

**Report
of
the National Level Committee constituted
to review norms for nutrition and cooking cost
under Mid Day Meal Scheme.**

**Ministry of Human Resource Development
[Department of School Education & Literacy]
Govt. of India
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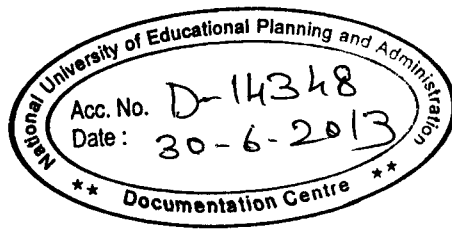
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Executive Summary and Recommendations

1. During the course of discussion in the Mid Day Meal Programme Approval Board (MDM-PAB) 2008-09 meetings, the States/UTs and PAB members expressed the need to review the nutritional norms and the amount of food to be provided to children in primary and upper primary school *vis-a-vis* their requirement and ability to consume the given food. Many States/UTs also raised the issue of inadequacy of the prescribed cooking cost (i.e. Rs. 2.08 per child per day for Primary stage and Rs. 2.60 for Upper Primary) in view of steep increase in the cost of pulses, oils, vegetables etc. The need was also felt to factor in inflation in the cooking cost norm.

2. Accordingly, MDM-PAB, under chairpersonship of Secretary (SE&L), decided to set up a National Level Committee comprising nutritional experts and State level user groups under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (EE.I) with the following Terms of Reference:-

- i) To re-examine the food grains requirement (per child/per day) under MDM Scheme
- ii) To examine the adequacy of the present norm of Central Assistance towards cooking cost (per child per day) for 2009-10.
- iii) To design and institute a suitable mechanism to factor-in inflation index in the cooking cost norms
- iv) To examine any other matter for appropriate recommendation.

Constitution of the Committee was notified on 28.04.08.

3. The Committee met on 21.05.08, 28.05.08, 28.07.08, 15.09.08 and 13.10.08 and deliberated upon the above agenda items. In the National Level Review meeting held on 01.08.08 at New Delhi, the salient features of the Committee's deliberations were brought to the notice of the State Education Secretaries and Nodal Officers dealing with MDM Scheme and they were requested to forward their comments, suggestions etc. for the consideration of the Committee.

4. Recommendations:

4.1 Nutrition Norms:

The existing norms of energy and protein requirements for primary and upper primary children should be retained i.e.

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
Calories	450	700
Protein	12 gms.	20 gms.
Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A.	

42 Food Norms:

In order to provide the above nutrition the quantities of food grains, vegetables etc prescribed presently for the primary level is adequate. Prescription for upper primary level needs revision. Requirements of food grains, vegetables etc. for primary and upper primary level are as under:

No.	Items	Quantity per day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains	100 gms.	150 gms.
2	Pulse	20 gms	30 gms.
3	Leafy vegetables & Other vegetables	50 gms	75 gms.
4	Oil	5 gms.	7.5 gms.
5	Condiments	10gms.	15gms.

43 The meal being served in schools at the moment is greatly compromised in terms of vegetables. Emphasis should be on serving seasonal and leafy vegetables and not the tubers mostly. As regards salts, as far as possible, only double fortified (with iodine and iron) salt should be used. In exceptional circumstances iodized salt may be used. Under no circumstance common (uniodised) salt should be used.

44 It should be ensured that the MDM is served in full quantity with all the three items i.e. cereals (rice or chapati), pulses and vegetables to the children.

45 In coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare it should be ensured that the School Health Programme (SHP) is introduced in the remaining 9 States viz. Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry so that the general health of the children is monitored periodically and necessary supplementation of micronutrients, viz Vitamin A, Folic Acid, Iron, De-worming tablets etc. is provided in time.

46 **Cooking Cost:** The cooking cost of Mid Day Meal at May 2008 price is as under:

Sl. No.	Items	Primary Level		Upper Primary Level	
		Requirement(in gms)	Cost(in Rs.)	Requirement (in gms)	Cost(in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Pulses	20gms	0.82	30gms	1.23
3	Vegetables	50gms	0.60	75gms	0.89
4	Oil & Fat	5gms	0.33	7.5gms	0.49
5	Condiments	10gms	0.42	15gms	0.63
6	Fuel	20kgs for 100Children	0.41	30kgs	0.61
7	Labour		0.50		0.75
8	TOTAL		3.08		4.60

47 Keeping the ecological concerns and cleanliness of the schools in mind LPG connection should be provided to all schools, where food is being cooked in the campus at the domestic rate on priority basis.

4.8 Factoring inflation in cooking cost:

A separate Price Index is being developed, taking in to account only those items which are relevant for MDM scheme. Based on the increase in this Price Index the cooking cost norms should be revised every year in the month of February which will be applicable during the next financial year.

4.9 Cost sharing between the Centre and the States/UTs:

The sharing of cooking cost between the Centre and the States/UTs should be on 75:25 basis, however for NER States it will be 90:10 basis.

4.10. Publicity:

The quantity and quality of food prescribed to be served to the children under this programme should be widely publicized through all possible means to create awareness amongst the masses, so that demand for proper service is generated at the grass root level, thus paving way for a continuous social audit of the programme.

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously **improving** nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on **15th August 1995**, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of government, government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres. Central Assistance under the scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 grams per child per school day, and subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 50 per quintal.

1.2 In **September 2004** the scheme was revised to provide cooked mid day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children studying in classes I – V in Government and aided schools and EGS/ AIE centres. In addition to free supply of food grains, the revised scheme provided Central Assistance for (a) Cooking cost @ Re 1 per child per school day, (b) Transport subsidy was raised from the earlier maximum of Rs 50 per quintal to Rs. 100 per quintal for special category states, and Rs 75 per quintal for other states, (c) Management, monitoring and evaluation costs @ 2% of the cost of foodgrains, transport subsidy and cooking assistance, (d) Provision of mid day meal during summer vacation in drought affected areas.

1.3 In **July 2006** the scheme was further revised to provide assistance for cooking cost at the rate of (a) Rs 1.80 per child/school day for States in the North Eastern Region, provided the NER states contribute Rs 0.20 per child/school day, and (b) Rs 1.50 per child/ school day for other States and UTs, provided that these States and UTs contribute Rs 0.50 per child/school day.

1.4 In **October 2007**, the scheme has been further revised to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII) initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs). Around 1.7 crore upper primary children were included by this expansion of the scheme. In 2008-09 this programme has been extended to all the upper primary school of all the Blocks/areas across the country. The nutritional value of a mid-day meal at upper primary stage has been fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein. It is also extended to all Madarasas/Maktabs which are supported under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) as EGS/AIE interventions.

1.5 Objectives:

The objectives of the mid day meal scheme are:

- (i) Improving the nutritional status of children of classes I – VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.
- (ii) Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- (iii) Providing nutritional support to school going children in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.

1.6 Rationale

- **Promoting school participation:** Mid day meals have big effects on school participation, not just in terms of getting more children enrolled in the registers but also in terms of regular pupil attendance on a daily basis.
- **Preventing classroom hunger:** Many children reach school on an empty stomach. Even children who have a meal before they leave for school get hungry by the afternoon and are not able to concentrate - especially children from families who cannot give them a lunch box or are staying a long distance away from the school. Mid day meal can help to overcome this problem by preventing “classroom hunger”.
- **Facilitating the healthy growth of children:** Mid day meal can also act as a regular source of “supplementary nutrition” for children, and facilitate their healthy growth.
- **Intrinsic educational value:** A well-organized mid day meal can be used as an opportunity to impart various good habits to children (such as washing one’s hands before and after eating), and to educate them about the importance of clean water, good hygiene and other related matters.
- **Fostering social equality:** Mid day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, mid day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices.
- **Enhancing gender equity:** The gender gap in school participation tends to narrow, as the Mid Day Meal Scheme helps erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school. Mid Day Meal Scheme also provide a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate workingwomen from the burden of cooking at home during the day. In these and other ways, women and girl children have a special stake in Mid Day Meal Scheme.

- **Psychological Benefits:** Physiological deprivation leads to low self-esteem, consequent insecurity, anxiety and stress. The Mid Day Meal Scheme can help address this and facilitate cognitive, emotional and social development.

1.7 Coverage:

(a) The National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (NP-MDMS) presently covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools, as well as children studying in centres run the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres supported under SSA. It is served to all the children attending the above institutions on all working days.

(b) The coverage of the scheme has been concurrently extended vide letter No. 11-2/2008-EE2 (MDM) dated 21.4.2008 to recognized Madrasas/Maktabs supported under SSA as Government Aided Centres as well as those Madarsas/Maktabas which may not be registered as recognized but supported under SSA as EGS/AIE interventions in coordination with State Project Directors of SSA.

