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METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

According to research objectives, this chapter describes the data analysis of how to learn in detail, including the nature of data, research samples, tools and techniques for data collection and processes.

This study is planned to calculate the status of the lunch program in the areas of Vadodara, Anand, Narmada and ChotaUdepur in Gujarat. The most important intention of this learn be to understand the general conditions of lunch program in Vadodara, Anand, Narmada and ChotaUdepur in Gujarat. In this study, sampling techniques were also used in different stages of the survey. Gujarat's Vadodara, Anand, Narmada and Chota Udaipur regions are preferred by purposeful sampling because it is best for researchers. The choice of feedback is based on the quota for the program. The choice of the nominee depends on quota sampling. The results of the study show that overall performance of this program was satisfactory, because the students enrolled at the school had an average quality fresh meal and enough meals. Tableware is generally thought to be clean and orderly, which means the meaning of hygiene. Students wash their hands before eating. The school also has a very clean kitchen.

4.2 FOCUS OF THE STUDY

A review of related research many studies suggest that in the rural areas, various programs were conducted in the area of the functioning of the lunch program, but the focus of the survey is usually on the work of surveys. Lunch arrangements in rural areas Therefore, to understand the organizational structure, the issues related to quality and issues, the role of lunch in the afternoon, the role of parent teachers, the city restoration was established. The researcher decided to conduct a study on central government's mid-meal scheme on central government's mid-meal scheme.
Researchers have studied the students for cooking meals, advice beneficiaries and lunch and lunch staff, organizational structure, quantity and method quality service.

4.3 NATURE OF DATA

To achieve research objectives, quantitative and qualitative data is needed. Quantitative food, cooking food, food calories, number of grains, etc., is about to implement the qualitative data school plan. Lunch, routine of program, feedback or opinion staff and beneficiaries was collected.

4.4 DATA SOURCES

Data from Government Documents, School Records, Reports, NP-PSP-2006 Guidelines for Various Committees and Committees Annual work plan and budget (AWP & B) Lunch and SarvaShikshaAbhiyan have been done for the last three years. Apart from this, data comes from the program's beneficiaries, i.e. Students and Parents

In the current study, the Central Government of Gujarat Primary School students. This program also includes staff. Responsible teachers include MDM member, member of MDM cell, CEO of Gujarat and cooked food suppliers.

The position of the respondents "indicates that central Gujarat is mainly the majority of the Hindus, where a large number of Hindu populations are from other backward castes. About two-thirds of the 56 samples collected for the students are from the second category, the latter category (OBC). The general population studied in the school the only sixth part of the sample is equivalent to the number of students in the sample group.

Chef samples show that most chefs working under a lunch meal come from other backward castes. In terms of percentage, it is 67%. Planned social group accounts are accounted for one-third of the inhabitants of this region, but the sample shows that only 6 students belong to fixed caste class. The results are worrying because it suggests that many SC students do not participate in the school.

The sample shows that most teachers belong to the OBC community, and some of them come from general and scheduled caste classes. Sample shows that there is not
enough scheduled tribe representatives in education because there are no teachers in the tribal community.

A arrangement of quantitative and qualitative methods was used in this evaluation study. Through a face-to-face structural interview, a standardized survey of school children (level III or above) is a beneficiary of the MDM program. For overall evaluation, Indeed Interview (IDE) is done in the Chief / Teacher-Head, Government Officer, Responsible Person and Nutritionist.

**Analysis and discovery**

After 64 years of independence, malnutrition in India (more than 50%) (Delay in development, waste and micronutrient deficiency, such as anemia, vitamin deficiency and others), is the highest level of suspicious difference. NNMM epidemiological malnutrition in rural India (2001) increases by about 63%, children aged 6-9, reach 78% at the age of 10-13, and in the age of 14-17 it has dropped to 66%. Among school-age children, the common symptoms of deficiency are found in conjunctive zerosis (5%), betot-spot (2.9%), keratitis (2.8%) and dental fluorosis (3%). Such high levels of scarcity in school education will adversely affect not only educational achievements and productivity but also on income and economic growth [1, 2, 3]. Therefore, extensive and effective intervention to fight childhood malnutrition is essential.

National Nutrition Support Program Primary Education (NP-NSPE) launches Central Sponsorship Plan, 15 August 1995, to increase enrollment, maintenance, attendance and nutritional status of children. If the plan is implemented, there are numerous benefits, however, lack of NP-NSP specifications, poor logistics, insufficient political support, ignorance and lack of training. Grassroots level employees have created many defects in the scheme. Therefore, this study is designed to monitor and evaluate MDM schemes, evaluate NP-NSPE, guidance compared to rural Vadodara, 2006 and evaluate its impact on selected nutrient status for children in rural school.

The main findings of this learning are as follows.

