



OPINION OF THE BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MID DAY MEAL SCHEME IN RURAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF HASSAN DISTRICT



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ABSTRACT:

Training assumes an essential job in the improvement of human potential. Since autonomy, the focal and state governments have been growing the arrangement of essential formal and non-formal instruction to understand the objective of Universilisation of Elementary Education (UEE). The Government of India propelled the National Program of Nutritional help to Primary Education in August 1995 as a midway supported plan. Incorporating the midway supported plan the State Government propelled the Mid-day Meal (Akshara Dasoha) Scheme on June 2002. It gives lunch free off expense to class youngsters on all working days. The key goals of the program are to shield the understudy from the classroom hunger, expanding school enrolment and participation, tending to lack of healthy sustenance and social strengthening through arrangement of work to ladies. The present investigation was intended to gather sentiment of the recipients on working of the plan in Hassan area of Karnataka, with a target to evaluate the feeling of recipients and guardians on Mid-day Meal Scheme. The outcomes uncovered that the youngsters and additionally guardians were happy with the working of the program, nature of nourishment, menu. The kids independent of their experience were found to appreciate the sharing of sustenance. The poor guardians had an exceptionally positive view on the Scheme, subsequently proposed for its continuation with expansion of more up to date formulas. They were content with the working of the plan and have proposed a few changes for accomplishment of the program in Hassan area of Karnataka.

Keywords: Mid Day Meal Scheme, Elementary Education Level, Satisfaction

INTRODUCTION:

Instruction has a critical influence in the inside and out improvement of the identity. The administration has found a way to make essential training mandatory for all. At the end of the day, basic instruction is eight years of mandatory tutoring that begins from the age of six. Since freedom, the focal and state governments have been extending the arrangement of essential formal and non-formal instruction to understand the objective of Universilisation of Elementary Education (UEE). Lowering the neediness proportion, advancing female proficiency, and accentuating on provincial training will help Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan satisfy their coveted objective. With the goal to upgrade enrolment, participation and maintenance of youngsters in schools by moderating their classroom hunger and enhancing dietary status Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) was begun in India by Madras Corporation in 1925 as a school lunch program. Following 50 years, the program got national consideration and in 1974, the National Policy on Children announced that

nation's youngsters were its preeminent human asset. This approach focused on the state to guarantee full physical and mental improvement of youngsters. Thus states viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamilnadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid Day Meal Program with their own assets for youngsters learning at the essential stage. Step by step by 1990-91 the quantity of states expanded to twelve in actualizing the early afternoon supper program on an extensive scale premise with their own assets. The states, in particular Karnataka, Odisha and West Bengal actualized the program with state assets alongside worldwide help.

In later stage, the National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education normally known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) was propelled in India in August 1995. The MDMS shrouded all understudies in grade schools run or supported by the Government all through the nation. A chronicled request by the incomparable court of India in 28 November 2001 changed the image of MDMS and all the state governments presented cooked noontime dinners program in all administration and government helped elementary schools. It was one of the primary accomplishments of the privilege to nourishment crusade. Late morning dinner conspire has turned into a successful way to check high dropout rates of kids from monetarily weaker segments of the general public. In addition, it tends to the nourishing needs of the kids. Early afternoon dinner plot is considered as a way to advancing enhanced enlistment, school participation and maintenance; has expedited a positive effect instructive headway.

The Government of Karnataka has started numerous projects and strategies towards accomplishing UEE the idea being free supply of reading material and outfits, granting grants and supply of late morning supper through Akshara Dasoha program on June 2004. The plan was stretched out to VI and VII guidelines in Government/Government Aided Schools in the State w.e.f 01-10-2004 and the it was reached out to understudies of 8 to 10 standard of Govt and Aided High Schools w.e.f 01-06-2007. Late morning Meal Scheme (Akshara Dasoha program) the super dream venture of Karnataka was assessed by Naik in 2005 revealed that 34 percent of kids in Karnataka go to class without breakfast. Be that as it may, the present investigation was intended to gather supposition from recipient youngsters and guardians towards the working of program in Hassan locale of Karnataka. Assessment empowers the functionaries to roll out fundamental enhancements and improvements. Thus an endeavor was made with a goal to evaluate the feeling of recipients, guardians and instructors on Mid Day Meal Scheme. Bisht (2007) in her examination on "National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education in Tribal zones of Himachal Pradesh: An Evaluative Study found that countless uncovered that Mid Day Meal Scheme is helping in accomplishing the objective of universalization of basic training. They proposed that as opposed to giving cooked supper different motivations ought to be given and endeavors ought to be made to enhance the framework of the administration elementary schools.

Cuts (2007) contemplated the execution of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Rajasthan and found at first, understudies were dispersed bubbled wheat enhanced with groundnut and jaggery (Gur) under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. More than 90.0 percent guardians and understudies were happy with the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Kumar (2008) in his exploration paper detailed that the vast majority of the instructors educating in government grade schools of Himachal Pradesh were not for execution of cooked Mid Day Meal Scheme. Gupta (2009) considered instructor's and understudy's discernments towards Mid Day Meal Scheme in locale Mandi of Himachal Pradesh and presumed that the Mid Day Meal Scheme is useful in urging poor kids having a place with hindered areas of the general public to go to class all the more routinely. Deodhar et al (2010) conclusion, there is a potential for general increment in cleanliness and tidiness at the schools and kitchens. Ashwini et al (2013) in her examination detailed that recipient moms and in addition educators were happy with the working of the program, nature of nourishment, menu and in this manner recommended for its continuation with expansion of more current formulas.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Five provincial government schools having Mid Day Meal arrangements from Hassan region were contemplated for testing reason. Out of these schools 208 understudies, 104 young ladies and 104 young

men considering in first to tenth standard (in the age amass 6 to 15 years) were chosen haphazardly for the present investigation. In every one of the 208 guardians have been chosen from the five towns whose kids are recipients of Mid Day Meal Scheme. Semi organized timetables were utilized to record the sentiment of the kids and guardians with respect to class lunch program. It included inquiries identifying with menu provided, different preferences of the menu, consistency of the supper, amount of the nourishment, medical issues at any point looked because of utilization of school lunch, assessment towards continuation of program, advantages of program, incorporation of extra sustenances to existing menu, data in regards to breakfast was evoked. The reactions were recorded, classified and introduced utilizing rate.

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