

Annexure-I

CONTENT FORMULATION, VIDEO AND REORT MAKING
OF SOCIAL EVENT

Prattyancha Organisation

A Project reports

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of

B. TECH (CSE)

Submitted to

**LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY
PHAGWARA PUNJAB**



L OVELY
P ROFESSIONAL
U NIVERSITY

From 05/25/2020 to 06/26/2020

Submitted By

Name of student:

Registration Number: 11912182

Signature of the student:

Student Declaration

To whom so ever it may concern

I, **ABC , 124567** hereby declare that the work done by me

on “**Content Formulation, Video Making, Data and Report Making of Social Event**”

from **5may, 2020** to **6june, 2020**, is a record of original work for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree, **MGN231**.

signature of student:

Dated: 05/11/2020



LOVELY
PROFESSIONAL
UNIVERSITY

NGO Certificate:

प्रत्यंचा



Date: 26-06-2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that [REDACTED] student of B.Tech. in Lovely Professional University has completed her internship in Prattyancha, Ranchi from 25-05-2020 to 26-06-2020.

She has worked on Content Formulation and Report Making and she worked for 40 hours during the said period.

During the internship she demonstrated good skills with a self-motivated attitude to learn new things. Her performance exceeded expectations and was able to meet all the deadlines.

We wish her all the best for her future endeavors.

Pranav Prabbat
General Secretary
Prattyancha



E-Mail: prattyancha@gmail.com

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www.prattyancha.org



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I cannot express enough thanks to my committee for their continued support and encouragement. I offer my sincere appreciation for the learning opportunities provided by my committee.

My completion of this certification course could not have been accomplished without the support of my friend, senior and my classmates.

Thank you for allowing me to take part to experience something from you to research and write. You deserve a trip to destination visit plan! Thanks to my parent and all my close friends who I did it complete by all the precious means. The timeless count that you gave to do it possible will not be forgotten.

Ultimately, to my loving, caring and all the supportive friends and classmates who resourcefully supported me. My deepest

gratitude and love to all the ones who gave the countless time with the kind attention. It was a great comfort and relief to know that what you were willing to provide while I completed my work. My warm-hearted thanks to all the ones.

Thanking You with the warm pleasure appearance,

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT UNDERTAKEN

INTRODUCTION OF OUR PRATTYANCHA NGO:

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-profit group that functions independently of any government NGOs, sometimes called civil societies, are organized on community, national and international levels to serve a social or political goal such as humanitarian causes or the environment.

Prattyancha is a group of young men and women who come from all walks of life with the motto of being the change they want to see in the society. The biggest problem our country faces is the presence of too many people discussing issues but few trying to find solutions. Where we understand that finding loopholes are important, we believe every small action gets counted and it is important that we give away the complaints and try to do things for a brighter tomorrow.

If we want our democracy to work, it becomes extremely important that civil society is responsible and actively involved because when we get to choose the government, we become a part of it and as has been rightly said, with great power comes great responsibilities.

Our organisation prattyancha has moto to help every person and society. Work for only society development. Like food distribution, copies pencil pen or study material distribution for children, or many mor things help for society development.

NGO activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights works. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. NGO play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation.

DEFINITION:

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a group of people from different countries acting together, but not connected with the government of any country. Usually non-governmental organizations are nonprofit - that is, they are trying to do something other than make money for the people who run them.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

Aims and Objectives of our Society are:

- To provide Social, Educational and Economic Empowerment to Women and Children.
- To safeguard the rights of the Child and provide for the well-being of Children in need, more particularly,
 - a. Children exposed to any form of abuse,
 - b. Children deprived of education
 - c. Children suffering from ill health, physical and mental.
- To identify the beggars and impress upon them the significance of dignified living and persuade them to take up an alternative livelihood and to take such measures so as to equip them in attaining such means of living.
- To provide medical and legal aid and assistance to the old aged and to take such other Measure to ensure their social wellbeing.

LOGO OF OUR PRATTYANCHA NGO:



Objective OF Pratyancha NGO:

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. The objective of the true NGO, the non-governmental organisation should be the social as well as economic welfare. The objective of the NGO should be to provide education to the children so that their society should develop with modern thinking and also help the economy of the country with good GDP. The Kalighat Trust is the great NGO of India who objects at providing educational facilities to all. They mainly work to bring the rural and the urban people together for a better society. They help the rural people by the Akal Academies which is providing lowcost education to them. The Kalgidhar Trust is child sponsoring organisation who have helped many poor and unprivileged children to come ahead. They are educating 70000 students per year in the Akal Academies out of which 28052 are free/aided. They donate for the provision of education to all and also to provide facilities to them. The Akal Academies renders value-based education to the students which makes them more capable to br in society with a good name. They are taught all the spiritual values which are needed to be a respected person. Knowing the importance of values, they always maintained the balance between the modern scientific education and the spiritual values. When the person gets proper education, awareness is created among them, they started thinking and also the sense of questioning arose in them. This had led to the development of the economy as well. With education, employment increased in the society with which the income of the society also showed remarkable changes. With the improvement in the income, people started spending more on them, they started spending on their lifestyle, particularly on their health. This gave rise in the level of GDP of the country. The Kalgidhar Trust also helped the people a lot with their healthcare which also raised the GDP of the country. These should be true objectives of the NGO.



