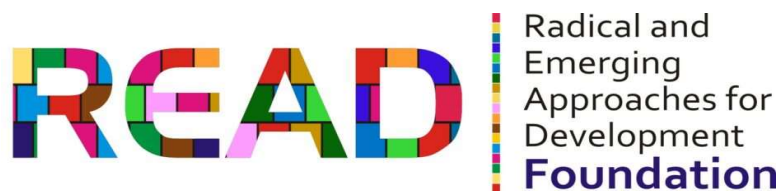




Summer Training **at** **READ Foundation**



Date: - 3rd May 2021 – 2nd July 2021

A Report by: -

Ratnesh Kumar

Roll no: - 0087.

MBA Rural Management
School of Development Studies



Certificate

It is to certify that **Mr. Ratnesh Kumar**, student at School of Development Studies, IIHMR University, Jaipur, Rajasthan has successfully completed the summer training at READ Foundation, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

This is the bonafide record of the work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance during the summer training the summer training from 3rd May 2021 to 2nd July 2021.

Date: -

Place: - Jaipur, Rajasthan

Signature of Faculty/ Guide (Organization)

Dr. Rinku Verma,

Founder,

READ Foundation,

Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Acknowledgement

Taking this opportunity, I'd like to thank everyone who supported me during this module. During the course of working on the project, I was grateful for their friendly advice and visionary guidance. Several aspects of the project were improved by their candid and illuminating views. I am very grateful to them for sharing their thoughts.

I express my warm thanks to Prof. Rahul Ghai (Dean SDS, Associate Professor) and Dr. Rinku Verma (Founder: READ Foundation) for his support and guidance.

Thank you,

Author,

Ratnesh Kumar

Table of Content

S.no.	Topic	Page No.
1	Abbreviations	4
2	READ Foundation	5
3	IEC on COVID-19 • COVID-19 Introduction • Vaccination • COVID-19 in rural sector of India • Behaviour change • Questionnaire	6-9
4	Migrant Social Security • Migrant • Social security • Migrants in Rajasthan • e-Mitra • Haqdarshak • Schemes which are benefitted to migrants.	10-19
5	PPDM	20
6	LinkedIn	21
7	Conclusive Learning Suggestions for improvement	22
8	Sustainable Development Goals	23
9	Policy Advocacy in SDGs	24
10	Rajasthan	25
11	SDGs in Rajasthan(district-wise)	26-27
12	Conclusion	28
13	Reference	29

Abbreviations

READ	Radical & Emerging Approaches for Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
WHO	World Health Organization
CSCs	Common Services Centres
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CSDS	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
BPL	Below Poverty Line
NFSA	National Food Security Act
SECC	Socio-Economic and Caste Census
MGNREGA	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
PwD	Person with Disabilities
ISMW	Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act
PPDM	Project and Program Design and Management

READ Foundation

Radical & Emerging Approaches for Development (READ) Foundation which had been founded by Dr. Rinku Verma in January 2019 having a tagline of “Pursuing the Universal Development Goals”. As all companies have a motto behind their logos, this organisation has the motto of advocacy on SDGs. While it has the purpose of commerce, protection of environment, promoting arts, education, charity, research, and social welfare. So, it is registered under Company Act section 8 – Non-Profit Company.

By their primary activities, this Non-Profit organization is categorized in Civic and advocacy.

Its vision is 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. Its objective is to provide solutions to the wicked problems by community-based interventions and policy advocacy.

Core Principles: –

- To promote awareness among the marginalized community, policymakers, and youths for action to achieving the Universal Development Goals.
- To develop equality beyond sex, gender, caste, and social stratification.
- To engage every stakeholder by providing an opportunity to express, share, and involve in action so that 'No One Left Behind.'
- To develop and implement innovative solutions for the wicked development problems.
- To develop networking and collaboration with the community, experts, institutes and think tanks for sustainable solutions.

Work: –

- IEC on COVID-19: – Made a questionnaire on COVID-19.
- Migrant Social Security: – Project Associate.
- PPDM: – Social Media Promotion, Email Marketing.

COVID-19 Introduction

COVID-19 is a Coronavirus disease that affects humans. In December 2019, Wuhan City, China, reported the first case of the virus caused by Coronavirus. During the month of December, COVID-19 was first detected. As a result, it is commonly known as COVID-19. A global pandemic was declared by WHO on 31st December.

