

Sarva Siksha Mission and Primary Education in Kolkata: Changes and Challenges

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ABSTRACT: *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system. It has been provided a lot of opportunity in providing human capabilities to all learners through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode. It has also been fulfilled the demand of universal primary and upper primary education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Therefore it has been established a goal to bridge regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of school. In Kolkata there are total 2056 primary school (as per 2012-2013, data has provided by Department of School Education, Government of West Bengal) which are operated by several authorities, Governmental organisation and NGO'S. Therefore 58 percent of Primary schools are operated by Department of Education of West Bengal , 17 percent by Kolkata Municipal Corporation , 2 percent by privately aided, 21 percent by privately unaided body followed by some recognised Madrasah Organisation. (DISE REPORT, 2012-2013). After 2010, SSM has taken some initiatives to overcome the marginal disparities in terms of free and compulsory education, Infrastructure of the Schools, Teacher-Student Ratio, and Gross Enrolment and Gender Wise Enrolment Ratio, Funding and Scholarship Programme among the urban poor students, mid-day meal system, Dropout rate, Sanitary System between various primary schools within the city of Kolkata. Therefore these initiatives might be remarkable one in order to improve the social infrastructure as well as quality of education among all the primary school in the city. However in this paper an attempt has been made to frame out the various role played by Sarva Shiksha Mission in the development of primary education and also to point out the various aspects of school infrastructural development which would sustain the better development of primary literacy drive in near future in the city of Kolkata*

KEY WORDS: *sarvashikshaabhiyan, universal elementary education, community ownership, gross enrolment ratio, dropout rate, teacher-student ratio, mid-day meal system.*

I. INTRODUCTION:

SarvaShikshaAbhiyan(SSA) is a comprehensive and integrated flagship programme of the Government of India to attain Universal Elementary Education (UEE) in the country in a mission mode. It has launched in partnership with the State Governments. SSA aims to provide useful and relevant education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010.

- A programme with a clear time frame for universal elementary education.
- A response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country.
- An opportunity for promoting social justice through basic education.
- An effort to involve Panchayati Raj Institution, School Management Committees, Village and Urban Slum level Education Committees, Parent's Teacher's Association, Tribal Autonomous Councils and other grass root level structures in the management of elementary schools.
- An expression of political will for universal elementary education across the country.
- A partnership between Central, State and the Local Government.
- An opportunity for states to develop their own vision of elementary education.

OBJECTIVES OF SARVA SHIKSHA MISSION:

Following are the major objectives of SarvaShiksha Mission.

- Enrolment of all children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate school,
- 'Back-to-School' camp by 2005.
- Retention of all children till the upper primary stage by 2010.
- Bridging of gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning.
- Ensuring that there is significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of
- children at the primary and upper primary stages.

- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2007.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for
- life.
- Viii All efforts to support pre-school learning in ICDS centers or special pre-school centers in non ICDS areas will be made to supplement the efforts being made by the Department of Women and Child Development.

II. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

However the present study has been conducted with a view to fulfill the following objectives:

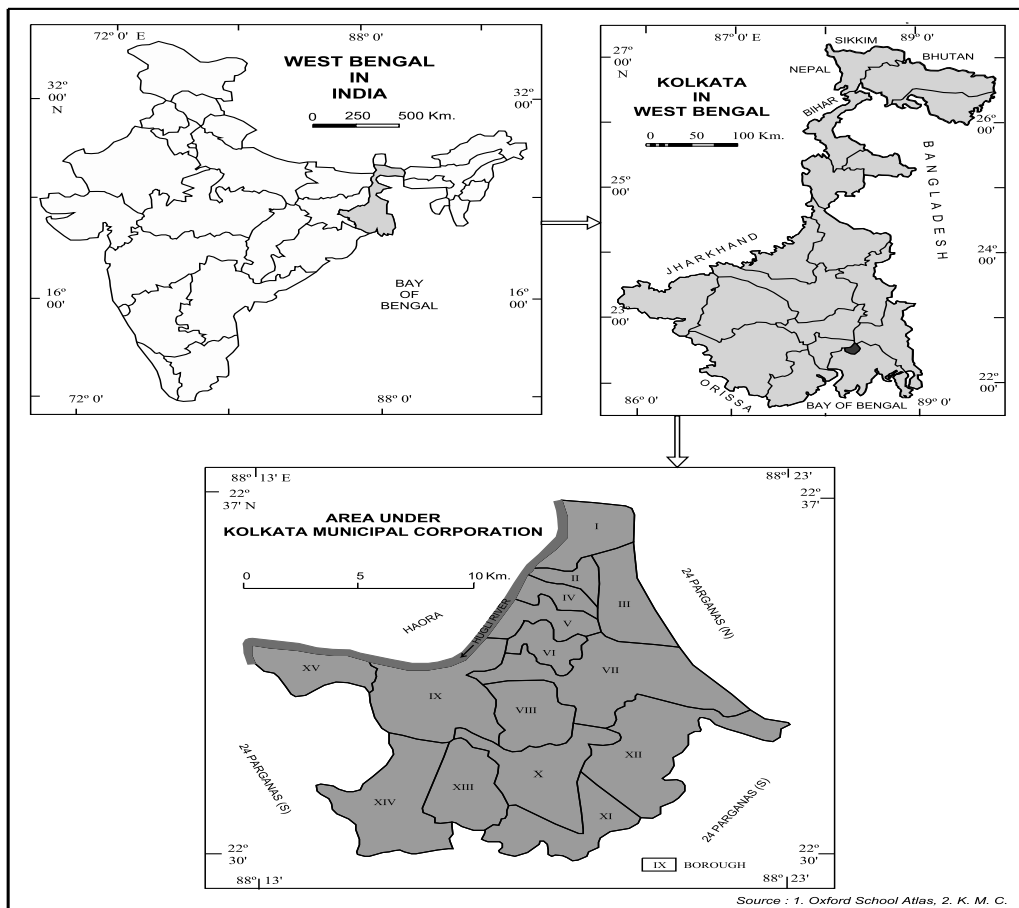
- To calculate the total number of primary school, management wise number of primary school, gender and caste wise Gross Enrolment in Government and Governmentaided primary school in the city.
- To measure the Gender Parity Index (GPI), Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), Student Classroom Ratio (SCR), Student Toilet Ratio (STR) as well as Circle wise enrolment of SC, ST, OBC and minority students among primary school in the city of Kolkata.
- To examine the Dropout rate in terms of Gross Enrolment, Circle wise infrastructural data of the school including the scheme of Operation Blackboard and also to mark out list of special students provided the necessary aids and appliances by the Department of Mass Education and SarvaShiksha Mission in the city.
- To assess the status of examination result, Mid-day Meal system and availability of infrastructural facilities regarding mid-day meal system which is the major scheme by SarvaShiksha Mission in terms of good health and nutrition among the primary school students in the city of Kolkata.