Scope of the our prattyancha Organisation

The scope of prattyancha organisation to develop the society, to help every people more and more and more. and for poor people distribute food .and children are also developed in every society. All children are educated. On-Government Organizations are the non-profit voluntary groups established at local, national or international level. They perform different tasks for solving problems and development of society. NGOs are connected with government or private sector firms. They deal with some social issues like women empowerment, girl child, gender issues, education, pollution, street children, slum dwellers, health, urban development, human rights, concerns of less privileged etc. NGOs bring up people's concerns and issues to the government and policy makers non-profit making, voluntary, service oriented/development oriented organization, either for the benefit of members or of other members of the population.

It is an organization of private individuals who believe in definite basic social principles and who structure their activities to bring about development to communities that they are servicing. An independent, democratic, non-sectarian people's organizations working for the empowerment of

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economic and/or socially marginalized groups. As a result, development of courses in the nonprofit stream had also taken a back seat. However, now the scene is entirely different. Government policies, work of the existing NGOs and the media have a lot to do with bringing Nonprofit management into a normal career option.



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VISION AND MISSION OF OUR PRATTYANCHA NGO:

VISION:

- Prattyancha is a group of young men and women who come from all walks of life with the motto of being the change they want to see in society. The biggest problem our country faces is the presence of too many people discussing issues but few trying to find solutions. Where we understand that finding loopholes are important, we believe every small action gets counted and it is important that we give away the complaints and try to do things for a brighter tomorrow.

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- To identify and work with the impoverished, weaker and vulnerable sections of the society to find solutions to the changes threatening their lives in the field of education and conservation and health with the ultimate aim of establishing an aware, responsible and developed society based upon equality, fraternity and social justice, ensuring sustainable and holistic development with emphasis on human rights, and a culture of social service through creating synergy and building strategic partnership with the Government, NGOs (non-government organizations), SHGs (self-help groups), CBOs (community based organizations) and various national and international organizations by planning appropriate downstream and upstream interventions. The society would not get involved in any kind of commercial activity at any point of time.

MISSION STATEMENT:

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1. Education, research and training



- To promote education, especially education for girl child and women.
- To conduct educational, environmental and sociological studies.
- To promote use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for socioeconomic development of the community.
- To organize training and refresher programs for the volunteers and officials of different Non-government Organizations to strengthen the development skills of trainees through IEC (information, education and communication) which they can use in the development sector.
- To disseminate information and knowledge, to edit, publish, and print literature and documents and to organize seminars/ conference/meetings etc.
- To promote participation of youth (unemployed as well as students) in income generation activities
- To organize lectures, seminars and workshops to help or strengthen the characterbuilding process.

2.Health



- To assist in the field of Blind Control Programs of Government.
- To spread awareness about STD and HIV/AIDS and work for the welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- To work in the field of reproductive and child health services with emphasis on vaccination.
- To create awareness about communicable and vector-borne disease control measures through better hygiene and sanitation.
- To narrow the difference between the health status of people on the basis of gender and create awareness against female feticide.
- To create awareness against drug menace.
- To encourage organ donation.
- To create awareness about Traffic Rules to minimize roadside accidents resulting loss of life or handicappedness.

3.Social welfare



- To promote social welfare activities with special emphasis on women empowerment. • To work for the betterment of women, children, senior citizens, and disabled and to fight against social wrongs like discrimination and harassment based on gender etc. with a vision of social justice.
- To eliminate child labour, child trafficking, and child abuse and focus on the education and resettlement of these deprived children.
- To fight against corruption and make people aware about their legal and consumer rights. • Environment:
- To work for environmental awareness, sustainable development and participative management of local natural resources for village level development.
- Forestation.
- To create awareness about disaster management.

GOALS OF PRATTYANCHA NGO:

Young minds are creative, energetic and ready to dive into risks, this eagerness, however, dies later and eventually we end up in our cocoon where we close our eyes upon everything which we wanted to change in our childhood.

Prattyancha is a platform where everyone gets the opportunity to create the change they aspire for. We welcome new ideas, polish them and execute.

ROLE OF OUR PRATTYANCHA NGO:

NGO's play a significant role in bringing social change in society and development of society. In different parts of the world, it has proven that these organizations have many sides. To be a member of it people need to be educated, enthusiastic and inspired.