Patients with lower respiratory problems, such as colds or flu, are susceptible to the virus, which can be treated without special treatment. The risk of developing serious illnesses increases in older people who have underlying medical problems such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory disease. Droplets are mainly responsible for transmitting COVID-19. Infectious diseases are spread through sneezing or coughing of infected people. It is possible for a healthy person to become infected in both direct and indirect ways, such as by inhaling contaminated air or by touching a contaminated surface and touching our eyes, mouth, and nose.

The most common symptoms of this disease are fever, tiredness, and dry cough, while the less common ones include sore throats, loss of smell and taste, body aches and pains, etc.

WHO says being aware of the disease, how it spreads, and how it is caused is the best way to slow its transmission and prevent it from spreading.

WHO suggests the following precautions to minimize chances of contracting the disease: –

- Wear protective equipment when outside or swimming.
- Maintaining physical distance of at least 1-2 meter (3-6 feet) between yourself and others who are infected by this.
- Keep your hands away from your eyes, nose, and mouth because our hands have contact with many surfaces and can carry viruses.
- It's important to wash or clean your hands regularly and thoroughly with handwash or alcohol-based hand rubs, so that you'll kill any viruses on your hands.
- Use tissues for sneezing and coughing; cover your mouth and nose with a bent elbow, then throw the tissues away.
- Symptoms should be reported to your physician as soon as possible if you feel unwell. Take the physician's advice.
- If you are suffering from an illness, you should wear a mask during that time.
- Infection prevention is a comprehensive public health measure that includes wearing masks if you have not shown any symptoms or are infected.
- Avoid visiting COVID-19 hotspots (cities or local areas where the virus is prevalent) if you know about them in advance.

Due to the increasing number of cases in India, the Government of India took an action to prevent it from spreading, they imposed a nation-wide lockdown in which a maximum number of activities were suspended except for essential services. When the cases become lower then after they made three zones which are

based on the spread of the virus - green, orange, and red with relaxations applied accordingly. In the green zone, cases in that district are zero; in the orange zone, cases in that district are below 15; and in the red zone, cases in that district are above 15.

In the first wave and the second wave of COVID-19 in India, it was seen that there were many challenges faced by the healthcare system like number of beds, medical equipment shortages, oxygen cylinder etc. The total number of cases in our country is about 30.41 million in which about 29.48 million people recovered while 0.39 million died. In fighting this disease, our country lost about 800 doctors too.

Vaccination: –

There are three vaccines that were approved in India. Covishield (made by Serum Institute of India for AstraZeneca), Covaxin (made by Bharat Biotech Limited) and Sputnik-V (made by Gamaleya National Center) are the three vaccines. As well as producing Ebola vaccines, Covishield uses viral vector technology. In comparison, Covaxin is a whole-virion inactivated coronavirus vaccine that is used to make vaccines like Influenza, Rabies, and Hepatitis-A, and Sputnik-V is an adenovirus viral vector vaccine.

Once pre-clinical trials have been completed in which lab animals have been injected with vaccines to test their efficiency, once they have turned out to be as effective as desired, then clinical trials have been conducted in three phases. Phase 1 assessed vaccine safety, immune response, and right dosage for a small number of participants from priority groups, including healthcare workers and frontline workers. Phase 2 involved injecting a few hundred participants, mostly Indians with comorbidities who were 45-59 years of age and over 60 years old and examining their safety levels and the vaccine's ability to induce the necessary immune response in a short period of time. The current Phase 3 study determines the effectiveness of the vaccine against the disease as well as its safety in a larger population. 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. COVID-19 vaccine is voluntary; however, it is recommended to receive the full course of vaccinations to protect oneself from the disease and to restrict the transmission of the disease to close contacts such as family members, friends, relatives, and co-workers.

COVID-19 in rural sector of India: –

As India is an agrarian country where about 70 per cent of India is rural. Rural population is very big. In the first phase of COVID-19 wave, it was least affected but in the second wave, it was more affected than the first phase. Vaccination drive is very lower in rural than urban.

After visiting 'Fatuha', a village in Patna district, I was quite shocked that all the shops are open without following any safety measures of COVID-19 norms and people there are roaming without any masks or taking any safety measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

As I had seen that in slot booking for vaccination in vaccination centers, a lot of slots were going vacant in the rural areas while the slots which are in urban areas were going full within a short period of time. A lot of misleading information is spread through social media, and communities between the rural people like if they

get vaccinated - they may die, they get infertile, they may get high fever, etc. So, they get afraid of that and do not go for vaccination.

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 must ask male members whether they must take the vaccine or not.

Behaviour change: –

To increase the rate of vaccination, some actions were taken like: –

- 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 adhaar, make other option for ID or make on spot adhaar,
- If there is lack of vaccination centre then, vaccination on wheels should be done.