III. METHODOLOGY:

THE FIRST PHASE: The first phase of the study was a preliminary attempt to gather various information and secondary data in primary schools especially Government and Government aided schools from various sources. The information have been collected from the MIS-CELL (Government of West Bengal), various websites of Department of School Education and Literacy (Government of India), District Statistical Abstract, SarvaSiksha Mission, DISE Report, Department of School Education (Government of West Bengal) and KMC offices of 15 borough in the city.

THE INTERMEDIATE PHASE : Collection of primary data has been made with the help of structured questionnaire. The primary survey has been conducted on the basis of various perception from the officials, Teachers and Guardians, Administrative Body of the several Government and Governmentaided primary schools with the help of questionnaire survey. Relevant photographs have been taken during the primary survey to illustrate the scenario more specifically.

THE FINAL PHASE: After the collection of primary and secondary data, computation, tabulation and analysis of the same have been done. In this phase, data have been processed to prepare relevant maps and cartographic diagrams.



Map :1 Location of the Study Area

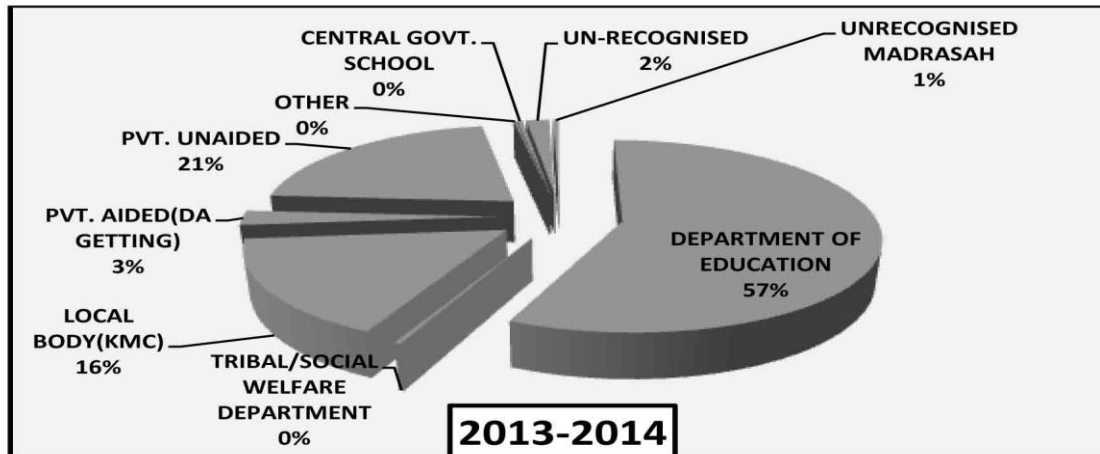
LOCATION OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY: The Study area is administered under the Jurisdiction of Kolkata Municipal Corporation with the total area of 187.33 sq.k.m. The present study area comprises the areal extension (Map: 1) starting from $22^{\circ}37'N$ to $22^{\circ}39'N$ and $88^{\circ}18'E$ to $88^{\circ}23'E$. From the recent data base, available from 2011 census, it has been observed that the total population of Kolkata is 4,486,679 which have declined at the rate of 1.88 percent in comparison to last decadal growth of population due to implementation of national population policy control. However the total literacy rate in Kolkata is 80.86 percent and in that case percentage of male literacy rate is highest compared to female literacy which is almost 67.35 percent out of total calculated population. This paper reflects on the scenario of primary educational status in Kolkata and it has cleared that there is more than 2000 number of primary schools and out of this total number more than 1500 primary schools are operated by Government and Government aided funds. Therefore in calculating the total number of enrolled students in Class 1 (as an 18.3.2014) which was more than 34 thousand due to implementation of awareness programme among the guardians regarding the importance of basic primary education in Kolkata. Therefore Kolkata Municipal Corporation consists of 141 wards under 15 boroughs and Department of Education (Government of West Bengal) has further subdivided these KMC wards into 23 circles to formulate and spread out the primary education in the city. Among all the circle, Tollygunge, Behala, Alipore and Circle VIII and XI represents the highest number of wards comprising of more number of primary school, which is almost 37 percent compared to other circles in the city.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS: The following research has the relevant problem regarding various initiatives taken by SarvaShiksha mission and how far these initiatives might be fulfilled in order to spread out the primary education in Kolkata that is the major findings of this research.

RESEARCH FINDINGS: During the research, there are several findings that have been taken into consideration, these include mainly under the following subheads.

