

# Educational and Infrastructural Profile of Primary School in Howrah Municipality (Word No. 33 & 34)



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**ABSTRACT:** Primary school is an institution where the base level of education has taken place. The lower group people of the societies depend on the primary school for their next generation's education. Nowadays parents are interested to send their children to private schools. Naturally, the trends of going to primary schooling are decreased. The term schooling indicates not only having a school in a nearby location but also the quality of school infrastructure in the schools and most importantly can attract the children or not. At last but not the least, the provision of the schooling facilities with good infrastructure and midday meals are the key components of universal elementary education.

**Keywords:** *primary schools, education, infrastructure, extra-curriculum activities.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

“The physical environment of a school is a major determining factor in the attainment of its objectives” *Asiabaka.*

The dream of a child to read in a big and beautiful classroom or school (building). It is widely known that the availability of infrastructure facilities in school has a considerable impact on the school environment and it is one of the important indicators for assessing whether the schools are providing a conducive learning environment for children. In the urban area the parental decision to send their children to school, which is governed largely by the supply-related variables like provision of infrastructure. Several studies have related that poor quality is pushing children out of the folds of formal learning. Many children, who have initial access to school, attend irregularly due to inadequate infrastructure, facilities, and resources. Thus; the parents prefer to send their children to private schools. Therefore, the study finds that the attainment of children in schools is very much related to the quality of the school.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- From the viewpoint of Dr. Madhumita Bandopadhyay- as time passes the gradual increase in the number of private schools resulting in an increasing trend in enrollment in this school as well. As the private schools are much facilitated such as boundary walls, playground, electricity, extra –curriculum activities and computer facilities, and Cal. It is in this context

further challenges remain to provide a conducive learning environment to all students by equipping all government schools with essential infrastructure facilities and reduce the dichotomy between public and private education systems.

- From S. Handa, the following can be concluded on the demand side, it is the education of adult household members that seems most important in stimulating child enrollment. The impact of school characteristics on primary school enrollment indicates that dimension of school quality, access or availability and efficiency, all work to stimulate enrollment, and differ somewhat by gender of the child. The number of trained teachers in the administrative post has a positive and significant impact on enrollment, but it is the gender composition of the teaching staff that is even more important in determining the household's decision to send children to school.

- From the view of J. Jalan: an impact assessment of the District Primary Education Program (DPEP) -(phase one) in providing primary school access for all children. Reducing overall dropout rates and gaps in enrollments, drop out, and learning achievement across gender and social groups on the district level. There is a small positive impact of DPEP on primary school attendance, stock of completed primary school education, and progress in higher levels of education beyond primary school.

- From the viewpoint of Mukta Mukherjee: The instrumental variables estimates constructed by using population rules as instruments for new all-season roads show a positive association between new all-season roads and students' enrollment. On the other hand, it has been found that the enrollment of students is heterogeneous across different social backgrounds. It has also concluded that traveling a long distance by foot may pose a personal safety issue for young girls but not for boys.

Therefore, these papers are concluding that the increasing school availability by decreasing the average distance to schools (like Mr.D.Filmer,) and have found out also the location of the school play a vital role in taking education closer to children (Jhuma Halder.)

### **III. OBJECTIVES**

- To observe the effectiveness of primary schools that is situated in an urban town area.
- To observe the improvement of the educational and infrastructural quality of the primary schools.
- To investigate the midday –meal facility how to accelerate the children to their schooling.
- To prepare a child with a good habit and succeed in school and becomes a better citizen and make prosperous in the future.
- To investigate the trained teachers' effectiveness in the pupils' learning.
- To find out gender inequality has any tresses in primary education in this modern age.

### **IV. METHODOLOGY**

The research design of the study is exploratory, descriptive, and analytical.

PRE-FIELD WORK: This part includes the primary study about the schools. After that, a survey is done in the selected area. The survey had been executed with the help of a pre-structured questionnaire.