I prepared a questionnaire to collect the data if needed.

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 vaccines?	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: – Project Associate

Migrant: –

Migration is the movement of someone from one place to another in order to find employment or to maintain a better lifestyle. Rural people have been attracted to urban areas because of the accessibility of work, education, and other services, just as smaller towns and cities have been attracted to bigger metropolitan areas. Labour in agriculture, construction, and domestic work are common jobs held by migrant workers who are usually low-wage, low-skilled, and risky.

Prof. Kundu studies the interstate migration patterns of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh, which account for 25% and 14%, respectively, of all migration.

According to the Census Migration Data of 2011, there were 45.36 crore migrants living in India as of 2011, which is 37% of the total population. This is inclusive of intra-state migrants as well as those living among states. A total of 5.63 crore people lived in states other than their home state, with the majority setting up residence in states within their home state's borders.

Delhi was home to 22.4% of the almost 129.9 lakh migrants to Uttar Pradesh, while Haryana and Madhya Pradesh each had 9.1% and 8.8%. Interstate migrants were most likely to choose Uttar Pradesh.

Furthermore, 17.6% of the over 79.50 lakh individuals who had left Bihar lived in Jharkhand, 14.5% in West Bengal, and 14.1% in Uttar Pradesh. The nation as a whole experienced similar movement patterns.

There was a great deal of migration within peninsular India. A majority of Tamil Nadu emigrants, 36.9%, and nearly half of Andhra Pradesh emigrants, 43.5 percent, chose to emigrate to Karnataka. On the other hand, more than half of the Karnatians whose family left the state emigrated to Maharashtra (56.8%). Three-quarters of interstate emigrants from Kerala chose Tamil Nadu as their destination (36.9%). Karnataka has acquired 23.6 percent of the population after moving to the state. Tamil Nadu emigrants also flock to Kerala (15.5%) and Andhra Pradesh (13.4%).

The Maharashtra factory sector used to house textile mills, so it was a favourite place for migrants from neighbouring states as well as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and West Bengal. Rajasthan emigrants formed 23% of the population while West Bengal emigrants made up 16%. Among emigrants from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and West Bengal, Maharashtra attracted approximately 23%, 16%, and 13.5 percent, respectively. There were 98.08 lakh migrants from interstate in the state during the 2011 Census. Maharashtra emigrants were most likely to choose Gujarat (32.7%), Karnataka (19.1%), and Madhya Pradesh (16.7%). Approximately a third of Gujarati immigrants moved to Maharashtra, while about a quarter moved to Rajasthan, like some Karnataka residents.

According to the CSDS's "Politics and Society Between Elections Survey" from 2017-19, 22% of the monthly household income is up to Rs.2,000; 32% is between Rs.2,000 to Rs.5,000; 25% is between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000; 13% is between Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000; 8% is more than Rs.20,000.

During the recent Delhi Assembly elections, 20% of respondents claimed having a monthly family income of less than Rs.10,000. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the percentages were considerably higher, at 33% and 27%, respectively.

People who migrate to different places face many challenges like: -

- Lack of health benefits,
- Lack of social security,
- Lack of food security
- Lack of poor implementation of minimum safety standards law,
- Lack of access to affordable housing and basic amenities in urban area.

Reverse migration: -

Reverse migration is a situation in which a migrant wishes to return to his or her home city or their native places. COVID-19 poses an existential threat to the health and well-being of millions of people worldwide, including in India. The country has seen enormous reverse migration because of the coronavirus outbreak. The COVID-19-led movement is India's second-largest mass migration after the country's division, which displaced 14 million people. However, the current reverse migration flow in India, which is from urban to rural, does not fit into any of the above categories that describe the typical patterns of movement from rural to urban areas. The immensity and suddenness of the event, as well as the suffering of those poor people leaving cities for a better life, raises a few questions about the current situation.

After the lockdown, migrants came into limelight when huge number of migrants reversed back to their native places after many days of joblessness with empty pockets, when some of them died while travelling to their respective homes, some of them travel with different type of unsuitable conveyance like concrete mixer vehicle, tanker etc. Those who reached to their respective villages engaged themselves in agricultural work to sustain. As the agriculture sector is already stressed, and a huge population's dependency will create more problems.

Social Security: -

Social security refers to the protection that a society gives to people and households 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.

Migrants in Rajasthan: –

According to a research conducted in 2014 by the NGO Aajeevika Bureau, about 5.8 million people from Rajasthan migrate to states such as Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana. Construction, transportation, mining, hotels & hospitality, and agriculture employ most labourers.

