**Executive Summary**

The Government of India has introduced many schemes for elementary education in India like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) , Mid-Day Meal scheme(MDM), Scheme of Providing Quality Education for Madrasas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions(IDMI) and many other just to support poor children who are not able to attend schools . Everyone know that if we promote elementary education then India will be free from the literacy problem and it will also eradicate the poverty in the country and which give many opportunities to students to develop themselves and also the society. Elementary education is considered as a central tool for developing countries like India. So we have to provide education for every child in the country

The main goals and objectives is to analyse each scheme of elementary education, to answer questions like how many people are benefiting from the scheme, what are the problems and difficulties in the schemes, how much funds are allotting for each scheme and how efficiently they are using these funds. Suggestions and recommendation have been made to solve at least small problems at school level by analysing everything. This report contains 6 chapters.

Chapter 1 of the report discusses the basic background of education in India and how it started. It describes the education system in our country. It also discussed the basic main problems in education, their scope and their impact on society. First chapter also contains the goals and objectives of this report how that objectives will help this society. Objectives included comparing our education system with China education, role of schemes in education by analysing literacy rate before and after implementation of schemes and some other.

Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 describe the methodology I followed to reach my goals and current government and NGOs efforts to provide education to everyone respectively. In methodology this report basically followed literature survey, field visits, meetings with mentor and officials. With analysing the findings from this methods suggested some recommendations.

Chapter 4 of this report discussed about the results and findings from literature survey and field visits. The Main findings are

1. Many households and their children are benefiting with the schemes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day Meal Scheme etc. which gives clear indication that the schemes play a vital role in education.
2. Lot of gap between actual allotted budget and utilised budget. Funds are not utilised properly. State implementing agencies are parking huge funds in the savings accounts. They assumed that only some percentage of funds is required in schools, but there exist a lot of problems in schemes implementation which are just because of lack of funds.
3. In 1991 India literacy rate is less than 50%, After introducing all these schemes in education right now our literacy rate is 74.4 % which indicates that schemes are very helpful to people.
4. We are suffering with many Problems like Less teachers, Lack of facilities, increasing dropout rate, Teachers attendance, Low quality meals , Lack of funds etc. There is also big difference in condition of Education in Urban and rural areas.

Chapter 5 discussed the recommendation that were suggested for to implementation. They include creating a separate group of people in every area who will mediate the things between District implementing agency and Schools, these groups also help teachers in organising activities like construction, distribution. They will also organise frequent meetings with parents, teachers and local bureaucrats.

Hopefully, my research, which has been presented in this report, along with my recommendations, based on this research, will be helpful in improving the education system of, if not the entire country, but at least on a local or zonal level.