(c) Assistance for cooked Mid-Day Meal during summer vacations to school children in areas declared by State Governments as “drought-affected”.

1.8 Nutritional content:

To achieve the above objectives a cooked mid day meal with the following nutritional content is provided to all eligible children:-

Table - 1

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
Calories	450	700
Protein	12 gms.	20 gms.
Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A.	

The component wise break up of nutrition value of suggested food items constituting Mid Day Meal (MDM) are as under:-

Table-2

Sl. No.	Item	For Primary				For Upper Primary			
		Daily requirement (in gms.)	Requirement under MDM (in gms.)	Energy content (in calories)	Protein Content (in gms)	Daily requirement (in gms)	Requirement under MDM (in gms.)	Energy content (in calories)	Protein Content (in gms)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Foodgrains (Rice/Wheat)	350	100	340	8	460	150	510	14
2.	Pulses	40	20	70	5	45	25	88	5.5
3.	Vegetables (Leafy & Others)	100	50	25	-	130	65	32	-
4.	Oil & Fat	30	5	45	-	40	10	90	-
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need	-	-	As per need	As per need	-	-
Total				480	13			727	19.5

1.9 Financial Arrangements:

- (a) Rice and wheat for MDM is supplied by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the payment for the same to FCI is made by Govt. of India on presentation of bill by the FCI. However, confirmation about lifting of foodgrains by the state is obtained after making the payment to FCI.
- (b) Transportation of foodgrains from FCI godowns to the school is done by the State Government the cost of which is borne by the Union Government as Central assistance or actual basis subject to the following ceiling:
- (i) Rs. 100 per Quintal upto 30.9.2007 and Rs.125 per Quintal with effect from 1.0.2007 for 11 special category States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.
- (i) Rs.75 per quintal for all other States and UTs.
- (c) Cost of converting the foodgrains into hot cooked meal (i.e. Rice / Chapati) alongwith pulse and vegetable curry is shared between the Central and the State/UT Governments.

The norm for cooking cost at the primary stage was fixed at Rs.2.00 per child per day and at upper primary stage was fixed at Rs.2.50 per child per day. The component wise break up of the same is as under:

Table-3

For Primary Stage				For Upper Primary Stage	
Sl.No	Items	Quantity (in gms.)	Cost (in Rs.)	Quantity (in gms.)	Cost (in Rs.)
1.	Pulses	20	0.50	25	0.62
2.	Vegetables (Leafy & Others)	50	0.50	65	0.65
3.	Oil & Fat	5	0.25	10	0.50
4.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	0.10	As per need	0.10
5.	Fuel	-	0.20	-	0.25
6.	Labour & Other administrative charges.	-	0.40	-	0.40
Total Cooking cost			1.95(say Rs.2.00)		2.52(say Rs.2.50)

The 11th Plan Working Group suggested that the cost norm of Central Assistance towards cooking costs should be automatically adjusted for inflation every two years using the food component of the Wholesale Price Index. Keeping in view the recommendation of the Working Group and the trends in the Consumer Price Index (Food index) [Rural labourers] between year 2000-01 to 2004-05 it was decided to increase the cooking cost @ 5% once in two years commencing from 2008-09. Accordingly, the Central Assistance towards cooking cost for 2008-09 was fixed @ Rs. 1.58 and Rs. 2.10 per child per day for primary and upper primary stages respectively.

- (d) Location of kitchen in the school has definite benefits with regard to the quality of food and hygiene. Therefore, assistance to construct kitchen cum store in a phased manner upto a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per unit is given as Central Assistance. Of late, due to price rise States have found this assistance inadequate to complete the construction of kitchen sheds. They have been advised to mobilize the additional resources, if required, either through convergence with other ongoing schemes or through State resources as additional allocation under MDMS for this purpose may not be possible.
- (e) Assistance is also provided by the Central Government for purchase of new as well as replacement of old (a) cooking devices (Stove, Chuha, etc. (b) containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients, and (c) Utensils for cooking and serving in a phased manner by the central government at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per school. States/ UT Administration have the flexibility to incur expenditure on these items on the basis of the actual requirements of the school provided that the overall average for the State/ UT Administration remains Rs 5000 per school.

(f) Assistance for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) at the rate of 1.8% of total assistance on (a) cost of food grains, (b) transport cost and (c) cooking cost is provided to the State as central grant. Another 0.2% of the above amount is utilized at the level of Central Government for management, monitoring and evaluation;

(g) The cost sharing between the Central Government and the States/UTs may be summarized as under:-

Table-4

Sr.No.	Item	For Primary				For Upper Primary			
		NER States		Other States/UTs		NER States		Others States/UTs	
		Centre	State	Centre	States	Centre	State	Centre	State
1.	Foodgrains (kg/ child/day)	100	-	100	-	150	-	150	-
2.	Cooking Cost (Rs./child/day)	1.88	0.20	1.58	0.50	2.40	0.20	2.10	0.50
3.	Transportation (Rs./Qtl)	125	-	75	-	125	-	75	-
3.	Lichen Sheds (Rs./School)	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-
4.	Lichen Devices (Rs./School)	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
5.	MME (% of 1,2 & 3)	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-

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CHAPTER -2

PROCESS OF REVIEW OF NORMS

Meetings of Mid Day Meal Programme Approval Board (MDM-PAB) for approval of Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) 2008-09 of all States/UTs were held in March/April 2008. During the course of discussion in the MDM-PAB meetings, some of the participating States/UTs and PAB members observed that the quantity of foodgrains prescribed under MDM Scheme in 2004 i.e. 100 gram rice/wheat for primary children and 150 gram rice/wheat for upper primary children are more than they can actually consume. Some of the States/UTs were on the other side of the argument. They pleaded the issue inadequacy of the prescribed quantity of food grains. Hence, it is necessary to review the nutritional norms and content of MDM and arrive at the recommendations on the amount of food to be provided to children in primary and upper primary school *vis a vis* their requirement and ability to consume the given food.

2.2 All the States/UTs expressed their unanimous view on the inadequacy of present norm of cooking cost (i.e. Rs. 2.08 per child per day for Primary stage and Rs. 2.60 for Upper Primary) in view of steep increase in the prices of pulses, oil, vegetables, labour/administrative expenses etc., due to inflation. Representatives from States/UTs also stated that the nominal enhancement of central assistance by 5% once in 2 years starting from the year 2008-09 to hedge inflation is not sufficient. Hence, they requested the Central Government to enhance the Central Assistance towards cooking cost norm from the present level of Rs. 1.58 per child per day for primary and Rs. 2.1 in the case of Upper Primary to a reasonable level. In view of the above, the need was also felt to place a mechanism in position to factor in inflation in the cooking cost norm in a realistic and scientific manner.

2.3 Accordingly, MDM-PAB, under chairpersonship of Secretary (SE&L), decided to set up a National Level Committee comprising nutritional experts and State level user groups with the following Terms of Reference:-

-) To re-examine the food grains requirement (per child/per day) under MDM Scheme
-) To examine the adequacy of the present norm of Central Assistance towards cooking cost (per child per day) for 2009-10.
- i) To design and institute a suitable mechanism to factor-in inflation index in the cooking cost norms
- iv) To examine any other matter for appropriate recommendation.

The constitution of the Committee was notified on 28.4.2008. It consists the following members:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| a) | Joint Secretary (EE.I), Deptt. of School Education & Literacy- | Chairperson |
| b) | Director, Food and Nutrition Board, Ministry of W&CD | Member |
| c) | Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad | Member |
| d) | Director General, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, Shimla | Member |
| e) | Dr. Prema Ramachandran, Director, Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi | Member |
| f) | Director, Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur | Member |
| g) | Two representatives from NSMC | |
| | i) Dr. T. Sunderraman, Executive Director, National Health System Resource Centre, NRHM, New Delhi | |
| | ii) Dr. Rama Baru, Associate Professor, Centre of Social Medicine and Community Centre, JNU, New Delhi. | Member |
| h) | Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Nodal Department from 5 States viz. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Assam. | Member |
| i) | Deputy Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy [DS(MDM-2)] | Convener |

2.4 In the National Level Review meeting held on 01.08.08 at New Delhi, again the States/UTs raised the issue of inadequacy of cooking cost. They were informed about the constitution of Committee for this purpose and the State Education Secretaries and Nodal Officers dealing with MDM Scheme were requested to send their comments, suggestions by 14.08.2008 to the Committee for consideration before it finalizes its views on the matter.

2.5 The Committee met on 21.05.08, 28.05.08, 28.07.08, 15.09.08 and 13.10.08 and deliberated upon the above agenda items. Based on the discussions and deliberations that took place during the meetings this report has been prepared.

