

ABSTRACT

It has been observed that food for education program is the major source of increasing/improving primary enrolment among the poor nations of the world. Vast literature emphasized on the impact of food for education program on poor and nutritionally deficient nations of the world. Over the years food for education programs are most popular tool for improvement of the education in low literate nations of the world especially in Asian regions like India and Bangladesh. This particular study investigates the impact of the food for education program in the context of Pakistan focusing on the case study of district Umerkot and Tharparkar. This study assesses the impact of World Food Program in terms of enrolment and attendance increment in the food assisted regions of both the districts. For detailed analysis I conducted the interviews from the local community and school teachers to measure the impact of World Food Program resulting in the improvement of education in deserted areas of both the targeted areas. Data were collected from 58 randomly selected schools from both districts where WFP provided the food assistance for improvement of education. Out of 58 schools 30 schools were from district Umerkot and 28 from district Tharparkar. Beside that interviews from the local community were also conducted to gain detailed insight into the case under investigation. Over all 60 interviews from the local community of the both districts were conducted. We also assessed the issues related to quality of the food supplied by the WFP. Questionnaire, key informative interviews of the local community and general observations methods were employed to collect the data. Quantitative data has been analyzed using SPSS – using the descriptive statistics, comparing the mean values, histogram with normal curve and paired sample test of enrolment and attendance. Qualitative data was analyzed with the quantitative data. The mean value comparison of the enrolment and attendance showed significant impact of the food for education program on improvement of education in terms of the enrolment and attendance in the targeted areas. The program has also attracted the poor people towards education of the Children in low income areas especially deserted ones. The major hindrance factor towards education was mostly the poverty and other minor factors are unavailability of teachers and schools. Most of the peoples showed satisfaction

regarding the quality of oil supplied by World Food Program but little lack of satisfaction about the quality of wheat supplied. Overall they were of opinion that such programs have proved to be good for the poor peoples to send their children to schools. They however complained against the monitoring process of the world food program. Over all the food for education program proved efficient in increasing the enrolment and attendance in rural areas beside that also reduced the child labor. Mostly peoples hoped that program should be continued for betterment of the society.