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# Social Internship

[Community Engagement and Social Responsibility]

**24 UCI 203**

## Weekly Report

By

Pro VC Academic Affairs Office

<b>Issued by:</b>	Pro VC Academic Affairs Office
<b>Guidelines for:</b>	Students [3 <sup>rd</sup> Semester]
<b>Version:</b>	2
<b>Revised on:</b>	May, 2024



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# Social Internship Report

27<sup>th</sup> May – 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2024



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## University School of Business (USB)

**Submitted by:**

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Section:

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**Submitted to:**

Name of the Social Internship Coordinator

Department Name: CSE

Institute Name:

Chandigarh University



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## Certificate / Letter by the Gram Pradhan/ Sarpanch/ Mukhiya [duly signed and stamp]

Date:

### To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that *Aryan Sharma* a student of BE-CSE (Social Internship)/[Chandigarh University], has actively participated in social internship activities in village **Aknageria** from 10<sup>th</sup> June to 16<sup>th</sup> June .

During this period, she was engaged in various tasks and projects aimed at improving the social welfare and infrastructure of our community.

**Sudipta Bhowmik** demonstrated a high level of dedication, responsibility, and enthusiasm throughout the internship period. She worked closely with the villagers and made significant contributions to our community's development.

We appreciate her efforts and wish her success in her future endeavors.

Thank you,

Sincerely,  
*Gopal* Member  
Dhaneswarpur Gram Panchayet  
Pipola Block, Paschim Medinipur  
[Sarpanch's Signature & stamp]

*Gopal pal*  
[Sarpanch's Name]

Sarpanch, [Aknageria]

Contact Information: [8471848549/9933164158]



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## Acknowledgement

We would like to sincerely thank the following people and organizations for their significant assistance with this study on rural livelihoods . The citizens of Kathua, Jammu, We appreciate your willingness to divulge information about your personal lives and means of support. Your observations are crucial for comprehending the difficulties and possibilities that rural communities confront. We value your help in making the survey process easier and putting us in touch with the locals. Your help was essential to making sure the survey was effective and that a representative sample of the community .



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## Introduction

An internship that focuses on social issues and community service is known as a social internship. It enables you to support a cause you care about while gaining experience in the nonprofit or social welfare sectors. Below is a summary of the salient features:

**Social Focus:** The internship's main goal is to further social justice. This could entail supporting social justice causes, tackling social injustices, fostering environmental sustainability, or engaging with marginalized populations. Social internships have a variety of objectives, depending on the specific program and your own goals. Here are some of the common objectives ;

**Develop Skills:** Gain practical experience in social work, community development, or non-profit management. This can include skills like communication, research, project management, and working with diverse populations.

**Build a Resume:** Get valuable experience in the social sector, making you a more competitive candidate for future jobs or graduate programs.

**Explore Career Interests:** Test the waters of a social work or non-profit career path to see if it aligns with your interests and values.

**Develop Empathy and Social Awareness:** Gain firsthand experience with social issues and the challenges faced by different communities. This can foster empathy and a deeper understanding of social problems.

**Network and Make Connections:** Meet professionals in the social sector and build relationships that could be helpful in your future career



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## Review of literature

A positive evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of a sustainable livelihoods approach is provided in this book. The suggested expansion of the methodology expands upon a agricultural and development studies have a political economy tradition. Encouraging the impoverished to have sustainable livelihoods involves more than just acknowledging their extraordinary aptitude for subsistence, which includes nesting, scaling walls, and diversifying sources of income. home locations within fruitful networks, while simultaneously reducing their susceptibility to land grabs, natural calamities like droughts and floods, corporate greed, and shady politics. —Simon Batterbury, University of Melbourne

This book is incredibly significant. It ought to become legendary. Every development professional has to have it. This work presents an expert examination and synopsis of the development and aspects of the sustainable livelihoods approach, exploring uncharted ground in the fields of political economy, political ecology, and livelihood politics. This book is a fantastic addition to development thinking and practice because it is concise but thorough, combines and draws from the perspectives of many disciplines, is approachable by all readers, is professionally done, and is original in its analysis and extension into new fields. I hope it receives a lot of reading and influence. —Robert Chambers, University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies

Ian Scoones has created a book that strikes the ideal balance between being incredibly helpful and demanding; theoretically astute and incredibly readable; historically knowledgeable and forward-thinking, offering suggestions for professional and scholarly goals. It puts livelihood thinking in context, examines its applications, explains its limitations, and—perhaps most importantly of all—persuades the reader that being political and practical are absolutely not mutually exclusive options in development, whether writing about it or working within it. Students and practitioners will find it invaluable. —Anthony Bebbington, idpm, University of Manchester; Graduate School of Geography, Clark University

Ian Scoones presents a compelling case for putting back into the forefront of contemporary discussions about eradicating rural poverty and inequality an expansive perspective on livelihoods informed by the political economy of agrarian change in this unusually thorough, lucid, and valuable review of concepts of sustainable livelihoods and their applications. —Henry Bernstein, University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies



