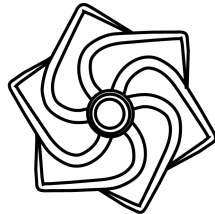




# Right to Education for Underprivileged **Final Report**



चरैवेति चरैवेति

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### Basic Information

**Name of the project**

ü Right to education for underprivileged

**Implementation Agency**

ü Association for Promotion of Creative Learning

**Date of Start**

ü 1.2.2009

**Date of completion**

ü 31.12.2009

**Total amount received**

ü Rs 5,33,350

**Total amount spent**

ü Rs 5,33, 135

*The best way to empower underprivileged is to ensure right to education to them.*

## Major Activities

### Transact walk and community meetings

#### Aim

- ü To have a feel of the geographical area, people, nature of settlements
- ü To develop acquaintances with our partners, opinion builders, Panchayat functionaries
- ü To visit different schools- government and non-government of the area
- ü To interact with the teachers and other functionaries of the area.

#### Date

#### Place of visit

21.3.'09	Narainpur
22.3.'09	Sudak, Kichakapar, Boran, Rajbanni and Bhaini.
23.3.'09	Primary School, Narayanpur, Middle School, Patania, Primary school, Lalpur

#### Major observations

- ü A transact walk was organised in the Panchayat to have a feel of the geographical area, people, nature of settlements of Patnaia Panchayat. In this process we also developed acquaintances with our partners, opinion builders, Panchayat functionaries. We also visited different schools- government and non-government of the area and had an interaction with the teachers and other functionaries.
- ü In these transact walk Sri Vijoy Prakash, Executive President, APCL, Dr Mridula Prakash, APCL, Sri Manoj Kumar, APCL, Sri Shailendra Mohan Paswan, Mukhia and Adhyaksha, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti(BGVS), Sri Surendra Prasad Yadav, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti(BGVS), Sri Kamalesh Kumar Gupta, Nyaya Mitra, Benipur, Sri Ranjit Kumar Ranjan, Jnan Vijnana Samiti, Sri Kamendra Sada, Musahar Sewa Sangha, Baheri, Sri Ramshreshtha Sada, Prakhand Adhyaksha, Biraul, Musahar Sewa Sangha, Sri Harendra Kumar



*A feel of the deprivation of the children at Sudak, a Musahar village of Patania Panchayat.*

Bhashkar, Teacher, Benipur, Sri Birendra Paswan, teacher, Benipur, Ms. Pinki Kumari, Teacher, Primary School Benipur, Ms Varsha Kumari, Teacher, Primary School Benipur, Sri Siya Sharan Yadav, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti(BGVS along with many others participated.

- ü On 21.3.09 we visited Narayanpur village. We held a meeting with the local community and discussed the issues related to education of children. People said that in the village a school has recently been opened, but it is being run in the community hall. Land is not available for the construction of school building. They also said that although there is Gairmazarua Am land in the village but it has been encroached by some people. If the encroachment is removed, then only the school building can be constructed. They also expressed the need of having a high school in the panchayat as women donot go for higher learning in absence of such facility.
- ü On 22.3.09 we went to Sudak, Kichakapar, Boran, Rajbanni and Bhaini. First of all we went to Sudak and held acommunity meeting there. Sudak is totally inhabited by Musahar population. The total population is about 500. The Tola is totally inhabited by Musahar community. There is no pucca building in the village. There were a few half built Indira Awas. Local Sarpanch Ms Usha Devi is also from this Tola. She is the wife of Sri Ramshreshtha Sada In fact, the husband introduces himself as Sarpanchpati (husband of Sarpanch) and not as Prakhanda Pramukh of Musahar Sewa Sangh. Males being introduced through females is a new dimension of the women empowerment which is a result of the 50% reservation for women in the Panchayats.
- ü We learnt that the local school does not have any building. School building is not being constructed due to unavailability of land. Hence the school is not run properly. Even Anganbari centre is not working for several months. The Anganbari worker Ms Sarita Devi is not from the village. She is from village Bhaini. So, she does not come to the centre.
- ü Then we moved to Kichakapar. This tola is also inhabited by Musahar population. This tola is at the fag end of the Panchayat. We held a meeting with the community. The people were quite enthusiastic. They said that some of them have also engaged a tuor and paying 25 rupees per month for teaching their children. The school is at Boran, which is about two kilometers away from the tola



***Another Tola of the Panchayat deprived children at Kichakapar, another Musahar village.***

and small children cannot go that far. It appeared that parents in the tola are quite aware of the value of education and even prepared to invest on education but they need support in the process. Here Shabari Ashram would play a major role in maintaining the motivation and providing the backup support. We also noticed that some of the Musahars in these locations have great spatial creativity. In the houses we found wall paintings. Some of the ladies had made beautiful designs from mud decorating their mud houses. The presence of such tendencies is a very good sign for development of education in society. As a matter of fact, people should be encouraged to make more and more such designs which strengthen the base of development of writing skills in the community. It can also be useful in development of other vocational skills.

- ü One interesting thing was the presence of local innovation. There was dearth of Kerosin oil in the families. So a lady showed how she has designed a torch for her own use using the waste batteries. Recognition of such skills can go a long way in development of skills in society.
- ü The Angabari Kendra also does not work. Only for few months the food is distributed.
- ü Thereafter we went to Boran. Boran is also inhabited by Musahars and Yadav community. We held a community meeting. There is a school in the village. Here the brother in law of the Mukhia also joined us. He is popularly called Mukhia dewar. People of the village showed great annoyance at the Mukhia.
- ü There is a school in Boran. Mrs Manju Devi is the Headmistress. The school has been upgraded to Middle school. There is 8 lakhs in the school account but the building is not being constructed due to difference between the Headmistress and the Chairman of Village Education Committee.
- ü We also met the Mukhia Ms Ambika Devi, who lived in Rajbanni. It was an interesting meeting. She lived in a very good pucca house which was still under construction. When we went to her house did not come out of the house for about half an hour. It was learnt that she doesnot go out in any function. Entire show is managed by her brother in law (Dewar) who was called Mukhia-dewar. She does not meet anybody. People were generally annoted by her



***Transact walk meetings***



***Some of the Musahars in these locations have great spatial creativity.***

nonappearance in public life as they were not able to get redressal of their grievances. In fact, many women have come to occupy public positions but they are not able to meet the expectations of the post. There is a need to arrange for capacity building programmes of the Panchyat functionaries.

- ü In Rajbanni we also went to a privately run Madarsa called Madarsa Nurul Millat. About 50 children are being taught here by keeping them in a hostel. The school does not get any grant as it has not been recognized by state government.
- ü Then we went to Bhaini. It is on the other side of the river. It has got a nice Mazar. This is the Mazar of Abdulla Shah popularly known as the Mazar of Pir Saheb. People had lot of complains with the local teacher. It was said that she engages children in her household chores. The scholarship has not been distributed. One physically challenged child Darshan Paswan needs a tricycle. He has not got it so far.
- ü On 23.3.09 we went to Primary School, Narayanpur. Sri Vijay Bhushan Das of village Narayanpur also joined the community meetings. He is a respected person in the village and is extremely social. We asked him to assist in our mission. He accepted. The primary school has recently been opened. Examination was being conducted in the school. We found that most of the students did not have any knowledge of the questions of the test they had already appeared. It was clear that a lot has to be done to improve the quality of teaching of the school. The school building has also to be constructed, which is not being done for want of land.
- ü Then we went to visit Middle School, Teliyapar, Patania. It is the most attended school of the Panchayat. The school building was being constructed. The quality of construction was good. The catchment area of the school was beautifully painted on the wall of the school. A few teachers of the school were extremely enthusiastic. There is a need to upgrade the school to High School status.
- ü Then we went to Primary school, Lalpur. The school serves the SC population of Paswan. The children were also appearing at the examination. But they had little knowledge of their subject.

***A lot has to be done to improve the quality of teaching of the school.***



- ü We found that most of our partners particularly musahars are landless. Their living condition is extremely poor. Generally, habit of drinking is quite prevalent. Most of the children are enrolled in schools, but do not go to schools as they are engaged in household activities. Even if they go there they go only at the time of distribution of midday meals and leave the school thereafter. There was general complaint of differential treatment of musahar and other scheduled caste children in schools.

