

Summer Online Course Report

By

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Is community in India facing psychological pressure during Covid-19: Descriptive evidence from India

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Abstract

This Pandemic, COVID-19 emerged from Wuhan city of China has rapidly spreading all around the world. This singularity has led to massive Destruction of human kind. As it is all-over the News channels, Newspaper, Radio and Internet due to which it is creating a lot of fear in the mind of people and due to which the level of Anxiety is also increasing day by day which cause stressful environment in the surrounding. This study was conducted to understand the stressful situation, Anxiety level and assumed there is need of Psychological wellbeing among the population of India during the COVID-19 pandemic. To collect the primary data the online survey was done by creating semi-structured Question. Over-all 299 Responses were documented. As a result we saw that the responder had moderate-level of information related to Novel Coronavirus and sufficient information related to safety and precaution. The sincerity toward the COVID-19 the people were willing to follow all the rules and regulation given by the WHO and as well as from Ministry of health and family welfare. Social distancing and Quarantine are the major steps taken by government. The level of anxiety was tended to be high. More than 85% of the people were worried with fear of COVID-19. In this study, utilizing the time, experience different moods, fear, anxiety was observed and major portions of respondent were in stress due to the news. Number of deaths on social media. There should be need to create awareness and should be address the mental wellbeing issue during this pandemic.

(Key words: COVID-19, Stress, Impact, Psychology, Health)

Introduction

The new novel corona virus disease (COVID-19) emerged from Wuhan city of China has now become dispersed to many countries and triggered many challenges in front of human society today. As on date 3,925,815 cases are reported to be confirmed cases which includes 274,488 deaths.). In South East Asia this figure is reported to be 96,588 which is much less than other

regions such as Europe, Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, and Western pacific ("WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard", 2020). In our country, according to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), till today 16,73,688 samples are tested for SARS-CoV-2 out of which 67152 total confirmed cases are reported. However, with a large variation among the state and district the national death rate has calculated to be 3.28 percent and recovery rate of 31.14 percent (SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Testing: Status Update 11 May 2020, 09:00 AM IST, 2020). Irrespective of this figure, nobody has accurately estimated the asymptomatic symptoms of the disease.

In the lack of vaccine and 100 percent effective treatment so far, to save lives and human beings different governments have taken steps to mitigate the spread of the pandemic virus infection by adopting various strategies which includes lock-down in various phases, maintaining social distancing, issuing advisory for remaining safe by remaining in isolation and quarantine. However, in the long run, the lockdown has resulted to shutdown of various industries, agricultural work, academic institutions and different business opportunities which feeds the economy of the country. This alternatively creates huge challenge in terms of maintaining economy, mental health of its citizens, cases of domestic violence, physical education etc. for the government. Although, government is trying its best to provide the sufficient resources to manage the pandemic, but at individual level the psychology is getting change day by day through various negative and positive assumptions.

Previous reports and data on pandemic and epidemic disease shows that large-scale troublesome episodes are associated with ill effects of mental health such as post-traumatic stress disorders like anxiety, fear, depression and other behavioural problems (Sood, 2020). All these situations are arising due to remaining at home. Recently, WHO has changed the term "social distancing" to "physical distancing" to make people safer after published in a meta-analysis results that loneliness is associated with mortality (Rico-Urbe et al, 2018). This result into various types of psychological behaviour among the individuals at home. The paper also shows that elderly population and the individuals remaining alone for various purposes are also facing lots of stress and anxiety. The role of social print and electronic media is very susceptible and contribute to develop anxiety by various kinds of negative news as well as rumours. In more briefly, in one side when individuals are more stress about their future job, livelihood and family lives, the telecast of

continuous information about death and uncertainty bring those individuals to more stress and anxiety. Additionally, the stigma and discrimination also evident in the society with the symptomatic patients and especially the migrants. Keeping this information in mind, the author tries to understand what individuals are doing at home and what they feel during this lock down period as an objective of this paper. Although, the study is limited to very few samples, but the findings are very much associated with variables taken in the study and may help to design policy during the future pandemic situation if it arises.

