



MID-DAY MEALS AND THE AMMAVODI PROGRAM IN ANDHRA PRADESH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: SOCIAL INCLUSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Introduction

The Madras Chief Minister in 1956, K. Kamraj established the "Poor Feeding" initiative. After five years, American assistance allowed all Urban corporate and public schools were included. 1982 was also the M G Ramachandran, the illustrious chief minister of Tamil Nadu, established a state-wide programme. Referred to as the "Nutritious Meal Program." Midway through the 1980s, three states—Gujarat, Kerala, and Cooked midday meals had been made ubiquitous in Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry. (MDMP) using their own resources for youngsters enrolled in primary school. Twelve states were involved by 1990 as more states contributed their resources to this effort.

By 1990, there were twelve states involved, with Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and other states participating with their own resources. Sikkim, Tripura, Nagaland, and U. P. In three more states, Karnataka, Orissa, and West Bengal, combined with foreign assistance, state resources were used to conduct the programme. Assistance. A.P. and Rajasthan were the other two states using the programme fully with help from abroad. The concept behind implementation of the MDMP became to sign up greater students with normal attendance. (a) It's a truth that a hungry Infant is less in all likelihood to wait school regularly as hunger drains him/her will & ability to Analyse. Chronic starvation can lead to malnutrition, if you want to end result

(a) Infant extra prone to diseases like measles or dysentery. Further, despite the fact that a malnourished toddler does attend college, he/she unearths it tough to pay attention on and take part within the Coaching/getting to know sports within the school. It also impacts the bodily and intellectual increase.

(b) MDMP can reduce the gender gap in education, because it enhances female faculty Attendance

Programme Implementation processes in Andhra Pradesh The purpose of the program is to provide dietary aid to schoolchildren with the intention to improve retention and this achieves overall literacy within the state. Government of Andhra Pradesh had delivered the Mid-Day Meal Programme in 1982 on an experimental basis in all the Abhyudaya Pradhamika Patasalalu. The programme did now not sustain because of financial constraints. On 15 August 1995 government of India launched the country wide Programme for dietary help to number one schooling. Under this programme each infant became provided three kgs rice in step with month for 10 months in a 12 months. In 2001, the authorities of Andhra Pradesh introduced the cooked Mid-Day Meal Programme in all authorities, local frame and authorities Aided primary schools. finally, it was extended to children enrolled under training assure Scheme (EGS) and alternative & progressive training (AIE) Centres.

Andhra Pradesh government has decided to rename Mid-Day Meal Scheme to AP Jagananna Gorumudda Scheme 2022. The honourable chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy had made this announcement on 21 January 2020. Humans can now take a look at the brand new Mid-Day Meal Menu for students which would be relevant for the complete week in schools. This scheme will make sure that each one the scholars receives right nutritious meal all through their college hours.



AP Jagananna Gorumudda Scheme 2022

The AP Mid-Day Meal Scheme is a faculty meal programme of the Andhra Pradesh govt. Designed to better the nutritional standing of faculty-age kids. The programme materials unfastened lunches on working days for children in primary and upper number one classes in government / govt-aided schools. CM Jagan Mohan Reddy informed the AP lively meeting at the modifications made to mid-day meals scheme to provide fine and healthful meals to the students. He additionally asserted the residence on Amma Vodi Scheme where every mother is given 15,000 in line with annum on sending their youngsters to schools.

New Mid-Day Meal Menu for Jagananna Gorumudda

Here is the new Mid-Day Meal menu for students under the AP Jagananna Gorumudda Scheme: -

Monday	Rice, Egg curry, Chickpea (a recipe for peanut lentil gingerbread)
Tuesday	Puliohara, Tomato dal, Boiled egg
Wednesday	Vegetable Rice, Aloo Kurma, Boiled Egg, Chickpea
Thursday	Kichidi, Tomato chutney, Boiled egg
Friday	Rice, Asparagus, Boiled egg, Chickpea
Saturday	Rice, sambar, and Sweet Pongal

AP chief minister YS Jagan has also announced the evolution in the honorarium for the mid-day meal workers. Around 36.59 lakhs children benefited from hot cooked healthful food in 45,236 schools during 2019-20. here is the whole statistics and info of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Andhra Pradesh which might be implemented as follows: -

All of the District academic officials (DEOs) in AP nation are hereby informed that the Mid Day Meal Scheme is being carried out in all the schools of government. /nearby frame/ Aided. Model faculties/ NCLP/ Madarsas for the students analyzing in instructions I to X in the nation. As in keeping with the orders of the authorities, the boiled egg needs to be provided four times in a week to all of the students beneath Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

The above noted MDM Menu have to be applied in all the faculties below the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and officials should ensure that egg is being served for the required times in a week. furthermore, all DEOs are instructed to make certain that MDM payments are submitted to the Bank account workplace by means of fifth of each month for the previous month bills and fee must be made with the aid of tenth of every month. Any slackness on implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme may be regarded seriously.

AMMA VODI and Free Laptop Scheme 2021

For students who're studying in Andhra Pradesh, CM Jagan offered another assist. Itis already recognized that under the Amma Vodi Scheme, the AP government is offering Rs 15,000 per annum to negative mothers who ship their children to high school. On Monday, January 11, 2021, CM Jagan inaugurated the computer scheme within the Nellore district as part of this. At a assembly organized for the occasion, he was peaking. AP CM Jagan said within the assembly that the AP authorities determined to provide a scholar studying from ninth to 12th class with a pc. Students can take advantage of the computer under the Amma Vodi Scheme or the money may be given to mother and father or they are able to choose whether or not they need a pc. It has been announced that from subsequent year we will put into effect this. The AP authorities is offering Rs 25000-Rs 27000 worth of laptops at Rs 18,500.