### Survey of vulnerable families and children

#### Aim

- ü To find out the list of vulnerable families and children

#### Date

- ü 24.3.'09 to 30.4.'09

#### Activities

- ü The survey schedules was developed. The survey schedules were got printed.
- ü The survey of vulnerable families was done with the help of the survey volunteers. From 24.3.'09 to 31.3.'09 door to door meeting was organised. Initially we held a meeting of the community where the purpose of the survey was explained. We found that initially there was as apprehension for the survey as they were asking as to what they would get out of it. In the community meetings this was dispelled. However, it was difficult to get the help of people to the desired level. It took lot of persuasions to ensure their help. An advisory committee of local people was formed. This was of great help as APCL was a new organisation to the area. Therefore, initially there was resistance in cooperation, but with gradual discussion this was dispelled.
- ü on 3.4.'09 a meeting was organised at Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya, Patania in which 29 people participated, which included teachers, public representatives, volunteers from different wards.
- ü One day training of survey volunteers was undertaken on 6.4.'09 at Narainpur. The survey schedules were distributed. Sri Vijay Bhushan Lal Das, Sri Ramjee Mandal, Sri Narendra Kumar, Sri Indra Mohan

***There was general complaint of differential treatment of musahar and other scheduled caste children in schools.***

Chaudhary, Sri Nilamber Yadav, Prakhand Sachiva, ZSS, Bennipur and Sri Surendra Prasad Yadav acted as resource persons.

- ü Wall writing was done in the Panchayat to create awareness.
- ü The survey work was slow as there was some disturbance in the survey work due to various marriages in the community. The engagement of the people in agricultural works also delayed the survey as many people were not available in their houses.
- ü The data from the survey was entered in the computer with the help of data entry operators. Thereafter, the details of report is being prepared.
- ü A list of non -enrolled children, enrolled and non- school going children has been prepared, earlier enrolled but dropped out children was also prepared.

### Manual for running Shabari Ashram

- ü A manual for running Shabari Ashram *Hamari Kitab* was developed.

### Training of community mobilisers

#### Aim

- ü To prepare a cadre of community mobilisers for Shabari Ashrams

#### Date

- ü 8.5.2009 to 11.5.2009

#### Place

- ü School of Creative Learning, Patna

#### Main Resource Persons

- ü Mr Vijoy Prakash, IAS, Executive President, APCL
- ü Mr Anil Kumar, Mahadalit Vikas Mission
- ü Prof Shailendra Kumar Srivastava, Chairperson, Creative Learning Foundation
- ü Mr Awadhesh Kr. Narayan, Deepayatan, Bihar



**Dr Prabhat Ranjan, Professor at DA-IICT, Gandhinagar addressing children at Middle School, Patania**



ü Dr Mridula Prakash, Vice President, APCL cum Project Director

### Activities

- ü 4 days training programme of community mobilisers was organised. The training was residential. Dr Mridula Prakash welcomed the guests and explained in detail the structure of the programme. Thereafter, an introduction round was taken up.
- ü Thereafter, Dr Prakash explained in detail about the objectives of APCL. She also outlined the nature of creative learning and how it can be applied to solving problems of underprivileged.
- ü Mr Vijay Prakash explained the objectives of human rights and special importance of right to education.
- ü Thereafter, the experiments of Shabari Ashram was discussed in detail. The role of community mobilisers in Sghabari Ashram was also discussed. The photographs on different activities were presented on power point to all trainees. Then each activity was taken up and the mode of their adaptability was discussed. It was agreed that we have to find out the strengths and weaknesses of all children who are not admitted to school or not going to school and then try to make specific plan for each child. This would be kept in the form of a child profile.
- ü It was also discussed that all children have certain qualities. If we give opportunity to use that strength for learning purposes then the child would be motivated towards learning. In this context it was found that children are quite apt in terracotta works. At present they were doing good earthwork. So we should try to use earthen toys as a learning text for these children. The modalities of making such texts were discussed.
- ü The context of multiple intelligence in learning was also discussed and it was found that children of underprivileged sections of society are good at natural, rhythmic, kinesthetic and interpersonal intelligence. Our school system promotes and supports verbal and logical intelligence. It is one of the main reasons why children of underprivileged sections are not comfortable in the school system and they either do not join the schools or easily leave the schools. To take these children to school and retain them would require change in teaching learning methodology to take care of the special requirements of underprivileged. It was discussed that it may be

***Children of underprivileged sections of society are good at natural, rhythmic, kinesthetic and interpersonal intelligence.***

difficult to change the school system to take care of these special needs of the children. However, we can supplement such activities through Shabari Ashrams. In this context it was found necessary to involve folk tales, folk songs and folk games with the learning system.

- ü Thereafter, the modalities for linking folk systems with the learning process of children were discussed.
- ü One by one all these modes of learning were discussed.
  1. Learning by using photographs
  2. Using stories in learning process
  3. Using songs in learning process
  4. Using games in learning
  5. Using exhibition for learning
- ü In the next session the role of community mobilisers was discussed. It was explained that the community mobilisers have to supplement the role of teachers as well as parents for the children under charge. They have to keep in close contact with home as well as school so as to take care of the special needs of the children. They are supposed to conduct survey and find out non-school going children (both non enrolled and non school going children). They should prepare the special child profile of the concerned children. They should run Shabari Ashrams and prepare them to take full advantage of the school system.
- ü The role of supervisors was also discussed and explained that they have to supervise the activities of Shabari Ashrams, coordinate with schools, organise school enrolment drive, Bal Mela, evaluation, etc.
- ü On second day was devoted to identification of different games and activities of Shabari Ashrams.
- ü Dr Mridula Prakash explained the details of materials to be the used at Shabari Ashrams.
- ü The exercise of using local language was undertaken so that broadstreaming of language.
- ü The method of organising Bal mela was also discussed in detail.

***Local language should be properly integrated in schools to broadstream language.***

- ü On third day practice of folk games was undertaken. It was decided that apart from using games for learning local language, games for learning English language should also be taught. This would help underprivileged children doing something which others are not doing and thus they would start getting attention in school. This would help them in better participation in school activities and thus would help in improving attendance and reduce drop out.
- ü Designing of games and activities was undertaken and new games and activities was discussed.
- ü Interaction with community mobilisers of Jamsaut Panchayat was done so that practical problems at Shabari ashrams could be understood and their solutions could be found.
- ü On fourth day practice of games was undertaken. Each participant was asked to be the leader and play the game.
- ü The modalities of evaluation of children was discussed.
- ü Concept of functionalising of schools was also discussed

### **Establishment of Shabari Ashrams**

#### **Aim**

- ü To establish a centre in vulnerable Tola to facilitate community intervention for ensuring right to education

#### **Major activities**

- ü To ensure enrolment of all children to school
- ü To maintain list of vulnerable children and their profile
- ü To maintain regular contacts with parents and teachers of vulnerable children
- ü To support vulnerable children by appropriate activities to maintain proper learning motivation and to ensure appropriate learning achievement

***Shabri Ashram is a community intervention to prepare children to avail educational right in proper spirit.***

**Location**

ü Shabari Ashram is the [were established] at following places of Patania Panchayat.

1. Bhogia
2. Narayanpur
3. Sudak
4. Bhaini
5. Rajbanni
6. Kichakapar
7. Boran

ü Before establishment of the Ashram a general meeting was organised with the local population. In this meeting the purpose of starting the Ashram was explained.

ü At different places general meeting of parents were organised with the following details

Tola	Place	No. of Participants
1. Bhogia	Mahavir Temple	55
2. Narainpur	Hanuman Temple	41
3. Sudak	Sri Mangal Sada's residence	42
4. Bhaini	Primary School, Bhaini	68
5. Rajbanni	Sri Triveni Paswan's residence	70
6. Kichaka	Sri Panchoo Sada' residence	26
7. Boran	Middle School, Boran	37

**List of materials in a Shabari Ashram**

1. Box-1
2. Register-2
3. Attendance Register



***Display of creative skills is the main weapon for ensuring learning motivation at Shabari ashrams.***

4. Daily Register
5. Copies-6
6. Hamari Kiatab- A manual for running Shabari Ashram
7. Books
  - a. Abhivanchiton Ka Shikshadhikar
  - b. Nanhi Sabari
  - c. Kishori Shabari
  - d. Tapaswini Shabari
  - e. Bal Geet for the use at Shabari Ashram
  - f. The three little pigs
  - g. Geet geet men Pahara
  - h. Association for Promotion of Creative Learning
8. Teaching Learning Materials
  - a. Ekagrata Chakra
  - b. Ekagrata Gufa
  - c. Alpha Yantra
  - d. Akshar Yantra
9. Charts
  - a. Vegetable Chart
  - b. Animal Chart
  - c. Fruit Chart
  - d. Bird Chart
  - e. Number Chart
  - f. Alphabet Chart
10. Activity List



***Meeting with parents at Shabari Ashram.***

11. Black Board

12. Chalk

13. Duster

14. Metallic Board for name plate

**Shabari Ashram Learners Profile**

Serial No.	Place of Ashram	Total learners			SC			Minority			Backward			General		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bhogia	42	40	82	26	19	45	0	0	0	16	21	37	0	0	0
2	Narayanpur	17	31	48	9	12	21	0	0	0	8	16	24	0	3	3
3	Sudak	27	18	45	27	18	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bhaini	26	19	45	7	9	16	3	1	4	15	9	24	1	0	1
5	Rajbanni	15	30	45	10	12	22	0	0	0	5	18	23	0	0	0
6	Kichaka	27	13	40	27	13	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Boran	9	36	45	9	36	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		163	187	350	115	119	234	3	1	4	44	64	108	1	3	4



- ü The roots of Shabari Ashrams is now going deep into the soil. Children have now started paying attention to health and hygiene. They have regular haircuts and nail cuts. They have also learnt courtesy and manners. They have also started going to schools. Their attendance have improved.
- ü All children of Shaabri Ashrams have been admitted to School.
- ü As the Panchayat was severely affected by floods, the school was disrupted during floods. However, our volunteers kept their morals high and ran Shabari Ashrams regularly even during floods.

