



Radical and
Emerging
Approaches for
Development
Foundation

Summer Internship

Date: - 3rd May 2021 to 2nd July 2021

Introduction – READ Foundation

- **Started in January 2019**
- **Founder:** – Dr. Rinku Verma
- **Co-Founder:** –Anurag Kumawat
- It is registered under Company Act section 8 – Non-Profit Company
- **Tagline:** – Pursuing the Universal Development Goals.



Vision: –

To create a harmonious society where everyone has an equal chance to access the resources and opportunities to grow sustainability and mission is to act as a global citizen driven by a desire to make the world a safer and more sustainable place.

Objective: –

To provide solutions to the wicked problems by community-based interventions and policy advocacy.

Project Involved and Role

- IEC on CoVid-19: – In charge/ Lead
- Migrant Social Security: – Team Lead
- PPDM course: – Social Media Marketing

Objectives

- To understand about COVID-19 and vaccination drive in rural setting with special focus on IEC for awareness of COVID appropriate behavior.
- To learn about state of migrants, impact of COVID-19 pandemic, and learn about the schemes and programs for their social and economic security.
- To study various aspects of project and programmed management.
- To assess performance of SDGs in the state of Rajasthan.

IEC on COVID-19

COVID-19

- Coronavirus disease which is also known as 'COVID-19'. In the word 'COVID-19', 'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, 'D' for disease and as the virus was first reported by officials in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019. So, it is known as 'COVID-19'.
- On 31st December, WHO declared this disease as global pandemic.
- People who are infected with this virus develop mild to severe respiratory illnesses and recover without the need for specific treatment.
- People who are old and who are underlying any medical problems like diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.
- Transmitted through droplets form. It gets transmitted when an infected person sneezes and coughs.
- Common symptoms of this disease are fever, tiredness, dry cough while the less common symptoms are sore throat, loss of taste or smell, body aches and pain etc.

Precautions

Maintaining physical distance of at least 1-2-meter (3-6 feet) between yourself and other who has COVID-19 symptoms.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth as our hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses which get entered through these.

Cleaning your hands regular basis and thoroughly with an alcohol-based hand rub or as it kills viruses that may be on your hands.

Be sure that you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene like covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when coughing or sneezing, then disposing of the used tissue immediately.

If you have COVID-19 symptoms, stay quarantine in home if you feel unwell then take medical consultation and follow their directions.

Wearing a mask for the duration of your illness and while you have symptoms.

If you do not have symptoms and/or are not infected, wearing a mask as part of the comprehensive public health measures targeted to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Keep aware about the latest COVID-19 hotspots (cities or local areas where COVID-19 is spreading widely) and avoid visiting there.

Vaccination

- **Three vaccines were approved in India**
 - Covishield (AstraZeneca's vaccine manufactured by Serum Institute of India),
 - Covaxin (manufactured by Bharat Biotech Limited),
 - Sputnik - V (manufactured by Gamaleya National Center, Russia).
- **All vaccines are going under clinical trials in three phases.**
 - In Phase 1, small number of participants like the priority groups – Health care and Frontline workers were injected
 - In Phase 2, few hundred participants like above the age of 60 and Indians between the age of 45 and 59 with comorbidities were injected.
 - In Phase 3, which is currently going on, it determines about vaccine effectiveness against the disease and safety in a larger group of people.
 - Both (Covishield and Covaxin) are injected in two doses with the time interval of twelve weeks for Covishield while four to six weeks for Covaxin after the first.

Some challenges which are faced by the rural people are: -

- lack of awareness,
- lack of technology like smartphone, laptops, or computers, if any have smartphone then they do not know how and where to get registered, which ID card (Aadhaar) they need, if they know then they have not linked the contact details with their ID card,
- unavailability of mobile network
- unavailability of vaccine
- some of them do not have their Aadhaar card till now,
- lack of nearby vaccination centre
- women have to ask male member whether they have to take vaccine or not.

Behaviour change

- Increase awareness programmes through role models.
- As the online portal is complex make the portal easy or make on spot registration for vaccination,
- Where mobile networks are not available make them aware through posters,
- People who do not have their Aadhaar, make other option for ID or make on spot Aadhaar,
- If there is lack of vaccination centre then, vaccination on wheels should be done.

