

# PM POSHAN AAHAR

<sup>1</sup>Dhiraj Jadhav, <sup>2</sup>Prajakta Deshmane, <sup>3</sup>Darshan Gangurde, <sup>4</sup>Prof. S. G. Bodke

<sup>1,2,3</sup>students, <sup>4</sup>Senior Lecturer  
department of Computer Engineering  
Sandip Polytechnic, Mahiravani, Nashik

**Abstract** - Education plays a vital role in the development of human potential. State Governments are spending considerable portion of their limited resources to provide educational facilities in their respective states. In spite of these efforts, the goal of 100 per cent universalization of elementary education appears to be far and elusive due to inherent socio-economic factors present in the society. Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years is the constitutional commitment and it is estimated that Primary school children (6-14 years) form about 20% of the total population in India. Most of the children from low socio-economic section of society suffer from under nutrition, more often they drop out from schools at an early age, which directly affects their overall development. Also, a hungry child would not attend schools regularly. Chronic hunger can cause or lead to malnutrition and even lead the children to pay less importance to studies as well as divert their attention from the studies and with a view to enhance the enrolment, retention, attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional level among children. To evaluate possible effects of intake of a free, healthy school meal on overall meal frequency among 10–12-year-olds in Norway. This was evaluated using data analytics with government admin, school and supplier as dependent variables were used. Managing the meal provider scheme for students using data analytics and AI approach is really a cumbersome process. The government admin, school and supplier have to be maintained the grains record easily. The problem with this approach is that it requires lots of food wastage. We are in the age, where we have to think about sustainable development. Managing the meal provide system using web application, provide an alternative way in this direction. Communication between government Admin and the school is also an important issue that should also be considered. So, we also tried to bring the system which enables parent to receive the information of their ward of regularity on daily basis. In compression with other traditional attendance systems, the proposed system provides faster, cheaper and reachable system for the free feast-the meal provide scheme for students using data analytics & AI.

**Key Words:** Government Admin, School, Supplier, Meal, Web Application, Attendance, MySQL

## INTRODUCTION

Government of India launched National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Commonly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme) on August 15, 1995 to provide mid-day meal to the children studying at primary stage. In 2002, the Supreme Court directed the Government to provide cooked Mid-Day Meals (as opposed to providing dry rations) in all Government and Government aided primary schools<sup>3</sup>. It was revised in September 2004 and in September 2006. MDMS is the world's largest school meal programme and reaches an estimated 11 crore children across 12 lakh schools in India. The scheme is implemented through the State/UT Governments. The central and state governments share the cost of the Midday Meal Scheme, with the centre providing 75 percent and the states 25 percent. Cooked mid-day meal is the popular name for the school meal programme which involves provision of Free Feast (Free meal provider scheme for students) of cost to school children on all school days. The Free Feast scheme of government schools has been renamed as 'National Scheme for PM-POSHAN in Schools'. The Union Cabinet has approved continuation of the scheme for another five years till 2026 with a financial outlay of Rs 54 thousand crores from the central government and Rs 31,733.17 crore from the states and Union Territories. Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan took to his social media handles and informed, "Under the PM-POSHAN, mid-day meals have been extended to children of Balvatika in addition to children studying in Class 1 to 8 in govt. and govt-aided schools across India. This will benefit about 11.80 crore children studying in 11.20 lakh schools." Children are the future of tomorrow who needs an adequate amount of nutrition and education for growth but the disadvantaged section of the societies are not able to provide them. Free Feast Scheme is a school meal program through this program child of primary and upper primary classes in Government, Government aided, local body, education guarantee scheme supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and national child labor project provide free lunch on working days, it helps in enhancing the enrollment, and attendance and also improve the nutritional level among school-going children. There were some changes made absents of students in the school for the implementation of the free feast Scheme. So the study reveals the status of practicing the Free Feast Scheme in the schools. Findings of the study were made on the fulfillment of the objectives to ensure a better result. Suggestions were also given for future endeavors. The scenario of public health while experiencing serious problems of anemia and poor nutrition. One of the biggest food distribution systems for school children is in India. The Government of India developed the National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) as a centrally funded scheme in 1995. Earlier it was for primary classes but in the year 2008-09, the scheme was extended to upper primary classes. And the name of the scheme has been changed to the National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in School generally referred to as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. The main concept and goal behind the system were to relish hunger and provide vulnerable children with nutrition. It has not only provided students with nutritional assistance, it has also helped to increase the number of students enrolled in schools. As per the National Food Security Act during this pandemic, the fixed menu was recommended by the Government of intake of food for both primary and upper primary students

