



Society for Social Audit, Accountability & Transparency (SSAAT-RD)



Report

on

Pilot Social Audit of
Mid-day Meals Scheme

March 2013

Acknowledgement

The Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency has prepared this report in response to a request from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MDM). The society acknowledges the support extended by its staff and resource personnel for this pilot social audit of Mid-day meal scheme. We are thankful to the C&DSE for providing us an opportunity to conduct Social Audit on Mid day meals scheme in Andhra Pradesh and document the facts for public vigilance.

Sowmya Kidambi,
Director, SSAAT

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Brief History of Social Audit Process

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing development projects under various schemes to address food security, rural poverty, unemployment, health and education with support from the Central Government of India, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. While there has been marginal improvement in the quality of life of the rural citizenry through the consistent investments in social capital, the full benefit is yet to reach the people. The development projects undertaken are often affected by various factors such as lack of community participation, lack of empowerment of local governance institutions such as Panchayat and Gram sabhas coupled with poor transparency and accountability provisions in delivering public services.

1.2 Definition of Social Audit

Social audit is a democratic process that ensures public accountability of agencies through a systematic demand of information by the community in response to the works/programmes that have already been implemented by the government or other agencies for that particular area/community. Social audit is not only an audit of expenses or decisions but also covers the issues of equity and quality in programme implementation. It is an empowering process for the people to be informed regarding the plan, to participate in the process of implementation and make the implementing agency accountable for the work. Thus it helps maintain transparency, ensures participation and culminates in accountability.

In a Social Audit, the people and the Government jointly monitor the project. It brings on board the perceptions and knowledge of the people, involves people in the task of verification and also brings about much greater acceptability of the government.

1.3 Society for Social Audit Accountability & Transparency (SSAAT)

SSAAT is an independent society set up by the Department of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh with a vision to uphold the concept of eternal vigilance by the people, facilitated by Social Activists and Government acting in conjunction. SSAAT has been conducting Social Audits of the MGNREGS, a flagship programme of the Government of India since 2006 and has in recent years, expanded the process to Social Security Pensions, Integrated Watershed Programme, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana etc. SSAAT's team members act as facilitators and conduct Social Audits across all 22 districts by training community members to audit the Government Schemes themselves. So far, SSAAT has trained more than a lakh to carry out social audits.

The social audit process has brought about many positive changes in administration and communities as listed below-

1.4 Administration

- Greater awareness on implementation of programs and increased realization of community participation;
- Increased importance to transparency and accountability and space for communities to articulate concerns about the program implementation;
- Awareness on Right to Information act and seriousness of the government to tackle corruption at the grassroots level;
- Accountability fixed on implementing machinery with respect to deviations and corruption in the programmes;
- Knowledge on legislative compliances with respect to MGNREGS act as well as involvement of local public representatives and public functionaries

1.5 Communities

- Communities awareness on government schemes has increased considerably and there is renewed demand to mainstream social audits in other programs implemented at grassroots level
- The most vulnerable groups realized their rights vis-à-vis MGNREGS and increased awareness on their role and responsibilities
- Communities have begun to understand the 'accountability' factor bestowed on implementing public machinery
- Social Audit has helped address power relations at the grassroots level and for the first time, the law has ensured that they have control over their resources
- Social audit as a process is 'empowering' as villagers have a representative in Social auditor, who is a politically neutral person to anchor auditing of works
- Vulnerable sections such as Women, persons with disability, dalits and indigenous tribes were able to participate in the local governance as information is available due to social audit process
- Social Audit process has increased the political consciousness of community leadership

Chapter 2:

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)

In a landmark order on 28 November 2001, the Supreme Court of India gave a direction that made it mandatory for the State Governments to provide cooked meals instead of 'dry rations' to all government and government- assisted schools within six months. Today, with more than 100 million children covered, India's mid day meal programme is by far the largest nutrition programme in the world.

2.1 Genesis of the Mid- Day Meal Scheme

The genesis of mid-day meals goes back much earlier to 1925, when the corporation of Madras introduced scheme for school children. By 1990, more than fifteen states joined in this mission. The year 1995, that saw the launch of school feeding programme nationwide. The programme was implemented either with own resources or state resources in combination with international assistance. Another two states namely A.P and Rajasthan were implementing the programme entirely with international assistance.

In NP-NSPE, 1995 the cost of cooking was to be borne by the State Governments/UT administrations. Universalising the scheme to all States proved difficult since many states were unable to provide adequate funding for meeting the cooking costs. Therefore most of the States resorted to distribution of food grains, rather than providing cooked mid day meals.

In April 2001, People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) filed a "writ petition" on the right to food in the Supreme Court. This petition was filed at a time when the country's food stocks reached unprecedented levels while hunger in drought-affected areas intensified. The Apex Court, in its judgment in Peoples Union for Civil Liberties vs Union of India & Ors Writ Petition (Civil) No.196 of 2001, declared that State Governments must implement MDM by providing every child in Government and Government assisted primary schools with a prepared mid day meal with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 gm of protein each day for a minimum of 200 days.

