



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 10 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.42624>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Implementation Paper on Web Based Mid-Day-Meal Analysis

Miss. Prapti A. Gomekar¹, Miss. Shreya K. Mate², Miss. Shruti V. Lokhande³, Miss. Sonal R. Dhole⁴, Miss. Anupama S. Joshi⁵, Dr. Amol. V. Zade⁶

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}UG Scholar, ⁶Professor, Computer Science & Engineering, Sipna college of Engineering and Technology, Amravati, Maharashtra, INDIA

Abstract: *The Mid Day Meal Programme (MDMP) is a welfare programme that is being operated through the country and involves millions of children, crores of public funds, and thousands of officials manning the programme. While there can no denying that the programme needs to be monitored with an eagle's eye for lacunae, discrepancies and malpractices, it is equally imperative that each and every well-intentioned effort, however miniscule, needs to be appreciated, rewarded and publicized for the simple reason that man motivation is a simple but a highly effective tool that can rev up the gargantuan lumbering machinery involved in the implementation of MDMP to generate unprecedented results, as expected of this populist programme.*

Keywords: *Mid-Meal, Government schemes, School, Children, Database connection*

I. INTRODUCTION

Education plays a vital role in one's life. Yet, the primary schools are the first step towards formal schooling in India. The government of India started the Mid-Day Meal scheme and implemented to provide nutritional food and free education to those poor children. The Mid Day Meals Scheme introduced by Government which provides nutritional food for school-age children nationwide. This scheme provides free lunch to all government schools. Even this encourages poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities. Mid-Day Meal Scheme will avoid classroom hunger and increases school enrolment. Also, it increases daily attendance, improves socialisation among caste, girl education and many more.

Web portals are very important today for rendering web-based services to any schools. They form the primary window which can provide guidance to schools to utilize service and scheme offered by the government. Government portals serve more than a simple gateway or single point entry to government services and scheme for schools. It allows for self-service, from searching for information to the mid-day-meal schemes.

A portal of all government schemes providing nonstop public services. This project has tried to examine the factors which influence the effectiveness of the government web portals thus suggesting the ways to strengthen state government schemes. Most of the schemes introduced by the Government go into dustbin just because the officials who implement the schemes could not make them available to suitable school. So, there is a secured and transparent system needed which enable an any school to directly apply for a scheme and track the status from time to time. This catches trust in the Government from the school and avoids miss-utilization of funds. Against the backdrop of 61 percent of stunted and 20 percent of wasted children under five years of age and India's Global Hunger Index score of 46.4 in 1992 (Global Hunger Index Report, 2016), the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE), popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Programme.

Current framework is a manual one in each system shows the rundown of accessible scheme gave by the Government.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The present study was carried out to assess the knowledge of different respondents, children, adolescent girls on health and nutrition issues pertaining to children, pregnant. Ever since its inception, MDMP has been afflicted by corrupt practices, leading to frequent complaints of food poisoning largely on account of bureaucratic negligence and shoddy implementation, putting into grave risk the lives of helpless and hungry school children, the very beneficiaries for whom the scheme is intended. There is enough of anecdotal evidence on poor quality of meals served on mid-day meal thali. Given the enormous scale of the programme and Maharashtra's shocking statistics on hunger, malnutrition and out of school children, the programme needs to be monitored with an eagle's eye for lacunae, discrepancies and malpractices.[1]

Lath (2006) reviewed the MDMS and the school health clinic program implemented in Mumbai by the Municipal Council of Greater Mumbai based on the opinions of the people involved in the scheme and reported that the MDMS was a great enticement in motivating the students to attend school and the school health programme provided basic health care to all children. The mid-day meal contractors were opposed to multiple paperwork mandated for the allotment process and were willing to bend all rules and resort to any means to increase their tally of allotted students. [2] Mahila Mandals vehemently resented the entry of ISKCON and were peeved at the step-motherly treatment meted out to them (ISKCON was allotted 11000 students as against only 1300 for each Mahila Mandal for the same security amount). MDM operations were being inefficiently managed for lack of sufficient and timely funding. The study made a case for local food and tastes to be incorporated in the preparation of meals, to enable the child to unambiguously feel that the meal he/she consumed at school was similar to meals served at home and suggested that instead of providing free rice, the cost of rice should be incorporated in the cooking cost (suitably inflation adjusted) to offer the contractor some leeway in proportionately distributing the costs incurred on preparing meals, without having to compromise on the quality or resorting to illegal means like selling off part of the allocated grains. [3] Chugh (2008) while documenting the best practices adopted under Mid Day Meal Scheme in Maharashtra observed that the scheme was being implemented with great enthusiasm in Maharashtra with wholehearted participation of Village Education Committees, Ward Committees, Self Help Groups, parents, teachers and other community members.