Literature review and hypothesis:

COVID-19 started in December 2019, like a viral outbreak in Wuhan city of central Hubei province of China (Holshue et al., 2020). A cluster of about 40 cases of pneumonia of unknown was reported, some of the patients being vendors and dealers in the Huanan Seafood market there. The World Health Organization (WHO) along with Chinese authorities started working together and the agent of cause of origin of this virus was soon established to be a new virus and named as Novel Corona Virus (2019-nCoV). Meanwhile, on 11th January China announced its first COVID-19 related death of a 61-year-old man, exposed to the seafood market (WHO, 2020a). As few weeks passed, the infection spread across the globe in rapid stride (WHO, 2020b). Observing at the stretch of countries this outbreak spread to, WHO declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30th January 2020 (WHO, 2020b, 2020c). In the increasing deaths in China, the first death outside China was (of a Chinese man from Wuhan) reported in the Philippines on 2nd February. On 11th February, WHO announced a name for the new coronavirus disease: COVID-19 (WHO, 2020c). On the 11th of March, WHO declared COVID-19 - a pandemic as by then about 114 countries were affected (WHO, 2020c).

Coronaviruses, therefore named because of the outer fringe of envelope proteins resembling crown ('corona' in Latin), are a family (Burrell et al., 2017) of enclosed polymer virus. They're typically unhealthful to mammals and birds and cause gentle higher tract infections in humans. They often are transmitted to a bigger human population and might cause severe metabolism sicknesses exemplified by Severe Acute metabolism Syndrome (SARS) and Middle-East metabolism Syndrome (MERS) in 2003 and 2012 severally.

Due to the similarity between COVID-19 and respiratory disease Coronavirus, and since the virus was move to be a worldwide threat, on-line courses for awareness of aid staff round the world were initiated. Funds were raised globally and Strategic state and Response arrange (SPRP) was established aimed to shield the states with weaker health systems. The targets were to limit transmission, give early care, communicate key data and minimize social and economic impacts. Also, World Health Organization targeted on developing easy-to-apply medicine, fast existing vaccinium candidates and preventing infection (WHO, 2020c).

The state of lock-down in several components of the planet, that are causative mostly to the world economy has diode to the halting of services and merchandise. This has diode to a chance within the international offer chains and so, affected the world economy viciously (Ebrahim et al., 2020). Transport has been affected globally. Import of steel, iron, inorganic chemicals, etc. from China and different countries has been grossly affected. Transport business even at national levels has ceased thanks to lock-down in several countries. Most company workers are engaging from home, that has its money disadvantages. instructional establishments are close up. The uncertainty and postponement of examinations is additionally an agent for young minds.

As COVID19 could be a new unwellness and has the foremost devastating effects globally, its emergence and unfold, causes confusion, anxiety and worry among the overall public. Fear is that the tract for hate and stigma. Social stigma has arisen as bound populations (Indian north-east people) area unit targeted as being the explanation for this natural event. it's very important to avoid this stigma because it will create folks hide their unwellness and not obtain health care like a shot. United Nations agency is providing professional steerage and answers to public queries, to assist folks manage worry, stigma, and discrimination throughout COVID-19.

In the time of widespread use of social media, these myths in conjunction with faux news around corona also are spreading quickly. These area unit typically terribly distressing sure people. many sites together with United Nations agency area unit therefore providing story busters and authentic information (WHO,2020c).

The anxiety and issues in society are globally moving each individual to variable extents. Recent proof suggests that people who are unbroken in isolation and

quarantine expertise important distress within the type of anxiety, anger, confusion and post-traumatic stress symptoms (Brooks et al., 2020). The data and attitudes of the general public are expected to mostly influence the degree of adherence to the non-public protecting measures and ultimately the clinical outcome. Hence, it's vital to review these domains within the Indian population. The psychological state problems are different major health issues, that are expected to extend day by day throughout this epidemic. There's a scarcity of analysis that evaluated the psychological state issues throughout this pandemic. Considering the relevancy of all the on top of factors, it absolutely was aimed to judge data, attitude, anxiety and perceived mental attention wants within the community throughout the coronavirus pandemic in Asian country.