### **Workshop for developing Panchayat Report card on Educational Rights**

#### **Aim**

- ü To develop Panchayat Report Card on Educational Rights

#### **Date**

- ü 27 and 28.6.2009

#### **Venue**

- ü School of Creative Learning

#### **Resource Persons**

- ü Mr Sanjay Paswan, Ex Minister, Govt of India
- ü Mr Vijoy Prakash
- ü Mr Awadhesh Narayan
- ü Dr Mridula Prakash
- ü Mr Anil Sinha, Mahadalit Development Corporation

#### **Activity**

- ü After detailed deliberations a format of Panchayat Report Card on Educational Rights was developed. In the formulation it was kept in mind that a clear picture of the school, community and students be reflected in the report card.

***Panchayat Report Card on Educational Rights is a true reflection of the status of the implementation of right.***

- ü Panchayat Report Card on Educational Rights is a true reflection of the status of the implementation of right.

### **Prakhand Mukhia Sammelan**

#### **Date**

- ü 7.6.09

#### **Venue**

- ü Middle School, Patania

#### **No. of Participants**

- ü 103

#### **Main activities**

- ü A one day workshop of teachers and Panchayat functionary was held on 7.6.'09. Sri Ramnath Jha presided the meeting.
- ü It was decided that the campaign for bringing right of education to underprivileged be extended to entire block.
- ü It was also recommended that in all vulnerable colony or tola Shabari Ashram be opened.

#### **Campaign against child labour**

- ü A report was published on 30.4.2009 in newspaper Hindu and Hindustan that a child was used to carry EVM machine. A photograph was also printed in this regard. As this was a clear violation of child rights, an email was sent to Ms Shanta Sinha, Chairperson, National Child Rights Commission, Election Commission of India and Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar on the same day demanding strong action against the culprits and also demanding measures to ensure that such action are not in future.
- ü Election Commission of India took up the matter very seriously and wrote letter to Chief Secretary and Chief Electoral Officer of all states to not to engage any child labour as it is prohibited and punishable under the act. As such it has asked that District Election Officer/Returning Officer should be made aware of the provisions related to prohibition of Child labour and they should be made

***Child labour should be abolished from all government activities.***

responsible for the its implementation. The details of the circular can be seen at the website of the Election Commission of India

[http://eci.nic.in/CurrentElections/ECI\\_Instructions/ins010509a.pdf](http://eci.nic.in/CurrentElections/ECI_Instructions/ins010509a.pdf)

- ü A newspaper report published in Hindustan (Patna Edition dated 3.5.09, page 1) that the matter has been The District Magistrate, Bhagalpur had got the matter enquired and ordered Assistant Labour Commissioner for instituting a case against a Patrolling Magistrate and the Presiding Officer. During the course of enquiry a policeman was also found to have engaged child labour in carrying EVM. District Magistrate has asked SP to identify the concerned policeman and take legal action against him as well. He has also ordered for proper rehabilitation of the concerned child labour.

### **School Environment Programme**

#### **Aim**

- ü To create awareness among society members regarding education and social values

#### **Date**

- ü 14 & 15.8.2009

#### **Activities**

- ü The children of Shabari Ashram were asked to prepare special Topi for the Independence day. They also prcised signing of national anthem.
- ü The children also made various terracotta items. They displayed it in their colony. This created confidence in the children that they can also create something which can be demonstrated.
- ü Then on the Independence day the children took out Prabhat Pheri in and around of the village. They shouted slogans related to education and independence. Children were quite overjoyed. They also participated in the unfurling of flag a Shabari Ashram. Thereafter, all children participated in the independence day in their respective schools. Parents were also motivated to participate in the independence day function at school.



*Children participating in school environment programme.*

### Panchayat Report card on Right to Education

- ü Based on the survey and the format for Panchayat Report Card on Right to Education following Report card for the Patania Panchayat was developed.. The details of number of government schools are given in Table1.

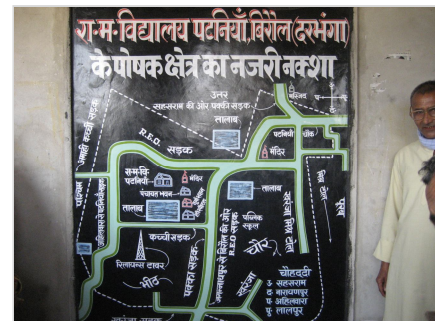
**Table 1: Spread of Schools**

School	Year of Establishment	Ward
Middle School Patania	1955	1,2,3
Middle School, Rajbanni	1963	12, 13, 14
Primary School Bhogiari	2003	4&5
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	1952	6&7
Primary School, Sudak	2003	9
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	2006	6 & 7
Primary School, Narayanpur	2006	3,8,9
Primary School, Bhaini	1962	10, 11

- ü There is a need to cover Kichaka par (a habitation of Musahars), Mishra tola in Patania (a habitation of Tanti), where children have to walk more than two kms to go to school.

#### Teachers

- ü Two types of teachers are working in the schools- regular teachers and Panchayat teachers. There are 42 teachers (25 Male and 17 Female) in the schools in the Panchayat. The ratio of male and female teachers is 1.47:1. As per provisions this ratio should have been 1:1. There is a need to provide more female teachers in the Panchayat.
- ü If we have to provide one teacher for 40 children with the condition that at least one teacher per class should be provided, then we may have to work for 22 more teachers in the Panchayat.
- ü Further, it is also seen that In Primary School, Lalpur we have 6 teachers as against requirement of 5 teachers. This has to be rationalised.



**A display of the catchment area of Middle School, Patania.**

Teachers											
School	Teachers			Panchyat Teacher			Total Teachers			Total Teachers Required @40 children/teacher	More teachers to be provided
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
M. S. Patania	1	2	3	5	6	11	6	8	14	19	5
M. S. Rajbanni	0	0	0	5	1	6	5	1	6	12	6
P. S. Bhogiari	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	5	0
P. S. Lalpur Rampur	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	6	6	5	-1
P. S. Sudak	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	5	3
P. S. Urdu Rampur Tola	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3
P. S. Narayan pur	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	5
P. S. Bhaini	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	8	3
Total	2	6	8	15	19	34	17	25	42	62	22

### Children Teacher Ratio

- ü Normally a school should have one teacher per 40 enrolled children (Table ).In Patania Panchayat there are 59 children per teacher. It is as high as 143 in Primary school, Narainpur to as low as 31 in P.S. Bhogiari. This indicates that there is a need to immediately arrange for appointment of teachers.

***We need 22 more teachers in the Panchayat.***

School	Enrolled Children Teacher ratio
Middle School Patania	55
Middle School, Rajbanni	78
Primary School Bhogiari	31
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	30
Primary School, Sudak	57
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	91
Primary School, Narayanpur	143
Primary School, Bhaini	66
Total	59

***In Patania Panchayat there are 59 children per teacher.***

### Availability of Land

- ü There is one school which has no land. But two schools have not got their land under their possession in one of the habitation Sudak the land allotted is not suitable.

School	Land	Possession status
Middle School Patania	3 acres	In possession
Middle School, Rajbanni	.33 acre	Encroached
Primary School Bhogiari	.068 acre	In possession
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	.13 acre	In possession
Primary School, Sudak	.14 acre	Land not suitable
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	.28 acre	Encroached
Primary School, Narayanpur	0 acre	Land not allotted
Primary School, Bhaini	.14 acre	In possession

***Only one school is without land.***



### Building Infrastructure

- ü The availability of school building is one of the primary requirements for conducting learning activities. It was found that only three schools have their own pucca building. 5 schools are without any buildings.
- ü Only two schools have veranda and one has complete boundary wall. The boundary wall is incomplete in one school.
- ü The total classrooms constructed are only 16. If we calculate the requirement of classrooms on the basis of 40 child per classroom subject to one classroom per class, the total requirement of classrooms are 65. So there is a deficit of 49 classrooms.

