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Children of Nomadic Tribe Community Getting Education in Kalyana Karnataka 371(J) Primary and High Schools

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ABSTRACT

Nomads means wanderers they do not have particular place or village. They traditionally have their own occupations such as selling of pins, threads, plastic items. They wander from one place to another and settle nearby towns or cities or a village. They also have their families and children but the children of Nomads have no basic facilities as the other children getting in public schools their educational condition is very pathetic but the government has started several plans to promote education to the deprived children. That is why they have started tent school to the children of Nomads. Nomad Tribes in Karnataka Sindhollu, Sudugadu Siddaru, Bayalupattar, Helavas, Sillekyathas, Dombidasa, Budga Jangama, Hakkipikki, Rajagonda, Dakkaliga, Dombaru, Gosai are found in Karnataka State.

INTRODUCTION

Every human being needs Basic facilities, they are 'Food, Health and Education', these are the words quoted by Noble Prize winner and Economist Amartya Sen. May be these three issues seems to be different but these are inter linked with each other. India is considered as the Democratic Country, Every citizen of this country has the Rights which were given by the constitution. In India, there is a lot of discrimination, Inequality, between the people. The Economic facilities are not given to everyone equally. But the education is made compulsory to every children. Every state governments are committed to provide free and quality education to every children from primary to higher education i.e., degree level. So, government has several schemes such as, ***'Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana', 'Marali Ba Shalege'*** (Back to school), Tent school (for nomadic tribes), Mid day Meal Scheme, Bicycle distribution scheme for BPL families, etc., are some of the programmes which have been conducted by the government.

The government of India and Karnataka have implanted article 371(J) of the development of Kalyana Karnataka (also called as Hyderabad Karnataka) but the real fact is different. The Kalyana Karntaka (Hyderabad Karnataka) over now falling problems like unemployment, drought, flood, food problem child labour, Devadasi custom and many more. Due to these problems, reasonal many communities migrate from our place to another. In the Karnataka state as we all know that "Kalyana Karnataka" region is comes under backward region.

Even though the Kalyana Karnataka is comes under the Backward region" the nomadic communities like Alemari, Sindhollu, sudugadu siddaru, bailu pattaru, helavas, sillekyathas, dombidasa, budgajangama, hakkipikki, rajagonda, gosai, and some other along with their traditional jobs sending their children to the schools under the New education policy 2020. It is one the good sign of progress.

Objectives of the Study:

1. Observation of Kalyana Karnataka Nomadic Tribes.
2. Analysis of Tribal and meaning and Laws of Education.
3. The role of parents in tribal nomadic communities.
4. Analysis of infrastructure in Karnataka Government Schools.

RESEARCH METHODS

Datas were obtained about the Nomadic tribes of Bellary, Vijayanagara, Koppala, Raichur, Kalburgi and Bidar districts in Karnataka by field work. Questionnaire, interview, observation and sampling procedures were used for

the collection of information. Information has been collected from Secondary Sources Karnataka Tribal Nomadic Communities Texts, Published Texts, Government Reports, Gazetteer, Karnataka Government department of Public Education and other sources.

Meaning of Nomadic Tribes :
Tribe means community of people who were living in a particular place, with Socio Economic, Religious practices.

- According to sociologist R.C. Varma Tribe has specific group of people who were living in a particular place, practicising their own religious cultural, Society, Economic practices.
- According imperial Gazetteer tribe means "A Group of people living in a particular place. Speaking same language connection with people of their community.
- According to Sociologist Dr. K. Metry. The hunting and livestock tribes were originally nomadic tribes. Even today the Chenchy, Chenchawar, Pardi, Advichanchar, Fansay, Pardi, Rajagowda, tribes in the Karnataka Region of Hyderabad. Continue to live the life of a nomad Rajagonda used to travel to the states of Goa, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for Ayurvedic trade.

Nomadic Tribe Communities in Kalyana Karnataka.
There are so many Nomadic tribal communities in Karnataka like Sindhollu, Budga Jangama, Chinnadasar, Dakkaliga, Dombidasaru, Gosangi, Handijogis, Shillekyatha, Rajagonda, Bilapattara, Gondalli, Panathi, Helava, Madikara, Chakkaligara and many more tribal communities have their own Folk Culture, tradition and on that they are leading life.

Sindollu, community people are beggars holding statue of godess in a basket, Sudugadu Siddaru practice the Jyothishya, Shillekyathas exhibit Togalugombe, Budga Jangamas performing various indicates of Ramayana and Mahabharatha epics with a typical dress. These communities are living in outside village, cities, in temple yards and railway stations, in tents, still today they are facing untouchability. They are leading their life by selling broomstick, pin, needle, etc., they were wandering in search of Food they have no land, no shelter, No clothes to wear. There live in a very poor and bad economic condition. Even after the nation is celebrating 74 years in Independence Day but these people are living in a very pathetic condition they have no future, they have not been provided education to their children.