Now we shall discuss the roles of NGO's:

- 1.The organization i.e. NGO's help educates those section of society which was left behind in the society since its inception and never enjoyed benefits that government has facilitated them with. Such as women's education, STs, and SCs.
- 2.NGO's have given and are still giving their best in eliminating the gender inequality which has also been a practice since earlier times. Girls face many problems no right to education, forcefully making them marry, not letting them work outside the houses. Therefore, NGO's try to eliminate this evil ideology of some societies.
- 3.NGO's Are the reason why women are not able to move out of the four walls of the houses and participate in politics, business, social activities. Now women have witnessed a whole new world due to the efforts of NGO's and academic institutions. We have seen increasement in the number of women workers. There are many foundations such as Agrani foundation, Eklavya, Sewa and Environmental Action Group etc. Day by day women are seeing new opportunities for themselves due to the help of NGO's.
- 4.The use of technology, level of production, a pattern of utilization is almost same all over the world whereas the world is destroying natural resources to achieve their goals and selfish reasons. That is why NGO's take birth to keep eyes on such activities. There have been many health issues due to the overutilization of natural resources causing pollution which later cause health problems and calamities. In this case, NGO's deserve an appreciation as they have done a lot to work for such causes.

5.It's not just that because of developmental processes environment has been affected but it also has moved people from their place of origin or birth not just that they are not even compensated and given other place to live. They are left homeless. Hence NGO's play a significant role to provide them shelter and look after all the legal processes. Many projects are taking place such as the construction of houses, roadways, dams etc and compensate these people. 6.NGO's one of the most important task would be that they are helping and restoring the dignity of those who always have been ignored and never enjoyed those activities which other people did such as women facing gender inequality, untouchables discrimination, racial, religious discrimination in society.

These NGO's are working on a national and international level and have gained great importance in the development of society.

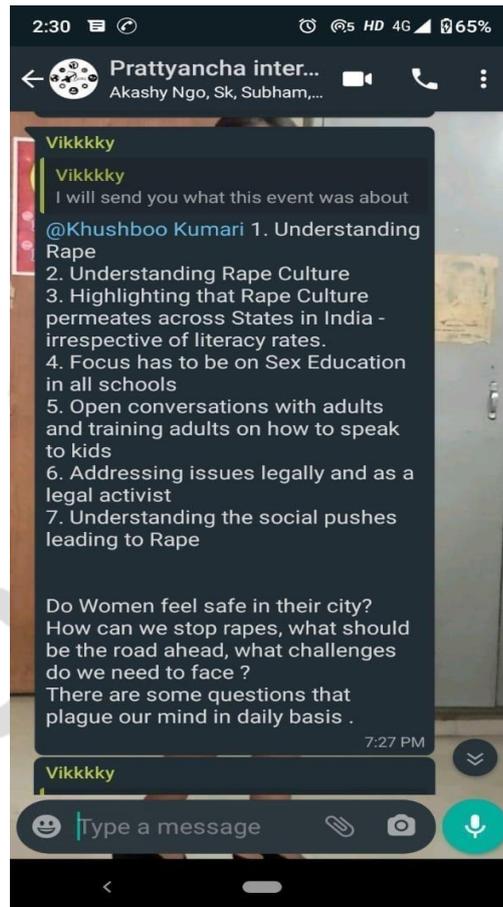
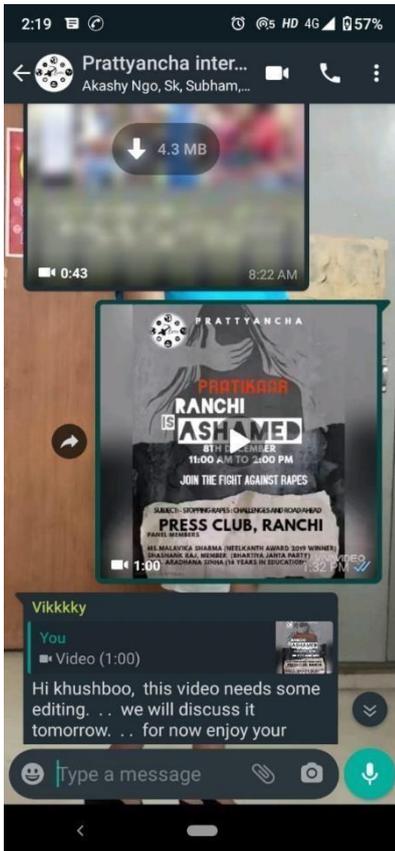
It helps in maintaining a society which is free from all the biases and social evils. It is setting an example of humanity is still alive. They help in spreading awareness and guiding and

DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE

Content formulation, video editing, make website and report making of social events in Prattyancha.

Report making, I worked 30 days from 25may2020 -26june2020 (2hour) in Prattyancha NGO (non-government organisation) in the time of covid-19. That time I am making report of every work or social event in NGO. And I worked on report making of social event on NGO. social

event like food distribution. Which day or which village food distributed. every data and content given by me and I am making report And in Jharkhand food distribution in every village. And founder of NGO given by me all data and I am making report every day. I also making report on topic of women empowerment, Female Education etc.



