

Relationship between School Feeding Program and Pupil's Attendance in Primary Schools in Moshi Rural District

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Abstract: This study dealt with the relationship between school feeding program and pupil's attendance in primary schools in Moshi rural District, which guided by reinforcement theory proposed by Skinner. The study used correlational research design. 5 primary schools were used for the study with 5 teachers from each school, and 15 pupils from each sampled school. Probability sampling was utilized to select respondents' questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. The data analysis used percentage and frequency to describe and summarize the research variables. The study concluded that the provision of school feeding program does not provide balance diet to pupils since the food provided do not contained five types of food, school feeding program influenced pupils enrollment and attendance at large number which accelerated performance in primary schools, school feeding program influenced pupils performance at high level, the implementation of school feeding program facing challenges such as lack government support, poor parent contribution and the issue of free education. The recommendations which can be made were community and parents should be given education on the importance of school feeding program in primary schools, the community should be involved on contribution of school feeding program, the government should elaborate the issue of free education.

Keywords: School feeding programme, attendance, motivation and enrollment.

INTRODUCTION

One of the challenges facing the present generation was to acquire primary education as the government in the recent times sensitize different household to make sure that every children of school-age must be enrolled for primary education. The ambition of all nations in United Nations (UN) is to address the challenges resulting from advancing globalization, resulted in formulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In which the attention has been paid to be hunger and poverty as stated in (MDGs), one was to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty [1].

School feeding program is aimed at person or people who are suffering by malnutrition usually affects children from poor families [2]. This program may not increase food intake by individual by 100 percent but it may play a significance role in increasing the rate of children enrollment and attendance to primary schools education especially the families with low-income and those from remote or rural areas. School feeding program may encourage pupils to attend to school and motivate learning process [2]. Enrollment and attendance of the pupils are the most important key aspect in education due to it will enable them to attain

their rights of acquiring primary education which is one of fundamental of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The enrollment and attendance of pupils to schools may lead to achievement of global commitment of Education for all (EFA), which was resolved by UNESCO and other agents like UNICEF during world education forum in Dakar. This forum reach many goal which are increase and improve early childhood education, ensure children with school age are enrolled to schools, and also children must attend to school by 2015. Early childhood education is an important level of learning due to it provides children with a firm foundation in learning activities.

Feeding program are significant to the pupils during learning as they are socially and politically accepted to addressing hunger in the world ,however they are not easy to ad mister. According to world program [3] there factors of education such as quality education in terms of competence teachers and conducive atmosphere as means of environment in general; and another is enough and availability of teaching and learning materials, also hunger is addressed. This hunger is addressed through provision of school feeding program especially to the children who are suffering with the risk of malnutrition. Graham

[4] indicated that the problems of malnutrition cannot be eradicated or avoided by the recommended daily allowance for calories. The meal provided in a school feeding program, therefore should be balanced and of the right calories. However the provision of fewer calories in a program may improve school attendance and enrollment [4].

School feeding program can increase the attendance of pupils to schools if they are targeted at a right population [5]. This program is likely to have positive results on attendance of pupils to primary school. When they are integrated with a facilitative learning atmosphere and appropriate health. Also not all school feeding program can yield positive effects.

The introduction of school feeding program in Tanzania started in 1956 by (UNICEF). And was strengthened shortly after independence under local governments. The school feeding program included provision of mid-day and health services such as screening and first aid. But after independence this program began to lose its popularity due to the changing socio-economic policies at micro-level. Majority of people especially parent and government of Tanzania have agreed to provide school feeding program in primary schools as to enable pupils acquire primary education. School feeding program is a fundamental needs for sustaining or improve pupil's life during their school time. Which will motivate learning with enjoyable school life? In the school which have this program there high attendance of children to school and conducive environment for learning unlike to those schools which does not have this program.

As focused on Kilimanjaro region especially in Moshi district we look whether school feeding program in primary schools influenced or motivated the attendance of pupils in schools. As all know that food is a significant part of any quality in life and learning in general due to you cannot learn while starving automatically you won't learn anything, therefore school feeding program help to attract pupils to attend to schools, also the program is important factor on attendance and enrollment of pupils to education program.