Questionnaire

- Q. What is your name? -----
- Q. What is your age group? 0-17/ 18-35/ 36-58/ 59-70/ 70 above
- Q. What is your gender? Male/ Female/ Transgender
- Q. What is your occupation? -----
- Q. Are you married/ unmarried? -----
- Q. State of Residence: - -----
- Q. District of Residence: - -----
- Q. Type: - Rural / Urban -----
- Q. Are you suffering from any disease? Yes/No
- if yes then what? -----
- Q. Do you smoke? Yes/No

- **Q. Do you have a smartphone?** Yes/No
- **Q. Are you aware of CORONA Virus (Covid - 19) outbreak?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Are you aware of COVID norms?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Is there any PHC centre nearby in your area?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Are you aware of covid vaccine?** Yes/ No
- **Q. If yes, the are you aware of Covaxin/ Covishield/ Sputnik-V?** Yes/ No
- **Q. If available, then are you interested in vaccination?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Are you aware of how to do registration?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Have you registered?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Is there any problems/issue faced by you in registration?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Have you heard about vaccine side-effects?** Yes/ No
- **Q. Are you afraid of that?** Yes/ No

Link: - <https://forms.gle/eiTiuuL1T5HrQvuD>

Migrant Social Security

- Migrant: –

- The person who moves from one place to another in search of better work or to sustain a better living condition.
- Opportunities for work, education, and other services in urban areas have been a draw factor pulling people from rural to urban areas, as well as from smaller towns and cities to bigger metropolitan ones.
- According to the census of 2011, the total number of migrants in India was about 45.36 crore which is the 37% per cent of the population which includes inter-state migrants as well as intra-state migrants.

- Social security: –

- Social security refers to the protection that a society gives to people and households in order to assure access to health care and economic security, notably in instances of old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, job accident, maternity, or the loss of primary or sole income earner in a household.

- **e-Mitra: –**

- Rajasthan government's ambitious e-Governance initiative.
- The e-Mitra website intends to utilise an online platform to consolidate all Rajasthan Government information and services under one roof via centres.
- Under this initiative, Common Services Centres (CSCs) or Kiosks are being established throughout Rajasthan to provide various services connected to government departments without the requirement for consumers to visit official sectors.

- **Haqdarshak: –**

- It is a social impact start-up working through a tech-based platform to bring citizens closure to their entitlements.
- They use their technology to bridge the information gap by digitizing and codifying welfare schemes data on the platform thereby building a rich repository of government services in local Indian languages.

- **Work: –**

- Two community members are assigned with me. They have to upload the data of migrant which they have been shared by e-Mitra and they have to register a token of the migrants on Haqdarshak portal. From that I get to know what types of government schemes that are benefitted to the migrant, and which are the schemes they will get more. As I am in the team, I have to take care of how many uploads have been done, to guide them.

Schemes which are benefitted to migrants are: –

- Health

- Mukhya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana
- Prasuti Sahayata Scheme
- Ayushman Bharat

- Insurance

- Mukhya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
- Sukhanya Samriddhi Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima
- Atal Pension Yojana

- **Livelihood/ Business**

- MGNREGA
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- Market Assistance for Artisans Scheme
- Prime Ministers Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi

- **Pension**

- Palanhaar Scheme for adopted orphan
- Chief Ministers Old Age Pension Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

- **Household**

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- One Ration One Card Scheme

- **Other**

- Disabled Marriage Assistance Scheme
- Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-caste Marriage Scheme

- **Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979**

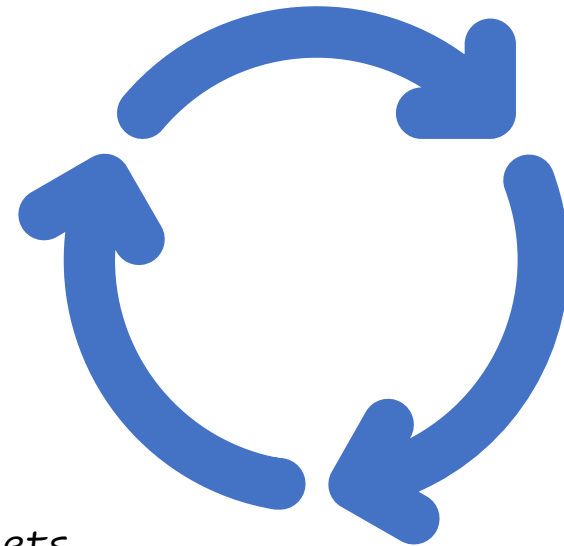
PPDM Course

To manage the project in a better way, the organisation conducted a programme to enhance the skills of an individual. This training programme gives participants the knowledge they need to make project management decisions, improve the efficiency and efficacy of interventions, and satisfy accountability requirements.

