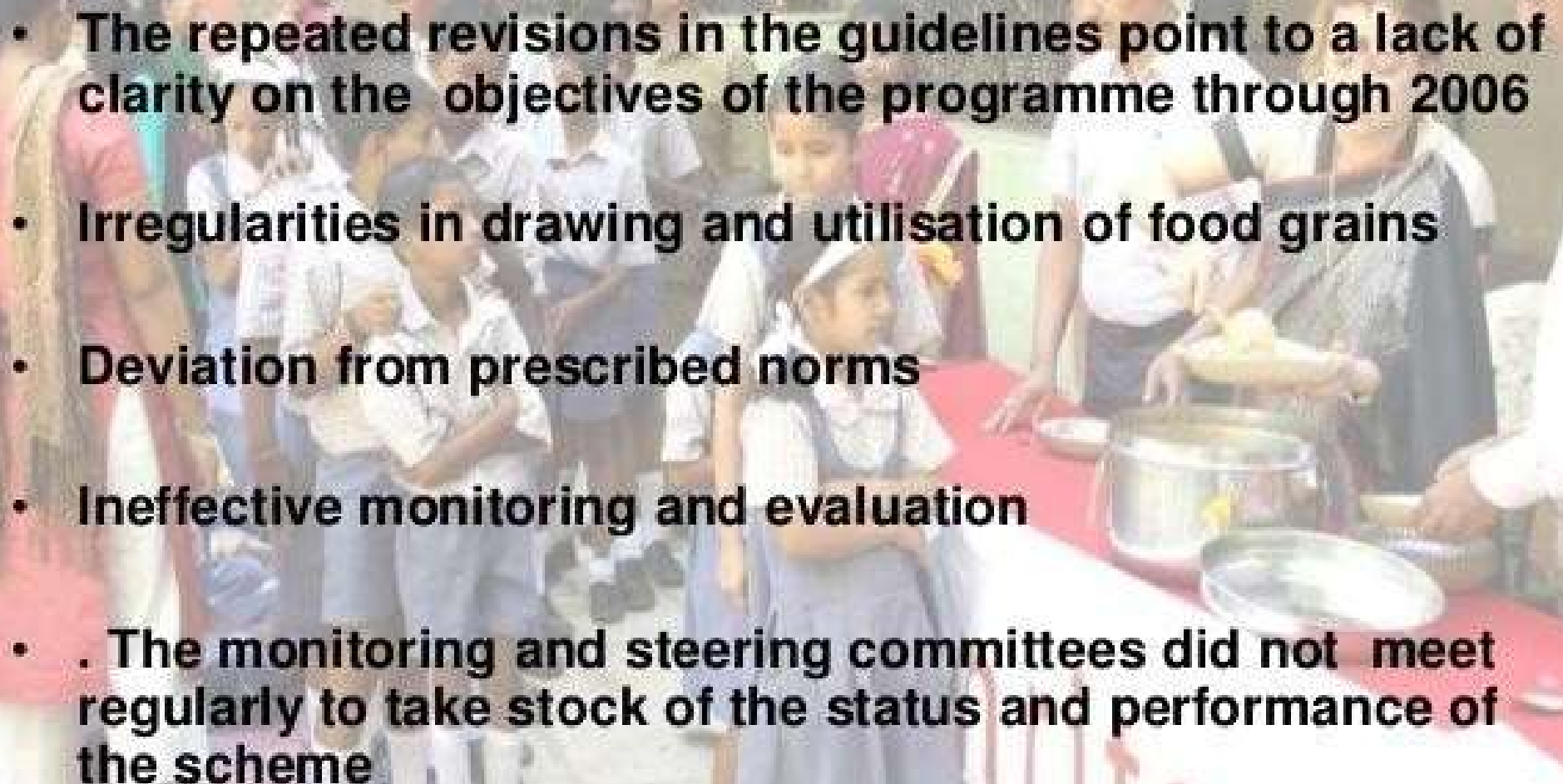
- States and Union Territories are required to develop a dedicated mechanism for public grievance redressal, which should be widely publicized and made easily accessible.

