

RURAL EDUCATION FACILITIES: - A CASE STUDY OF
UDAYNARAYANPUR BLOCK, HOWRAH WITH SPECIAL
REFERANCE TO PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Satabdi Ganguly* -

Dr. Snehamanju Basu**

Abstract:-

Since independence the Indian Government had always an intension to implement a National Policy for education which benefits both rural and urban learners equally. The responsibility of implementation of 86th Amendment of Indian Constitution given to Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan (SSA) had provided an opportunity for proper development of children within 6-14 age groups by serving quality education through mission mode. In India programmes like free school education is necessarily needed to alleviate rural illiteracy. This paper is an attempt to highlight the prevailing situation of education status in rural section of Udaynarayanpur, Haora District. It will also identify the role of SSA in providing quality education in this rural belt. Interview method was applied to identify present problems of this area and secondary data like student enrollment, drop-out rate and amount of expenditure incurred by SSA are gathered from circle resource Centre, Udaynarayanpur. Primary survey was carried out in five primary schools to assess the infrastructural facility provided by SSA. The absence of proper infrastructural facility is a cause of backwardness in educational sector.

Keywords: Drop-out, Education, Rural, Enrolment.

* Junior research fellow of lady Brabourne College, kolkata

** Associate professor of lady Brabourne college, Kolkata

Introduction:-

“Education” itself proves its necessity in any kind of development of a nation. It plays a vital role in an overall growth of a person. A proper education helps in the acquisition of knowledge, develop our skills, increase values, and make beliefs on humanity. It also helps in introducing several good habits in our lifestyle. The word education was first used in the year 1530s. It has a Latin origin “Educare” which means to train, to rear or to bring up. In recent era SSA (Sarva Sikhsha Avijan) is really a common word in the field of education which have a broad aims to universalize the education in elementary section.

Some words about SSA:-

As an integrated programme of central Government, sarva sikhsha abhiyan has been operated since 2000-2001. Generally sarva sikhsha mission had a plan to educate all 6-14 aged children within 2010. Mission failed to achieve its goal initially. Implementation of right to education act in 2009 had given another opportunity to fulfill the purpose of SSA project again. The major objectives of such plan to make education interesting to all, that’s for why the students of each and every sector will be benefited from this.

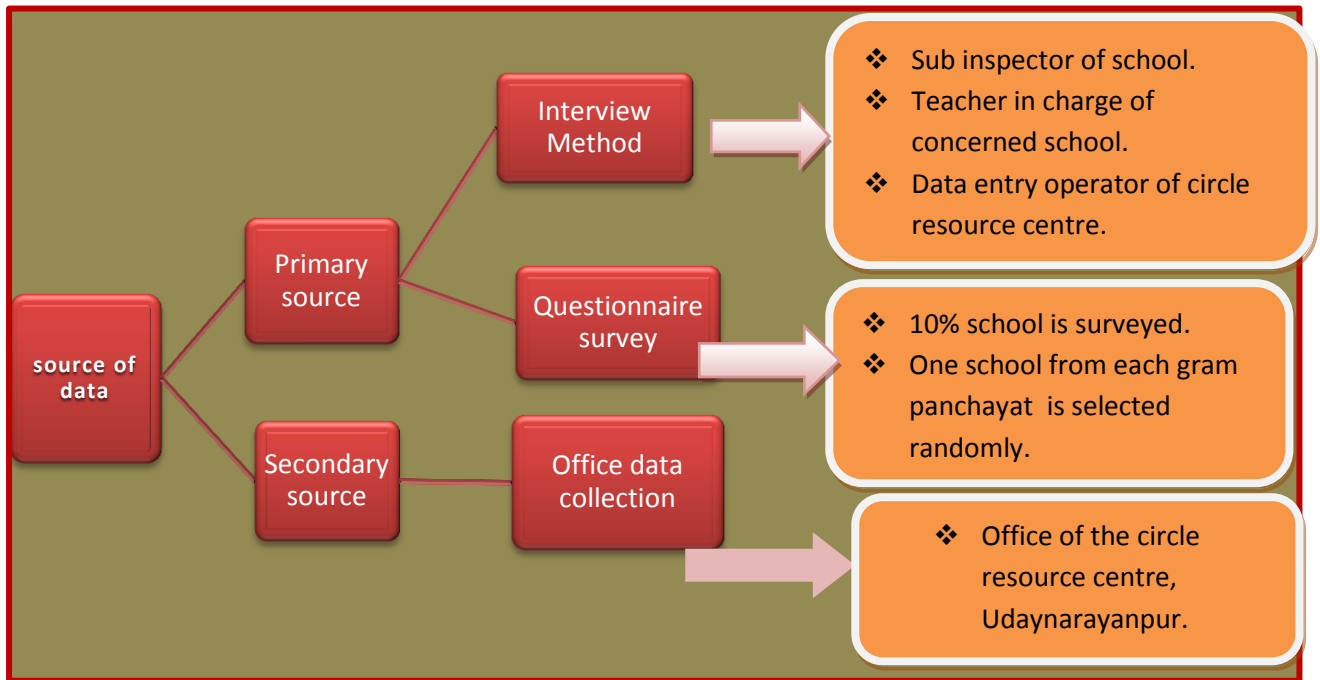
Aims and objectives:-

In this context the paper is an attempt to identify the following objectives. These are:-

