

Summer Training at READ Foundation

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MBA RURAL MANAGEMENT

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Acknowledgement

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- ▶ READ Foundation has been working in Rajasthan since 2019 under section-8 Non Profit Organisation.
- ▶ The Organisation exists for Advocacy in achieving Universal Sustainable development goal(SDGs).
- ▶ It's Approach is to identify the most critical and neglected issues, finding evidence ,design intervention and implementation .
- ▶ We believe in collaboration, Co-creation and Co-ownership (3c's).



PPDM- Project & program design and management

- ▶ This is an introductory level training program that will present the fundamentals of PPDM in development projects.
- ▶ The PPDM program will provide participants with tools, techniques and resources needed for designing, planning, monitoring, and evaluating development projects.

Mission

Act as a global citizen driven by a desire to make the world a safer and more sustainable place.

Vision

To create a harmonious society where everyone has an equal chance to access the resources and opportunities to grow sustainably .

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

Introduction

SAARC, for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is an organisation of South Asian nations established on 8 December 1985 .

It is established for the economic, technological, social and cultural development emphasising . Originally it had seven members until 2007 when Afghanistan joined the organisation as 8th member. It is headquartered in Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal.

The first proposal of SAARC is given by late president of Bangladesh, Zia ur rehman in 1980.when they gone through the meeting with state head and foreign secretary .They conduct meeting twice annually. after the meeting they come with the proposal of SAARC for the betterment and development of south east Asian countries.

There are few main objectives of SAARC:-

- The organisation provide the good and better relation between the south east Asian nation
- Promoting free economic(trade) relation between the SAARC nation
- To promote the better wellbeing for the SAARC nation people and for their better living condition.
- To accelerate the developmental growth between the countries

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- To promote the betterment among the SAARC countries people.
 - Mutual cooperation in the international forum so that the matter of common interest is being solved.
 - Cooperation among the SAARC nation so that the economic health and various development project will help among them.

Some other Problems with SAARC

- There is always a clash between India and Pakistan which will affect the relation with other countries
- Fear of dominance: Other countries feel the fear of dominance by the Indian govt.
- China's big hand from behind in the region engages in separate dialogues with the individual members. This hampers the spirit and functioning of SAARC
- Economic ties with China : Every other SAARC country has more trade with China vis-a-vis SAARC. They give priority to their vested interests.

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- **Cross border illegal trafficking and smuggling:** It further ruins the regional ties as the member countries have homogeneous borders
 - **Development deficit:** this region suffers from it as there is no level of infrastructure as compared to the western countries (Europe in particular) . No free trade zones and robust logistics.
 - **Lastly all these countries are less developed.** They are engulfed in the myriad problems within their own land. Illiteracy, food insecurity, poor hygiene and sanitation are a few to name.

Is SAARC effective?

- ▶ SAARC has been the least effective multilateral forum in the world. The purpose for which it was formed is never achieved. It's a broad topic but I can give the reasons for its low key performance, you can research on the same. They are the fear of India's size and consequent domination (Big Brother syndrome), Indo Pak perpetual rivalry, lack of consensus on the core issues of regional security and development, lack of intra-regional infrastructure and connectivity, interference by the external actors like China, the US and others in regional affairs, outward orientation of regional economies, differences in economic and political structures of member states, bilateral disputes between member states, performance by respective countries in alternative forums like for Pakistan the CPEC and for India, Bangladesh and the ASEAN. These are some of the issues making it ineffective there are even more but this will help. Do remember basics, it was founded in 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh by Zia-ur-rehman. The last summit held was in Kathmandu in 2014 and Afghanistan was later added.

Various schemes of Government of India are aimed to directly and indirectly alleviate poverty and to eradicate hunger in the country

- ▶ **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP),**
- ▶ **Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme,**
- ▶ **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY),**
- ▶ **Krishi Unnati Schemes,**
- ▶ **Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY),**
- ▶ **Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana (White Revolution),**
- ▶ **Price Stabilisation Fund**

INDIAN EDUCATION

- ▶ How many govt schools in India 2020?

As per the latest Central Government record, 10,83,678 government schools in India

- ▶ How many govt aided schools in India 2020?

As per the latest Central Government record, 3,25,760 government aided schools in India.

- ▶ How many private schools in India 2020?

As per the latest Central Government record, 84,614 private schools in India.

School Education Quality Index (SEQI) Performance of Bihar by NITI Ayog 2019

- ▶ As per the SEQI performance report shared by NITI Ayog the performance of the student is not up to the mark Therefore govt of Bihar will take action to ,make the performance good by providing student bonus. Scholarship for the student so that they will take part in the study very seriously.so that the SEQU improved.

Dropout Rate of Bihar

Parameters	Details
Year	2017-2018
Total Dropout Rate	30.5
Total Dropout Rate for Girls	74.96
Boys Dropout Rate for Boys	25.04

Literacy Rate:-

Literacy Rate(in %)	Overall	Male	Female	Urban region	Rural Region
India	77.7	84.7	70.3	87.7	73.5
Bihar	69.83	70.32	53.57	71.9	43.9
Begusarai	59.13	71.58	55.21	78.33	65.65

Major Learnings - Skills

- ▶ Team work
- ▶ Time management(punctuality ,attention to getting detail)
- ▶ Better Communication skills(written ,verbal ,listening)
- ▶ Leadership skills (accountability,planning,positivity,prioritization)
- ▶ Personal skills(Self confident,honesty,respect,ethics,stress management)

WHY PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT?

- Better infrastructure(indoor outdoor) of the school
- Better teacher to student ratio in which the dropout will less in private school
- Private school is having clean and hygie facility
- Provide new learning as well as good environment for the student. Like game music .

CONCLUSION

- Education system would be dynamic so that it is helpful for the student
- It gives student better opportunities for future for the student
- The evaluation of the student will change

How Can We Improve Indian Education System?

- Focus on the skill development of the students.in the starting of their education so that they will work in their own skill.
- schools and colleges must not only focus on the ranks and grades but on the analytical and creative skills of children and treat the student accordingly .
- We put equal focus on practical as well as subjective



Thank you