

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 7.1 Introduction

India is big in terms of population and geographical area. It has been endowed with huge natural resources. But India is not developed as it was expected. Poverty and illiteracy are the main causes for the under development. The Govt. has introduced many schemes to increase the literacy rate and universalisation of primary education. The mid-day meal scheme is one among them. It is started to provide nutrient food and quality education for poor children. It is an ambitious scheme started by the central Govt. with the help of Govt. of Karnataka in the name of Akshara Dasoha Yojana.

#### 7.2 Findings & conclusions

The researcher has visited the primary schools and witnessed the situation personally. She has interviewed the headmasters and the teachers who are supervising the Mid Day Meal Scheme at their school level. Based on their interview, the following points have been observed.

1. Mid Day Meal Scheme has helped to universalize the primary Education in Raibag taluka. The scheme was introduced to the classes from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> initially then it was extended to 8<sup>th</sup>. Now it is extended from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>.

The Central Govt. and State Govt. have initiated many schemes to improve the quality of primary education. The mid day meal scheme is one among them. Both the Governments have been spending a huge amount of money for providing food security to the school going children.

The scheme was introduced initially from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> with collaboration of central and state governments in the name of Akshara Dasoha Yojana.

The constitution clears itself that it is mandatory to every state Govt. to provide free and compulsory primary education to all the children

of 6-14 age group. To promote primary education the scheme has helped a lot.

2. It has increased the enrolment ratio in primary schools.  
In the rural area children are enrolling to the schools because of afternoon meal with their own interest.

The mid day meal scheme has increased the enrollment and improved the attendance ratio substantially. It has helped to increase the literacy rate in the area.

3. It has reduced the drop out ratio. In the schools where the students are leaving the schools in the middle is now stopped.

The study shows that the drop out ratio has come down and every child feels happy to learn in the school. It has helped in improving the quality of education. The learning and teaching process has become effective and enjoyable because of mid day meal scheme.

4. It has increased the attendance ratio.  
Due to availability of food in the afternoon the students are attending the classes with careful attention.
5. The quality of primary education has improved a lot.  
The level of education is improving a lot because of students interest in the study. This interest is possible when they are feeded in the school.
6. The scheme is successful in achieving its objectives like feeding of hunger children, increasing attendance ratio, to make teaching and learning process effective , to improve attention of learning etc.  
Primary education plays a vital role in the holistic development of a child. It determines the fate of the child.

The children in the rural area are attending the school regularly as they secure of food at afternoon lunch.

7. The poor children are feeded satisfactorily and improved their health. When the students are being fed in the afternoon, it increases their physical health and makes their minds sound to learn systematically. The scheme has satisfied the hungry children and helps their learning process.
8. It has provided essential nutrients to all school going children.
9. It has improved the attention of learner.
10. The Head masters and the teachers have suggested certain things to improve the Mid Day Meal Scheme. They have suggested changing in the food menu and improvement in the quality, assigning responsibility of preparing meal to the Non Government Organisation.

Most of the teachers have suggested that there is a need of change in the food menu to strengthen the scheme effectively.
11. It has increased the work burden on Head masters and Assistant Teachers.

The Head Master with the help of assistant teacher manage the scheme and account of food grains.
12. It has consumed the time.
13. Difficult to protect the food grains.
14. There was shortage of clean drinking water.
15. There was a shortage of gas cylinders.
16. It has provided employment opportunities to many rural women. The scheme helps to empower women, particularly scheduled caste & tribe women are being employed in this scheme as it is compulsory to employ them.
17. The required nutrients are being provided to the children through the Akshara Dasoha Yojana.

The government supplies Rice, Oil, Salt , Dal, & Contingency for other expenses.

18. The School Development and Monitoring Committee members are co-operating in the implementation of the scheme.

The School Development and Monitoring Committee members are extending co-operation towards the success of the scheme. Sometimes they donate kitchen utensils and food also on the special occasions.

### 7.3 Recommendations.

1. The schools which are not having kitchen, vessels & other materials they should have all these.
2. Many schools are not having the pure & clean drinking water facility. Such schools should be given the water facility.
3. Govt. should supply good quality of Food grains.
4. The quality of food grains given to each child should be tasted.
5. Govt. should supply the food grains every month in time.
6. Gas agency should supply gas in time. Teacher should not be involved in this work.
7. The other non educational burden on the teachers should be reduced for the success of Mid-day meal.
8. School Development & Monitoring Committee members should give full co-operation to the teachers. It reduces the burden on the teachers.
9. The responsibilities of the scheme should not be given to the teachers. It should be given to the local organizations.
10. The chief cook should bring the vegetables, chilly powder, etc daily
11. Akshara Dasoha Yojana will be more effective only when the food items that they are giving should be changed.
12. Milk, fruits & egg should be included in the food menu.
13. Parents must be informed about the food that is giving in the schools. It removes the confusion. They allow their child to have the food with other students.

14. The Karnataka Government was giving egg once in a week. But few parents opposed it. So the Government stopped. But the Govt should provide the egg to those who eat & the bananas to those who do not eat egg.

#### 7.4 Problems for further Research.

- 1) The study can be repeated by applying district wise and state wise.
- 2) The study can be repeated at high school level.
- 3) A research study may also be conducted on other aspects of primary education and secondary education.

The present study has some educational implications. It helps to know the health condition of children, enrolment and attendance ratio, impact on learning process of the children.

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