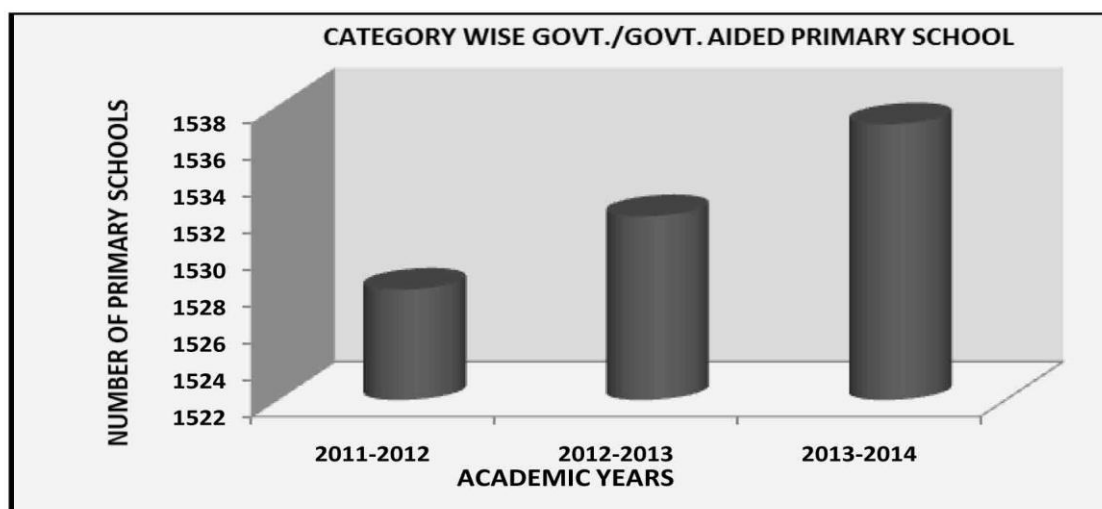
MANAGEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL IN KOLKATA: As it has been already stated that, the total number of primary school is more than two thousand and out of the total almost 75 percent primary school are operated by Department of Education, Government of West Bengal (District Information System for Education Report 2013-2014) which reveals that the state Government is taking more initiative to spread out the primary education among the urban learners in order to explore the different domain of knowledge.

Fig: 1 Management Wise Number of Primary Schools in the City of Kolkata
Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)



In Kolkata, there are different organizations including the Department of Education, Government of West Bengal who operate all the primary schools in the city. From Fig :1 , it could be said that Department of Education operate 57 percent of primary schools, whereas Local body of Kolkata Municipal Corporation operate 16 percent of primary schools followed by 21 percent private aided primary schools ,1 percent Central Government Directorate and 1 percent Madrasah Board primary schools are observed in the city of Kolkata. It is a known fact to all that primary education is one of the basic indicator for social wellbeing and the figure of 72.15 percent of primary schools in Kolkata supports the fact very prominently compared to other cities and towns in West Bengal and it is one of the remarkable facts in today's perspective (DISE REPORT 2014).

Fig: 2 Category wise numbers of Government Aided Primary Schools



Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

While concerning the three academic years, the year 2013-2014 has the highest number of Government and Government aided primary schools in comparison (1538 in number which is almost 72.3 percent) to other academic years and it is because of more initiatives that have been taken by SarvaSiksha Mission to spread out the basic education among the learners in the city (Fig: 2).

III. ENROLMENT SCENARIO OF GOVERNMENT AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KOLKATA:

According to DISE REPORT, 2014, (Fig : 3) General and Muslim students has enrolled more in number compared to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward classes in all the Government aided primary schools. However it is remarkable fact that, both the case of general and Muslim students, 60 percent to 70 percent of female learners wish to go to school regularly to enhance the knowledge domain, however only 50 percent to 65 percent of male learners wish to go to school and apart from these percentage others are engaged in household activities as well as labour intensive activities which are the profitable source of income to enhance per capita income of one's family. Again several Governmental funding programme and scholarship programme have been provided to all that SC, ST, and OBC categories of students, but due to lack of awareness and low income status of the family, these backward class students have compelled to do labour oriented activities instead of going to primary schools. From the point of view of the Gender Parity Index, same scenario has been revealed in the context of General and Muslim students where the index value is more than 110 followed by SC, ST and OBC students where the index value is less than 100 which is another remarkable fact so far as the primary (Fig:4) education in the city of Kolkata is concerned. As it has already been recognized that percentage of female students enrolment is more (78 %) compared to male students, for that reason GPI value of School going students (general and Muslim students) is the highest in value and it reflects the good scenario of primary education status and also improve the behavior of the students in the city.

Fig: 3 Gender wise Enrolment Status

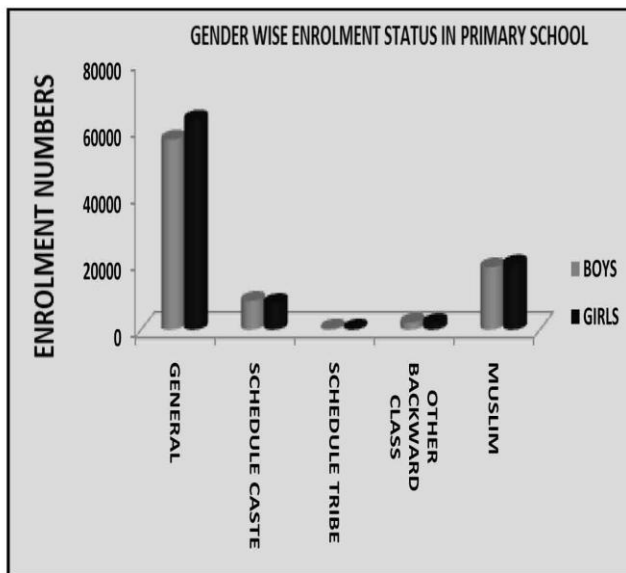
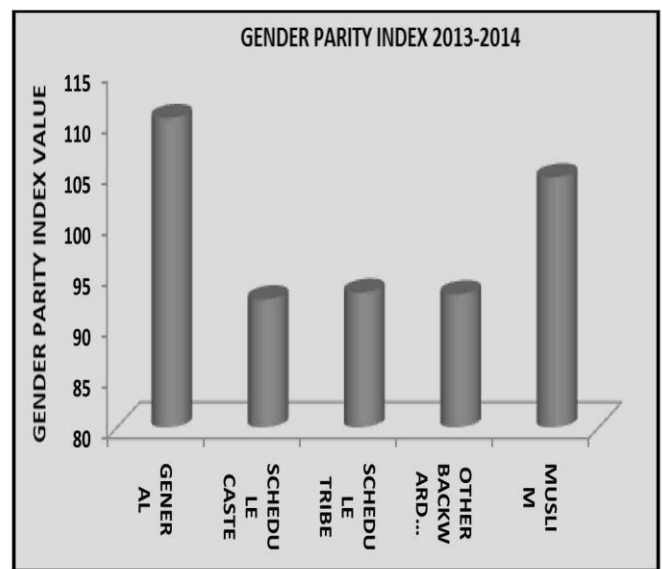