Methodology

To meet the objective of the paper, a primary cross-sectional study is conducted with descriptive and explorative research design. To get the psychological information of individuals semi structured questionnaire is designed with eight questions in the google forms and shared with 500 numbers of participants. Among them, 328 participants revert back within the stipulated time. To select the participants convenience sampling method is used. The data are collected from the google forms between the first 21 day of lockdown i.e. from 26th of March 2020 to 14th of April 2020, and analyzed in the SPSS 21.0 version with bivariate analysis such as chi-square and cross tabulation.

Result

Government of India has enforced the lockdown followed by IPC-144 to protect lives as per the law when citizens have not expected for these two preventive measures. In this given condition, they are bound to remain in isolation at home and carry out necessary work. To understand the psychology of the individuals at the time of isolation, 299 respondents returned their opinion to us. Among them, 64.5 percent belongs to the age group of 16-25 years followed by 22.5 percent in the age group of 26-35 years. Comparatively females are more than males respondents.

Table1: Percentage distribution of respondents by sex in the studied population

Age group	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
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16-25Years	86(70.5)	107(60.5)	193(64.5)
26-35 Years	25(20.5)	41(23.2)	66(22.5)
36-45 Years	3(2.5)	17(9.6)	20(6.7)
More than 45	8(6.6)	12(6.8)	20(6.7)
Total	122(100.0)	177(100.0)	299(100.0)

Education Status

This table to show the education level of 299 respondents. Maximum (41.5 percent) respondents were graduated and 37.5 percent are at post-graduation level.

Education Level	Female	Male	Total
High School	5(4.1)	5(2.8)	10(3.3)
Higher Secondary	21(17.2)	18(10.2)	39(13.0)
Under Graduate	1(0.8)	0(0.0)	1(0.3)
Graduate	44(36.1)	80(45.2)	124(41.5)
Diploma	1(0.8)	1(0.6)	2(0.7)
Post Graduate	43(35.2)	69(39.0)	112(37.5)
Ph.D.	7(5.7)	4(2.3)	11(3.7)
Total	122(100.0)	177(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 8.714 (p= .190)			

Hear about Digital Detox

New innovations in technology has made easy accessibility to gadgets and are consuming more time as compared to physical life of many human beings. Literature shows that uses of the mobiles and laptops are reported to be more among the new generation and many times they are addicted to it. Irrespective of its negative consequences, many of the students are using these gadgets for increasing knowledge level. However, according to a study the efficiency of students has been reported to decrease when they use text during ongoing class (Rosen et al., 2011). Some study reported that sound profile of mobiles and uses of phones by gender shows statistically significant (Ugur and Koc, 2015). This means digital detox is also seen in the individuals and students and consuming more time which results into many diseases. The current paper also tried to understand that how many of the respondents have knowledge about digital detox, a phenomenon which means managing the productive time by engaging in some other work. However, the current paper shows that Females (51.6 percent) have more knowledge as compared to males. Around 59.5 percent of the respondent never hear about the digital detox. On calculating

the association between the gender and knowledge about the digital detox found to be statistically significant at alpha level of .05 ($p=.001$).

Sex	Hear about Digital Detox		
	No	Yes	Total
Male	119(67.2)	58(32.8)	177(100.0)
Female	59(48.4)	63(51.6)	122(100.0)
Total	178(59.5)	121(40.5)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is $X^2 6.105$ ($p=.001$)			

Take Digital Detox

It is very important to do Digital detox as it helps the body to get relax from the harmful radiation coming from digital device. As we saw that the use of smart phone, laptop and another smart device has increase. However, the data show that major portion of respondent do not take the Digital detox (62.2 percent), and mostly the male does not take digital detox.

SEX	Take Digital Detox			
	Cannot say	Yes	No	Total
Male	33(18.6)	32(18.1)	112(63.3)	177(100.0)
Female	20(16.4)	28(23.0)	74(60.7)	122(100.0)
Total	53(17.7)	60(20.1)	186(62.2)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2				

Utilization of time during the Lockdown

It is also very important that during the isolation and lock down time, the individuals are consuming maximum time at home due to various kinds of anxiety. On analysis it is seen that maximum respondents have engaged themselves in other types of activities such as gardening, playing at home, cooking, studying etc. Followed to this, around 68.2 percent are spending time with family members and 9.4 percent on spend on the Laptop. It is also seen that around 5.7 percent of the respondents are spending while studying. However, the data shows that males are comparatively engaged in all these activities than the females. Quite natural females are more engaged with the household works during the time of lockdown.