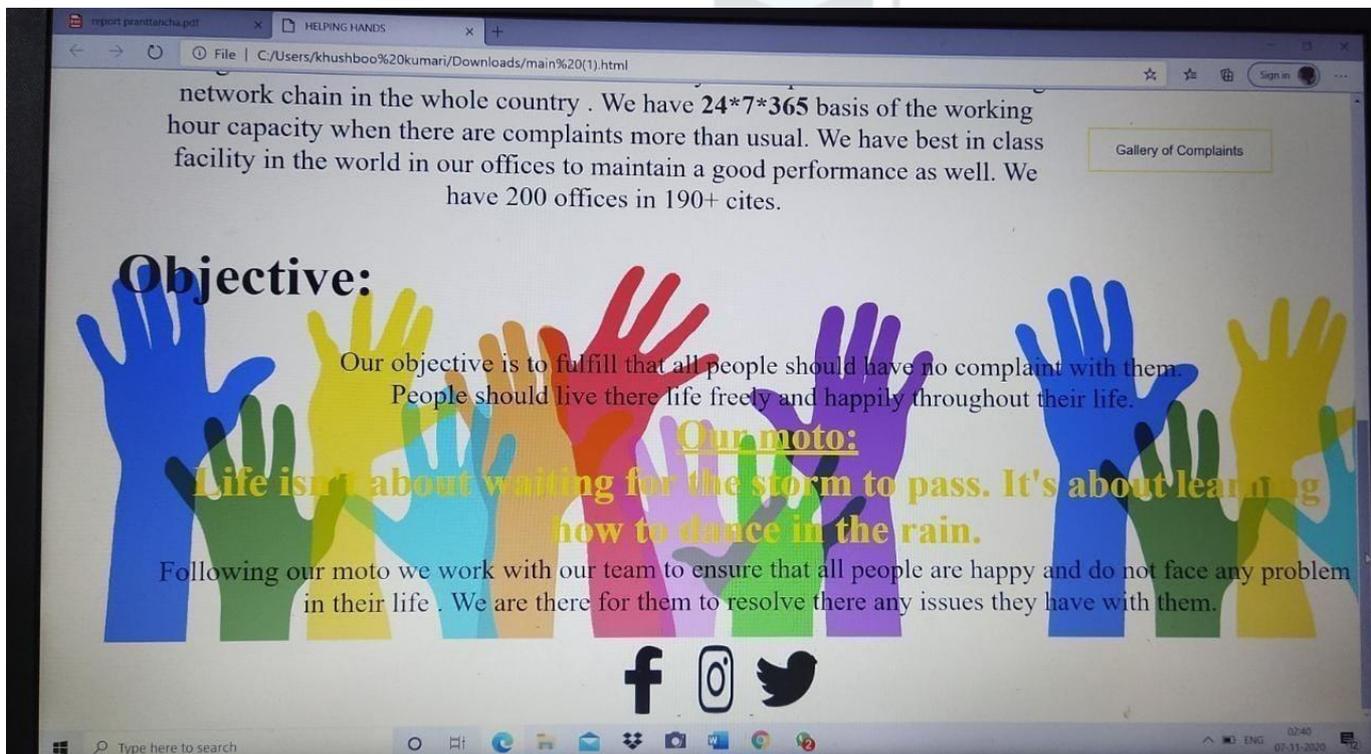
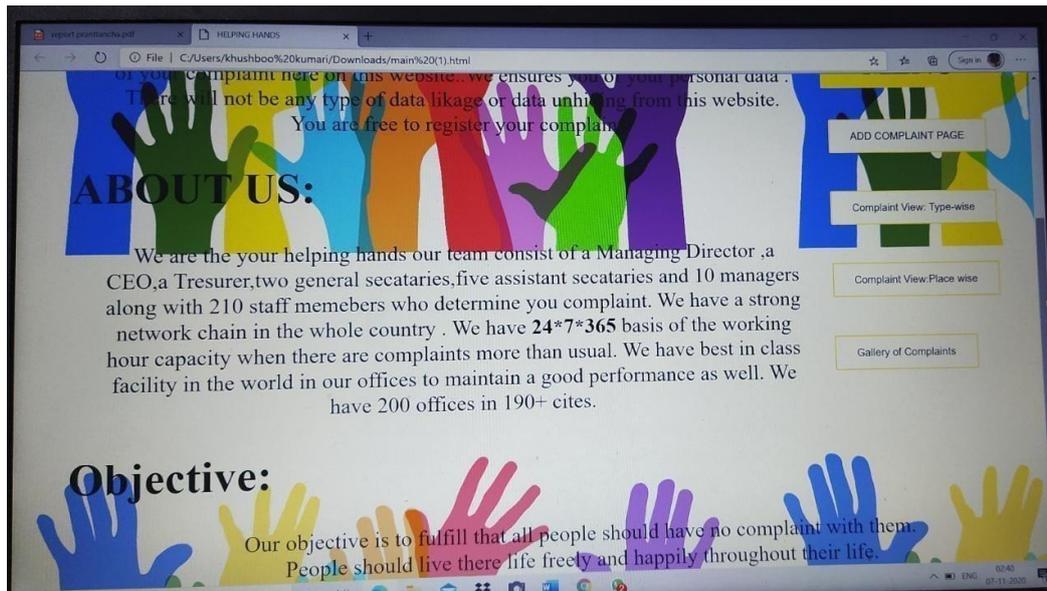
Making and editing Video, in 30 days I making or editing different type of video of every social event in NGO. I am making different types of video related to social event in NGO example: women empowerment, development of society, education system in ruler area or urban area. These types of topic given me for making videos. This is the screenshots of my WhatsApp group made by founder of Prattyancha NGO. In this group I have send all videos. And all reports. These type of topic given by me for making reports and video.

