Social Audit Report on Mid-Day Meal
Andhra Pradesh

SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL AUDIT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVT. OF AP

1
INTRODUCTION

The pilot SA aims to monitor the quality of the Midday Meal Scheme (MDM), by drawing suggestions for improvement from both implementing agency functionaries and oversight bodies. The Mid Day Meals scheme guidelines issued by the Government of India have included “Social audit” as an integral part of the 12th Five Year Plan. The following audit is conducted to enable the State Government of A.P to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Mid-Day Meals scheme (MDM’S), and identify and resolve gaps in implementation of the program.

Objectives of the pilot SA are:-

- Understanding the implementation structure, fund flow and role played by convergence departments in the MDM scheme.
- Identifying ‘best practices’ in the implementation of these schemes.
- Evaluating the impact of mid-day meal scheme with respect to the primary objectives of
  (a) increasing attendance in school
  (b) improving socialization among castes
  (c) addressing malnutrition
  (d) empowering of women through employment.
- Investigating the challenges of implementing the mid-day meal scheme, especially in relation to grain supply and food quality.
- Comparing the service delivered by the women self-help groups and NGO (ISCKON) in some of districts.
- Understanding the role played by SMC members, parents and the community at large in implementing the RTE Act.
- Involving SMC members from the identified schools in the Social Audit process to understand whether there is a scope for replication in other places.
- Formulating a model for a structured Social Audit of MDM scheme or a comprehensive Social Audit of all the benefits/welfare programmes for children aged 0-14 years.(eg: ICDS, Anganwadi, RTE, mid-day meal)

PRE SOCIAL AUDIT:

According to the Director of School Educations’ request, the Pilot Social Audit was conducted in 12 schools in four districts of Andhra Pradesh, between 28th March’16 and 8th April’16.

Selection of the Districts:-

Four districts were selected, each having one Mandal and three Gram Panchayats. Primary, Upper Primary and ZPHS were assigned to each Panchayat. The schools were selected on the following basis:
• **Rural and Urban schools** - Conducted in all rural schools except those in Nellore.

• **Involvement of Mid-Day meal Implementing Agency** – Including individuals like SHG women and community kitchens like ISKON.

• **Inclusion of Diverse Districts**- Districts selected include Vijayanagaram (North Coastal District), Nellore (South Coastal District), and Rayalaseema (Ananthapur District)

• **Inclusion of Scheduled caste area or Tribal belt**- The audit was also conducted in Y. Ramavarammandal in East Godavari.

• **Non-consideration of Special Audits**- Mandal were identified within the district based on the regular social audit, and special audits were not considered.

• **Number of Children**-Schools with the highest number of children were identified, and were located at reasonable distance from one another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>TYPE OF REGION</th>
<th>NAME OF THE DISTRICT</th>
<th>NAME OF THE MANDAL</th>
<th>NAME OF THE G.P/ SCHOOLS NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>South coastal</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Nellore Urban</td>
<td>ZPHS, Venkateswarapuram MCUPS, Dargamitta NCLP school, Porlukatta (here two center club into one cooking shed which is run by same agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>Tanakallu</td>
<td>MPPS, Kokkanti MPUPS, Nallagutla ZPHS, Ethodu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>North coastal</td>
<td>Vizayanagaram</td>
<td>Garugumilli</td>
<td>MPPS, Nagnur-MPUPS, Konikinapadu ZPHS, Ulilibhadr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agency area</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Y. Ramavaram</td>
<td>MPPS, Y Ramavaram, GTWAS, Mangampadu ZPHS, Donkarai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Different kinds of schools which provided Mid Day Meal to the students based on NCLP.**
Methodology (or) Strategy of Audit Plan: -

Our SA team spent 5 to 6 days in community, conducting field verification and building awareness among the villagers. We adopted the following methods to conduct the audit:

- Designed the questionnaires and texts.
- Conducted interviews with stakeholders like H.M, Parents, Teachers, CCH, MEO, Cooking agency, children etc.
- Conducted the Gramasabha and door-door consultation with stakeholders.
- Organized focused group discussions with the stakeholders.
- Verified records and registers.
- Observed and Verified information.
- Conducted case studies.

