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Status of Basic Facilities of Primary Schools: A Case Study of Krishnagar Municipal Area in Nadia District, W. B., India

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Abstract

The Krishnagar Municipality is situated in a densely urban area of Nadia District in West Bengal. Primary Education is a base of education in a society. Basic Facility of Primary School is required for a good education (i.e. school building, condition of class room, sanitary system, toilet facility, drinking water facility, playground etc.) The Student Teacher ratio indicates sustainable teaching in a School. The aim of present work to analysis the condition of basic facility of primary school. The major source of data is Primary Council of Krishnagar in Nadia, Krishnagar municipality Nadia, Publication report and articles. The collected data organized in a master table and represented through tables and relevant mapping and digitized cartographic techniques. The result shows Basic facilities of Primary schools have below standard level, Primary education program and schemes are not properly implies. Maximum number of schools have not maintain good student teacher ratio i.e. 40:1. Therefore increase the basic facility of primary school and also use government initiative i.e. SSA, Midday meal grant for improving lower status of primary school and create cluster format schools. Teaching learning process will develop and use attracting teaching aids, as well as holistic planning urgently needs to occurrence this problem.

Key Words: Primary School, Basic Facility, Student Teacher ratio, Krishnagar Municipality.

Introduction: Education is a vital process of the development, which considered one of the main pillars of a society. Education is the foundation of all types of developments in the world. It is an established fact that in the world only those nations have made progress and development which have a sound education system. Education develops individuals. It creates awareness among the people about life and its challenges in the world. It fills empty minds with ideas and creativity. Thus educationally sound nations play leadership role in the world since its independence the primary system of education could not make progress due to many factors such as parochial feudal and state politicians, corrupt bureaucracy, authoritarian regimes, fragile civil society and weak democracy. The system of primary education is deliberately neglected in the country. Instead of developing the nation on the basis of free and quality education, the system was hijacked by so-called monsters of democracy and development.

The Study Area: Krishnagar is a municipality and the administrative headquarters of Nadia district in West Bengal. The Krishnagar municipality was established in 1864. The area of the municipality is around 16 sq. Km. and is divided into 24 wards. Krishnagar is located at 23°23'N to 23°26'N and 88°28.6'E to 88°31.4'E. It has an average elevation of 14 metres (45 feet) above MSL. Krishnagar is situated beside the Jalangi River and the town is well connected by road and railway junction to different parts of the State. The major agricultural products of the area include rice, jute, and sugarcane. Industrial activities include sugar milling and ceramic manufacturing. Located 100 km with about general survey land nearby river. North from Kolkata, Krishnagar is on the banks of Jalangi River. It was the residence of raja Krishnachandra, a great patron of art and culture. 78 Primary School are present in this Municipal area.

