

Summary record of the discussions held on the 3 December 2003 by the Supreme Court Commissioner (S.R.Sankaran IASRtd) with the Government of Maharashtra at Mantralaya , Mumbai .

Introduction

Shri Ajit Nimbalkar , Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra ; Shri Navin Kumar ,Principal Secretary, Public Health Department ; Shri Satish Tripathi ,Principal Secretary ,Food and Civil Supplies Department ; Shri Munshilal Gautam , Principal Secretary ,Social Justice and Youth Welfare Department ; Shri J.M.Phatak ,Secretary ,School Education Department ; Shri N.B.Patil ,Secretary, Rural Development and Water Conservation Department ; Shri K.S.Vatsa ,Secretary , Revenue Department ;Dr Vasant Kalpande ,Director of Primary Education ; Shri N.P .Joshi ,Deputy Secretary, School Education Department ; Shri Rajan Phansalkar, Joint Director ,Primary Education and other officers were present

Initiating the discussions , Supreme Court Commissioner mentioned that he had taken up the work of monitoring the programmes in response to the request of the Supreme Court in May 2003 along with Dr N. C .Saxena who was already functioning as Commissioner since last year . He referred to the meeting held by Dr N.C. Saxena in January 2003 with the officers of the Government of Maharashtra .A series of orders have been given by the Supreme Court mainly in relation to the schemes for the poor , for providing them with food and work and for the social protection of the vulnerable sections of the population .The responsibilities for implementing the orders devolved mainly on the State Governments and the Central Government . The Supreme Court orders placed emphasis on transparency and also prompt redressal of grievances . Four reports have been submitted by the Commissioners so far , apart from a special report filed for the hearing on the 2 December 2003 .The Commissioners are being assisted by Advisers in different States .A nodal officer has also been nominated by the State Governments .

Supreme Court Commissioner mentioned that the visit to Nashik district as originally programmed could not be taken up , as this meeting which was initially scheduled for the 5th evening /6th morning was rescheduled for the 3rd forenoon ,as the Chief secretary was required to leave on the 3rd evening for some official work abroad .Apart from this meeting, Supreme Court Commissioner said that he will be visiting the villages in Thane district and having meetings with civil society organisations and activists on the 4th and 5th December . The object was to understand the actual field conditions and the perceptions and problems of the people .

The present discussions were intended to understand the overall picture and assess the performance with reference to the orders of the Supreme Court .Accordingly different programmes were taken up for discussions as indicated in the following paragraphs.(A note furnished by the Government facilitated the discussions)

2. Midday Meals Scheme

The Secretary, School Education Department mentioned that from 1995-1996 the State Government was implementing a scheme of providing 3 Kg of rice per month to students having monthly average attendance of 80 percent. However, in pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court, the Government decided to provide cooked meal to students studying in I to V Standards in primary schools run by local bodies, government aided, partially aided primary schools as well as Vasti Shalas, the Centres under Mahatma Phule Shikshan Hami Yojana and schools for physically handicapped. In the first instance, primary schools in tribal areas were provided with the facility of cooked meal from June 2002. This has been subsequently extended to the rest of the State. The conversion grant for cooked meal was initially 25 paise per day and this was increased to 50 paise with effect from 1 October 2002. So far, 59452 schools out of 82141 schools have been covered under the Midday Meal Scheme; in terms of the number of students, about 71,32,297 students out of the total of 97,21,167 students were getting the benefit of cooked midday meals. In accordance with 73 rd and 74 th amendments to the Constitution, the scheme is being implemented through local bodies.

Secretary, School Education also mentioned that Government was making efforts to increase the number to ensure full coverage in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court. Constant motivation of the field officers and village education committees and regular review of scheme at district as well as regional levels were being done. However, there were certain aided schools where the students enrolled are from upper middle or elite classes and in these schools, there was reluctance to avail of cooked meal.

Supreme Court Commissioner, while appreciating the fact that the coverage has been stepped up, pointed out that there are as yet 26 lakh students to be covered. The cases of elite schools could be treated as exceptional cases, as the central objective of the midday meals scheme was to cater to the food requirements of students in order to ensure enrolment, retention and nutrition. He wanted that in line with the Supreme Court orders, the coverage of all the remaining schools and students must be achieved by the State Government without any further lapse of time.

