

A Report on Summer Training With READ Foundation

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Table of Contents

Serial no	Topic	Page no
01	Acknowledgement	03
02	Organisation report (Read foundation)	04
03	Summer internship report	05
04	Information about SAARC	06
05	No of school in India/Bihar/BeguSarai	07
06	Dropout rate in Bihar	08
07	Conclusion/Suggestion	09

Acknowledgement

Learning always gives better feedback to lead a life. The summer internship course at IIHMR University has provided me the opportunity to learn the concept of Life and Sustainable Development Goal. For bringing my understanding on the topic, this report has been developed in two parts i.e., (i) the organisation report and (ii) the summer internship report. The organisation part was focused about the general details of the organisation and how it operates. And the second part was focused on How education has been contributed to sustainable development goal in reference to Bihar.

The credit for successfully completion of summer internship to learn about the “South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation” goes to several persons from the READ foundation and IIHMR University. In the series, first, I would like to express my gratitude to all faculty of SDS, IIHMR University who helped me to complete this report in due time. Further, I convey my sincere gratitude to Prof. Rahul Ghai, Dean, School of Development Studies (SDS) and my mentor Dr. Hemanta Kumar Mishra along with my organization mentor Dr. Rinku Verma who have not left any stone unturned during the journey of developing this report. Without their kind direction and proper guidance, this study report would not have been in this present shape.

At last, I would like to express my gratitude to my parent who gave me an opportunity to pursue this higher education course at India.

(Sandeep Kumar)

Part 1: The Organisation Report

READ Foundation

READ Foundation is a non-profit organization established in the year 2019. The organization focuses for advocacy in achieving Universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The approach of the organisation was to identify the most critical and neglected issues through evidence building and address the gaps by designing the intervention and its implementation. It believes in collaboration, co-creation, and co-ownership, the 3'C approach of management. The services and tools provided by the organisations were empowering the community and providing the enabling environment so they can learn and design the solutions for the wicked problems.

As an intern, we have been given tow assignments with the organisation which we completed by participating. These were (i) participating in a visual training program on PPDM and (ii) conducting a secondary research on South Asian Association for Reginal Cooperation (SAARC). Details of these are as follows:

Training

- An introductory level training program was given to all of us along with the fundamentals of PPDM in development projects.
- Moreover, the program provided different types of 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 .

Principle

- Awareness to action
- Equality
- Inclusiveness
- Innovative
- collaborate

Part 2: The Summer Internship Report

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Introduction

SAARC, for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is an organisation of South Asian nations established on 8 December 1985 when the government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka formally adopted its charter providing for the economic and social progress, cultural development within the South Asian region and also for friendship and cooperation with other developing nations.

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 went 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 southeast 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
- 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

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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. Some of these are:

- 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,
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana,
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan JyotiBimaYojana,
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY),
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS),
- National Food Security Act (NFSA), passed in 2013,
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana,

As education has been considered as a prime component under SARRC, the present study attempted to understand the education gaps in the Begusarai district of Bihar state of India.

What is the education system in Bihar?

According to the 2011 census of India, **Bihar** has an overall literacy rate of 61.35 % . The male literacy rate of the state is 60.32%. The literacy rate of females is 33.57% which is much lesser than males in the state. The literacy rate is lower than the overall national average of 74.04%.

Current situation; of education of bihar

- **Lack of equality**- Not in the sense of caste but in sense of money. There are some people have more money they invest in their children they sent them to higher schools better places to study.

- Due to lack of attention and focus of government of Bihar
- In the primary education children are only going for mid day meal. And taking money in the name of dress.
- Parent give free hand to their children
- Lack of coordination between the student and the teacher
- Govt only focuses on primary and secondary education .They have to focus on higher studies also show that the student will focus on study not for earning for their livelihood

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.

Bihar	72590	689	6031
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Year	Total	male	female
1961	21.95	35.85	8.11
1971	23.17	35.86	9.86
1981	32.32	47.11	16.61
1991	37.49	51.37	21.99
2001	47.53	60.32	33.57
2011	63.82	73.39	53.33

Source: UDISE+ -2018-19 (Provisional)

Schools in Bihar – As per a report shared by MHRD, there are up to 72,663 **schools in Bihar**, operational at primary, upper primary, secondary, and senior secondary levels. Out of the **overall number of schools**, there are 42,573 primary, 25,587 upper primary, 2286 secondary and 2217 senior secondary **schools in Bihar**.

Table 2- School Education Quality Index (SEQI) Performance of Bihar by NITI Ayog 2019

Parameters	Approximate Percentage
Overall Performance	46.0%
Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes Category	37.1%
Outcomes Category	43.0%

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.

Therefore, constant actions are being taken to improve the education for the people in rural areas, female students, and overall. Scholarships are provided to the students for giving an outstanding performance in academics.

Table 3- Dropout Rate of Bihar

Parameters	Details
Year	2010-2011
Total Dropout Rate	5.68
Total Dropout Rate for Girls	7.08
Boys Dropout Rate for Boys	4.18

Girl dropout is higher than boys because of early marriage of girl as well as their contribution in home along with family member.

Table no 4- Distribution of Literacy Rate of India, Bihar and Begusarai

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

Sources:-Timesnownews.com

Research questions?

- 1) Gaps in the education system?
- 2) Why female dropout are more as compare to the male
- 3) Lack of govt initiative?
- 4) Why govt is not more focus on higher studies?

What are your objectives?

To understand the SAARC contribution in Education

Limitation of study?

- Short term study
- Focus study on begusarai

Research Methodology;

- Literature review through different article

Why private schools are better than government?

Private schools are better than government schools as they would provide

- 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 hygiene facility
- Provide new learning as well as good environment for the student. Like game music.
- Provide small class sizes for more individual attention.
- Encourages strong teaching quality etc

Table 5: Total Number of Schools and dropout in India, Bihar and Begusarai

School	Total	Private	Government	Government aided	Dropout Rate
India	14,94,052	400,000	10,83,678	3,25,760	12.6%
Bihar	72,663	2663	65000	5000	30.50
Begusarai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: thefederal.com, embibe.com

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.
- » Education would be based on the student basis not for the university old model basis.

Suggestions

- » 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.
- » We keep tracking student on regular basis.
- » Study should be dynamic according to the world demand
- » In the present situation (covid19) student would more focus on online studies.