Parents Responsibility:
In recent days there is a little bit changes are occurring in Nomadic tribal communities that parents of the Nomadic community have decided to send their children to school. Children to providing Nomadic tribal community people sending their children to school, this is one of the positive sign.

Meaning of Education:

- According to sociologist Durkhem Education is the sociolisation of the young generation. It is a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling and acting which he could not have arrived at spontaneously.
- According to F.J. Broun and J.S. Riycej Education is the sum total the experience which moulds the attitudes and determines the conduct of both the child and the adult.

Educational Law :

- According to the Education law section 46, government should strengthen and preserve the Educational and Economic facilities, scheduled caste, tribes to provide education for everyone there is an amendment in constitution of our India (86) 2002, section 21(A) is added.
- Section 45, assures free and compulsory education to the children under 6-14 years.
- According to the Free Education Act and children Education Right Act 2009, 'Scheduled Caste', 'Scheduled Tribal' communities children, who were Economically, Socially backward must be given proper Education facility.

Implementation of Generalisation of Primary Education:
In 1970 UNESCO's (Learning to be) started a scheme to implement education to all the sections of the society who were Educationally, Economically, Socially backward.

- On the implementation of primary education to all. In Britain free and compulsory education programme were started to the children up to the age of 15 years.
- In America up to 16 years, in Japan up to 15 years, In Canada up to 14 years free. Education is provided for the children.
- In India also government has implemented of free education act up to the age of 14 years without considering the caste, creed, religion, community region. (Basic education for all).

Facilities in Kalyana Karnataka Primary and High School (1-10 standard) :

1. Free and compulsory primary education
2. Free text books
3. Free uniform and shoes.
4. Free notebooks, stationary, bags etc.,
5. Scholarship to students who have bright talent in science.
6. Home education for the physically deserved students.
7. Free medical (checkup) treatment for deserved students.
8. Monthly scholarship for students.
9. Hostel facility
10. Summer camps, Tour (Jilla Darshana), facility for selected students.
11. Midday Meal scheme.
12. Milk providing scheme (Ksheera Bhagya)
13. Free medical checkup.
14. Weekly three days Iron tablets and Albendazole tablets provided.
15. Free computer education (selected school)
16. Free bicycle (for 8th Std. Students).
17. Free Shoes and Sacks.
18. Well infrastructure building facility.
19. Library facilities.
20. Bathroom, washroom facility.
21. Filter water facility.
22. Tent school facility.
23. National child labour scheme
24. Special admission andolan
25. Special tour.

Problems and challenges of the children studying in schools of Kalyana Karnataka Region.

1. Nomadic tribes of Kalyana Karnataka region because of their traditional profession. They are facing the problems like poverty, illiteracy, Hunger, Begging, profession etc.,
2. Some nomadic tribes people trying to send their children to Primary and High schools but most of their children still involved in **'Begging profession'.**
3. Some nomadic tribes children were deprived of Reservation facility due to their reason their children were still living in tents.
4. Nomadic tribes people were migrating to Maharashtra, Goa, Hyderabad in search of Job due to their reason their children failed to get primary Education.
5. Due to the "Pandemic Covi-d-19" in the last couple of years the Nomadic tribes of Kalyana Karnataka region faced many problems they fight even for a single meal for a day.
6. The nomadic tribes girls were married at the early age due to their reason they were failed to get education.
7. The primary and high schools of Kalyana Karnataka region were facing the problems of infrastructures their problems should be solved by the government to provide education for nomadic children.
8. Some schools have facing the staff problem due to this. The children were suffering and they unable to get the education properly.
9. The Kalyana Karnataka border schools should get the proper facility Government must look into the matter.
10. The government should take the initiative to bring occurrences among the children of Nomadic tribes of Kalyana Karnataka.
11. Government should implement 2020 NEP properly.
12. If Government provide the facility Nomadic tribes children will get the Education. Then their children are able to get Education.

FINDINGS

1. The tribal nomadic communities in Kalyana Karnataka are leading their life by begging and their clan careers.
2. Tribal nomadic communities temporary living in a hut.
3. Social status is like that of Dalits and their economic status is very poor.
4. It is found that some tribal nomadic children are attending government schools

CONCLUSION

The tribal communities of Kalyana Karnataka like, Sindhollu and others, nowadays are ready to send their children to schools. Nomadic tribes are able to get the facilities of the government provided for them. But some of the

children of their community still now involved in begging, But most of the community children are in the process of getting education is a good sign.

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