

STUDY OF MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME IN PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT, U.P.

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ABSTRACT:-

The study of Mid-day meal programme on presentation primary school children in Farrukhabad District of UP. To the information regarding the MDM programme scheme, 20 schools are randomly selected, students daily attendance register is checked before and after implementation of the Mid-day Meal programme Farrukhabad District of UP. After the calculation of the daily presentation of the school children, the results of the programme study show that, the Mid-day Meal Programme is impressive in terms of daily presence of school students.

KEYWORDS: Mid-day Meal Programme (MDMP) Presence, school children

INTRODUCTION:

Government of India introduced a National programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education on August 15, 1995 to provide mid-day meal to the children studying at primary stage, The Supreme Court directed the Government in 2002 to provide cooked Mid-day Meals in all Government and Government aided primary schools. It was modified for two times, once in September 2004 and the other in September, 2006. Mid-Day Meal is the world's largest school meal programme and reaches an estimated 11 crore children across 12 lakh schools in India.

Every child including the world's most disadvantaged, has the right to education because it has the power to change lives. Education is a powerful tool for breaking the cycle of poverty; supporting child survival, growth, development and well-being as well as closing the gap in social inequality. On average, one additional year of education can increase an individual's earnings by 10 per cent. Knowledge in hygiene and disease prevention can greatly reduce the number of preventable deaths. Furthermore, girls' education is particularly impactful for future generations: children of educated mothers are much more likely to go to school than children of mothers with little or no education. (UNICEF Canada: 1989)

Food and education are the two most important areas of concern amidst the poor population of India. People living with limited means have limited access to food resources and seldom enroll for a formal education. Children, who are future of India, belonging to the lower income class don't get these two basic necessities. Therefore, to promote education and to provide children with the basic nutrition, the Mid-day meal programme was launched by the Government of India. This Programme was officially called the national programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.

This Programme is provided free meals to children studying in specific schools. The meals would be provided on all working days. This Programme is applicable for school-going children studying in Government schools, schools added by the Government, which are supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Mid-Day meals programme has been started in the state of U.P. with effect from 9 October 2006. The programme is expected to boost and sustain the pace of achieving the objective line universal enrolment, universal retention and Quality improvement.

Objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Programme:

- a) To improve the nutritional status of children enrolled in the classes I-VIII in Government, Local body, Government Aided Schools.
- b) To motivate children belonging to disadvantaged section to attend Primary schools regularly and help them to concentrate on schools and classroom activities.
- c) To provide nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas in summer vacation, thereby ensuring their continued interest in schooling.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of Literature means the similar or related studies made by previous researchers in the same field. Indeed, all human knowledge can be found in libraries and books. The existence of present study always depends upon shortcomings of the past studies in the present situations. Hence, a summary of writings of previous research helps the researcher to know what is always known and what is still unknown and untouched. To carry out the research work it helps the researcher to avoid the duplication of the past and get insight, useful direction and suggestion. The review of Literature of this study is:

Hamid Yawar and Hamid Asmat (2012), Both worked on "Mid-Day Meal Programme and Growth of Primary Education: A case study of district Anantnag in Jammu and Kashmir." The attempt of the study is to assess the impact of Mid-Day Meal Scheme on attendance, enrolment, drop-out rates, of the children in primary school of district Anantnag in Jammu and Kashmir. To collect the information regarding the impact of the scheme, 100 students, 50 parents, 20 teachers and 20 government officials were randomly interviewed through structured questionnaire schedule. In order to know the impact of the researcher has divided the data into two periods: pre-Mid-Day meals period (1999-2000 to 2003-04) and post Mid-Day meals period (2005-06 to 2008-09) and growth rate of both periods has been calculated through Log-linear mode. The result of the study indicated that impact of MDMs is impressive in terms of enrolment, attendance and drop-out rates, but the scheme suffers from a number of bottlenecks in the course of its implementation.

Sofi Ahmad Manzoor (2017) Both worked on "A study to analyze the mid-day meal programme and quality education at primary level". The attempt of this study is to analyze mid-day meal scheme in relation to quality education at primary level. To gather the information random sample of teachers and parents were taken from primary schools of Srinagar and

Pulwama. For this study the data was collected from primary and secondary sources. The results of the study indicate that due to the implementation of the MDM scheme enrolment, attendance have increased, improved child nutrition and social equity. The dropouts might have reduced however quality in education and food has also decreased.

Singh Shailja and Gupta Nisha (2015) Both worked on "Impact of Mid Day Meal on Enrollment Attendance and Retention of Primary School Children." The attempt of this study is to evaluate the impact of Mid-day Meal on enrollment, attendance and retention of primary school children. The researcher has used cluster random sampling method to collect sample for this study. For collection of information for each parameter a predesigned and pretested proforma was used as a tool. Result of the study reveal tha MDM scheme prove a major mean in improving enrollment and attendance comparatively.

Yadav Poonam (2013), conducted a study entitled "Impact of Mid-day meal programme on nutritional status and school attendance of girls in Allahabad". The objectives of this study are:

- (i) To assess the nutritional status of girls in schools which serve mid-day meal and to compare the same with that of non-beneficiaries.
- (ii) To find out the nutritional contribution of mid-day meal towards the recommended dietary allowances of the school girl.
- (iii) To find out the school attendance of girls with and without mid-day meals, iv) To find out the knowledge and attitudes/opinion of beneficiaries, parents and school personnel about mid-day meals.
- (v) To develop a set of nutrition communication material for nutrition counseling of mid-day meal beneficiaries, parents and school personnel.