Fieldwork: For this purpose, a sample size of 1 school (10 teachers, 20 students) has been surveyed.

POST FIELD: After the survey had been done all the primary datasheets have been prepared. This data was again represented with the help of different diagrams and charts to fulfill the title of the report.

**V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In these case studies, there have found in the selected school of Howrah Municipality Corporation ward no. 33, 34 which is located in Howrah district in West Bengal.

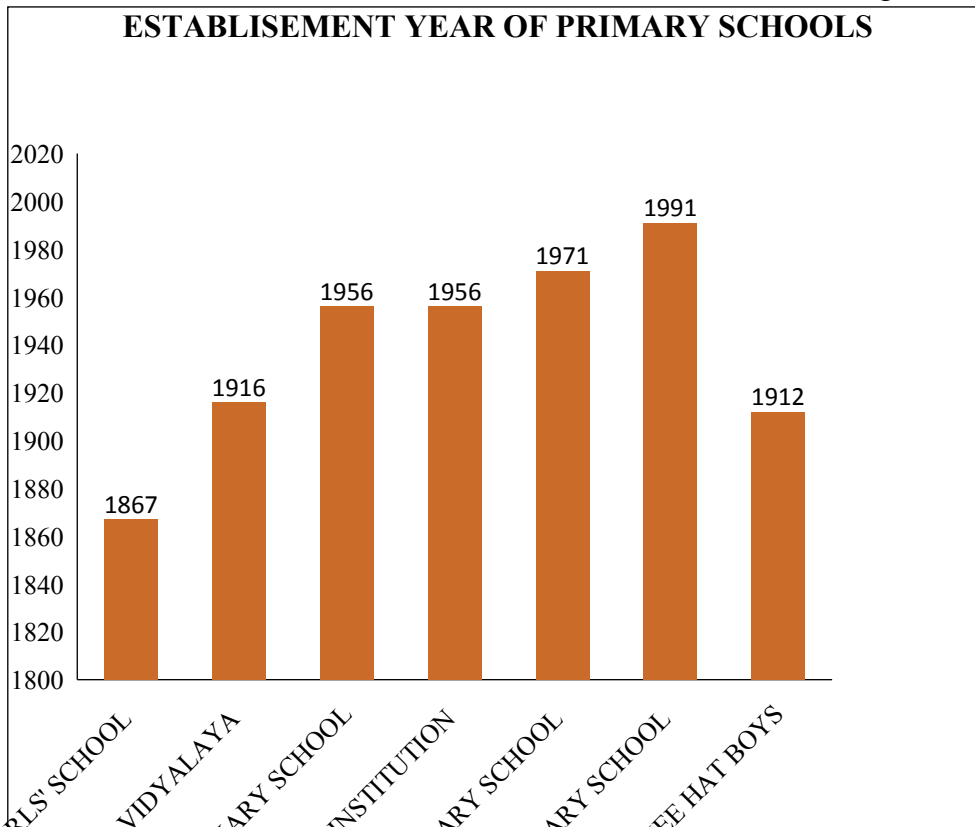


FIG 1: ESTABLISEMENT YEAR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

From this diagram, it has found that the oldest school, primary school is Shibpur Hindu Girls' School. It was established in 1867. The Shibpur Chatterjee hat boys and Bhawani Balika Vidyalaya were established in 1912 and 1916 respectively.

There are most of the school is one stored building. The number of classrooms is dependent on the number of students in each school. The total students of Shibpur Hindu Girls' school are 714 and the number of classrooms is 17.

Now a day's computer is a very necessary instrument for education. It is very useful. In these case studies, it has found that most of the school computer facility is poor there till now except Hindu Balika and Bhawani Balika school.

As per Government instruction in primary school, the Teacher and student ratio is 1:30. In this survey and other data observation, it is noticed that in Shibpur Hindu Girls' and Bhawani Girls' Pry. School the number of teachers is approx 20. The student number of these schools

is 714 and 720. Another side, then, other school teachers' number is low due to fewer students.