PERIOD OF AUDIT:

Social Audit for MDM implementation was planned for the 2014-15 and 2015-16 academic years respectively.

Teambuilding:

Due to short duration of school working days and examination periods, SSAAT started the audit in all schools simultaneously. The audit team consisted of 11 SRPs and 1 DRP from SSAAT, and 21 local VSAs. All the 33 members formed 12 teams, one for each GP. Each team consisted of 2 VSAs and one SRP/DRP. In Ananthapur district, the team consisted of one SRP or DRP and one VSA.

Other teams consisted of APCs, STCs, and STMs, along with PM’s monitoring and supporting the process on the field.
TRAINING:

Before the Social audit process began, the SSAAT conducted an orientation program with the support of DSE in Hyderabad. The orientation was conducted by Vijayaramraj, Assistant Director of Mid-Day Meal in Visakhapatnam. In this orientation program, the team members were briefed about the objectives of the MDM, the importance of SA, maintenance of records and registers, and guidelines for better implementation. Social Audit formats were also prepared.

SOCIAL AUDIT PROCESS IN THE FIELD:

The team members went to allotted schools. Each team verified whether the Mid-Day meal norms issued by the government were being followed. The norms include the following areas:

1. Infrastructure Facilities for Mid-day meal including status of kitchen shed, drinking water, bore water, toilets etc.
2. Quality and quantity of the provisions and rice
3. Hygiene and quality factors of the food.(Taste, quantity of food)
5. Cooking and serving process.

The team carried out the physical verification of records gathered from school, MEO, Dealer, and the cooking agency. They also interacted with parents, headmaster, teachers, children, CCH, dealer, and cooking agency, both individually at schools and during door to door visits. The team organised FGDs (Focused Group Discussions) with all the stake holders at school, and created awareness among children, teachers and parents through video film during interactions and in meetings. Facilities for the cooking and serving process, quantity of provisions used for food preparation, and hygienic conditions and taste were observed.
In the end, a community meeting was organized at schools with the parents, SMC members, teachers and children to create awareness on the MDM scheme and its implementation. The team also presented their findings and organised group discussions. In Ananthapuram and Nellore, MEOs also attended the meetings.

**SOCIAL AUDIT FINDINGS:**

**INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

Five schools, (two in Thanakallu of Ananthapuram, two in Y. Ramavaram of East Godavari, one in Nellore) have kitchen sheds and two schools (in Nellore) have community kitchens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kitchen sheds present</th>
<th>MPUPS,Nallaguttapalli, in Thanakallu, ZPHS, Donkarai, in Y.Ramavaram, MPPS,Nagur, MPUPS Konkidivaram and ZPHS Ullibadra in Garugubilli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Kitchen absent</td>
<td>MPPS Kokkanti, ZPHS Eethodu, in Tanakallu MPPS Y.Ramavaram, GTWAS,Mangampadu, in Y Ramavarram and NCLP in Nellore urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Kitchen present</td>
<td>MCUPS Dargamitta, ZPHS Venkateswarapuram in Nellore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Facility:**

No water facilities (both drinking and regular) were available in the schools of MPPS, Nagoor, ZPHS, Eethodu NCLP, and Nellore urban. In MPPS Nagoor, the children brought the water from an adjacent temple and stored it in school for cooking and cleaning. In NCLP, children went to their homes to clean their plates and wash their hands. No Drinking water was available in MPPS, Kokkanti. In ZPHS, Ullibadhra and Donkarai, public taps were available. Even though overhead tanks and ROS were present in Donakari, water was not available during MDM time due to lack of maintenance. In Ananthapur, children brought drinking water in bottles from their homes.