School	Classrooms		Boundary Wall	Veranda
	Total requirement	Constructed		
Middle School Patania	19	10	Incomplete	yes
Middle School, Rajbanni	12	0	No	No
Primary School Bhogiari	5	4	No	yes
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	5	0	No	No
Primary School, Sudak	5	0	No	No
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	5	0	No	No
Primary School, Narayanpur	7	0	No	No
Primary School, Bhaini	8	2	Yes	No
Total	65	16		

### Availability of Toilet facilities

- ü Availability of toilet facilities is one of the prime requirements for smooth running of schools. Many children particularly girls do not attend schools due to non availability of toilet facilities. Only two schools have toilets constructed in the school premises. Only one of them have separate toilet facilities for girls.
- ü If we calculate requirement of a toilet for 60 children with the limit of having at least two toilets in each schools, then the requirement of toilets comes to 65. Only three toilets have been constructed so far. So there is a requirement of 62 more toilets in the Panchayat.



**Building under construction at Middle School, Patania**

School	Toilet	
	Total requirement	Constructed
Middle School Patania	13	2
Middle School, Rajbanni	8	0
Primary School Bhogiari	3	1
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	3	0
Primary School, Sudak	2	0
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	3	0
Primary School, Narayanpur	5	0
Primary School, Bhaini	5	0
Total	41	3

*There is a requirement of 62 more toilets in the schools of the Panchayat.*

### Availability of Safe Drinking Water Facilities

- ü The availability of safe drinking water facilities is available in 3 schools only. 5 schools are without any drinking water source. If we calculate availability of a tubewell for 200 children total requirement of tubewells come out to be 25 out of which only 4 has been sunk so far. So 8 more tubewells are immediately needed in the schools of Panchayat.

School	Safe drinking water source	
	Total requirement	Constructed
Middle School Patania	4	2
Middle School, Rajbanni	2	0
Primary School Bhogiari	1	1
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	1	1
Primary School, Sudak	1	0
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	1	0
Primary School, Narayanpur	1	0
Primary School, Bhaini	2	0
Total	12	4

*8 more tubewells are immediately needed in the schools of Panchayat.*

### Availability of playground

- ü Only in Middle School Patania there is some playing facility available. As there is dearth of land in schools, we have to think differently for providing play facility in schools. We have to explore common playgrounds in different habitations.

School	Playground
Middle School Patania	Yes. Partially
Middle School, Rajbanni	No
Primary School Bhogiari	No
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	No
Primary School, Sudak	No
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	No
Primary School, Narayanpur	No
Primary School, Bhaini	No

### Availability of library

- ü None of the schools in Panchayat have proper library. Even Teaching Learning materials are not properly used. Shabari Ashrams can be used for keeping library at habitation level. However, schools should maintain a library.

***None of the schools have proper library.***

School	Library
Middle School Patania	No
Middle School, Rajbanni	No
Primary School Bhogiari	No
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	No
Primary School, Sudak	No
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	No
Primary School, Narayanpur	No
Primary School, Bhaini	No

### Enrolment

- ü There are two middle schools and six primary schools in the Panchayat. Total enrolment in the schools is 2477 children out of which 1323 are boys and 1154 are girls. In the enrolled children we have 902 children belonging to SC community out of which 568 are boys and 334 are girls. 327 children belong to minority group out of this 186 are boys and 141 are girls. 893 children are of backward community out of which 489 are boys and 404 are girls.

School	Class upto	Total children			Scheduled Caste			Minority			Backward		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
M.S. Patania	8	366	399	765	64	103	167	68	129	197	143	170	313
M.S, Rajbanni	8	212	257	469	74	80	154	61	42	103	89	98	187
P.S. Bhogiari	5	55	99	154	25	67	92	0	0	0	30	32	62
P.S. Lalpur Rampur	5	72	109	181	6	24	30	0	0	0	49	70	119
P.S., Sudak	5	49	64	113	49	64	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.S. Urdu Rampur Tola	5	72	110	182	8	43	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.S., Narayanpur	5	130	155	285	46	97	143	0	0	0	67	72	139
P.S., Bhaini	5	198	130	328	62	90	152	12	15	27	26	47	73
Total		1154	1323	2477	334	568	902	141	186	327	404	489	893

### Student attendance

- ü The attendance of students was studied from 1st to 10<sup>th</sup> November'09. The average attendance was calculated. In general about two third children were found to be present (Table 12). This appears to be quite satisfactory. However, as the teachers knew the dates of the visit of the team the attendance may not reflect the actual position of the normal attendance. Next time it would be taken without announcing the date.



**Notice Board displaying daily attendance in a school.**

**two third children were found to be present**

School	Average Attendance(%)
Middle School Patania	67
Middle School, Rajbanni	61
Primary School Bhogiari	82
Primary School Lalpur Rampur	56
Primary School, Sudak	74
Primary School Urdu Rampur Tola	69
Primary School, Narayanpur	62
Primary School, Bhaini	63
Total	65

### Availability of mid day meal

- ü During 1-10 November'09 the schools were visited by our volunteers. It was found that in none of the schools mid day meals were being served due to non availability of rice.
- ü It was observed that children at many places come during mid-day meal time and leave school after the meal.
- ü It was also observed that at some places children were engaged in bringing water for cooking.
- ü At some places children brought their dishes from home for taking meal.

### Availability of textbooks

- ü Text books have been supplied only in one school till November. Textbooks are published and printed by Bihar State Textbook Publishing Corporation. This is to be supplied free of cost to the children. This year textbooks' have been published with extraordinary delay. That is why it has not been supplied properly to all schools.
- ü This situation is extremely bad for first generation learners, as they do not have any supportive learning materials at home. Shabari Ashrams were providing learning materials which was found to be extremely helpful to the children. From next year it is proposed to have a book bank at Shabari Ashrams which can be used for supporting learning activities for the learners.

***The availability of mid day meal was found in 45% schools. The situation is extremely bad in Darbhanga (0%) and Madhubani district (20%).***

***Text books were found to be available only in 19% schools***

**Distribution of Scholarship**

- ü Distribution of scholarship has not taken place in the Panchayat for last three years. The money is lying in the Panchayat.

**Distribution of dress**

- ü Distribution of amount for dress has not taken place in the Panchayat

**Educational Rights Survey and Shikshadhikar Rally****Aim**

- ü To create awareness about right to education
- ü To do advocacy with Government for right to education

**Date**

- ü We visited schools of the Panchyats from 1-10 Nov'09 and collected the information about the status of implementation of rights of education in the schools
- ü **Shikshadhikar Rally** was organised on 14<sup>th</sup> November'09 throughout Panchayat in different Tolas for generation of awareness about right to education.

**Shikshadhikar rally at Patna on 23.11.'09****Major activities****Public hearing (Jan-sunvai)**

- ü **Public hearing (Jan-sunvai)** was organised at all Shabari Ashrams in the panchayat on the issues related to right to education on 14.11.'09. In this the survey findings were discussed. After Jan Sunawai a charter of demand was prepared signed by parents, teachers and children.

**Postcard campaign**

- ü **Postcard campaign** was launched to create awareness regarding the educational rights. Post cards containing letter addressed to HE the Governor of Bihar regarding status of right to education in different schools were signed by children were sent.

*The mid day meal was not found in any school.*

*Text books were found to be available only in one school.*



### Slogans development

- ü Based on the findings of survey Jan Sunmai 50 slogans were designed to raise various issues related to implementation of educational rights.(List of slogans attached as annexure1) This issues were thrown up during survey and during Jan Sunwai.
- ü The slogans were written on the placards which were attached to bamboo sticks. About one hundred and fifty placards were prepared

### Shikshadhikar Rally to Raj Bhavan

- ü **Shikshadhikar Rally** was organised at Patna on the 23rd November'09. In this rally 7 partner organisations of Actionaid India participated. APCL coordinated the rally.
- ü 10 Children from Patania Panchyat and 35 children from Jamsaut Panchayat participated in the rally on behalf of APCL.
- ü A mike was fitted on a bus. This was used for shouting the first part of slogans. Children repeated the later part of slogans. The list of slogans prepared for the occasion is given at Annexure 1.
- ü The children of underprivileged sections of society gathered at 9.30 AM. Sanjay Gandhi Jaivik Udyan at Jawahar Lal Nehru Road, Patna.
- ü The children stood up and formed a human chain beside the road with each child carrying a placard.
- ü Thereafter, the children formed two rows and started moving towards Raj Bhavan, Patna. The children repeated the slogans raised by the leader of the group.
- ü Then the children and the representatives of the organisations went to Raj Bhavan to meet HE, The Governor of Bihar.
- ü Dr Mridula Prakash welcomed HE on behalf of the group. She highlighted the importance of educational rights and stressed the need for having special strategy for Musahars- the most deprived group for educational purposes. She said that if nothing special is done, at the present rate of growth in literacy, the Musahar community would achieve 100 % literacy only after 600 years. She also said that a lot has to be done on the front of infrastructural development and also for making teachers available in schools. The detailed speech is attached as annexure2 .
- ü The representative children from different organisations welcomed HE with bouquets.
- ü Ms Suman Kumari of Mahadalit community studying at Shabari Ashram, Jamsaut Panchayat of Danapur Block run by Association for Promotion of Creative Learning gave welcome address to HE Governor of Bihar. The detailed speech is attached as annexure 3.