III. OBJECTIVE

The proposed system will make the whole application process very easy and user friendly. The portal will be updated with the latest schemes and people will be aware of all the schemes. Through this, the people will easily apply for schemes online by uploading various required documents, even sitting at their home. They can check their application status by logging into the system easily. This application will basically be installed in various workstations located in different systems for dealing with the citizens of that particular region.

This system maintains a trust between the government and the public, as everything will be transparent. This project takes care of the activities related to the schemes provided by the government. The major responsibility is to take care of the proper utilization of different schemes in a transparent way.

This system clearly keeps track of the status of user's application by tracking the actual activities that are under process within the system or at higher level at any point of time, by the administrators. This system provides effective way to manage the important information in a very secure manner by authenticating users at various levels. This system has very good GUI so that a novice user did not feel any operational difficulties.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This Project has following Modules:

A. Government

- 1) Login
- 2) Show Grain Report of school
- 3) Show Nutritional Report of student
- 4) Logout

B. School

- 1) Registration
- 2) Login
- 3) Add New Student
- 4) View all student
- 5) Attendance
- 6) Make Meal
- 7) Time Table
- 8) Grain Management Report
- 9) Student Nutritional Report
- 10) Logout

V. SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE

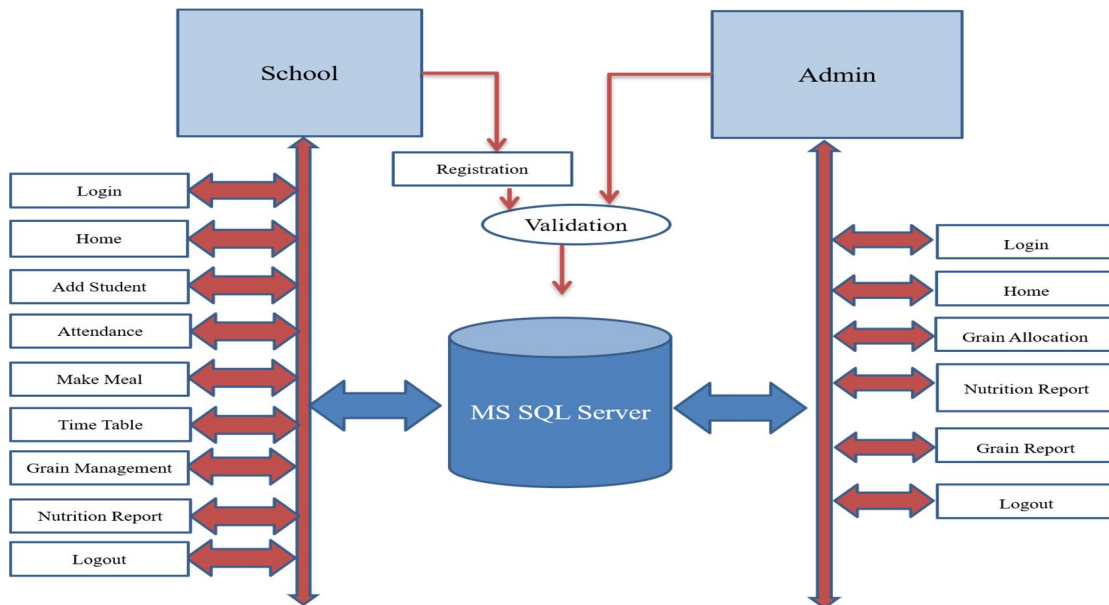


Fig. Illustrating System Architecture

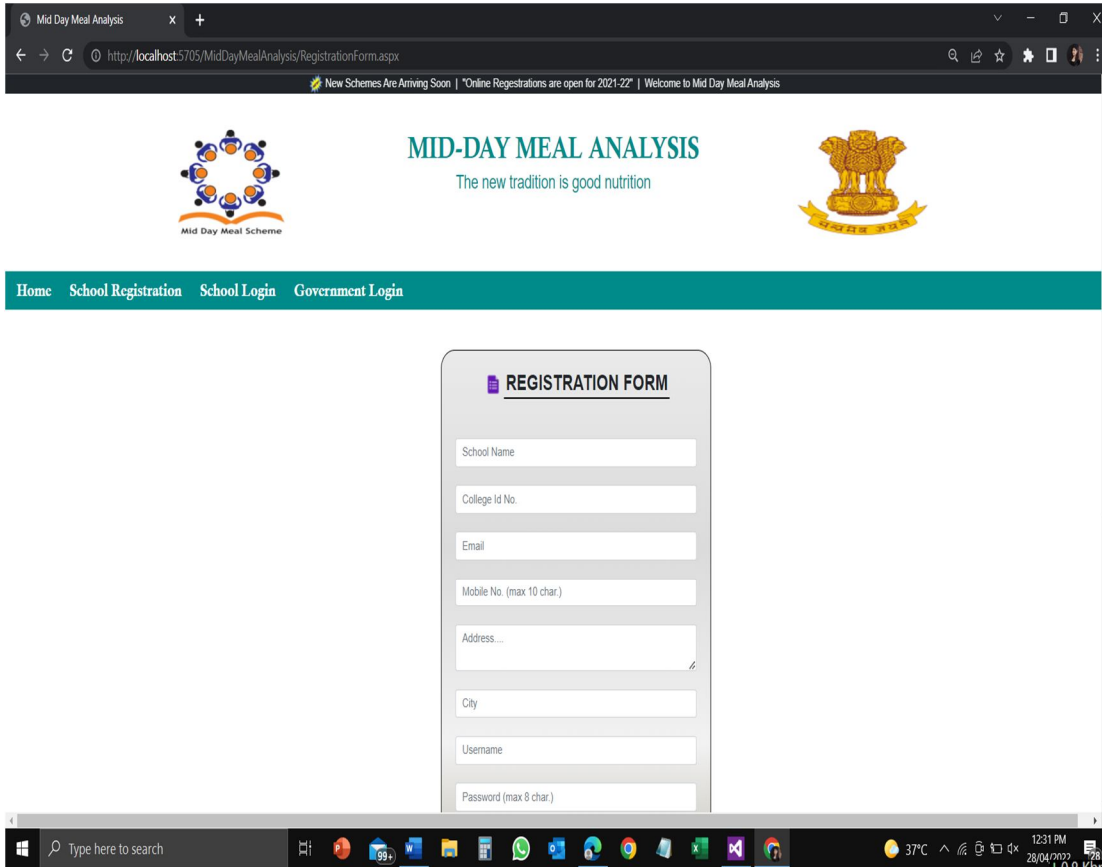
A. Systems Requirement

- 1) Operating System : windows 7, windows 8 and Upper version
- 2) Web Browser : IE6 or upwards, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox
- 3) Web Server : IIS 7.0
- 4) IDE Tools : Microsoft Visual Studio
- 5) Front End : Asp.Net
- 6) Database/Back End : Microsoft SQL Server
- 7) Language Structure : C#