The Commissioner requested that it should be ensured that the cooked meal provides for adequate nutrition. As the amount of 50 paise may be inadequate particularly where the strength was low, the amount may be supplemented from other schemes or suitably increased.

In response to a question by the Commissioner, it was specifically clarified by the Secretary, School Education that there was no recovery of costs from students or parents for the midday meal scheme. While noting this, the Commissioner wanted that any impression that there is need for contribution from students or parents should be removed.

3.Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

Principal Secretary , Food and Civil Supplies Department mentioned that the State Government has identified 73.40 lakh families as being Below Poverty Line (BPL) including 10.017 lakh families of Antyodaya Anna Yojana .The offtake of foodgrains under BPL is about 70 percent .The orders of the Supreme Court regarding lifting of grains by BPL families have been reiterated by a Government circular on 19 July 2003 .The BPL families have been permitted to buy foodgrains from the ration shop in instalments .

It was also mentioned that the State Government has decided to concentrate on the tribal areas for the proper implementation of the TPDS and all concerned authorities have been instructed in August 2003 to arrange campaigns to issue ration cards and to educate Adivasis about PDS schemes and give wide publicity about the schemes through Gram Sabhas /Fairs/Newspapers /Cable network .This was part of the programme known as Hungerfree Adivasi of Maharashtra* . In Nashik district , 19 Gram Sabhas were conducted and 7849 yellow were distributed to adivasis whose cards were mutilated or lost; in Nandurbar district ,10000 copies of handbills giving information on PDS were distributed; in Jalgaon and Ahmednagar districts , 15 Gram Sabhas and 100 Gram sabhas were conducted and PDS details explained ; in Gondia district , 35camps were conducted in which 2496 ration cards were renewed ; in Yavatmal and Bhandara districts , 6/7 camps were conducted ; in Chandrapur district , 178 camps were conducted in which 1954 families were provided with new ration cards and 17606 cards were renewed.Principal Secretary mentioned that efforts are thus being made to reach remote tribal villages

Principal Secretary referred to the complaints regarding nonsupply or overcharging for kerosene , though supply of kerosene is not covered by the Supreme Court orders. Such complaints are also looked into for remedial action

In regard to issue of ration cards for migrants , Principal Secretary mentioned that there should be no difficulty in the case of migrant people if they could surrender the cards of the places of origin and get a fresh card at the place to which they have migrated .But in respect of the urban homeless , Principal Secretary mentioned that the Union Home Ministry was not in favour of issuing ration cards without proof of residence and a clarification has been sought for from them

Supreme Court Commissioner , while appreciating the efforts made in holding Gram Sabhas and the priority given to the tribal areas , requested that all other tribal areas may also be covered in a similar fashion .He emphasised that the issue of BPL cards for all the deserving poor must be ensured . Supreme Court in its order dated 5 May 2003 has also directed that the Government of India will not insist the State Governments to remove any person from the existing BPL list .

The Commissioner also wanted that a special effort must be made to cover the people who have migrated many years ago and may not have any old cards having lost contact with their native places and unable to produce documentary proof of migration . In regard to those without proof of residence , alternative methods of reaching the rations must be thought of .

The Commissioner mentioned that the proper functioning of the ration shops should be ensured in line with the directions of the Supreme Court dated 2 May 2003 and their functioning closely supervised .

4. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Principal Secretary ,Food and Civil Supplies mentioned that the State Government has identified 10.017 lakh families for the AAY . The offtake was about 96 percent . As regards expanded AAY , the State Government has to identify 5,01,100 beneficiaries covering the categories mentioned in the orders of the Supreme Court dated 2 May 2003 The beneficiaries have been distributed among the districts taking into account population of Primitive Tribes and the number of beneficiaries selected in the earlier AAY , giving priority to the Primitive Tribes . The directions to identify beneficiaries has been issued to all Collectors as well as Controllers of Rationing . The list of beneficiaries are to be approved by Gram Sabhas /Municipalities/Corporations vide Government Resolution dated 16 October 2003.The identification was proposed to be completed by 10 December 2003 and in any case by end of December .