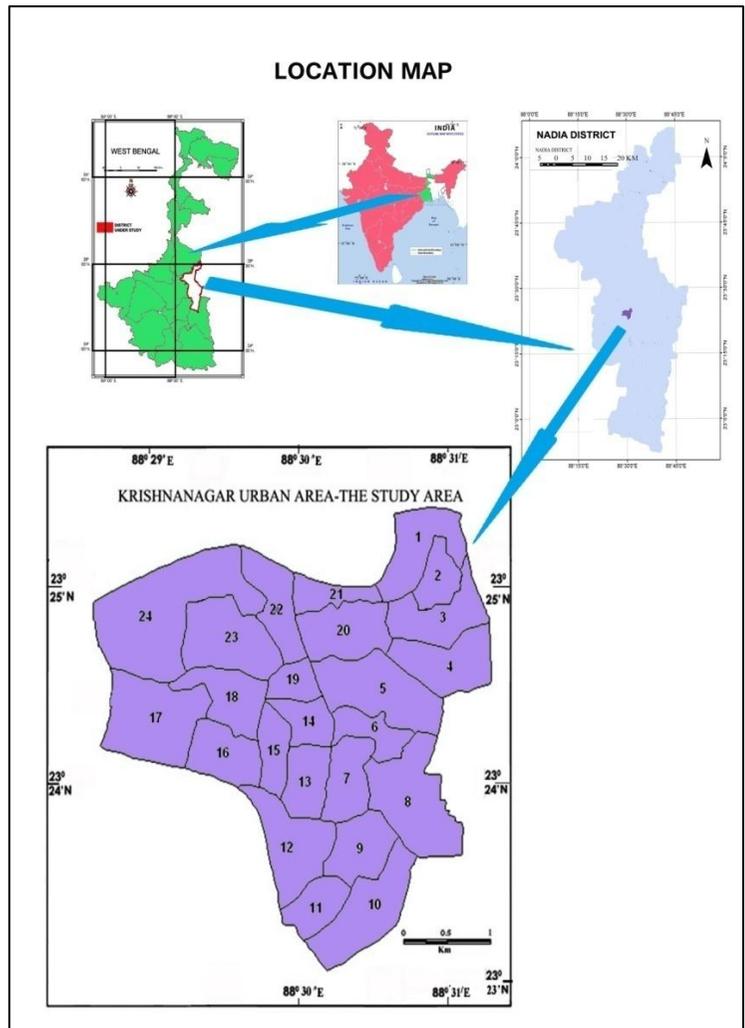


Fig-1: Location map of the study area

Objectives of the Study:

The objects of the study are as follows,

1. To study the status of primary school.
2. To explain the measures taken so far to improve the primary education.

Materials and Methods: The data, supported documents, maps current information of the survey area are collected from primary Council in Krishnagar, Nadia (*Barnaporicaoi Vaban*), District Census office, Nadia and Krishnagar Municipal Office. Different location of Primary Schools are

identified by GPS survey and prepared Location map of Primary School. Given data are organised in a master table and it's represent relevant cartographic techniques and weighted index Method.



Plate-1: Krishnagar Municipality Estd. 1864



Plate-2: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia
(Barnaporichai Vavan)

Results and Discussion:

Population Profile of the Study area: It is necessary to examine various aspects of population as it help to understand socio-economic condition of the study area. In the study area have 151760 persons out of which the share of male population is 76605 and female population constitute 75155.

Table-1: Population Composition in Krishnagar Municipality

Ward No.	Male	Female	Total
1	4153	4001	8154
2	3604	3470	7074
3	4206	4081	8287
4	4976	4024	9000
5	5368	5304	10672
6	3684	3382	7066
7	2492	2482	4974
8	2049	1943	3992
9	2428	2424	4852
10	4150	4033	8183
11	2553	2495	5048
12	3317	3428	6745
13	2494	2483	4977
14	2654	2712	5366
15	2466	2579	5045
16	2973	2987	5960
17	3424	3205	6629
18	2983	3137	6120
19	2296	2418	4714
20	1706	1794	3500
21	2070	2128	4198
22	2336	2328	4664
23	2371	2429	4800
24	5852	5888	11740
Total	76605	75155	151760