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CHAPTER – 3

NUTRITIONAL NORMS

3.1 Estimates of energy and protein requirement of school children

Since 1950, recommendations regarding human nutrient requirements and dietary intake at global level have been evolved by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO) (subsequently also UNU) periodically on the basis of recommendations of Expert Groups, which exhaustively review currently available data pertaining to nutrient requirements in depth before arriving at their conclusions. Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for Indians are drawn up by the Expert Groups constituted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). ICMR has drawn up the RDA for Indians in the year 1944, 1958, 1961, 1978 and 1990. The 1990 Recommendations were drawn up on taking into account the 1984 WHO/FAO/UNU recommendations.

National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) under the chairpersonship of Secretary (SE&L) is the apex body to oversee implementation of the MDM Scheme. The sub-committee of the NSMC, which included representatives from Food & Nutrition Board, D/o Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi, after due deliberation, recommended the following nutritional norms for a cooked, balanced and nutritious meal.

Table-5

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
Calories	450	700
Protein	12 gms.	20 gms.
Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A.	

The Sub-Committee further recommended that in order to provide a mid-day meal of above nutritive value, it should comprise various ingredients at least to the following extent:

Table-6

No.	Items	Quantity per day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains	100 gms.	150 gms.
2	Pulse	20 gms	25 gms.
3	Leafy vegetables & Other vegetables	50 gms	65 gms.
4	Oil	5 gms.	10 gms.
5	Salt	As per taste, but as far as possible, double fortified (with iodine and iron), and failing that, at least iodized	

The latest FAO/WHO/UNU report on human requirements of nutrients and their application has been published in 2004. This report is unique in the sense that for the first time

the recommendations on energy requirements have been based on the assessment of human energy expenditure and not on dietary intake of healthy human subjects. This step is critical in view of the emerging global epidemic of over-nutrition and obesity caused by energy intake over and above the requirements.

Currently the ICMR Expert Group is revising the nutrient requirements for Indians taking into account the current data and the recommendations of the 2004 FAO/WHO/UNU report. Until this report is published, the basis for determining the energy requirement will continue to remain the 1990 report of the ICMR.

3.2 Energy requirements of Indian children

Initially energy requirement was defined on the basis of energy intake of healthy individuals. With the emergence of dual nutrition burden both in developed and developing countries, it became imperative to assess actual energy expenditure accurately and recommend dietary intakes accordingly. Earlier, energy expenditure of adults was measured on the basis of energy cost of different activities and time spent in each type of activity. While energy cost of various activities could be measured accurately, it is difficult to accurately estimate time spent in each type of activity. Therefore, there was certain amount of uncertainty in assessing the actual energy expenditure of an individual or a group.

As per the data on energy intake of preschool and school children from the National Nutrition Monitoring Board (NNMB) surveys over the last three decades and the survey conducted by Department of Women and Child Development in mid nineties in the non NNMB states, it is observed that there are obvious interstate differences in dietary intake; dietary intake in non NNMB states is higher. Comparing the energy requirements arrived at by the FAO/WHO/UNU expert group in 2004 with the current intake, it appears that the gap between actual energy intake and the requirement has been narrowed. As per the new recommendation of the FAO/WHO/UNU the energy requirement all over the world has reduced. However, the fact that there is considerable inter-individual differences in dietary intake and MDM often acts as the substitute rather than additional supplement to the home provided day meals to the school going children have to be taken into account while determining the energy requirement.

Another factor that has to be borne in mind is that age specific energy intakes in FAO/WHO/UNU recommendations have been computed on the basis of body weight of children. As compared to the WHO standards of weight for age, Indian children weigh less and therefore their energy requirements may be lower but due to their low nutrition level they may actually require more energy to come to the normal level of nutrition. Moreover, Indian children suffer from repeated infections and the energy costs of morbidity have to be taken into account while computing the actual requirements under Indian conditions.

Yet another factor to be taken into account is that children grow between 6-13 years. Their requirement as well as the stomach capacity increases with age, so energy needs of all the sub groups in this age group should be prescribed separately, but then the programme becomes unmanageable. Therefore the average MDM energy and protein content for the primary level are computed on the basis of the requirements of the 8-9 year old children, with

assumption that the younger children will be given smaller amount of cooked food and the older children will be given more. Similarly, the average age for determining the energy requirement of the upper primary children is taken as 12.

3.3 Protein requirements

In Indian diets, dietary protein is derived predominantly from vegetable sources: cereal, legume and some milk. Vegetable proteins have a lower digestibility and essential amino acids content of these are lower. Therefore, a higher level of vegetable proteins has to be consumed to meet the daily amino acid requirement. The suggested recommendation is in Indian context with the dairy protein coming from a combination of cereal, legume and milk proteins, in the ratio of 8:4:1.

3.4 Vegetables

In India micronutrient deficiencies are widespread mainly because of the low dietary intake of vegetables. Currently global recommendations are that 450 g of vegetables and fruits are to be consumed per day. ICMR recommendations are that at least 150 g of vegetables/day should be consumed. Current consumption levels of non tuber vegetables are about 100g/day (NNMB 2006).

3.5 Scrutiny of existing norms:

3.5.1 In 2005, the Committee of the Ministry of HRD took all the above considerations and report into account while fixing the calorie and protein norm for MDM for the children of primary and upper primary schools. Since then no new data has emerged on the basis of which the present Committee can modify these recommendations. Therefore, the recommendations of the erstwhile committee on the subject are accepted and reiterated in respect of energy and protein requirements of these children.

3.5.2 Prescription about quantity of food grains, pulses, vegetables and oils in respect of children of primary schools is examined by the committee and it is found that they are adequate to meet the energy and protein requirements of these children. Therefore, the recommendations of the erstwhile committee on the subject may be reiterated in respect of children of primary school.

3.5.3 On examining the quantity of calorie and protein being derived from the food grains, pulses, vegetables and oils prescribed for the children of upper primary schools, it is found that from the existing quantities of these items the energy and protein requirements of these children cannot be met in the only rice eating areas. As per the prescribed norm at best 12 gms. of protein can be derived from 150 gms of rice and further 6.25 gms. of protein can be derived from 25 gms. of pulse which would provide a total of 18.25gms. of protein only against the requirement of about 20 gms.. In view of the above it is felt that the requirement of pulses should be enhanced from 25gms. to 30 gms. and the requirement of oils should be reduced from 10 gms. to 7.5 gms. As the quantity of staple food for upper primary children is 1.5 times that of the primary children, it was found necessary to serve 75 gms (instead of present 65 gms.) of

vegetable to facilitate consumption of prescribed quantity of rice/chapatti. Thus, the proposed amendment in this regard may be summarized as under:-

Table-7

Items	Existing Norm			Proposed Modification		
	Requirement for MDM (in gms.)	Energy content (in calories)	Protein content (in gms.)	Requirement for MDM (in gms.)	Energy content (in calories)	Protein content (in gms.)
Cereal (RICE)	150	517	14	150	510	12
Pulses	25	88	5.5	30	105	7.5
Vegetables	65	32	0.0	75	37	0.0
Oil & Fat	10	90	0.0	7.5	68	0.0
TOTAL		727	19.5		720	19.5

3.5.4 The committee noted with concern that the meal being served in schools at the moment is greatly compromised in terms of vegetables. Emphasis should be on serving seasonal and leafy vegetables whereas most often only tubers are being served. It should be clarified to all cooking agencies. All out efforts should be made to ensure that the MDM is served in full quantity with all the three items i.e. cereals (rice or chapatti), pulses and vegetables.

3.6 Micronutrients:

In the guidelines of the MDM it has been envisaged that as the school going children essentially need supplementation of micronutrients and other essential health care periodically, it will be endeavoured to facilitate them through the ongoing schemes of health department. It was pursued with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per their latest report the School Health Programme (SHP) has been introduced in 26 States under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM) for monitoring the health of school children and providing them Vitamin A, Folic Acid, Iron, De-worming tablets etc. The Education Secretaries of the remaining 9 States viz. Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have informed that they are in touch with the Department of Health and Family Welfare and are hopeful of getting SHP introduced at the earliest in their respective States/UTs.

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CHAPTER – 4

NORMS FOR COOKING COST

4.1 In 2005-06, the minimum cooking cost was fixed at Rs. 2.00 per child per day for primary stage and Rs. 2.50 for upper primary stage based on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of National Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The component wise details of prices have been given in **TABLE-3** (Page-8) of this report. On the basis of trends in Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) for the year 2000-01 to 2004-05 the Central Government decided in the year 2007-08 to enhance the cooking cost by 5%, every two year starting from 2008-09. Several States/UTs expressed that this nominal enhancement in cooking cost was not sufficient to actually provide meal to the children as per prescribed nutritional norms, in view of steep increase in prices of oil, vegetables and condiments etc., in the years 2006-07 and 2007-08. Hence, it became imperative to review the cooking cost norms in the light of currently prevailing market prices of items constituting the mid day meal and design a suitable mechanism to incorporate the impact of rise in prices of items of MDM on the cooking cost, as truly and correctly as possible.