## Methodology

A rural internship's approach can change based on the objectives and particular program. But as a general framework, take this into account:

- **Pre-departure training:** This could include seminars or online courses on subjects including health and safety in rural areas, research methodologies (if relevant), cultural sensitivity, and rural development.
- **Needs assessment:** To determine the precise needs of the community and the most effective way to use the intern's talents, the internship program or host organization may carry out a needs assessment.
- **Establishing expectations:** Expectations, duties, and obligations should be communicated in a clear and concise manner to the intern, the program provider, and the host organization.
- **Examining the body of research:** Become knowledgeable about pertinent studies on rural livelihoods, issues, and possible solutions in the area.
- **Interviews:** Holding organized or semi-organized interviews with stakeholders, farmers, local authorities, and members of the community. **Surveys:** Conducting surveys to collect numerical data on the community's challenges, livelihoods, and demographics.





## Day Wise Activities List

S.No	Day	Date	Act ivi ty Na m e	Brief Description of Activity / visit	Objective of Activity / visit	Outcome of Activity / visit
1.	1	27 <sup>th</sup> may	To survey farming in rural area .	That was my first day . I surveyed for rural farming .I found that may villagers farmed in this summer and they gave survey to me .	Deep understand rural farming .	Get a social experience on rural side area .
2.	2	28 <sup>th</sup> may	To survey rural roads .	On my second day, I went to survey rural roads. Though rural roads are not well developed ,I survey also .	Deep communication of rural roads.	Get a deep understand of rural roads and linked roads with highway .
3.	3	29 <sup>th</sup> may	To survey rural irrigation system .	On my third day , I went for survey rural irrigation system . I found a problem that there has one irrigation system for many fields .	Deep understand of rural irrigation system .	Find how rural area or farmers provide crops for city area .
4.	4	30 <sup>th</sup> may	To survey rural education system .	On my fourth day, I surveyd for rural education system and found that rural tuition.	To understand of rural education system .	Rural education system develops their education like as city area .
5.	5	31 <sup>th</sup> may	To survey rural health care system , caring for rural patients .	On my fifth day , I went for survey rural health care system . I found rural health care system being develop now .	To survey and deep understand of rural health care system and situations of patients .	Understandable patients and hospitals situations before vs after .



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## Daily Diary Summary

Week 1 :

My name is Aryan Sharma ,UID – 23BCT10002 . I am from chandigarh university .I experienced a great experience only for my university . I have done one by one activity as per guidelines . I have done five activities such as rural farming , irrigation system, roads area , health care system, education system etc . rural area are those areas where geographic region located outside of towns and cities . I have done one by one activity as per my university policies . on my first day , I have done suvey for rural farming ,second day I surveyed for rural roads ,third day I surveyd for rural irrigation system , fourth day I have done rural education system . I found a thing that the development of rural area is not well now . Government takes many steps to develop rural area . For this rural area develops better than before . I surveyed many areas in rural side and ask for survey . I faced many barrios one of them is there has language barrier as I am from Jammu so many of villagers don't know the hindi language so I faced language barrier .



## Profile of Study Area [Village information]

### Village Profile:

- **Village Name:** Ramkot, Jammu
- **Location:** ( Jammu )
- **Population:** (Approximate 1000 )
- **Demographics:** (gender ratio with **968 females for every 1,000 males.**)
- **Livelihoods:** (many people held business ,many holds private shops and many does farming in their oen field . )
- **Infrastructure:** (Panchayat Raj System: The three-tiered Panchayati Raj system, which is well-established in Jammu, is in charge of rural development programs. When it comes to organizing and carrying out infrastructure projects, this framework is essential.  
Electrification: Rural electrification has advanced significantly, with many communities now having access to electricity. In order to power residences, companies, and vital services, this is required.  
Road System: Villages are now connected to towns and marketplaces by a growing road system in rural areas. But there are differences in the quality of roads, particularly in smaller villages.  
Irrigation Projects: In order to enhance water management for agriculture, a crucial source of income in rural regions, Kathua has implemented irrigation projects.)
- **Social Services:** (Infrastructure in rural areas and social services are closely related. In rural areas, a strong infrastructure is essential for providing social services in an efficient manner, and a strong social service sector helps to build and maintain that infrastructure.)
- **Challenges:** (Geographic Dispersion: It might be challenging and time-consuming to contact every citizen of rural communities because they are frequently geographically distant.  
Restricted Transportation: In remote regions, there may not be as many public transportation choices. As a result, researchers may need to organize participant transportation or rely on their own automobiles.  
Weather: Severe weather, such as intense downpours or extremely high temperatures, might cause fieldwork and survey schedules to be disrupted.)



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## Addressing Various Socio-Economic Challenges

In rural Kathua, development and well-being are impeded by several socioeconomic problems, notwithstanding notable advancements in recent times. Here's a summary of some important points:

- **Money Inequality and Poverty:**

**Low Livelihood Options:** Agriculture is the main source of income for many rural households, but it is plagued by issues such as erratic weather patterns, dispersed landholdings, and restricted access to irrigation and contemporary farming methods.

