

A STUDY ON MID-DAY MEALS SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION IN KRISHNA DISTRICT: ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

The Mid-day meals scheme was sponsored by the Central Government aiming to provide nutrition and education to the below poverty line (BPL) children's. For improving the efficiency the central government has been taking many changes for effectively implementation of this program. As a part of this scheme the government allowed various strategies like public private partnerships, private partnerships, central-state government partnership, community partnership etc. with the objective for providing nutrition food and quality of education for getting 100 percent of literacy in our country. In order to encourage poor children in the weaker sections of the society, for attending regularly and concentrate on class room activities the government to take initiative effective implementation of this scheme. This paper focus on implementation of Mid-day means scheme (MDMS) in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. The main objectives of this study to know the satisfaction for implementing MDMS in Krishna District, To analyse the effectiveness of MDMS, To find out the gaps and to give appropriate suggestion to policy makers for effective implementation of this scheme in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Keywords: MDMS, Nutrition, Education, BPL, Government

Introduction

The mid-day meals scheme is one of the significant way for motivating disadvantaged group children's to mobilize towards school. It helps encourage and build the school support among the oppressed youngsters. This scheme is a tool to facilitate for reducing the number of drop-outs from the school. In India this program is second biggest food security for the youngster. This scheme, we can implement at birthplace and development of this significant plan. The main aim of this scheme is to build the healthful degree of the school going youngsters, to upgrade the instructive fulfilment of the youngsters, to hold the youngsters in the school for a significant stretch of time, to build up the procedure of socialization, and so forth. It's not new for our country; across the world various countries started this programme Great Britain was started in 1945, USA and Switzerland in the year 1946, Japan and Australia were started in 1947 and 1950 respectively. In India, it was operated from 1955. This scheme was implemented all over the country by 1997-98. Under the name mid-day meals scheme the government was started from 2001. This scheme for every child in every government and government aided primary school was to be served a prepared mid-day meal with a minimum content of 300 calories of energy and 8-12 gram protein per day for a minimum of 200 days. Later, this scheme was extended to local body schools. The costs have been sharing by both state and central government 25: 75 ratios.

Review of Literature

Dr. James, (2013) indicates that 40 percent of children being classified as under nourished. As per the survey of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in 2002 reported prevalence of malnutrition using Gomez classification to be 94.6 percent among 6-9 years and 97.1 percent in 10-13 year old. Uma, (2013) expressed that this program helps children are learning good habits like washing one's hands before and after eating. As per the guidelines the cooks in the school has been maintaining hygiene. Cuts (2007) studied the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Rajasthan and found initially, students were distributed boiled wheat supplemented with groundnut and jaggery (Gur) under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Kumar (2008) in his research paper reported that most of the teachers teaching in government primary schools of Himachal Pradesh were not in favour of implementation of cooked Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Gupta (2006) studied teacher's and student's perceptions towards Mid-Day Meal Scheme in district Mandi of Himachal Pradesh and concluded that the Mid Day Meal Scheme is helpful in encouraging poor children belonging to disadvantaged sections of the society to attend school more regularly.

Research Gap

From the above reviews stated that there is no research in the area of the satisfaction level of mid-day meals scheme beneficiary opinions. This study focuses on the level of satisfaction and effective functioning of mid-day meals in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. No research has done in this area so that the researcher has focused in this area of mid-day meals scheme in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of this study

- To know the satisfaction for implementing MDMS in Krishna District
- To analyse the effectiveness of MDMS
- To find out the gaps and to give appropriate suggestion to policy makers for effective implementation of this scheme in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Hypotheses

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with government paying bills regularly

H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with government paying bills regularly

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Infrastructure.

H2: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Infrastructure.

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food.

H3: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food.

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Parents/Community Involvement.

H3: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Parents/Community Involvement.

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Regular Health check-ups.

H4: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Regular Health check-ups.

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Required work force.

H5: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Required work force.

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with no. of higher authority inspection

H6: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with No. of Higher authority inspections.

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Cooking/Dining Environment

H7: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Cooking/Dining Environment.