4.2 Methodology:

4.21 On examining the basis for arriving at the existing norms of cooking cost (i.e. Rs. 2.00 per child per day for Primary and Rs. 2.50 for Upper Primary) fixed in September, 2005 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, it has been observed that prima facie, there is no material evidence available in the records of MHRD to justify the appropriateness of the cost. Labour Bureau has informed that by adopting the methodology detailed later in this chapter, the cooking cost in Sept., 2005 should have been Rs.2.62 for primary and Rs.3.50 for upper primary children taking the labour charges as the same as taken by the MHRD. Therefore, it is not deemed fit to determine the current cooking cost by adding the increase in the price index since September 2005 using any of the CPIs being compiled in the country to the prevailing cooking cost. It is considered appropriate to calculate the cooking cost de novo at May 2008 Price.

4.2.2 There are 4 Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) brought out in India on monthly basis viz., (i) CPI for Industrial Workers, (ii) CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees, (iii) CPI for Agricultural Labourers and (iv) CPI for Rural Labourers which reflects the impact of movement in prices on various economic groups of people. Since majority of the government, government aided and local body schools and Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative-Innovative Education (AIE) centres, where Mid Day Meal scheme is implemented, are located in rural area, the Consumer Price Index – Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) is considered closest in respect of other Price Indices for the purpose of determining the cooking cost norm of Mid Day Meal and factoring in the impact of inflation on the cooking cost. In the basket of items of the CPI-RL, total weight of food group is 66.77 per cent in which amongst other items, cereals constitute 38.1 per cent, pulses 3.4 per cent, edible oil 3.79 per cent, vegetable 4.05 per cent and salt and spices 3.92 per cent. Even though the variation in the prices of items like pulses, oils, vegetables etc. are steeper than that of cereals, the overall increase in Food index is moderated due to administered price mechanism for the cereals which has a substantial weight in the basket of the CPI-RL. Also, rice and wheat are excluded from the cooking cost as they are provided separately

to the cooking agency and the payments for these are made directly to the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Therefore, it is considered appropriate to exclude cereals from the basket of items for working out cooking cost norms under MDM Scheme. As there are very few items in the MDM Scheme it was decided that a separate basket of only these items; which are relevant to MDM Scheme should be constituted to observe the movement in prices of these items. Accordingly a basket (sub group) of items common to basket of CPI-RL and MDM Scheme were identified which are as under:-

- i) Pulses
- ii) Vegetables
- iii) Edible oils
- iv) Salt & condiments
- v) Fuel

4.2.3 In view of the above, the component wise cost break up of items constituting the basket under MDM Scheme has been worked out afresh on the basis of prevailing prices in May, 2008. These prices are being reported to Labour Bureau on a continuous monthly basis from the sample of 600 villages spread over 20 States of the Indian Union for construction of CPI-RL. State wise distribution of sample villages is enclosed to this Report as **Annexure-1**.

4.2.4 Principle for Determination of Price:

Step-1: Labour Bureau collects prices of large number of varieties of pulses, vegetables, edible oils, condiments etc. but it has been observed that some of these varieties constitute very large proportion of the overall basket. Therefore, for the purpose of arriving at the average price of these items at the National level, only few of these varieties having significant weights in CPI-RL were considered.

Step-2: For each of these items and its selected variety, a simple average of village wise prices was worked out to arrive at regional prices within a State.

Step-3: Regional prices, thus arrived at for the selected variety, were weighted to arrive at the State level price of this particular variety, weights being the expenditure of a region as a proportion to expenditure of all the regions in a State.

Step-4: To arrive at All India price of this particular variety weighted average of the prices in 20 States was worked out, weights being the estimated consumption expenditure of each State as a proportion to total consumption expenditure at All-India level

Step-5: All India prices of all selected varieties of an item were again weighted to arrive at the average price of this item, weights being the expenditure on each variety as a proportion to expenditure on all selected varieties taken together.

4.3 Determination of Prices of MDM items for May 2008:

4.3.1 Pulses:-

Lbour Bureau collects prices of 10 different varieties of pulses. However, for the purpose of arriving at the average price of pulses at the National level, only five pulses constituting 90% of the total weight of pulses in CPI-RL are considered. Their weights in the All-IndiaCPI-RL are as under:-

Table-8

Sl. No.	Name of the Pulse	Weights out of total weight of Pulses i.e 3.40	In % terms (All India consumption)
1	Arahar Dal	1.32	39%
2	Moong Dal	0.53	16%
3	Masur Dal	0.45	13%
4	Urd Dal	0.45	13%
5	Gram Dal	0.3	9%
	Total	3.05	90%

Following steps 2-3 discussed in para 4.2.4 the regional and state prices of the selected 5 varieties of pulses are calculated. From the state prices the national average prices of the selected 5 varieties of pulses are calculated as per the details given at ANNEXURE-2,3,4,5&6. Using step 5 discussed in para 4.2.4 the national average price of pulses is determined as under:

Table-9

Sl. No.	Name of the Pulses	National Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	Arahar	40.45	1.32	53.39
2	Moong	39.91	0.53	21.15
3	Masur	44.21	0.45	19.89
4	Urad	43.07	0.45	19.38
5	Gram	35.78	0.30	10.73
	Tbtal	203.41	3.05	124.55
<i>Al India Average Price of Pulse (In Rs./Kg.)=124.55/3.05=40.84</i>				

4.2 Edible Oils:-

Labour Bureau collects prices of 9 different varieties of edible oils. However, for the purpose of arriving at the average price of edible oils at the National level, only three edible oils constituting 87% of the total weight of oils in CPI-RL were considered. Their weights in the All-India CPI-RL are as under:-

Table-10

S No.	Name of the Oil	Weights out of total weight of Oils i.e 3.79	In % terms (All India consumption)
1	Ground Nut oil	1.73	46%
2	Mustard oil	1.26	33%
3	Vanaspathi	0.32	8%
	Total	3.31	87%

Following steps 2-3 discussed in para 4.2.4 the regional and state prices of the selected 3 varieties of edible oils are calculated. From the state prices the national average prices of the selected 3 varieties of edible oils are calculated as per the details given at **ANNEXURE-7,8 & 9**. Using step 5 discussed in para 4.2.4 the national average price of edible oil is determined as under:

Table-11

Sl. No.	Name of the Oils	Price (In litre.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ground Nut	76.16	1.73	131.77
2	Mustard	50.93	1.26	64.17
3	Vanaspati	64.46	0.32	20.63
	Total	191.55	3.31	216.56
All India Average Price of Oil (IRs./litre)=216.56/3.31=65.43				

4.3.3 Vegetables:-

Labour Bureau collects prices of 26 different varieties of vegetables. However, for the purpose of arriving at the average price of vegetables at the National level, only four vegetables constituting 62% of the total weight of vegetables in CPI-RL are considered. Their weights in the All-India CPI-RL are as under:-

Table-12

Sl No.	Name of the Vegetable	Weights out of total weight of Vegetables i.e 5.05	In % terms (All India consumption)
1	Potato	1.45	29%
2	Brinjal	0.79	16%
3	Spinch	0.55	11%
4	Tomato	0.28	6%
	Total	3.07	62%

Vegetable prices are very volatile due to its perishable nature. Not only that it is greatly affected by seasonal factors to a large extent, but also records variations in a day, therefore it is difficult to use past data for future planning with confidence and reliability. However to eliminate the seasonal effect, September, 2007 prices are being used to work out average price of vegetables as the MHRD had last fixed the cooking cost in September, 2005. Following steps 2-3 discussed in para 4.2.4 the regional and state prices of the selected 4 varieties of vegetables are calculated. From the state prices the national average prices of the selected 4 varieties of vegetables are calculated as per the details given at **ANNEXURE-10,11,12 & 13**. Using step 5 discussed in para 4.2.4 the national average price of vegetables is determined as under:

Table-13

Sl. No.	Name of the Vegetables	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
2	Potato	12.11	1.45	17.56
	Brinjal	12.24	0.79	9.67
	Spinch	10.42	0.55	5.73
	Tomato	12.97	0.28	3.63
	Total	47.73	3.07	36.59
All India Average Price of Vegetables (In Rs./Kg.)=36.59/3.07=11.92				