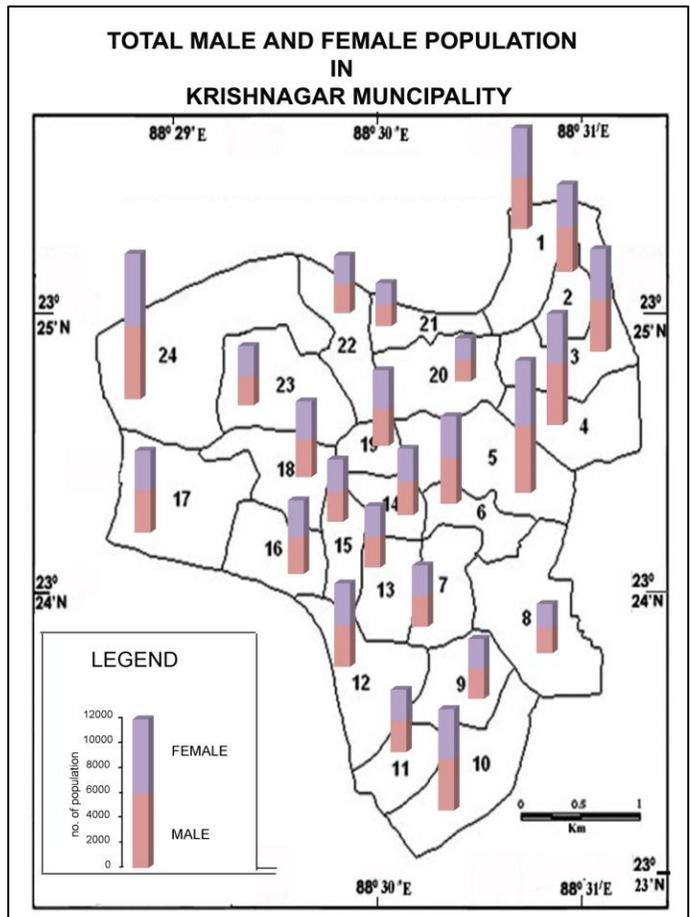


Fig-2: Map Shows Population Composition in Krishnagar Municipality Based on Census 2011

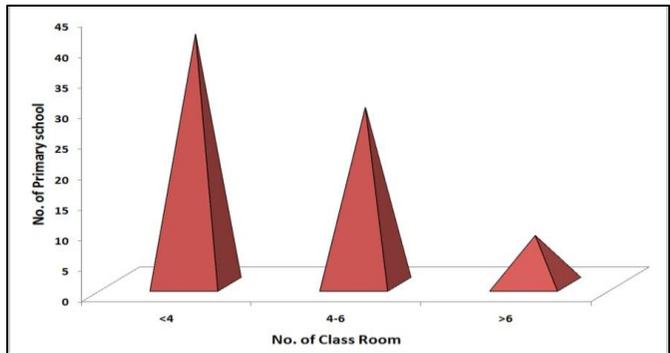
Basic Facility in a Primary School: For development in a primary School some facilities are available in the school that is called Basic facility. The minimum basic facilities are required for a good education. The basic facilities are as follows,

Structure of school building, number of class rooms, Sanitary system, Toilet facility (separate girls & boys), drinking water facility, Playground, number. of Bench, number of Sataranji, Black board, Desk, Maps, Wall Board, Chair, Globe, Pocket board, number table, Chart, Almerly, Stock of books in library, Trunk, Paper.

Status of Class Room: It is found that total 41 Schools out of 78 Schools i.e. 52.56% have in bellow four rooms. Moreover out of 78 schools, 29 Schools (37.17%) have four to six rooms where as 8 Schools carry on more than Six Rooms. So it is clear minimum classroom not available in 41 Schools (52.56%). So it is clear 52.56% Primary School have no sufficient Classroom for a quality education.

Table-2: Status of Class Room

No. of Class Room	<4	4-6	>6
No. of Primary School	41	29	8
% of Primary School	52.56	37.17	10.25



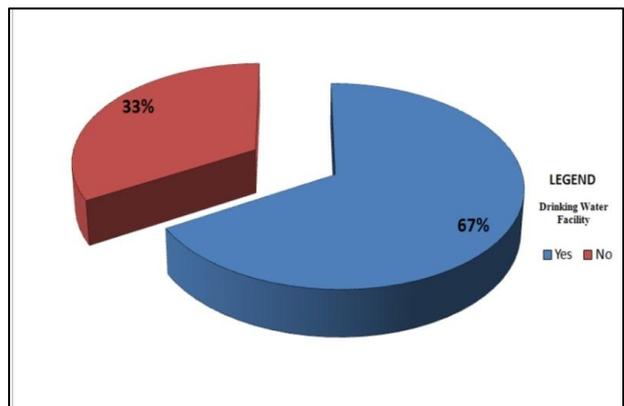
Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

Fig-3: Status of Class Room in Primary school of Krishnagar Municipal area, 2013

Drinking Water Facility: As is evident from the table, the Drinking Water facility has shown more important in a school. The Percentage of Schools where drinking water facilities are available in the Municipality is 66.66% but drinking water facilities are not available in 33.33% Primary School.