**Limited Employment Opportunities:** Due to the lack of non-agricultural jobs, many people are forced to relocate for work or remain underemployed, which causes family separation.  
**Debt Burden:** Families may become impoverished if they have a lot of debt from things like agricultural failures or unexpected medical expenses.

- **Restricted Entry to Essential Services:**

**Inadequate Infrastructure:** It is dangerous for one's health and reduces productivity to have poor access to sanitary facilities, clean water, and electricity.

**Poor Quality Education:** In rural areas, educational progress may be hampered by a shortage of resources, a teacher shortage, and packed classes.

**Inadequate Healthcare:** Lack of doctors and distance from well-equipped medical facilities can cause treatment delays and unfavorable health consequences.



## Local Governance and Decentralization

- **Elected Official:**

In many countries, rural areas have elected officials who oversee local government. These titles can vary depending on the location:

**Panchayat Member/Sarpanch (India):** The Panchayati Raj system in India is a three-tiered local government structure with village-level panchayats headed by a Sarpanch.

**County Commissioner/Supervisor (USA):** In the United States, counties are often responsible for some aspects of rural governance. A County Commissioner or Supervisor leads the county board.

**Parish Councillor (UK):** In the UK, some rural areas have parish councils led by a Parish Councillor.

- **Community Leader:**

In some cases, a respected community member might act as a leader or advocate for the rural area, without holding an official elected position.

- **Historical Term:**

"Governess" was sometimes used historically to refer to a woman responsible for the education and upbringing of children, particularly in wealthier families. It's unlikely to be used in a rural context today.



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## **Government's Efforts Towards Holistic Rural Development and Promoting Inclusive Growth.**

Numerous administrations acknowledge the significance of rural development in attaining general national prosperity and mitigating inequality. Below is a summary of several significant initiatives:

- Enhancing the physical infrastructure of rural communities involves constructing and maintaining electricity grids, roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other infrastructure that connects them to opportunities and markets. Digital connectivity: By giving rural residents access to the internet and telecommunications services, we can close the digital gap, make e-governance easier, and provide access to online markets, healthcare, and education. Social infrastructure: To improve the health, education, and general well-being of rural inhabitants, investments in clean water sources, schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation facilities are essential.
- Modernizing agriculture can increase income and production by providing farmers with access to financing, subsidies, better crops, fertilizers, and irrigation methods. Encouraging diversification into rural industries including food processing, handicrafts, tourism, and small companies can lead to the creation of new jobs and the promotion of non-farm livelihoods. Programs for skill development: Rural kids can become more employable if they are given vocational skills that are relevant to the requirements of the community and the labor market.



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## Findings

- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is one initiative that aims to increase rural connectivity. Social welfare programs: MGNREGA and Krishak Swasthya Sathi are two examples of initiatives that offer job opportunities and health insurance. Programs for empowerment: Initiatives such as Kanyashree Prakalpa encourage girls to pursue higher education and postpone marriage.
- Regional Disparities: The situation can vary significantly across different districts in Jammu.
- Need for Continued Efforts: Addressing these challenges requires a multi-pronged approach, including investment in infrastructure, skill development, women's empowerment, and social safety nets.
- Visit the websites of the West Bengal government agencies in charge of panchayats and rural development. Look for scholarly publications or studies on Jammu rural development or particular issues.



## Suggestions & Recommendation

Here are some ideas on how to expand on your recommendations for a West Bengal rural region survey:

- **focal Area:** Choose a particular facet of the primary focal area of your internship (such as healthcare, education, or agriculture) to investigate in further detail through your survey.
- **Community Requirements:** Consider the requirements and difficulties you have seen while completing your internship. Is there a specific problem that a survey could assist solve?
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** West Bengal is probably attempting to meet the UN SDGs, much like many other regions. Choose an SDG (such as SDG 2: Zero Hunger for agriculture or SDG 4: Quality Education for education access)
- **Governmental Programs:** Look into any current government programs that are relevant to the topic of your internship. Your survey might evaluate their efficacy or point up areas in need of development.





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## Conclusion

Reliable district-level estimates of the prevalence of poverty in West Bengal's rural districts were produced by combining data from the Population Census and the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, both conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The study produced accurate and representative district-level poverty estimates using the small area estimation (SAE) approach. The findings show differences in the prevalence of poverty across West Bengal districts, which can be helpful for strategic planning and policy. The workforce participation rates (WPRs) of men and women in West Bengal varies significantly, especially in rural areas.



## References

- ❖ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/ruraldevelopment>.
- ❖ <https://www.ids.ac.uk/publications/sustainable-rural-livelihoods-practical-concepts-for-the-21st-century/>.
- ❖ <https://www.cysd.org/our-strategy/>.

## Photo Evidences

### ❖ Rural Farming



### ❖ Irrigation system



❖ **Health care system in rural area**



❖ **Education system**