*Ms Suman Kumari, a Mahadalit child of Shabari Ashram delivering welcome address at Raj Bhavan*



*HE Governor of Bihar Shri Devanand Koomar addressing the Shikshadhikar Rally*



*HE Governor of Bihar Shri Devanand Koomar with the children of underprivileged community at Raj Bhavan*

- ü Then all children submitted the memorandum for implementation of educational rights signed by the children and parents. A copy of the memorandum is being attached as annexure 4.
- ü HE the Governor of Bihar said that it is the constitutional obligation to provide education to all children of the state. He assured that he would take up the matter with the state government and direct that constitutional provisions should be enforced in true letter and spirit.
- ü HE was so delighted that he posed for photograph for all groups of children.
- ü Video cassette of the function in DVD has been submitted to Actionaid office Patna office.

### Khel Kud Pratiyogita

#### Aim

- ü To provide children of underprivileged an occasion of participation and success
- ü To organise competition of folk games

#### Date

- ü 1.11.'09 to 11.11.09 at Shabari Ashrams
- ü 17.12.'09 (Final)

#### Venue

- ü Shabari Ashrams
- ü Govt. Middle School, Patania

#### Participants

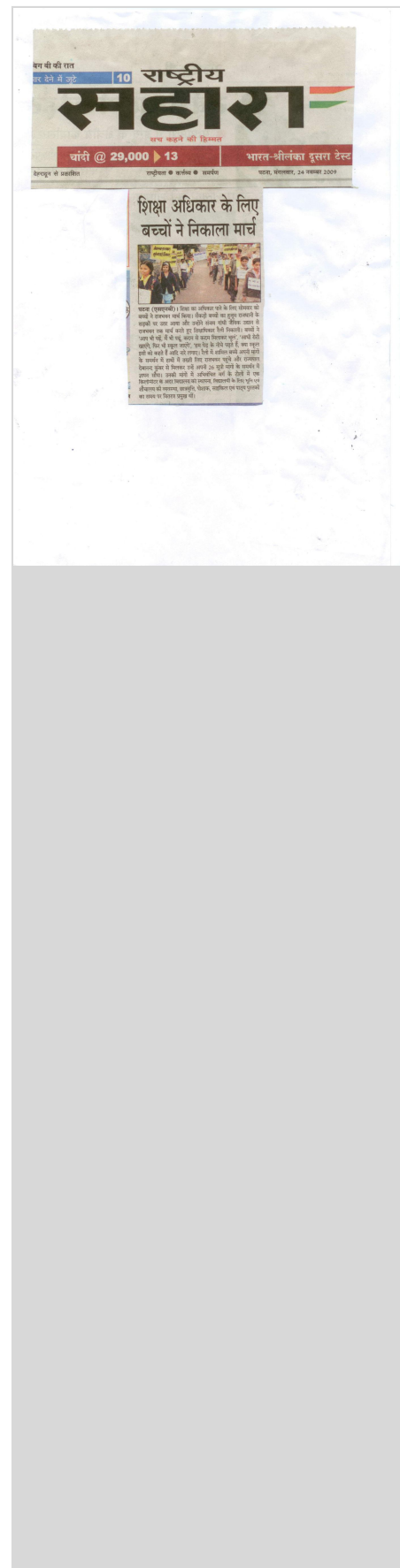
- ü 250 children

#### Main volunteers

- ü 26 (Teachers, Parents, Motivators)

#### Major activities

- ü At all Shabari Ashrams children were prepared for various games and three children per Ashram were identified and they were asked to participate in the finals on 17.12.'09.
- ü Following children got awards in different events:



### ü Race

- Ist Prize            Kari Paswan, Bhogia
- IInd Prize         Pradeep Sada, Sudak
- IIIrd Prize         Shivshankar Sada, Kichaka
- Consolation       Horil Sada, Kichaka
- Consolation       Rohit Kumar Poddar, Bhogia

### ü Bouncing Ball

- Ist Prize            Ram Lalit Sada, Boran
- IInd Prize         Vikram Paswan, Bhogia
- IIIrd Prize         Manish Sada, Sudak
- Consolation       Kari Paswan, Rajbanni
- Consolation       Manikant Paswan, Rajbanni

### ü Tyre Race

- Ist Prize            Vikram Paswan, Bhogia
- IInd Prize         Jai Ram Sada, Sudak
- IIIrd Prize         Ram Lalit Sada, Boran

### ü Gulli Danda

- Ist Prize            Balram Tanti, Rajbanni
- IInd Prize         Manish Sada, Sudak
- IIIrd Prize         Ram Babu Sada, Sudak

## Bal Mela and Mulyankan Mela

### Aim

- ü To create learning motivation among underprivileged children
- ü To create joyful learning atmosphere in schools



*Children participating in games.*

- ü To develop imagination, concentration and technological skills

### Date

- ü 17.12.'09

### Venue

- ü Govt. Middle School, Patania

### Participants

- ü 250 children

### Major activities

- ü An exhibition was put up in which each Shabari Ashram put separate stalls. Each child had prepared exhibits as per their own capacity and temperament. Since underprivileged children are good at making models from clay, children had made large number of clay models. Generally household items such as Chakala, Belan, Dekachi, Karchhul, Cooker, Gas stove, etc were made in large number. Traditional items like wooden stove was also made. Clay models of animals such as pigeons, crow, etc, were also made. Idols of Lord Hanuman and Shabari also found expression in the models.
- ü They also had beautiful presentation of leaves and their qualities.
- ü Blind games related to identification of leaves, spices and other day today items by simply smelling or touching was beautifully displayed by children.
- ü Some children wrote poems on paper. Even poems written on 'Rajyapal' – on the occasion of Shikshadhikar Rally was also displayed.
- ü Following Ashrams/children got awards in Bal Mela:
  - Ist Prize              Shabari Ashram, Rajbanni
  - IInd Prize             Shabari Ashram, Kichakapar
  - IIIrd Prize             Shabari Ashram, Sudak



### ü Speech

- Ist Prize            Balram Tanti, Rajbanni
- IInd Prize         Deepak Sada, Kichaka
- IIIrd Prize         Manish Sada, Sudak
- Consolation       Santu Kumari, Rajbanni
- Consolation       Laxmi Kumari, Narainpur
- Consolation       Neha Kumari, Boran

### **Panchayat Shiksha Sammelan'09**

#### **Aim**

- ü To deliberate upon the status of educational rights in Patania Panchayat
- ü To discuss the report card of the Educational Right in the Panchayat
- ü To find out issues for advocacy for ensuring right to Education

#### **Date**

- ü 18.12.'09

#### **Venue**

- ü Govt. Middle School, Patania

#### **Number of Participants**

- ü 250 alongwith all students of Govt. Middle School, Patania

#### **Main persons**

- ü Sri Ram Lochan Sahoo, Retired Headmaster
- ü Sri Vijay Bhushan Lal Das, Industrialist
- ü Sri Dayanand Chaudhary, Industrialist
- ü Sri Umashankar Kumar
- ü Sri Madan Mohan Chaudhary



**Partipants in Panchayat Shiksha Sammelan**

- ü Sri Ram Shreshtha Sada
- ü Sri Chandra Bhushan Lal Das
- ü Sri Manoj Kumar, APCL

### Activity

- ü Sri Ram Lochan Sahoo, Retired Headmaster was the chief guest.
- ü Sri Vijay Bhushan Lal Das welcomed the guests.
- ü The Panchayat Report card on education of right was discussed.
- ü The guest were welcomed with the Welcome song ' Aao he Sab Bhai Bahano, Gain ham swagat gan'.
- ü Sri Sahoo said that although govt. has made arrangements of dress, cycle, scholarship, etc., good salary to teachers, still we are not able to ensure quality education to all children. Although we have done on enrolment front but we have to do a lot for retention and achievement.
- ü Sri Madan Mohan Chaudhary, Head master of Primary school, Bhaini said that lack of education is the main reason for poverty. Parents should be made aware of the benefits of education so that they can ensure that their children attend to school regularly. He also suggested to activate Vidyalaya Siksha Samiti for better education.
- ü Sri Sita Ram Jha, a social worker said that young people should form groups to create awareness in different Tola for ensuring that parents send their wards to school.
- ü Sri Ram Shreshtha Sada, a social activist suggested scaling up of Shabari ashrams for better education system.
- ü Sri Sanjeeva Chaudhary, teacher, Sri Narendra also participated in discussion.
- ü Sri Surendra Prasad Yadav proposed vote of thanks. He ended up with song, " Ghar ghar alakh jagainge, badalega jamana".

### Main Recommendations

- ü Awareness generation among parents should be undertaken.



