

Full Length Research Paper

Distress of Mid Day Meal Nutrition programme in Bihar: The Public Health Anxiety of Devastation

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Abstract

Discussions with respect to the "Mid Day Meal" programme has commonly been an issue of general wellbeing experts from multiple points of view. Most often it is identified with the issues of strategy, usage and effect of the equivalent in various networks yet conversations for the sake of MDM misfortune or catastrophe may not be a lot. The issue in Bihar is truly upsetting from numerous points of view. It is an issue of incredible socio-political and general wellbeing concern which requires consideration from both of them. Passing of 23 kids following a Mid Day Meal polluted with pesticide in Gandaman-Dharmasati Primary school of Chhapra District of Bihar is of extraordinary concern. This is an instance of point source or normal source plague according to the old style epidemiological phrasing with high case casualty proportion (51.11, n=100) and high assault rate (45, n=100). Foundation of appropriate food and nourishing reconnaissance framework and fortifying the essential wellbeing framework is of foremost significance in taking care of circumstances like this. In this article an endeavor has been made to examine the general wellbeing concerns and the related socio-policy centered issue based on information got from the distributed news stories of different public dailies.

Keywords: Bihar; Distress; Mid Day Meal; nutrition programme: Devastation

Introduction

The possibility of beneficial wholesome help to the younger students as a social government assistance idea attaches back to 1925 when the Madras Corporation dined it for the under favored youngsters. It was giving prepared food during that time and was presented in a bigger scope in 1960. Post free Gujarat is the first state in quite a while to begin school lunch programme in 1984. Notwithstanding, it was distinctly in 1995 that the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was dispatched at the public level [1]. Consequently the Mid Day Meal programme turned into the piece of the Minimum Needs Programme in the fifth long term plan [2]. Later on, the programme was reconsidered and was called as Mid Day Meal Scheme in 2004. The principle target of the programme was to offer lift to universalization of essential instruction and to affect the wholesome admission of understudies in essential classes [3]. Extensively MDM is a formative mediation and it includes two indispensable parts of advancement one is essential instruction and the second is the sustenance just as strength of younger students besides.

This is likewise connected with Millennium Development objectives all the more uncommonly the objective I (Eradicate extraordinary Poverty and Hunger), objective II (Achieve Universal Primary Education), objective IV (Reduce Child Mortality). Again nourishment is one of the main markers of wellbeing and assumes an essential function in wellbeing from belly to burial chamber. This makes MDM a significant theme for general wellbeing and is portrayed as a wholesome mediation programme.

The National Institute of Nutrition has built up a model menu for the arrangement of school suppers reasonable for north and south Indians. Given the significance of MDM it is basic that the programme should be actualized in appropriate way to meet its ideal objective. However, the ongoing misfortune occurred in Bihar draws consideration from numerous sections including general wellbeing. Aside from the socio-political concerns the general wellbeing concerns are numerous in this setting which have been endeavored to outline in the accompanying areas. The wide targets of this paper are to reveal the general wellbeing concerns and few proposals to dispose of that.

Methodology

The information relating to this deplorable occurrence was gathered from news papers which distributed the news during the time of the episode. The information was fundamentally gathered from the e-entries of the news papers. The news dailies utilized for this design were NDTV, The Hindu, Z News, Live Mint and The Wall Street Journal

Results and Discussion

Bhopal gas misfortune in India and Minamata sickness in Japan are traditional instances of point source or regular source pestilence in general wellbeing course readings yet for a little town, in an elementary school, passing of 23 kids following the utilization of debased Mid Day Meal is most likely going to be the following illustration of point source scourge. This is actually a deplorable case with high epidemiological records, both the assault rate and the case casualty proportion. In one of the news paper

article it has been referenced that there were 100 understudies on 26 July 2013 [4] when the episode occurred out of which 23 kicked the bucket and 22 got hospitalized so the case casualty goes to be 51.11 (n=100) and the assault rate is 45 (n=100).

