FREE FEAST-THE MEAL PROVIDER SCHEME FOR STUDENTS USING DATA ANAYTICS & AI

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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.

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 schools3. 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.

PROBLEM DEFINATION

To make an efficient use of Web & Android Technology. Provide solution with least hardware requirement."Web & Android Based Attendance System" is software developed for maintaining the attendance of the student on the daily basis in the collage. Here the staffs, who are handling the subjects, will be responsible to mark the attendance of the students. Each staff will be given with a separate username and password based on the subject they handle.

ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEM

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

LITERATURE SURVEY:

1. 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.

2. Panda (2010) found that the school feeding programme in the residential Ashram scools in Chhattisgarh had positive impact on learning to live together. 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..

3. 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 forunderprivileged sections..

4. 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..
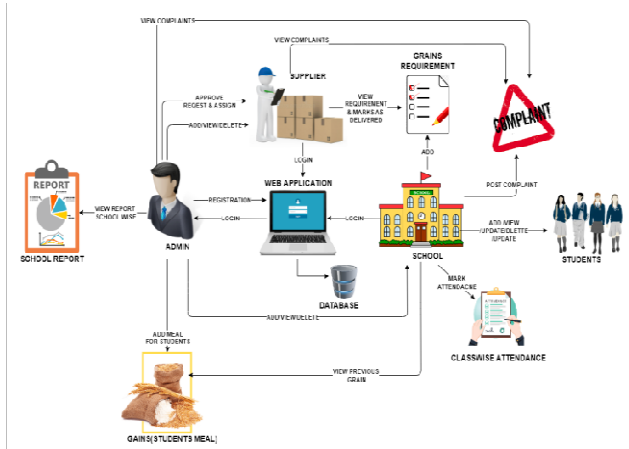
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Fig -1: System Architecture Diagram

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Software Used:

1. Operating System: Windows XP and later versions.
2. Front End: HTML, CSS
3. Programming Language: Java
4. Database: MySql

Hardware Used:

1. Processor – i3
2. Hard Disk – 5 GB
3. Memory – 1GB RAM
4. SmartPhone

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.

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