Utilization of time during the Lockdown	Sex of the Respondents		Total
	Male	Female	

Cooking	0(0.0)	1(0.8)	1(0.3)
Gossiping with friends on phone	1(0.6)	1(0.8)	2(0.7)
Household chorus	1(0.6)	6(4.9)	7(2.3)
In Krishan Consciousness	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.3)
In laptop	21(11.9)	7(5.7)	28(9.4)
Milking cows	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.3)
Mobile	6(3.4)	2(1.6)	8(2.7)
Office Work	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.3)
Other(specify)	3(1.7)	4(3.3)	7(2.3)
Studying	11(6.2)	6(4.9)	17(5.7)
Watching Television/movies	8(4.5)	6(4.9)	14(4.6)
With Family	119(67.2)	85(69.7)	204(68.2)
With friends on internet	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.3)
Work from home	1(0.6)	2(1.6)	3(1.0)
Working in Hospital	0(0.0)	2(1.6)	2(0.7)
Total	177(100.0)	122(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 24.247 (p=.187)			

Online study during the lockdown

This show that the people are also utilizing their time in new learning things by doing the online course. 64.5 percent of respondents were doing the online course, in compare to female, male respondents (60.5 percent) were doing online course.

Online study	Female	Male	Total
Yes	86(70.5)	107(60.5)	193(64.5)
No	36(29.5)	70(39.5)	106(35.5)
Total	122(100.0)	177(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 3.181(p= 0.074)			

Uses of internet and News

Table depicts that compared to male respondents, female respondents spending time less on the internet. Altogether, around 53.5 percent of the respondents are using the internet for more than 4 hours in a day. Similarly, females are reported to be spent around 2-3 hours on the internet and is comparatively more than the males.

Time spent on internet	Sex of the Respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
2-3 hours	67(37.9)	52(42.6)	119(39.8)
Less than an Hours	11(6.2)	9(7.4)	20(6.7)

More than 4 hours	99(55.9)	61(50.0)	160(53.5)
Total	177(100.0)	122(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 .355 (p=.0596)			

Stress by watching news

During this the time of lockdown people are watching news, hear on radio due which create a lot of stress and anxiety. The study showed out of 299 respondents 54.5 percent people are affected by watching the news telecast on COVID-19, Female respondents (are majorly affected as compare to male respondents).

Increased stress level due to continuous news telecast on TV on COVID 19	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	93(52.3)	70(57.4)	163(54.5)
No	69(39.0)	44(36.1)	113(37.8)
Cannot say	15(8.5)	8(6.6)	23(7.6)
Total	177(100.0)	122(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 .516 (p=.719)			

Affected the lockdown on Daily life routine

The chaos created due to this pandemic has affected the daily life routine, as we know virus is spread through touching or coming in the contact with the person who is positive and may not it, so to stop this the government put a lockdown in the different states of India due which people's running life has stop and affected the daily routine. No office no school all are stopped. This table show that how highly the life affected, 77.6 percent of total respondents and out of both the sexes the male's respondents are more affected the female

Has Lockdown Affected your Daily life routine	Sex of the Respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	141(79.7)	91(74.6)	232(77.6)
No	33(18.1)	29(23.8)	61(20.4)
Do not know	4(2.3)	2(1.6)	6(2.0)
Total	177(100.0)	122(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 2.077 (p=.557)			

Affect the lock down daily performance

Due to this pandemic, the world has stopped and other things also the people daily performance is majorly affected. As you can observed from the above table where people 77.6 percent due to which People daily performance are also affected, they are not able to move out of or not to go office, school. This table depicted that 72.9 percent of total respondent were totally affected their daily performance. The male respondents (74.6 percent) are more affected than the female respondent, but still 2.7 percent don't know weather it is affected or not.

Has Lockdown Affected your Daily Performance	Sex of the Respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	132(74.6)	86(70.5)	218(72.9)
No	39(22.0)	34(27.9)	73(24.4)
Do not know	6(3.4)	2(1.6)	8(2.7)
Total	177(100.0)	122(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 2.077 (p=.368)			

Mood of the respondents during lockdown (first phase only)

As we know, the lockdown as stopped everything around us from schools to offices due to which daily routines is affected as it also the moods of people. The table shows that 33.8 percent are happy but its also showed that 19.1 percent are feeling laziness. If also observed both the sex the female (35.5 percent) respondents are happy than male respondents.