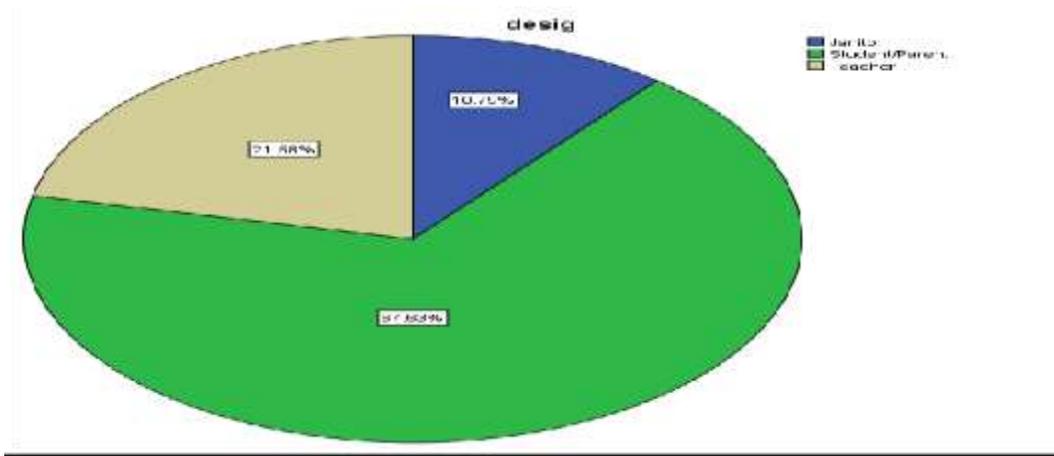
Methodology

A research methodology refers to a process of enquiry or investigation. It facilitates growth of knowledge and helps to solve practical problems. Research refers to a careful and exhaustive investigation of a given phenomenon, with a definite objective. It is systematic and methodical. Research method refers to the tool that is used for the purpose of research. This can either be qualitative or quantitative or mixed. Quantitative method examines numerical data and often requires the use of statistical tools to analyse the data collected. This allows for the measurement of variables and relationship between the variables, can then be established. This type of data can be represented using graphs and tables. Hence, we had used Quantitative data for our research. The survey was conducted where in 139 samples were collected which contains data regarding the 1.Beneficiary Satisfactory level 2.Regular government payments 3.Cooking/dining infrastructure availability 4.Availability of sufficient and hygiene food 5.Parents involvement allowed 6. Regular Health check-ups conducted 7.Amiability of required work force 8.Teachers participation 9.Higher authority check-ups /visits 10.Cooking/dining environment. Convenience sampling has been effective for this study purpose. Data has been collected from primary sources of information. The target population for our research are the beneficiaries of mid-day meal scheme. The understanding of the questionnaire was easy to them as they were quite clear to answer. The extent of the survey was limited to beneficiaries.

Analysis & Interpretation:

Sample Distribution

Respondent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Janitor	15	10.8	10.8
Student/Parent	94	67.6	67.6
Teacher	30	21.6	21.6
Total	139	100.0	100.0



The total sample distributions were 139. Out of 139 various respondents 15 (10.8%) are from Janitor, 94 (67.6%) from student, 30 (21.6%) from teacher.

2. To identify the satisfaction of mid-day meals scheme

Are you satisfied with MDMS
139 responses



From the above graphical presentation shown that there are 54.7% of respondents expressed positively, 25.2% of respondents are negatively responded where as 20.1% respondents are highly satisfied in this study.

3. To analyse the effectiveness of MDMS

Used Chi-Square Tests to find out the association between satisfactions of MDMS beneficiary's with various factors.

1) Regular bill payments:

Chi-Square Test

Comparison	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi-Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * How regular do government pay your bills/food	0.000	YES

grains.		
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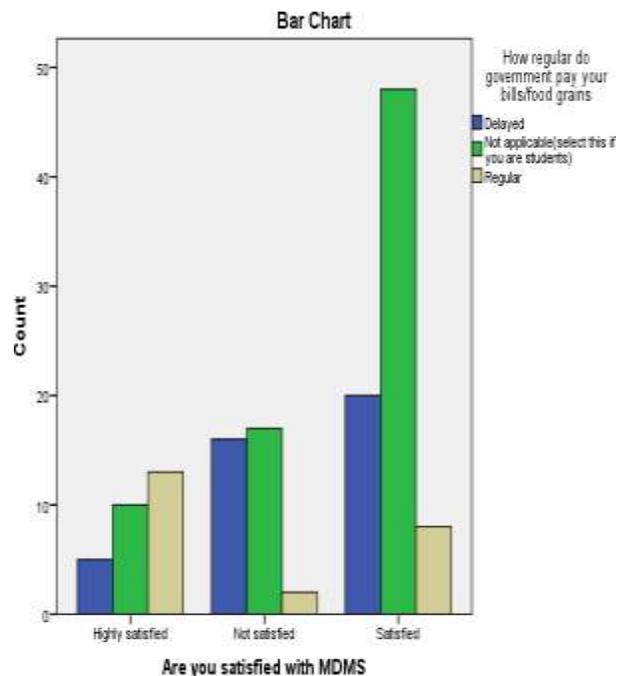
H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with government paying bills regularly.

H1: There is an impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with government paying bills regularly. From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to government bill payments is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is significant influence of government bill payments with respect to satisfaction of beneficiary. By this we can understand that our null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between government bill payments regularly and satisfaction level.

Statistics:

Are you satisfied with MDMS * How regular do government pay your bills/food grains

Count		How regular do government pay your bills/food grains			Total
		Delayed	Not applicable(select this if you are students)	Regular	
Are you satisfied with MDMS	Highly satisfied	5	10	13	28
	Not satisfied	16	17	2	35
	Satisfied	20	48	8	76
Total		41	75	23	139



From the result we understand that the most of the beneficiaries who receive government payments regularly are highly satisfied whereas the beneficiaries who do not paid regularly has low satisfaction level. However the beneficiaries whose satisfaction level is average had mentioned that the government payments are delayed.

2) Infrastructure (cooking and dining) Chi-Square Test

comparison	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi-Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Do your school have all cooking/dining infrastructure.	0.000	YES

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Infrastructure.

H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Infrastructure.