**Partipants deliberating issues  
Panchayat Shiksha Sammelan**



- ü Special community interventions are needed for community like Musahars who have so far not been able to take advantage of modern education. In this context Institutions like Shabari Ashrams may be of great use. It should be replicated on large scale. Every year competitions/exhibitions should be organised related to folk games, folk plays, folk stories, folk songs related to underprivileged section of society at the forum of school. This would help integration of underprivileged children with schools.
- ü An Educational Right Watch should be constituted in each school. Parents and students should be made members of the Watch. A Post Card campaign should be launched in each school. In this campaign children should write letters about the status of implementation of educational rights every month to officials of the department, Ministers and newspapers.
- ü We should continue Post card campaign.
- ü Every year we should prepare the Panchayat report card.
- ü Panchayat Shiksha Sammelan should be organised every year, in which we should discuss our own achievements in different programmes related to educational rights.
- ü Shikshadhikar Rally should be organised every year.
- ü There is a need to orient lower level officials regarding importance of educational rights. Their involvement is essential for proper implementation of government schemes.
- ü There is also a need to orient Panchayat level functionaries about how they can monitor the schemes related to educational rights
- ü As there is always delay in distribution of books, we should make a book bank in each school so that there is no deficiency in learning.

### Community Meetings

- ü Community meetings were organized at various places in the Panchayat as per following schedule:

Date	Place	No. of persons
19.5.09	Rajbanni Middle School	16
19.5.09	Rajbanni Tola	24
19.5.09	Kichaka	27
22.5.09	Primary School, Bhogiari	36
24.5.09	Bhaini Primary ,School	22



***Children of shabari Ashram celebrating Independence Day.***

***An Educational Right Watch should be constituted in each school.***

***A book bank should be set up in each School.***

20.7.09 P.S. Bhogiari	42
21.7.09 P.S. Narayanpur	52
22.7.09 Sudak	34
23.7.09 Bhaini	29
24.7.09 Rajbanni	60
25.7.09 Kichaka	37
26.7.09 Boran	48
24.8.09 Bhogia	17
25.8.09 Narayanpur	27
26.8.09 Sudak	33
27.8.09 Bhaini	51
28.8.09 Rajbanni	43
29.8.09 Kichaka	27
31.8.09 Boran	39
7.9.09 Bhogia	30
8.9.09 Narayanpur	22
9.9.09 Sudak	29
10.9.09 Bhaini	47
11.9.09 Rajbanni	53
12.9.09 Kichaka	23
14.9.09 Boran	33
20.10.09 Kichaka	52
20.10.09 Shabari Ashram, Bhaini	80
20.10.09 Bhogiari	23
20.10.09 Shabari Ashram, Boran	55

***Community is the greatest repository of knowledge.***

20.10.09 Shabari Ashram, Sudak	55
28.10.09 Shabari Ashram, Rajbanni	65
30.10.09 Shabari Ashram, Sudak	66
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Bhaini	21
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Bhogiari	22
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Kichaka	40
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Sudak	59
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Rajbanni	45
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Narainpur	33
14.11.09 Shabari Ashram, Boran	38

- ü In the community meetings the issues related to various children were discussed. Generally parents also asked several questions related to Shabari Ashrams. The other issues related to right to education was also discussed.

### Staff Meetings

Staff meetings were held on the following dates:

29.5.09	8.6.09	23.06.09
3.7.09	4.7.09	10.8.09
11.8.09	22.9.09	23.9.09
5.10.09	21.10.09	5.11.09
20.11.09	17.12.09	

In these meetings the monitoring of schemes were taken up.

## Annexure 1

## शिक्षाधिकार रैली में प्रयुक्त नारा

- 1 आप भी पढ़ें मैं भी पढ़ूँ ।  
कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलूँ ॥
- 2 करना है शिक्षा ग्रहण ।  
चलो चलें राजभवन ॥
- 3 सब बच्चों का एक ही नारा ।  
शिक्षा है अधिकार हमारा ॥
- 4 हम भी पढ़ेंगे, आगे बढ़ेंगे ।  
अपना हक लेके रहेंगे ॥
- 5 संविधान ने दिया अधिकार ।  
शिक्षा पहुँचे सब घर-द्वार ॥
- 6 चाहे कोई हो इन्सान ।  
शिक्षा सबके लिए समान ॥
- 7 हम पेड़ के नीचे पढ़ते हैं ।  
क्या स्कूल इसी को कहते हैं ?
- 8 छात्रवृत्ति देने में देरी क्यों ?  
हम अधिकार से वंचित क्यों ?
- 9 विद्यालय का भवन बनाएँ ।  
हमें हमारा हक दिलाएँ ॥
- 10 हर बच्चे का है अधिकार ।  
रोटी, शिक्षा और दुलार ॥
- 11 माँ बाप को दो रोजगार ।  
हम भी पढ़ने जाएँ आज ॥
- 12 अब है यह संवैधानिक बात ।  
हर बच्चा शिक्षित हो आज ॥
- 13 सब बच्चों की माँग समान ।  
अच्छी शिक्षा, अच्छा ज्ञान ॥
- 14 दो शिक्षक पर दो सौ बच्चे ।  
शिक्षा कैसे पाएँ ऐसे ?
- 15 सब बच्चों का एक ही नारा ।  
शिक्षा है अधिकार हमारा ॥
- 16 हम कैसे जाएँ विद्यालय ?  
वहाँ नहीं कोई शौचालय ॥
- 17 पढ़ने के साथ खेलना जरूरी ।  
खेल मैदान बिना यह बात अधूरी ॥
- 18 नवम्बर आ गया।  
पाठ्यपुस्तक है कहाँ ?
- 19 पेड़ के नीचे पढ़ते हैं ।  
धूप-वर्षा हम सहते हैं ॥
- 20 रोटी बिना जीवन नहीं ।  
पाठ्यपुस्तक बिना शिक्षा नहीं ॥
- 21 पांच कक्षा, दो कमरा ।  
पढ़ना होगा ही अधकचरा ॥
- 22 दो कमरे में शिक्षा अधूरी ।  
पढ़ाई की यह खानापूरी ॥
- 23 हमें हमारा हक दिलाओ ।  
कागज से जमीन पर आओ ॥
- 24 आगे बढ़ने का अधिकार ।  
ले के रहेंगे, ले के रहेंगे ॥
- 25 छात्रवृत्ति समय पर दो ।  
समय पर दो, समय पर दो ॥

- 26 जल बिना जीवन नहीं ।  
पर विद्यालय में चापाकल नहीं ॥
- 27 विद्यालय में चापाकल लगाओ ।  
आप हमारी प्यास बुझाओ ॥
- 28 जल-जलावन का इन्तजाम करो ।  
शिक्षाधिकार पूरा करो ॥
- 29 समय पर पुस्तक नहीं,  
पुस्तक बिना पढ़ाई नहीं ।  
कैसे होगी शिक्षा पूरी,  
यही हमारी है मजबूरी ॥
- 30 घर में छोटी बहना है,  
उसको भी तो पालना है ।
- 31 माँ बाप करते खेती मजदूरी,  
मेरी पढ़ाई कैसे हो पूरी ॥
- 32 टोले में पालना घर बनवाओ,  
हमारी पढ़ाई पूरी करवाओ ॥
- 33 परीक्षा बिल्कुल पास है,  
पुस्तक नहीं साथ है ।
- 34 पुस्तक बिना पढ़ाई कैसे?  
शिक्षा पूरी हो भी कैसे ?
- 35 मिड डे मील रोज बनवाएँ ।  
हमें हमारा आहार दिलवाएँ ॥
- 36 विद्यालय भवन शीघ्र बनाओ ।  
हमें हमारा हक दिलवाओ ॥
- 37 भवन नहीं, न है शौचालय ।  
पुस्तक नहीं, न है पुस्तकालय ।  
ऐसा है मेरा विद्यालय ।
- 38 विद्यालय है भवन नहीं,  
खेल सामग्री है मैदान नहीं ।  
पुस्तक है पुस्तकालय नहीं,  
ऐसे में पढ़ाई हो कैसे?
- 39 संविधान में दिया अधिकार,  
माँ बाप को दो रोजगार ।
- 40 शिक्षा हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है ।
- 41 आधी रोटी खाएँगे ।  
फिर भी स्कूल जाएँगे ॥
- 42 शिक्षा है संगीन पर ।  
लाओ इसे जमीन पर ॥
- 43 हर क्षण पसीना बहाएँगे ।  
शिक्षा का अधिकार दिखाएँगे ॥
- 44 जीना मरना एक समान ।  
मूर्ख बनना है धिक्कार ॥
- 45 अभिवंचितों का आम पुकार ।  
शिक्षा हो मेरा अधिकार ॥
- 46 जगें गाँव की क्या पहचान ।  
पढ़ा लिखा हो हर इन्सान ॥
- 47 पता पता अक्षर हो ।  
पटनियां पंचायत शिक्षित हो ॥
- 48 अ आ इ ई को पहचानो ।  
अलिफ को पढ़ना सीखो ॥
- क ख ग को हथियार बनाकर लड़ना सीखो ।
- 49 शिक्षा के लिए हमें चीन जाना पड़ेगा तो जाएँगे  
फिर भी हार नहीं खाएँगे ।
- 50 मार मरौव्वल नहीं चलेगा ।  
शिक्षाधिकार देना ही होगा ॥

51 चौका बरतन और सफाई ।  
 फिर बच्चे करे पढ़ाई ॥

52 शिक्षा का अधिकार जरूरी ।  
 कितनी क्यों न हो मजदूरी ॥

53 जनमानस का है एलान ।  
 शिक्षा के लिए चले अभियान ॥

54 कहता है संविधान हमारा ।  
 चौदह वर्षों के बच्चों को पढ़ना पढ़ा ना ॥

55 पर्वत चोटी आसमान ।  
 हम बच्चे हैं दुनिया के शान ॥

56 बिना शिक्षा के हम कैसे जिएँ ।  
 जहर का खून पीकर रहें ?