Websites – I am also one website helping hand for help every societies. Helping hand India NGO is an Indian not-for-profit organization working for Women Education through different programs. We are a non-denominational, non-political organization and it has been working in India for over a decade, focusing on child education and specially empowerment of women and girls for their basic education and technical/vocational education, so that they can stand

themselves. We believe that we all need to come together to control & stop violence against Women and Children in India will be most important step. As we know if women equipped with the proper resources, they can help their whole families and entire communities to overcome poverty, marginalization and social injustice. We do this through well planned Techie girls and comprehensive programs in our different kind of visions like Basic education, Protection, Proper healthcare, Healthy environment for their better livelihoods. We want to see our Country in Top of the world where every child gets an education, every youth an opportunity to succeed, and every woman the right to equality. Helping hand India NGO try best to empower underprivileged children, youth and women through relevant education, innovative healthcare and livelihood programmes. It is our constant Endeavour to reach out needy children and not only to provide them with a loving home but also good quality education that enables them to become educate & contributing members of the society. We always dream a society based on legitimate rights, equity, justice, honesty, social sensitivity and a culture of service in which all are self-reliant. Our main goal is the empowerment of women and girls for betterment and takes out them from poverty, discriminations and violations.



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This is screenshots of our websites. This website is only help for the society.

Non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, were first called such in Article 71 in the Charter of the newly formed United Nations in 1945. While NGOs have no fixed or formal definition, they are generally defined as non-profits entities independent of governmental influence (although they may receive government funding).

As one can tell from the basic definition above, the difference between non-profit organizations (NPOs) and NGOs is slim. However, the term "NGO" is not typically applied to U.S.-based nonprofits

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organizations. Generally, the NGO label is given to organizations operating on an international level although some countries classify their own civil society groups as NGOs.

ACTIVITIES DONE

Day 1: Introduction of prattyancha NGO and discuss on work

Day 2: food distribution (Ration kits, food packet, aids distribution) in village name Lower bazar chutiya BY NGO. I Making report and video editing.

Day 3: aids distribution, ration kits distribution in village name Aanchal sishu Ashram by NGO. I making report and video

Day 4: distribution book copies and food in village hetu by NGO. I making and editing report and video

Day 5: distribution book copies and food in village hundru village by NGO. I am making report and video **Day 6:** distribution book copies and food in village tupudana tole by NGO. I making report and video **Day 7:** distribution book copies and food in village Sukhdev nagger by NGO. I making report and video

Day 8: distribution book copies and food in village RIMS area by NGO. I making report and video

Day 9: distribution book copies and food in village Mishra goda by NGO. I making report and video

Day 10: distribution book copies and food in village Namkum tole by NGO. I making report and video

Day 11: making website and report or video making or food distributions. And content writing.

Day 12: making website and report or video making or food distributions. And content writing

Day 13: making report and content writing

Day 14: making website and report or video making or food distributions. And content writing

Day 15: distribution book copies and food in village kokar by NGO. I making report and video

Day 16: making report and content writing

Day 17: distribution book copies and food in village katatoli by NGO. I making report and video

Day 18: making report on women empowerment and food distribution.

Day 19: distribution book copies and food in village hatia by NGO. I making report and video

Day 20: making report on Animal welfare trust and food distribution and making videos.

Day 21: distribution book copies and food in village hurmu area by NGO. I making report and video

Day 22: making report of women education and food distribution

Day 23: making review of all videos and making report of food and copies distribution

Day 24: distribution book copies and food in village murma area by NGO. I making report and video

Day 25: distribution book copies and food in village madhukam area by NGO. I making report and video

Day 26: report making of education system and content writing and video making.

