



मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम परिषद

(म. प्र. शासन, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के अंतर्गत गठित संस्था)

द्वितीय तल विन्ध्याचल भवन, भोपाल

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भोपाल, दिनांक: 23/10/2015

प्रति,

1. कलेक्टर,
जिला-समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जिला पंचायत-समस्त
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय: मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम के दिशा निर्देशों में खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 के अंतर्गत संशोधन बावत्।

संदर्भ: भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शास्त्री नगर, नई दिल्ली का अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र क्र. D.O. No. 1-6/2009-Desk (MDM) दिनांक 08.10.2015

विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र का अवलोकन करे, जो आपको संलग्न भेजा जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 के अंतर्गत मध्यान्ह भोजन नियम 2015 का राजपत्र में प्रकाशन किया गया है, जो कि प्रकाशन दिनांक 30 सितम्बर 2015 से प्रभावी हैं।

2. नियम क्र. 7 में SMC द्वारा मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम की मॉनिटरिंग का उल्लेख किया गया है एवं यह भी स्पष्ट किया गया है कि स्कूल के प्राधानाध्यापक या प्राधानाध्यापिका को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह स्कूल के किसी भी फण्ड को अस्थाई तौर पर मध्यान्ह भोजन के सतत् संचालन हेतु उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

3. नियम क्र. 8 में उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह निश्चित किया जावे कि मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत प्रदाय किया जाने वाला भोजन पोषक एवं योजना में निर्धारित मापदण्डों के अनुसार है।

4. नियम क्र. 9 में उल्लेख किया गया है कि खाद्य सुरक्षा हेतु भत्ता का प्रदाय राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जावेगा, यदि किसी भी स्कूल में लगातार 03 दिवस तक या महीने में 05 दिवस तक मध्यान्ह भोजन प्रदाय नहीं किया जाता। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस हेतु जिम्मेदारी तय की जावेगी एवं समुचित कार्यवाही की जावेगी।

कृपया उक्तानुसार सर्वसंबंधितों को निर्देशित करते हुए वांछित कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

संलग्न: 1. भारत के राजपत्र की छायाप्रति।


2. भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के पत्र की छायाप्रति।

(बिभाष कुमार ठाकुर)

राज्य समन्वयक

मध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम परिषद

म0प्र0, भोपाल।


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भारत सरकार
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
शास्त्री भवन

नई दिल्ली - 110 115
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY
SHASTRI BHAVAN
NEW DELHI-110 115

D.O. No. 1-6/2009-Desk (MDM)
8th October, 2015

No. 1971/PA/DC & ACS/1
Date: 19/10/15
Dear Colleague,

The Mid Day Meal Rules, 2015 have been notified under the National Food Security Act, 2013 and the same are effective from the date of its publication i.e. 30th September, 2015. Enclosed herewith is a copy of these MDM Rules for your ready reference. I wish to draw your special attention to the following Rules.

2. Rule 7 provides for the role of SMCs in monitoring of the MDM Scheme. Further, the Rule provides that Headmaster or Headmistress of the school shall be empowered to utilize any fund in the school temporarily for the purpose of continuation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme in the school.

3. Rule 8 emphasizes on the quality of food to ensure that the meal meets the nutritional standards and quality prescribed by the MDM Rules. The Food and Drug Administration Department of the State may collect samples from randomly selected schools to ensure adherence to quality.

4. Rule 9 is about food security allowance to be paid by the State Government, if MDM is not provided in any school for three consecutive days or five days in a month. The State Government shall take action to fix responsibility on the person or agency in accordance with the procedure laid down.


5. These Statutory Rules will need to be disseminated and enforced in all eligible schools. Several of these rules would also be required to be backed by further detailed operational instructions. I shall request you to kindly take necessary action to operationalize these rules and lay down a set of instructions for their effective implementation in all the schools so as to ensure adherence to the changed norms for serving quality meals to children covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme.

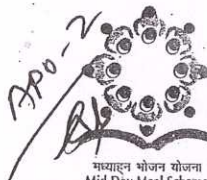
With regards,

Encls.: as above.