The Supreme Court order (Nov'2001) directed State Governments to introduce cooked mid-day meals within six months. The response of State Governments was mixed: not all States were equally active in implementing these orders, and States which did so encountered significant problems along the way.

2.2 Action initiated by the Central Government

It took a long time for the central government to respond to the fiscal constraints the states faced in providing mid day meals. However, in 2003, Planning Commission of India asked the states to earmark a minimum of 15% of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under a central government scheme (PMGY) for the financial requirements of converting grains into cooked meals.

Government of India launched the Scheme in January, 2003 for the children studying in Primary Schools. In addition to free supply of food grains, the revised scheme (September 2004) provided Central Assistance for cooking cost, transport subsidy, management, monitoring and evaluation (MM&E) cost, honorarium to cook cum helpers (CCH) and provision of mid day meal during summer vacation in drought affected areas. It was modified further in 2006, Extended to Upper Primary Schools (Classes VI to VIII) in October, 2008 and High Schools (Classes IX & X) also in October, 2008 with 100% state funds

2.3 The Objective of the Mid-Day Meal

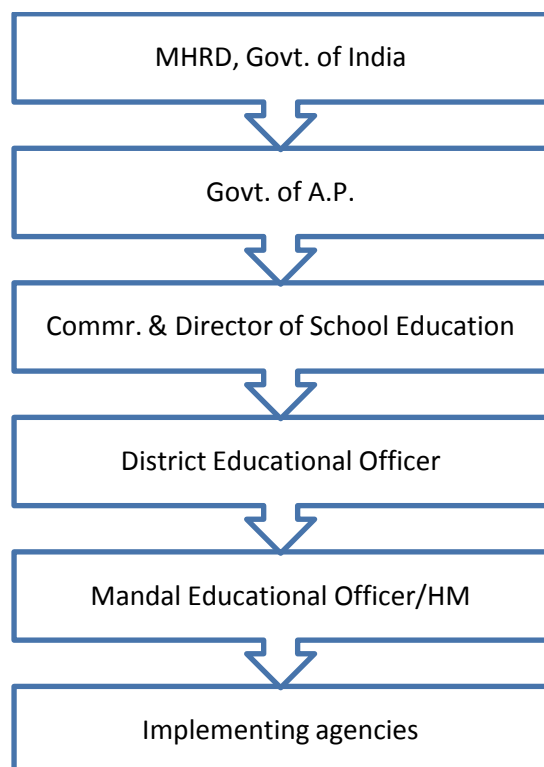
The Objective of the Mid-Day Meal was stated as follows:

“The NP-NSPE is intended to address two of the most pressing problems for the majority of children in India, namely, hunger and education, by improving the nutritional status of Children in classes, encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities and providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation” (GOI. 2006)

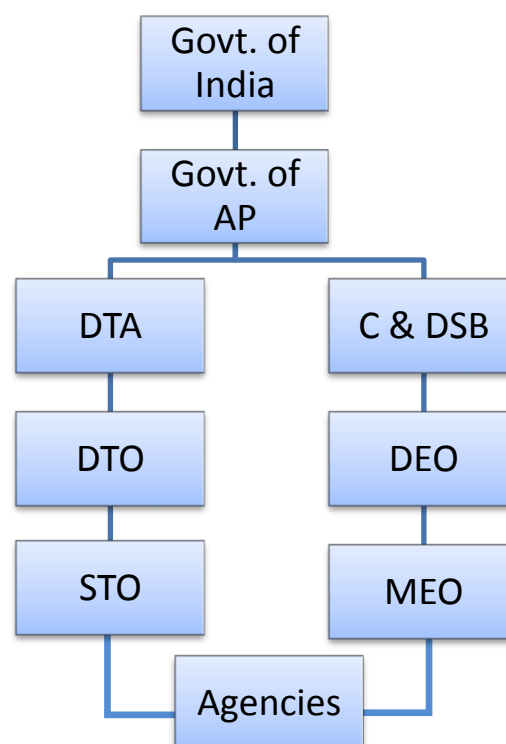
2.4 Implementation & Monitoring mechanism of MDMS in Andhra Pradesh

C&DSE is the nodal agency in Andhra Pradesh for the implementation and monitoring of the mid-day meals scheme. DEOs are appointed as the nodal officers for the implementation of the scheme in their respective districts.