Supreme Court Commissioner pointed out that the additional AAY was communicated by Government of India on 5 June 2003 and six months have passed already . He desired that the identification should be done without any further delay and actual benefits reached to the beneficiaries immediately . He also requested that specific efforts must be made to identify Primitive Tribes such as Katkaris . As they migrate during the season , special efforts must be made to get them included in the list . There should be no shortfall in the coverage and timely supply of foodgrains should be ensured as this is a scheme intended to provide relief specifically to the poorer among the poor

5. Annapurna Scheme

It was mentioned by the Principal Secretary , Food and Civil Supplies that 1.2 lakh beneficiaries have been identified under Annapurna Scheme. Special efforts are being made to reach all deserving people . Supreme Court Commissioner emphasised that as this scheme is intended for the benefit of the poorest of the poor ,special attention should be given and the availability of stipulated quantity of foodgrains in time should be ensured.This scheme should be monitored closely

6. Employment Programmes –SGRY and EGS

The Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is under implementation from 2002-2003. It was noted that during the year 2002-2003 , the total expenditure incurred under the scheme was Rs 413.11 crores ,about 88 percent of the available funds and 5.29 crores mandays were created . During the current year 2003-2004 , Government of India has so far

sanctioned 245285 metric tonnes of foodgrains and Rs 194 crores .Taking into account the unlifted quantum of last year of 136283 metric tonnes , the foodgrain available is 381568 metric tonnes .The foodgrains lifted by DRDAs is about 54 percent and distribution to labourers on works 47 percent .The figures available upto the end of September 2003 indicate that the expenditure incurred was Rs 128.7 crores (38 percent) against the total available funds of Rs 333.35 crores .The mandays generated under both the streams of SGRY was 1.85 crores

Principal Secretary, Rural Development mentioned that there are certain areas like Wardha and Nagpur where demand for labour is not high and on the other hand there were tribal areas like Nandurbar and Thane where there was heavy demand for work .The SGRY allotment to these areas gets exhausted and there was need for flexibility in the fund allocation and utilisation. Principal Secretary also mentioned that as suggested by Dr NC Saxena , the details of the programmes including Annual Action Plans of DRDAs have been placed on the website. It can be accessed by any one including NGOs and problems brought to notice of the Government

Principal Secretary mentioned that the implementing agencies have been instructed to make payments to the labourers on weekly basis . The stipulated minimum wages for the zone are being paid to the workers .In May 2003 and again in June 2003 , Government has instructed and reiterated that no contractors should be engaged and no machines should be used .

The Employment Guarantee Scheme is unique to Maharashtra. The scheme was started in 1972 and was given a statutory form through the enactment of Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act 1977 which came into force from 26 January 1979 There are earmarked revenues for the Employment Guarantee Fund and a matching contribution is made by the Government . It was noted that during 2002-2003 , the budget provision was Rs 850 crores and the expenditure was Rs 889 crores of which expenditure on wages was Rs 711.20 crores. The maximum per day labour attendance was 5.33 lakhs , the minimum being 1.03 lakhs and the average 2.61 lakhs .During the current year , specially in the context of the drought situation , an expenditure of Rs 572 cores has been incurred in the last six months .

In reply to a question by the Commissioner, it was clarified that the rate of wages for EGS and SGRY were the same . The zone wise prevailing rates of wages under EGS are Zone 1 - Rs 51; Zone2 - Rs 49; Zone 3 - Rs 47 and Zone 4 - Rs 45.

It was mentioned that the State Government has declared scarcity conditions in affected villages of 71 talukas of 11 districts of the State .A more liberalised Scarcity Manual is in use as compared to the Famine Codes of the past

7.Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Though this scheme could not be discussed in detail , it was noted that there were 59400 Anganwadi centres functioning in the State covering 29,70,270 beneficiaries . Besides

this Navsanjivan Yojana scheme is implemented in 15 sensitive tribal blocks in the State covering about 3.5 lakh beneficiaries

8.National Maternity Benefit Scheme

Principal Secretary , Health mentioned that there were 26000 beneficiaries last year under the Maternity Benefit Scheme . The scheme was demand oriented .During this year , the number of beneficiaries is about 10000 so far and it may reach last year's level .He explained the procedure followed for sanctioning the amounts and felt that it would be better if the funds are released by the Government of India to the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads rather than to the Collectors as the PHCs are under the Zilla Parishad .In regard to tribal areas , the State Government has a scheme of providing Rs 400 in cash and Rs 400 worth of micro nutrients /tonics for pregnant women. This was in operation in five districts and is likely to be extended

Supreme Court Commissioner mentioned that as the scheme caters to specific categories and to a specific situation , it is essential that the benefits reach in proper time .the procedures should be streamlined to achieve this objective

9. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)

10. National Family Benefit Scheme

While noting the details of the implementation , Supreme Court Commissioner emphasised the need to ensure proper coverage as well as payments in time as ordered by the Supreme Court and in line with the objectives of the schemes .