- To explain the present educational status of the study area.(Udaynarayanpur circle, under Udaynarayanpur block)
- To identify the intensity of drop-out rate in the educational sector from 2012-2016.
- To explore the present infrastructural facilities provided by Govt. primary schools in this circle at present.
- Evaluate the role of SarvaSikhshaAvijan to amplify the education facilities in the study area with a reference to Govt. primary schools.

Methodology:-

- Both primary and secondary data had been collected to complete this study. Methodology is shown in flow chart.



The project or programme under SSA:-

To make education meaningful to and for all over growth of students the SSA includes some student friendly programmes within it .Those are:-

1) SSA promotes social justice by giving an opportunity of education to all .To make sure the education of girls and other backward casts and special children its provides –

A) Uniform

b) Provides grants for disabled children

c) Free textbook to all

2) It has also a focus on proper school infrastructure. To provide better facility it provides school-

a) School grants

b) Maintenance grant

c) Grants for dysfunctional toilet for boys and girls

3) To provides value base learning it supplies education equipment to school.

4) For better quality of education it providers student friendly syllabus which growth their materialistic and esthetic values properly.

5) To involve parents effectively on children’s education SSA creates parent teacher association, mother teacher association also.

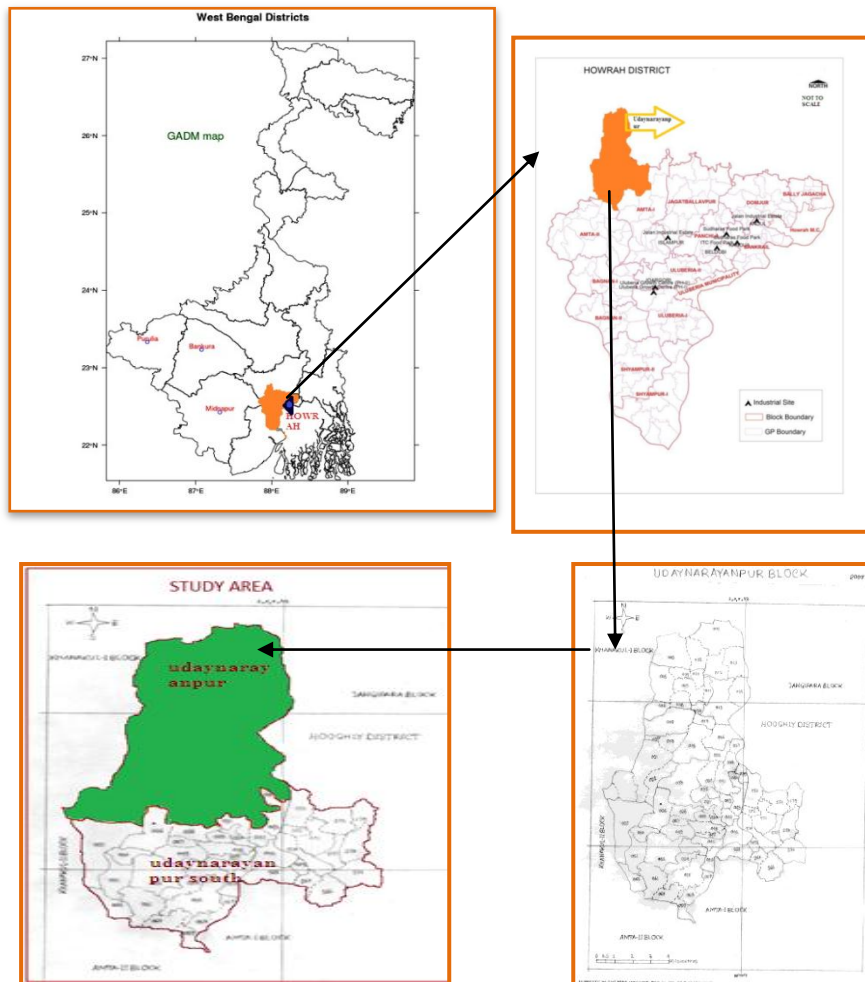
6) SSA generally tries to associate all local body, grampanchayatraj institution, management committee with education which make education inclusive and ubiquities.