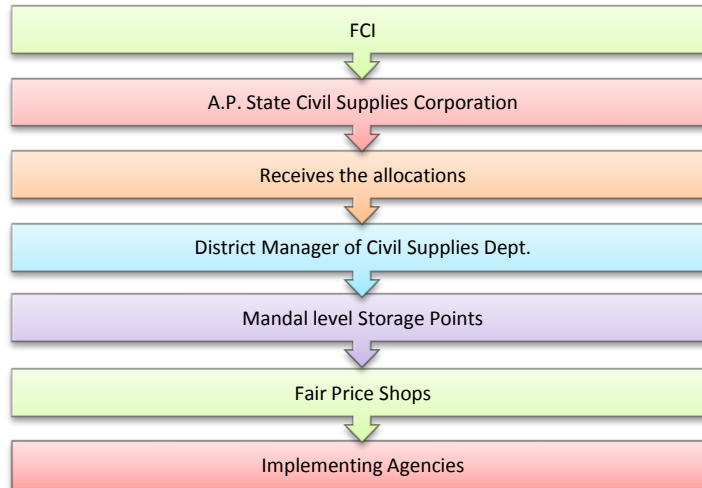
Management Structure



Mechanism for budget releases



Supply of food grains



Food Norms

Sl. No	Items	Quantity per day per child	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food Grains	100 grms	150 grms
2	Pulses	20 grms	30 grms
3	Vegetables	50 grms	75 grms
4	Oil & Fat	5 grms	7.5 grms
5	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need



Tribal Students of Singareni Mandal, Khammam District having their Mid Day Meal in the School

2.5 Roles & Responsibilities of Convergence Departments

Sl. No	Departments	Functions
1	Rural Development	Cook- cum- Helpers are engaged to work in the school. CCHs belong to Self Help Groups. Honorarium is paid to them @ 1000 per month.
2	Food Corporation of India	<p>FCI to ensure availability of adequate food grains in its depot. It will allow lifting of food grains for any month/quarter upto one month in advance. FCI will issue food grains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI keeps samples of joint inspection team approved food grains supplied by it for future verification and analysis. Cost of food grains is Rs. 5,650/MT and 1% levy tax.</p> <p><i>Person in-charge:</i> Nodal Officer (District Manager) appointed by FCI</p> <p><i>Joint inspection team:</i> FCI nodal officer and the nominee of the Collector/CEO, district Panchayat inspects and conforms that the grains is of atleast FAQ norms before supplying to schools.</p> <p><i>C&DSE:</i> DEOs are nominated as Nodal Officers at district level to execute all the issues pertaining to procurement, lifting, quality of food grains, payment of cost of food grains and submission of monthly reports.</p> <p>Social Audit finding: 1. FCI is supplying inadequate quantity of rice. The rice is of poor quality.</p>
3	Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.	<p>APSCSCL is responsible for lifting food grains from FCI godowns and delivering them to school points. Transportation costs Rs. 750/MT.</p> <p><i>Person-in-charge:</i> District Supply Officer</p> <p>Social Audit finding: Rice is not being supplied to the school points. CCHs are spending their own money to carry rice bags from Dealer shops to schools.</p>

4	Health	<p>Regular health check-ups, supplementation of micro-nutrients, de-worming medicines etc., are taken up under the School Health Programme called "JawaharBalaArogyaRaksha" (JBAR) in Andhra Pradesh. JBAR has issued "School Health cum Education Records" (SHERs) to all schools.</p> <p>'School Water and Sanitation Towards Health & Hygiene' (SWASTHH) programme as part of JBAR works towards creating awareness on health and hygiene among children and community.</p> <p><i>Persons-in-charge:</i> Education and health Department personnel</p> <p>Social Audit finding: SHERs are not maintained in most of the schools. Students' growth & nutritional status is not being tracked.</p>
5	Directorate of Treasuries & Accounts	<p>District Treasuries Office & Sub Treasuries Office is entrusted to scrutinize and pass the bills. Once the bills get passed the agencies gets paid through FTO or cheque.</p> <p><i>Persons-in-charge:</i> DTO & STO. DEO of DSE for submission of bills.</p> <p>Social Audit finding: First week of every month bills come to DEO office. From there they are sent to STO. Agencies gets paid somewhere in between 10th to 15th of every month.</p> <p>Note: In Chittoor CCHs informed that they haven't got paid cooking cost for 9th & 10th std. from dec'12 to feb'13. So, they are managing from the cost of PS and UPS.</p>

Chapter 3

Pilot Social Audit of Mid – Day Meal Scheme

3.1 Methodology

This pilot SA is an attempt to replicate the best Social audit practice in other parts of the country and to draw from both the implementing agency functionaries and the oversight bodies' suggestions for further improvement of the monitoring mechanism of Mid Day Meal so as to improve the quality of service in schools.