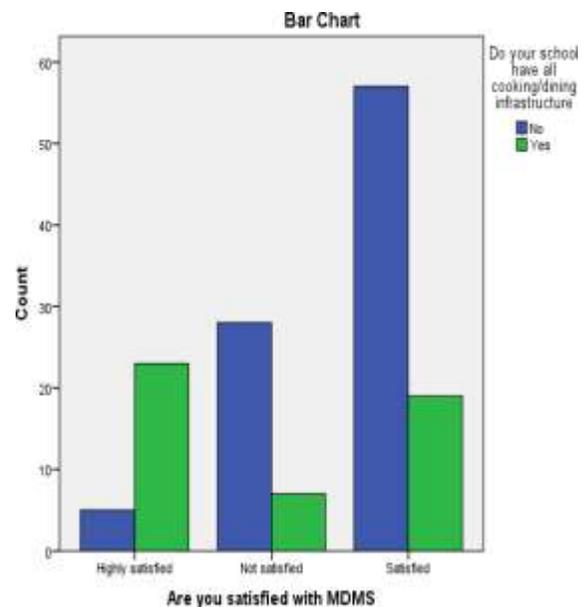
From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to Infrastructure is less than 0.05. By this we can understand that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. It indicates that there is significant influence of Infrastructure on satisfaction level of beneficiary

Statistics:

Are you satisfied with MDMS * Do your school have all cooking/dining infrastructures

Count

		Do your school have all cooking/dining infrastructure		Total
		No	Yes	
Are you satisfied with MDMS	Highly satisfied	5	23	28
	Not satisfied	28	7	35
	Satisfied	57	19	76
Total		90	49	139



From the above cross tabulated result the beneficiaries who has the facility of cooking and dining infrastructure are highly satisfied and the beneficiaries who does not have proper infrastructure are not satisfies. However considering whole sample most of the respondents mentioned that there are no dining and cooking infrastructure like proper kitchens, storage spaces, etc.

3) Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food Chi-Square Test

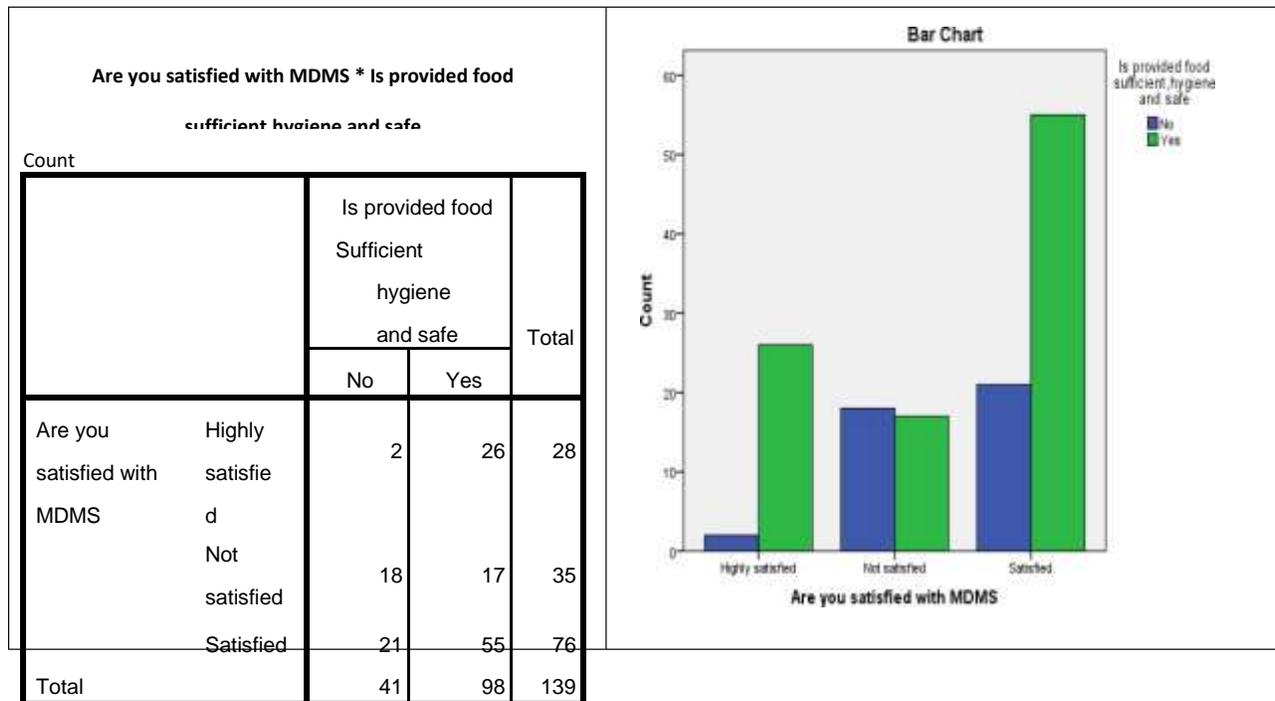
comparison	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi-Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Is provided food sufficient hygiene and safe.	0.001	YES

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food.

H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food.