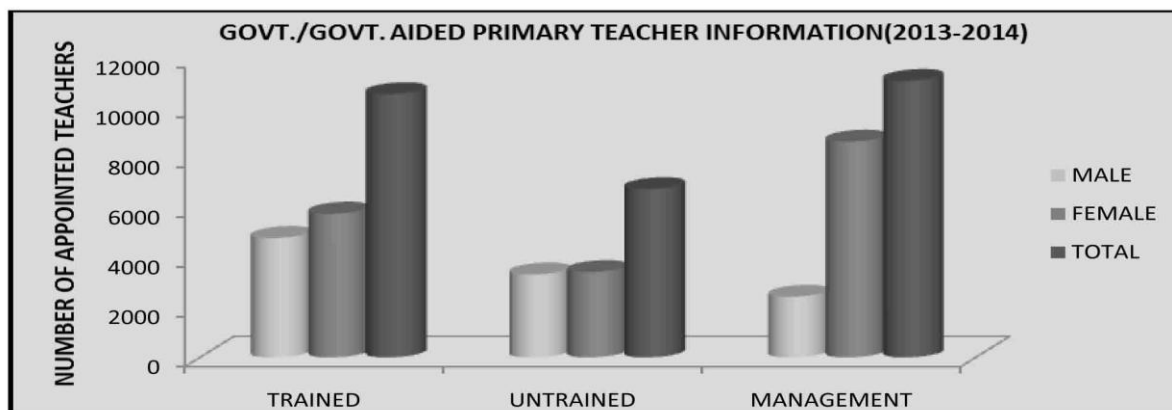
Fig: 4 Gender Parity Index

Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)



PROFILE OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND CLASSROOM INFORMATION: According to the data base, available from District Information System for Education (2013-2014) while it has established the fact that (Fig: 5) most of the Government and Government aided primary schools have more efficient Government approved appointed primary teachers and in this regard female teachers are more in number compared to male teachers which is approximately more than 3000 in numbers in all the primary schools in the city. While it has been considered that the trained primary school teachers, 25 percent to 45 percent male teachers have primary teachers training degree whereas 69 percent to 82 percent female teachers have the same degree which may articulate these teachers to be efficient more and it has also been expressed that in what way the teacher does explore himself or herself in front of the student in the primary section for better understanding. Further it has also been noted that 34 percent to 50 percent of the primary school teachers do not have primary teachers training degree, for that reason West Bengal Primary School Board in collaboration with SarvaSiksha Mission has initiated Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode for one year PTI programme in all the B.Ed. Colleges to train the newly appointed primary teachers who do not have this professional degree. However this initiative by SSM has explored more in order to implement effective teaching learning situation in the classrooms.

Fig: 5 Appointed Primary School Teachers Information



Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

While (Fig: 6) it has been further notified that most of the Government Primary School has approximately more than 6000 classrooms and in this context SarvaSikshaMission has provided huge fund and support to build up new open airy and spacious classroom in order to fulfill the strategy of Operation Blackboard Programme 2010.