Day 27: distribution book copies and food in village hurmu area by NGO. I making report and video

Day 28: making report and content writing

Day 29: making reports of all days and videos.

Day 30: giving lots of reviews and quizzes and they give form of volunteer of NGO and all reports submitted and certificate distributed.

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PRATTYANCHA SEWA

Covid-19 has caused major disruptions the world over. The ongoing pandemic is already affecting many aspects of our daily life and will undoubtedly force rearrangements on our



globalized society.

With the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring Coronavirus as a pandemic, the underprivileged in India like domestic helps and drivers are at higher risk due to a lack of knowledge and weak access to health care and awareness. Keeping the challenge in mind, Prattyancha has explained people of Jharkhand what the virus is, how it spreads and preventive measures. The organization has decided to share basic hygiene tips with people like washing hands

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frequently, avoiding social gatherings and seeking early medical care if one experiences fever, cough or difficulty in breathing.



Over 400 cases of coronavirus have been confirmed in Jharkhand. The coronavirus outbreak was first reported in December last year in Wuhan city of China. The disease has affected more than 200 countries and territories and has been declared a global pandemic by the WHO. Our NGO has been working in the area of education, health, women empowerment and environment in the state of Jharkhand. For Covid-19 relief work the NGO is donating hygiene kits, ration kits and emergency food supply to the economically weaker section of the society. A lot of them work as caregivers and domestic workers in households interacting with people, particularly with a history of foreign travel. We are using handmade charts depicting preventive measures that can be undertaken for effective communications with the residents. Volunteers from local universities are also supporting the initiative to spread awareness on the preventive measures. 7 persons are from governing body, 7 persons are precarious members and there are few others also who are volunteers are our work force working day and night to provide suitable assistance to the needy people in the hard time of lockdown due to covid-19. We have distributed Food packets, Ration kits, provided khichdi in various areas and worked hard to reach every part of society where people needed us, A normal ration kit contained

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5kg rice ,1 kg dal ,1 sanitary pad ,1 good day biscuit, 1 soybeans packet 200 ml mustard oil
Over the years and collectively, Prattyancha have made an important contribution to humanity. For that Prattyancha has also started meal “khichri” and Ration Package for our poor people who have faced many problems due to lockdown in Jharkhand. Pranttyancha conducted various drives during this lockdown to help the needy.

DRIVE-1 (MARCH - JULY 2020).FOOD DISTRIBUTION

- Team Prattyancha with India Young Foundation distributed food packets in lower bazaar area today. We had worked on a request from Lower bazaar police station, we had told there are very poor families in desperate need. We need all the support in these very difficult times.



- Aanchal shishu ashram has had a long relation with prattyancha. The kids there are very dear to us. So yesterday when we got to know that they needed veggies we knew we had to make sure that the 30 kids and their old caretaker remain at ease. Today our volunteer delivered channa and potatoes



We have been receiving able support from Every bit makes you feel good, we have received support from India young Foundation

- Prattyancha in association with India young foundation completed another drive, served foods in Hethu village, airport station road, kudu.



- Thanks to doranda & airport police station for coordinating with us and helping us to complete the drive.

PICTURE OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN COVID-19 BY PRATTYANCHA NGO: -



This type of food distribution on every society or every village in Jharkhand Ranchi. Despite corona scares and fewer permissions from the administration prattyancha and India young foundation volunteers reached Mishir Goda Pahari Koch a and fed around 850 people. Prattyancha is committed to their duty, and responsibilities no matter what comes our way





DRIVE -2 HEALTH TEST AND MEDICAL TREATMENT BY PRATTYANCHA NGO:

Taking care of health is our sole responsibility but the vulnerable sector of the society is kept untouched with the basic health care facilities. They are not even able to get the basic facilities of the society and at the end, they come in the trap of a number of chronic and acute disease. The health care foundation Deva Mitra has taken its initiative for getting these disparities removed. They are providing the highest level of health facilities to the children, adult and elders across the remote areas of the country.



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7% of Indians suffer from mental health disorders. The poor who experience debt, hunger, poverty, and hopelessness are more likely to suffer from mental disorders and cannot afford medical help. This is a vicious cycle. Donate to the aid of poor patients suffering from mental disorders so that they can get therapy, care and find a way to live a normal life.



70% of India's poor cancer patients lose their lives due to late detection of which 15% are children. Cancer survival depends on early diagnosis and access to medical treatment which poor cancer patients cannot afford. Donate to patients suffering from cancer so that they can receive access to medical support like chemotherapy, radiation and quality nutrition. Give them a chance to fight.

PICTURES OF HEALTH CARE TREATMENT BY NGO



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DRIVE 3 SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN BY PRATTYANCHA NGO IN TIME OF COVID- 19

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was a nationwide battle from 2014 to 2019, to dispose of open crap and improve strong waste administration (SWM) urban and country zones in India.

