

EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR 'AGARIA' CHILDREN : A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT

Dr. B. P. Chaudhary

Principal
DIET, Patan
N. Gujarat - 384265

Dr. Hamir Katad

Lecturer
DIET - Rajkot
Gujarat

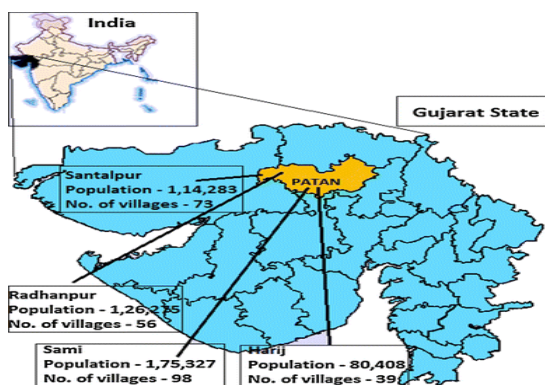
This subject is very important for need to education of Agarias children. Now a days, they are facing many difficulties in their life. They must have to face some challenges. This type of challenges is not easy, but many times they have to pay more price for these small challenges. We see that girl students have not adequate physical facilities at their parents' work place (in desert area) and also in primary school. Due to lack of school facilities, Agarias' children leave their study. We have basic education policies as following.

- Right to education - 83rd Constitutional Amendment proposal.
- Directive principles of state policy - Free and Compulsory education till the age of 14. (Artical-45)
- Right to Education Act-2009 (RTE)

We are passing by New education system and it is necessary that every child must get free and compulsory education.

Agariyas' children face problems in two types if situations. When their parents are not working at salt production areas, they have to live in their villages. When their parents are working at salt production area, they have to live in desert with their parents. The researcher studies his problem in following subject.

"Education System for 'Agaria' Children: A Study with Reference to Right to Education Act"



INTRODUCTION

Patan district is situated in North Gujarat region. It has nine 'Tehsils'. Santalpur tehsil, one of the nine tehsils of Patan district is a desert area and situated near Indo-Pak international border area. The people of Santalpur tehsil faces cries of less agriculture opportunities due to little rain and limited water resources. So, the people of Santalpur tehsil are associated in the production of salt. It is their major source of income. The people who produce salt are known as 'Agaria' family.

The 'Agaria' families are economically very poor. Despite of working hardly from November to April, they could not earn enough money to manage their bread and butter. Their children are deprived of education, because they cannot afford the education for their kids. Their kids without completing their primary education, join the family business of production of salt.

The people of Rajusara, khimasar, Ranmalpura, Amarnesada, Vagh pura, Dahigamda, Piparala etc. From Santalpur villages are engaged in the business of salt production. These people are known as 'Agaria' family.

The present study is conducted to know the education system provided by Sarv shiksha Abhiyan, Education dipartment, Patan Govt of Gujarat for the children of 'Agaria' family.

OBJECTIVES

The present study contains following objectives.

1. To know the education system for the children of 'Agaria' family.
2. To know the number of children included in the education system.

DATA COLLECTION

The following are the sources and techniques for data collection.

1. Various records from the Government offices of.
 - a. District Primary Education Office, Patan
 - b. District SSA, Office, Patan
 - c. Taluka Primary Education Office, Santalpur
 - d. BRC Office, Varahi, Santalpur
 - e. CRC Office, Santalpur
2. Interview

The data was collected with the help of parents meeting using interview technique. The 'Agaria' people were asked about their economical and education background.



Number of people working as 'Agaria' from various villages of Santalpur.

No.	Name of the Village	No. of family working as 'Agaria'	No. of family members	No. of Children
1	Rajusara	200	450	130
2	Khimasar	25	75	22
3	Piparala	5	15	8
4	Chhansara	4	12	4
5	Antarness	25	70	15
6	Madupura	15	40	08
7	Ranmalpura	5	10	02
8	Santalpur	40	160	15
9	Daigamda	2	6	02
10	Rajanagar	10	25	10
Total		331	863	206



These 'Agaria' family stay at desert in order to produce salt. Their children also stay with them. So, a special education system at desert area has been a need of an hour. During the months June to october the 'Agaria' family come back in their respective villages, so their children get education from the primary schools of their own villages. But during the month of November the children move in desert with their respective families, so a special education system has been developed to educate the children.

For the 'Agaria' children, 'Tent schools' has been established by Sarv shiksha Abhiyan, Education department, Patan. The 'Agaria' families are distributed within 20 to 25 kms in the desert area. So far each area separate tent school is needed.



DATA ANALYSIS

In order to motivate the 'Agaria' families for the education of their children same parents meetings has been organized. The following are photographs showing the PTM.

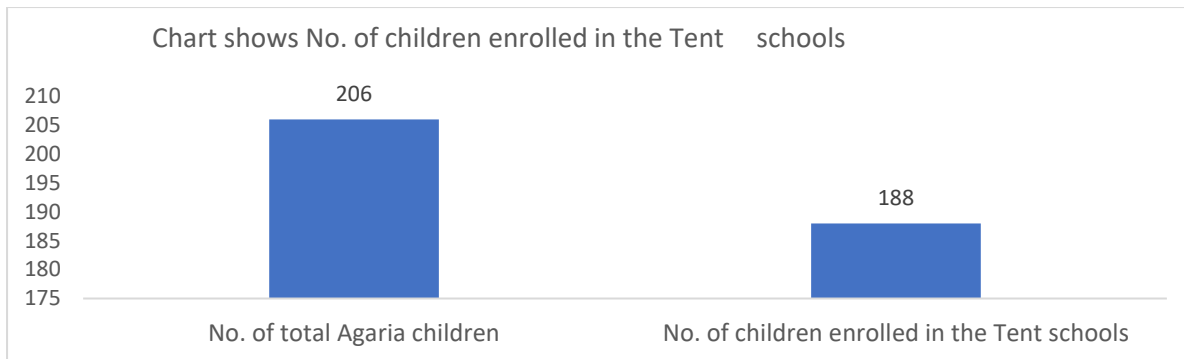
The following table explains the number of 'Tent Schools' established in Santalpur teshil.