The teacher-student ratio is better at all those primary schools. These school teachers, educational quality are satisfactory as 75% of teachers have graduate degrees. They have D.EL.ED qualified also.

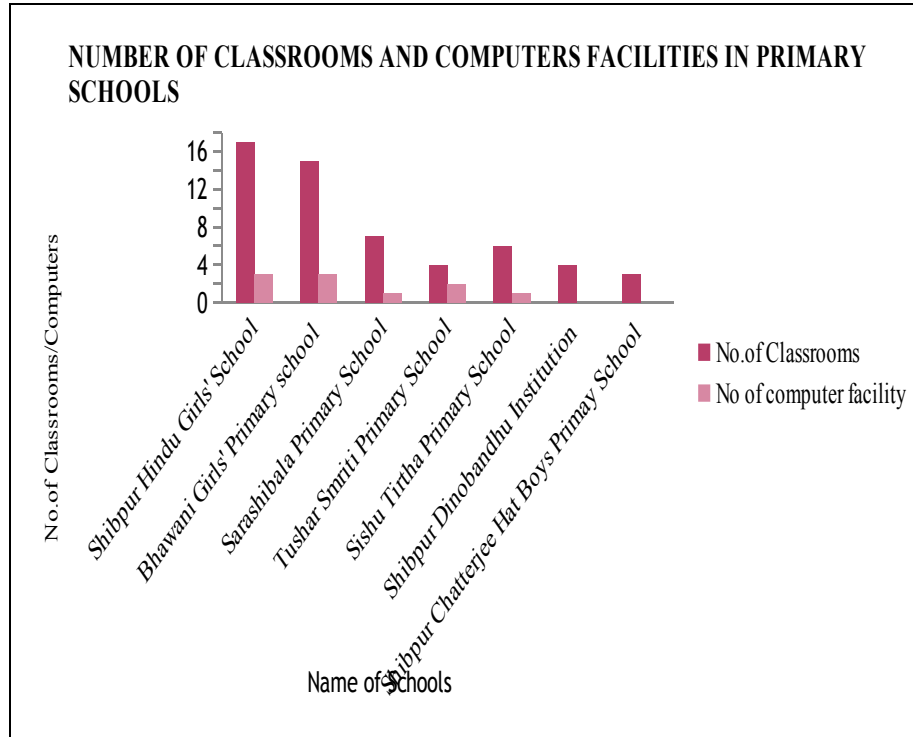


FIG 2: CLASSROOMS AND COMPUTER LABORATORY

The rate of improvement in the infrastructure of these primary schools is at a very slow rate because the number of admissions to these schools is gradually decreasing at the present day.