Analyze the impact of Akshaya Patra MDM and Vadodara on the nutritional status of rural children.
Using cross-sectional study design, two primary schools were selected from the Padrataluka of Vadodara village in Gujarat. Use quality and quantitative research methods to collect data on student nutritional status, use MDM to implement quality, teacher and student expectations, and anthropometric and blood estimates.

Services such as service sector, water supply facilities and cleanliness were considered, the scheduled weekly menu was routinely provided and the frequency of service varied according to the requirements. Almost 80% of students have malnutrition, 58% have mild anemia, and HS-CRP is generally high, which indicates high infection rates.

School based food programs come in many forms in the past since 1995, when the Lunch Plan (MDMP) is accepted and the Indian Court accepts (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki).

She has always been one of the country's supplementary nutritious programs (Awate, 1997). After the establishment of MDMP, it was implemented. Customized routes in Indian states Distraction kitchen, distribution of raw materials, house with rice etc. Some different strategies (Awate et al., 1997) Primary school students to meet 1/3 of daily nutritional needs. However, "AkshayaPatra" is the Nandie Foundation - the initiative of the private sector. Extended Unification: Implementation of MDM in 23 regions in 10 Indian states. Impact on 1.4 million children (Bose et al., 2008). On 5th November, "Buddha Patels" lunch scheme starts on Vadodara. Facilities through ISO-22000 and 616 urban and rural governments.

In the Vadodara area, 1, 31,093 children are covered in the school. The first problem in AkshayaPatars, such as irregularities, poor quality ones, inappropriate cooking, lack of diversity, compliance of fixed meal, poor hygiene and poor hygiene, lack of structural facilities, etc. are common implementation barriers; Especially in the rural areas of Vadodara. However, use advanced technology under the leadership of the upgraded MDMM of Akshaya Patna. Sufficient staff to ensure efficiency management and quality staff. Its infrastructure is very good, kitchen area, clean, clean, store and send regional (boss and 2008). It is convenient for nutrient defense. Steaming and
Boiling (DowDial et al., 2010) Make sure the cooked foods are delivered safely and in a timely manner, cooking techniques like sterile and insulated trucks and containers.

AkshayPatra is actually the Gospel of the rural areas of Vadodara (Jokik et al., 2010). According to the National Food Security Report (https://idlabnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/12999/1/108409), no country in the world is near India, full hunger status. RSOC, 2014 data (PEO, 2010) (In rural areas, 0-5 year-old children have reported 42% of dysplasia, 15% weight loss and 32% decrepit holdings reduced. School-age influences have been affected by the bad start of life Nutrition status students there can be a unconstructive impact on the value and learning of existence (Dhundialal et al., 2010).

In addition to malnutrition, nutritional anemia infections are always the main culprit of developing countries

India is no exception, especially in rural areas (Hall et al., 2007 and Hughie, et al., 2010). Despite the proportion of anemia, children are still very high in Indian schools. Many hard works have been made to solve this problem (Jude et al., 2001). Impact on the consequences of health, nutrition and education, such as in far-flung areas and difficult terrain, as shown by MDMP. Therefore, in the intervention of Akshaya Patna, service delivery has improved in the MDM, which can decrease the occurrence of malnutrition between school-time children. M.D.M. in the shelter belt (Kantawala et al., 2013 and taxpayers and 2010) have great potential such as health and education for school-age children in rural areas.

Therefore, the following research is to be undertaken by the Akshaya Patna effect for MDM services, Nutritional importance of school-time children in rural Vadodara; Anand, Chotaudepur, Narmada, due to lack of such a place

4.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

As discussed in the importance of research, it is necessary to study the impact of the noon meal plan on primary and upper primary school children's education. Having identified this educational research area, while the researcher started identifying a research problem and he felt interested in the collection of the
enrolment, dropout, retention and achievement, nutrition of the children is also needed for the study. The scope of this study is limited to a sample of 25 schools from 4 District of Vadodara, Chotaudepur, Anand, Narmada District of central Gujarat.

4.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The subject of this study is entitled “The Comparative Study of effectiveness of mid-day meal programme on educational status of the Government primary schools of central Gujarat”.

4.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives were set for this study.

1. To assess the enrolment and dropout of the students with respect to class wise in the selected schools.

2. To assess the enrolment and dropout of the students with respect to the Gender wise in the selected schools.

3. To assess the enrolment and dropout of the students with respect to the Community wise in the selected schools.

4. To assess the Achievement levels of the students with respect to the Class and Gender wise in the selected schools.

5. To assess the Effect of Mid-day meal scheme on students Achievement.

6. To study implementation policy of MDM scheme in terms of...

   (a) Management of Food grains, Vegetables and ingredients.