4.3.4 Condiments:-

Labour Bureau collects prices of 10 different varieties of condiments. However, for the purpose of arriving at the average price of condiments at the National level, only five condiments constituting 77% of the total weight of condiments in CPI-RL are considered. Their weights in the All-India CPI-RL are as under:-

Table-14

i. b.	Name of the Condiments	Weights out of total weights of Condiments i.e 3.92	In % terms (All India consumption)
1	Chilly dry	0.98	25%
2	Mixed spices	0.86	22%
3	Onion	0.70	18%
4	Turmeric	0.28	7%
5	Salt	0.21	5%
	Total	3.03	77%

Following steps 2-3 discussed in para 4.2.4 the regional and state prices of the selected 5 varieties of condiments are calculated. From the state prices the national average prices of the selected 5 varieties of condiments are calculated as per the details given at **ANNEXURE-14,15,16,17 &18**. Using step 5 discussed in para 4.2.4 the national average price of condiments is determined. It is, however, observed that the mixed spices include costly ingredients which are unlikely to be used while cooking mid day meals in schools. Therefore, the average price of mixed spices, which works out to Rs.15.38 per 100 gms, is halved to Rs.7.69 per 100 gms. for working out the cooking cost. The national average price of condiments and spices is determined as under:-

Table-15

Sl. No.	Name of the Condiments	Price (per 100 gms.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chilly Dry	4.07	0.98	3.99
2	Mixed Spices	7.69	0.86	6.61
3	Onion	0.76	0.70	0.53
4	Turmeric	5.34	0.28	1.50
5	Salt	0.46	0.21	0.10
Total		18.32	3.03	12.73
All India Average Price of Condiments (Rs.per 100 gms.)=12.73/3.03=4.20				

4.3.4 Fuel:-

Labour Bureau collects prices of 7 different varieties of fuel related items. It does not collect the prices of gas as its price is administered one. For the purpose of arriving at the average price of fuel at the National level, only firewood which constitutes 79% of the total weight of fuel in CPI-RL is considered. Its weight in the All-India CPI-RL is as under:-

Table-16

Sl. No.	Name of the Fuel	Weights out of total weights of Fuel i.e 7.90	In % terms (All India consumption)
1	Firewood	6.22	79%
	Total	6.22	79%

Following steps 2-3 discussed in para 4.2.4 the regional and state prices of Firewood are calculated. From the state prices the national average prices of Firewood is calculated as per the deais given at **ANNEXURE-19** for May, 2008, which is Rs. 82 per 40 kg. Fire wood requirement is estimated at 20 Kgs. for cooking meal for 100 children in a day at primary level and 10 Kgs. for upper primary level. Keeping the environmental concerns in view the Ministry of Human Resource Development should persuade the Petroleum Ministry to provide LPG connection to schools or the cooking agency for the schools on priority basis.

4.36 Labour charges:-

Cooks and helpers in the Mid Day Meal programme are not supposed to be a full time employees or casual labours. Because of the part time nature of the job, they can be paid only the honorarium. It is considered appropriate to enhance it from Rs 0.40 to Rs. 0.50 for primary section keeping in view the 20% rise in CPI-RL. It is also considered reasonable to keep labour charges for upper primary section, 50% more than the primary section due to the proportionate extra work they are supposed to do.

4.37 Cost of cooking Mid Day Meal at May 2008 Price :

Taking into account the requirement of various items for preparing a nutritious cooked MidDay Meal to provide the desired calorie and protein as determined in **chapter 3(para 3.1, pag12 and para 3.5.1, 3.5.2 and 3.5.3 on page 14-15)** of this report, the details of cooking cost works out as under:

For Primary:-

Table-17

Sl. No.	Items	Requirement recommended for MDM	Cost in May, 2008 (In Rs.)
1	2	3	
1	ulses	20 gms	0.82 (Rs. 40.84 per Kg.)
2	Vegetables	50 gms	0.60 (Rs. 11.92 per Kg.)
3	Oil & Fat	5 gms	0.33 (Rs. 65.43 per Kg.)
4	Slt & Condiments	10gms	0.42 (Rs. 42 per Kg.)
5	Fuel	20 kgs for 100 Children	0.41 (Rs. 81.85 per 40 Kg)
6	Labour		0.50
TOTAL			Rs.3.08

For Upper Primary:-

Table-18

Sl. No.	Items	Requirement recommended for MDM	Cost in May, 2008 (In Rs.)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
1	Pulses	30 gms	1.23 (Rs. 40.84 per Kg.)
2	Vegetables	75 gms	0.89 (Rs. 11.92 per Kg.)
3	Oil & Fat	7.5gms	0.49(Rs. 65.43 per Kg.)
4	Salt & Condiments	15gms	0.63 (Rs. 42 per Kg.)
5	Fuel	30 kgs for 100 Children	0.61 (Rs.81.85 per 40 Kg)
6	Labour		0.75
TOTAL			Rs.4.60

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CHAPTER-5

FACTORING INFLATION IN COOKING COST NORMS-

5. Once the exercise, as detailed in Chapter 4 of this report, to determine the actual cooking cost of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) has been completed and the weight (cost wise) of each item of the MDM in overall cooking cost has been determined, it is not necessary now to repeat the same exercise for revision of cooking cost on account of rise/fall in the price index i.e. the inflation every time. The price of items of MDM Basket, which is part of CPI-RL basket, is collected and the Consumer Price Index is calculated every month by the Labour Bureau, thus, it is found appropriate that based on this it calculates the price index of the items of MDM basket and makes it available to MHRD on monthly basis. This separate price index will be called MDM price index.

5. The MDM price index would consist of the following items with corresponding weights:

Table-19

Sl.No	MDM Items	Unit Cost per Meal	Weight
1	Pulse	0.82	27%
2	Oil	0.33	11%
	Condiments	0.42	14%
4	Vegetables	0.60	20%
5	Fuel	0.41	13%
6	Labour Charges	0.50	15%
	TOTAL	3.08	100%

5.3 While calculating the MDM Price Index the component relating to Labour charges will be adjusted according to the overall movement in the CPI-RL. Once the LPG connection is made available to all the schools, the cost of fuel will be calculated accordingly, until then, the present method followed by Labour Bureau will continue.

5.4 Based on the movement in the MDM Price Index, the Labour Bureau will suggest the proposed increase/decrease in the cooking cost of the MDM to the MHRD every month. This will be facilitating planning & budgeting of the scheme. The cooking cost of MDM for a financial year would be fixed on the basis of the prices prevailing in the month of February of the previous financial year.

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Chapter-6

SHARING OF COOKING COST BETWEEN CENTRE AND STATES

6.1 Cost of implementation of MDM Scheme includes cost for food grains, cooking cost, transportation cost, cost of Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME), construction of kitchen sheds, procurement of kitchen devices etc. Out of these components, Central Government provides hundred percent central assistance to all the above mentioned items except cooking cost. Of late, due to rise in the cost of construction of kitchen sheds, if the States/UTs fail to mobilize additional resources by dovetailing with other developmental schemes, they may be contributing some amount in this respect also.

6.2 The MDM Scheme was revised in July 2006 to provide assistance for cooking cost at the rate of (a) Rs 1.80 per child/school day for States in the North Eastern Region, provided these States contribute minimum Rs 0.20 per child/school day, and (b) Rs 1.50 per child/ school day for other States and UTs, provided these States and UTs contribute minimum Rs 0.50 per child/school day. Thus, the cooking cost for primary (Minimum prescribed cost of Rs. 2 per child per day) has been shared between Centre and States in ratio of 75:25 respectively. In case of North Eastern States (NER) viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, the same is shared between Centre and State in the ratio 90:10 respectively.

6.3 It has also been observed that most of the States/UTs contribute more than the prescribed minimum mandatory contribution of Rs. 0.50 per child per day (or 25% or 10% as the case may be) at the primary level. The cooking cost contributed by these States/UTs (Rs. per child per day) are as under

Table-20

No.	State/UT	State share	No.	State/UT	State share
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.75	13	Orissa	0.64
2	Bihar	1.00	14	Sikkim*	1.25
3	Chhattisgarh	1.00	15	Tamil Nadu	2.16
4	Goa	1.41	16	Uttar Pradesh	1.58
5	Gujarat	3.21	17	Uttarakhand	1.60
6	Haryana	0.57		UTs	
7	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	18	Andaman & Nicobar	2.50
8	Jharkhand	1.50	19	Chandigarh	3.50
9	Karnataka	2.05	20	Daman & Diu	4.00
10	Maharashtra	0.89	21	Delhi	1.00
11	Mizoram*	1.56	22	Lakshadweep	1.50
12	Nagaland*	1.01	23	Puducherry	2.15

*:against the minimum mandatory share of Rs. 0.20 per child per day.