Statement of the Problem

Due to different factors or reasons which lead to attendance of pupils in primary schools to defer are poverty among families, long distance from home to schools, ignorance among people and hunger. As to ensure the increase of attendance of pupils to primary schools, school feeding program must be introduced to schools in order to motivate pupils to attend to school and acquire education. This also may motivate as well parent especially those families which are facing poverty. Normally schools which provide school feeding program are likely to have high student

enrollment as well as high rate of attendance despite of the other problems. School feeding program helps the pupils to have energy for the learning activities.

The attendance rate tells you the average percentage of pupils attending school each day in the given year, as reported by the class teachers in schools. Some schools have high attendance and mobility rates while others have low attendance and mobility rates in Moshi Rural. This comes from the comparison between the school's attendance rate and the District average rate. If the school's attendance rate is below the District average rate, it means it has poor attendance and has challenges in getting students to come to school regularly.

Different researchers tried to research the reason why pupils do not enrolled and attend to primary school despite of it is their right to acquire primary education for example the study done by Patrick, J. McEwen [6], of Wellesley College did a research on the impact of school meals on education outcomes, Discontinuity evidence from Chile, Holo Sanya [7] impact of school feeding program on student attendance in secondary schools in kiteto district ,and Khatete, Pendo and Oyabi [8] school feeding program and pupils participation in primary schools in Kenya, but none of them research about relationship between school feeding program and pupils attendance in primary schools. Therefore, this research tends to find out the relationship between school feeding program and pupils attendance in primary school in Moshi District.

Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions

- What is provided by school feeding program in primary schools in Moshi District?
- What is the relationship between school feeding program and pupil's attendance to primary schools in Moshi district?
- What is the effect of school feeding program on pupils' academics performance in Moshi District?
- What challenges are schools facing in implementing school feeding program in Moshi District?

Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by the reinforcement theory by Skinner the Psychologist. According to Skinner, he believed that behavior is a function of its consequences. The learner will repeat the desired behavior if positive reinforcement is introduced. These positive reinforcement include; verbal reinforcement "like that's great", "Good", "You are certainly on right way", "Excellent". Negative reinforcement also strengthens a behavior and it refers to a situation when negative is stopped or avoided as a consequence of the behavior.

Skinner is the researcher who articulated the major theoretical constructs of reinforcement and behaviorism. Reinforcement theory was one of the motivation theories; it states that reinforced behavior will be repeated and behavior that is not reinforced is less likely to be repeated. Positive reinforcement occurs when receptors is followed by a stimulus that is rewarding, increasing the frequency of that behavior in his theory on operant condition, Skinner used 'the Skinner box experiment', a stimulus such as food or sugar solution can be delivered when the rat engages in a target behavior, such as pressing a level. Research impact is that, Skinners operant chamber allowed him to explore the rate of response as a dependent variable as well as develop his theory of students of reinforcement [9].

Thus, Skinner discussed, positive reinforcement is superior to punishment in altering behavior. He maintained that punishment was not simply the opposite of positive reinforcement, positive reinforcement change behavior only tempo rating and presenter many detrimental side effects [10].

This theory encouraged the physical health of students by providing nutritious, meals, water breaks, rest periods and physical exercise. Thus, the adequate of feeding program at school or at family level would motivate pupils to attend school and it would be one way of reducing truancy. Food is regarded as extrinsic motives in motivation psychological approaches.

Also it help to create permanent behavior of students to view that attending school is their daily duty and responsibilities whereby, on the other hand it may help to improve cognitive skills and quality education. In attending in the school is where they are being encouraged to enter in the classes where teacher help them by teaching different skills. Thus, the adequate of feeding program at school would motivate pupils to attend school and it would be one way of reducing truancy.

This theory insisted on the importance of teaching and learning materials to students' independent learning. From the education perspective, an initial outcome that drives increased school participation and is the incentive to households to send their children to school. In these children, the mission of breakfast alters brain function, particularly in the speed and accuracy of information retrieval in the working memory. This evidence suggests that the working memory in well-nourished students is sensitive to the effects of an overnight and morning meals. It showed necessity of student centered learning that is to create permanent knowledge and skills.

The theory did not tell about the role of the reading attitudes among students since food can be available but students' reading interest can be minimal.