While the Covid-19 epidemic caused a huge number of workers to return to their homes by buses, train or by their conveyance, migration has begun in considerable numbers from Rajasthan's impoverished tribal districts owing to a lack of economic prospects.

Most arrivals have come from Maharashtra, where Rajasthani's migrants were running small businesses, while migrants who are in Gujarat were working as labourers. Migrants from West Bengal and southern states such as Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also arrived. Migrants have returned to Dungapur, Sirohi, Pali, Bikaner, Jalore, Nagaur, and Barmer, among the other districts.

At that time government of Rajasthan take many measures like: - By arranging over 174 trains and 14,000 inbound/outbound bus/private vehicle trips, provide shelter, food, water, footwear, medicines, and Covid kits (masks, sanitisers, etc).

During the lockdown, many steps were taken to ensure the wellbeing of migrant workers.

- The Building & Other Construction Workers' Cess Fund provides financial assistance to construction workers.
- With a financial package worth Rs.1.7 lakh crore, the government launched the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana aimed at helping the country's poor, unorganized workers, and the needy. This package included 5kg of wheat/rice and 1kg of pulses, which have been distributed to about 80 crore people. Food grains will now be distributed to all beneficiaries at no cost.
- MGNREGA daily wages have been increased.
- Aatm Nirbhar Bharat, a financial package worth Rs. 20 lakh crores were launched with the goal of creating jobs for migrant workers, unorganised sector employees, strengthening MSME sector, and encouraging rural economy.

e-Mitra: –

It is the Rajasthan government's ambitious e-Governance initiative. The e-Mitra website intends to utilise an online platform to consolidate all government information and services under one roof via centres. Under this initiative, Common Service 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 must upload the data of migrant which they have been shared by e-Mitra and they must 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 must take care of how many uploads have been done and do regular trainings of uploading and guide them.

Schemes which are benefitted to migrants are: –

Health: –

Mukhya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana –

- Started from 01 April 2021, effective from 01 May 2021 with having registration fees of Rs.20.
- Eligibility: -
 - NFSA card holder,
 - A SECC registered family in 2011,
 - All Samvida workers,
 - Small farmers
 - Other families.
- Health cover up to Rs 5 lakh for eligible persons and those who do not come under eligibility, they can avail this scheme by paying an amount of Rs 850.
- You will be able to benefit from roughly 1576 medical tests and more under this scheme. This scheme also covers all medical treatments for various diseases.
- This plan will also cover medical expenses, tests, and related packages for 15 days after you leave the hospital.
- This is the first insurance policy issued by the government of Rajasthan that provides cashless treatment at all participating hospitals.

Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana –

- To promote the birth of females, as well as to educate and empower them and scholarship of Rs 50 thousand given in tranches.
- Eligibility: -
 - Native of Rajasthan
 - She was born at a government hospital registered with the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
 - For parents of third girls, future instalments will not be available.

Instalment	Time	Payment
1 st	On the birth of the girl child	Rs.2500
2 nd	For the vaccination of one year	Rs.2500
3 rd	If whole immunisation is completed within two years	Rs.2000
4 th	For admission in Class 1 st standard	Rs.4000
5 th	For admission in Class 6 th standard	Rs.5000
6 th	For admission in Class 10 th standard	Rs.11,000
7 th	After the completion of Class 12 th standard	Rs.25,000

- **Prasuti Sahayata Scheme –**

- To create a positive environment via early detection of high-risk pregnancies, safe delivery, effective promotion of prenatal and childbirth vaccination and breastfeeding, and the provision of monetary incentives for the promotion of healthy habits among women and babies. Mother get 20 thousand on the birth of male and 21 thousand on the birth of female.
- Eligibility: -
 - necessary to register the beneficiary 6 weeks before the delivery.
 - payable up to a maximum of two deliveries.
 - payable only in case of institutional(hospital) delivery.
 - age of the applicant woman should not be less than 20 years at the time of delivery.

