

# Education and Care for Underprivileged Child to Bring them in Main Stream: Case Study

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## Abstract:

Early childhood care and education provides a way to bring underprivileged child to main stream. The paper presents the effect of care on underprivileged child in their future wellbeing. Live case studies are being used to analyze the effect and recommendations are provided for underprivileged child care programs. The case study is for kids dependents of unorganized section workers are identified and provided a yearlong daily care. As an outcome, students found successfully complete first year of their schooling and then after continue their education. Skill development approach found more effective for teenagers group. However, there are too many exceptions, due to varied background of each child.

**Keywords:** Underprivileged children, Education, NGO

## Introduction

Tremendous progress made in global economy, technology and social welfare schemes, however the condition of city dwellers is not significantly change. Their condition is still declining, due to lack in education, skills and inflation. Various diseases further makes their life more challenging. This has very detrimental effect the life on their dependent too. Many times this leads to depart them from primary education [1]. Underprivileged children are outcomes of such problem. They have limited access of food, care, education and also they involved in begging, rack picking or other sub-standard work [2]. Malnutrition leads to stunting growth and underweight are widely recognize in such groups [3]. The tackling inequalities with poverty reduction are within the mandate of governmental and international organization [4]. The education is one of the vital tool to tackle such inequalities and provide long term solution [5].

Mamun and Rahman [6] explore the role of non-formal primary education in improving life of underprivileged children. They observed the six month care on children, and they find there was significant improvement in behavior and skill. There was temporarily reduction in their income due involvement in this training, but have a tremendous effect health and hygiene. This has significant improvement in their wages in future. In a case of a growth-stunted toddlers Jamaica a study is performed. This study is performed on a controlled group of growth-stunted toddlers' shows that a regular visit for 2 years by community of health professionals for encouragement and advice, makes a 25% hike in wages compared to other stunted toddlers [7].

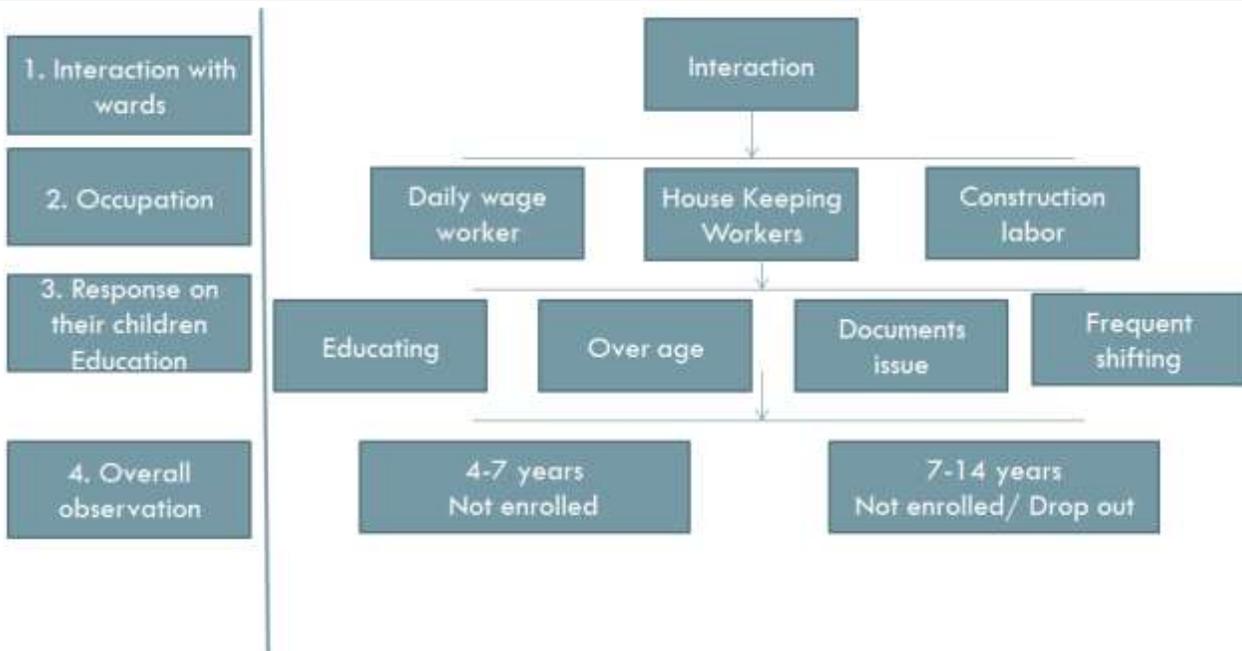
In present study, case studies identify the challenges and opportunities in improvement the life of underprivileged child under the support of un-organized and organized groups. The discussion is organized to give details of outcomes of such initiatives.