The goals of the crucially included destruction of manual searching, creating mindfulness and achieving a conduct change concerning sanitation practices, and increase of limit at the nearby level.

Started by the Government of India, the mission meant to accomplish an “open-crap free” (ODF) India by October 2, 2019, the 150th commemoration of the introduction of Mahatma Gandhi,

In time of covid-19 this event Swachh Bharat Abhiyan done by prattyancha NGO



Just the achievement of neatness crusades may acquire an immensely positive change in India. It has a place with the inner and outside development and advancement of everybody living in India, which shows us the fulfilment of motto of “Spotless, Happy and Healthy Citizens grants Healthy and Developed Nation.” Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or Clean India Movement was begun by the leader of India, Narendra Modi, in 2014 on the Gandhi Jayanti (145th birthday commemoration), second of October.



Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA), or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the government in India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management (SWM). Phase 1 of the mission lasted till October 2019. Phase 2 will be implemented between 2020-21 and 2024-25.^[1]

Initiated by the Government of India, the mission aimed to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi.^[2] The objectives of the first phase of the mission also included eradication of manual scavenging, generating awareness and bringing about a behaviours change regarding sanitation practices, and augmentation of capacity at the local level. The second phase of the mission aims to sustain the open defecation free status and improve the management of solid and liquid waste.^[3] The mission is aimed at progressing towards target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals Number 6 established by the United Nations in 2015.

The campaign's official name is in Hindi. In English, it translates to "Clean India Mission". The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive to date with three million government employees and students from all parts of India participating in 4,043 cities, towns, and rural communities. At a rally in Champaran, the Prime minister called

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the campaign **Satyagraha se Satyagraha** in reference to Gandhi's **Champaran Satyagraha** launched on 10 April 1916.^[4]

The mission was split into two: rural and urban. In rural areas "SBM - Gramin" was financed and monitored through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; whereas "SBM - urban" was overseen by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

DRIVE 3 EDUCATION SYSTEM GIVEN BY PRATTYANCHA NGO

The language of education used by nation-states as well as international, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, also known as **NGO s**, (both transnational and national), and agents of civil society (many of which belong to the aforementioned categories) contributes heavily to the self-identification of individuals.

NGOs like **Save the Children** have been spearheading the movement to provide quality education to the most marginalized and deprived children of India. With programmes in the most remote and marginalized areas of India, the NGO ensures that the benefits of the Right to Education Act reach the most deprived children.





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DRIVE 4 women empowerment in NGO

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Participation of women in NGOs gave them an opportunity to foray into the social and political spheres which were not easily granted by the for-profit and public sectors. Many NGOs that work to alleviate poverty among women also focuses on advocating the women's rights. These have brought important changes in the lives of women. NGOs play a major role in enforcing rights provided by legislation in India.

NGOs also play a significant and meaningful role towards promoting self-employment of women by the following ways:

Training & Skill Development

NGOs train poor women and provide them opportunities of self-employment to improve their social and economic status. They also cultivate the habit of thrift and credit among the poor women to improve their quality of life.

Legal Awareness and Property Rights

NGOs are working with women to generate awareness regarding their legal rights. They also provide loan facilities to buy land in groups.

Fair Trade

Fair trade is a relative term and is about giving poor people power. NGOs help to cut down on the middlemen and ensure producers get a fair price for their work. They act as facilitators in this process.

Credit / Micro Credit / Self-help groups

Provision of credit paves way for social justice and empowerment. NGOs target and help women by providing credits as they have a history of being better re-payers of loan.

Capacity building

Keeping in view of the present state of economic liberalization, NGOs are also involved in equipping self-employed women with information, knowledge, technology, training and managerial techniques.

NGOs and Women Empowerment

Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been recognized as an effective strategy for the empowerment of women in rural as well as urban areas as they bring together women from all walks of life to fight for their cause. SHGs work on a variety of issues like health, nutrition, agriculture, forestry, income generation activities, seeking micro credit and so on.

Since the overall empowerment of women is vitally dependent on economic empowerment, NGOs are involved in the following activities to empower women:

- Educating and creating awareness among women especially the rural women;
- Supplements efforts of government in women empowerment;
- Promotes the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for empowering women;
- Instils leadership qualities among women and ensures their participation in their empowerment.
- Represents the problems faced by rural women to the concerned authorities and carries out impact assessment of the policy decisions affecting women.
- Mobilizes optimum resources and plans and implements the projects that have bearing upon women empowerment.

Despite efforts of NGOs in the area of women empowerment the ground reality is still not encouraging as many women are not yet empowered and do not have any power or freedom to take decisions spend their own money in the way they wanted. Still lot more needs to be done on this front. In this respect, government's contribution has to be significant. NGOs can only supplement the government's efforts. Government must focus more on providing education and empower underdeveloped and vulnerable women especially in rural areas.