Also it does not specify to which extent teaching and learning materials should be supplies for the particular subject such as in biology subject. Enforced that people should stick to experimental observations but in Beyond Freedom and dignity he used assumptions, not just what he observed. Some have thought that Skinner's theories treat people as if they were the animals that he began studying. Some also say he treats them like objects to be controlled.

Another weakness of this theory is the fact that it does not always work. Sometimes the behavior has not really been stopped, do to positive reinforcement. The person could be pretending they have stopped the behavior just to receive the reward. Skinner also did not allow much room for other perspectives in his theories. He was a radical behaviorist, and very closed off to other ways of looking at things.

Therefore, in describing reinforcement theory, with the research on the relationship between school feeding program and Pupils' attendance in Primary School in Moshi District; Food was used as stimulating agent and motivational agent to the attendance of these Pupils that in a positive way these Pupils pass in their studies. Through this theory of Skinner positive reinforcement motivate this study to be detrimental side effects in Moshi District.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Provision of school feeding program in primary schools

Various studies in worldwide have been done in finding a research of how school feeding program especially in primary schools may improve pupils attendance. For example the study done by Patrick, J. McEwen [6], of Wellesley College did a research on the impact of school meals on education outcomes, Discontinuity evidence from Chile. He started his argument that; school feeding programs are popular but we know little about their effects on education outcomes.

Chile operate one of the oldest and most extensive school feeding programs in Latin America, targeting higher-calorie meals to school with a poverty index. His paper evaluated the impact of higher-calorie meals on mainly public and rural school and their pupils. It applies a regression-discontinuity design to administrative data, including school enrollment and attendance, first-grade repetition, and fourth-grade test scores. There was no evidence, across a range of specification and samples, those meals affect these variables.

Relationship between schools feeding program on pupils' attendance in primary schools

Lawson [11] in his paper wrote on the effects of school feeding programs on educational, nutritional, and agricultural development goals, a systematic review of literature. He said School feeding program as a social

safety net has been popular in developing countries as an instrument for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. These programs targeted towards populations that were food insecure and resided in areas with high concentrations of families from low socio economic status, towards school that face poor attendance and enrollment of student. There were many studies that evaluated the impacts of school feeding program. However, the evidence on the impact of these programs conclusive. This study presents a conceptual framework of how the food for Education (FFE) programs work, how they impacts children and families. The study used the technique of systematic review of literature to assess the effectiveness of these programs in achieving educational, nutritional and agricultural development goals. While the impact of these interventions on cognitive skills and abilities of students was still uncertain, there was strong evidence that school feeding programs positively affect school enrollment and attendance rates of a systematic analysis of linkages between FFE, sustainability. There was also a lack of evidence on the cost effectiveness of school feeding programs in delivering desirable outcomes. There were identified as topics for further research.

Effects of school feeding program on pupils' academic performance

Khatete, Pendo and Oyabi [8] (school feeding program and pupils participation in primary schools in Kenya) in they are study wrote on the effects of school feeding programs on educational, participation and performance, in a systematic review of literature; They said School feeding program as a social safety net has been popular in developing countries as an instrument for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. These programs targeted towards populations that are food insecure and reside in areas with high concentrations of families from low socio economic status, towards school that face poor participation and performance of students. There are many studies that have evaluated the impacts of school feeding. However, the evidence on the impact of these programs conclusive. This study presents a conceptual framework of how the food for Education (FFE) programs work, how they impacts children and families. The study uses the technique of systematic review of literature to assess the effectiveness of these programs in achieving educational, participation and performance. While the impact of these interventions on cognitive skills and abilities of students is still uncertain, there is strong evidence that school feeding programs positively affect school performance and attendance rates of a systematic analysis of linkages between FFE, sustainability. There is also a lack of evidence on the cost effectiveness of school feeding programs in delivering desirable outcomes.

Challenges facing implementation of school feeding program

According to Frederick Acheampong Dei [12] done a study on school feeding program in South Africa, his study suggest that, although the program has the potential to improve nutrition and health, enrolment, attendance and cognitive development, there are still some challenges and areas that need to be addressed and improved. These challenges arise as a result of lack to effective monitoring and evaluation, geographical location of the school and other Implementation flaws. The consequences are that the objective of the National School Nutritional Programmed is placed at risk.

Then, there was a research on "food for educational program" done in Uganda by Patrick lumbago korugyendo. This person suggested fighting malnutrition and hungering while broadening access to primary education. This research was done in 2005, whereby it involved the school feed in order to improve student's school attendance.

