

IMPLICATIONS AND IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL & ITS CONSPIRE ON INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

SUJAN KUMAR KANUBHAI PATEL^{*}, DEEPAK PANCHOLI^{**}

ABSTRACT

A large portion of the poor children going to class today have a fascination in school other than free instruction. Indeed, the midday meal gave in the school is an extraordinary walk taken by our government to execute its "Training to All" Act. Since the poor individuals couldn't bear the cost of training to their children, not to say of giving nourishments, the government had apropos joined both the points of interest to the poor. This paper deals with the detailed research of mid-day meal scheme and also its implications and impact of Indian education system and society.

KEYWORDS: Mid-Day Meal Conspire, Slum Communities, Social Inclusion, Mid-Day Meal Conspire, Meal Arrangement, Indian Education System.

INTRODUCTION

The midday meal conspire is increasing extraordinary accomplishment in numerous states in India. In the meantime, it is additionally adding to the ascent in proficiency rate among the poor. The accessibility of sustenance at any rate once a day has influenced the poor guardians to send their children joyfully to class. Likewise, the meal gave is so wanted to give least day by day required nourishment, consequently improving the strength of these poor children. Be that as it may, ongoing reports about the passing of children in a Bihar school in the wake of devouring the midday meal has ended up being a major difficulty in the government's exertion. It has ended up being an obstruction as the episode and numerous other comparative stuns, the nation over, have risen, dread and questions among us about the wellbeing of the midday

meal. Indeed, even the guardians have begun reasoning twice before sending their children to class to maintain a strategic distance from the free meal. The episodes demonstrate the carelessness with respect to the schools and those engaged with setting up the meal. Giving rooftop in the kitchen, getting ready and putting away sustenance in very much cleaned vessels and keeping the environment clean ought to be engaged upon.

MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAM

Tamil Nadu was the first to start a huge early afternoon meal program to children. Neither a tyke that is ravenous, nor a tyke that is sick can be relied upon to learn. Understanding this need the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme was propelled in elementary schools amid 1962-63.

*Research Scholar, Madhav University, Rajasthan.

**Department of Education, Madhav University, Rajasthan.

Correspondence E-mail Id: editor@eurekajournals.com

Mid-Day Meal improves three regions:

1. School participation
2. Diminished dropouts
3. A valuable effect on children's sustenance.

The Central Government supplies the full prerequisite of sustenance grains for the program free of cost. For its usage in country territories, Panchayats and Nagarpalikas are additionally included or setting up of essential foundation for planning prepared sustenance. For this reason NGOs, ladies' gathering and parent-educator committees can be used. The all out charges for cooking, supervision and kitchen are qualified for help under Poverty Alleviation Program. In a few states, advantageous bolstering was helped by nourishment supplies from Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and World Food Program (WFP). There are issues of organization and nature of sustenance that have influenced the program results.

OBJECTIVES OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

- Solve problem of Mal Nutrition.
- To increase the value of help and nutrition.
- To motivate the children to attend the school regularly.
- To reduce the ratio of dropout and to increase their attendance.
- To connect the children socially and emotionally.
- To provide employment opportunities at rural area.

EMPLOYEES AND REGISTER MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

In this scheme there are 4 types of employees

- Manager
- Cook
- Helper / vessel cleaner /
- Accountant

Manager has to maintain following registers:

- Attendance register
- Cash register
- Stock register
- Voucher file
- Log book
- Bad stock register
- Bank passbook
- Recode book of visitors
- Receipt book of vegetable and grains
- Monthly report to mamlatdar
- Monthly report to collector
- Monthly report to collector to government
- Observation report

TARGETS

To upgrade the enlistment, maintenance and participation and at the same time improve nourishing dimensions among school going children contemplating in Classes I to VIII of Government, Government - helped schools, Special Training focuses (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabs upheld under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL TAKE OFF OF MID-DAY MEAL CONSPIRE

Mid-Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid-Day Meal Program was presented for distraught children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid-1980s three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a prepared Mid-Day Meal Program with their very own assets for children learning at the essential stage. By 1990-91 the quantity of States executing the mid-day meal program with their very own assets on a general or an expansive scale had expanded to twelve states.

1. The National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was propelled as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on fifteenth August 1995, at first in 2408 squares in the nation. Continuously 1997-98

the NP-NSPE was presented in all squares of the nation. It was additionally reached out in 2002 to cover not just children in classes I - V of Government, Government helped and nearby body schools, yet in addition children contemplating in Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) focuses. Focal Assistance under the plan comprised of free supply of sustenance grains @ 100 grams for each tyke per school day, and appropriation for transportation of nourishment grains up to a limit of Rs 50 for each quintal.