State Education Secretaries of all States/UTs
and Secretaries of Departments implementing MDM in schools
(As per list enclosed)

Yours sincerely,


(J. Alam)





भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, सितम्बर 30, 2015/आश्विन 8, 1937

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NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2015/ASVINA 8, 1937

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितंबर, 2015

सा. का.नि. 743(अ).- केंद्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 20) की धारा 39 की उप-धारा (2) के उपबंध (ख) के साथ पठनीय उप-धारा (1) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ- (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम मध्याह्न भोजन नियम, 2015 है।

(2) ये नियम राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं- इन नियमों में, जब तक अन्यथा संदर्भ से अपेक्षित न हो-

(क) "अधिनियम" राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 20) से अभिप्रेत है;

(ख) "खाद्यान्न" से चावल, गेहूं, मोटे अनाज अथवा इनके मिश्रण से अभिप्रेत है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी आदेशों के द्वारा अवधारित क्वालिटी सन्निधियों के अनुरूप होंगे;

(ग) "खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ता" से संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा पात्र व्यक्तियों को इस अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन दिया गया खाद्यान्न और धनराशि से अभिप्रेत है;

(घ) "भोजन" से पके-पकाये गर्म भोजन से अभिप्रेत है;

(ङ) "स्कूल" सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अधीन समर्थित मदरसों और मकतबों सहित स्थानीय निकाय, सरकार या सरकार की सहायता द्वारा चल रहे कोई स्कूल सम्मिलित हैं।

(च) "धारा" से इस अधिनियम की धारा अभिप्रेत है; और

(छ) उन शब्दों और पदों के, जो इसमें प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किंतु वही अर्थ होंगे जो उस अधिनियम में हैं।