Consequently, George Malekela [13] in Contextualizing teaching and learning in Tanzania basing on primary school in rural areas; the work titled "Education paper" and the methodology used was case study. This study revealed poor attendance of pupils to school due to poor economy in Arumeru District in Arusha Region. This research explains only poor economy as the factor for truancy and drop out.

In addition, in October 2000, a school feeding/ food for Education stakeholders' meeting brought together fifty top practitioners and experts from USAID, USDA, the World Bank, UNICEF, the World food Program, and other organizations that either administer or implement school feeding programs. The purpose of the half-day session was to share observations and experiences about best practices and lessons learned in the design and implementation school feeding programs, as well as to identify ways to make food aid "work" to benefit the children's learning.

These views represent the dominant themes that arose at this stakeholders meeting, will be used to guide the UN sub-committee on school Nutrition as it develops its school feeding programs strategy. The views will also serve as a starting point for the continued discussion among experts and practitioners and will form the bases for the development of guidance for the use by USAID missions and cooperating agencies.

Demonstration of Knowledge Gap

The study conducted in Kenya, Chile and Kiteto in Tanzania aimed to investigate the school feeding program and pupils participation and attendance in primary schools, where the findings shown that school feeding program plays an important roles toward the performance and attendance of pupils in primary

schools. But these studies did not show exactly the relationship between school feeding program and pupil's attendance in primary schools, also there was no any study conducted in Moshi district in Kilimanjaro region. Therefore this study intended to fill the gap by showing the relationship between school feeding program and pupil's attendance to primary schools in Moshi district. In this work, there was the look on the relationship that exists between feeding program and students' attendance, which acts as stimuli to their performance. In addition, the study finds out cooperation of parents, teachers and pupils in educational activities. Generally, the study focused on the attendance and attraction of pupils to academic works in school for both rich and poor students through school feeding program.

METHODOLOGY

The study used correlational research design. 5 primary schools were used for the study with 5 teachers from each school, and 15 pupils from each sampled school. Probability sampling was utilized to select respondents' questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. The data analysis used percentage and frequency to describe and summarize the research variables. A Cronbach alpha analysis of the reliability of the measurement of the variables involved in the

study showed alpha of 0.812. These was considered reliable coefficient that indicated that the instrument is reliable hence it was deemed fit to be used to collect data. The bulk of the data realized by the study was managed and processed by utilizing SPSS computer Software. The analysis occurred in two stages. The first stage involved the processing quantitative data from the questionnaire administered to the primary respondents of the study utilizing the SPSS quantitative data analysis software. The responses were weighted in terms of a scale of 1 to 5 in which highest number showed highest agreement to the statement while lowest number showed disagreement to the statement for positive statements and vice versa for negative statements. During this stage, descriptive statistics which involved percentages, frequencies and means were utilized in data presentation.

RESULTS

Provision of school feeding program in primary schools in Moshi District

The first research question of this study intended to show what is provided in school feeding program. It involved pupils whose total was 75 and teachers total of 20. The responses result presented in table 4.3 and table 4.3.

Table-1: Responses of pupils on what type of food is provided, if it's a balance diet and if it helps the pupils during class hours (N=75)

Variables	Frequency (%)	
	Yes	No
Does the food provided enough to all pupils?	75(100)	0(0)
Does your school provide balance diet?	0(0)	75(100)
Does school feeding program help you during class hours?	75(100)	0(0)

The results above in table 1 indicates that 75(100%) of pupils participated on the study agreed that the food provide in their primary schools were makande, ugali with beans and porridge and also the food provided is enough and help them during class hours. And 75(100%) of pupils disagreed that the food provide was not a balance diet since it does not contains all type of food as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vegetables and vitamins. The findings agree with the

study done by McEwen [6], of Wellesley College, who did a research on the impact of school meals on education outcomes, Discontinuity evidence from Chile. He started his argument that; school feeding programs are popular but we know little about their effects on education outcomes, since it only help pupils to star stains during the day in schools but does not provide balance diet to pupils which will help the to build their bodies.