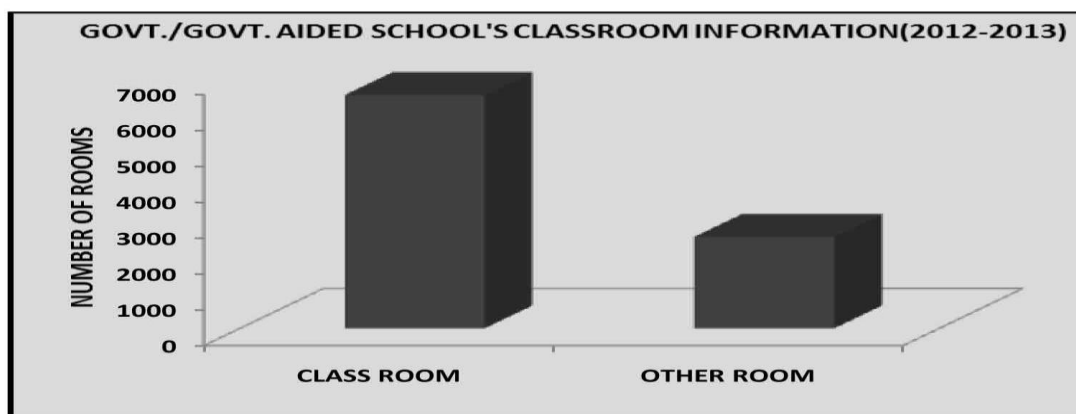


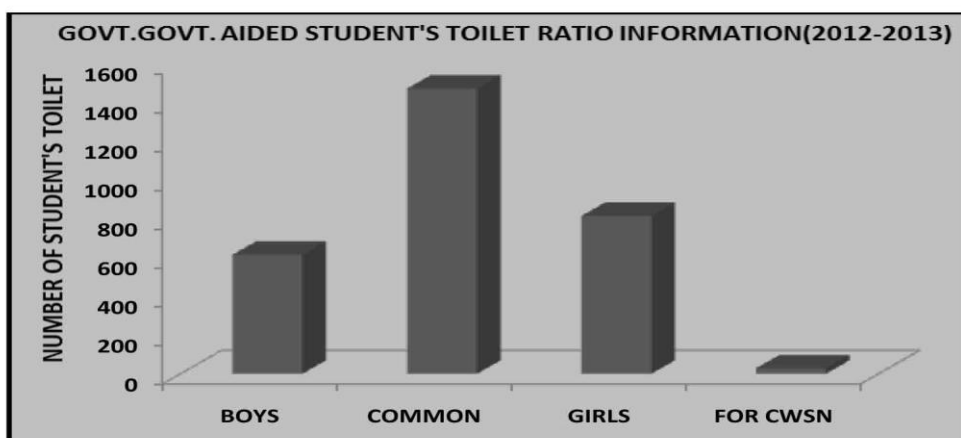
Fig: 6 Student's Classroom Information

Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

Though few primary schools have Headmaster's room and clerk room for official work and other administrative work which is approximately 20 percent to 32 percent but it has not fulfilled the requirement of the school authority as per the demand curve. If it has been made out the calculation of student classroom ratio, it is further noted that, in the academic year 2013 – 2014 SCR (Student Classroom Ratio) is 54.67 approximately which is the highest compared to the last academic year profile 2012-2013 (Student Classroom Ratio was 24.67) and in that case a special thanks should be given to SSM who has provided huge funding to construct new building and airy classroom to all the primary school in the city of Kolkata.

PROFILE OF STUDENT'S TOILET RATIO (STR): However (Fig: 7) the diagram reveals that, there is no separate toilet facilities for boys and girls in most of the primary schools, where only 15 percent schools have the facilities of boys toilet followed by 85 percent to 96 percent schools have common toilet and only 42 percent to 54 percent school have separate girls toilet facility.

Fig: 7 Student's Toilet Ratio Information

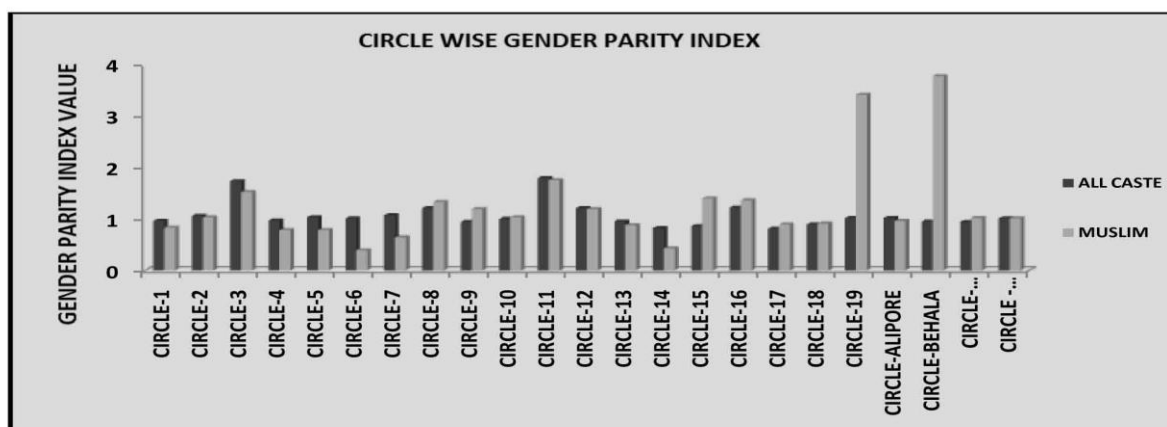


Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

However in the context of special children (who are considered to be disabled) only 5 percent primary school have the facilities of special toilet for exceptional children and these facilities had initiated by SSM in the year 2011 and it is remarkable that in the year 2013-2014, the total toilets stood at 3862 which is approximately 79.63 as per student toilet ratio and it is quite good achievement for all the primary schools. Therefore SarvaSiksha Mission has perceived the view regarding exceptional children problem and more programmes have been taken into consideration to fulfill their demand and solve out the problems.

PROFILE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENT ENROLMENT: DISE Report (2013-2014) reflects that SarvaSiksha Mission in Kolkata has taken more initiative programmes for the enrolment of primary school student in class I, however in all the circles in Kolkata, girls student have enrolled more compared to boys students because most of the boys are engaged in different household and labour oriented activities to earn money instead of going to schools. While it has been compared to all the circles which include circle 6, (Bosepukur, Ballugunge, Kasba area), circle 8 (BallygungePhari, Picnic Garden area) circle 9 (Park Circus area) and circle Alipore area have the maximum enrolment of general student followed by Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe, OBC as well as Muslim students. Therefore SarvaSiksha Mission has recruited more Para teachers in primary schools who are engaged to calculate percentage of dropout students, more over the teachers are going to these households to aware the parents of these dropout students, and assure them to come and join school for the betterment of future. In this way percentage of enrolment summary of the primary school students might be calculated highest in number and it will be more beneficial for the betterment in primary education in city in near future.

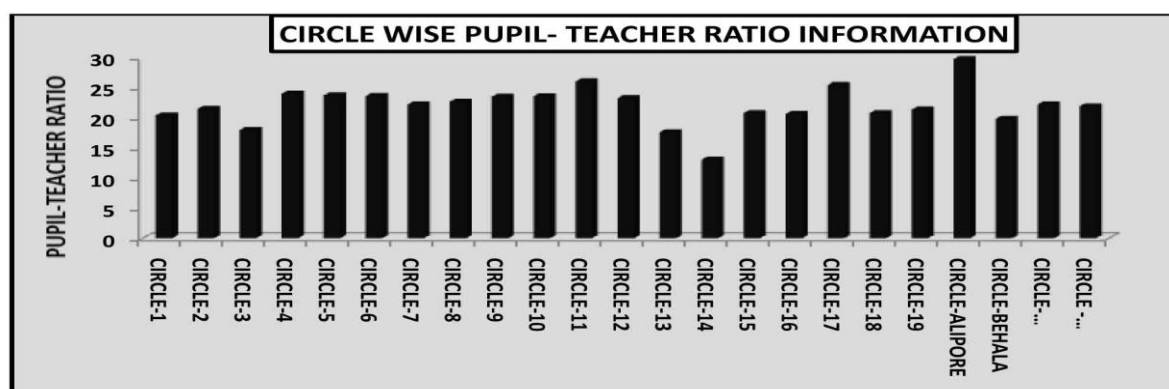
Fig: 8 Circle Wise Information of Gender Parity Index