This will give participants an understanding of the most common processes, tools, techniques, and theories that are necessary to monitor and evaluate a project.

LinkedIn

- As a social networking platform for business professionals, small business owners build both a LinkedIn personal profile and a corporate page for the most effective communication. When someone searches for you or your company on LinkedIn, both assets will present you and your company in a professional light.
- It allows to establish credibility, build a relevant network, and gain insider knowledge from recognised industry leaders.



Rajasthan

- Situated in the north-western region of India.
- **Area:** - 342239 sq. kms
- **Capital:** - Jaipur.
- **Sex ratio:** - 926 females per 1000 males (v)
- Rajasthan is relatively dry and infertile in the west because this region includes some of the area of the Great Indian Thar but in the state's south-western corner the ground is wetter, hillier, and more productive.
- The western part receives the rainfall of about 100 mm annually, while in the southeastern part, the state receives 650 mm annually.
- **Main River:** - Chambal and Luni.
- There are 33 districts which are divided for administrative purposes.
- **The official state' symbols:** –
 - **Flower** – Rohida.
 - **Bird** – Great Indian Bustard.
 - **Animal** – Camel and Chinkara.
 - **Tree** – Khejri (Prosopis Cineraria).
 - **Dance** – Ghoomar
 - **Game** – Basketball



Sustainable Development Goals

- Sustainable development promotes us to protect and improve our base by slowly changing ways we develop and use technology.
- Countries must be given the ability to meet their basic needs for jobs, food, energy, water, and sanitation.
- They are 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Rajasthan

- As Rajasthan is the largest state in our country having a population of 68.54 million has low composite score of 57 which do not meet the average composite score of India.



SDG in Rajasthan(District-wise)

Goals	Top 3 Districts	Bottom 3 Districts
SDG 1	Dholpur, Nagaur, Ajmer.	Dungarpur, Baran, Udaipur.
SDG 2	Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu.	Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur.
SDG 3	Jhunjhnu, Baran, Pali.	Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Jaipur.
SDG 4	Jaipur, Jhunjhnu, Hanumangarh.	Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Jaisalmer.
SDG 5	Dungarpur, Banswara, Karauli.	Tonk, Baran, Ganganer.
SDG 6	Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu.	Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Karauli.
SDG 7	Jaipur, Bhilwara, Bundi.	Banswara, Dungarpur, Bharatpur.
SDG 8	Ganganagar, Jaipur, Hanumangarh.	Barmer, Sirohi, Dhaulpur.
SDG 9	Jaipur, Ajmer, Jhunjhunu.	Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Barmer.
SDG 11	Karauli, Jhalawar, Jalore.	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Baran.
SDG 12	Ganganagar, Kota, Hanumangarh.	Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu.
SDG 15	Udaipur/ Pratapgarh, Karauli, Sirohi.	Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Churu.
SDG 16	Jalore, Churu, Barmer.	Jhalawar, Baran, Pratapgarh.

Conclusion

As Rajasthan is the largest state in our country having a population of 68.54 million has low composite score of 57 which do not meet the average composite score of India.

- Rajasthan must work on many areas like on poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, water sanitation, economic growth, industries infrastructures, inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, consumption and production, ecosystem, peace, and prosperity as to uplift its composite score.
- To meet the need of vulnerable sections of the society, state government has taken many various measure/ initiatives like monitoring and implementation committee has been constitutes to keep an on implementation on eye.

Conclusive Learnings

- **Soft Skills: –**
 - Communication skills
 - Team Management
 - Time Management
 - Research Skills
 - Adaptability
 - Creativity
- **Email Marketing**
- **Poster Making**
- **Content Writing**



Thank you.