3.2 Objectives

Objectives of the pilot SA were to-

- Understand the mid day meal scheme implementation structure, fund flow and role played by convergence departments
- Search for 'best practices' in the implementation of these schemes
- Evaluate the impact of mid-day meal scheme with respect to the primary objectives of (a) increase in school attendance, (b) improvement in socialization among castes, (c) addressing malnutrition & (d) empowerment of women through employment.
- Investigate the problems faced by 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)
- Understand the role played by SMC members, parents and the community at large in the spirit of RTE Act
- Involving SMC members from the identified schools in the Social Audit process to understand and whether there is a scope for replication in other places
- Formulate a model for the introduction of structured Social Audit of Mid day meal scheme (or rather comprehensive Social Audit of all the benefits/welfare programmes in the name of children i.e., from 0-14 Years (for eg: ICDS, anganwadi, RTE, mid day meal)

3.3 Area & Scope of the Social Audit

One mandal from Khammam & two mandals from Chittoor were identified by the GOI & State Government respectively for the conduct of Social Audit by SSAAT.

Singareni mandal in Khammam district is a tribal area and it is well known for "Singareni Collieries". Karepally is the mandal head quarter of Singareni Mandal.

Audit was done in and around Karepally. Women belonging to Self Help groups are working as CCHs in the schools.

Chittoor district, Chittoor and Tirupathi rural mandal is a plain area where both NGOs/Self Help groups are working in the schools.

The Social Audit covered 20 schools in Singareni mandal, 15 schools in Chittoor and 5 schools in Tirupathi rural mandal.

3.4 Data Source & Verification

The data was collected from two sources, primary and secondary.

Primary data

Primary data collection involved detailed interviews and focus group discussions with parents, SMC members, children, cooks, teachers and others involved with the scheme. Questionnaire, observation & information schedules used to gather data.

Secondary data

Relevant secondary data like Government orders, school records, bills and vouchers, registers, etc. were collected from C&DSE Office (MDM section, state head quarters), DEO office (district head quarters), MEO office (mandal HQ), cooking agency and schools.

Verification of primary and secondary data

A total of about 24 Resource persons (RPs) from SSAAT were brought together to carry out the Pilot Social Audit in the two districts. The questionnaire from the right to food campaign was used for the survey with certain minor adaptations. Formats were designed by the RPs to suit the needs of scheme.

There was a short training of the RPs who would be involved in data collection and the data collection as well as verification process was carried out over a period of fifteen days. In an attempt to understand the ground reality of the impact of the scheme, RPs and 120 SMCs carried out a detailed survey of 2000 persons across 40 schools of two districts. 6 SMC members from each school (they are referred to as Social Auditor School Management Committee members-SASMC members). The numbers of Resource persons chosen were based on the no. of schools. For every four schools two resource persons were allotted. (RPs should always work together. There should be atleast two members, so that, one can interview and the other to record the answers). The interested and trained SMCs participated at their respective school levels. So, a school level audit team means 2 RPs, 2-3 SASMCs at any given point of time.

The audit covered 1982 students of Singareni mandal & 2675 students of Chittoor & Tirupati combined together.

2/3rd March'13-Classroom training for SMC members: 2nd (at mandal HQ) and 3rd March'13 (School level); hand holding of SMCs till the end of the audit i.e.,upto Public Hearing

2-15th March'13- every alternate days Resource persons visited the school along with the SASMC members-interviewed cooks, children, MDM in-charge teachers, parents. Surveyed the kitchen area, verified the records, cross checked with the field, cross checked whether nutrition state of the children (with the help of health records and BMI calculation and graph). RPs wrote down their observation and had every day review meetings with SASMCs.

Focused group discussion

The audit team also conducted certain focused group discussions in different localities within the audit area. There were about eighty such group discussions with different groups of people. There were students groups, parents groups, women self help groups and mixed groups. It was helpful to get a more personalized insight into the problems and issues of the groups through the focused group discussions that were done at the location where the people were living.

Social Auditor's comments

Auditor's written comments play an important role in everyday review meetings. Their observations help the team to analyze what they have seen and cover the areas which they might have missed. As it was a pilot social audit, these comments helped us to improve the questionnaires and formats as and when required. The team could adopt different strategies' to yield good results.

3.5 About SASMCs

During the pilot Social Audit, SASMCs could inspect cooking area, interview CCH and parents. They checked the quality of the food and gave appropriate suggestions to CCH. But most of them could not write and record statements. They found it difficult to understand the records. Their



Training of SASMC Members by Resource persons of SSAAT at School Level

knowledge about the scheme and its impact is really good. SMCs were able to interact and communicate better with parents and children. If this area is explored and made use of by the resource persons, then wonderful results will come out of it.

3.6 PUBLIC HEARING

On 16-03-2013-Public Hearing was held at Singareni mandal, Karepally school grounds. Around 300 parents attend the meeting. All 20 schools HMs were present. MDM consultant for GOI, Addl Director, MDM (AP) and DEO presided over PH.