11.Transparency

Supreme Court has directed that a copy of the order of the Court should be translated in regional language for being displayed in all Gram Panchayats , Government Schools and Fair Price Shops and lists of all beneficiaries under various schemes should be displayed at Gram Panchayat and copies of the schemes and the lists of beneficiaries to be made available to the members of the public for inspection

It was mentioned by the officers of the State Government that the orders of the Supreme Court dated 8 May 2002 have been translated into Marathi and circulated to DRDAs for displaying on Gram Panchayat boards and common places . It was also mentioned that the orders of the Supreme Court regarding Fair Price Shops have been translated in Marathi and sent for displaying in all Fair Price shops .The translated version of Supreme Court orders dated 28 .11.2001 and 8.5.2002 have been displayed in 49150 shops . The beneficiary lists are also to be displayed in the ration shops

Supreme Court Commissioner stressed that the display of Supreme Court orders 28 November 2001 as well as 8 May 2002 should be ensured and wide publicity should also be given to the directions given by the Supreme Court on 2 May 2003 and 5 May 2003 . The

Commissioner stressed that the display of BPL list as well as the list of beneficiaries of various programmes including SGRY, AAY and Annapurna in all Gram Panchayats, Schools and Fair Price Shops should be ensured. A copy of the muster rolls in regard to works should be given on modest charges to anyone who seeks it. (In this connection, the Right to Information Act of the Government of Maharashtra will also be relevant, though it could not be discussed)

12. Complaints and Redressal Mechanisms

As regards complaint and redressal, it was mentioned that the complaints were being looked into by the different levels of authorities responsible for the implementation of the schemes. Supreme Court Commissioner emphasised that the enquiries into the complaints and representations should be made by a responsible officer and action taken should be prompt and constructive.

Any report or complaints of starvation deaths or acute malnutrition should be immediately enquired into by a senior officer who should also look into the progress of foodbased and other safety net schemes in the locality as already indicated in the earlier meeting by Dr N.C.Saxena.

13. Conclusion

Supreme Court Commissioner mentioned that though he could not go into the details of all the schemes within the time available, he will be writing to the State Government immediately and from time to time, apart from reporting to Supreme Court. While taking note of the useful efforts made by the State Government including State Government's own special schemes for tribal population, Supreme Court Commissioner emphasised that immediate follow up action should be taken on the points indicated in the preceding paragraphs and necessary instructions issued to the field organisations. (Action should also be taken on the letter to the Chief Secretary at Annexure 1 and the points of observations on the field visit and discussions with the civil society organisations at Annexure 2)

Concluding the discussions, Supreme Court Commissioner mentioned that the orders of the Supreme Court visualise a comprehensive social protection at all stages of life of the poor starting from the maternity benefit, ICDS for preschool children, Midday Meals for school going children, work, employment and wages for the able bodied adults (for all poor), targeted Public Distribution System, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (for the poorer among the poor), Annapurna (for poorest among the poor), Old Age Pensions and National Family Benefit Scheme. He reiterated that the State government should ensure that the orders of the Supreme Court are effectively implemented in letter and in spirit as this will bring immense relief to the people.

The Commissioner thanked the Chief Secretary and Shri J.M.Phatak, Secretary, School Education for the arrangements made for the visit and expressed the hope that the people especially the poor, the vulnerable, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

will derive adequate opportunities and access to work food and social assistance in Maharashtra State

(S.R.Sankaran)
Supreme Court Commissioner

8 December 2003

Dear Shri Nimbalkar

I thank you for the courtesies extended to me during my visit to Maharashtra State from the 3rd to 6th December as Supreme Court Commissioner. I also convey my thanks through you to all the other officers of the Government who attended the meeting and particularly to Shri J.M.Phatak , Secretary , School Education who coordinated the programme .