The study has been done based on purposive sampling and the purpose was to fulfill free feast scheme criteria. The objective of the study was to know the problem they individually facing, the aid which is provided is being used for the same by them or not and to know their level of information regarding the free feast scheme and its violation. There is also web application monitoring done through the portal which looks out for information on student's enrolment, School, Supplier details, facilities available for cooking etc annually. There is also monthly data on how many meals are served. For the provision of daily updating about the scheme, there is an Automated Monitoring System which provides real-time data about the number of students using the schemes, appropriately serving meals. The way in which the real time information is generated is through web application. As per the system for the smooth running of the free feast Scheme data is collected on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis. Further, the Government admin gathers data from each school. The Government admin of Education shall compile State plan has been formulated. During the compilation of the state-level plan, the districts' monthly and quarterly reports are also used for the assessment of the data submitted by the districts. This System access the attendance information of a particular student in a particular class. The information is sorted by the operators, which will be provided by the teacher for a particular class. This system will also help in evaluating attendance eligibility criteria of a student. The scheme guidelines envisage to provide cooked mid-day meal with 450 calories and 12 g of protein to every child at primary level and 700 calories and 20 g of protein at upper primary level. This energy and protein requirement for a primary child comes from cooking 100 g of rice/flour, 20 g pulses and 50 g vegetables and 5 g oil, and for an upper primary child it comes from 150 g of rice/flour, 30 g of pulses and 75 g of vegetables and 7.5 g of oil.

### 1. PURPOSE

It had also influenced the regularity of school children and minimized malnutrition in residential schools for the Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh. Based on a survey of primary schools in the state of Madhya Pradesh, Afridi (2010) concludes that the MDM scheme had a substantial effect on reducing hunger at school. Singh and Mishra (2010) found that MDM scheme had improved the status of primary education by enhancement of enrolment and attendance in some way in Nagaland. The study by Pratichi Trust of Prof. Amartya Kumar Sen (2010) revealed that implementation of MDM has been a success throughout the country. Though the quality of food needs to be improved, it must be said that with active participation of the beneficiaries, it has become a community programme. Annual Status of Education Report (2010) reported that 83.4% schools served MDM on a day of visit and 81.3% schools were having kitchen sheds for cooking Mid- day Meal. A vastly improved availability of Mid- day Meals had contributed to the increase in enrollment.

### EXISTING SYSTEM

Education plays a vital role in the development of human potential. State Governments are spending considerable portion of their limited resources to provide educational facilities in their respective states. In spite of these efforts, the goal of 100 per cent universalization of elementary education appears to be far and elusive due to inherent socio-economic factors present in the society. Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years is the constitutional commitment and it is estimated that Primary school children (6-14 years) form about 20% of the total population in India.

### OBJECTIVE OF SYSTEM

- Time saving activity.
- Easy to manage historical data in database.
- Automatic calculation of attendance
- To enhance the enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among school going children studying in Classes I to VIII of Government, supported under the Free Feast.
- Improving the nutritional status of children
- Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- The Free Feast Scheme is a school meal program of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children nationwide.
- Improve the effectiveness of primary education by improving the nutritional status of children thereby reducing malnutrition.
- Attract children to school, thereby increasing attendance, reducing dropout rates.
- To study the nutritional status of free feast beneficiaries of government schools and private school attendees.

### LITERATURE SURVEY:

Anima and Sharma (2008) in an empirical study of the Mid- day Meal programme in Khurda district of Orissa, found that cooked Mid day Meal has increased socialization among the children and helped in increasing enrolment and afternoon session attendance. It was also found that MDM has created new employment opportunities for underprivileged sections. However, due to inadequacy of required staff, the teachers had to spend much time and effort in running the cooked meal scheme. Sinha (2008) in a study on social audit of Mid-day Meal Scheme in Andhra Pradesh found that the audit brought many positive effects of the Mid-day Meal Scheme by increasing enrolment, averting classroom hunger and reducing social discrimination. Swain (2008) on a study in Mid-day Meal Programme in Angul district of Odisha found that the scheme had positive impact on enrolment of children in schools

Anima and Sharma (2008) in an empirical study of the Mid- day Meal programme in Khurda district of Orissa, found that cooked Mid day Meal has increased socialization among the children and helped in increasing enrolment and afternoon session attendance.

It was also found that MDM has created new employment opportunities for underprivileged sections. However, due to inadequacy of required staff, the teachers had to spend much time and effort in running the cooked meal scheme. [2]

Swain (2008) in a study on social audit of Mid-day Meal Scheme in Andhra Pradesh found that the audit brought many positive effects of the Mid-day Meal Scheme by increasing enrolment, averting classroom hunger and reducing social discrimination

The study by Mohanty and Sethy (2013) in an elementary school in rural area of Kendrapara district of Odisha found that the students enrolment had been increased and daily attendance of the students also has been increased after implementation of Mid-day Meal in the school. The problems associated with the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme include: no separate room for serving the food, insufficient food, rice and pulses were not of good quality, irregular release of fund for the purpose etc

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The purpose of this research is to understand what perception the parents have on mind for the mid-day meal scheme which is provided to their child. It also shows us what affect it has caused through introduction of mid-day meal scheme in schools. This research also provide an insight to what meals are provided to the children and how it helps them in their nourishment. This research also considers the health effects of the mid-day so that the parent can assured on the overall perspective. The main purpose of Free Feast System is to provide the right information to the Management of Government Admin at the right time. The other purpose to develop this project is to replace the current traditional system by providing faster, accurate, and efficient system. With this new system, it can eliminate some problems. such as wastage of food, Grains records, reporting the daily records to determine the number of Students who have taken their meal that day in an excel spreadsheet. The other purpose this system will provide to the Government Admin is that, it will support planning and control decisions for the free feast management. Free Feast system assembles, process, stores, retrieves, evaluates and disseminates the information. This system also brings coordination which makes control over the system easier to the Government Admin.

**SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

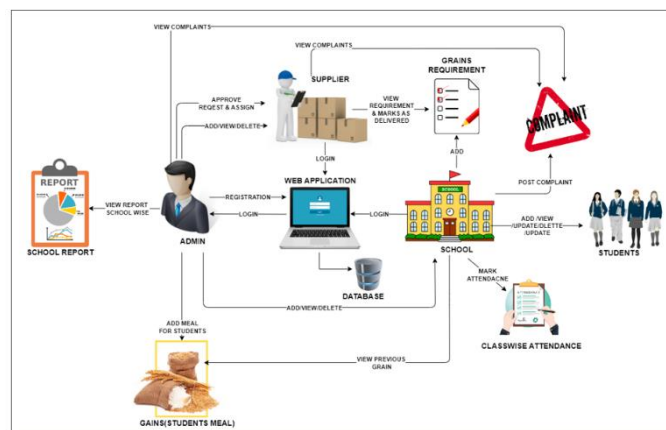


Fig -1: System Architecture Diagram

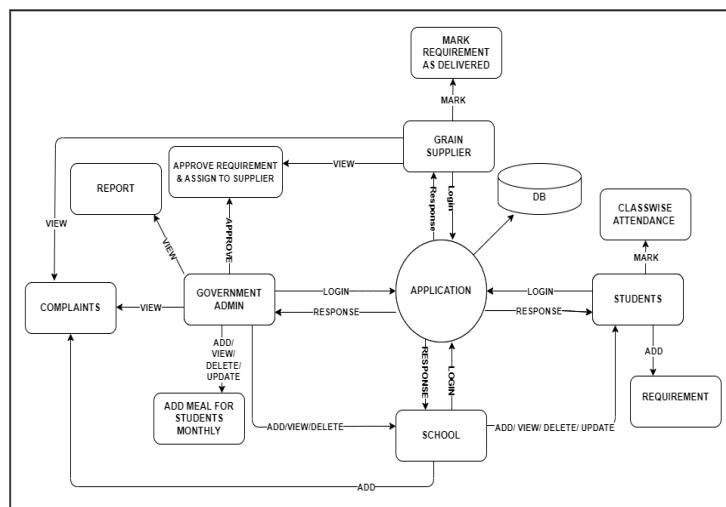


Fig -2: Data Flow Diagram

**ADVANTAGES**

- 1) It saves lots of time.
- 2) It is easy to use and fast to implement.

- 3) User Friendly GUI
- 4) Reduction of paper work
- 5) The system eliminates the use of paperwork needed for attendance marking and monitoring.
- 6) This gives the overall performance of class in attendance.
- 7) Students can get nutritional food with the free of charge.
- 8) Complains of nutritional values are very less.
- 9) The amounts of students who come to primary school are increasing day by day.
- 10) Students are motivated to come to the school.
- 11) All the students eat the meal together due to this thing they connect socially and emotionally.
- 12) Many denizens get work at rural area due to this scheme.
- 13) This scheme is very effective in village school areas.
- 14) This scheme reduces poverty from state and nation.
- 15) School feeding can help to get children into school and to keep them there, through enhancing enrolment and reducing absenteeism.

**APPLICATION:**

- School
- College

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, Free Feast system will be developed to replace the traditional Meal management system that is currently used in School. This system is designed is more reliable, convenient, efficient, and accurate. This project is designed to aim in eliminating spotted problems during the initial analysis. The problems spotted includes buddy-signing, loss of sheet, and hard in analyzing student Meal record from time-to time. These problems are the major problems faced by the school. Therefore, this project is designed in effort to eliminate these problems. Some solution had been applied to eliminate these problems which includes change the current system to fully-computerized system, provide easier way to generate report. With the proposed solutions, obviously seen not only can eliminate these spotted problems but at the same time also promote a very reliable way in managing the meal record. It also points significant improvement in daily attendance. Many parents reported that free feast had made it much easier for them to send their children to school.

**REFERENCES:**

- 1) Anima, R. and Sharma, N.K. (2008). "An Empirical Study of the Mid-day Meal Programme in Khurda, Orissa", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.43, No.25, pp. 46-55.
- 2) Panda, B.K. (2010). "Achieving Universal Primary Education- Mid-Day Meal Programme in Residential Schools for the Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh", Journal of Indian Education, Vol.34, No.4, pp. 59-74.
- 3) Anima, R. and Sharma, N.K. (2008). "An Empirical Study of the Mid-day Meal Programme in Khurda, Orissa", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.43, No.25, pp. 46-55.
- 4) Swain, B.C. (2008). "Mid-Day Meal Programme in Primary Schools: A Study", Journal of Board of Secondary Education, Odisha.
- 5) Mohanty, S.P. and Sethi, S. (2013). "Mid-Day Meal Scheme at Elementary School: A Case Study", TEEKA-Retrospect and Prospect, Vol.2, No.1&2, pp. 57-66.