Mood of the respondent	Sex of the Respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
Happy	58(2.8)	43(35.2)	101(33.8)
Sleepy	22(12.4)	10(8.2)	32(10.7)
Lazy	47(26.6)	31(25.4)	78(26.1)
Irritated	32(18.1)	25(20.5)	57(19.1)
Angry	4(2.3)	0(0.0)	4(1.3)
Sad	14(7.9)	13(10.7)	27(9.0)
Total	177(100.0)	122(100.0)	299(100.0)
Pearson's Chi-square value is X^2 4.957(p=.421)			

Discussion

This paper showed that People within the community face many challenges throughout such periods. Lack of awareness usually ends up in Associate in Nursing unconcerned perspective, which can adversely have an effect on the state to satisfy these challenges. Impacts of those epidemics and pandemics square measure usually intense, which can adversely have an effect on the mental well-being of a given population. The worry and anxiety associated with epidemics and pandemics additionally influence the behaviour of individuals within the community. Hence, this study tried to judge the attention, attitude, anxiety and perceived mental tending desires within the society.

This Novel Coronavirus has the same symptom like swing flue, in both the illness the person has problem in breathing, it spread though coming in contact with the infected person, as it was recommended to take same precaution and treatment as in swing flu. It sad to know that there no vaccine has been discovered till date. If people are able to fight with it because their strong immune system and that is the main reason why doctor are continuously giving advice to keep are immune system strong. Due the different characteristic of treatment, number of casualties and measurement taken to control them. This is very vital to educate about this pandemic and create the awareness during this time period, as it is observed from early study, giving the education and awareness give positive attitude toward it and reduces the anxiety level. This lockdown people are utilizing the time by going different kind of activities and also investing their time in learning new things by doing online study (64.5 percent) this also help to keep anxiety level low. People also watch news on tv and listen on radio which increased the stress level out of 299 respondent 163(54.5 percent) reported increase in stress level due to news on tv/radio.

Limitation

The study is proscribed to the folks that had smartphones, e-mail IDs and also the ability to English. This represents the educated population of the country; thus, it mustn't be generalized to the entire population. the notice, attitude, anxiety and perceived mental attention want in uneducated folks is also completely different from the findings of our study.

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Online course Report

Introduction

Under Rural Management Course it is necessary to get knowledge during pandemic time on how to get involved for new learning which would be more fruitful for managers. The summer internship report is prepared in two dimensions in which the first course is online course of 15 hours and second one is a research paper based on primary data. Hence, as per the rule I have attained two on online courses of 15 hours credit and developed a research paper. The details of the same are given below in detail.

1. Name of the First course

The Fundamental of Project Planning and Management. The course is of 8-hours and I have completed it from 20th April to 17th May.

a) Course Description:

Projects are all around us. Virtually every organization runs projects, either formally or informally. We are engaged in projects at home and at work. Across settings, planning principles and execution methodologies can offer ways in which projects can be run more effectively and efficiently. Project management provides organizations (and individuals) with the language and the frameworks for scoping projects, sequencing activities, utilizing resources, and minimizing risks. This is an introductory course on the key concepts of planning and executing projects. From this learning a person is able to identify factors that lead to project success, and learn how to plan, analyze, and manage projects. Learners was exposed to state-of-the-art methodologies and to considering the challenges of various types of projects.

b) Objective of Course

The key aim of the course was to develop understanding about any project since from beginning to the completion and what are the different management steps involved to execute it successfully.

c) Understanding of The Project

- » It is understanding of what a project is, what it isn't, and why that matters and considering how projects are defined and a project's three objectives.
- » looking at a model for examining a project's organization and its stakeholders, and then analyses those stakeholders using a power/interest grid and also looked at the main reasons why many projects fail and then learn how to measure success.
- » Finally, reviewing the key stages in the project life cycle and highlight the important features of each stage.

d) The Ins & Outs of Project Planning

In this module, we learned about why we plan and what a plan should or should not include.