3. पोषक भोजन के लिए पात्रता- कक्षा I से VIII में अध्ययन वाले छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु समूह के भीतर प्रत्येक बालक, जो स्कूल में अभ्यावेशन करता है और उपस्थित होता है, को स्कूल अवकाश के दिनों को छोड़कर प्रत्येक दिन, अधिनियम की अनुसूची 2 में यथा-विनिर्दिष्ट पोषक मानकों वाला भोजन मुफ्त दिया जाएगा।
4. भोजन परोसने का स्थान- भोजन केवल स्कूल में परोसा जाएगा।
5. भोजन तैयार करना और मानकों तथा क्वालिटी का अनुरक्षण- (1) भोजन केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी मध्याह्न भोजन मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों और इस अधिनियम की अनुसूची 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट उपबंधों के अनुसार तैयार किया जाएगा।
(2) प्रत्येक स्कूल में स्वच्छ रीति से भोजन पकाने की सुविधा होगी। शहरी क्षेत्र में स्थित स्कूल जहां कहीं अपेक्षित हो, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार भोजन पकाने के लिए केंद्रीकृत पाकशाला संबंधी सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर सकते हैं लेकिन बालकों को भोजन केवल स्कूल में ही परोसा जाएगा।
6. मध्याह्न भोजन स्कीम के लिए राज्य संचालन-सह निगरानी समिति- मध्याह्न भोजन स्कीम के लिए राज्य संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति (एसएसएमसी) अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के आशय से स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन तथा भोजन के पोषक मानकों और क्वालिटी को बनाए रखने के लिए तंत्र की स्थापना की निगरानी करेगी।
7. मध्याह्न भोजन योजना में स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति (एसएमसी) की भूमिका- (1) निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 के अधीन स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति को यह दायित्व सौंपा गया है कि वह मध्याह्न भोजन स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करेगी और मध्याह्न भोजन स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन में, बालकों को दिए जाने वाले भोजन की क्वालिटी, खाने पकाने के स्थान की साफ-सफाई और स्वच्छता बनाए रखने पर निरीक्षण रखेगी।
(2) स्कूल का प्रधानाध्यापक अथवा प्रधानाध्यापिका को सशक्त अधिकार होगा कि वह स्कूल में खाद्यान्न, पकाने की लागत आदि अस्थायी तौर पर उपलब्ध न होने के मामले में मध्याह्न भोजन स्कीम जारी रखने के प्रयोजन के लिए स्कूल में उपलब्ध निधि का उपयोग करे। मध्याह्न भोजन के लिए निधियां प्राप्ति होते ही तत्काल स्कूल के खाते में उपयोग की गई धनराशि की प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाएगी।
8. प्रत्यायित प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा भोजन का परीक्षण- (1) सरकारी खाद्य अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाएं अथवा विधि द्वारा प्रत्यायित या मान्यता प्राप्त कोई भी प्रयोगशाला बालकों को दिए जाने वाले पके-पकाये गर्म भोजन का मूल्यांकन करेगी और इसे प्रमाणित करेगी, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि यह भोजन अधिनियम की अनुसूची 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट पोषक मानकों और क्वालिटी के अनुरूप हो। राज्य के खाद्य और औषधि प्रशासन विभाग भोजन का पोषक मूल्य और क्वालिटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसके नमूने लेंगे।
(2) उप-नियम (1) में निर्दिष्ट विभाग यादृच्छिक रूप से चुने गए स्कूलों और केंद्रीकृत पाकशालाओं से हर माह कम से कम एक बार नमूने एकत्र करेंगे और इन्हें उप-नियम (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रयोगशालाओं को परीक्षण के लिए भेजेंगे।
9. खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ता- (1) यदि खाद्यान्न, पकाने की लागत, ईंधन उपलब्ध न होने या रसोईया-सह-हेल्पर के अनुपस्थित रहने अथवा किसी अन्य कारण से किसी भी स्कूल दिन के स्कूल में मध्याह्न भोजन उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है तो नियम 3 में निर्दिष्ट प्रत्येक बच्चे को राज्य सरकार नियम 2 के उपबंध (ग) में यथा-परिभाषित खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ता नीचे दिए गए रीति से आगामी मास की 15 तारीख तक उपलब्ध कराएगी:-
(क) बालक की पात्रता के अनुसार खाद्यान्न की मात्रा; और
(ख) राज्य में उस समय अभिभावी खाना पकाने की लागत।
(2) केंद्रीकृत पाकशाला द्वारा भोजन की आपूर्ति न करने के मामले में, केंद्रीकृत पाकशाला से उप-नियम (1) के अनुसार खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ता वसूला जाएगा:
परंतु यदि कोई बालक उसे दिया गया भोजन किसी भी कारण से नहीं लेता है, तो राज्य सरकार अथवा केंद्रीकृत पाकशालाओं से खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ते का कोई दावा नहीं किया जाएगा:
परंतु यह और कि खाद्यान्न और भोजन की क्वालिटी के कारणों के लिए राज्य सरकार अथवा केंद्रीकृत पाकशालाओं से कोई दावा नहीं किया जाएगा:
(3) यदि स्कूल दिनों में लगातार तीन दिन तक अथवा एक मास में कम से कम पांच दिन तक मध्याह्न भोजन उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है, तो राज्य सरकार अभिकथित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार व्यक्ति अथवा अभिकरण पर जिम्मेदारी नियत करने के लिए कारवाई करेगी।

(4) जहाँ कहीं भी केंद्रीय सरकार की कोई अभिकरण अंतर्गत हो, राज्य सरकार इस मामले को केंद्रीय सरकार के साथ उठाएगी जो एक मास के अंदर इस मामले का समाधान करेगी।

10. **व्यावृत्ति-** इन नियमों में निहित बात, इसके पक्ष से जारी मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों अथवा मध्याह्न भोजन स्कीम से संबंधित कार्यकलापों के बारे में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले संभाव्यतः को प्रभावित नहीं करेगी।

[फा. सं. 1-6/2009-डेस्क (एमडीएम)]

गया प्रसाद, निदेशक (मध्याह्न भोजन)

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of School Education and Literacy)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2015