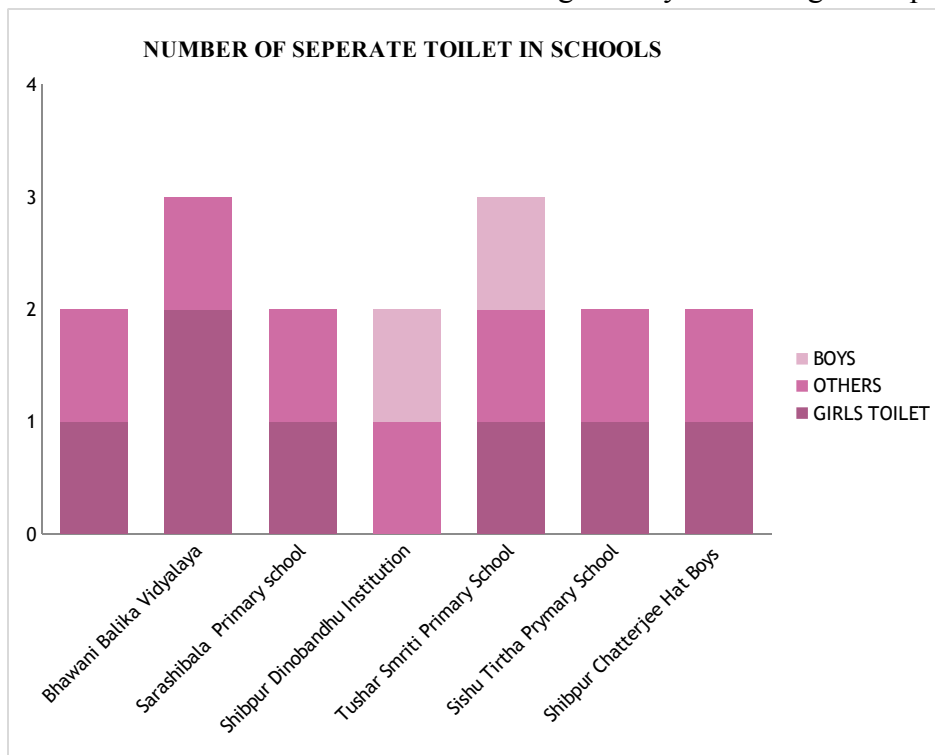


FIG 3: NUMBER OF TOILETS

The toilet facility is one of the most needed requirements in schools. Parents are always looking for a hygienic toilet facility. Few schools have separated girls' toilets. It is good for girls. On the other hand, there are separate toilets for boys also in co-educational schools. So, it has been possible that the problem with the toilet now majorly reduced.

The drinking water facility is an important criterion for school development. Most of the school supply water by tap water in the local area except Shibpur Chatterjee Hat. This school now uses the hand pump facility.

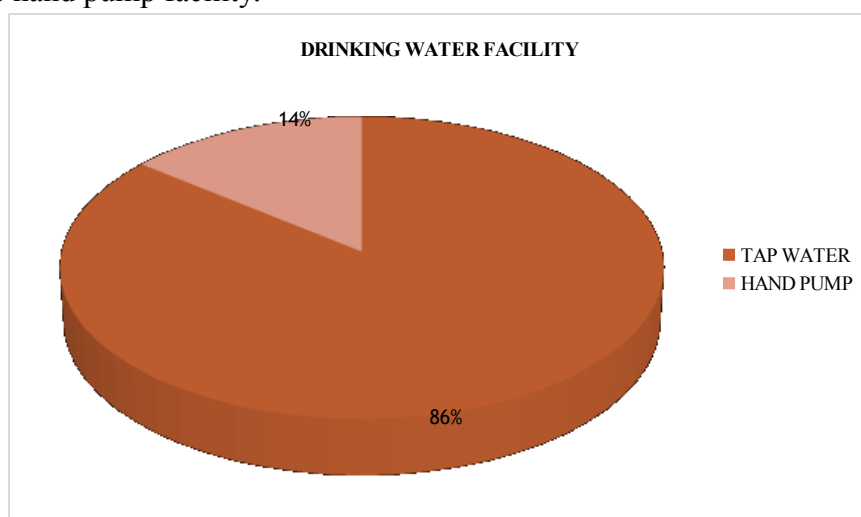


FIG 4: MODE OF DRINKING WATER

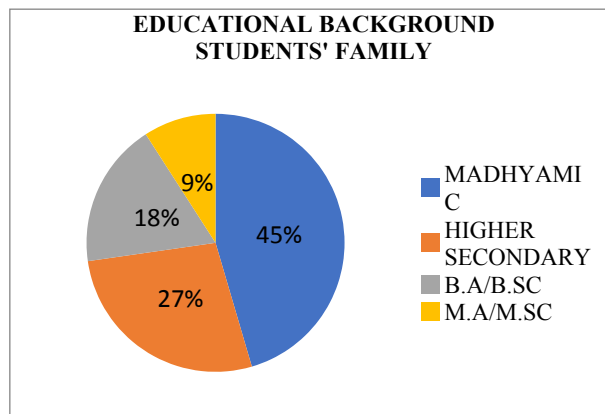


FIG 5: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF PARENTS

From this diagram, it shows that the educational qualification is medium among parents. Their father is more literate than their mother. On the other hand, the qualification mainly at the Madhayamik level. H. S level and B. A degree are also there, but very few in number.