From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food is less than 0.05. By this we can understand that our null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. It indicates that there is significant influence of Availability of Sufficient and Hygiene food on satisfaction level of beneficiary

Statistics:



From the above the most of the beneficiaries are satisfied and highly satisfied in the quantity of food served, quality of food and safe preparation and around 20% respondents are not satisfied based on these factors.

4) Parents/Community Involvement Chi-Square Test

comparison	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi-Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Parents involvement incooking, checking e.t.c.	0.001	NO /YES but much more info not available. So we consider NO]

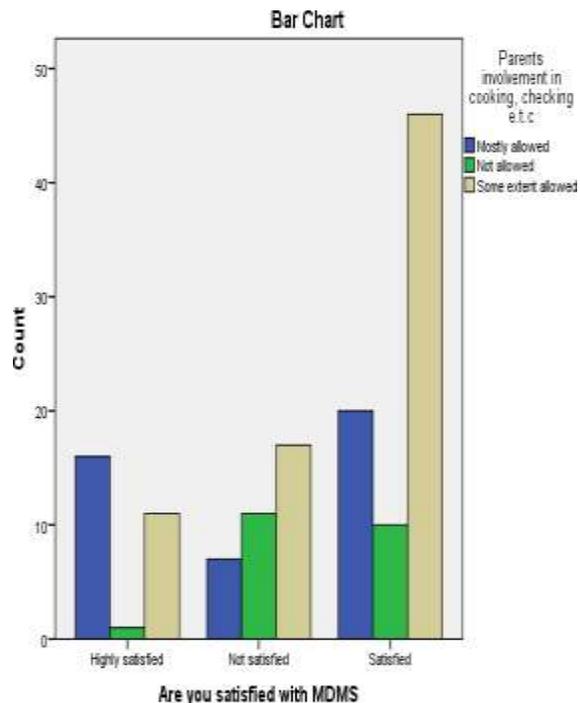
H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Parents/Community Involvement.

H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Parents/Community Involvement. From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to Parents/Community Involvement is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is significant influence of Parents/Community Involvement with respect to satisfaction of beneficiary. By this we can understand that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between Parents/Community Involvement and satisfaction level.

Statistics:

Are you satisfied with MDMS * Parents involvement in cooking, checking etc., Cross tabulation

Count		Parents involvement in cooking, checking e.t.c			Total
		Mostly allowed	Not allowed	Some extent allowed	
Are you satisfied with MDMS	Highly satisfied	16	1	11	28
	Not satisfied	7	11	17	35
	Satisfied	20	10	46	76
Total		43	22	74	139



The parents' involvement includes the facility provided to the parents of children to check, cook, monitor etc., kind of activities in order to improve the quality of food served. From the above the majority of beneficiaries who are satisfied had parents' involvement for some extent. Whereas whose respondents parents are not much involve are less satisfied with the scheme.

5) Regular Health checkups Chi-Square Test

comparison	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi- Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Do school provide Health checkups for students.	0.000	YES

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Regular Health checkups.

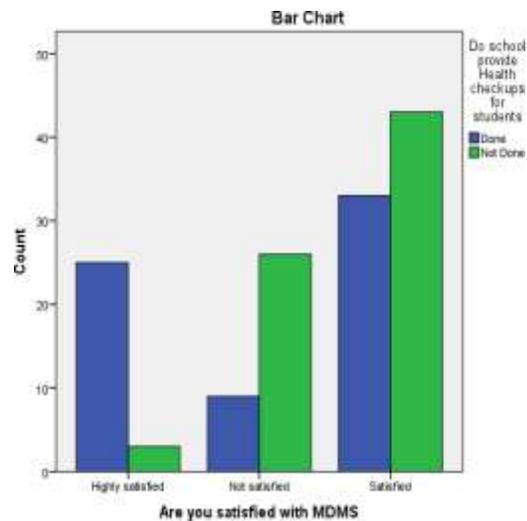
H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Regular Health checkups.

From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to Regular Health checkups is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is significant influence of Regular Health checkups with respect to satisfaction of beneficiary. By this we can understand that our null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between Regular Health checkups and satisfaction level.

Statistics:

Are you satisfied with MDMS * Do school provide Health check-ups for students

Count		Do school provide Health checkups for students		Total
		Done	Not Done	
Are you satisfied with MDMS	Highly satisfied	25	3	28
	Not satisfied	9	26	35
	Satisfied	33	43	76
Total		67	72	139



The provision of regular health checkups of the children would motivate them to be healthy and mentally strong. From the above result majority of respondents mentioned they were not provided regular health checkups. However the most of the respondents are satisfied with the rare health checkups in their respective schools.