2. In September 2004, the plan was updated to furnish prepared mid day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children examining in classes I – V in Government and helped schools and EGS/AIE focuses.
3. In October 2007, the plan has been additionally amended to cover children in upper essential (classes VI to VIII), at first in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs). Around 1.7 crore upper essential children were incorporated by this development of the plan. From 2008-09 i.e.w.e.f first April, 2008, the program covers all children examining in Government, Local Body and Government-helped essential and upper grade schools and the EGS/AIE focuses including Madarsa and Maqtabs upheld under Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan (SSA) of all territories the nation over. The calorific estimation of a mid-day meal at upper essential stage has been fixed at least 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by giving 150 grams of sustenance grains (rice/wheat) per kid/school day.
4. From the year 2009 onwards the accompanying changes have been made to improve the execution of the plan:-
 - Food standards have been amended to guarantee adjusted and nutritious eating regimen to children of upper essential gathering by expanding the amount of

heartbeats from 25 to 30 grams, vegetables from 65 to 75 grams and by diminishing the amount of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams

- Cooking cost (barring the work and managerial charges) has been modified from Rs.1.68 to Rs. 2.50 for essential and from Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 3.75 for upper essential children from 1.12.2009 to encourage serving meal to qualified children in endorsed amount and of good quality. The cooking cost for essential is Rs. 2.69 per kid every day and Rs. 4.03 for upper essential children from 1.4.2010. The cooking cost will be overhauled with earlier endorsement of skillful specialist by 7.5% each money related year from 1.4.2011.
- The honorarium for cooks and assistants was paid from the work and other managerial charges of Rs.0.40 per youngster every day gave under the cooking cost. Much of the time the honorarium was little to the point that it turned out to be hard to connect with labor for preparing the meal. A Separate part for Payment of honorarium @ Rs.1000 every month per cook-cum-aide was presented from 1.12.2009. Honorarium at the above endorsed rate is being paid to cook-cum-partner. Be that as it may, in a portion of the states the honorarium to cook-cum-partners are being paid more than Rs.1000/- through their state subsidize. Following standards for commitment of cook-cum-assistant have been made:
 - One cook-cum-partner for schools up to 25 understudies.
 - Two cooks-cum-aides for schools with 26 to 100 understudies.
 - One extra cook-cum-aide for each expansion of upto 100 understudies
 - More than 25.70 lakhs cook-cum-aide are locked in by the State/UTs amid 2013-14 for arrangement and serving of

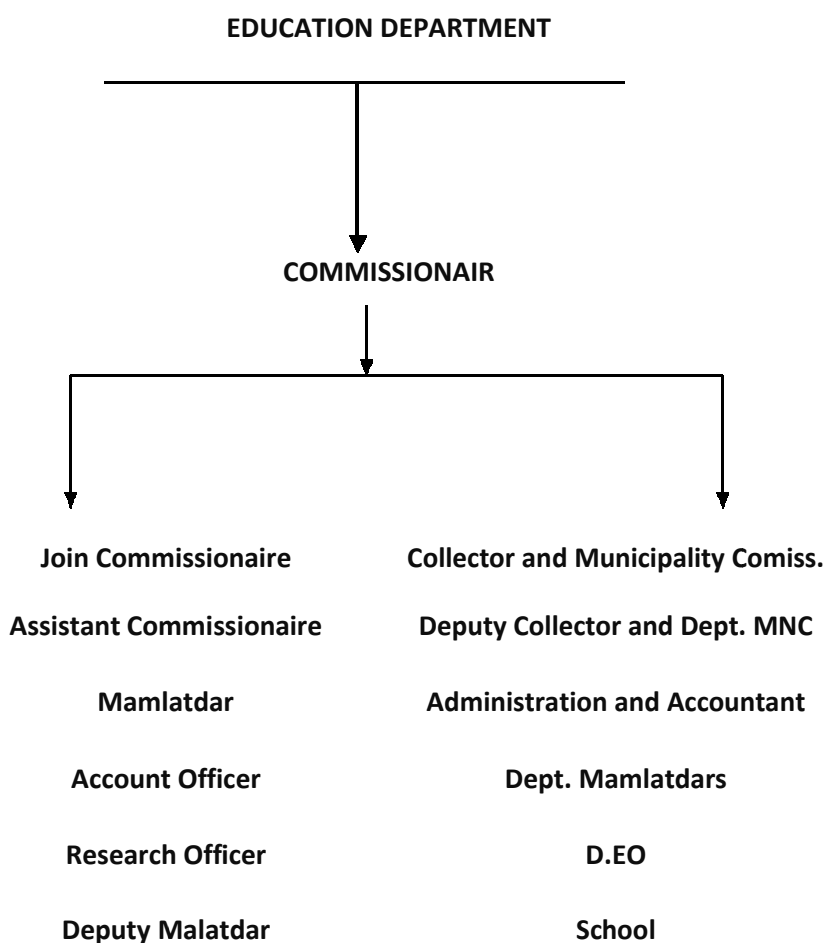
Mid Day Meal to Children in Elementary Classes.

5. A regular unit cost of development of kitchen shed @ Rs.60,000 for the entire nation was unrealistic and furthermore deficient. Presently the cost of development of kitchen-cum-store will be resolved based on plinth territory standard and State Schedule of Rates. The Department of School Education and Literacy vide letter No.1-1/2009-Desk(MDM) dated 31.12.2009 had recommended 20 sq.mt. plinth territory for schools having upto 100 children. For each extra upto 100 children extra 4 sq.mt plinth territory will be included. States/UTs have the adaptability to change the Slab of 100

children relying on the neighborhood condition.