- **Ayushman Bharat –**

- It was launched in September 2018.
- Health cover up to Rs.5 lakh per year/ per family have been provided.
- Covers most medical treatment costs, including medications, diagnostics, and pre-hospitalization expenses.
- Eligibility: -
 - Rural
 - Households with single room having kuccha walls and roof.
 - Having no adult in the group of 16 to 59 years.
 - Disabled member in the household
 - SC and STs.
 - Landless households or main source of income is through casual labour.
 - Urban
 - Domestic worker
 - Beggar
 - Ragpicker
 - Cobbler/ Hawker/ Street Vendor
 - Washerman/ Plumber/ Labour/ Painter/ Coolie/ Mason/ Construction Worker/ Security Guard.
 - Sweeper/ Gardener/ Sanitation Worker
 - Artisan/ Handicraft worker/ Home-based worker/ Tailor
 - Transport worker/ Cart or Rickshaw Puller/ Driver/ Conductor
 - Helper/ Waiter/ Delivery Assistant/ Shop workers/ Attendant/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment
 - Electrician/ Assembler/ Repair worker/ Mechanic

 Insurance: –

- **Mukhya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana –**

- Started from 01 April 2021, effective from 01 May 2021 with having registration fees of Rs.20.
- Eligibility: -

- NFSA card holder,
- A SECC registered family in 2011,
- All Samvida workers,
- Small farmers
- Other families.
- Health cover up to Rs 5 lakh for eligible persons and those who do not come under eligibility, they can avail this scheme by paying an amount of Rs 850.
- You will be able to benefit from roughly 1576 medical tests and more under this scheme. This scheme also covers all medical treatments for various diseases.
- This plan will also cover medical expenses, tests, and related packages for 15 days after you leave the hospital.
- This is the first insurance policy issued by the government of Rajasthan that provides cashless treatment at all participating hospitals.
- **Sukhanya Samriddhi Yojana –**
 - Rate of 7.6% per annum for minimum investment amounts of Rs.1000 and maximum amounts of Rs.1.5 lakhs, and the deposits must be kept for fourteen years, with the maturity of the accounts twenty-one years later.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana –

- Individuals who are between the ages of 18 and 50 years old and have a bank account are eligible for this scheme which entails a risk coverage of Rs.2 lakh in case of death of the insured along with a premium of Rs.330 that gets automatically deducted.
- **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana –**
 - In the age group of 18 to 70 years, the premium is Rs.12 per member per year, which is deducted automatically from the bank account, and if an insured dies and loses their eyes, hands, or feet they will receive a benefit of 2 lakhs.
- **Atal Pension Yojana –**
 - The age group of 18-40 should contribute certain amounts for a minimum of 20 years, and upon reaching the age of 60, they can choose a fixed pension of Rs.1000, Rs.2000, Rs.3000, Rs.4000, or Rs.5000.

Livelihood/ Business: –

- **MGNREGA –**
 - In each fiscal year, 100 days of employment will be provided to any adult household in rural areas willing to do unskilled manual labour associated with public works projects.
 - Eligibility: -
 - Citizen of India
 - Above the age of 18 who resides in rural India

- **Benefits: -**
 - It aims to increase social inclusion for people living in rural India.
 - It encourages the development of rural infrastructure by making better use of natural resources.
 - The MGNREGA scheme also empowers gramme panchayats by entrusting them with the responsibility of providing paid, guaranteed employment in rural areas.
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana –**
 - To encourage business among the new generation of aspirational young, more emphasis is placed on Shishu Category Units, followed by Kishore Category Units and Tarun category Units.
 - Shishu category covers loans up to Rs.50,000 and Kishore category covers loan up to Rs.5 lakhs; while Tarun category covers loans up to Rs.10 lakhs.
 - **Eligibility: -**
 - Between the people of age group of 18 to 65 years.
 - Loans can be obtained for trading, manufacturing, and service businesses that generate income.
 - Requirement of loan must be lower than Rs 10 lakhs.
- **Market Assistance for Artisans Scheme –**
 - Handicraft's artisans who have received the Shilp Guru Award/ National Award/ National Merit Certificate hold/ State Award in handicraft for at least 60 years and who's monthly exceed Rs. 50,000 are eligible for financial help in old age and social security. Underprivileged Master Crafts persons are provided cash support of Rs. 3,500/- each month.
- **Prime Ministers Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi –**
 - Scheme in which a collateral-free loan of Rs 10,000 with low interest rates for a year to street sellers.
 - **Eligibility: -**
 - Street vendors who have a Certificate of Vending/ Identity Card issued by an urban local body.
 - **Incentives: -**
 - Interest subsidy of 7% per year on loan repayment in full.
 - On specified digital transactions, you can earn up to Rs 1200/- in cashback per year.
 - Eligibility for a loan increase in the next tranche.

Pension: –

- **Palanhaar Scheme for adopted orphan –**
 - Children between the ages of 2 and 6 years and must start school at the age of 6 must be sent to Anganwadi centres.
 - The monetary assistance provided under this plan is Rs.500 each month till the child reaches the age of five.