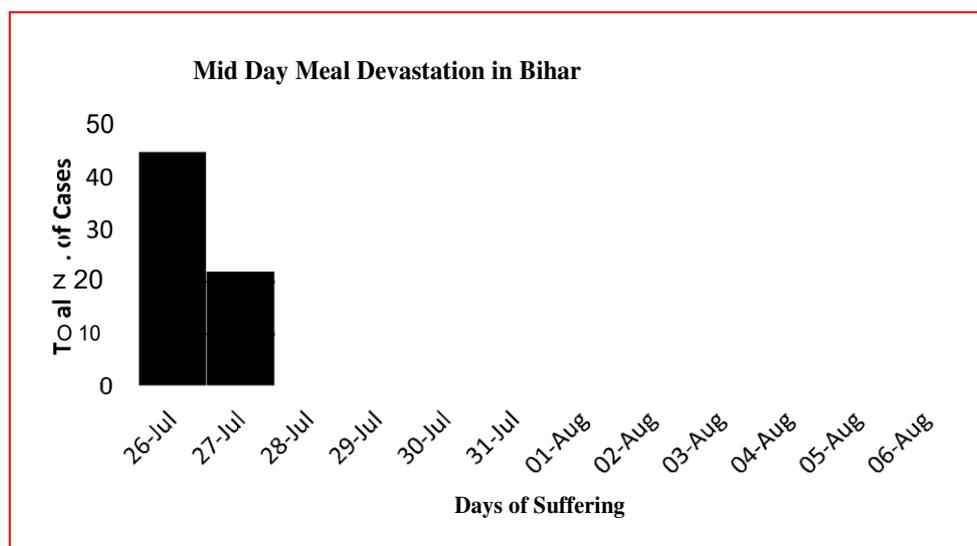


Fig 1: Mid Day Meal Devastation in Bihar

The above figure portrays that the misfortune began on 26th July 2013 after the utilization of sullied Mid Day Meal and 45 became sick out of which 23 kicked the bucket and the rest got hospitalized and released on sixth of August 2013 according to the reports of different news dailies [5]. The report shows that the reason for the food tainting is pesticide (might be intentional or coincidental). Here the significant concern is the pesticide-bound Mid Day Meal which might have been forestalled with appropriate careful steps. What is missing here is legitimate food observation measure.

Food reconnaissance is fundamental for the security and support of network wellbeing which suggests the observing of sanitation and food cleanliness. The WHO characterizes sanitation and food cleanliness as "all conditions and measures that are fundamental during the creation, handling, stockpiling, dissemination and planning of food to guarantee that it is protected, sound, and healthy and fit for human utilization" [6]. Alma Ata presentation considered sanitation as a basic part of sanitation. It is obvious from the definition that legitimate food cleanliness might have halted the danger. On account of Bihar it is dubious that whether pollution happened deliberately or inadvertently yet from the general wellbeing imminent both the conditions are significant and the food reconnaissance is the answer for it. There are a few assessment contemplates with respect to the viability of MDM yet here the condition is fundamental for example the security of the dinners served which should be tended to first than the previous.

The Forensic Science Laboratory's (FSL) report in the Bihar's early afternoon dinner misfortune expressed that high amount of organo phosphorus pesticide was found in the food things that the kids burned-through. The Forensic Science Laboratory report discovered Monocrotophos, an organ phosphorous compound in the examples of oil from the holder, food stays on the platter and combination of rice with vegetables on Aluminum tasla (utensil). It is utilized as a pesticide for horticultural purposes; it is exceptionally poisonous to individuals and different creatures. This has made an enormous devastation as the probability of the event of such examples could be anyplace. The political weight is filling in a portion of the states (Gujarat) to test the issue and sort out the utilization such pesticides in the concerned states [7].

Another significant general wellbeing concern is the arrangement of fundamental and essential wellbeing administrations. The essential wellbeing community in Mashrak didn't have sufficient offices to rapidly turn around the impacts of the harming; nor were there quick enough methods for transport to the locale central command in Chhapra [4]. Commonly we discuss open, worthy and moderate essential wellbeing however shouldn't something be said about accessibility, in the event that it is available to us the previous three segments barely matters. As the main mainstay of medical care conveyance essential medical services framework has a crucial function in fighting circumstances like this at their nearby level according to the circumstance and according to the extensions available to them. The third significant concern is the expense of Mid Day Meal. The per unit cost of noontime supper fixed at Rs. 3.11 – Rs. 4.65 is ridiculous as even a container of drinking water costs Rs. 10. The Committee on Empowerment of Women had suggested in the Lok Sabha that per unit cost of noontime supper being served in schools should be fixed on a more sensible premise. It likewise asked the public authority to routinely audit the execution of the plan regarding per unit cost, calorie substance and method of arrangement of early afternoon dinners [8]. This is what is called as wholesome reconnaissance which is characterized as "Overseeing sustenance, to settle on choice that leads to progress in nourishment in populace" [9]. The essential target of which is to help long haul arranging in wellbeing and advancement, to give contribution to the programme the board and assessment and to give convenient notice and intercession to forestall transient food utilization emergency [9, 10].

Conclusion

As indicated by the Human Resource Development Ministry, the Mid Day Meal Scheme benefits around 10.44 crore youngsters in about 12.12 lakh schools in the nation. This is for sure gigantic in its type of conveyance accordingly it gets basic for an

appropriate usage and ensuing checking and assessment of the programme. Again the thousand years advancement objectives to annihilate extraordinary destitution and hunger and to accomplish all inclusive essential instruction have made it a significant programme in India. The significant restricting component in this investigation is the utilization of optional information as the whole article depends on the news paper discoveries and the writer has not gathered the essential information from the site itself.

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