6) Availability of Required work force Chi-Square Test

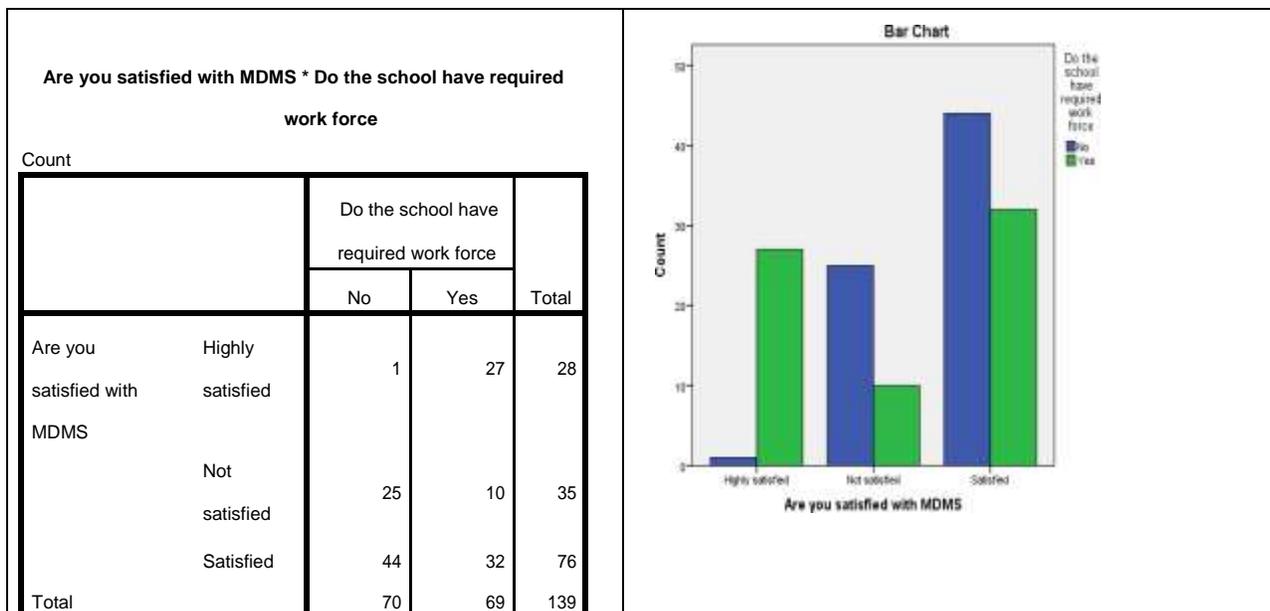
comparision	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi-Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Do the school have required work force.	0.000	YES

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Required work force.

H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Availability of Required work force.

From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to Availability of Required work force is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is significant influence of Availability of Required work force with respect to satisfaction of beneficiary. By this we can understand that our null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between Availability of Required work force and satisfaction level.

Statistics:



The sufficient work force is very important thing to be maintained in the schools to avoid the participation of teachers in other activities like cooking, monitoring the storage spaces etc., and encourage the teachers to concentrate only on teaching to improve the quality of education. From the above result we can observe that the difference in the count of members responding to sufficient workforce available, this says that in the satisfaction level the respondents who are highly satisfied has huge difference in which there are more respondents who has sufficient work force in their school. Whereas the satisfaction levels like not satisfied and just satisfied respondents mostly mentions that they do not have sufficient work force.

7) No. of Higher authority inspections Chi-Square Test

Cxcomparision	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi-Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Higher authority checks.	0.000	NO

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with No. of Higher authority inspections.

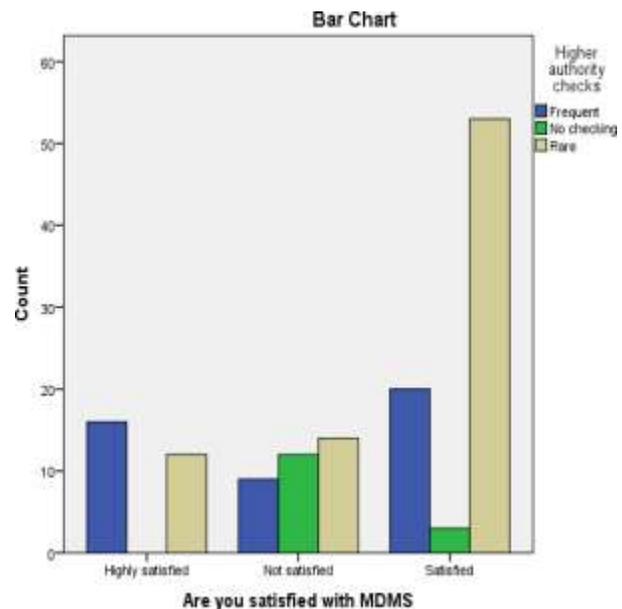
H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with No. of Higher authority inspections.

From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to no. of higher authority inspections is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is significant influence of No. of Higher authority inspections with respect to satisfaction of beneficiary. By this we can understand that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between no. of higher authority inspections and satisfaction level.

Statistics:

Are you satisfied with MDMS * Higher authority checks
Crosstabulation

Count		Higher authority checks			Total
		Freq u ent	No checking	Rare	
Are you satisfied with MDMS	Highly satisfied	16	0	12	28
	Not satisfied	9	12	14	35
	Satisfied	20	3	53	76
Total		45	15	79	139



The no of higher authority visits increases the efficiency of the implementation of the scheme. The above it can be observed that most of the satisfied respondents mentioned there are rare inspections conducted in a year.