Key words: Inclusion, Mid-Day Meal, Amma Vodi, Welfare policy .



Review of Literature

1. According to information made public by **UNICEF** and the **Global Health Database**, 33 percent of Indian children nationwide suffer from malnutrition. India today has a higher rate of malnourished children, and half of them die from it. A mid-day meal programme was established in India to address the problem of classroom hunger, and it successfully helped to connect both elements into a single element. Hunger in schools is mostly caused by poverty and inequality in India. Freedom is correlated with innovation in the workplace, while poverty is regarded as the antipode of freedom. The capacity to do skilled labour is one human attribute that is thought to be exercised through creativity in the workplace. Therefore, poverty comes when either this skill does not develop or when there is no chance for it to do so.
2. Additionally, there has been a rise in economic disparity within states, particularly in metropolitan regions and between urban and rural areas. **All-India Education Survey** attempted to unravel the dimensions of deprivation of education to the poor in India. The most troubling feature of the Indian education system is the utter lack of equity in access to education over different economic classes.
3. According Khera on 15th August 1995, the government of India launched the countrywide Programme of nutritional aid to number one education (NPNSPE) as a brand new Centrally Subsidized Scheme. It became commenced that allows you to decorate enrolment, retention and attendance and Concurrently improving nutritional degree amongst children. To begin with in 1995, it was delivered in 2408 blocks within the use of an and via 1997-ninety-eight the NPNSPE become delivered in all blocks. Beneath this programme, cooked mid-day meals had been to be added in all authorities, authorities aided and local body schools for children at number one degree. But, inside the first six years after the scheme became released (till 2001), maximum states failed in putting required preparations and as a result supplied monthly dry ration based totally at the attendance of the students (Khera,2006).
4. The examine of **Afridi** (2005) points that pleasant of daliya programme changed into negative in observe region of Madhya Pradesh. Additionally, the quantity of the meal was small. Commonly all colleges have been mandate to offer candy daliya on alternate college days. However, there have been evidences of panchayat cutting prices by using serving candy daliya as soon as per week or some days in a month. He observed out that new initiative of Suruchi Bhozan became providing kids with a good deal energy and turned into therefore more famous amongst children.
5. Observe of **Dreze and Goyal** (2003) performed in Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Karnataka found out that the food furnished had been good enough for young children. In keeping with take a look at Karnataka furnished the most various and nutritious menu even as menu of Rajasthan become equal and uninteresting for youngsters. Some poor household in Karnataka termed MDM as 'festive meals' for his or her kids. Regions vary on problem of Pleasant and quantity of MDM. Extra attention should take delivery of to fine thing of programme for retaining attendance and Offering vitamins.
6. Evidences in assist of caste discrimination are observed in works of **Dreze and S Vivek (2002)**, **Dreze and Goyal (2003)**, **Thorat and Lee (2005)**, **Khera (2006)**. **6The observe of Thorat and Lee (2005)** is one of the exceptional which Cope with caste discrimination against dalits. They discover that MDM for dalit youngsters is hampered as maximum meals are served in dominant



caste localities. The get right of entry to for dalit children relies upon up on caste family members within the village or vicinity. There have been also times of discrimination in shape of segregated seating, specific meals served to exceptional castes, giving insufficient food to dalits, no longer allowed to drink water by themselves. Also there is robust opposition to dalit chefs. Exclusion is practised by using favouring hiring of dominant caste cooks, sending youngsters with packed lunches or forbidding kids to consume prepared via dalit cooks. Additionally, some dominant caste parents react to hiring and keeping of a dalit prepare dinner by way of withdrawing their youngsters from schools and someday admitting them to distinct Faculty wherein cook isn't always dalit.

7. India's Primary Schools Should be concerned About Classroom Hunger Over 500 million people in India are food insecure, according to the **India State Hunger Index (ISHI)**, making it the country with the greatest food insecurity population in the world (ISHI). Many kids don't eat enough, which has a significant impact on how well the nation does overall. Child malnutrition rates are greater than in most other nations. According to the Global Hunger Index, India came in at number 65 out of 84 nations. More students than any other nation in the world—more than 200 million—experience hunger in the classroom. As a result of the establishment of this midday meal programme, children are now benefiting. However, improvement is going on. Children in our nation have inherited this zest for learning and have a strong interest for it. It is regrettable that, as a result, financial restraints creep into their life and prevent them from continuing their studies. Those kids have every right to have their huge dreams come true. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme of the Government of India is a campaign for this cause. NGOs like **Hindrise Foundation** assist in putting the mid-day food programme into action and expanding it across the nation.

Objectives

1. To successful the enrolment of the youngsters belonging to deprived sections in the schools.
2. To primary enrolment to extended attendance in the schools.
3. To grasp children studying in training 1-10.

Methodology

To carry on my study, I used secondary sources. The secondary sources are engage with the people who already involved in Mid-day meal programme. Amma vodi scheme beneficiaries' information newspaper coverage pattern has taken into mention in this article. Secondary source consists of data from school's published documents, journals, books, and authorized Net websites.

Conclusion

Mid-Day Meal Scheme is the extensively released school lunch programme in India. The mid-day meal programme in take a look at area is successful. Every year expenditure on Mid-day meal in every pattern faculty turned into developing. Among the pattern schools, most effective one Stated to have the high quality relation among range of beneficiary students and yearly expenditure. Two sample colleges have inverse relation among the range of Beneficiary college students and yearly expenditure. It isn't always due to the declining fashion of beneficiary college students; the motive is that the entire strength of the colleges is reduced that years consequently it has an effect on the quantity of beneficiary college students. The attendance and enrolment costs are unbiased from the scheme but almost all of the college students are a part of the scheme. And there's no any dropouts' stated. The sample respondents are glad with the scheme with its quality traits.



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