To gather the information the investigator has randomly selected 8 schools, out of these 8, 4 schools from MDM category and 4 schools from the NMDM category. The investigator has selected representative sample from the eight schools. The selection criteria were only girls. age group of 5 to 16 years students of standard I to VIII. For the study the grand total of MDM and NMDM subjects were therefore 500. The results of this study reveal that mid-day meal has a positive impact on t he nutritional status and school attendance of girls.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Research Methodology is a way to solve the research problem systematically. It is considered that research Methodology is a science of various tools and techniques to be follow for collocation information, materials for the solution of problems and analyzing the data. Following ways have been accepted for the study:

(i) Sampling

To study the whole population is impossible for investigation so far as research is concerned. So, for research findings economic and accurate, the sampling method has been introduced.

In the area of district Kanpur, there are 160 schools. The researcher has selected 20 schools for the study of daily presence of students. Stratified random sampling technique is used to draw sample for the study.

(ii) Tools and techniques:

Emphasizing the, importance of tools, the research tools have been followed.

Students attendance register:

Attendance register was studied for:

Class wise variation of attendance before and after implementation of Mid-Day meal programme.

Effect of Mid-Day meal on attendance.

COLLECTION OF DATE

Primary data were collected through survey research in the selected area. For the purpose of the study, related primary data is collected from headmasters, teachers, students and guardians. The investigator has given clean instruction to the primary school Headmaster and doubts would be clarified. Each class students presence register were collected. From the students attendance register daily presence of the students are counted.

Secondary data is also collected from different books, journals, published research paper and articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher has collected month wise from presence register of the schools in 2019 taken as before mid day meal (MDM) programme because in these schools mid-day meal was started in the year 2006 and 2019 taken as after implementation of MDA District programme Generally, presence of students in the schools in Formed book classified in to three categories, they are: a. Poor(0-29%), b. Average(30-59%), and c. Good(60% and above).

(a) Table: Class and category wise presence of Students before the Introduction of MDM (2019)

Class	Number of Students in Different categories of attendance			
	Poor	Average	Good	Total
Class-I	409	1,237	366	2,012
Class-II	1,237	1,450	370	3,057
Class-III	392	1,329	366	2,087
Class-VI	447	1,630	410	2,487
Class-V	156	532	176	864
Class-VI	162	551	142	855
Class-VII	137	509	146	792

Table (a) shows the presence of primary school in classes I,II,III,IV,V, VI, and VII. Under poor categories, the number of primary school students in classes I,II,III, IV, V, VI and VII were 409 (20%), 1,237 (40%), 392 (19%), 447 (18%), 156 (18%), 162 (19%) and 137 (17%) respectively. Below average categories, the numbers of primary school students in class I,II,III,IV,V,VI and VII were 1,237 (61%), 1,450 (47%), 1,329 (64%), 1,630 (66%), 532 (62%), 551 (64%) and 509 (64%) respectively. Similarly, the numbers good presenty of primary school students in classes I,II,III,IV, V, VI and VII were 366 (18%), 370 (12%), 366 (18%), 410 (16%), 176 (20%), 142 (17%) and 146 (18%) respectively. From thesedata it is noticed that students' poor attendance was less in percentage but students' average presence was more in the data collected. It means that good presence was less. It is not good sign for primary education. It also significantly shows that students were not very much regular in schools. Thought, average presence was good yet less good presence shows irregularity presence.

(b) Class and category wise presence of students after the Introduction of MDM (2019)

Class	Number of Students in Different categories of attendance			
	Poor	Average	Good	Total
Class-I	36	98	877	1,011
Class-II	24	84	897	1,005
Class-III	22	85	906	1,013
Class-VI	23	85	935	1,043
Class-V	18	84	919	1,021
Class-VI	3	14	157	174
Class-VII	6	22	170	198
Class- VIII	6	35	199	204

Table (b) shows the presence of primary schools students in classes I, II, III, V, IV, VI, VII, and VIII. The students of primary schools under poor categories in classes I, II, III, V, IV, VI, VII, and VIII were 36(4%), 24(2%), 22(2%), 23(2%), 18(2%), 3(2%), 6(3%) and 6(3%) respectively. The average presence category students in the classes I, II, III, V, IV, VI, VII, and VIII were 98(10%), 84(8%), 85(8%), 85(8%), 84(8%), 14(8%), 22(11%), and 35(15%) respectively. Similarly, the number of good presence of primary school students in class I, II, III, V, IV, VI, VII, and VIII were 877(87%), 897(89%), 906(89%), 935(87%), 919(90%), 157(90%), 170(86%), and 199(83%) respectively. From this data it is evident that poor presents was less in percentage but good presents (60% and above) was more in the data collected by the researcher. It means that good presents was increased.

CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

The Mid-Day Meal is a welfare programme of the government of India, which provides free hot cooked meals to the students in lower primary and upper primary schools, aiming at improving nutrition status for daily presents. Based on the schools records before and after implementation of MDM programme. It is found that implementation of MDM programme provide better performance than non-implementation of MDM programme. Excellent presence is found in the schools. Parents are more interested to send their children to schools.

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