- After enrolling in a school, the monthly payment increases to Rs.1,000 till the child reaches the age of 18.
- Furthermore, the government gives a yearly subsidy of Rs.2,000 per year (excluding the widow and marriage categories) for the cost of clothes, shoes, sweaters, and other necessary tasks.
- Eligibility: -
 - The child should be an orphan, with a preference for a girl.
 - Children of parents who have been sentenced to life in prison or the death penalty.
 - The child of a divorced or abandoned mother.
 - The scheme aids a widowed mother for a maximum of three children if the mother does not receive any other pension.
 - A child who is impoverished due to a disability is eligible for assistance.
 - A child suffering from leprosy may also benefit from the scheme.
 - The scheme's benefits are available to the children of AIDS victims.
 - The companion family or nearest relative family's annual income limit should be Rs.1.20 Lakhs.
 - The scheme does not apply to the remarried widow's child.
- **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan –**
 - A pension programme aimed at ensuring old-age security for unorganised workers, after reaching the age of 60, they are entitled to a monthly pension of Rs.3000.
- **Chief Ministers Old Age Pension Scheme –**
 - Women between the ages of 55 to 75 would receive Rs. 750 per month, while women above the age of 75 will receive Rs. 1000 per month.
 - Men between the ages of 58 to 75 would receive Rs. 750 per month, while women above the age of 75 will receive Rs. 1000 per month.
- **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme –**
 - All widows above the age of 18 who fall into the below-poverty line category as defined by the Government of India from time to time can get 700/- every month until she remarries, or her son reaches the age of 21.
- **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme –**
 - Any disabled individual over the age of 18 and with a 40% disability falls below the poverty line can get pension of Rs. 300 is provided to persons under the age of 79, while a pension of Rs. 500 is paid to people above the age of 79.

Household: –

- **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana –**

- To protect women's health by reducing health problems caused using fossil fuels and other cooking fuels and to empower women in rural India by granting connections in the name of the household's women.
- Eligibility: -
 - The applicant must be a female over the age of 18.
 - She must have the BPL card.
 - She must be a resident of rural India.
 - To receive the subsidy, she must have a savings account in one of the nationalised banks.

- **One Ration One Card Scheme –**

- The One Ration Card Scheme entitles migrant workers to purchase subsidized rations from any fair-priced retailer near their place of employment or residence anywhere in India.
- The beneficiary is not needed to have a registered ration card in the state, district, or village where he or she works or lives.

 Other: –

- **Disabled Marriage Assistance Scheme –**

- An incentive of Rs 2.5 lakh will be offered for the wedding of a normal person, regardless of disability category, and a PwD to mainstream the latter in society.

- **Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-caste Marriage Scheme –**

- The Rajasthan government offers a prize of Rs. 5 lakhs to encourage inter-caste marriage of gold Hindus and members of reserved castes.
- There are only a few exceptions, including the fact that it is only allowed until the age of 35 and the couple can claim only half of the incentive and the remainder is kept in a joint account at a nationalized bank that can be accessed after eight years of marriage.

Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 (ISMW Act): -

The Interstate Labourers Act of 1979 regulated the conditions of employment for interstate workers as part of the Indian Labour Law. Workers employed outside their Indian states had the main purpose of being protected.

Under this act, contractors who recruit migrants are required: -

- To obtain a license,
- Migrant workers must be registered with the government,
- A passbook recording the employee's identity should be issued to the worker.

The law also specifies the wages and benefits that the contractor must give (such as accommodation, free medical care, and protective clothes).

Conversation: -

While travelling in Delhi, I talked with the cab driver Monu about how the pandemic effected his livings. He said that he has no other source of income to sustain his family in Delhi, only driving cab is the single source of income in his family. Due to the pandemic and lockdown, he was unable to get booking of the cab as the tourists were not coming and people were afraid of coming outside. As he has two children, first one is in class 12 and the second one is in class 8. He was tensed about his children that how he arranges money to educate his children and how to sustain his livings. At that time, he told me that he will move to his village which is in meerut.

Mahesh Meshram, a painter from Mankeshri, Kanker, Chattisgarh also migrated to Mumbai, Maharastra in search of good job opportunities in painting. He got nominal income just to sustain his livings. He only gets benefitted from the PDS only when he was in his village. After the pandemic, he reached back to his village, he gets benefitted by the PDS and, he earns more income to sustain him and his family.

In conversation with some more workers, I got know that why there are not get benefitted: -

- Unawareness of the scheme,
- Unavailability of documents like domicile, ID cards, etc.
- Complicated official work for them,
- Middlemen,
- Unable to access of scheme at different locations.