G.S.R.743(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 39 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Mid-Day Meal Rules, 2015.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.
2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -
(a) “Act” means the National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013);
(b) “foodgrains” means rice, wheat, coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time;
(c) “food security allowance” means the food grain and money to be paid by the concerned State Government to the entitled person under section 8 of the Act;
(d) “meal” means hot cooked meal;
(e) “School” includes any school run by Local Bodies, Government or aided by the Government including madrasas and maqtabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;
(f) “section” means the section of the Act; and
(g) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.
3. **Entitlement for nutritional meal.** — Every child within the age group of six to fourteen years studying in classes I to VIII who enroll and attend the school, shall be provided meal having nutritional standards as specified in Schedule II of the Act, free of charge every day except on school holidays.
4. **Place of serving meal.** — The meal shall be served to children at school only.
5. **Preparation of meals and maintenance of standards and quality.** — (1) The meal shall be prepared in accordance with the Mid Day Meal guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II of the Act.
(2) Every school shall have the facility for cooking meal in hygienic manner. Schools in urban area may use the facility of centralised kitchens for cooking meals wherever required in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government and the meal shall be served to children at respective school only.
6. **State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee for Mid-Day Meal Scheme.** — The State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (SSMC) shall oversee the implementation of the scheme with a view to ensure implementation of the Act including establishment of a mechanism for maintenance of nutritional standards and quality of meals.
7. **Role of School Management Committee (SMC) for monitoring Mid-day meals scheme.** — (1) The School Management Committee mandated under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 shall also monitor implementation of the Mid-day meal Scheme and shall oversee quality of meals provided to the children, cleanliness of the place of cooking and maintenance of hygiene in implementation of mid day meal scheme.
(2) The Headmaster or Headmistress of the school shall be empowered to utilise any fund available in school for the purpose of continuation of Mid Day Meal Scheme in the school in case of temporary unavailability of

food grains, cooking cost etc. in the school. The utilised fund shall be reimbursed to the school account immediately after receipt of mid day meal funds.

8. **Testing of Meals by accredited Laboratories** – (1) Hot cooked meal provided to children shall be evaluated and certified by the Government Food Research Laboratory or any laboratory accredited or recognized by law, so as to ensure that the meal meets with the nutritional standards and quality specified in Schedule II to the Act. The Food and Drugs Administration Department of the State may collect samples to ensure the nutritive value and quality of the meals.
- (2) The Department referred to in sub-rule (1) shall collect the samples at least once in a month *from randomly selected schools or centralised kitchens* and send such samples for examination to the laboratories referred to in sub-rule (1).
9. **Food Security Allowance.** - (1) If the Mid-Day Meal is not provided in school on any school day due to non-availability of food grains, cooking cost, fuel or absence of cook-cum-helper or any other reason, the State Government shall pay food security allowance as defined in clause (c) of rule 2 to every child referred to in rule 3 by 15th of the succeeding month in the manner provided herein below:-
- (a) Quantity of Food grains as per entitlement of the child; and
- (b) Cooking cost prevailing in the State.
- (2) In case of non-supply of meal by the Centralised Kitchen, the Food Security Allowance shall be realised from the Centralised Kitchen as per sub-rule (1):
- Provided that in case a child has not taken food on offer for whatever reasons, no claim of food security allowance shall lie with the State Government or Centralised Kitchens:
- Provided further that no claim shall lie with State Government or Centralised Kitchen for reasons of quality of food grains and meal:
- (3) The State Government shall take action to fix responsibility on the person or agency in accordance with the procedure laid down, if mid day meal is not provided in school on school days continuously for three days or at least for five days in a month.
- (4) Wherever an agency of Central Government is involved, the State Government shall take up the matter with Central Government which shall resolve the matter within a month.
10. **Saving.** - Nothing in these rules shall affect the guidelines issued in this behalf or likely to be issued by the Central Government regarding the activities relating to Mid Day Meal Scheme.