## Case Study

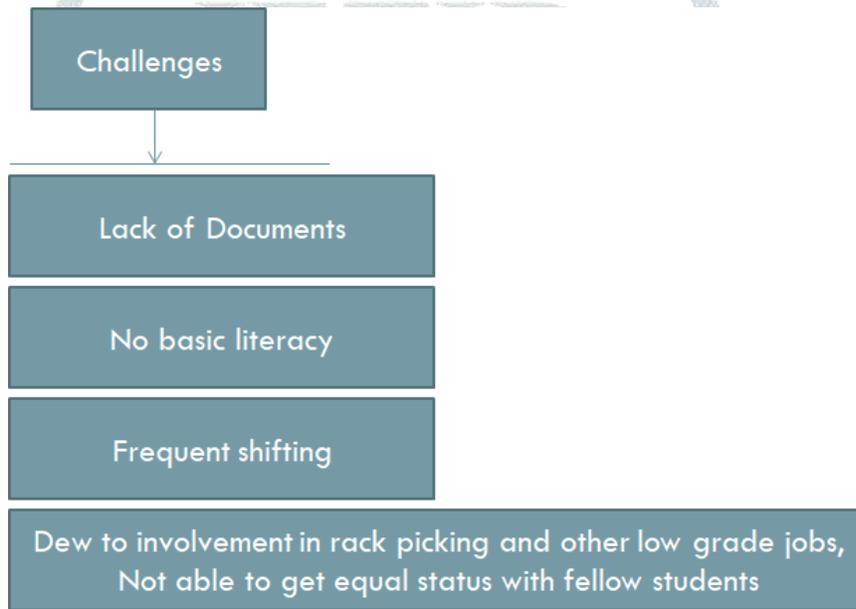
These case studies include approach for identification of the underprivileged children and determination of appropriate practice to bring them to main stream.

The case study is belonging to Chaheru village of Punjab. In the sub-urban society, the identification of underprivileged children is one of the challenging tasks. The underprivileged children are categories as the children (age 5-15 years) involved in rack picking or in other labor work, along with not enrolled for any formal education (schooling). In our study, children identify by having random personal interaction with parents of the children. Figure 1 shows the observation after interacting with their wards. The majority of the parents are involved in unorganized sector e.g. daily wage workers, housekeeping, and construction labor. They have very minimal information for their dependence and also found lacking in documents. Parents of teenagers kinds respond as the child was not able to enroll for formal schooling from beginning, they found difficult to provide them necessary basic education. The children of 4-7 age group found the lacking of proper documents. Also, parents were not motivated to enroll them because of nature of their job, which required frequent shifting.

The further detailed enquiry reveal that the children of age group 4-7 years, yet not have enrolled for formal education. The children of higher age group (7-14 years) are found school dropouts and also, many of them yet not enrolled. This case study identifies the challenges to enroll students in main stream, shown in Figure 2. The lack of documents is one of the most common problem found to get enrolled for formal education. The child was not having basic schooling (pre-nursery, nursery education). This makes challenges to get cover the level of fellow students. Also, the challenge of frequent shifting makes things more difficult. The social stigma student bears due to their present rack picking job or other low grade job, found him difficult to get equal treatment with fellow students. This all make a wall in beginning for sub-urban under privileged child's formal education.



**Figure 1:** Observation after interaction with children’s wards



**Figure 2:** Challenges to enroll in formal education

The possible solution observed by providing support for collection of children documents from online or offline mode by group of student (Heartfulness LPU organization). Further school enrollment was made possible with the interaction with school authorities. The student group ensure to provide daily evening classes to enrolled students for one year to lift up them at the level of their fellow student as shown in Figure 3. The year round care of student found one of the year shows there was drastic improvement in student level. Further after, students were found in level with fellow students.



**Figure 3:** Temporary evening classes to provide basic education

In next level child is found suitable to enrolled for class room study as shown in Figure 8. This children has now satisfactory level of hygiene and discipline. The class room study provides them skills of reading and writing.



**Figure 4:** Evening classes

Finally children is now ready to get enroll for their schooling in government or private institution. There after very minimal care is needed and student learn from their environment and fellow students. The volunteer remains in a regular followup for next 2-3 years, to ensure they will not dropout schooling for any possible reason. Figure 5 shows the enrolled children in formal schooling.



**Figure 5:** Formal schooling

The role of unorganized and organized group is very crucial in transformation of a slum dweller to school kid. There are number of governmental schemes for bring every child under the umbrella of formal education including Aganwadi kendar, mid-day meal, free education for all, beti padhao beti bacho etc. However, an intervention of volunteer group is necessary require for successfully achieving goal of education of all. The volunteer group organized by university students or local youths makes significant difference in conversion ratio. It also significantly improves the confidence and courage in the personality of each volunteer by involving in such projects. These win-win outcomes of such initiatives are very attractive; however there is required move out take step to bring possible change.

## Conclusion

The paper provides the effect of care on underprivileged child using case studies. The live case studies provide the challenges and opportunities faced by unorganized and organized group of volunteers. Identification and training of underprivileged child in sub-urban region have challenge of unavailability of documents and almost negligible primary education. Whereas, in case of urban society the major challenge was to divert child from their pre-occupied job (rack picking and begging) is found as major challenge. A care of unorganized or organized group is always required along with government initiatives to achieve target of minimizing inequalities in society.

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