No.	Name of 'Tent school'	No. of children, study in 'Tent school'	Standerd	Name of Balmitra (Teacher)
1	Mataji nu Bedaku	25	1 to 6	Raja Iqbal N.
2	Garamdi-2	16	1 to 5	Raja Arif U.
3	Juma adam block	20	1 to 5	Raja Iqbal L.
4	Garamadi ran-1	14	1 to 4	Raja Najar A.
5	10 No. Ran	17	1 to 4	Raja Harun N.
6	Kargil ran	28	1 to 5	Raja Sikandar H.
7	Ayub jumma block	24	1 to 6	Raja Mubarak A.
8	9 No. ran	12	1 to 3	Raja Hamit L.
9	Raja jumma block	17	1 to 5	Raja Mustufa N.
10	Banas ran	15	1 to 5	Raja Jannat K.
Total		188		

From the above table, the number of children included in the Tent school, is shown in the following table.

No.	No. of total Agaria children	No. of children enrolled in the Tent schools
1	206	188

From the above table, it can be seen that 91.26 % 'Agaria' children are included in this education system.



Morover, Sarv shiksha Abhiyan, Education dipartment, Patan has provided a facility of Mobile school Van, to facilitate the 'Agaria' children, since 2018. The Mobile school Van, is an old transport bus, which has same facilities like benches, writing bord, a dish TV, water and electric facilities, same teaching learning material along with a 'Balmitra' (a teacher) for teaching. After the success of Mobile school Van, 9 more Mobile school Vans were provided to take care the education of 'Agaria' chldren.

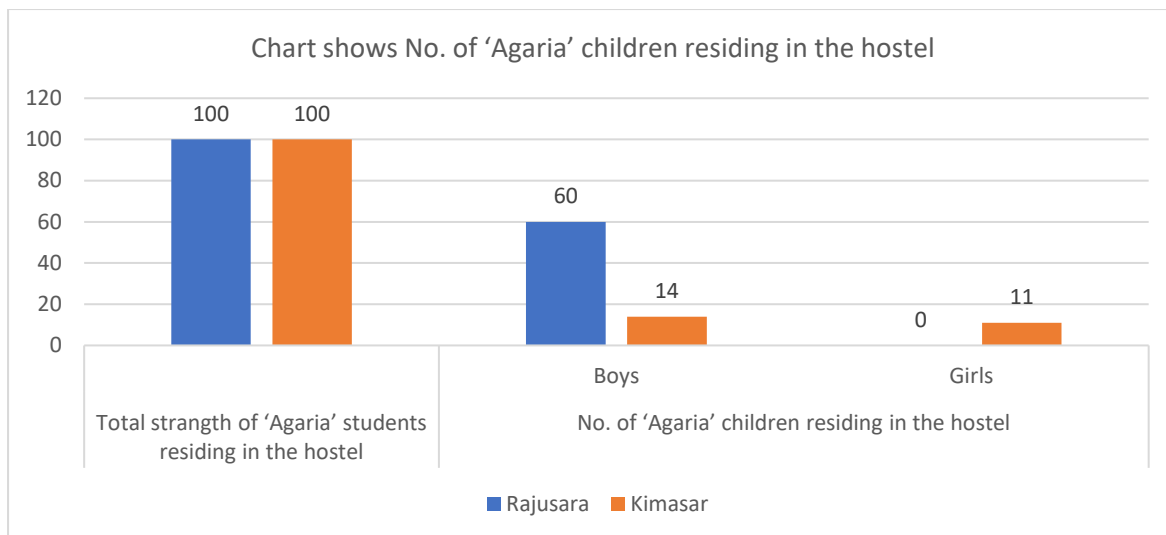


Due to rugged atmosphere of desert area, tent school needed maintenance every year. Even atheraise, the windy stroms and destroy the tent schools now and then. So, tent schools are more expensive to maintain. In order to solve the problem, Govt. of Gujarat established 'Seasonal hostels' for these 'Agaria' children, in their respective villages. The 'Agaria' children of Rajusara and Khimasar village used to stay at the 'Seasonal hostel' in order to continue thier studies.



The following table shows the details regarding no. of students residing in the 'Seasonal hostels'

No.	Name of the Village	Total strangth of 'Agaria' students residing in the hostel	No. of 'Agaria' children residing in the hostel		Total
			Boys	Girls	
1	Rajusara	100	60	00	60
2	Kimasar	100	14	11	25
Total		200	74	11	85



FINDING

The following are the major findings of the study,

1. 91.26 % of all 'Agaria' children are associated in the education system provided.
2. The 'Agaria' children were provide 'Tent schools' in the first phase of education system.
 - In the second phase the 'Agaria' children were provided education through 'School on wheel' or 'Mobile school van'
 - In the third phase the 'Agaria' children were facilitate with 'Seasolal hostel' in their respective villages