ZPHS, Ullibadra had a bore water facility. However, it was salty and unfit for drinking and children brought water and stored it in the school premises. Venkateswarapuram and Dargamitta schools in Nellore had a good water facility and storage capacity.

**Toilets:** Almost in all schools, Toilets were insufficient. In MPPS, Kokkanti Toilets were not used due to lack of water. Y. Ramavaram had one toilet for children. Ullibadra had functioning toilets.
Records and Registers:

Rice stocks cum issue register, MDM consolidation monthly register, and Monthly bill register were maintained in all the schools except GTWAS, Mangapadu,Y.Ramavaram Mandal. In GTWAS, Mangapadu, self-help group women maintained rice stock and issues records in a small notebook.

Other registers varied from school to school. Visitor’s registers were not maintained in three schools of Ananthapuram district, and food taste registers were not maintained in Vijayanagaram district. MDM opted registers were maintained in MPUPS, Konkidivaram, ZPHS, Ulibadra, MPPS, Y.Ramavarammandand ZPHS, Donkarai. Student’s opinion register was maintained in Y. Ramavaram Mandal.

In GTWAS, Mangampadu only attendance register was maintained by the HM. The SHG women in charge of cooking maintained rice issue cum stock register and bill register. In Y Ramavaram Mandal, almost all the records and registers were maintained. No records were found in Mangapadu, even though the school is in the centre.

In Nellore, the community kitchen only maintained rice and provisions stock cum issue register.

Corrections were observed in attendance registers of MPPS,Nagoor. Corrections and whitener use was observed in MDM consolidated register of Y. Ramavaram MPP School. Taste registers were maintained by teachers in Nellore and by children in Y Ramavaram Mandal. In ZPHS method, Tanakallu Mandal, taste registers were placed three months before the audit and were maintained by teachers. In stock issues register of MPUPS, Konkinapadu, no signatures were seen.
**Rice and Provisions**

In almost all the schools, cooking agencies brought the rice from the dealer while ISKON brought the rice from Godowns. Further, empty rice bags were returned to the dealer and ISKON sold some bags and credited the amount in their accounts. The expenditure of transportation from stock point/dealer to the school point was met by the cooking agencies in almost in all the schools.

In ZPHS Ethodu, Thanakallu, an amount of Rs. 700 per trip was borne by local teachers. Rice was stored either in class rooms or in HM room.

Majority of schools had buffer stock as per MDM norms. Some schools, particularly MUPS, Nallaguttapalli always borrowed rice from other schools. GTWAS, Mangampadu and MPPS, Nagoor brought the rice from the dealer from time to time.

Buying provisions was dependent on availability and accessibility of cooking agency. ISKON purchased large quantities in packets. In other schools, SHG women purchased supplies locally, and in most cases supplies were unbranded. In ZPHS, Donkarai and MPPS, and Nagooru, all provisions like salt and mirchy powder were kept in loose papers on the floor. No separate provisions were provided for cooking at home. In the NCLP school, provisions and vegetables were bought by the NGO that runs it.
Process of cooking placed:

Cooking took place in kitchen shed, and on the school premises where Kitchen shed was not available (in MPPS, Kokkanti, GTWAS, Mangapadu MPPS, Y Ramavaram). Even though kitchen shed was available in Ullibadra ZPHS, cooking happened outside of the kitchen in school premises. ISKON community Kitchen had sufficient material for cooking. In MPPS, Kokkanto and GTWAS, Mangampadu, cooking happened in homes of SHG women. Community kitchen was available in Nellore Urban. NCLP only had sheds.

CCH’s used fire wood for food preparation. Gas was used for cooking in NCLP and steam based machinery was used in ISKON.

