

# Analysis of Rural Child Education at Chandrapur (Maharashtra) During Summer Internship

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**Abstract:** The meaning of Education means the effort to advance the character, mind (intellect) and physical child in harmony with nature and society. It is the way of learning, the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. While working as a fund Raising Intern during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Chandrapur Region of Maharashtra in 2020 at JEMS (Jankalyan Multipurpose Education Society). We analysed and observed the brittle situation of child education in that region to try to figure out a recommended solution to the problem of lack of child education in that region as well as helping them through our Internship Fundraising Project by providing them financial aid, books, accessories and other things to improve their Condition.

**Keywords:** Education, Children, Rural areas, Covid-19, Donation, Fundraising

## I INTRODUCTION

In India, there are approximately 20 million children, between the ages of 3-6, that are not attending preschool. This is primarily because of lack of basic infrastructure, poverty, low Income, qualified early chi less than half of India's children between the age 6 and 14 go to school. At least 35 million children aged 6 - 14 years do not attend school. 53% of girls in the age group of 5 to 9 years are illiterate. In India, only 53% of habitation has a primary school. There are close to six million out of school children in India. These are the people worst hit by the pandemic and the lockdown, whom we are trying to help. With a vision of extending this support, JEMS (Jankalyan Multipurpose Education Society) based in Chandrapur a tribal and poor district in Maharashtra tried to improve their educational Situation through the program Shiksha. It initially aided the financial responsibility of around 150 children by them financial aid, books, accessories and other things to improve their Condition. Through the program, It focus is not just on imparting knowledge, but to adopt a holistic approach to the overall development of the children.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A literature review contains a detailed text of scholarly papers, which reflects the up to date knowledge and substantive findings along with theoretical and methodological input to the pertinent topic. So a detailed literature review plays a vital role in carrying out research as it helps to identify the gaps between the findings of previous researches done in the concerned field and the unexplored areas.

- Rashmi Diwan –‘Small schools in rural India’, This paper is limited to primary schools, focusing specifically on issues related to the exclusion of these schools
- Sangram Charan Panigrahi- ‘Quality of Elementary Education in India’s Rural Areas’ , This study has examined the capabilities of young students who enrolled at the elementary level in schools
- Ratul Das Chaudhury & Sayak Khatua- ‘In Search of Quality’, this study investigates the quality of education attained by students in rural areas of different states in India. The government of India has focused on fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, children should be able to attain at least primary education, neglecting learning achievement

## III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study aims to explore the condition and challenges of rural education among children in the Chandrapur District of Maharashtra during an internship and to look into some suggestions and steps that can improve the overall situation of rural education in that district and the overall country.

## IV. OBJECTIVES

1. To get an overall perspective of the situation and challenges of rural education in Chandrapur district in Maharashtra.
2. To try and suggest some recommendations for the government to improve the situation of rural education in

Chandrapur district based on our work, experience and observation.

## V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is a process of collecting, organising and analysing data. The study is descriptive in nature. We have primarily used both sources of data, i.e. both primary and secondary data to prepare this report and make it more accurate. The study methodology includes primary data like of my working experience and also includes secondary data from the internet like Research papers, Journals and from other news articles. The total number of people interacted was 150 (Sampling Size) around Kalyani and Kanchrapara through Call, E-Mails, Social media, call and the sample method was Purposive Sampling.

## VI. ANALYSIS

150 people were approached for fund raising around Kanchrapara and Kalyani region in the month of through online mode using non probability random purposive sampling using tools like Call, Email and Social media like Facebook and WhatsApp and a total of ₹1200 was raised at the program of 6 weeks i.e. From 04th September to 16th November, 2020.