A Parent Voicing her opinion in the Public Hearing

On 18-03-2013-Public Hearing was held at Chittoor mandal, Government aided school. Around 450 parents attend the meeting. All 20 schools HMs and few teachers were present. Director, MDM (GOI), MDM consultant for GOI, Addl. Director, MDM (AP) and DEO presided over PH.

SMCs and CCHs spoke in the PH. Issues about rice quality, delay payment, insufficient funds were raised during PH. Grievances were recorded.

Memos were issued by Addl. Director to HMs who was found to have deviated from the rules.

3.7 Social Audit Findings

Under the objectives detailed in 3.2, following remarks are given point wise:

Food grain (Rice) related issues

School gets inadequate quantity of rice i.e., ideally each gunny bag is expected to weigh 50 Kg but in practice it weighs on an average 3-4 Kg less than required. Poor quality rice is served in the meals. Mostly rice is broken & filled with stones & worms. Many children complained of stomach ache because of this rice. (Common in both the districts)

Singareni mandal -suryathanda (UPS), vishwanathpalle (UPS &ZPSS) &Perupalle school: There is a mismatch between the closing balance and opening balance in rice stock. Rice spent is shown as more as compared to the no. of food consumed. In the stock register it is entered less than the availability of rice as opening balance. Left over rice bags are missing from the school stockroom.

Perupalle school did not submit stock register for audit. During field visit it was found that 4 quintals of rice bags were lying there unused.

At the school level HMs are responsible for rice lifting and distribution.

Honorarium to CCH

Singareni mandal In 20 schools there are 41 CCHs working as per records. 41,000 Rs. paid as honorarium as per record. Out of which only 35 CCHs are working in the school. 6 CCHs are benami. @ 1000 Rs per month a total of 54,000 Rs. was paid as honorarium for 9 months.

Sub-contracting of CCH was found in Chittoor mandal. So CCH working in the school received only half the amount from the person who contracted.

Ref: Table 1 & 2

NOTE: CCH receive the honorarium and cooking cost/child amount somewhere in between 10-15th of every month. There is a delay in payment. In Chittoor CCHs complained that they have not received cooking cost amount for 9-10th std. since January 2013 (which is 100% state fund). Therefore they are adjusting from the PS & UPS budget allotment, which they are finding day to day management very difficult.

Cooking cost & consumption of meals

Singareni mandal in Karepalle (PS) 223 meals, Viswanathapalle (ZPSS) 200 meals, perepalle (ZPSS) 497 meals, total 920 meals were recorded excess than food consumed.



Food for the students beina prepared by the CCH in the Kitchen shed

Tirupati rural, Chittoor district (Padmavathi School): As per children, teachers and parents ISCON is serving poor quality rice since 4-5 months. They are receiving cooking cost and rice quantity based on the number of children enrolled. Number of

children who consume food is less than the enrollment. Even then they receive full quota (i.e., based on the no. of enrollment) of rice directly from the dealer. Food quantity sent to the schools in cans is 50% lesser than the requirement. They are not taking every day attendance no. from the HMs before cooking.

CCHs are finding it difficult to provide eggs twice a week. So they are providing eggs once a week and banana in place of eggs alternatively.

Ref: Table 3 & 4

Facilities at the school

It was found that in many schools there is no drinking water facility. Children get water bottles from home. Students & parents complained that the water available at the school is not good for drinking. There were non- functional toilet rooms in the schools. Students are supposed to carry water from a distance, so they do not use enough water to flush the toilet. Toilet rooms are very unhygienic. In few schools students clean the toilet rooms.

Ref: Table 5 & 6



Director, MDM, MoHRD., Addl Director MDM, AP., in the Public Hearing in Chittoor Mandal

**Honorarium paid to CCH
Singareni Mandal**

Sl No	Name of the School	CCH as per records	Honorarium Amount paid (RS) @ 1000/CCH	Actual no. of CCH working in the School	Difference in no.	Difference in amount for 9 months (june-Feb) Rs.	Remarks
1	Suryathanda UPS (UPS)	3	3000	2	1	9000	
2	Appayigudem (PS)	1	1000	1			
3	Perupalle ZPSS (ZPSS)	3	3000	2	1	9000	
4	Gumpullagudem UPS (UPS)	2	2000	1	1	9000	
5	Giddavarigudem (PS)	1	1000	1			
6	Giddavarigudem UPS (UPS)	2	2000	2			
7	Komatalgudem (PS)	1	1000	1			
8	Komatalgudem (ZPSS)	3	3000	2	1	9000	
9	Gate Karepalle (PS)	2	2000	2			
10	Singareni (PS)	2	2000	2			
11	Karepalle (PS)	2	2000	2			
12	Karepalle (ZPSS)	5	5000	4	1	9000	
13	Kothakamalapuram (UPS)	2	2000	1	1	9000	
14	Vishwanathapalle (ZPSS)	2	2000	2			
15	Muthyalammagudem (PS)	1	1000	1			
16	Bajumallayagudem (PS)	2	2000	2			
17	Bajumallayagudem ZPSS (UPS)	3	3000	3			
18	Seethrampuram UPS	2	2000	2			
19	Basvapuram (PS)	1	1000	1			
20	Kommugudem (PS)	1	1000	1			
TOTAL		41	41000	35	6	54000	