Study area: -

Udaynarayanpur, as a community development block of Howrah district is situated in the northern part of Howrah. It is a rural area under Uluberia subdivision. Udaynarapur cd block is divided into two educational hierarchy regions.

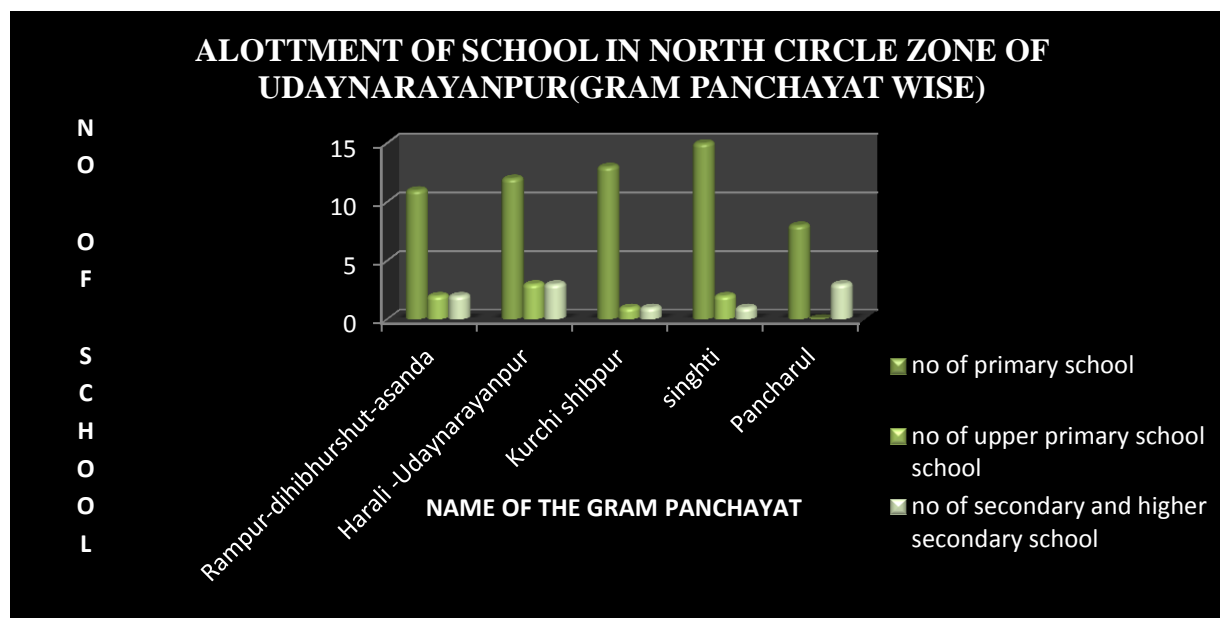
- 1) Udaynarayanpur circle – It covers 5 Gram panchayat of this block.
- 2) Udaynarayanpur south –It covers remaining 6 Gram panchayat area.

Block Udaynarayanpur is the assimilation of total 11 gram panchayat. 59 primary and 18 upper primary and secondary schools are located within udaynarayanpur circle.

Location map of study area:-

No of institutions by type:-

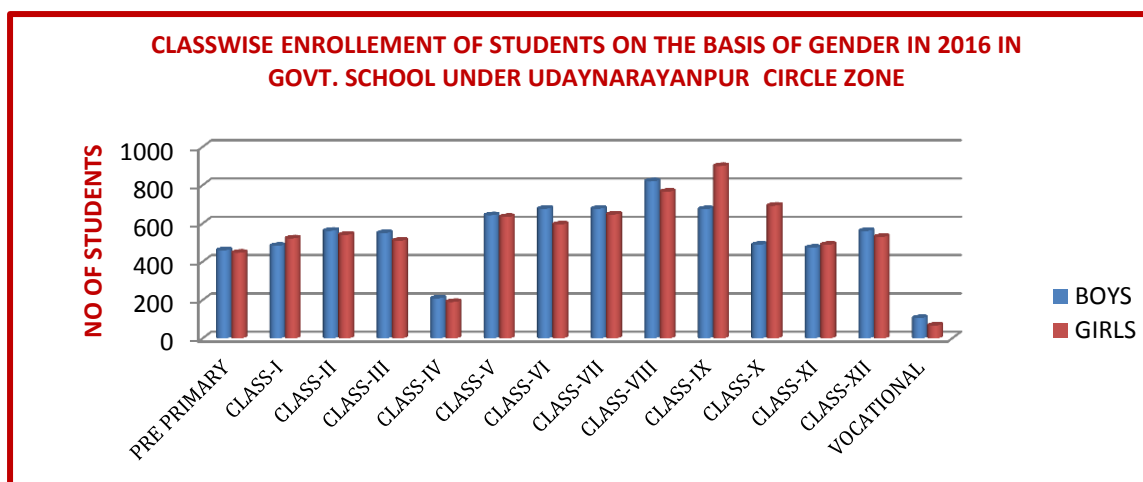
There was total number of 77 schools from primary to higher secondary level. Among them 59 are primary, 8 from upper primary and 10 from secondary and higher secondary section. The number of primary school is highest in Singti gram panchayat area. The actual number is 15 at present.