Rice was provided by HM according to attendance given by the CCHSs. Quantity and quality of vegetables, dal and oil was not monitored, and there was a shortage of 1.5 to 2 Kgs according to HMs. The stock was actually less than what the records showed.
Food quality and serving:

In almost all schools, rice was wet or hard, vegetables were insufficient and sambar was diluted. Students were served only once, and only Mangapandu offered second helpings. CCH’s behaviour was rash towards children in ZPHS Ullibadra, Donkarai, Eethodu.

During a parent’s meeting, they voiced that no tasty vegetables were provided. The children felt that MDM was good since the audit started in Ullibadra. In Kokkanti, the menu was not being followed and egg was provided once a week. In MPUPS Nallaguttapalli, provisions and vegetables were not as per weight according to MDM norms, and was half to three-fourth kg less. In Nallaguttapalli, banana and egg were provided. In Eethodu, egg was provided once a week. Food was tasty and sufficient in Mangapodu and egg was provided twice a week. In Y Ramavaram, sufficient quantity was not provided.

ISKON had their own menu and cooked in the community kitchen. The standard menu was not followed. Instead of eggs, sweet pongal, curd rice and chikki sweet were provided. Sambar was kept beyond its shelf-life. Some students brought food from home. There were also complaints about worms and stones in the food that was not hot. During door to door visits, parents expressed that students were suffering from stomach ache and motions due to MDM in ZPHS, Donkarai and in Nellore where food was made in community kitchen. In High schools, children brought their lunch from home.
**Hygienic Conditions:** In MCUPS, Dargamitta School, soap for cleaning was available. In MPPS, Kokkanti, some students used soap to wash their hands. In the other schools, no soap was present and only water was used. Almost all schools had no dustbins.

In ZPHS, Dokarai and MPPS, Nagoor, kitchen rooms were dirty and dark, with zero ventilation and bad maintenance. In Donkarai, kitchen walls were black and provisions were left on the floor. In Kokkanti, provisions were kept in SHG women’s homes due to lack of kitchen spaces. Storage space and cooking area was unclean and unhygienic. Utensils were not clean in MPPS Kokkanti. Due to construction work in adjacent areas, the sand spread all over the cooking and eating area. According to children, rice and vegetables were not cleaned and stones and worms were seen frequently.

**Role of CCH:**

The SHG women identified with the process through cooking. The same SHG women also played the role of the CCH, and they were given a salary. In some schools CCH were not in proportion with the strength. According to the MDM norms, one CCH must be present for every 25 children, and 26-100 require at least two. The following table shows the functioning CCH’s.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Ananthapur, Tanakallu</th>
<th>Vijayanagaram, Garugubilli</th>
<th>E.Godavari, Y Ramavaram</th>
<th>Nellore Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of the school</td>
<td>MPPS Kokkanti</td>
<td>MPPS Konkidi varam</td>
<td>MPPS Y Ramavaram</td>
<td>NCLP Venkateswarapuraam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of students as per MDM</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of CCHs working</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Nellore Urban, one to two CCH’s were working in the community kitchen. According to the CCH honorarium bills as per MEO office, ISKON received the honorarium for 150 members of CCHs while only 42 were working in ISKON community kitchen. According to the NCLP registers, 4 women were working but only 2 were present.

According to children, CCH’s behave very rashly. In ZPHS Eethodu, CCH’s were found preparing bajjis to sell in school premises.

**Monitoring:**

Close monitoring of MDM scheme is absent and the School Management Committee visits are nominal. In the Nellore urban schools, teachers were responsible for the taste of the food. MEO visits were more frequent in headquarter schools and urban schools. In Agency area like GTWAS Mangapadu, there was no monitoring. In Konkidivaram in Garugubilli, there were four MEO visits. There were no MEO visits in MPPS, Kokkanti. The MRP and the MPDO visited Y Ramavaram school, PO and field officer visited the NCLP schools and provided feedback on the MDM. Even though MEO or MRP visited the school for MDM scheme, they did not follow the guidelines to monitor the scheme.
Awareness:

Awareness was poor among the parents, children, SMC’s, and even teachers in some schools. They didn’t know about the rice quality, or provisions quantity per student in primary school and UP schools. As per circular, Rice needs to be provided in accordance with school’s students. However, they received only 100gms of rice. The community was unaware about how much must be provided for each child. They were also unaware about the roles of the cooking agency and CCH in implementing the MDM scheme.