TABLE - 1

Honorarium paid to CCH

Chittoor Mandal

Sl no	Name of the School	CCH as per records	Honorarium Amount paid (RS) @ 1000/CCH	Actual no. of CCH working in the School	Difference in no.	Difference in amount	Remarks
	Chittoor mandal						
1	Talambedu (MPPS)	2	2000	2			
2	Talambedu (ZPHS)	2	2000	2			
3	Bangarureddypalli (MPPS)	2	2000	2			
4	Bangarureddypalli (ZPHS)	2	2000	4	2*	0	labour loss
5	Kattamanchi (MPPS)	2	2000	2			
6	Kattamanchi (ZPHS)	2	2000	2			
7	Doddipalli (MPPS)	2	2000	2			
8	Little Flower High school	3	3000	3			
9	Mapakshi (MPPS)	2	2000	2			
10	Mapakshi (ZPHS)	2	2000	2			
11	Tummenda (MPPS)	3	3000	3			
12	Tummenda (ZPHS)	3	3000	5	2*		labour loss
13	Sri Shanmugananda (PS)	2	2000	2			
14	Govt. Elementary School, Gandlapalli	2	2000	2			
15	Govt. HPL High School, Gandlapalli	3	3000	3			
	Tirupati Rural Mandal						
16	Padmavathipuram (ZPHS)	1	1000	1			
17	Pathakalura, (MPUPS)	2	2000	2			
18	C Mallavaram (MPUPS)	2	2000	2			
19	Gandhinagar (MPPS)	1	1000	1			
20	Ramanjupalli (MPPS)	1	1000	1			
	TOTAL	41	41000	45	4		

*amount not paid. Sub-contracting system was in place

TABLE – 2

Cooking cost and meals served under MDM in Singareni mandal

Records Period: 01-12-12 to 28-02-2013

Sl no	Name of the School	Total No. of Students	No. of School opening days	Total no of children days present as per school record**	Total no of meals served	Difference in meals taken	Difference in Rs.	Difference in Rice (Kg)***
1	Suryathanda UPS (UPS)	137	62	7185	7185			147.6
2	Appayigudem (PS)	26	62	1361	1361			
3	Perupalle (ZPSS)	219	62	10317	10814	497	2311	74.55
4	Gumpullagudem (UPS)	83	62	4394	4394			
5	Giddavarigudem (PS)	42	61	2269	2269			
6	Giddavarigudem (UPS)	76	61	4193	4193			
7	Komatalgudem (PS)	22	62	1221	1221			
8	Komatalgudem (ZPSS)	170	62	8567	8567			
9	Gate Karepalle (PS)	78	58	2978	2978			
10	Singareni (PS)	48	62	3647	3647			
11	Karepalle (PS)	91	59	4720	4497	223	892	22.3
12	Karepalle (ZPSS)	489	59	28792	14601	14191*		
13	Kothakamalapuram (UPS)	55	61	3064	3064			
14	Vishwanathapalle (ZPSS)	108	62	5303	5103	200	930	30
15	Muthyalammagudem (PS)	18	62	1047	1016	31*		
16	Bajumallayagudem (PS)	63	62	3496	3464	32*		3.2
17	Bajumallayagudem ZPSS (UPS)	169	62	9009	8969	40*		
18	Seethrampuram UPS	72	62	3748	3702	46*		
19	Basvapuram (PS)	16	62	982	982			
20	Kommugudem (PS)	25	62	1294	1294			

*cases where children got food from home

**Derived by total no. of children present as per the school records multiplied by no. of school going days

*** Derived by verifying the stock register maintained at the school and the CCH

Cooking cost/child –primary school: Rs.4.0; upper primary and high school: Rs.4.65

TABLE - 3

Cooking cost and meals served under MDM in Chittoor & Tirupati mandal
Records Period: 01-12-12 to 28-02-2013