This composite bar diagram (Fig 6) shows that most of the occupations are engaged in other sectors than the government and non-government sectors. Fathers are mostly working as laborers, businessmen, and who are engaged in government sectors like policemen. Mothers are mainly housewives. Other than that, some of them are working in the parlor, private tuitions, etc.

The primary schools are easily accessible from students' house. It has seen that most of the students come to school on walking. But the students whose house distance quite far from the house they came to school by school van or bike.

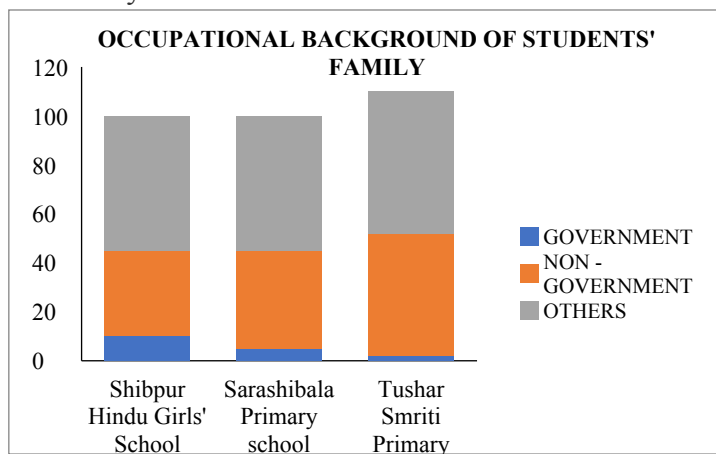


FIG 6: OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND

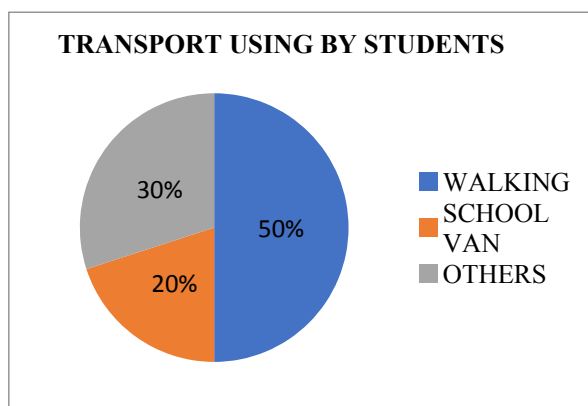


FIG 7: MODE OF TRANSPORT

In modern times, the teacher would not only eligible for her/his degree perspective; they also should do the training for teaching like D.El.Ed for the primary school teacher and other B.Ed.

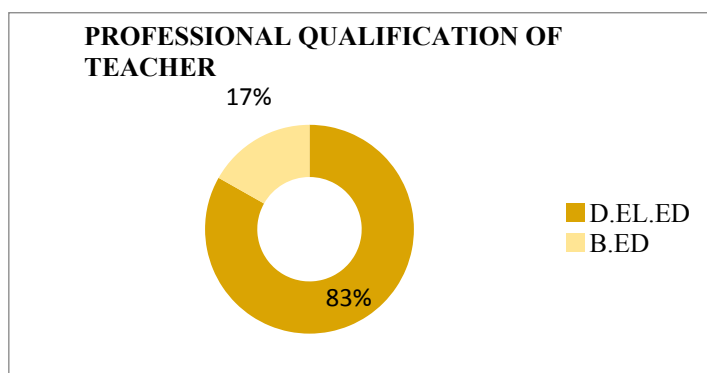


FIG 8: TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Nowadays the parents have concerns about not only study but also in other extra-curricula. So, most of the students do various extra curriculum activities in school. Drawing classes are

the most popular activity. Apart from that, there are other activities offered like computer training, recitation, and yoga.