Project and Program Design and Management

As for successfully managing the project, individuals need to make the project goals by using their skills and shape it in a better way to enhance the outcomes. This individual is responsible for building trust and communication among all project stakeholders. Fortunately, there are many tools at their disposal that can be used to break down complicated, interconnected processes into manageable, monitorable, and controllable tasks.

As a result, they understand that no "one size fits all" approach fits all contexts and requirements. Throughout their careers, they continue to refine their personal talents and those of their teams. A training programme was conducted by the organization to enhance an individual's skills in order to better manage the project.

Training in this program will enable participants to make better project management decisions, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions, and meet accountable requirements. The purpose of this course is to provide participants with a basic understanding of the most common tools, techniques, and theories for monitoring and evaluating a project. Students will learn a variety of project management techniques applicable to development projects.

In this course, participants who are enrolled are students, consultants, CSR professional and development professionals. In this course topics covered are project concept, project cycle, project identification, project design, problem analysis, project planning, project monitoring and many more points related to project management. They joined the course to enhance their skills to use it in a better place.

Work: –

At first, I found out 35 NGOs from New Delhi & Uttar Pradesh and 20 NGOs from Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Kerala & West Bengal and jotted down their contact details like email IDs, addresses, and contact numbers in excel sheet. Then, I got the draft of the content and then mailed to them regarding this course.

LinkedIn

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. Building a significant network, gaining insider knowledge from industry leaders, and establishing credibility are all benefits generated by the process.

Nowadays, social media marketing is used to connect with the target audience to increase sales, promote brands, and to drive the website traffic. For this, good content on social media profile is to be publish, engage with, and listen to your followers, analysing the result, and run advertisements on social media. I was given to handle the LinkedIn platform.

Work: –

As the organisation is above two years old, yet there is not any appearance of the organisation. I had made an appearance of the organisation on this platform by making their profile, connect to many people and get to know them there is an organisation who work for “social advocacy” and started engaging the people by advertising PPDM course, aware them and to engage the audience, I shared about the important days by posting content and posters.

Conclusive Learnings

- **Soft Skills:** – Workplace skills such as personality, attitude, adaptability, motivation, and manners of how we interact with others on the job. These are: -
 - **Communication Skills:** – skills we use when we want to give and receive different kinds of information. It should be clear, concise, concrete, correct and complete. Listening is one of most important things in this.
 - **Team Management:** – For a good team It should be clear, have effective communication, ability to delegate, be problem solving, decision maker and be self-aware.
 - **Time Management:** – To increase effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity time spent on specific activities should in a planned way.
 - **Research Skills:** – We must research information relevant to a particular topic.
 - **Adaptability:** – In order to destabilization, changing trends, we must be adaptable accordingly.
 - **Creativity:** – To tackle complex issues or find innovative ideas to the changing trend, we must be creative.
- **Email Marketing:** – In this type of marketing, we send a commercial message to a group of people by using email. It is used to send advertisements, business request, ask for sales or donations.
- **Poster Making:** – For this, we must keep in mind that it should give the relevant information, it must be readable easily and what you want to convey it must be clear to the audience.
- **Content Writing:** – For this, we must decide to whom you are writing, what you are writing is relevant to them, do research and use clear and specific word in writing.

Suggestions for improvement: –

While organisation is new, so it must work on more things like: -

- Punctuality,
- Try to fill up the loopholes in projects,
- Consistency on one thing.

Sustainable Development Goals

By 2030 all people will enjoy peace and prosperity, according to a blueprint drafted by the United General Assembly in September 2015.

Importance: -

By changing our development and use of technology, sustainable development promotes the protection and improvement of our planet's resources. It is necessary to provide a system in place where countries can meet their basic needs of food, energy, water, and sanitation.

A total of 17 Sustainable Development Goals exists:

- 
1. All forms of poverty must be eradicated.
 2. Promote sustainable agriculture, increase food security, and eliminate hunger.
 3. All ages should enjoy healthy living.
 4. Promoting opportunities for lifelong learning for all and ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education.
 5. Women and girls should be empowered, and gender equality should be achieved.
 6. Water and sanitation should be readily available and managed sustainably for everyone.
 7. Clean energy at an affordable price
 8. Assure full and productive employment by promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable growth.
 9. In order to achieve industrialization that is inclusive and sustainable, we must build resilient infrastructure.
 10. Ensure that the gap between countries and within them is narrowed.
 11. Integrate safety, resilience, and sustainability into cities and human settlements.
 12. Consistently consume and produce in a sustainable manner.
 13. Defend the environment and combat climate change immediately.
 14. Oceans, seas, and marine resources should be conserved and used sustainably.
 15. Promote sustainable management of lands, protect terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, and halt and reverse biodiversity loss through land management that is sustainable.
 16. In order to promote peaceful, inclusive societies for sustainable development, effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions are needed at all levels.
 17. Renewed and strengthened global partnerships for sustainable development.