6.4 In view of the above, the Committee recommends that the enhanced cooking cost of Rs. 3.8 per child per day in the case of Primary and Rs. 4.60 in case of upper primary students proposed herewith should be shared between Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 basis. In respect

of NER States the sharing pattern would be on 90 :10 basis. Whenever this cost is adjusted to inflation, Centre and States/UTs will adjust their contributions accordingly.

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Chapter – 7 Recommendations

71 Nutrition Norms:

The existing norms of energy and protein requirements for primary and upper primary children should be retained i.e.

Table-21

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
Calories	450	700
Protein	12 gms.	20 gms.
Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A.	

72 Food Norms:

In order to provide the above nutrition the quantities of food grains, vegetables etc prescribed presently for the primary level is adequate. Prescription for upper primary level needs revision. Requirements of food grains, vegetables etc. for primary and upper primary level are as under:

Table-22

No.	Items	Quantity per day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains	100 gms.	150 gms.
2	Pulse	20 gms	30 gms.
3	Leafy vegetables & Other vegetables	50 gms	65 gms.
4	Oil	5 gms.	7.5 gms.
5	Condiments	10gms.	15gms.

73 The meal being served in schools at the moment is greatly compromised in terms of vegetables. Emphasis should be on serving seasonal and leafy vegetables and not the tubers mostly. As regards salts, as far as possible, only double fortified (with iodine and iron) salt should be used. In exceptional circumstances iodized salt may be used. Under no circumstance common (uniodised) salt should be used.

74 It should be ensured that the MDM is served in full quantity with all the three items i.e. cereals (rice or chapati), pulses and vegetables to the children.

75 In coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare it should be ensured that the School Health Programme (SHP) is introduced in the remaining 9 States viz. Bihar, Hmachel Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry so that the general health of the children is monitored periodically and necessary supplementation of micronutrients, viz Vitamin A, Folic Acid, Iron, De-worming tablets etc. is provided in time.

7.6 **Cooking Cost:** The cooking cost of Mid Day Meal at May 2008 price is as under:

Table-23

Sl. No.	Items	Primary Level		Upper Primary Level	
		Requirement(in gms)	Cost(in Rs.)	Requirement(in ms)	Cost(in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Pulses	20gms	0.82	30gms	1.23
3	Vegetables	50gms	0.60	75gms	0.89
4	Oil & Fat	5gms	0.33	7.5gms	0.49
5	Condiments	10gms	0.42	15gms	0.63
6	Fuel	20kgs for 100Children	0.41	30kgs	0.61
7	Labour		0.50		0.75
8	TOTAL		3.08		4.60

7.7 Keeping the ecological concerns and cleanliness of the schools in mind LPG connection should be provided to all schools, where food is being cooked in the campus at the domestic rate on priority basis.

7.8 Factoring inflation in cooking cost:

A separate Price Index is being developed, taking in to account only those items which are relevant for MDM scheme. Based on the increase in this Price Index the cooking cost norms should be revised every year in the month of February which will be applicable during the next financial year.

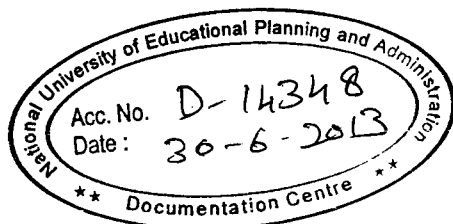
7.9 Cost sharing between the Centre and the States/UTs:

The sharing of cooking cost between the Centre and the States/UTs should be on 75:25 basis, however for NER States it will be 90:10 basis.

7.10 Publicity:

The quantity and quality of food prescribed to be served to the children under this programme should be widely publicized through all possible means to create awareness amongst the masses, so that demand for proper service is generated at the grass root level, thus paving way for a continuous social audit of the programme.

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Annexure-1

**State-wise distribution of sample villages for Price Collection under CPL-AL/RL
(Base: 1986-87=100)**

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sr. No.	State	Region	Strata	Sample villages	No. of village markets
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	18	54	152
2.	Assam	3	8	27	42
3	Bihar	3	13	39	91
4	Gujarat	5	10	30	79
5	Haryana	2	4	12	30
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	9	28
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	5	21	51
8	Karnataka	4	11	36	95
9	Kerala	2	5	21	58
10	Madhya Pradesh	7	23	69	124
11	Maharashtra	6	18	54	125
12	Manipur	2	2	9	16
13	Meghalaya	1	2	9	24
14	Orissa	3	8	33	95
15	Punjab	2	5	15	43
16	Rajasthan	4	7	21	48
17	Tamil Nadu	4	11	33	88
18	Tripura	1	3	9	11
19	Uttar Pradesh	5	20	60	158
20	West Bengal	4	11	39	103
Total		66	187	600	1461

All India Average Price as on May'2008
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Condiments

Sl. No.	Name of the Condiments	Price (per 100 gms.)	Weight	P*W
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	Chilly Dry	4.07	0.98	3.99
2	Mixed Spices	7.69	0.86	6.61
3	Onion	0.76	0.70	0.53
4	Turmeric	5.34	0.28	1.50
5	Salt	0.46	0.21	0.10
Total		18.32	3.03	12.73

All India Average Price of Condiments (per 100 gms.)= 4.20

All India Average Price of Arhar Dal as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.22	0.23	8.56
2	Assam	43.72	0.01	0.44
3	Bihar	41.85	0.04	1.67
4	Gujarat	39.63	0.10	3.96
5	Haryana			
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	41.11	0.16	6.58
9	Kerala	41.46	0.04	1.66
10	Madhya Pradesh	39.70	0.08	3.18
11	Maharashtra	40.15	0.24	9.64
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	40.59	0.01	0.41
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan			
17	Tamilnadu	42.44	0.19	8.06
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	42.00	0.22	9.24
20	West Bengal			
Total			1.32	53.39

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 53.39/1.32= 40.45

All India Average Price of Moong Dal as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.29	0.10	3.83
2	Assam	44.64	0.01	0.45
3	Bihar	42.73	0.02	0.85
4	Gujarat	38.12	0.09	3.43
5	Haryana	39.79	0.01	0.40
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	41.53	0.04	1.66
9	Kerala	37.27	0.02	0.75
10	Madhya Pradesh	39.95	0.03	1.20
11	Maharashtra	41.46	0.07	2.90
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	39.23	0.03	1.18
15	Punjab	36.95	0.03	1.11
16	Rajasthan	33.67	0.02	0.67
17	Tamilnadu	42.90	0.01	0.43
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	36.75	0.02	0.74
20	West Bengal	52.14	0.03	1.56
Total			0.53	21.15

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 21.15/0.53= 39.91

All India Average Price of Masur Dal as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Masur Dal

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Assam	41.18	0.04	1.65
3	Bihar	38.98	0.10	3.90
4	Gujarat			
5	Haryana	46.41	0.01	0.46
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka			
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	35.65	0.03	1.07
11	Maharashtra	46.33	0.02	0.93
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	38.32	0.01	0.38
15	Punjab	48.59	0.03	1.46
16	Rajasthan	41.76	0.01	0.42
17	Tamilnadu			
18	Tripura	49.78	0.01	0.50
19	Uttar Pradesh	42.49	0.08	3.40
20	West Bengal	52.90	0.10	5.29
Total			0.44	19.45

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 19.45/0.44= 44.21

All India Average Price of Urad Dal as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.48	0.02	0.77
2	Assam	38.00	0.01	0.38
3	Bihar	42.80	0.02	0.86
4	Gujarat	40.04	0.02	0.80
5	Haryana	38.54	0.01	0.39
6	Himachal Pradesh	48.86	0.01	0.49
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	44.95	0.01	0.45
9	Kerala	41.94	0.08	3.36
10	Madhya Pradesh	32.90	0.05	1.65
11	Maharashtra	40.11	0.04	1.60
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa			
15	Punjab	37.45	0.02	0.75
16	Rajasthan	42.23	0.01	0.42
17	Tamilnadu	72.09	0.06	4.33
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	35.24	0.08	2.82
20	West Bengal	32.96	0.01	0.33
Total			0.45	19.38

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 19.38/0.45= 43.07

All India Average Price of Gram Dal as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	34.89	0.03	1.05
2	Assam			
3	Bihar	36.87	0.01	0.37
4	Gujarat	34.57	0.01	0.35
5	Haryana	34.94	0.02	0.70
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K	34.61	0.01	0.35
8	Karnataka	36.88	0.03	1.11
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	33.50	0.02	0.67
11	Maharashtra	35.09	0.07	2.46
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa			
15	Punjab	37.06	0.02	0.74
16	Rajasthan	32.80	0.02	0.66
17	Tamilnadu	39.82	0.02	0.80
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	35.96	0.03	1.08
20	West Bengal	42.32	0.01	0.42
Total			0.30	10.73