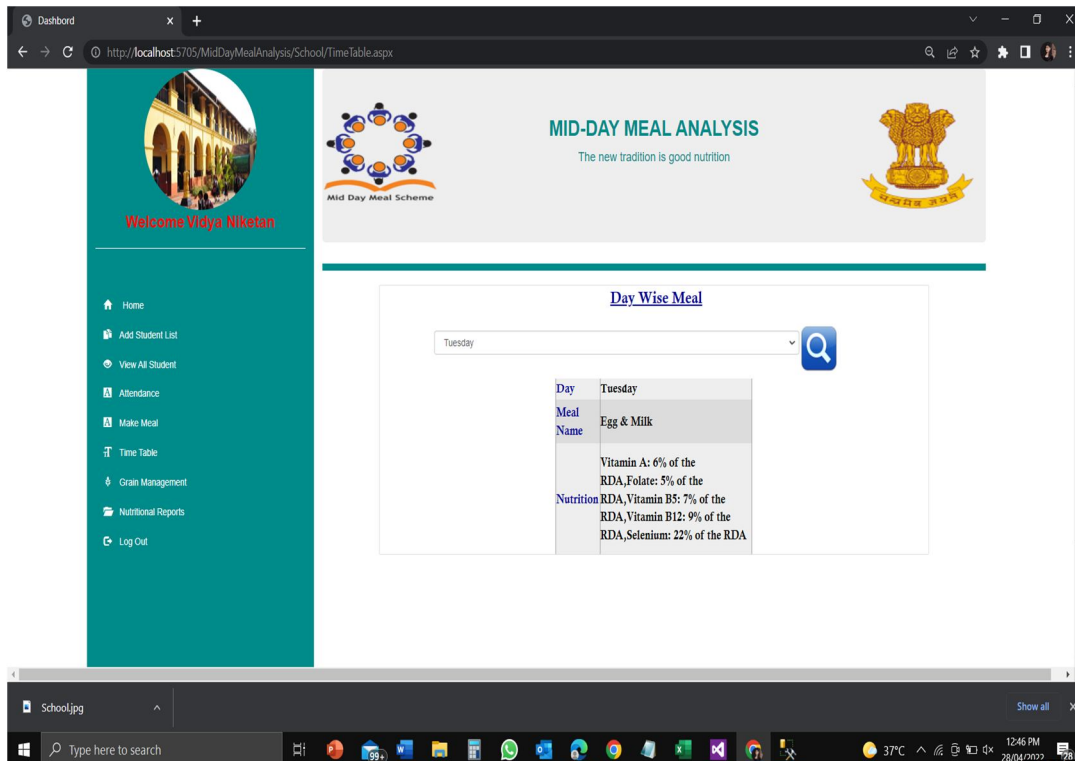
B. Screen Shots



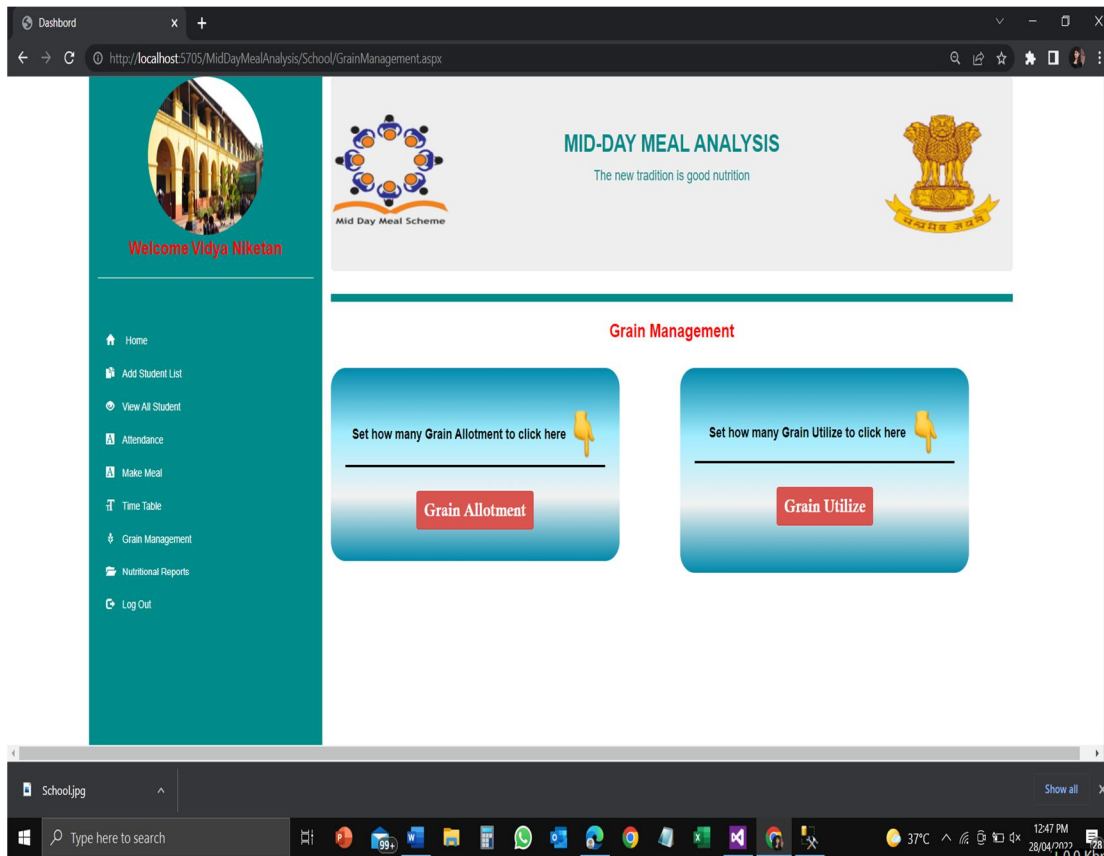
Screen shot 1: Home Page



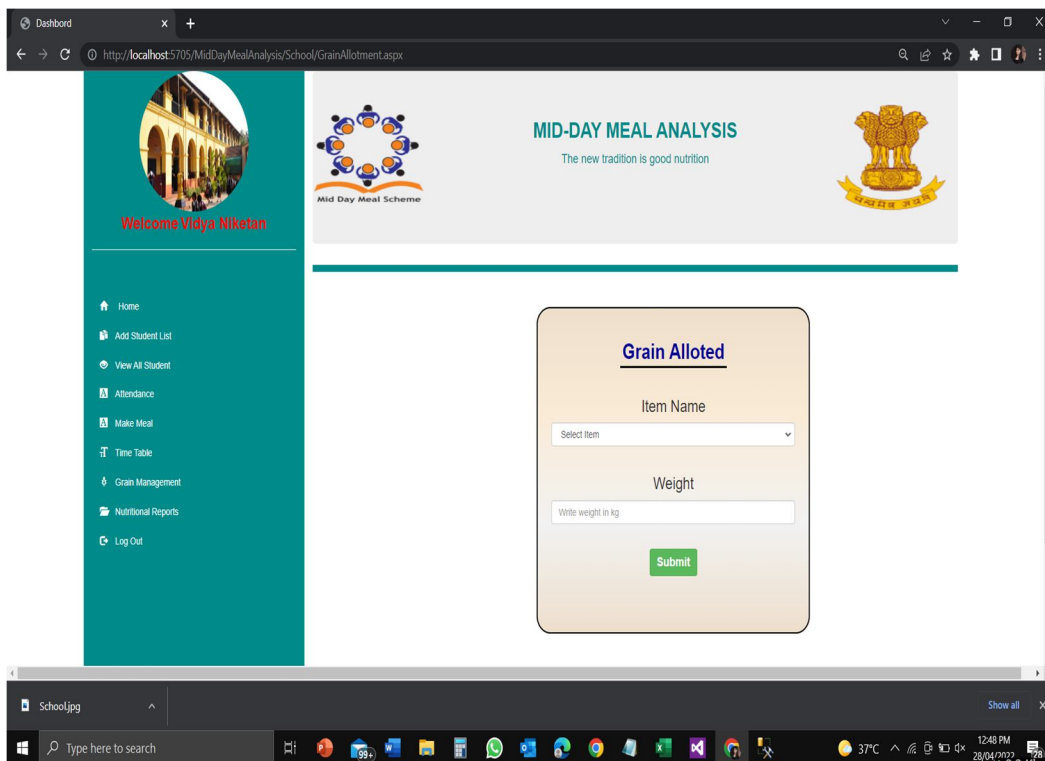
Screen shot 2: School Registration



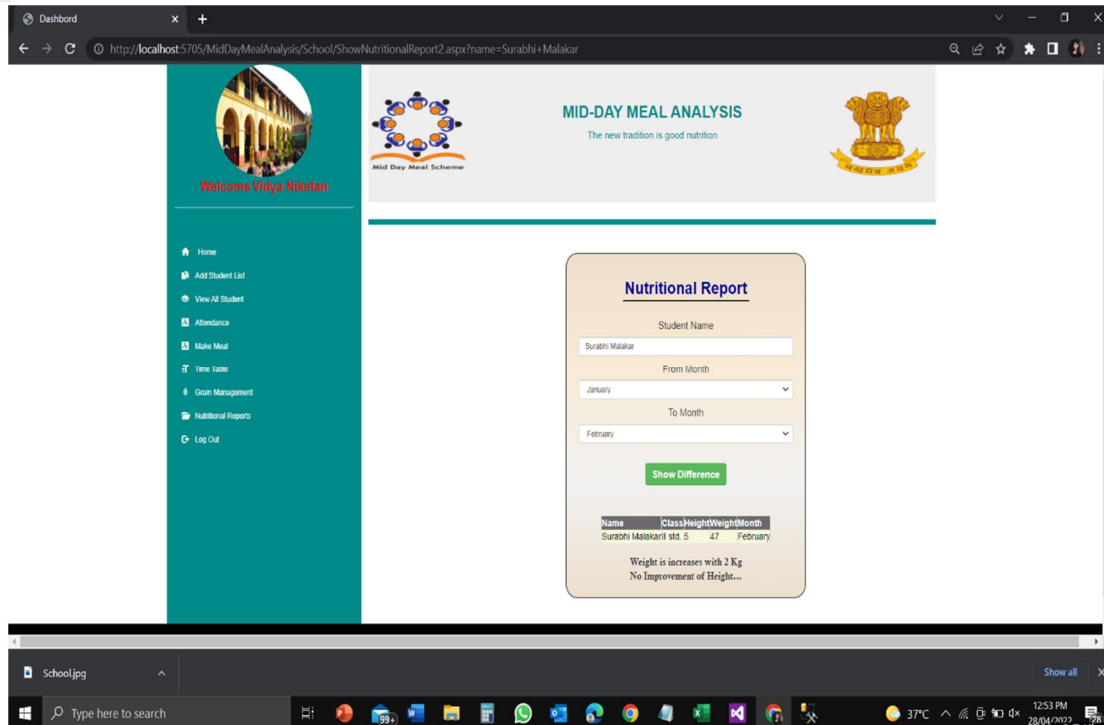
Screen shot 3: Day wise Time Table



Screen shot 4: Grain Management



Screen shot 5: Gain Allotment



Screen shot 6: Showing Nutritional Report Page

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we conclude that the project has been implemented successfully. This project can be very beneficial for the government Institute and Organization. As it eliminates the tedious work of saving the documents and access it from remote destination and very importantly reduces the unnecessary schools' efforts and time. The project provides easy and effective interface to maintain their school important and confidential documents, reduce their workload and