Table-3: Drinking water Facility

Drinking Water	Yes	No
No. of Primary School	52	26
% of Primary School	66.66	33.33



Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

Fig-4: Pie graph Showing drinking water facility of Primary school, Krishnagar

Availability of Bench and Sataranji: Bench and Sataranji are primary requirements in a school because students are seating on the bench and Sataranji for study. So Bench and Sataranji are basic amenities in a school. It has been found that more than 85% Primary School of the total Survey School have poor availability of Benches. More than 95% of the total Survey Primary Schools have small number of *Sataranjis* i.e. 20. The above discussion reveals that bench and sataranji is an important in the school. The figure shows the available number of bench and Sataranji much poorer.

Table-4: Availability of Bench

No. of Benches	<40	40-60	>60
No. of Primary School	67	5	6
% of Primary School	85.89	6.41	7.69

Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

Table-5: Availability of Sataranji

No. of Sataranji	<20	20-40	>40
No. of Primary School	74	2	2
% of Primary School	94.87	2.56	2.56

Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

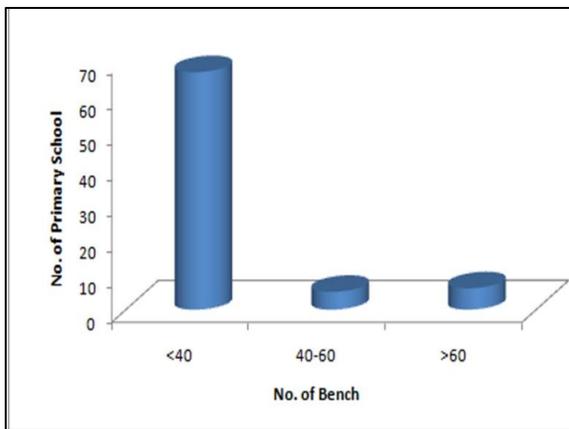


Fig-5: Availability of bench in primary School under Krishnagar municipality

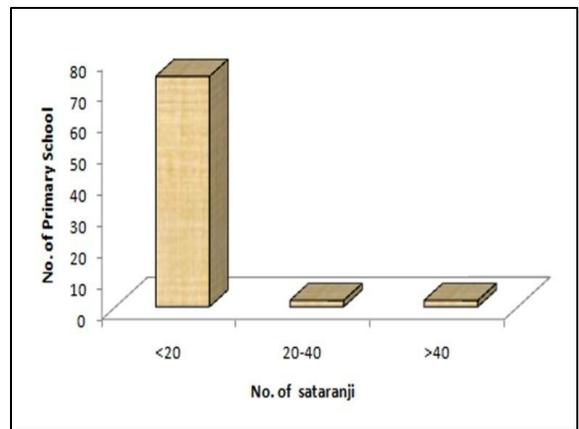


Fig-6: Availability of sataranji in primary School under Krishnagar municipality

Availability of Black Board: The Primary school is characterized by below four, Four to Six and Greater than Six number of black boards. Among the primary school during the survey it was observed that maximum primary school belong to below four black boards (57.69%). The share of four to six and greater than six Black board in the survey school in the locality is more or less equal i.e. 37%, while the proportion of greater than Six within the total school is only 5% (fig.7).