The SSAAT team organised a written assessment on MDM before and after playing a CD that showcased all the information. There was huge difference in their opinions. SMC meetings were nominal in MDM scheme. Officials who visited did not provide any feedback.

In case food was not provided, an allowance had to be paid within 15 days. For example, in MPPS, a student (Mr. Y Ramavaram) was not provided the MDM on 18th Jan’16 due to low attendance. He was unaware about his food security allowance and the emergency medical plan.
Financial Issues:

School wise findings:
GTWAS, Mangampadu:
- MDM Records upto Dec’14 were not available. Only records from Dec 14’ onwards were maintained. Rice stock cum issue was register available with the cooking SHG women. According to the dealers, 710 kgs of rice was supplied to the school. However, the MDM noted an amount of 659kgs. The deviation amount was 51(710-659)x13(rice price as per the bill from the dealer)= 663kgs.
- Between the months of Sep, Oct, Nov ‘14, July, Oct ‘15 and Feb ‘16, a difference of 167 was observed in the total attendance (2761) the attendance claimed (2828). The deviation of rice was 16.7 Kgs. The deviation amount for cooking costs was Rs. 759.95 and the deviation amount for rice was Rs. 217.1. Therefore, the total deviation amount is Rs. 977.5

ZPHS, Donkarai:
- Often, differences were identified between issue and stock register. Huge corrections were found in the roll number attendance of November ‘15. Details are enclosed in the DTF.

MPPS, Y. Ramavaram:
- During the social audit on 4th April’16, 15 students were not served eggs.
- On 18th January’16, MDM was not provided to 7 children who attended due to poor attendance as recorded in the registers.
- 42.4Kgs of rice was found as the difference between amount stated on the stock register and actual amount. The deviation amount is 42.4x 5.65=239.65

ZPHS, Ullibadra:
- 37.58 Kgs was found as the difference between the amount stated on the stock register and opted register. The deviation amount was Rs.212/-.
- A difference of 250 meals was found and the deviation amount was Rs.1598/-, including component cost.

MPUPS, Konkidivaram:
- 650 gms was found as the difference between the amounts stated on the stock and opted register, and the amount of deviation was Rs.3.420/-, for both rice and component cost.

MPPS, Nagoor:
- During the audit records period, there was an excess of 150 meals. For 150 meals total deviation amount was 774/- for rice and component cost. Details are shown in the following table:
Total difference = 75 + 75 = 150 meals

- Even though 4 students had been studying in a private school for that last two years, a false attendance for these students was recorded. Even in the presence of the Sarpanch, the same was expressed. This caused a total amount of deviation is of Rs.3209 for both rice and component cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the child</th>
<th>Working days</th>
<th>Component cost</th>
<th>Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pudi Tarun</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>16.5 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandal Vamshi</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>16.5 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madaka Govind</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>16.6 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangunala Hari</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>15.7 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2840</td>
<td>65.2 Kg, amount is 368.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MPPS, Kokkanti:

- In February, 2016, 1530 meals were claimed in rice cum meal taken register and stock register. However, the rice expenditure statement showed 1560 meals. The headmaster had claimed 30 additional meals that resulted in a deviation amount of Rs.1380.