to provide a secure environment in which all their activities will be carried out. This project can be used at for Government institutes but with more modifications and updating we can use it at the World Wide also.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to our guide **Dr. Amol.V. Zade** who has in the literal sense, guided and supervised us. We are indebted with a deep sense of gratitude for the constant inspiration and valuable guidance throughout the work.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bhuiyan S. (2009) EGovernment in Kazakhstan: Challenges and Its Role to Development. Public Organization Review (2010) 10:31–47
- [2] Ciborra C. (2005) "Interpreting eGovernment and development efficiency, transparency or governance at a distance?", Information technology and people, Vol 18, No.3, pp 269-279.
- [3] Dwivedi, S. K., Bharti, A. K., "E-Governance in India – Problems and Acceptability", Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology, 2010.
- [4] Mrs.Sangeetha, G, Dr. L. ManjunathaRao. "A Review on Contribution On E-governance Frame Work", Journal of International Journal of Engineering Research and General Science, 2015
- [5] Barr, N. (1995), "Comment on Government Provision and Regulation of Economic Support in Old Age", World Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE).
- [6] Diamond, P. (1995), "Government Provision and Regulation of Economic Support in Old Age", (ABCDE). Pp. 83-103.
- [7] Federal Government Printer (2004), The Pension Reform Act, 2004
- [8] Garry, B; Thomas, J; Harry, J; System Analysis and Design. (4th Edition). Thomas Learning
- [9] Orszag, J M & P R Orszag (2000), "The Benefits of Flexible Funding: Implications for Pension Reform in an Uncertain World", pp.373-391.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)