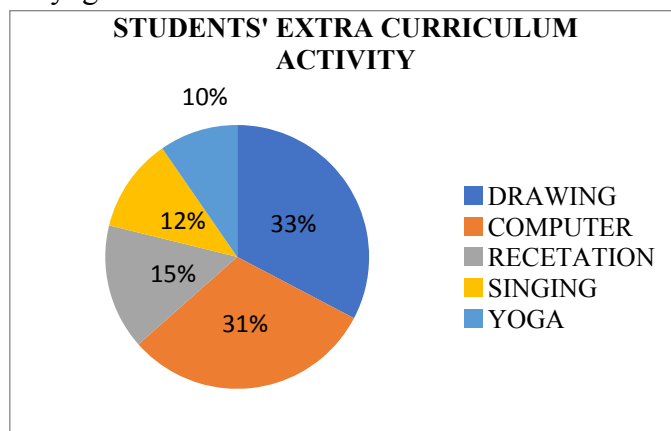


FIG 9: EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

NAME OF THE SCHOOLS	COMPOSITE GRANTS (IN RUPEES)
SHIBPUR HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL	75000
BHAWANI BALIKA VIDYALAYA	75000
SARASHIBALA PRIMARY SCHOOL	45000
SHIBPUR DINOBANDHU INSTITUTION	45000
TUSAR SMRITI PRIMARY SCHOOL	35000
SHISHU TIRTHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	30000
SHIBPUR SCHTTERJEE HAT BOYS	30000

The primary schools have received annual composite grants. The two girls' schools have received more than other schools. It is quite low in other schools. The school developments depend on these composite grants the infrastructure quality.

## VI. FINDINGS

The primary schools are situated in an urban area. Except for some schools, there are not many students. As there most of the people belong to better educate and high-class groups. So, parents are naturally interested to choose their children a better school for their children's bright future as their ability. In these selected schools, there have gotten 2 girls' schools, 2 boys schools, and 3 co-educational schools. Girls' schools are comparatively more progressing than other types of school. It is pointed out though a modern age is begun; the parents are more comfortable with their girl child to admit to a girls' school. Now, the Government has shifted class V in the primary schools. There have found that the no. of primary schools with class V is less in number. Hence, it can be said that the primary schools have not now approved for class V.

The girls' schools have a better infrastructural facility and as it is the girl's school parents trend to admit these schools. But their several schools are now averagely going on. They belong to the middle-class family and their parents, educational background is much better,

though they occupationally marginal labourer or retailer. Though, there are some students whose parents have a governmental job.

## VII. CONCLUSION

These points out from the above work that most of the school's students' conditions is poor family background. It would be realized that now -a -day students' parents are more trend to give their children a better quality education. Therefore, they try to admit their children in private schools. But, in a middle-class family, the belonging student now has been studying in primary school. It depends on the parent's viewpoint. Thus, the Government has to take improve the quality of education as more as possible in subjects like English and mathematics.

From a lower-income background, it is another motive to go to school for eating midday - meals. The government has taken a good step for those types of students. Here 30% of students learning only this motive.

Nowadays it is important to improve student's moral and behavioral quality. In primary school these are quiet, looking after. In primary schools, this type of learning should be enhanced also. In the extra -curriculum activity and participation of sports, the parents and teacher should encourage also the students. It will be very fruitful in their life. For grooming as a responsible person and physically strong person and also a creative portion.

Therefore, last but not least the teacher student's co-operation also should be good for students' learning. The schools should be more interactive and concerns about the students. The quality and quantity also should be improved in the future.

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