[F. No. 1-6/2009-Desk(MDM)]

GAYA PRASAD, Director (Mid Day Meal)

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th February, 2017

G.S.R. 149(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (b) and clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 39 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013), and in supersession of the Supplementary Nutrition (under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2015, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, hereby makes the following rules to regulate the entitlements specified under the provisions of the said Act for every pregnant woman and lactating mother till six months after child birth, and every child in the age group of six months to six years (including those suffering from malnutrition) for three hundred days in a year, as per the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II to the said Act, namely:—

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) These rules may be called the Supplementary Nutrition (under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2017.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions.**— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, —
 - (a) "Act" means the National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013);
 - (b) "Board" means Food and Nutrition Board;
 - (c) "meal" means the meal as defined in clause (9) of section 2 of the Act;
 - (d) "food security allowance" means the food security allowance as defined in clause (7) of section 2 of the Act;
 - (e) "section" means section of the Act;
 - (f) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

PART II—ENTITLEMENT AND NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS

3. **Nature of entitlements.**— (1) The entitlements referred to in sections 4, 5 and section 6 of the Act shall be provided under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme of Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) of the Central Government to every pregnant woman and lactating mother till six months after child birth, and every child in the age group of six months to six years (including those suffering from malnutrition).
(2) The Supplementary Nutrition under the Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance and the Average Daily Intake.
4. **Place of serving meal.**— (1) The Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) is a self-selecting scheme and the entitlements, as mentioned in clause (a) of section 4, clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and section 6 shall be available to those who enrol themselves and visit the nearest anganwadi centre during its working hours, as notified by the State Government or the Union territory Administration from time to time.
(2) The meal shall be served at the nearest anganwadi centres where the beneficiary is registered or enrolled.
5. **Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS.**— The Supplementary Nutrition under the Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) for different categories of beneficiaries shall be as under:—

S. No.	Categories	Type of meal or food as per the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II of the Act
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Children (Between 6 to 36 months)	Take home ration as per Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) guidelines in conformity with the provisions of the Act.
2.	Malnourished children (Between 6 to 36 months)	The same type of take home ration as above with food supplement of 800 calories and 20-25 grams of protein.
3.	Children (Between 3 to 6 years)	Morning snacks and hot cooked meal as per Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) norms.
4.	Malnourished children (Between 3 to 6 years)	Additional 300 calories of energy and 8-10 grams of protein in addition to the meal or food provided to children between three to six years.
5.	Pregnant women and lactating or nursing mothers	Take home ration as per Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) guidelines in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Note:— Early initiation and exclusive breast feeding shall be promoted for children up to the age of six months. Adequate age-appropriate complementary feeding (cereal based) shall be ensured for children from six months to twelve months of age and balanced food shall be provided from twelve months to twenty-four months along with continued breast feeding.

6. **Nutritional standards.**— The nutritional standards shall be the same as provided in Schedule II of the Act and the Nutritional and Feeding norms issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development from time to time.

PART III – MAINTENANCE OF STANDARD AND QUALITY OF MEAL, THEIR ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING

7. **Preparation of meal and maintenance of its standard and quality.**—

(1) The procurement of food items and preparation of meals by the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations shall be in accordance with the guidelines, instructions or orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in conformity with various directions issued by Supreme Court of India, the provisions of Schedule II to the Act and any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The State Governments and the Union territory Administrations, with the support of Food and Nutrition Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) shall ensure the quality of supplementary nutrition with reference to the norms of food safety, as well as food composition.

(3) The Supplementary Nutrition shall conform to the standards laid down under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006) to ensure consistent quality and nutritive value of the intervention per serving and it shall also be ensured that the meal is prepared in kitchen having adequate sanitation and safe drinking water to maintain hygienic conditions.

(4) It shall be the responsibility of the concerned District Programme Officer and the Child Development Project Officer under the Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services) to ensure the quality of supplementary nutrition with reference to the norms of food safety, as well as food composition.

(5) The Board, in collaboration with the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations, shall carry out periodic checks and test the meal or get it tested through the Government Food Research Laboratories accredited or recognised by any law for the time being in force, so as to ensure that the meal meets with the nutritional standards and quality specified in Schedule II of the Act.