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 10.73/0.30= 35.78

All India Average Price of Groundnut Oil as on May'08

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In litre.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	72.12	0.45	32.45
2	Assam			
3	Bihar			
4	Gujarat	79.48	0.29	23.05
5	Haryana			
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	74.46	0.16	11.91
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	83.85	0.17	14.25
11	Maharashtra	79.54	0.37	29.43
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	52.24	0.03	1.57
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan	82.52	0.03	2.48
17	Tamilnadu	72.09	0.22	15.86
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh			
20	West Bengal			
Total			1.72	131.00

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = $131/1.72 = 76.16$

All India Average Price of Mustard Oil as on May'08

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

SNo	State	Price (In litre.)	Weight	P*W
	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Assam	61.83	0.08	4.95
3	Bihar	52.65	0.31	16.32
4	Gujarat			
5	Haryana	44.50	0.02	0.89
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K	57.18	0.02	1.14
8	Karnataka			
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	45.33	0.04	1.81
11	Maharashtra			
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	52.72	0.06	3.16
15	Punjab	51.20	0.01	0.51
16	Rajasthan	46.98	0.04	1.88
17	Tamilnadu			
18	Tripura	57.89	0.01	0.58
19	Uttar Pradesh	46.11	0.34	15.68
20	West Bengal	52.26	0.33	17.25
	Total		1.26	64.17

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 64.17/1.26= 50.93

All India Average Price of Vanaspathi as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In litre.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Assam			
3	Bihar	67.35	0.01	0.67
4	Gujarat	63.37	0.02	1.27
5	Haryana	62.89	0.04	2.52
6	Himachal Pradesh	28.55	0.01	0.29
7	J & K	67.57	0.01	0.68
8	Karnataka			
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	65.28	0.01	0.65
11	Maharashtra	70.87	0.02	1.42
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa			
15	Punjab	64.08	0.11	7.05
16	Rajasthan	63.76	0.02	1.28
17	Tamilnadu			
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	69.12	0.06	4.15
20	West Bengal	66.71	0.01	0.67
Total			0.32	20.63

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 20.63/0.32= 64.46

All India Average Price of Potato as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.no	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.28	0.03	0.40
2	Assam	13.43	0.03	0.40
3	Bihar	11.26	0.29	3.27
4	Gujarat	12.41	0.10	1.24
5	Haryana	12.26	0.03	0.37
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K	11.98	0.01	0.12
8	Karnataka	13.57	0.03	0.41
9	Kerala	15.59	0.03	0.47
10	Madhya Pradesh	10.75	0.07	0.75
11	Maharashtra	13.03	0.08	1.04
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya	13.22	0.01	0.13
14	Orissa	9.91	0.07	0.69
15	Punjab	10.25	0.04	0.41
16	Rajasthan	10.18	0.02	0.20
17	Tamilnadu	15.20	0.04	0.61
18	Tripura	14.67	0.01	0.15
19	Uttar Pradesh	11.76	0.30	3.53
20	West Bengal	12.96	0.26	3.37
Total			1.45	17.56

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 17.56/1.45= 12.11

All India Average Price of Brinjal as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.52	0.11	1.27
2	Assam	15.99	0.02	0.32
3	Bihar	13.70	0.07	0.96
4	Gujarat	12.29	0.08	0.98
5	Haryana	9.74	0.01	0.10
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	12.80	0.04	0.51
9	Kerala	12.98	0.04	0.52
10	Madhya Pradesh	10.85	0.04	0.43
11	Maharashtra	11.59	0.09	1.04
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	11.66	0.05	0.58
15	Punjab	12.00	0.01	0.12
16	Rajasthan	12.78	0.01	0.13
17	Tamilnadu	12.96	0.11	1.43
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	10.03	0.03	0.30
20	West Bengal	12.21	0.08	0.98
Total			0.79	9.67

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = $9.67/0.79 = 12.24$

All India Average Price of Spinach as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Assam	10.66	0.02	0.21
3	Bihar	10.59	0.08	0.85
4	Gujarat	15.09	0.02	0.30
5	Haryana	9.07	0.01	0.09
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka			
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	9.16	0.04	0.37
11	Maharashtra	11.98	0.05	0.60
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	9.21	0.05	0.46
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan	8.17	0.01	0.08
17	Tamilnadu	9.54	0.04	0.38
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	11.79	0.03	0.35
20	West Bengal	9.88	0.09	0.89
Total			0.44	4.59

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 4.59/0.44= 10.42

All India Average Price of Tomato as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

SI.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.04	0.07	0.84
2	Assam			
3	Bihar			
4	Gujarat	14.71	0.01	0.15
5	Haryana	13.26	0.01	0.13
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	12.52	0.03	0.38
9	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	13.28	0.02	0.27
11	Maharashtra	11.89	0.03	0.36
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa			
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan			
17	Tamilnadu	12.94	0.06	0.78
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	17.24	0.02	0.34
20	West Bengal			
Total			0.25	3.24

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 3.24/0.25= 12.97

All India Average Price of Onion as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.45	0.12	0.77
2	Assam	12.31	0.01	0.12
3	Bihar	7.00	0.05	0.35
4	Gujarat	6.66	0.06	0.40
5	Haryana	6.95	0.02	0.14
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	6.21	0.06	0.37
9	Kerala	19.84	0.02	0.40
10	Madhya Pradesh	5.75	0.04	0.23
11	Maharashtra	5.32	0.09	0.48
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	6.84	0.02	0.14
15	Punjab	7.61	0.03	0.23
16	Rajasthan	5.89	0.02	0.12
17	Tamilnadu	13.13	0.06	0.79
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	7.38	0.05	0.37
20	West Bengal	7.83	0.05	0.39
Total			0.70	5.30

All India Average Price (In Rs/Kg.) = 5.30/0.70= 0.76

All India Average Price of Chillies Dry as on May'08

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (Per 100 gms.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.14	0.15	0.47
2	Assam	6.62	0.01	0.07
3	Bihar	3.94	0.04	0.16
4	Gujarat	5.40	0.05	0.27
5	Haryana	5.45	0.01	0.05
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K	8.29	0.01	0.08
8	Karnataka	3.93	0.09	0.35
9	Kerala	3.66	0.07	0.26
10	Madhya Pradesh	4.28	0.07	0.30
11	Maharashtra	3.65	0.16	0.58
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya	6.78	0.01	0.07
14	Orissa	4.45	0.02	0.09
15	Punjab	5.55	0.02	0.11
16	Rajasthan	4.88	0.04	0.20
17	Tamilnadu	3.11	0.10	0.31
18	Tripura	6.00	0.01	0.06
19	Uttar Pradesh	4.62	0.08	0.37
20	West Bengal	4.84	0.04	0.19
Total			0.98	3.99

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = $3.99/0.98 = 4.07$

All India Average Price of Mixed Spices as on May'08

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (Per 100 gms.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.16	0.11	1.12
2	Assam			
3	Bihar	17.58	0.07	1.23
4	Gujarat	18.70	0.04	0.75
5	Haryana	24.58	0.01	0.25
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	11.23	0.08	0.90
9	Kerala	10.51	0.06	0.63
10	Madhya Pradesh	18.98	0.04	0.76
11	Maharashtra	13.43	0.10	1.34
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	9.70	0.03	0.29
15	Punjab	14.06	0.02	0.28
16	Rajasthan	9.26	0.01	0.09
17	Tamilnadu	13.23	0.12	1.59
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	20.58	0.09	1.85
20	West Bengal	28.55	0.07	2.00
Total			0.85	13.08

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = $13.08/0.85 = 15.38$

All India Average Price of Turmeric as on May'08

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (Per 100 gms.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.25	0.03	0.16
2	Assam	6.36	0.01	0.06
3	Bihar	4.38	0.03	0.13
4	Gujarat	5.97	0.01	0.06
5	Haryana	6.08	0.01	0.06
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	8.41	0.01	0.08
9	Kerala	5.65	0.01	0.06
10	Madhya Pradesh	4.78	0.02	0.10
11	Maharashtra	5.88	0.02	0.12
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	4.45	0.01	0.04
15	Punjab	5.88	0.01	0.06
16	Rajasthan	5.15	0.01	0.05
17	Tamilnadu	4.07	0.02	0.08
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	5.43	0.04	0.22
20	West Bengal	5.40	0.04	0.22
Total			0.28	1.50