Table-6: level of Black Board

No. of Black Board	<4	4-6	>6
No. of Primary School	45	29	4
% of Primary School	57.69	37.17	5.12

Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

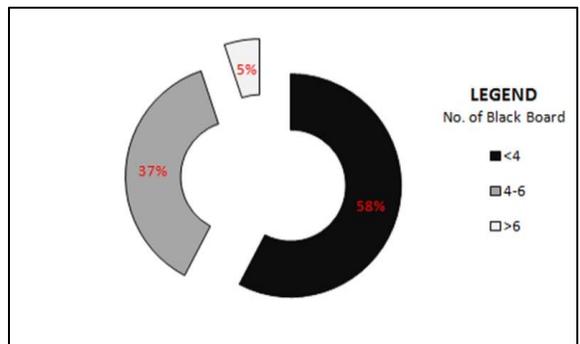


Fig-7: Availability of Black Board in primary school, Krishnagar Municipal Area

Separate Toilet Facility: The municipal area reveals that more than half of the surveyed primary schools (53.84%) have no separate toilet facility. However remaining primary schools have more than 47.43% of total primary school have separate toilet facility (fig.8). The distribution of toilet facility among the surveyed schools suggests that disparity in distribution of separate toilet facility is not considerable.

Table-7: separate toilet facility

Separate Toilet Facility	Yes	No
No. of Primary School	37	42
% of Primary School	47.43	53.84

Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

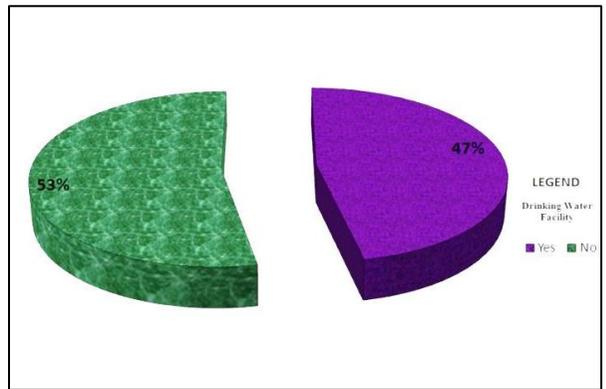


Fig-8: Figure shows Separate toilet facility in Primary school of Study area, 2013

Playground Availability: Number of playground availability is a parameter which provides the basic growth of student’s health. So at least one play ground attached in a primary school. It has been found that 64% of the Primary schools have a play grounds, whereas 36% of Schools have no play grounds (fig.9).



Plate-3: Poor Toilet facility in Sakti mandir harivushan das Primary School, Krishnagar

Table-8: playground Availability

Play ground	Yes	No
No. of Primary School	50	28
% of Primary School	64.10	35.89

Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

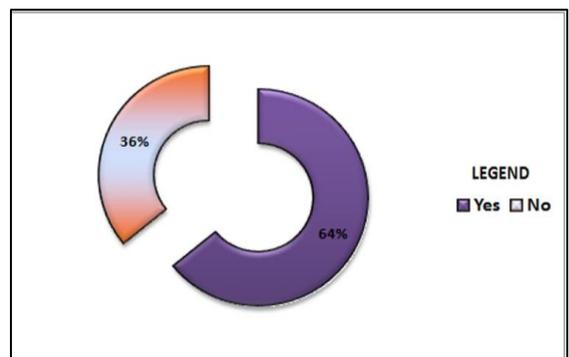


Fig-9: playground availability of Primary school in study area



Plate-4: Poor Play ground Structure of Nicer Para Primary School, Krishnagar

Status of students, teachers' ratio: Teacher Student ratio is an important criteria for proper running the Primary Education system According to Right to Education Act, 2009 student teacher ratio is 40:1. Entire krishnagar municipality 11.53% schools are not follows this act, because students pressure is much high in these schools. Krishnagar municipality is a 1st class city then student pressure is very high these schools are top grad school in Krishnagar. Number of teachers will be increase in these Schools for maintain the Right to Education Act.

Table-9: Students, Teachers Ratio

Student Teacher Ratio	No. of primary school	% Of primary School
Bellow 40:1	69	88.46
Above 40:1	9	11.53

Source: Primary Council, Krishnagar, Nadia.