(6) Similarly, the officers, as authorised by the State Governments or the Union territory Administrations, shall also conduct surprise checks and draw samples and get them tested through the above laboratories to ensure quality and nutrient value of the meal.

(7) The food should be tasted by the anganwadi worker or helper before it is served to the beneficiaries at anganwadi centre.

8. **Food Security Allowance.**— (1) In case of non-supply of meal to the beneficiaries in anganwadi centre on any day due to non-availability of food grains or any other reason, the State Governments or Union territory Administrations shall pay food security allowance as defined in clause (d) of rule 2 to every beneficiary referred to in rule 3 as per rates specified in rule 11:

Provided that in case the beneficiaries have not taken food on offer for whatever reasons, no claim of food security allowance shall lie with the State Government or Union territory Administration or anganwadi centre:

Provided further that subject to the provisions of rule 7, no claim shall lie with State Government or Union territory Administration for reasons of quality of food grains and meal.

(2) On receipt of a complaint from beneficiary for non-supply of foodgrains, the concerned State Government or Union territory Administration shall enquire the issue, and in case it is decided to pay food security allowance to the beneficiary, the same shall be paid to the beneficiary, as per the entitlement, within one month of decision on the complaint.

(3) The State Government or Union territory Administration shall take action to fix responsibility on the person or agency in accordance with the procedure laid down, if meal is not provided in anganwadi centre continuously for three days or at least for five days in a month.

9. **Responsibility to monitor and review arrangement for supplementary nutrition.**— The respective State Governments and Union territory Administrations, and the Monitoring and Review Committees at the National, State, District, Block and anganwadi levels, constituted by the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development from time to time, shall be responsible to monitor and review the status of arrangement for Supplementary Nutrition, convergence with the line departments to ensure water and sanitation facilities, ensure regular functioning of

anganwadi centres, ensure regular supply of Supplementary Nutrition at anganwadi centres, without disruptions and use of iodised or iron fortified iodised salts, ensure monitoring and supervision visits by officials at different levels as per norms, method of delivery of supplementary food at anganwadi centres, engagement of Self Help Groups, ensure supply and quality of Supplementary Nutrition through them and all other issues relating to the above, as per their roles defined in the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development from time to time:

Provided that till the engagement of Self Help Groups, the supply of Supplementary Nutrition shall be ensured from such other sources or approved agencies in terms of the existing rules and regulations notified by the Central Government and the State Governments or Union territory Administrations.

PART IV – COST NORMS AND COST SHARING

10. **Supplementary Nutrition norms.**— The Supplementary Nutrition shall be in conformity with the Revised Nutritional and Feeding norms issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development from time to time.

11. **Cost norms for Supplementary Nutrition.**— The cost norms for the Supplementary Nutrition for various categories of beneficiaries shall be as under or as may be revised by the Central Government:

S. No.	Categories	Present rates (per beneficiary per day)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Children (Between 6 to 72 months)	Rs. 6.00
2.	Malnourished children (Between 6 to 72 months)	Rs. 9.00
3.	Pregnant women and lactating or nursing mothers	Rs. 7.00

12. **Proportion of cost sharing of Supplementary Nutrition.**— (1) The cost of supplementary nutrition under the Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services), as per these rules, shall be shared by the Central Government and the State Governments or Union territory Administrations with Legislatures, namely, Delhi and Puducherry, in equal proportion except the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand where the Central Government shall bear ninety per cent. of the cost and the remaining ten per cent. shall be borne by such State Governments or as revised by the Central Government from time to time.

(2) For the Union territories, namely, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, the Central Government shall bear entire cost of providing supplementary nutrition under Anganwadi Services (Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) or as revised by the Central Government from time to time.

13. **Rules not in derogation of any Scheme.**— The provisions of these rules shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any existing Scheme implemented by the Central Government.

[F. No. 22-3/2016-CD-III]

LEENA NAIR, Secy.

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MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Food and Public Distribution)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2015.