Sl no	Name of the School	Total No. of Students	No. of School opening days	Total no of children days present as per school record**	Total no of meals served	Difference in meals taken	Difference in Rs.	Difference in Rice (Kg)	Remarks
Chittoor mandal									
1	Talambedu (MPPS)	38	62	2144	2144				
2	Talambedu (ZPHS)	126	64	7351	7351				
3	Bangarureddypalli (MPPS)	61	61	2730	2730				
4	Bangarureddypalli (ZPHS)	169	63	8595	8595				
5	Kattamanchi (MPPS)	66	63	3600	3600				
6	Kattamanchi (ZPHS)	107	64	5905	5905				
7	Doddipalli (MPPS)	35	61	2029	2029				
8	Little Flower High school	391	63	22163	16886				Few students brought their lunch box from home
9	Mapakshi (MPPS)	32	61	1855	1855				
10	Mapakshi (ZPHS)	108	63	5954	5954				
11	Tummenda (MPPS)	130	62	6679	6679				
12	Tummenda (ZPHS)	275	63	15778	15716				Few students brought their lunch box from home
13	Sri Shanmugananda (PS)	99	62	1871	1871				
14	Govt. Elementary School, Gandlapalli	40	62	2070	2070				
15	Govt. HPL High School, Gandlapalli	488	63	23574	20739	2835	13182	425.25	
Tirupati Rural Mandal									
16	Padmavathipuram (ZPHS)	290	60	15039	12999	2040	9486	870	
17	Pathakalura, (MPUPS)	80	61	4664	4664				
18	C Mallavaram (MPUPS)	58	61	2716	2716				
19	Gandhinagar (MPPS)	26	61	1344	1344				
20	Ramanjupalli (MPPS)	36	62	1101	1101				
		2655							

TABLE – 4

Availability of Sanitation, drinking water & other facilities at the School-Singareni Mandal

Sl.No	Name of the school	quality of food	kitchen shed	toilets	soaps	health checkups & growth record maintenance	reasons given by students for not taking meals in the school
1	Suryathanda UPS (UPS)	N	Y	Not functional	Y	N	
2	Appayigudem (PS)	N	sanctioned since dec'2011. But till date not constructed	Not functional	Y	N	
3	Perupalle ZPSS (ZPSS)	N	sanctioned since dec'2011. But till date not constructed	Not functional	N	N	50% of the 8 th standard students not taking meals because rice/veg is not good
4	Gumpullagudem UPS (UPS)	N	sanctioned since dec'2011. But till date not constructed	Not functional	Y	N	
5	Giddavarigudem (PS)	N	Y	Not functional	Y	N	
6	Giddavarigudem UPS (UPS)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
7	Komatalgudem (PS)	N	Y	Not functional	Y	N	
8	Komatalgudem (ZPSS)	N	sanctioned since dec'2011. But till date not constructed	Not functional	Y	N	
9	Gate Karepalle (PS)	N	N	Not functional	N	N	
10	Singareni (PS)	N	Y	Not functional	Y	N	
11	Karepalle (PS)	N	Y	Not functional	N	N	

12	Karepalle (ZPSS)	N	N	Not functional	N	N	40% of the students not taking meals because rice/veg is not good
13	Kothakamalapuram (UPS)	N	Y	Not functional	N	N	
14	Vishwanathapalle (ZPSS)	N	Y	Not functional	N	N	
15	Muthyalammagudem (PS)	N	sanctioned since dec'2011. But till date not constructed	Not functional	N	N	

1. N= Not good/not available 2. Y= Available 3. Not Functional= Toilet room is available but no water facility. So, it is not functional. In most of the cases they are very dirty. If it is clean a couple of places it is because the students clean the toilet.

Note: Dining area in a school will be either an open space /verandah/ classroom. It is not cleaned during lunch. Students just sit on the ground/ floor in an uncleaned area. They are not provided soaps to wash the hands once in a while.

TABLE - 5



Students cleaning their plates in an unhygienic area, there is no soap available to clean their plates and wash their hands

Availability of Sanitation, drinking water and other facilities at Chittoor Mandal

Sl. No	Name of the school	quality of food	kitchen shed	toilets	soaps	health checkups & growth record maintenance	reasons given by students for not taking meals in the school
	Chittoor mandal						
1	Talambedu (MPPS)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
2	Talambedu (ZPHS)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
3	Bangarureddypalli (MPPS)	N	N	Y	N		
4	Bangarureddypalli (ZPHS)	N	N	Y	N		
5	Kattamanchi (MPPS)	N		Y	N		
6	Kattamanchi (ZPHS)	N	N	Y	N	Y	
7	Doddipalli (MPPS)	N		Y	N	Y	
8	Little Flower High school	N		Y	N	Y	Few students prefer home food. Also because of poor rice quality
9	Mapakshi (MPPS)	N	N	Y	N		
10	Mapakshi (ZPHS)	N	N	Y	N	Y	
11	Tummenda (MPPS)	N	N	Y	N	Y	
12	Tummenda (ZPHS)	N		Y	N	Y	20% of the students not taking meals because rice/vegetables is not good
13	Sri Shanmugananda (PS)	N		Y	N		
14	Govt. Elementary School, Gandlapalli	N	N	Not functional	N		
15	Govt. HPL High School, Gandlapalli	N	N	Not functional	N		
	Tirupati Rural Mandal						
16	Padmavathipuram (ZPHS)	N		Y	N	Y	
17	Pathakalura, (MPUPS)	N		Y	Y		
18	C Mallavaram (MPUPS)	N	N	Y	Y		
19	Gandhinagar (MPPS)	N	N	Y	Y		
20	Ramanjupalli (MPPS)	N		Y	Y		

TABLE - 6

Chapter 4:

Suggestions/Recommendations for conducting Social Audit of Mid day meals scheme

A number of welfare programmes in the social sector are implemented with community participation and through voluntary organizations. Mid Day Meal is one of them. MDM programme has its effect on progress of functioning of schools and learning of students.