Table-2: Teachers responses if the food provided to pupils contains balance diet and enough to all pupils, and how the food provided help pupils during class hours (N=20)

Opinion	Frequency	%
No, it depends on contribution of parents	4	20
Sometimes	2	10
Yes, it is enough	14	70

The table-2 above indicate that 4(20%) responded that the food provided in primary schools was not enough since it depend on the contribution o parents while 2(10%) responded that sometime the food provided pupils was enough and 14(70%) agreed that the food was enough to all pupils due to contribution of

parent as they understand the importance of food in school for their children. The findings agree with the study done by McEwen [6], of Wellesley College, who did a research on the impact of school meals on education outcomes, Discontinuity evidence from Chile. He started his argument that; school feeding

programs are popular but we know little about their effects on education outcomes, since it only help pupils to star stains during the day in schools but does not provide balance diet to pupils which will help the to build their bodies.

Relationship between school feeding program and pupil's attendance in primary school in Moshi District

The second research question of this study examined the relationship between school feeding program and pupils' attendance in primary schools, pupils total of 75 and teacher total of 20 were involved in answered a question. The responded were presented in tables bellow as Table-3 and 4.

Table-3: Responses of pupils on the relationship between school feeding program and pupils' attendance (N=75)

Statement	Frequency (%)		
	Too high	Moderate	Too little
What is the relationship between school feeding and pupil attendance in your school	10(13.3)	65(86.7)	0(0)
What is the relationship between school feeding and pupil attendance in your school	61(81.3)	14(18.7)	0(0)
To what extent school feeding program influence pupils enrollment?	75(100)	0(0)	0(0)
To what extent school feeding program influence the performance of pupils in your school?	67(89.3)	8(10.7)	0(0)
To what extent do school feeding program help you in your performance?	75(100)	0(0)	0(0)

The findings in Table-3 indicates that 10(13.3%) agreed that school feeding program influence pupils attendance and 65(86.7%) influence pupils attendance to school at a moderate level. 75(100%) agreed that school feeding program influence pupils enrollment to primary schools. Also responded that school feeding program influence performance in primary school where 67(89.3%) said influence at high level and 8(10.7%) said influence at moderate level and 75(100%) strongly agreed that performance is highly influenced by school feeding program. The findings strongly agreed with the study

done by Lawson [11] in his paper wrote on the effects of school feeding programs on educational, nutritional, and agricultural development goals, a systematic review of literature. He said School feeding program as a social safety net has been popular in developing countries as an instrument for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. These programs targeted towards populations that are food insecure and reside in areas with high concentrations of families from low socio economic status, towards school that face poor attendance and enrollment of student.

Table-4: Responses of teachers to on the relationship between school feeding program and pupils' attendance (20)

Statement	Frequency	%
It motivates pupils to attend school	12	60
Number of pupils present is proportional to food present	6	30
Most of the pupils prefer school feeding than home feeding	2	10

Table-4 indicates that 12(60%) agreed that school feeding program motives pupils to attend to schools, 6(30%) said the number of pupils presents is proportional to the present of school feeding program in schools and 2(10%) show that most of pupils prefer school feeding program at school than home since it help them during class hours and also help them in not wasting a lot of time going home for lunch and back to school. The findings strongly agreed with the study done by Lawson [11] in his paper wrote on the effects of school feeding programs on educational, nutritional, and agricultural development goals, a systematic review of literature. He said School feeding program as a social safety net has been popular in developing countries as an instrument for achieving the Millennium

Development Goals. These programs targeted towards populations that are food insecure and reside in areas with high concentrations of families from low socio economic status, towards school that face poor attendance and enrollment of student.

Effects of school feeding program on pupil's performance in primary schools in Moshi District

The third research question of this study was to assess the effects of school feeding program on pupils' performance in primary schools. The responded on question were pupils whose total was 75 and teachers total of 20, where the responded were as presented in Table-5 & 6.

Table-5: Responses of pupils on effect of school feeding program on pupils performance (N=75)

Statement	Frequency	%
Very high	60	80
Moderate	15	20

In Table-5 The findings indicates that majority of pupils agreed that school feeding program has an effect on their performance since 60(80%) show that it effects on very high level and 15(20%) said it affect in a moderate level. The findings were supported by the study done by Khatete, Pendo and Oyabi [8] (school feeding program and pupils participation in primary schools in Kenya) in they are study wrote on the effects

of school feeding programs on educational, participation and performance, in a systematic review of literature; which they show that in school which provide school feeding program the performance of standard eight is higher compare to the school which does not provide, since the student gets energy which help them in concentrating in the class room.