# Progress of the mid day meal programme



- Enrolment, attendance and retention Statistics on the enrolment of children in primary classes from 2002 to 2009 show an increasing trend (where retention and attendance rates are available).
- The programme is designed to meet infrastructure requirements by leveraging the facilities provided by other development programmes, including Sampurna Grameena Rozgar Yojana, Basic Services for Urban Poor, Urban Wage Employment Programme, Slum Development Programme for urban areas for the construction of kitchen-cum-stores.
- Necessary health interventions like regular check-ups, supplementation of micronutrients and de-worming medicines are supposed to be taken up under the National Rural Health Mission

# Problems

- **The repeated revisions in the guidelines point to a lack of clarity on the objectives of the programme through 2006**
  - **Irregularities in drawing and utilisation of food grains**
  - **Deviation from prescribed norms**
  - **Ineffective monitoring and evaluation**
  - **The monitoring and steering committees did not meet regularly to take stock of the status and performance of the scheme**
- 



# RECOMMENDATIONS



- Community participation
- Adopting community-based monitoring could give teachers the responsibility of ensuring that food is cooked as per guidelines
- Linking MDM to other education and health schemes
- For instance, kitchen areas can be constructed using the SampoornaGrameenRozgar Yojana, drinking water from the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, and cooking utensils using the SarvaShiksha Abhiyan.



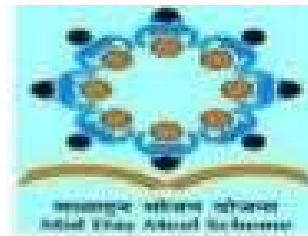
**ASSESSMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION  
IN THE CURRENT YEAR(2019-2020)  
AND PROPOSAL FOR  
NEXT YEAR(2020-2021)**

- Regularity and wholesomeness of mid day meals served to children;
- System for payment of cost of food grains to FCI. Foodgrains Food grains management, including adequacy of allocation, timeliness of lifting, transportation and distribution, and suitability of storage at different levels. Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.
- Procedure of procurement of kitchen devices from
  - (i) funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme.
  - (ii) other sources.



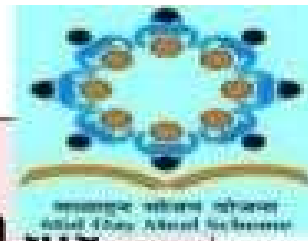
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- i) Under MDM, an amount of Rs. 44.957 Cr. has already been allotted to the districts for provisioning of Kitchen devices in 87971 schools.
  - ii) No fund from other sources has been utilized for this purpose.
  - iii) The fund required for the next financial year is Rs. 142.50 lakh.
- Management Information System at School, Village/Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State level.
  - Systems to ensure transparency and openness in all aspects of the programme implementation, including inter alia, food grains management, ingredients procurement, cooking and serving, appointment of cooking staff, construction of kitchen sheds and procurement of cooking devices.



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- System for procuring cooking ingredients (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, oil and fuel etc.), Commodities, which are centrally purchased and supplied to schools or locally purchased at school level.
- System for cooking, serving and supervising mid day meals in the school and measures to prevent any untoward happening.



**The problem of Urban Areas has been proposed to be managed in following ways.-**

- Area wise cluster kitchen sheds. Already 5 such cluster-kitchens sheds
- have been constructed in metropolitan areas.
- Engagement of reputed NGOs to run these centralized kitchens and
- transporting the same to the allotted schools in hygienic condition.
- Regular supply of LPG with the help of LPG supplying authorities.
- In case of reluctance of the school managing committee/teachers, we would first take recourse to method of persuasion and if the reluctance persists we would initiate action as per School Education Departments circular and the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Courts of India if compelled to.

**Hope, with the adoption of all these methods the coming years would definitely experience a brighter scenario in respect of MDM in our state.**



THANK  
YOU