Source:-circle resource Centre,Udaynarayanpur

Overall enrollment status of udaynarayanpur circle in 2016:-

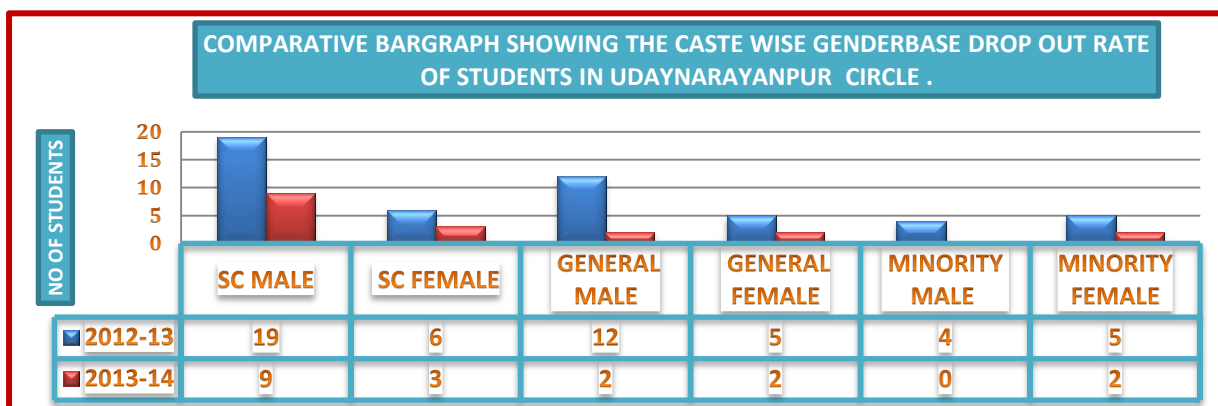
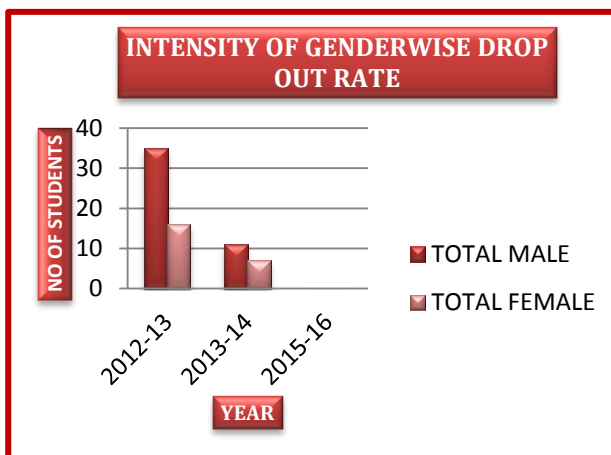
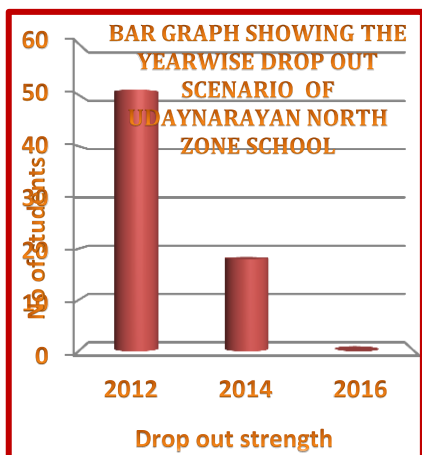
It is stated above that to bring equality in educational sector was one of the chief target of Sarva Sikhsha Mission. Equality of education will be maintained within gender, within caste, within every economic and social sector of the society. The overall enrollment status of Udaynarayanpur circle in 2016 indicates this basic parity between boys and girls is situated in every class, from pre-primary to higher secondary section.