Policy Advocacy in SDGs

Policy advocacy in SDGs means justice to the society when the right of the people community is not afforded the same respectability due to disadvantage or discrimination. The SDG Fund aims to mobilise support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, not just to influence people via programmes on the ground.

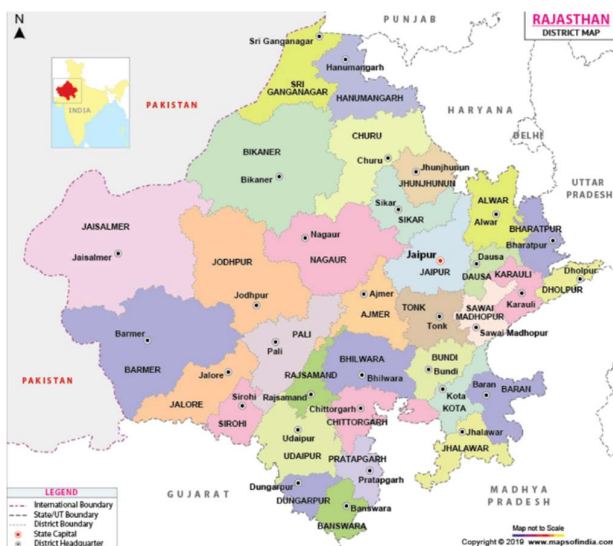
According to "The State of India's Environment Report 2021", India was ranked 115 last year, dropping down by two places from the previous year. Defining challenges for targets like ending hunger and achieving food security (SDG2), advancing gender equality (SDG5), and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization (SDG9).

According to the India SDG Index Score of States and UT, Rajasthan ranked 20th position having the composite score of 57 which do not meet the average composite score of India. Rajasthan is poor performer in attaining the SDGs like SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 9, and SDG 12; average performer in attaining the SDGs like SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 7, SDG 11, and SDG 13; but front runner in attaining the SDGs like SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 15, and SDG 16.

By comparing the data of the year 2019 and 2020, there is also a decline in score of the SDGs like in SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 13, SDG 15, and SDG 16.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan which is known as the “Land of Kings” is situated in the north-western part of India and is the largest state covering an area of 342239 sq. kms bounded with Pakistan in west and northwest, Punjab in north, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in the northeast, Madhya Pradesh in southeast, Gujarat in southwest. Jaipur is the capital of the state. Rajasthan is relatively dry and fertile 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. About 100 millimeters of rainfall falls on the western part of the state, while about 650 millimeters fall on the south-eastern part. Chambal and Luni are the two main rivers of Rajasthan.



According to the Census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 68.54 million out of which 75.15% of the population lives in rural area while 24.9 per cent population lives in urban area. Sex ratio in the state is 926 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average.

In Rajasthan there are 33 districts which are divided for administrative purposes. They are Ajmer; Alwar; Banswara; Baran; Barmer; Bharatpur; Bhilwara; Bikaner; Bundi; Chittorgarh; Churu; Dausa; Dholpur; Dungarpur; Hanumangarh; Jaipur; Jaisalmer; Jalore; Jhalawar; Jhunjhunu; Jodhpur; Karauli; Kota; Nagaur; Pali; Pratapgarh; Rajsamand; Sawai Madhopur; Sikar; Sirohi; Sri Ganganagar; Tonk; and Udaipur.

The official state' symbols are as follow: –

- Flower – Rohida.
- Bird – Great Indian Bustard.
- Animal – Camel and Chinkara.
- Tree – Khejri (Prosopis Cineraria).
- Dance – Ghoomar
- Game – Basketball

SDGs in Rajasthan (District-wise)

SDG	Top 3 Districts	Bottom 3 Districts
1	Dholpur, Nagaur, Ajmer.	Dungarpur, Baran, Udaipur.
2	Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu.	Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur.
3	Jhunjhnu, Baran, Pali.	Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Jaipur.
4	Jaipur, Jhunjhnu, Hanumangarh.	Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Jaisalmer.
5	Dungarpur, Banswara, Karauli.	Tonk, Baran, Ganganer.
6	Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu.	Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Karauli.
SD7	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,	Dhaulpur,

	Karauli, Sirohi.	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.

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