Data Source: Sarva Siksha Mission (2013-2014)

As revealed in Fig : 8 where the circle wise gender parity Index (2013-14) has been shown where the Index value is more in circle III (Maniktala, Shyambazar & College Street area) followed by Circle II (Garia, Tollygunge area) circle XIX as well as circle Behala and it is due to awareness among the guardians as they wish to send their female child to the primary school and for this purpose West Bengal Government in Collaboration with West Bengal Primary School Board has provided some scholarship programme for the highly merit level students.

Fig: 9 Circle Wise Students Teacher Ratio Information



Data Source: SarvaSiksha Mission (2013-2014)

However (Fig: 9) on the basis of pupil teacher ratio, most of the primary school has two or three trained or untrained teacher consisting of eighty or hundred students. Therefore it has not been properly justified as per the norm proposed by SarvaSiksha Mission. In this norm, it has been notified that Pupil-Teacher Ratio should be 1:20, which means twenty students are being provided for one teacher. In this context SSM and West Bengal Primary School Board has recruited more efficient teachers to fulfill the vacant position of the teacher in primary schools in Kolkata.

According to DISE REPORT (Table: 1) which demonstrated the management wise enrolment record of primary school in Kolkata. This report determines that Department of Education, Local Body under Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Government sponsored and privately operated primary schools have enrolled more number of primary school students compared to other managerial and administrative organization.

Table: 1 Management Wise Enrolment Summary in Primary Schools

KOLKATA	DISE 2013-14		I-IV	
	18.03.14		BOYS	GIRLS
MANAGEMENT	CODE			
DEPT. OF EDUCATION	1		52246	55554
MASS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	2		316	177
LOCAL BODY (KMC)	3		11765	11708
PRIVATE AIDED (DA GETTING)	4		1993	4600
PRIVATE UNAIDED	5		6098	4969
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA	7		131	97
UNRECOGNISED	8		30	161
GOVERNMENT SPONSORED	15		1970	1726
MADRASA RECOGNISED	97		42	34

MADRASA	98	0	0
UNRECOGNISED			
TOTAL		75100	79877
GOVT./GOVT.AIDED	1,2,2,3,4,7,13,14,97	68972	74747
PRIVATE	5,8,98	6128	5130
TOTAL		75100	79877

Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

Therefore the schools under Department of Education has enrolled approximately 65 percent students in class I followed by the schools under local body (KMC) has enrolled 35 percent of students during the academic year 2013-2014. However Government Sponsored primary schools in collaboration with SSM have implemented more strategic influential programmes to enroll more number of primary school students in Class I.

MANAGEMENT AND GENDER WISE ENROLMENT OF STUDENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KOLKATA: DISE Report (2013-2014) reflects that all the primary schools in Kolkata operated and administered by several organizations which include Government Sponsored, Privately Authorized, Mass Education or Social Welfare Management, Local Body under KMC, private aided D.A getting, Central government sponsored, and Madrasa Board have maximum enrolment of girl students which is approximately 55 percent to 65 percent compared to boys student which is 45 percent to 55 percent as per the data record available from DISE Report (2014) and SarvaSiksha Mission.

Table: 2 Enrolment Summary Sheets in Primary Schools (2013-2014)

DISE THREE YEAR ENROLMENT SHEET: KOLKATA(2013-14)

CASTE	BOYS	GIRLS	GPI
GENERAL	56998	62959	110.5
SC	8642	8002	92.59
ST	371	346	93.26
OBC	2143	1995	91.93
MUSLIM	18719	19581	104.3

Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

However Table : 2 explains the fact that more number of girls student have enrolled in class I in term of different category of caste which include general and Muslim community compared to boys students. Therefore in other backward community classes which include SC, ST and OBC boys learners have enrolled more compared to girl's students because of these communities are even still backward and the guardians are still not being properly conscious in respect to other caste population. The Gender Parity Index value has been calculated, it reflects that GPI value is more than 100 in the context of general and Muslim students because of maximum enrolment of girl students but this value is less than 94 in the case of SC, ST and OBC community because of less number of school going female learners.

DROPOUT TREND AND EXAMINATION RESULT SUMMARY OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KOLKATA: SarvaSiksha Mission has been taken a lot of initiative to spread out the primary education in Kolkata and also been provided various scholarship programme such as 'Kanyashree Scholarship' for girl child which may improve the students quality in near future but the percentage of drop out trend is highly remarkable while examining the result (Fig : 10) the percentage of drop out students in class I is highest which is approximately more than 20 percent both in case of boys and girls and it is because most of the student have left the school after Class I to support their families and for that reasons they are engaged in various work. However in Class II and III percentage of drop out trend is far less which is approximately 5 percent to 10 percent because of few students are continuing their education up to the upper primary and even the higher studies apart from those students who have already left the school. Therefore SSM has taken various scholarship programmes for these students who will do better result in their class and it is highly attractive for these ongoing students in the school of the city of Kolkata.