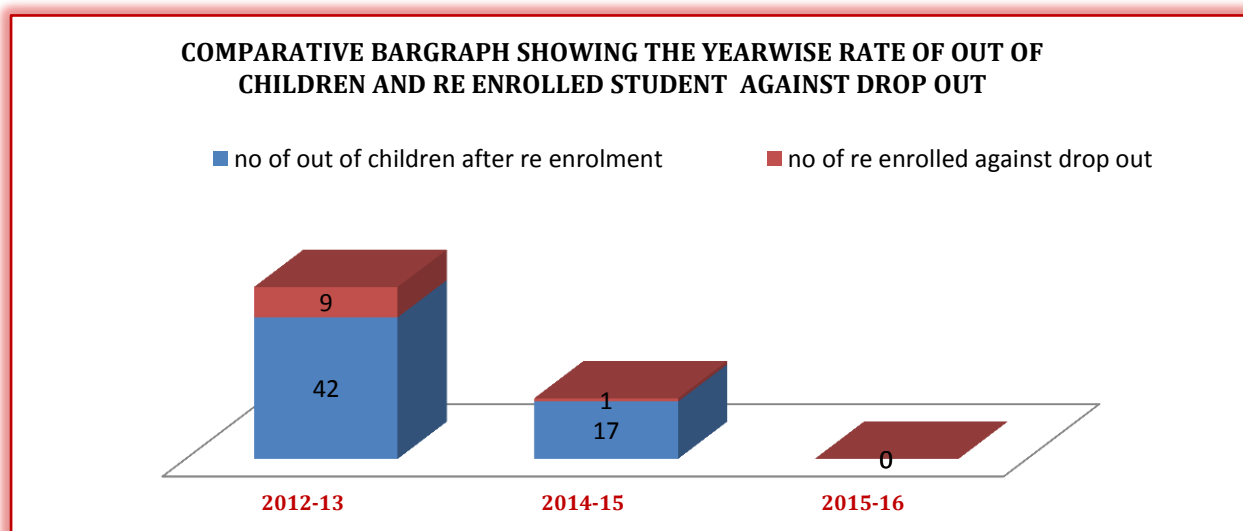
Source:-computed by author from data, provided by circle resource centre, Udaynarayanpur.

Drop-out scenario of study area:-

Drop out scenario of the study area is showing that there was happened a remarkable improvement in student's drop-out rate from school within 2012-2016. Though 2012-13 bar-graphs reflect, there was a higher tendency of drop out within male than female candidates but after 2013 the situation is under control. Drop-out rate within all students decreases gradually after 2013. Decrease tendency of drop out is also found in the comparative gender wise bar-graph. A continuous reduction is observed despite all categories of caste and gender after 2013-14. The re-enrollment process of drop out childrens is another kind of meritorious step by SSA, however it was not totally gets its success in initial stage in the study area.



Source:-calculated by author from data, provided by circle resource centre, Udaynarayanpur

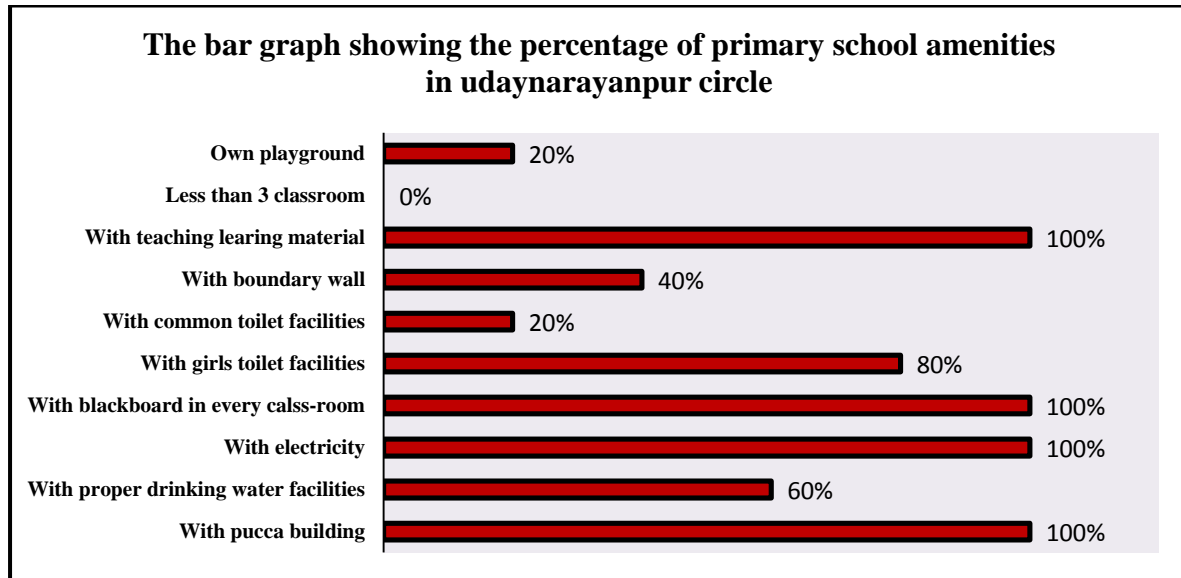


Source:-same as above

Infrastructural facilities in schools :- (by %)

Infrastructural facilities of any organized sector actually determine its attainment or prosperity. To provide an enabling environment for quality education there should be a need of its proper assessment. To clarify the actual situation, 10% school of study area had been surveyed and the result is stated in below.