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 1.50/0.28= 5.34

All India Average Price of Salt as on May'08
(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.54	0.02	0.07
2	Assam	4.67	0.01	0.05
3	Bihar	3.63	0.03	0.11
4	Gujarat	2.98	0.01	0.03
5	Haryana			
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	4.01	0.01	0.04
9	Kerala	5.04	0.01	0.05
10	Madhya Pradesh	3.08	0.01	0.03
11	Maharashtra	3.40	0.02	0.07
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	3.48	0.02	0.07
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan			
17	Tamilnadu	13.13	0.02	0.26
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	3.50	0.02	0.07
20	West Bengal	3.66	0.03	0.11
Total			0.21	0.96

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 0.96/0.21= 0.46

All India Average Price of Fire Wood as on May'08

(Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Sl.No	State	Price (Per 40 Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.96	0.63	43.44
2	Assam	67.71	0.14	9.48
3	Bihar	91.31	0.61	55.70
4	Gujarat	45.99	0.28	12.88
5	Haryana	115.88	0.12	13.91
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K	91.00	0.04	3.64
8	Karnataka	55.67	0.48	26.72
9	Kerala	80.52	0.34	27.38
10	Madhya Pradesh	68.41	0.39	26.68
11	Maharashtra	74.69	0.75	56.02
12	Manipur	82.78	0.01	0.83
13	Meghalaya	78.89	0.01	0.79
14	Orissa	56.94	0.31	17.65
15	Punjab	124.10	0.18	22.34
16	Rajasthan	69.31	0.17	11.78
17	Tamilnadu	94.72	0.54	51.15
18	Tripura	80.78	0.01	0.81
19	Uttar Pradesh	121.58	0.73	88.75
20	West Bengal	81.59	0.46	37.53
Total			6.20	507.47

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 507.47/6.20= 81.85

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item: Arhar Dal

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.22	0.23	8.56
2	Assam	43.72	0.01	0.44
3	Bihar	41.85	0.04	1.67
4	Gujarat	39.63	0.1	3.96
5	Haryana	42.83		
6	Himachal Pradesh	43.71		
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	41.11	0.16	6.58
9	Kerala	41.46	0.04	1.66
10	Madhya Pradesh	39.7	0.08	3.18
11	Maharashtra	40.15	0.24	9.64
12	Manipur	46.5		
13	Meghalaya	45.4		
14	Orissa	40.59	0.01	0.41
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan	41.76		
17	Tamilnadu	42.44	0.19	8.06
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh	42	0.22	9.24
20	West Bengal	41.75		
Total			1.32	53.39

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 40.45

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Groundnut Oil

S.No	State	Price (In litre.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	72.12	0.45	32.45
2	Assam			
3	Bihar			
4	Gujarat	79.48	0.29	23.05
5	Haryana			
6	Himachal Pradesh			
7	J & K			
8	Karnataka	74.46	0.16	11.91
9	Kerala		0.01	0.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	83.85	0.17	14.25
11	Maharashtra	79.54	0.37	29.43
12	Manipur			
13	Meghalaya			
14	Orissa	52.24	0.03	1.57
15	Punjab			
16	Rajasthan	82.52	0.03	2.48
17	Tamilnadu	72.09	0.22	15.86
18	Tripura			
19	Uttar Pradesh			
20	West Bengal			
Total			1.73	131.00

All India Average Price (In Rs./litre) = 75.72

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Musterd Oil

S.No	State	Price (In litre.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Assam	79.25	0.08	6.34
3	Bihar	74.01	0.31	22.94
4	Gujarat	67.33		
5	Haryana	61.76	0.02	1.24
3	Himachal Pradesh	75.12		
7	J & K	74.19	0.02	1.48
3	Karnataka			
3	Kerala			
10	Madhya Pradesh	69.85	0.04	2.79
11	Maharashtra			
12	Manipur	72.00		
13	Meghalaya	73.78		
14	Orissa	72.31	0.06	4.34
15	Punjab	70.38	0.01	0.70
16	Rajasthan	66.87	0.04	2.67
17	Tamilnadu			
18	Tripura	72.44	0.01	0.72
19	Uttar Pradesh	65.79	0.34	22.37
20	West Bengal	72.03	0.33	23.77
Total			1.26	89.38

All India Average Price (In Rs./litre) = 70.93

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Onion

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.45	0.12	0.77
2	Assam	12.31	0.01	0.12
3	Bihar	7	0.05	0.35
4	Gujarat	6.66	0.06	0.40
5	Haryana	6.95	0.02	0.14
6	Himachal Pradesh	8.44		
7	J & K	9.96		
8	Karnataka	6.21	0.06	0.37
9	Kerala	19.84	0.02	0.40
10	Madhya Pradesh	5.75	0.04	0.23
11	Maharashtra	5.32	0.09	0.48
12	Manipur	14.67		
13	Meghalaya	13.78		
14	Orissa	6.84	0.02	0.14
15	Punjab	7.61	0.03	0.23
16	Rajasthan	5.89	0.02	0.12
17	Tamilnadu	13.13	0.06	0.79
18	Tripura	13		
19	Uttar Pradesh	7.38	0.05	0.37
20	West Bengal	7.83	0.05	0.39
Total			0.70	5.30

All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 7.56

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Chillies Dry

Sl.No	State	Price (Per 100 gms.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.84	0.15	0.88
2	Assam	8.93	0.01	0.09
3	Bihar	6.6	0.04	0.26
4	Gujarat	7.27	0.05	0.36
5	Haryana	8.62	0.01	0.09
6	Himachal Pradesh	10.56		0.00
7	J & K	11.99	0.01	0.12
8	Karnataka	6.44	0.09	0.58
9	Kerala	6.65	0.07	0.47
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.25	0.07	0.44
11	Maharashtra	5.87	0.16	0.94
12	Manipur	12.33		0.00
13	Meghalaya	8.44	0.01	0.08
14	Orissa	7.18	0.02	0.14
15	Punjab	7.7	0.02	0.15
16	Rajasthan	6.16	0.04	0.25
17	Tamilnadu	6.24	0.1	0.62
18	Tripura	9.00	0.01	0.09
19	Uttar Pradesh	8.14	0.08	0.65
20	West Bengal	5.58	0.04	0.22
Total			0.98	6.44

All India Average Price (In Rs./100gms.) = 6.57

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Potato

Sl.No	State	Price (In Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	0.03	0.33
2	Assam	7.59	0.03	0.23
3	Bihar	5.06	0.29	1.47
4	Gujarat	6.61	0.1	0.66
5	Haryana	7.31	0.03	0.22
6	Himachal Pradesh	8.11		0.00
7	J & K	8.98	0.01	0.09
8	Karnataka	10.19	0.03	0.31
9	Kerala	12.73	0.03	0.38
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.68	0.07	0.47
11	Maharashtra	8.32	0.08	0.67
12	Manipur	11		0.00
13	Meghalaya	9.22	0.01	0.09
14	Orissa	6.7	0.07	0.47
15	Punjab	7.69	0.04	0.31
16	Rajasthan	8.67	0.02	0.17
17	Tamilnadu	13.23	0.04	0.53
18	Tripura	8.56	0.01	0.09
19	Uttar Pradesh	5.11	0.3	1.53
20	West Bengal	4.52	0.26	1.18
Total			1.45	9.18

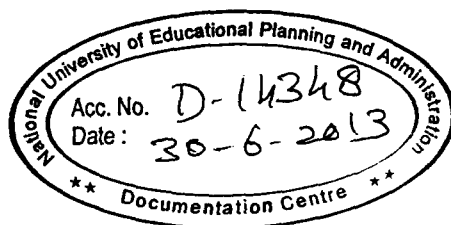
All India Average Price (In Rs./Kg.) = 6.33

All India Average Price as on May'08
(Source Labour Bureau, Shimla)

Item : Fire Wood

Sl.No	State	Price (Per 40 Kg.)	Weight	P*W
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.96	0.63	43.44
2	Assam	67.71	0.14	9.48
3	Bihar	91.31	0.61	55.70
4	Gujarat	45.99	0.28	12.88
5	Haryana	115.88	0.12	13.91
6	Himachal Pradesh		0.02	0.00
7	J & K	91	0.04	3.64
8	Karnataka	55.67	0.48	26.72
9	Kerala	80.52	0.34	27.38
10	Madhya Pradesh	68.41	0.39	26.68
11	Maharashtra	74.69	0.75	56.02
12	Manipur	82.78	0.01	0.83
13	Meghalaya	78.89	0.01	0.79
14	Orissa	56.94	0.31	17.65
15	Punjab	124.1	0.18	22.34
16	Rajasthan	69.31	0.17	11.78
17	Tamilnadu	94.72	0.54	51.15
18	Tripura	80.78	0.01	0.81
19	Uttar Pradesh	121.58	0.73	88.75
20	West Bengal	81.59	0.46	37.53
Total			6.22	507.47

All India Average Price (In Rs./40Kg.) = 81.59



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