57 बाधाओं से नहीं डरेंगे ।  
 शिक्षा का अधिकार लेके रहेंगे ॥

## Annexure 2

**शिक्षाधिकार रैली के अवसर पर डा० मृदुला प्रकाश द्वारा स्वागत भाषण**

महामहिम राज्यपाल बिहार श्री देवानन्द कुँवर जी, राज्यपाल के प्रधान सचिव श्री शक्ति कुमार नेगी जी, एक्शन एड इंडिया के श्री अखिल चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, शिक्षाधिकार रैली के आयोजक स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधिगण तथा प्यारे बच्चों,

आज एक ऐतिहासिक दिन है। शिक्षाधिकार रैली के इस पावन अवसर पर आज राज्य के सर्वोच्च संवैधानिक पदाधिकारी महामहिम राज्यपाल ने शिक्षा के वास्तविक अधिकारी अभिवंचित बच्चों से सीधी बातचीत कर एक अद्भुत उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है। संविधान ने 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए निशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार का दर्जा दे दिया है। अब समय आ गया है कि इसे मूर्त रूप दिया जाय। महामहिम ने आज इसकी शुरुआत कर दी है। हम इनके कोटिशः आभारी हैं। मैं अपनी ओर से, अपनी संस्था एसोशिएशन फॉर प्रमोशन ऑफ क्रिएटिव लर्निंग की ओर से, एक्शनएडइंडिया एवं उसकी अन्य सहयोगी संस्थाएँ प्रगति ग्रामीण विकास समिति, कार्ड, सामाजिक चेतना केन्द्र, सामाजिक शोध एवं विकास केन्द्र, प्रयास ग्रामीण विकास मंच, एवं अर्पण की ओर से तथा उन तमाम अभिवंचित वर्ग के बच्चों की ओर से जो इस शिक्षाधिकार रैली में भाग लेने यहाँ आए हैं या जो राज्य के विभिन्न कोनों में इस शिक्षाधिकार की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं उन सबों की ओर से आपका हार्दिक अभिनंदन करती हूँ।

महामहिम, संविधान में शिक्षा के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। अब भारतीय संसद ने इसे लागू करने के लिए कानून भी बना दिया है। पर इस मौलिक अधिकार को कार्यरूप देने के लिए केवल कानून ही यथेष्ट नहीं है। हमें व्यापक पैमाने पर बच्चों, अभिभावकों, शिक्षकों, प्रशासकों एवं राजनेताओं के बीच जागृति उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है। इसी क्रम में एक्शनएडइंडिया के सहयोगी संस्थाओं ने इस शिक्षाधिकार रैली का आयोजन किया है। इसमें राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों के करीब 150 अभिवंचित वर्ग के बच्चे भाग ले रहे हैं। इससे पहले विद्यालयों की वास्तविक स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण किया गया। ग्रामीण स्तर पर गोष्ठियाँ एवं जन सुनवाई की गई जिसमें बच्चों, अभिभावकों, शिक्षकों एवं समुदाय के

अन्य लोगों ने भाग लिया। उनमें प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर बच्चों ने एक जापन तैयार किया है जिसे आज वे महामहिम को समर्पित करेंगे।

बिहार में शिक्षाधिकार की कुछ विशिष्ट समस्याएँ हैं। अभी भी 10 लाख से अधिक बच्चे विद्यालय से बाहर हैं। जो विद्यालय जाते भी हैं उनमें आधे से अधिक विद्यालयी व्यवस्था या आर्थिक कमजोरी के कारण विद्यालय छोड़ देते हैं। इसमें अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अत्यंत पिछड़ा वर्ग, मुस्लिम के बच्चे प्रमुख हैं। इसमें भी लड़कियों की समस्याएँ तो काफी दुरूह हैं।

हमें विद्यालयी व्यवस्था पर भी सोचने की आवश्यकता है। अभिवंचित वर्ग के कई टोले में अभी भी विद्यालय नहीं है। शिक्षकों की भी काफी कमी है। विद्यालयों में कमरे काफी कम हैं। विद्यालयों में शौचालय और चापाकल नहीं हैं या हैं भी तो अकार्यरत हैं। इनमें बेंच या डेस्क का भी काफी अभाव है। सरकार द्वारा दी जानेवाली सुविधाएँ यथा पुस्तक, छात्रवृत्ति भी अभी तक विद्यालय में पहुँच नहीं पायी है। मिड डे मील में भी गुणवत्ता और निरन्तरता का अभाव है।

शिक्षाधिकार के दृष्टिकोण से कुछ वर्गों की समस्याएँ ओर भी कठिन हैं। राज्य में मुशहर जाति में अभी तक केवल 9 प्रतिशत साक्षरता है। पिछले 40 वर्षों में इस जाति में केवल 6.5 प्रतिशत ही साक्षरता में वृद्धि हुई है। इस दर से यह जाति करीब 600 वर्षों में पूर्ण साक्षर हो सकेंगे। शिक्षाधिकार के दृष्टिकोण से इस प्रकार की जातियों के लिए अलग से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इन वर्गों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया तो समाज में शैक्षिक विषमता एक कैसर का रूप धारण कर सकती हैं। इन जातियों के लिए समुदाय स्तर पर भी काफी काम करने की आवश्यकता है। इसी दृष्टिकोण से ए0 पी0 सी0 एल0 ने अभिवंचित वर्ग के टोले में शबरी आश्रम की स्थापना की है। यहाँ समुदाय को शिक्षाधिकार की प्राप्ति के लिए तैयार किया जाता है। ये नए विद्यालय नहीं हैं वरन विद्यालयी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने वाली संस्था हैं।

महामहिम, हमारा यह अभियान राज्य सरकार या सरकारी व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध नहीं है। हमारी यह मंशा है कि सरकार, समाज एवं आम जन सभी मिलकर संवैधानिक व्यवस्था को पूर्ण निष्ठा के साथ लागू करें। इसी दिशा में यह रैली एक छोटा प्रयास है।



हम आशा करते हैं कि आज का यह कार्यक्रम शिक्षाधिकार की प्राप्ति में एक मील का पत्थर सिद्ध होगा। महामहिम के आशीर्वचन से प्रेरित हो हम सभी लोग अपने अपने क्षेत्र में इसे कार्यरूप देने के लिए पूरी तरह समर्पित हो जाएँगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आप सबों का पुनः बहुत बहुत स्वागत।

## Annexure 3

**शिक्षाधिकार रैली के अवसर पर ए० पी० सी० एल० द्वारा संचालित शबरी  
आश्रम, जमसौत की सुश्री सुमन कुमारी का महामहिम राज्यपाल, बिहार का  
राजभवन में स्वागत भाषण**

मान्यवर महामहिम,

आपसे मिलकर हमारी खुशी का ठिकाना नहीं है। आपने अपना बहुमूल्य समय निकालकर हमें मिलने का यह मौका दिया। मैं किन शब्दों में आपका स्वागत करूँ, समझ में नहीं आता।

आपसे मिलने का खास मौका भी है। 6 से 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा मिलेगी, हमारे संविधान में अब यह प्रावधान हो गया है। शिक्षा हमारा मौलिक अधिकार बन गया है। इसे बताने के लिए ही यह शिक्षाधिकार रैली की गई है। हम बिहार के अलग अलग गाँव से आए हैं। हम सब पढ़ना चाहते हैं। हम सब अच्छे ढंग से पढ़ना चाहते हैं। आपका ध्यान रहेगा तो हमारा स्कूल भवन भी बन जाएगा। वहाँ चापाकल और शौचालय का प्रबंध भी हो जाएगा। सभी स्कूलों में पूरे शिक्षक भी हो जाएँगे। हमारे टोले से विद्यालय की सड़कें भी बन जाएँगी। अभी खेल का मैदान नहीं है वह भी हो जाएगा।