Fig: 10 Dropout Trend Rate

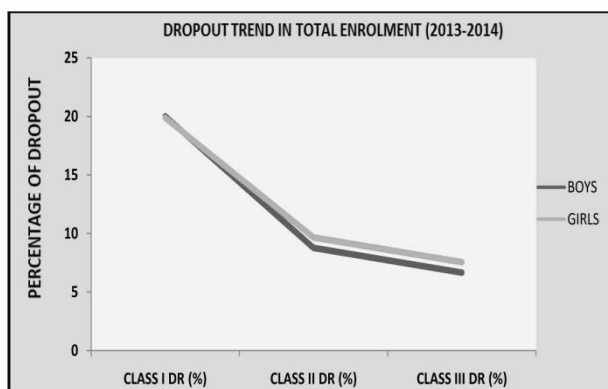
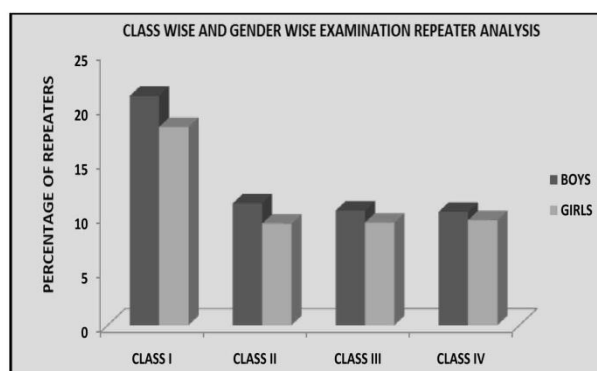


Fig: 11 Examination Repeater Analysis



Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

From the calculated of Gender wise (Fig: 11) examination repeater analysis, it is noted that, percentage of failure boys student in class I is more than 20 percent but so far as the case of girls students are concerned but this trend has been gradually declined in Class II, III and IV. In regard the “wastage and stagnation” more percentage of repeater student might be enhanced the wastage and stagnation of human resource in the primary schools. However the quality of result and percentage of promotion to the next class (V) is more in the context of General and Muslim students which is approximately more than 90 percent, but SC, ST and OBC students has promoted only 80 percent to 85 percent from Class IV to V because of first generation learners or may be because of lack of educational awareness among the guardians.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF KOLKATA:

From the calculated EDI (Educational Development Index) of primary school in the city, which has registered four component which include Access, Infrastructure, Teachers and Outcomes. However the Access Component has been calculated number of primary school per thousand population is very less which is approximately 0.43 while the infrastructure has been considered regarding the primary schools within the city of Kolkata , it has also reflected student classroom ratio which is 33.27 followed by schools without drinking water facilities (2.5 percent), schools with common toilet (82.5 percent), schools with boys toilet (5.98 percent), schools with girls toilet (41.93 percent) facilities which are some important facets to calculate EDI value of primary schools. Looking to the teachers profile, percentage of female teacher is 69.11 followed by average pupil teacher ratio 31.43 as well as percentage of single teacher schools where the number of student is more than 15 which is 5.3 percent and percentage of schools with three or less teacher are 10.21 percent. However in calculation of percentage of teachers without professional qualification is 52.36 and SarvaSiksha Mission has taken various initiative programme for the up gradation of student quality (Fig: 12).

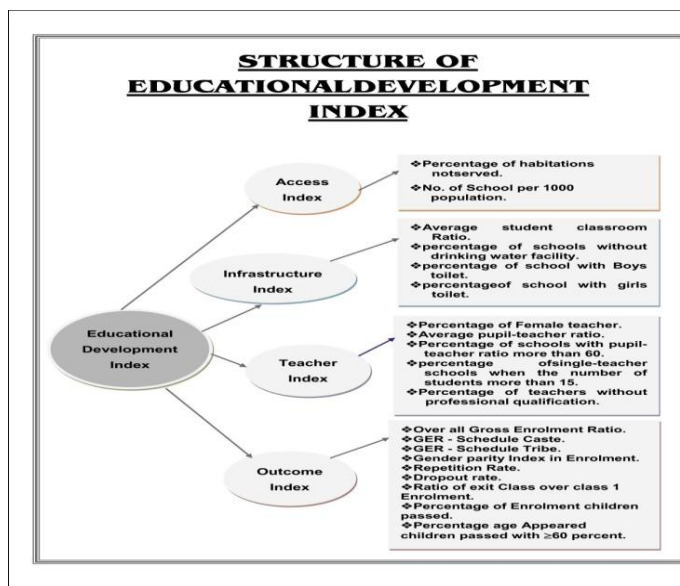


Fig: 12 Educational Development Index Profiles of Primary Schools in the City

The outcome result of primary schools are markedly responsive in the context of various facets which include Gross Enrolment Rate which is almost 85 percent in the context of girls and 75 percent in the context of boys learner. While the Gender Parity Index value is more than 100 and it is markedly important for the development of primary literacy rate in the city. Therefore the repetitive rate has decline at the percentage of 14.36 and it is because of various programmes initiated by SSM. Moreover Department of Education, Government of West Bengal, in collaboration with SSM hasmade attempt to improve the value of Educational Development Index of primary schools for the betterment of primary literacy drive in the city.