Table no:-1



Source:-primary survey

The presence of basic amenities like blackboard in every class, electric connectivity, and concrete building material though observed but there was a deficiency of clean toilet, healthy drinking water, absence of own playground is an indicator of their backwardness also. The amenities are very important to bring a healthy life of children.

Table no:-2

School-wise (in surveyed school) teaching facilities:-

If we consider the field of student teacher ratio (1:30) , we see that in 60 % school there have a deficiency of school teacher. Pancharulbhupaticharan primary ,khalatpur primary both have in this list, whereas kumirmora primary school try to meet this problem by appointing part time teacher in school for shortly.

Name of the school	Name of the gram panchayat	Total no of students in 2016	Total no of teacher	No of trained teacher	No of regular teacher	No of PTT	No of rooms provided by SSA
Pancharulbhupaticharan Harali oriented	Pancharul G.P	237	06	all	5	nil	02
	Harali-udaynarayanpur G.P	37	02	all	2	nil	03
Kumirmora primary	Singtishibpur G.P	104	05	03	3	02	Not known
Tokapur primary	Kurchi-shibpur G.P	87	04	all	4	nil	03

Source:-primary survey

School-wise performance of class-IV students:-

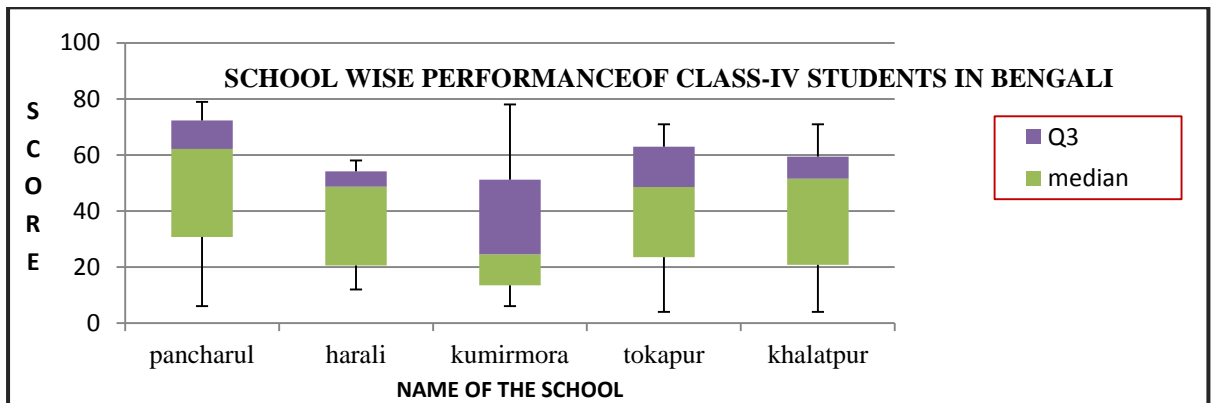
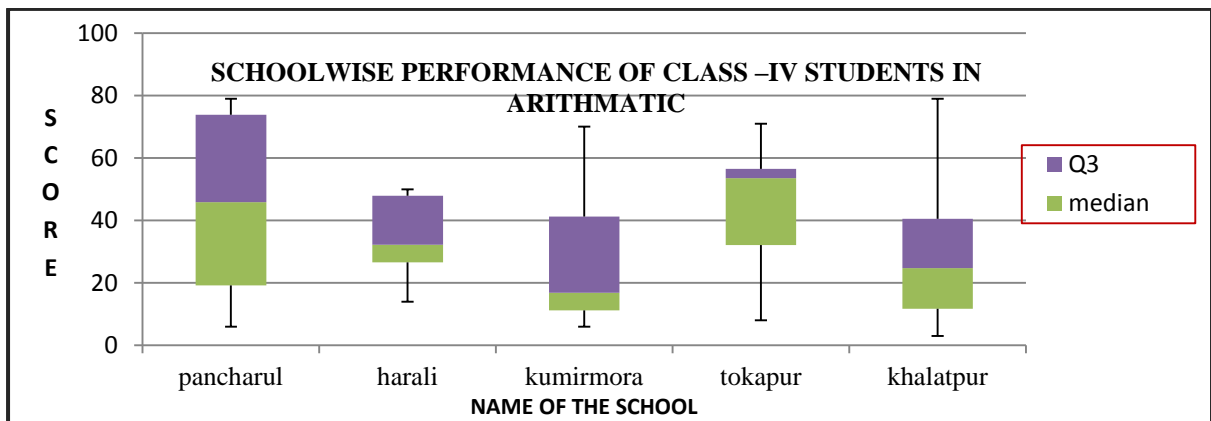
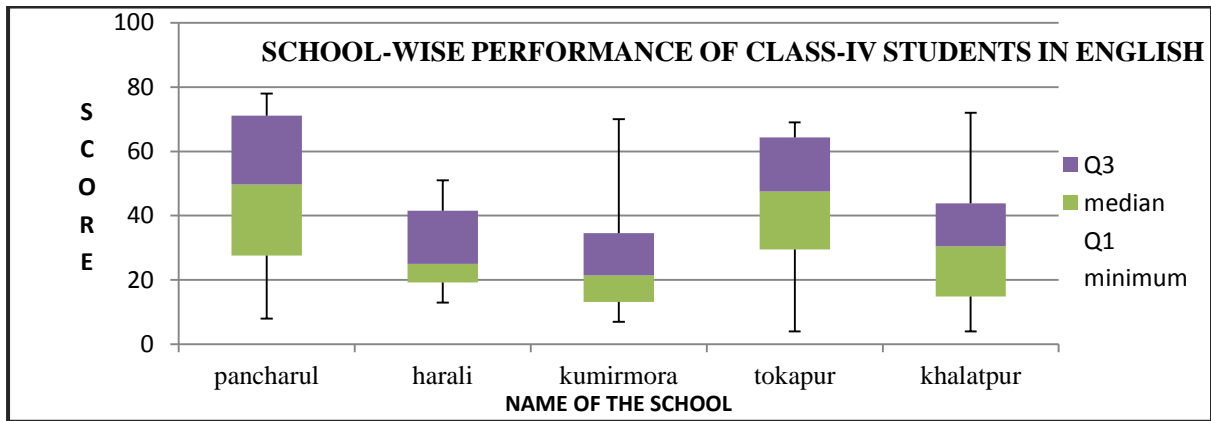
School-wise performance of class-IV students is revealed that, lots of dispersion is situated within school. The performance in arithmetic, English and in Bengali is very poor in minority based school like kumirmora under singti GP, khalatpur underdehibhurshut GP. The performance of students in Pancharul Bhupaticharan School is generally better than other school.