- During the Audit records period, total meals in the rice cum meal taken register was 21,851 meals. However, as per the attendance calculated by the social audit team, the attendance required only 21,792 meals. This resulted in a deviation of 59 meals and a component cost of Rs. 291/-

ZPHS, Eethoudou:

- A difference was recorded between MDM register and MDM expenditure bills of January’15. As per the register, an amount of Rs 13968/- was spent for 2328 meals, but as per the MDM expenditure statement, 12534/- was spent for 2328 meals. This resulted in a deviation of Rs. 1434/-

- According to the parents and children, egg was provided only once a week and no alternatives were provided when eggs were unavailable.
**ZPHS, Venkateswarpuram:**

- In December’14, there was a difference of 200 meals between meals taken register in and meal totals. This resulted in a deviation amount of Rs. 1276 as cooking cost, and a loss of 30 Kgs for the cooking agency.

**MCUPS, Dargamitta:**

- In ISKON food relief foundation, a total of 42 CCHs were working as per the records. However, the department provided honorarium to 150 members of CCHs. Sweet Pongal other sweets were provided instead of eggs.

**MPPS, Nallaguttapalli:**

- During the audit records period, there was a difference between attendance and meals claimed. In some months, more meals were claimed than others. Finally, an excess of 87 meals in UP school and 14 in PS was recorded. Thus, the deviation amount for 59 meals resulted in a cost of Rs. 674. The differences are shown in the table below.

  Vegetables, dal and other provisions were less than the quantity required as per the norms. This resulted in a deviation amount of Rs. 18,474/-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Claimed</th>
<th>As per attendance</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July,2015</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>1099</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep,2015</td>
<td>1246</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec,15</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb,16</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4792</td>
<td>4778</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UPP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,14</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July,14</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct,14</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr,15</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July,15</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep,15</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>1417</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec,15</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>1451</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb,16</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>1552</td>
<td>-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10469</td>
<td><strong>10382</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NCLP, Porlukatta:

Two NCLP centres were situated one km apart. However, food was prepared only in one centre. According to attendance register at the school, the first centre had 50 children and the second had 40 students, but it was found during the audit that school attendance was 30 and 20 respectively. During the door to door visits, these children who did not attend were found. However, the register had names of all the children.

MDM was provided to 30 benami students for 468 working days, and the rice consumption was 468X30X100gm = Rs. 7932/-

- Component cost is: 468X30X4.56 = Rs. 64,022/-

A deviation amount of Rs. 20,000 was found in the name of Mrs. Aulamma Aya, who was absent in person but present in the payment and attendance registers. The finding is 10 months’ x 2 years’ x Rs. 1000/- = 20000/-

Four students joined in class 6, but the register had records of only one student for 2015-16 academic year. Similarly, only one out of the 7 students in the attendance register was present in the 2016-17 academic year. The deviation amount for this period was Rs. 4870/-

According to the parents and children, eggs were not provided on all working days (360 days). The cost of the eggs not provided for two years amounts to Rs. 48,600/-

Provisions were not used properly and the quantity was insufficient. According to the norms, only half the quantity was used.

We observed that vegetables served were of poor quality.

Quantity of rice used entered in the register was incorrect.
SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Bills should be made available to cooking agencies and CCH’s in a timely manner to prevent them from providing low quantity and quality of food.
- Monitoring on MDM scheme implementation, particularly in interior villages and agency areas must be improved. In Donkarai and Mangapadu schools of Y Ramavaram mandal, MDM implementation is not upto the mark. There have been many complaints from the parents about records not being maintained. Monitoring is very poor.
- Awareness must be created among the SMC, Parents, children, headmaster and teachers.
- All institutions under the MDM scheme must undergo regular department monitoring.
- Cleanliness and infrastructure of kitchens, water facility and toilets must be monitored.
- Quality of rice and food must be improved.
- Food must only be provided by the community kitchen, and not by parents and teachers.
- Maintenance of records must be improved. Further, student committees must be formed to include beneficiaries and provide feedback on food quality and taste.
- There is a need to improve HM teachers monitoring of cooking and serving by HM teachers, particularly on provisions of quality and quantity must be improved.
- Rice must be provided at the school point and kitchen sheds must be clean.