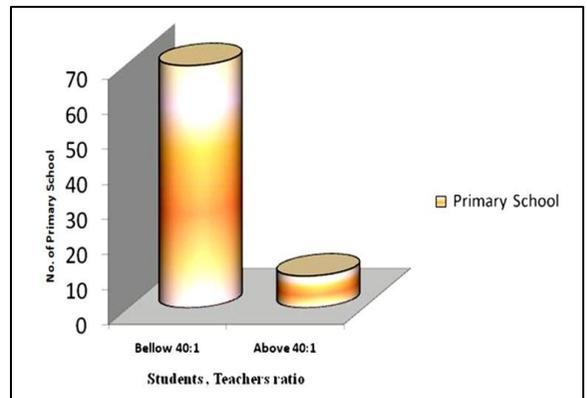


Fig-10: Enrolment of student and teacher ratio of primary school in Krishnagar municipality, 2011-12

Status of basic facilities: From the given data and weighted index map shows, total score of basic facility available of different primary school in Krishnagar municipality. The minimum basic facilities required for a good education. In the study area of Krishnagar municipality, it was observed during the field survey good basic facilities available in CMS Sent Jons Kouins primary school weighted index score is 25.378. Other side the poor basic facility of primary school is Shaktinagar EGSPFP School the Weighted index score is 3.356. From (Fig 3) In the whole municipality its observed that good condition of primary school situated in ward no. 10, 13, 14, 12, 22, 23, because some English medium school and private school situated there. Other side ward no. 7, 9, 15, 16, 24, condition of primary school of these wards is so bad because this is slum area and educational awareness is not more batter in this area (fig. 11).

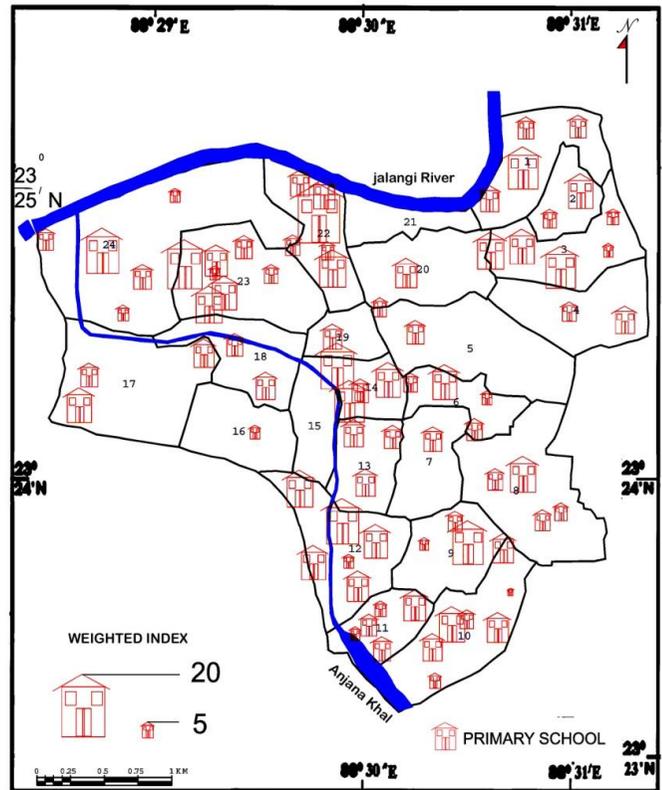


Fig-11: Figure shows Quality of primary school in Krishnagar municipality (Weighted Index Method)

Conclusion: It may be concluded that,

1. Basic facilities of Primary schools have below standard level in the study area.
2. Technical as well as professional institutes are not present in adequate number of Krishnagar municipality.
3. Primary education program and schemes are not properly implies in the study area.
4. Maximum number of schools have not maintain good student teacher ratio.

Measures taken to improve the Primary Schools:

1. Apply the all Government initiatives to improve the Primary Education, i.e. SSA, Midday Meal, Kanyashree, Juboshree, Marti Cum Scholarships etc.
2. Improving the basic needs in a primary school (i.e. playground, books, board etc.) for attracting the students and provide good education.
3. Cluster format school are create, two or more school join each another and create a cluster school.
4. Teaching learning process should be developed and used attracting teaching aids.



Plate- 5: Midday Meal Program conduct in a school, Krishnagar, Nadia

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