Full marks:-80

Name of the school	Median value in Arithmetic	Max	Min	Q1	Q3	Median value in Bengali(1 st language)	Max	Min	Q1	Q3	Median value in English(2 nd language)	Max	Min	Q1	Q3
Pancharulbhupaticharan	45.81	79	06	19.25	73.83	62.11	79	06	30.70	72.31	49.67	78	08	27.6	71.09
Harali oriented	32.25	50	14	26.62	47.88	48.70	58	12	20.5	54.1	25	51	13	19.25	41.5
Kumirmora primary	16.89	70	06	11.20	41.25	24.57	78	06	13.48	51.13	21.43	70	07	13.15	34.55
Tokapur primary	53.5	71	08	32.13	59.5	48.5	71	04	23.5	62.93	47.50	69	04	29.5	64.34
Khalatpur primary	24.78	79	03	11.71	40.57	51.50	71	04	20.75	59.35	30.5	72	04	14.83	43.79

Source:-primary survey

A box plot is used there to identify easily the actual school-wise performance of class IV standard students and school-wise variation in performance skills. Diagrams shows that school harali and kumirmora both have a very poor performance of students basically in 2nd language than the counterparts.



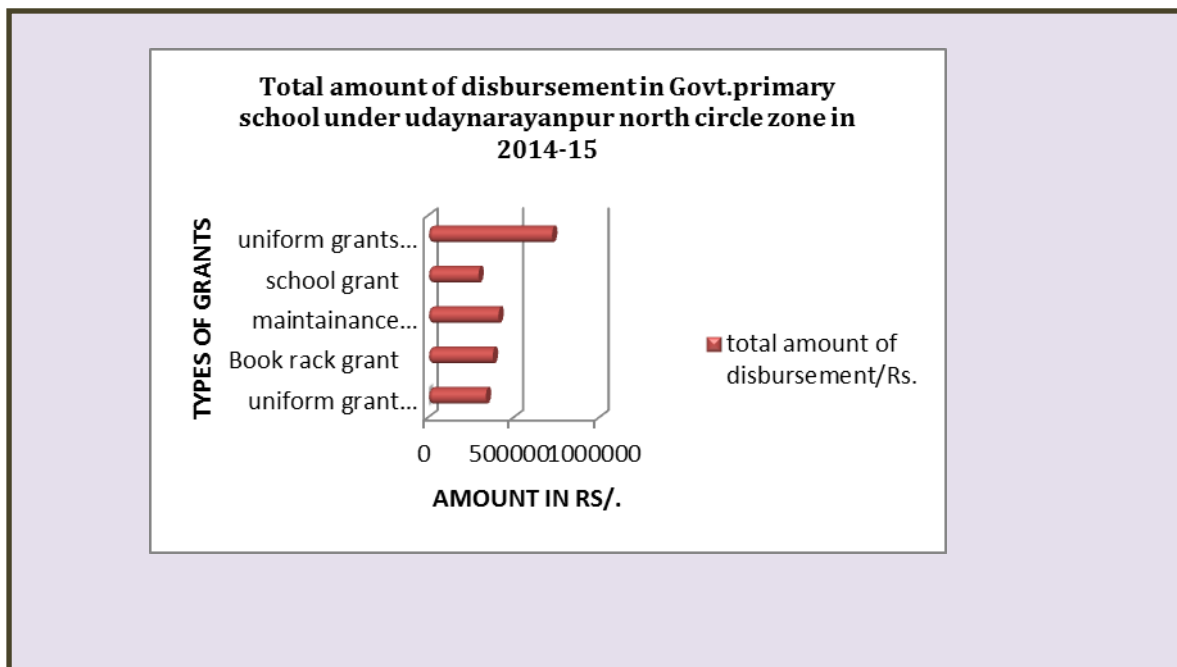
• School-wisestudent’s profile at a glance:-

Name of the institution	General student	Sc/ST candidates	Minority
Pancharulbhupaticharan	208	23	0
Harali oriented primary	32	4	0
Kumirmora primary	29	2	73
Tokapur primary	1	21	65
Khalatpur primary	13	9	138

Financial support provided by SSA in school at present:-

The financial support provided by SSA to school is divided into following categories.

1. Uniform grants for all girls:-Rs/-400 for all.
2. School grant:- it is Rs/-5000 for a year
3. Maintenance grant: - It is Rs/-5000 for three classrooms and Rs/-8416 for 5 classrooms in every year.
4. Book rack grant:-The amount was 6418.50 Rs/- for 2014-15.
5. Uniform grant for SC/ ST and BPL boys:-RS/-400 for all students.
6. Apart from that an adequate amount has been provided by SSA to actualize dysfunctional toilet facilities in school and to develop boundary wall. To encourage disabled children, an amount of 2500/-is also disbursing in every year.

The amount was provided by SSA in the last year (2014-15)

Source:-circle resource centre, Udaynarayanpur

BOOK RACK AND TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL PROVIDED BY SSA



SOME PICTURES OF SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT:-

**Major findings:-**

1. The present enrollment status of girls and boys student in Udaynarayanpur block is quite satisfactory at present if we consider the area of gender equality.
2. Development of private school in the given area has a positive impact on enrollment in government primary school.