   (b) Menu (Weekly)

   (c) Monitoring of the programme

7. To study Nutrition Parameter for MDMS in Central Gujarat.

8. To study Quality and Quantity of the mid-day meal scheme in Central Gujarat.
9. To study Districts base Comparison regarding implementation of MDM scheme.

4.8 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference between boys and girls in Enrolment of selected school.

2. There is no significant difference between boys and girls in dropout rate of selected school.

4.9 TOOL OF THE STUDY

The device is called a device to obtain the required information during the research process according to the objectives of the study.

Here the researcher has created a device for self-generated questionnaires and schedules. This research shows that some selected schools have been taken through this device.

4.10 METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

There are different educational research methods in this field. The difference in methods is mainly due to differences in purpose and method. The investigator has selected Survey method for the present study.

The survey method is a research method that focuses on current conditions, practices, beliefs, process relationships or trends. It is otherwise called Survey or Descriptive survey or status survey.

4.11 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING

Sample

Central Gujarat state is divided into 4 Districts namely vadodara, chotaudepur, and Anand and Narmada district. The investigator selected 25 schools from 4 District of central Gujarat for the present study.
It is expected that children will increase the school’s noon enrolment rate and increase dropout rates, which is considered to be universal basic education and literacy. The program will also help develop undernourished and malnourished children in rural and urban areas. If implemented in the Lunch Program (MDMS), the main objectives of the MDM program are to ensure that children are protected from hunger, enrolment and enrolment rates are increased, socialization and access to children, regardless of gender, class, and religious and gender background. The School Meal Plan (MDMS), which began in India in the 1960s, launched the school meal plan. A free hot cooked lunch for school children. An added benefit of the program is that it addresses malnutrition and social empowerment by providing employment primarily through women in a privileged context. Due to the provision of hot cooked food, we encourage children to attend school regularly. The coverage of the state's lunch program has expanded. The center of this report is located in selected areas of Gujarat.

The sample will be selected researchers will choose schools from all the four districts of central Gujarat.

On the whole the investigator collected the information with random sampling technique in the present study.

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<th>Name of the District</th>
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<td>Manpur primary school</td>
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| Chotaudepur | Bhatpur Primary School |
|            | Hareswer Primary School |
|            | NavKandewar Primary School |
|            | Ranbhun primary school  |
|            | Gantolipri primary school |

| Narmada     | Saherav primary school |
|            | G or parti primary school |
|            | Vavdi primary school |
|            | Rundh primary school |
|            | Vallabh primary school |

From each School the investigator collected the details of Enrolment, Drop out and Retention and achievement of the students from the academic year 2016-17 and 2017-18. The data was analysed to complete the objectives of the current study.

These primary data namely literacy tare and the socio economics polices implemented in the districts concerned especially for the primary education collected from the Schools, Educational officers and SSA offices of the respective districts. The data was analysed to complete the objectives of the current study.

4.12 COLLECTION OF THE DATA

The researcher personally visited the schools in different sessions, interacted with Head Masters and Teachers established the reports and explain the reason and need of the study. The required data for the study was collected from the Head Master and Teachers.

4.13 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected was analyzed using relevant statically techniques like to find out the difference among the groups.
4.14 AFTERNOON MEAL SCHEME PROBLEM

There is no problem without a lunch plan. There are many problems with the implementation of this program. It has been observed that students sometimes have to take part in the cooking process. Some students say that they always do some kind of work. The school also has some infrastructure problems. Again, they do not have enough space to keep the grains. Due to the reduced space in some schools, the students are very nervous in the classroom. In a Maktab (Urdu Schools), there is only one place for 1 to 8 classes. Some schools have problems with fresh water supply as there is no manual pump or well in schools found in the Naxax belt. Chef should use river water for cooking process. The school has also faced problems of fuel supply. In many schools, it is not easy to receive; even if it is available, then the cost of fuel filled up brings many problems to the school principal. The list of issues does not stop here, as the defendants have indicated that due to the delay of the funds, the lunch plan was stopped for a long time. Sometimes it is delayed for 5 days, occasionally 35 days.

The funds they received from the government are also very small. Primary school students require Rs 5.54 per day, and junior high school students get Rs 3.69 per day. Respondents (Principal) said that due to insufficient government funding, their value was very low and they were sometimes forced to sacrifice quality of their food.

A school complained that the ingredients in the finished food are insufficient. Anyone who thinks of thinking will feel that the amount provided by the government does not meet the standards.

This issue is also related to the chef. Their hard earned wages are surprisingly low. They must come to school at 9 in the morning and return at 3 in the afternoon. For this work load, they earn less than 40 rupees per day. This is shameful for the government’s minimum wage policy. On one hand, the government claims that they pay at least 180 rupees a day. On the other hand, the same nude government will not even give them 100 rupees a day. Abandoned workers will only continue to work, hoping that one day they will get the status of permanent workers, and their good days will come.