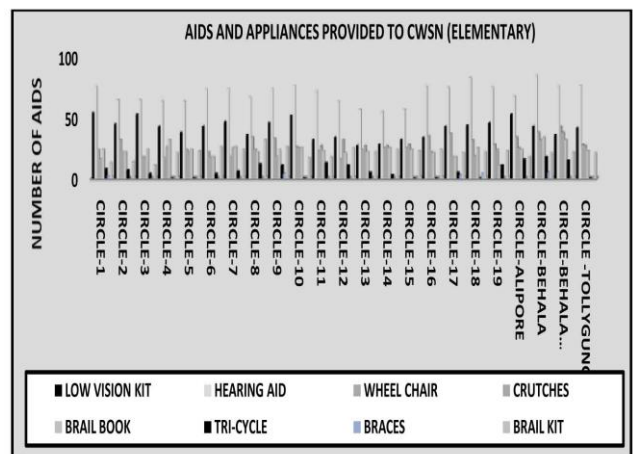
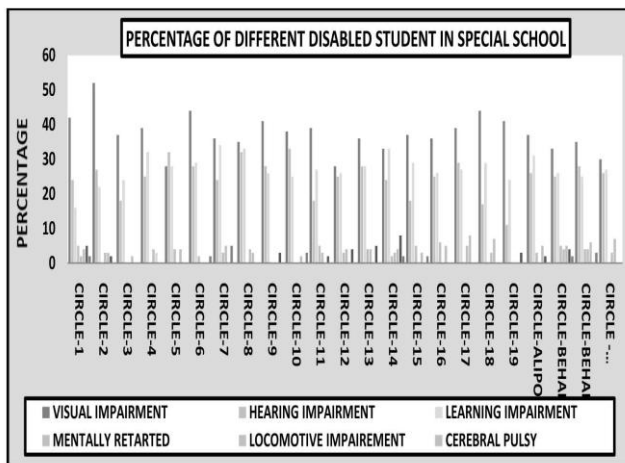
INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL: Infrastructure is the basis of development and therefore any educational institution need tight bound infrastructure which may improve the quality of education. On the basis of DISE Report 2014, it has been noted that all 24 circles in the city having the primary schools and these schools have the several facilities which may improve the quality of education. At least 95 percent of the schools are non-rented followed by tap or tube well which are provided with safe drinking water and the percentage is almost 97 percent. From the DISE Report Survey, it hasbeen marked that most of school do not have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls and 70 percent and 80 percent of the schools have common toilet facility. Again when teacher's toilets have been concerned, 85 to 90 percent of primary schools have common teacher's toilet. Further in the context of "Operation Blackboard" 70 percent schools have only blackboard for each classroom followed by table, chair and benches well as airy classroom. Only 20 percent of the school have the library facility with variousreferencebooks, however only 15 percent primary school in the city of Kolkata have playground facilities where the learners spent their leisure time during curriculum period. Even only 37 percent schools have the scope for vertical and horizontal expansionof building development followed by 67 percent of schools have the common boundary. SSM has provided huge funding in collaboration with Central Government to upgrade the infrastructure of the school which may sustain the betterment of primary education.

SARVA SIKSHA MISSION AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN:

SarvaSiksha Mission has started various workfor the exceptional children who have been identified in these school. Among (Fig: 13) these disable child visual impairment, Hearing and learning impairment is more in percentage which is approximately 40 to 50 percent compared to mentally retarded, cerebral pulsey, Autism and Multi-functional problem. Therefore most of the students have the problem to read and write, among them some are considered to be slow learners. Hence SSM in collaboration with Mass Education Department has provided (Fig: 14) Low Vision Kit, Hearing Aid, Wheel Chair, Crutches, Brail Book, Tricycle and Brail Kit to improve the education among these exceptional children and also to solve out the problem amount them.

Fig: 13 Scenario of Disabled Primary Students

Fig: 14 Availability of Aids and Alliances



Data Source: District Information System for Education (2013-2014)

SARVA SIKSHA MISSION AND SPECIAL INITIATIVE PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME: To improve the nutritional status among the learners in government aided primary school, SSM has initiated started mid-day meal scheme in all the primary schools in the city and 95 percent of schools participated in this programme. Each school needs a separate kitchen place for cooking and only 80 to 85 percent schools have these facilities, apart from these percentage others depend on community kitchen share,

where some of the cooking members are engaged to cook for those schools who do not have kitchen space and finally the food might be distributed among these school during tiffin break. Even SSM has been made out a weekly menu which includes rice, dal, potato curry, soybean and vegetable curry for five days and one day in a week, school must provide egg to enhance the nutritious quality among the students.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION:

During the observation following points have been notified:

- General infrastructural facilities of the primary schools in Kolkata need due attention ,especially in respect to accessibility within 1 k.m ,housing condition ,provision of safe drinking water in urban areas, classroom conditions, separate toilet facilities for girls etc.
- General teaching learning facilities may further be improved by introducing pre-primary schooling facilities, removing the shortage of teaching post, controlling teacher's absence in schools and proper uses of science kits, mathematics kits and library.
- The gender bias teacher profile should be balanced and a service training programme for teachers in general is required for effective teaching.
- In general student's attendance should be increased to ensure the quality of education and for that purpose special attention is given in class 1 at the time of enrolment, girl student and minority students.
- To minimise the student absence in schools proper attention to be given to the student health care issues and to control the engagement in house hold works along with the engagement in wage earning.
- Strengthening roles of managing committees monitoring system and community awareness the attendance rate of the students as well as the goal of quality primary education may be achieved.
- Priority should be given on enrolment and retention drives, setting up special models of alternatives schools, community mobilisation including setting up of new working groups and working with existing working group to improve the quality of education.
- To organise remedial classes in order to enhance the students quality among the poor IQ level students.
- Special emphasis should be prioritised on mid-day meal system in order to upgrade the health condition of the urban poor child which enable the student attention on education.
- More free text book should be provided as well as scholarship funding programme should be organised for the betterment of student's quality.
- Adequate teaching learning equipment should be given for all primary school in the city of Kolkata.
- Priority should be given on school infrastructure especially the scheme of operation blackboard which would sustain the better development of primary education.
- Some special scheme should be monitored to reduce the dropout rate in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio, and Gender Parity Index and enhance the Pupil Teacher Ratio , Student Toilet Ratio as well as Student Classroom Ratio in order to improve the primary literacy drive in near future in the city of Kolkata.

IV. CONCLUSION:

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the SarvaSiksha Mission has taken lot of beneficial programme for the development of primary schools as well as primary school learners but due to proper maintenance of the school building, lack of awareness among the guardians and backward strategic tendency act as a constraints in the primary literacy profile. Education is one of the facets of infrastructure, so it has never been considered as a profitable business, to follow this rule several initiative programmes should be taken by the SarvaSiksha Mission for the betterment of primary literacy drive near future in the city of Kolkata.

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