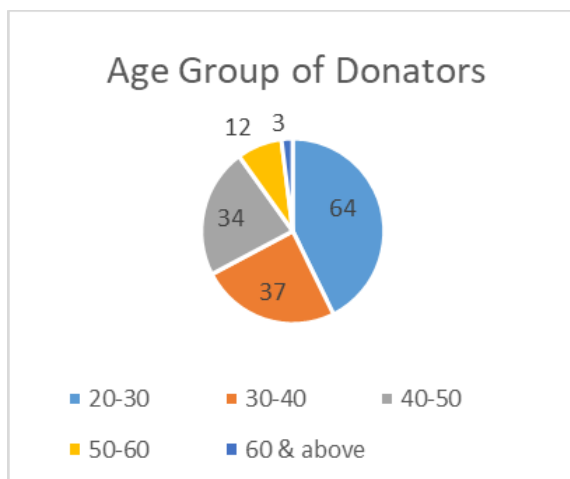


Figure 1: Representing Age Groups of Donors

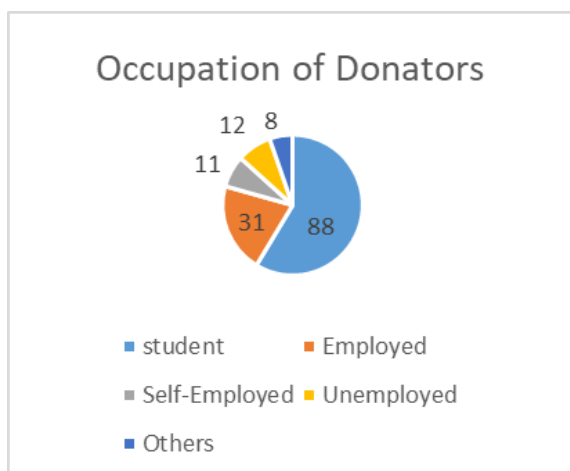


Figure 2: Representing Occupation of Donors

## VII. FINDINGS

- There is a huge disparity in case of child education between rural areas and urban areas in Chandrapur district where rural areas lag far behind their urban counterparts in terms of infrastructure, income of parents, social awareness and discrimination in education in terms of caste and gender.
- Main cause of the poor condition of child education are poor financial conditions of the parents, lack of educational infrastructure, lack of social awareness and caste & gender discrimination.
- Covid-19 related restrictions and lockdown has led to a severe impact on the child education in these rural areas due to loss of work and income of the families and closing of primary schools and the disruption of education and welfare programs by different government agencies and organizations.
- Most of the people we contacted for donation were young in age, friendly, kind and were willing to help to our noble cause of project 'Shiksha' to help child education and donated some funds.
- Some prospects whom we contacted were rude and unfriendly and were unwilling to donate.
- Despite the best efforts of our NGO JMES, more work and more funds and volunteers/Employees and more organisations like JMES are needed across the state and the county to achieve a considerable impact.

## VIII. RECOMMENDATION

- The government could help the poor children in rural and tribal areas by strengthening educational infrastructure, Building schools and helping poor people financially through various government schemes.
- The Government could help NGO's like these by funding them to promote education among children in rural areas.
- JMES and organizations like this promoting and helping child education must increase their area of operation across wide geographical area.
- More Organisations could be formed across the country to help rural child education.
- They could recruit more volunteers and employees to increase their Work capacity

## IX. LIMITATION

- This work was done in a relatively small geographical area with a small population.
- Poor Internet connectivity in my area hindered the Internship work occasionally.

- Work from home internship due to Covid-19 pandemic hindered work in real world locations.
- Some potential Contacts were rude and unfriendly and unwilling to donate to our cause.
- Some were unwilling to donate despite being financially stable.

#### X. SCOPE FOR FUTURE STUDY

The study has discussed the situation of rural education in a district of Maharashtra and tried to assess the problems and challenges of rural education for children in that region and tried to give some recommendations and suggestions for the authorities concerned so that further research and steps can be taken on the basis of this research done during summer internship at the Ngo.

#### XI. CONCLUSION

The education of children in India and especially in rural India, is still in very fragile condition and is a matter of concern. Poor financial condition, unemployment, social unawareness and discrimination, poor educational infrastructure and lack of government attention and funding are the reasons of this poor condition. Organizations like JMES (Jakaylan multipurpose education society) are trying their best to help but it won't get complete success until the government and society takes strong measures. We tried our best with our capability while working at JMES to help the poor children in their education during the summer internship and hopes that more research and steps will be taken by the society and government as a whole to improve the situation of child education in not just the Chandrapur district but the whole of country.

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