- » Discussed the process of scoping out a project and see tools that can help us identify what should be included in our project.
- » learned about sequencing project tasks and the nature of the dependencies among project activities.
- » learned how to determine a project's duration and critical path, how it is determined, and why it is useful.
- » How we should schedule a project and, finally, reviewed how you can make changes to a plan to support your overall project objectives.

e) It's A Risky World & Then The Unexpected Happened

- » It about considering the risk and uncertainties projects face.
- » To understand what is risky about projects. Identify and assess project risks and prioritize these risks in order to focus our attention on those most impactful to the project.
- » It is also about considering schedule risks in detail and ask, "What is the likelihood of finishing on time? What are the drivers that may cause delays in my project?"
- » Learned about how a project budget can be set to include a contingency. And finally considered situations with a high degree of ambiguity and identify methods that can be useful in these situations.

f) Ready, Set, Go Project Execution

- » It is about from plan to action and consider the execution phase of a project. learned about the earned value approach for monitoring and controlling progress.
- » The individuals who are executing the project and how their habits impact project progress. Discussed some alternative methods for project execution such as Agile, Scrum, and Kanban.

- » Finally, reviewed and summarize the course, and our journey from project definition through execution and completion.

g) Course Contents:

The course is about the project in well define and organize way and also how to manage project risk, the lecture was taken by Prof. **Yael Grushka-Cockayne** (Associate Professor of Business Administration) from the University of Virginia. The course is about 8 Hours/ Weeks in which the University provide the reading material, discussion room and at end of week they conduct the Exam and Learning was though the lecture and PowerPoint Presentation.

h) Learning Methodology used in the course:

The University delivery the lecture though the Video, PPT, Reading Material and Quiz.

i) Key Learning from the Course:

- » Project Planning's
- » Project management
- » Risk Analysis
- » Evaluation and Monitoring of Project

2. Name of the second course

Children's Human Rights - An Interdisciplinary Introduction. The total online course is about 9-hours and I have completed it within period of 1st June to 30th June i.e., 30 days.

a) Course Description:

- » Drawing on the contributions of several academic disciplines including law, psychology, sociology, history, educational and health sciences, economy and anthropology, an interdisciplinary approach guides into a selection of critical issues concerning children's rights.
- » The insight relative to the development of this specific human rights category, as well as to the evolution of the challenges faced by children over time and society's efforts to respond. Successful international strategies and programs promoting children's rights will be highlighted, as well as the role of key actors involved in international organizations working in this field.

- » This open online course provides an overview of the most important features of children's human rights.
- » A central portion of the MOOC was consisting of a presentation of the international and regional standards on children's rights and the related international and regional judicial and quasi-judicial bodies designed to ensure their implementation.

b) Objective of Course

I. International standards and monitoring systems

- » The module begun with the presentation of the background, origins and main content of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and provides details about the preparatory work and the international political context in which the Convention was drafted.
- » The content of international human rights norms is discussed using the subdivision between civil and political rights on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights on the other. Furthermore, the general UN human rights monitoring mechanisms will be introduced, followed by the presentation of the CRC monitoring system. A discussion on the importance of regional human rights monitoring systems for children in Africa, Asia and Latin America will be the subject of a specific round table.
- » Within the monitoring framework a particular attention is dedicated to role of key actors: Independent National Human Rights Institutions (INHRI) on Children's rights, Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and children.

II. The history of children's rights in the context of human rights

- » This module provides an overview of the evolution of children's rights before the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Based on a chronological approach, it is a comprehensive social and cultural history of children's rights, of the way they developed over the course of the last centuries.
- » While not building on a strict history of diplomatic relations, this module provides an international perspective on this evolution. It aims to underline the multiplicity of actors, networks and organizations involved in the defence and promotion of children's rights, over time.
- » Also, it emphasizes crucial moments of this history, such as the adoption of international legal instruments on the rights of the child, the two World Wars, etc.

III. Interdisciplinary Children's Rights Studies

- » The module will provide a general introduction to the field of children's rights studies. It will emphasize the interdisciplinary outlook of the field and schools of thought in children's rights.
- » The links between children's rights and the sociology and anthropology of childhood and provide some examples of recent children's rights research and practice.