4.1 Constituting a Social Audit team

A comprehensive Social audit of RTE, mid day meals scheme and health has to take place for better results. A mandal team comprises of one Resource person/GP, two SMC members (parents) /school and 2 trained youths/ GP.

4.2 Involving SMCs

As per sec 21 (I) & 21 (II) of RTE Act, 2010, the functioning of MDM scheme is discussed by the School Management Committees though they primarily discuss matters related to SSA. Community involvement in the form of Social Auditor School Management Committee member (SASMC member- especially parents) is a unique initiative. The foundation of a SASMC member-trained youth is division of labour-with each partner putting in one's best strength area-towards a mutual goal.



SASMC Members of Karepally, PS along with the HM and RPs of SSAAT

4.3 Training

Training of SMCs and local youths cannot be a one time process. It has to be a continuous handholding exercise till they feel confident. Providing a conducive and fearless atmosphere is of utmost importance.

4.4 Public Hearing

Social audit takes investigative approach at the outer level, the actual beauty of the SA lies in the beneficiaries/community participating in the Public Hearing. They are provided a platform to be heard by the Officials. Based on the fact finding report, evidences and statements given by the beneficiaries, action is initiated on the spot by the presiding Officer.

4.5 Important aspect of Social Audit:

All records pertaining to works that are to be audited must be available with the social audit team before audit process begin

Social Audit process should be independent. There is no room for Political bias for intervention.

The role and responsibilities of government/administration and the social audit team should be clearly explained

A social auditor shall not bring his/her personal or organizational agenda into the social audit process

All the aspects of the scheme must be closely examined during the social audit process

4.6 Concluding Remarks

SA can be described as checking and verification of a programme/scheme implementation and it results by the community with the active involvement of the primary stakeholders. This concept brings a different dimension viewing 'people' as auditors who works with government and assesses the performance of the social activity.

Monitoring of Mid-day meals scheme requires stringent and rigorous ongoing processes. An effective Social Audit can be conducted only if information is shared. Independent Social Audit mechanism for MDMS should be promoted by MoHRD in all States.

- Report prepared by
Kavitha Srinivasan
Programme Coordinator,
SSAAT

- Report designed by
Manohar R
HR Manager,
SSAAT

Names of the SSAAT Resource Persons who participated in the pilot Social Audit

Kavitha Srinivasan (Program Coordinator) – Team Lead

Sl. Ho	Name	Sl No	Name
1	Panchalingala Bala Narayana	13	Boda Chennakesavulu
2	Garlapati Geetha	14	Akkumurthi Yosapu
3	Nerudi Prabhu	15	Tungala Venkata Srinivasulu
4	Arampula Naveen	16	Punapu Naidu
5	Kattukuri Ram Prasad Rao	17	Imandu Guru Murthy
6	Timmidi Raghavulu	18	Pedapati Rama Rao
7	Boppani Naresh Kumar	19	Potharlanka Eswara Rao
8	Nagulapati Narsaiah	20	Kancharla Nageswara Rao
9	Vamala Kanaka Rao	21	Kukkathotti Muni Ratnam
10	Pogula Ravi Kumar	22	Mekala Rajaseari
11	Kannam Anjaneeyulu	23	Kommu Eswara Rao
12	Jilla Venkatesham	24	J Ganesh



Khammam Social Audit Team

Sitting (from L to R): Mr. Chandramouli (Commissioner APARD), Ms. Kavitha (Prog. Coordinator, SSAAT), Mr. R. Subramanyam (Prl. Secretary), Mr. Shashibhushan Kumar (Commissioner - RD)

Standing 1st row (from L to R)- Mr. Raghavulu, Mr. Ramprasad, Ms. Geeta, Ms. Sowmya Kidambi (Director, SSAAT), Mrs. Karuna Vakati (Director, NREGS), Mr. Murali Karnam (SDS, SSAAT)

Standing 2nd row (from L to R) – Mr. Naresh, Mr. V. Ravi, Mr. N. Prabhu, Mr. B. Keshav, Mr. V. Kanaka Rao



Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency

Department of Rural Development, Govt of Andhra Pradesh
DWCRA Arts & Crafts Building, Lower Tank Bund,
Hyderabad - 500080. Ph: 27673157 Fax 27673158
<http://socialaudit.ap.gov.in> email: apsocialaudit@yahoo.co.in