While I shall be communicating my detailed observations in a few days , I am mentioning some important points which need your immediate attention in this letter , as I could not meet you again before leaving Mumbai .These are based on my field visit to Jawahar in Thane district and discussions with Anna Adhikar Abhiyan (a network of NGOs) on the 5th . I briefly mentioned them to Shri Phatak and had a word on the telephone with Shri Satish Tripathi on the 5th December 2003

In the meeting with the people at Juni Jawahar in Thane District on the 4th December , (the Additional Collector and the SDO Jawahar were also present) it was brought to my notice that in Jawahar Taluk as well as Dahanu Taluk (may be in some other areas also) , there are a large number of cases of EGS /SGRY works where work has been done and coupons for grain component given to the workers (in some cases even in May, June) ;but the coupons have not been honoured .I also personally saw the coupons with some of the people .. As this will amount to a failure to honour the commitment made by the Government , it is essential that the grains are delivered against the coupons without any delay. I request you to give instructions to get this done immediately .

In regard to Midday Meal Scheme , there were reports , especially from Purandhar and Pargaon Taluk of Pune district that certain amounts (Rs5 to !5) per month were collected from the students towards the scheme .. I mentioned this to Shri Phatak . It is necessary to give strict instructions that there should be no collection from the students or parents towards Midday Meals .

As regards expanded Antyodaya Anna Yojana , it was brought out that the Primitive Tribal Groups , particularly Katkaris are not adequately covered I mentioned this to Shri Tripathi who assured me that the highest priority will be given to them and at least one third will be earmarked for them . As the Katkaris tend to migrate to brickkilns or other work , special specific efforts are needed to identify them for the AAY .I request that clearcut instructions are given for this purpose

I shall be sending the detailed report shortly . I shall be grateful for confirmation of the action taken

Yours sincerely

(S.R.Sankaran)
Supreme Court Commissioner

Shri Ajit.M.Nimbalkar IAS
Chief Secretary
Government of Maharashtra
Mumbai

Brief Note on the field visits in Mumbai and Thane district and discussions with Anna Adhikar Abhiyan

Mumbai

On the afternoon of the 3rd December 2003, I visited Cross Maidan ,Wadibunder (Rajiv Gandhi Nagar,PD'Mello Road,Dockyard) and Vimala Vikas Kendra in Mumbai . In these areas , the major problem was about the ration cards , as cards were not being issued to most of them on the ground that they are migrants or having no housing rights or permanent address (or could be foreigners) . I saw their houses and living conditions. In fact , I met a large number of Telugu speaking families in the dockyard area living in makeshift structures who had migrated many decades ago from Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh and working as hamalis or by fishing, having settled down in Mumbai ; but they had no ration cards.In this context, the Rationing Kirti Samiti mentioned that they have suggested an alternative of giving food coupons in lieu of ration cards , until a final decision could be taken for giving ration cards .

2. Very few of the persons whom I met had ration cards.But most were APL (showing income upto 1 lakh) though it was obvious that they were below poverty line .The entries in the cards were not even legible . There were complaints that kerosene supply was irregular and below the prescribed quota .There were many old and destitute persons who did need help such as Antyodaya Anna Yojana ,Annapurna or pensions. I met a large number of them again in Vimala Vikas Kendra and they expressed similar problems

Thane District

3.On the morning of the 4th December , I proceeded to Jawahar Taluk in Thane district. . En route , at Manor of Palgarh Taluk , I visited a house of a Katkari family . The family consisted of husband , wife ,a daughter and a son . The husband had gone to work in a brick kiln .The elder child , the daughter had also gone to work and had never been to a school .The younger son was studying in the secondary school .The family had AAY card and from the entries in the card , it was seen that the quantity of rice and wheat drawn was varying from 30 kg in some months to 35 kgs in November . I visited the Shanti Seva Mandal where I met two women who had received some maternity benefit ; but there was delay in payment and the full amount had not been disbursed .

4. I visited the Zilla Parishad School at Rinjadpada, (Manor) in Palgarh Taluk .The school has two teachers, of whom one was present . The school was neat and clean . It was not yet time for the midday meal, though the cook had arrived .I saw the rice supplied and found it to be of good quality

5. Later I proceeded to Juni Jawahar where a meeting with local people had been arranged by Kashtakari Sanghtana and others . The Additional Collector, Jawahar , the SDO, Jawahar ,the Tahsildar ,the BDO and other officers were present

6. The people had come from Jawahar , Dahanu , Morbad and other areas of thane district . There were many Worli tribals ;but not many Katkaris as they seem to have migrated in search of work . During the interaction with the people , a number of issues were highlighted ;they are briefly summed up in the following paragraph .