6. Due to troublesome topographical territory of the Special class States, the transportation cost @ Rs.1.25 per quintal was not satisfactory to meet the real cost of transportation of foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns to schools in these States. On the demand of the North Eastern States, the transportation help with the 11 Special Category States (Northern Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand) have been made at standard with the Public Distribution System (PDS) rates common in these States with impact from 1.12.2009.

IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME



STRATEGIES AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD

Sr. Numb	Commodity	Std 1 to 5	Std 6 to 8
1	Grains	100 / 50 grams	150 Grams
2	Dal and Pulses	20 Grams	30 Grams
3	Vegetables	50 Grams	75 Grams
4	Edible Oil	10 Grams	10 Grams
5	Species	As per	As per

- 1st: Daily Consumption of 450 Grams of Calories and 15 Grams Protein 1 to 5 Std.
- 2nd: Daily Consumption of 700 Grams Calories and 20 Grams Protein 6 to 8 Std.
- 3rd: Govt. gives 1.50 paise per child as per mentioned vegetables, spices; oil and rest of the commodities are provided by the govt. in respected forms.

MEAL ARRANGEMENT

The plan rules imagine furnishing prepared mid-day meal with 450 calories and 12 g of protein to each kid at essential dimension and 700 calories and 20 g of protein at upper essential dimension.

This vitality and protein prerequisite for an essential youngster originates from cooking 100 g of rice/flour, 20 g heartbeats and 50 g vegetables and 5 g oil, and for an upper essential tyke it originates from 150 g of rice/flour, 30 g of heartbeats and 75 g of vegetables and 7.5 g of oil.

The present arrangements are as given underneath:-

1. Free supply of nourishment grains @ 100 grams for every kid per school day at Primary and @ 150 grams for each youngster per school day at Upper Primary.
2. Subsidy for transportation of nourishment grains is given to 11 extraordinary class states at PDS rate predominant in these states and up to a limit of Rs.75.00 per quintal for other than exceptional classifications States/UTs
3. In expansion to food grains, a mid-day meal includes significant info, viz. cost of cooking,

which is clarified beneath. Cost of cooking incorporates cost of fixings, for example beats, vegetables, cooking oil and fixings. So as to cover the effect of value ascend in the things of utilization in the MDM container, the cooking cost has been overhauled upward yearly since 2010.

ADVANTAGES OF MID-DAY MEAL

- Students can get nutritional food with the free of charge.
- Mid-Day Meal scheme is very effective in village school areas.
- Mid-Day Meal scheme reduces poverty from state and nation.
- Complains of nutritional values are very less.
- The amounts of students who come to primary school are increasing day by day.
- All the students eat the meal together due to this thing they connect socially and emotionally.
- Students are motivated to come to the school.
- Many denizens get work at rural area due to this scheme.

DISADVANTAGES OF MID-DAY MEAL

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is good even though it has some Limitations. Which are as follows.....

1. Many teachers argued that government should provide ready to Eat Food Packets or Proprietary food as well as water bottles.
2. Students bring vessels from their house and they feel very uncomfortable to adjust them.

3. Mid-Day Meal scheme is start very late in the school in first year.
4. Mid-Day Meal scheme is close early before the Second Year.
5. Many times the Vegetables, Cereals, are not check well.
6. Few complain about findingworms and insects in the grains stocks.
7. The qualities of vegetables and grains are very worst not eatable.
8. Some items don't like students; so they don't eat.
9. Teacher complains about that due to Mid-Day Meal program wasting the time of students in eating as well as education
10. There are not facilities to drink pure water in the school.
11. Students getting boar due to eat same items again and again.
12. Students fight with each other in a queue.
13. Students go their home after mid may meal.
14. Students become ill due to the uneatable meal.
15. We cannot find the cleanliness of vessel.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Deodhar SY, Mahandiratta S, Ramani KV, Mavalankar D, Ghosh S, Braganza V. An evaluation of mid-day meal scheme, Journal of Indian School of Political Economy, 2010; 22:33-48.
- [2]. Gol (1995). "Guidelines of National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education [Mid-day Meal Scheme," Available at: <http://mdm.nic.in/>, Accessed on 12 January 2013.
- [3]. Kumar, Anup. Teachers' Perceptions towards National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme). *The Primary Teacher*, 2008; 33(1-2):63.
- [4]. Thorat, Sukhadeo and Joel Lee (2010). "Food Security and Caste Discrimination", in SukhadeoThorat and Katherine S. Newman (eds), *Blocked by Caste*. New Delhi: Oxford, pp. 287-99.
- [5]. De, Anuradha, Claire Noronha and Samson, Meera "Towards More Benefits from Delhi's Midday Meal Scheme", in *School Health in India*, edited by Rama Baru, Sage, New Delhi, 2007.