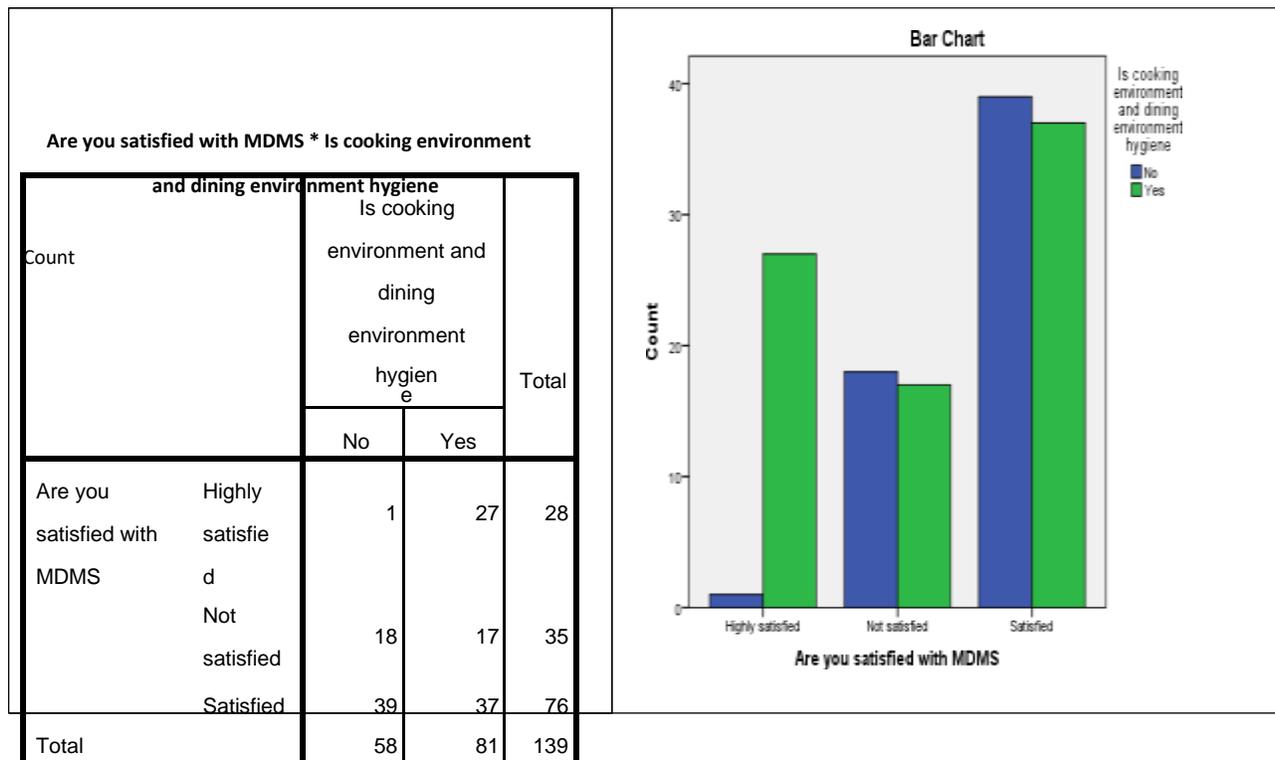
8) Cooking/Dining Environment Chi-Square Test

Comparison	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)(Pearson Chi- Square) the P value should be <0.05	Any impact
Are you satisfied with MDMS * Is cooking environment and dining environment hygiene.	0.000	YES

H0: There is no impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Cooking/Dining Environment
H1: There is impact on satisfaction level of beneficiary with Cooking/Dining Environment.

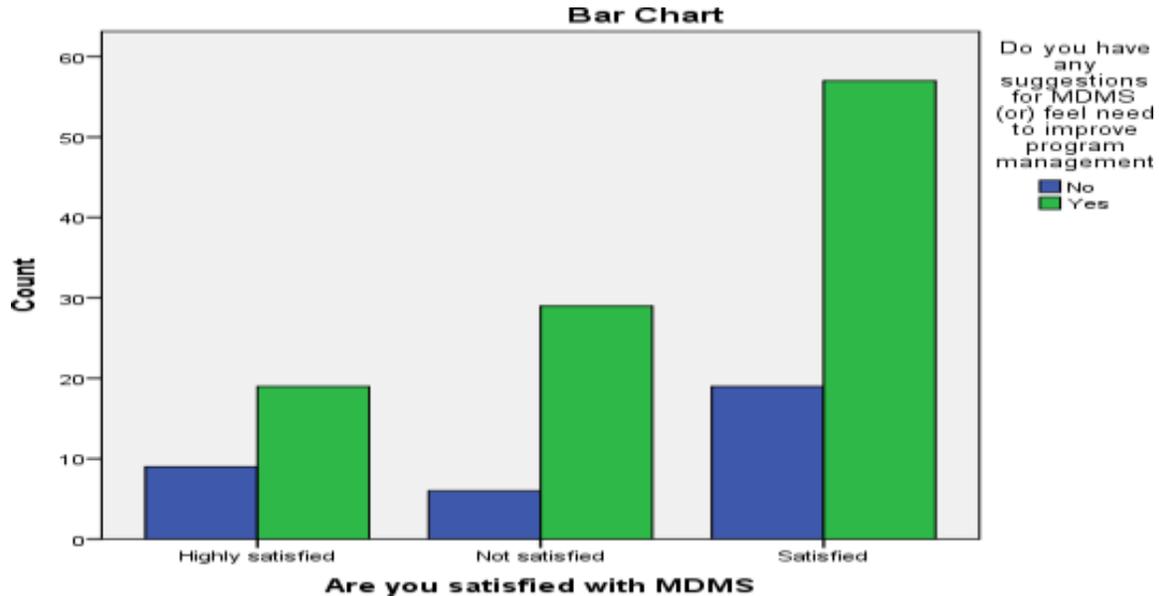
From the above table it is clear that the significance value with respect to Cooking/Dining Environment is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is significant influence of Cooking/Dining Environment with respect to satisfaction of beneficiary. By this we can understand that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between Cooking/Dining Environment and satisfaction level.

