

Impact Of Mid Day Meal In Tribal State Jharkhand

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Abstract

Education has a great significance in the development of any individual vis a vis to the society. However the level of education in any society also tells us the developmental parameters of any country. It gives us insight towards the overall growth of the individual and his role to supplement the society. The constitution of India has specific provision which says that the state must provide free and compulsory education to all children below the age of 14 years. During these year Supreme Court of India, made it clear that the elementary education is the fundamental right. Various research and programme when started by the Government of India targeting universalization of elementary education (UEE). The Mid Day Meals scheme (MDMS) is the right step taken by the Government of India to answer all these problems and a better development in the field 'Universal Elementary Education can be achieved'. The main focus was on enrolment of children, retention of enrolled children, academic achievement and access to education to all both boys and girls.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A Laximaiah et. al work on 'Impact of MDMS on Enrolment and Nutritional status of school children in Karnataka in Dec.1999'. Report says that the total of 2694 children (MDM 1361 and Non MDM 1333) from 60 schools was covered in the study. Result of the study indicate better enrollment ($P < 0.05$) and attendance ($P < 0.001$) higher retention rate with reduced dropped rate ($p < 0.001$) a marginally higher scholastic performance of MDMS with a better educational and nutritional status of school children in Karnataka. And Blue 2005 in a study entitled, 'The Government primary school Mid Day Meal Scheme'. An assessment of programs implementation and impact in Udaipur District, mentioned that it was difficult to draw a conclusion on the effect of programs on school enrollment as the Mid Meal Programme was launched concurrently with

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