3. SSA stops to provide TLM grants after 2012. Lots of teaching learning material which used in schools at present, is older than present syllabus.
4. According to government rule it is observed in 60% school that, the student-teacher ratio is not sufficient as per requirement and the adequate number of teachers is not available in each class.

5. The most of the school have no playground of its own, no boundary wall, not proper playing material to serve the children at leisure time, absences of head teacher room and proper drinking water facilities.
6. The amount of school grant and maintenance grant those are provided to school is too little to maintain school infrastructure.
7. A very few number of disabled children was enrolled in school according to RTE rule but not any single special educator was placed to meet their special need.

Suggestion:-

1. Special teacher should be provided to school to meet the need of special child.
2. An attractive school library may be able to mitigate drop out tendency of student and will motivated them towards school.
3. Audio-visual teaching learning material should be needed basically in rural environment to enhance the curiosity of children education.
4. A clerical post will be needed for office management. Head teacher or teacher in charge of school was so many times engaging themselves in official work that most of the day they do not able to teach student properly.
5. The NGO should play an important role to encourage economically backward children by incentives or scholarship or to provide them essential equipment for education.
6. A frequent visit by observing committee may solve the problem related to school amenities.

Conclusion:-

From the above mentioned analysis it is highlighted that lots of grants, lots of facilities, schemes are served by SSA to develop the educational status of rural area and build up the career of our future generation. A scheme like SSA has already been proven its necessity throughout the world basically in rural sector to improve the quality life of rural child. So from such point of view the formation of SSA is really considered as an excellent step of our government. Still then lots of steps have remained to educate India entirely.

Acronyms:-

SSA	SARVA SIKHSHA AVIJAN
NGO	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
SC	SCHEDULE CASTE
ST	SCHEDULE TRIBE
TLM	TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL
GP	GRAM PANCHAYAT
MAX	MAXIMUM MARKS

MIN	MINIMUM MARKS
Q1	LOWER QUARTILE
Q3	THIRD QUARTILE

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