G.S.R. 48(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 39 read with Section 8 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013), the Central Government, after consultation with the State Governments, hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Food Security Allowance Rules, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Act" means the National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013);

(b) "nodal officer" means an officer designated as such by the State Government under section 14 of the Act;

(c) "entitled person" means a person belonging to eligible households identified as such under the Act by the State Government and in possession of a valid ration card;

(2) words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. **Time limits for allocation of foodgrains.**—The Central Government and the State Governments shall adhere to the time limits provided in the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 or any other orders issued from time to time by Central Government, for allocation of foodgrains and making them available for distribution to the persons entitled under the Act.

4. **Payment of food security allowance in cases of non-supply of foodgrains.**—(1) The nodal officer shall verify, at the end of every month and at each fair price shop, the status of supply of foodgrains to the entitled persons covered under each fair price shop, as per their entitlement under the Act

(2) The nodal officer shall record in writing, the reasons for non-supply of entitled quantity of foodgrains to any entitled person.

(3) The nodal officer shall ensure payment of food security allowance to the entitled person in every case where entitled quantity of foodgrains has not been supplied due to non-availability of foodgrains at the fair price shop or for any unforeseen reasons.

(4) The nodal officer shall register a complaint with the District Grievance Redressal Officer forthwith where foodgrains have not been supplied due to any willful lapse of any fair price shop dealer.

5. **Verification of status of supply.**—The State Government shall use electronic methods, subject to availability of adequate infrastructure, for carrying-out and recording the—

- (i) month-end verification of status of distribution of foodgrains; and
- (ii) reasons for non-distribution, if any, in respect of each fair price shop and place such details in the public domain.

6. **Computation of food security allowance.**—The amount of food security allowance admissible to entitled persons shall be computed by multiplying the difference between the 1.25 times the minimum support price of the relevant foodgrains for that marketing season and the prices specified in Schedule I to the Act, with the quantity of non-supply.

7. **Period within which food security allowance to be paid.**—The nodal officer shall ensure the payment of food security allowance by the end of the third week of the month following the month in which the non-supply occurred.

8. **Mode of payment of food security allowance.**—(1) The State Government shall ensure the payment of food security allowance to the entitled persons through bank accounts.

(2) If any entitled person has not opened a bank account, the initial payment of food security allowance to such person shall be made by cash:

Provided that the nodal officer shall ensure that a bank account is opened by such person within one month from the date of initial payment of the food security allowance.

9. **Food security allowance when not payable.**—The Food security allowance shall not be payable to an entitled person who does not visit the fair price shop to claim his entitlement during the month:

Provided that the nodal officer may exempt a person from visiting the fair price shop and claiming his entitlement, for reasons to be recorded in writing:

Provided further that the food security allowance shall not be payable to an entitled person who refuses to claim his entitlement on the ground of quality of foodgrains or on such other grounds.

10. **Summary report by Nodal Officer.**—The nodal officer shall, based on monthly verification of status of supply of foodgrains, specified in rule 4, submit a summary report to the District Magistrate, or any other officer authorised by the State Government for this purpose, by fifteenth day of the month following the month of distribution, indicating the cases of non-supply of foodgrains to the entitled persons, along with reasons and the remedial measure taken, wherever necessary.

11. **Complaint regarding quality of foodgrains.**—Any complaint relating to quality of foodgrains shall be made by the complainant to the District Grievance Redressal Officer in writing seeking redressal of his complaint, which shall be inquired into and decided by the District Grievance Redressal Officer or any other officer authorised by the State Government within a period not exceeding fifteen days.

12. **Distribution of more than one month entitlement.**—Where the State Governments follow the practice of supply of more than one month's entitlement at a time, appropriate arrangements for verification of supply of such entitlements to the entitled persons shall be undertaken by the concerned State Government so as to ensure distribution of foodgrains as per the entitlements or payment of food security allowance to eligible persons in case of non-supply of entitled quantity of foodgrains.

13. **State Governments competent to issue directions.**—The State Governments, if considered necessary, may issue such directions for the implementation of these rules, as deemed fit.

[F. No. 15-59/2013-NFSA]

DEEPAK KUMAR, Jt. Secy.