IV. Juvenile justice

- » The field of Juvenile Justice (JJ) or of systems of Justice specialized for children in conflict with the law, is the field of children's rights where the international community has drafted the largest amount of legislation (national, regional and international).
- » It is obviously a very sensitive field where child rights violations are numerous, where violence in institutions must be deplored, and where the response is not always child-friendly and does not systematically favour individual child development.
- » It is moreover a domain where the State exerts its power in response to child offenses, very often through the deprivation of liberty ; and where the State's interference also represses non-criminal behaviours (running away, breaking disciplinary rules, breaking curfews), all of these actions would not be legally reprehensible if committed by an adult (status offence).
- » This field of JJ sometimes accounts for violations of children's rights at the hands of States themselves: in the arrest phase, in administrative detention, in the execution of judiciary sentences, but also in institutional care. The issue of JJ also includes children victims and witnesses.

V. Violence Against Children

- » Protection is a central pillar in the field of children's rights and a dimension that probably, along with health and education, captures most of society's financial outlays in favour of children. Because of their young age and their physical status
- » children are much more vulnerable than other social groups and indeed the victimisation of children around the world reaches staggering proportions. In this module, was examine various forms of age-old and emerging forms of violence against children, the institutional and professional responses to the phenomenon.

VI. *Children's right to participation*

- » Art. 12 to 17 and art. 31 UNCRC are considered to refer to “participation rights”. These rights are considered the most “revolutionary” under the provisions of the UNCRC because they challenge traditional and tokenistic conceptions of childhood.
- » The challenge however also lies in the balance to be found, in all settings, between structural adaptations necessary to favour child participation and the evolving capacities of the children themselves, who can only progressively exert their own rights directly.
- » Another aspect is participation of children as individuals or as groups, notably their collective decision-making capacity. It looks like practice has outstripped theory. The difference between the child as a subject of rights and the child's real agency as a social actor needs more theoretical frameworks, as the problem of implementation is also a problem of our own understanding of agency.
- » Among the modes of recognition, rights are only a limited part of the reality experienced by children mainly in terms of affection and esteem. The challenges of implementing children's participation rights in a series of settings, as recommended by CRC General Comment Nr 12, are therefore conveying an analysis of the terms used (maturity, freely expressed views, etc.) that may include children's own perspectives on these issues.
- » Examples of procedures for the implementation of children's participation rights highlight all these challenges and the difficulties of defining good indicators of child participation. Besides, child participation should also be guaranteed even when children are viewed as “deviant” or “delinquent”: the respect for child participation in judicial settings highlights the complex interplay between one's status and one's rights in practice.
- » Eventually, as child participation should be guaranteed in all settings, research itself should be child-friendly and participative and ethical principles for researchers must be specified when dealing with children.

VII. *Children's rights and global health*

- » Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization 22 July 1946). Certain traditional practices committed on children compromise sometimes severely both their physical and moral development and thus affect their health.
- » These practices while explicitly prohibited by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) at Art. 24.3 CRC are widely committed in quasi total impunity. Even if some traditional harmful

practices concern more specific regions of the globe, due to migratory movements, in fine every State is concerned.

- » Global health is a universal concept of human rights and contributes to, the realization of many other children's rights such as the right of non-discrimination (art. 2 CRC), the right to life, survival and development (art.6 CRC), the right to participation (art. 12 CRC) the right to privacy (art. 16 CRC) or the right to access to information (art. 17 CRC). Placing children's rights in the context of traditional harmful practices and global health, adopting a child's rights-based approach, contributes to a better understanding of the problem and thus to a better care of the victims.

c) Course Content:

- » This course was about the law, psychology, sociology, history, educational and health sciences, economy and anthropology, an interdisciplinary approach guides the student into a selection of critical issues concerning children's rights. This course was taken by 3 faculties members who are Dr. Roberta Ruggiero, Prof. Philip D. Jaffé and Dr. H. C. Jean Zermatten of the University of The of Geneva. The course was conducted though the lectures, PowerPoint Presentation, Reading material and Quiz to analysis the learning.

d) Learning Methodology used in the course:

- » The University delivery the lecture though the Video, PPT, Reading Material and Quiz.

e) Key Learning from the Course:

- » History about Child Protection Act
- » Many Laws related to Child Protection Act
- » How Non-governmental organisation (NGOs) work for their Rights