7. There were many cases of severe malnutrition and some of the cases were leading to death. There were no serious problems about issue of ration cards in this area but the supplies from ration shops are irregular and sometimes no supply at all as in Shensari village . The foodgrains were of poor quality . Supply of Kerosene was inadequate and the price charged was higher than the prescribed price in many cases . There were cases of delay in Annapurna,Maternity Benefit and National family Benefit Scheme .Many of the Katkaris (Primitive Tribal Group) are not included in the AAY scheme . There are a number of cases where applications had been made for EGS /SGRY but work had not started .There were large number of cases of work done under EGS/SGRY and coupons given ; but the coupons for foodgrains have not been honoured. (The coupons with some of the persons were seen by me). The children were asked to bring fuel or salt or haldi for the midday meals .The payment to cooks was inadequate and irregular

8. I visited the Zilla Parishad School at Juni Jawahar (adjoining the place where the meeting took place) at the time of serving of the midday meals and also tasted the meal . The strength of the school was 42 ; but only 28 students were present . 9 children (Katkaris) were reported to have migrated with parents for work in brick kilns while 5 others were absent for different reasons.What was being served was cooked rice only . I found that some of the students have themselves brought pickles or other dishes from home . The cook has been paid Rs 800 for a period of about 18 months .

9. A number of written representations were given to me. These representations have been separately sent to the State Government for immediate necessary action .

Meeting with Anna Adhikar Abhiyan

10. A meeting was held in Mumbai on the 5th December 2003 with the Anna Adhikar Abhiyan , a network of voluntary workers and activists . The representatives had come from many districts including Pune, Nashik, Thane, Sangli, Nagpur ,Mumbai ,Navi Mumbai , Raigad etc. The main points that were brought out during the meeting are summarised below

(a) BPL Cards

There were no BPL cards with many poor families who were entitled to receive BPL cards . The problem was acute particularly for the unorganised sector. In certain cases as in

Nagpur area , formal income certificates are being insisted upon for the issue of BPL cards .The definition of BPL itself has to be reconsidered and redefined as the income limit was too low .It was also pointed out that the Supreme Court in its order dated 5 May 2003 , has directed that no names should be removed from the BPL list

(b) Ration Supply

The quality of foodgrain supplied was poor in a number of instances ,(Some samples were shown to me). In a number of cases , the stipulated quantity of 35 Kg was not being received and sometimes it was as low as 10-15 kg .There were cases where supplies were not received for months together . The entries in the ration card were made without care and were not readable . For people who have migrated to Mumbai and people without proof of residence (living on pavements or roadside without housing rights) no ration cards were being issued ; at least food coupons should be issued as requested by Rationing Kruti Samiti

(c) Antyodaya Anna Yojana

The criteria for identification has to be clearly laid out for Antyodaya Anna Yojana .In many places ,such as Nagpur , the ration shop dealer has been asked to recommend the list of persons for AAY .Priority should be given to Primitive Tribal Groups such as Katkaris for the expanded AAY , as directed by the Supreme Court .As Katkaris migrate for work and may not be available in their villages in the month of December , it is necessary that they should be identified for AAY while they are in the villages. Where the BPL list itself is faulty , many poor get left out of AAY also, if their name is not in BPL list

(d) Annapurna

The number covered by Annapurna cards requires to be increased . In many cases particularly in the city , Annapurna has been linked to rationshops which are very far away from the places of living of the beneficiary .There are cases of wrong inclusion and wrong exclusion. A waiting list for Annapurna should be maintained .The lists of AAY/ Annapurna are not being displayed and monitoring becomes difficult

(e) Midday Meals Scheme

In many schools , Midday Meal Scheme has not yet been started. In certain areas such as Purandhar and Pargaon Taluks of Pune district , money has been collected from students (Rs5 to Rs15) towards Midday Meal Scheme . The quality of meal is not fully satisfactory ; only cooked rice is given and nutrition is inadequate .