Statistics:



From the above results the beneficiaries who are highly satisfied mentioned that there is hygiene environment and the beneficiaries who were not satisfied and just satisfied mostly mentioned there is no proper maintenance of environment in cooking and dining.

3.1 SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHEME



From the Above result it is clear that most of the beneficiaries have suggested few changes to the scheme so that it would be more beneficial for them and these suggestions are mainly on infrastructure, dining and cooking equipment, proper management process, reduce the delays to paying the costs, salary raise, kitchens, provide proper and sufficient storage spaces etc.

Findings

- 1) From the above result we understand that the not applicable candidates were 54% that means the population consists of 54% students in which they were not paid. However in the selected sample (delayed and regular) the majority of 59% had mentioned that they are paid irregularly and were delays. This can be avoided by government on its own interest.
- 2) From the above result 65% of the beneficiaries mentioned that there is no proper cooking/dining infrastructure whereas 35% of beneficiaries are adjustable to the present condition. And developing the sufficient infrastructure can make the government schools perform better than present.
- 3) From the above result we can identify that the 70.5% beneficiaries are satisfied in the quality and quantity of food provided to them and only 29.5% beneficiaries not satisfied with the food and this might be due to frequent or repetition of menu (assumed based on the suggestions)

- 4) From the above results we can say that the most of the beneficiaries that is 53.2% preferred some extent of allowing parents in cooking/testing activities, 30% preferred mostly allowed and the least 15.8% of beneficiaries mentioned to not to allow parents. However the majority beneficiaries mentioned allowing parents in cooking would improve the quality of preparing food.
- 5) The above results mention that 51.8% of beneficiaries had not regularly done the health check-up and whereas 48.2% of them mentioned that the health checkups were done regularly. This factor must be considered in order to measure the children health condition regularly.
- 6) The above result says that the half of beneficiaries' feel that the present work force is not sufficient.
- 7) From the results 56% feel that the higher authority visits/checks are rare may be like once in 4 months etc., and 32% feel that the regular higher authority visits happen and 10.8% feel the higher authorities' inspection.
- 8) From the above chart we can estimate that the 58.3% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the present cooking/dining environment whereas 4.7% were not

Discussion

The most of the beneficiaries who receive government payments regularly are highly satisfied whereas the beneficiaries who do not paid regularly low satisfaction level. However the beneficiaries whose satisfaction level is average had mentioned that the government payments are delayed.

The beneficiaries who has the facility of cooking and dining infrastructure are highly satisfied and the beneficiaries who does not have proper infrastructure are not satisfies. However considering whole sample most of the respondents mentioned that there are no dining and cooking infrastructure like proper kitchens, storage spaces, etc.

Most of the beneficiaries are satisfied and highly satisfied in the quantity of food served, quality of food and safe preparation and around 20% respondents are not satisfied based on these factors. The parent's involvement includes the facility provided to the parents of children to check, cook, monitor etc., kind of activities in order to improve the quality of food served. From the above the majority of beneficiaries who are satisfied had parents' involvement for some extent whereas whose respondents parents are not much involves are less satisfied with the scheme.

The provision of regular health checkups of the children would motivate them to be healthy and mentally strong. From the above result majority of respondents mentioned they were not provided regular health checkups. However, most of the respondents are satisfied with the rare health checkups in their respective schools. The sufficient work force is very important thing to be maintained in the schools to avoid the participation of

teachers in other activities like cooking, monitoring the storage spaces etc. and encourage the teachers to concentrate only on teaching to improve the quality of education. From the above result we can observe that the difference in the count of members responding to sufficient workforce available, this says that in the satisfaction level the respondents who are highly satisfied has huge difference in which there are more respondents who has sufficient work force in their school. Whereas the satisfaction levels like not satisfied and just satisfied respondents mostly mentions that they do not have sufficient work force. The no. of higher authority visits increases the efficiency of the implementation of the scheme. The above we can observe that most of the satisfied respondents mentioned there are rare inspections conducted in a year. The beneficiaries who are highly satisfied mentioned that there is hygiene environment and the beneficiaries who were not satisfied and just satisfied mostly mentioned there is no proper maintenance of environment in cooking and dining.