Table-6: Responses of teachers concerned effect of school feeding program on pupils performance (N=20)

Statement	Frequency	%
Positively influence pupils performance	17	85
Negatively influence pupils performance	3	15

In Table-6 indicates that 17(85%) of teachers agreed that school feeding program is positively influence pupils performance and 3(15%)said influence negatively due to pupils spend much time thinking on time to get lunch instead of concentrating on what they are taught. The findings were supported by the study done by Khatete, Pendo and Oyabi [8] (school feeding program and pupils participation in primary schools in Kenya) in they are study wrote on the effects of school feeding programs on educational, participation and performance, in a systematic review of literature; which they show that in school which provide school feeding program the performance of standard eight is higher

compare to the school which does not provide, since the student gets energy which help them in concentrating in the class room.

Challenges facing implementation of feeding program in primary schools in Moshi District

And the final research question of this study was intended to describe the changes facing implementation of school feeding program in primary schools. The responses were teachers total of 20 who participated on answering the question, responses were presented in Table-7.

Table-7: Responses of teachers on challenges facing school feeding program (N=20)

Statement	Frequency	%
Lack of government and parents support	4	20
Free education policy	14	70
Using school board member	2	10

Table-7 indicates that 14(70%) claimed that the issue of free education is main change since parent believes that everything was provided in school including food there for it was difficult for them to contribute to program,4(20%)said due to lack of government support and parent contributes makes the program to not function effectively,2(10%) indicated that during school board meeting they provided education to parent about the importance of school feeding program in school so that to increase the contributions. According to Frederick Acheampong Dei [12] done a study on school feeding program in South Africa, his study suggest that, although the program has the potential to improve nutrition and health, enrolment, attendance and cognitive development, there are still some challenges and areas that need to be addressed and improved. These challenges arise as a result of lack to effective monitoring and evaluation, geographical location of the school and other Implementation flaws.

His study relates to the findings which obtain concerning challenges facing school feeding program.

CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

Basing on the findings the following conclusion can be analyzed basing on the following objectives. The provision of school feeding program in primary schools did not provide balance diet to pupils since the food provided does not contains all five type of food as carbohydrate, proteins, fats, vitamins and vegetables. And also the food provided to pupils was not enough since it depend on contribution of parents that means the food was only provided to pupils who contribute. There for the parent contribution on school feeding program in large number lead to enough of food to all pupils.

School feeding program influence pupils enrollment and attendance to primary schools in large number which led to accelerate to good performance of

pupils in primary schools since the pupils' energy which lead them to be attention during class sections. Despite of school feeding program in primary schools the number of pupils' attendance was moderate due different factors which lead pupils to not attend the school.

School feeding program influence pupils performance at high level, on other hand the pupils performance depend on pupils commitment to their studies. The performance of standard seven is positively influenced by school feeding program since pupils get enough to concentrate on their studies during class hours.

The implementation of school feeding program facing different challenges such as lack of government support, poor parents contributions and the common challenge facing school feeding program was the issue of free education which introduced on 2015 due to the government did not specified what they contribute to education and what they don't deal with. This brought misunderstand to the society since parent refuse to contribute for school feeding program due to they believe everything is provided by the government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section aims to summarize the mains recommendations which arise from the findings of the study. The following are recommendations that are based on the findings and conclusion of the study.

Community members as parents should give education on the importance of school feeding program in primary schools. Parent should informed that the of contribution does not only depend to the government to contribute everything to the pupils also the parents should contribute a certain percentage on their children education starting to the contribution of the school feeding program in schools

The community should be involved in contributions of school feeding program, in order to help the families which are poor who cannot be able to contribute to the program so as every pupils can be able to get food during class hours in schools. By doing so the program will be successful and pupil's enrollment, attendance can increase which accelerate to better performance in primary schools.

The government should elaborate the issue of free education so that to avoid the misunderstanding within the community concerned school feeding program, the government should specify what contribution were they providing to government school for example by mention them as involved on school fees, infrastructures and books and stationary. So that parents should understand that the issue of school feeding program was on their capability to contribute in order their children to get food during class hour

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