आपकी नज़र रहेगी तो पुस्तक भी समय पर मिलने लगेगी। छात्रवृत्ति भी नियमित हो जाएगी। विकलांगों को साईकिल और श्रवण यंत्र भी मिल जाएगा। स्वास्थ्य जाँच भी नियमित होने लगेगी। अच्छा मिड डे मील भी रोज मिलने लगेगा।

हमलोगों को घर की आय बढ़ाने के लिए काम करना पड़ता है। हमें जल और जलावन में लगना पड़ता है। इससे पढ़ाई में बाधा होती है। आपका ध्यान रहेगा तो हमारे माँ बाप को रोजगार का प्रबंध हो जाएगा और हम ठीक ढंग से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे।

हमारे माँ बाप पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। अतः पढ़ाई में घर से कोई मदद नहीं मिलती। कोई होम वर्क में मदद कर सके तो हम भी बेहतर पढ़ाई कर

सकेंगे। हमारे घर पर रोशनी का प्रबंध भी हो जाए तो हम शाम में भी पढ़ाई कर सकते हैं।

आपने हमसे मिलकर हमें उत्साहित किया है। हम आपका स्वागत करते हैं। इच्छा होती है आपको हम अपने गाँव बुलाएँ। वहाँ आपका स्वागत करें। गाँव के लोग, हमारे माँ बाप आपसे मिलें। आशा है आप हमारे गाँव भी आकर हमारे स्कूल को जरूर देखेंगे।

आप सबों का पुनः मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करती हूँ।

## Annexure 4

**अभिवंचित वर्ग के बच्चों के शिक्षा के संवैधानिक अधिकार की पूर्ति हेतु  
महामहिम राज्यपाल बिहार को समर्पित माँग पत्र**

महामहिम राज्यपाल बिहार,

संविधान में संशोधन कर आपने 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को निशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का जो अधिकार हमें दिया है उसके लिए हम सब बच्चे आपके अनुगृहीत हैं। पर इसे लागू करने में कुछ समस्याओं की ओर हम आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहते हैं।

1. हमारे यहाँ कई टोलों में अभी तक 1 किमी के अन्दर विद्यालय की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सभी टोलों को आधार बनाकर एक मैपिंग कर ली जाय तथा जिन टोलों में 1 किमी के अन्दर विद्यालय नहीं है वहाँ एक विद्यालय अवश्य खोला जाय।
2. अभी तक कई विद्यालयों में भूमि की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है। यदि सरकारी भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं हो, तो भूमि अर्जन की योजना प्रारम्भ की जाय।
3. जिन विद्यालयों में भवन नहीं है वहाँ विद्यालय भवन शीघ्र बनवाया जाय।
4. विद्यालयों में चापाकल की व्यवस्था नहीं रहने से हमें पानी पीने में काफी दिक्कत होती है। हमारे पास कोई वाटर बॉटल भी नहीं होता, अतः हमारे विद्यालय में चापाकल अवश्य गड़वा दिया जाय।
5. हमारे विद्यालयों में शौचालय भी नहीं है। इसके कारण कई लड़कियाँ विद्यालय नहीं आ पाती। शौचालय की व्यवस्था शीघ्र की जाय। कई विद्यालयों में शौचालयों में जो पैन लगे हैं वे बड़े लोगों के लिए बने हैं । हमारे विद्यालयों के शौचालयों में छोटे बच्चों वाले पैन भी लगवाये जाएँ। शौचालय के समीप पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इससे शौचालय कारगर नहीं हो पाती।

6. हमारे विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की काफी कमी है। शिक्षकों की शीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाय।
7. हमें महिला शिक्षकों से पढने में अच्छा लगता है अतः हमारे विद्यालय में केवल महिला शिक्षकों का की व्यवस्था की जाय।
8. कुछ शिक्षक हमें शारीरिक दंड देते हैं कभी कभी मुर्गा बना देते हैं। शारीरिक दंड की प्रथा पर पूरी तरह रोक लगा दिया जाय।
9. मध्याह्न भोजन भी समय पर नहीं मिलता है। इसे समय पर दिलवाया जाय। इसमें चावल की क्वालिटी बहुत खराब रहता है। इसकी गुणवत्ता ठीक रखने का प्रबंध किया जाय।
10. हमारे विद्यालय में कई वर्षों से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ी जाति तथा विकलांग बच्चों को मिलने वाली छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिली है। छात्रवृत्ति शीघ्र वितरित कराया जाय।
11. हमारे विद्यालय में अभीतक पोशाक का वितरण नहीं होता है। कई बच्चे विशेषकर लड़कियाँ वस्त्रके अभाव में विद्यालय नहीं जा पाती। जाड़े में हमें विद्यालय में काफी दिक्कत होती है। यदि हमें वस्त्र तथा स्वेटर की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो हमें विद्यालय जाने में सहूलियत होगी।
12. इस वर्ष अभीतक हमें पाठ्यपुस्तक नहीं मिला है। कृपया पाठ्यपुस्तक की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करा दें। यदि सत्र के शुरू में ही पुस्तक मिल जाय तो पढ़ाई ठीक ढंग से हो सकेगी।
13. हमें विद्यालय से कॉपी पेन्सिल की व्यवस्था नहीं होती। इसकी शीघ्र व्यवस्था करा दें।
14. विकलांग बच्चों के लिए साइकिल नहीं मिली है। इसकी शीघ्र व्यवस्था करा दें।
15. हमारा नियमित स्वास्थ्य जाँच नहीं होता है। इसकी शीघ्र व्यवस्था करा दें।
16. कई बच्चों को देखने या सुनने में कठिनाई होती है। इससे उन्हें पढने में कठिनाई होती है। उन्हें चश्मा या श्रवण यंत्र बनवा दें।
17. हमारे टोलों में पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। कई बच्चों को पानी लाने के लिए काफी दूर जाना पड़ता है। इससे वे पढ नहीं पाते। यदि सभी

टोलों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो हमें पढ़ने के लिए अधिक समय मिल सकेगा। पानी काफी अशुद्ध रहता है इसकी जाँच कराकर इसे शुद्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करा दें।

18. हम रात में रोशनी के अभाव में पढ़ नहीं पाते। जन वितरण की दूकान से किरासन तेल भी काफी कम मिलता है। यदि रात में रोशनी की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो हम आसानी से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे।
19. घर में जरूरत के लिए हमें जलावन चुनने जाना पड़ता है। घर में जलावन की कमी रहती है। यदि हमारे लिए जलावन की व्यवस्था करा दी जाय या गाँव में ही जलावन की लकड़ी का जंगल लगा दिया जाय तो हमारा समय बचेगा और हम ठीक ढंग से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे।
20. हमारे विद्यालयों में गर्मी में छुट्टी होती है। उसके बाद स्कूल खुल जाता है। पर हमें बरसात में रोपनी के लिए खेत में जाना पड़ता है। इससे हमारी पढ़ाई छूट जाती है। यदि गर्मी की छुट्टी के बदले कटनी और रोपनी के समय हमारे स्कूल को बंद कर दिया जाय तो इससे हमें काफी सहूलियत होगी तथा पढ़ाई नहीं छूटेगी।
21. कई बच्चों को माँ बाप से घर पर पढ़ाई में मदद मिल जाती है। पर हमारे माँ बाप पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। यदि हमें घर पर होम वर्क कराने के लिए मदद की व्यवस्था करा दी जाय तो हम भी अन्य बच्चों की तुलना में अच्छा कर सकते हैं।
22. हमारे घर में किताब कॉपी रखने की कोई जगह नहीं है। इससे ये शीघ्र खराब हो जाते हैं। कभी कभी स्कूल से रिपोर्ट कार्ड या कोई सर्टिफिकेट भी मिलता है। इसे कहाँ रखें यह समझ नहीं आता। इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करा दी जाय।
23. हमारे विद्यालयों में खेलकूद की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था करा दें। हम जो खेल गाँव में खेलते हैं उसे स्कूल में खेलने नहीं देते। इसे हमें खेलने की व्यवस्था करा दें।
24. हमारे गाँव में अखबार नहीं आता। टीवी भी नहीं है। हमारे गाँव में भी अखबार, पत्रिका और टीवी की व्यवस्था करा दें।

25. हमारे विद्यालय जाने वाली सड़कें काफी खराब हैं। इससे हमें विद्यालय जाने में काफी कठिनाई होती है। कृपया गाँव से विद्यालय जाने के सड़क का निर्माण करा दें।
26. कई बच्चों को घर में मदद करने के लिए काम करने के लिए बाहर जाना पड़ता है। इससे वे पढ़ नहीं पाते। यदि माँ बाप को रोजगार मिल जाय तो बच्चों को काम करने नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। कृपया हमारे माँ बाप को रोजगार की व्यवस्था करा दें तो हम भी ठीक से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे।
- आशा है आप हमारी समस्याओं पर ध्यान देकर हमें शिक्षाधिकार दिलाने में मदद करेंगे।

हम हैं

बिहार राज्य के अभिवंचित वर्ग के बच्चे