SUGGESTIONS

(i) Regular in distributing food grains and cooking cost

It is found from the study that there are inconsistencies in dispersion of late morning dinner. The explanation behind this is delays in accepting assets and food grains in a portion of the schools. The schools are not accepting budgetary repayment on schedule. The superfluous stoppage in the exchange of reserve (cooking cost) to schools has actually executed the energy of the educators for running the plan. A one-time move to a shared service of the school specialists alongside an electronic bookkeeping and evaluating process are critical. The Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) are yet to show vivacious enthusiasm for the administration of the plan. During the overview, instructors expressed casually that they either assume acknowledgment from the neighbourhood sellers or spend from their own pockets to guarantee regularization of MDM. There ought to be appropriate conveyance of food grain and financial plan to the schools with the goal that dispersion of MDM isn't upset. Checking advisory groups should be dynamic at locale or square level for powerful usage. Legitimate data ought to be moved electronically.

(ii) Infrastructure

There is absence of appropriate foundation in the schools. In number of schools, the educators think that it's hard to develop the kitchen because of deficiency of sum. Capacity arrangements are once in a while accessible in the vast majority of the schools. There is impromptu plan for capacity of things and in numerous schools these are kept in the school office, staff room or in the study halls. It is additionally seen that supper is circulated among the kids in homeroom, verandah (corridor) or open space in the school. Kitchen sheds, structures for late morning dinner plan ought to be looked by nodal service.

Locale level gatherings ought to be held after certain term and these ought to be all around drove to focal and state level experts for smoothing working of these plans.

(iii) Proper facilities for effective implementation

It was found from the overview that understudies bring utensils from their own home like katoris (bowls) alongside spoon. So it is required to give legitimate utensils to the understudies with the goal that they can truly make the most of their supper.

(iv) Change in food items

As found from the review that the understudies didn't care for certain things of the menu i.e, sweet rice. A menu of understudies' preferring ought to be presented. There is no advantage if the understudies are not eating what is given to them. So the menu ought to be changed keeping in the brain the flavor of the understudies.

(v) Availability of safe drinking water facility

It has been discovered that there is water office in greatest schools yet exceptionally uncommon with water purifier. There ought to be arrangement of safe water for cooking MDM just as for drinking reason. Clean toilets ought to be furnished with sterile sanitation .

(vi) Increase the visits of higher authorities

Visits by square, region, state and focal level specialists are there for significant achievement of the plan however these are less in numbers. Increment in number of visits by upper specialists will make them increasingly mindful with respect to number of issues looked in execution of the plan. One extra advantage is that the school specialists will be progressively cognizant in running the plan. Subsequently increasingly productive advantages can be extricated from multipurpose plan.

(vii) Focus on to increase enrolment, attendance and retention by providing quality education

Mid-day meals has begun with prime goal of expanding enlistment, participation and maintenance of the socially and financially in reverse areas of the general public. It has been found in the overview that there is no or exceptionally less effect of the plan on these boundaries. According to information accessible, there is increment in private tutoring among the youngsters in spite of the fact that there is no free lunch conspire in these schools. In this way, by concentrating on the quality training, these administration schools can understand the destinations of Right to Food and Right to Education particularly for minimized areas of the general public.

(viii) Create parent involvement

Guiding of guardians about the estimation of instruction for the eventual fate of their youngsters can help for better approach suggestions. Obliviousness of the guardians makes a causal methodology among the kids for study. Thus, they fall

behind and free enthusiasm for examines which further expands non- appearance and dropout. By subbing ladies of the towns and moms of recipient understudies, the contribution of the instructors can be diminished. Along these lines, the money related states of the families can be improved. They can be made answerable for cooking, serving and cleaning the utensils. The school staff ought to be confined distinctly to screen and oversee the serving. Restriction of the educators in just organization will assist them with concentrating on giving training.

(ix) Increase number of health check-ups

Increment in number of specialist's visits in a year for clinical exam of the understudies is required for location of illnesses in the understudies. Support of clinical exam records and examination of records ought to be followed up normally to decrease wellbeing related issues. To create increasingly powerful aftereffects of the plan, thorough input ought to be acquired after certain span from kids and guardians in regards to quality, amount and all other basic boundaries of the plan.

(x) Maintain good health & hygiene

It has been found from the study that still numerous understudies don't wash their hands before having Mid-day Meal. In this way, during the lunch break the instructors should take care that each understudy is adhering to the guidelines or not. It ought to be the duty of the educators to check it all the more carefully.

CONCLUSION

The overall implementation of MDMS is above average and there are certain factors to be considering The most of the beneficiaries who receive government payments regularly are highly satisfied, the beneficiaries who has the facility of cooking and dining infrastructure are more satisfied compared with the beneficiaries who does not have proper infrastructure. The parent replaced with teacher in activities like monitoring cooking, storage activities, testing etc., would increase the efficiency of the scheme. The provision of regular health checkups of the children would motivate them to be healthy and mentally strong. The sufficient work force is very important thing to be maintained in the schools to avoid the participation of teachers in other activities like cooking, monitoring the storage spaces e.t.c., change in menu could encourage the child to attend the school. The factors like these are further more developed to maintain and improve the affiance of MDMS and achieve its objectives.

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