“

JAMUNA TUDU

An environmental activist from Jharkhand. She along with other women fought against illegal cutting of trees. For fighting timber mafias and naxals, she has been given the nickname "Lady Tarzan". Prattyancha salutes her bravery.



www.prattyancha.org



DRIVE 5 ANIMAL WELFARE TRUST

Animal welfare is the well-being of nonhuman animals. Formal standards of animal welfare vary between contexts, but are debated mostly by animal welfare groups, legislators, and academics. Animal welfare science uses measures such as longevity, disease, immunosuppression, behaviour, physiology, and reproduction, although there is debate about which of these best indicate animal welfare.

Respect for animal welfare is often based on the belief that nonhuman animals are sentient and that consideration should be given to their well-being or suffering, especially when they are under the care of humans. These concerns can include how animals are slaughtered for food, how they are used in scientific research, how they are kept (as pets, in zoos, farms, circuses, etc.), and how human activities affect the welfare and survival of wild species. There are two forms of criticism of the concept of animal welfare, coming from diametrically opposite positions. One view, held by some thinkers in history, holds that humans have no duties of any kind to animals. The other view is based on the animal rights position that animals should not be regarded as property and any use of animals by humans is unacceptable. Accordingly, some animal rights proponents argue that the perception of better animal welfare facilitates continued and increased exploitation of animals. Some authorities therefore treat animal welfare and animal rights as two opposing positions. Others see animal welfare gains as incremental steps towards animal rights.

Founded in January of 2001, Animal Welfare Trust operates as a 501(C)(3) private operating foundation devoted to promoting the wellbeing of the animal community.



ACHIVEMENTS:

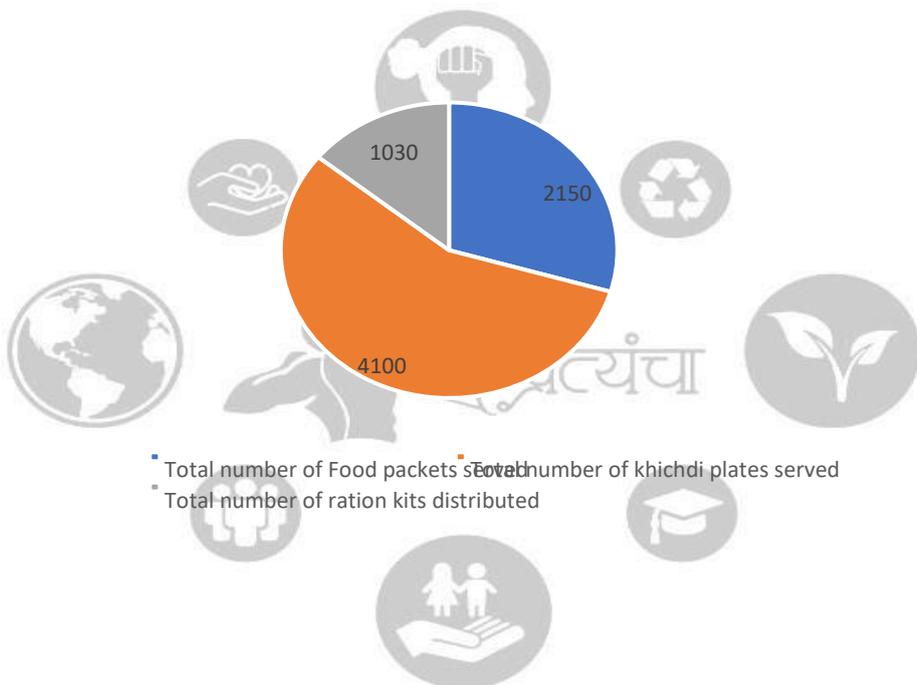
PRATTYANCHA DRIVES AND DISTRIBUTION DETAILS.

List of areas covered under ration kit distribution drive and food packets distribution during

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COVID-19 lockdown. Areas Ration kits, Food packets, aids provided Lower Bazar, Chutiya 200 food packets Aanchal Sishu Ashram 20 Ration packets Hetu Village, Near Airport 150 food packets + 20 Ration kits Station Road 100 food packets + 40 Ration kits Hundru village 250 food packets Kuba toli, Tupudana 200 food packets Sukhdev nagar 200 food packets RIMS area 200 food packets + khichdi (200 people) app. Mishir, Gonda pahar 850 Food Packets Jorar Basti, Namkum Khichdi 800 people Kokar Khichdi 250 people Piska more khichdi to 350 people Sembur toli, kadru khichdi to 2500 people(app) Dibdih 65 Ration kits Khokmatoli, Doranda 40 Ration kits Hatia 105 Ration kits Chutia area 25 Ration kits Harmu area 30 Ration kits Madhukam 65 Ration kits Chiraundi Basti 30 Ration kits Gutma Village 45 Ration kits Naro Village 40 Ration kits Barsa Village 45 Ration kits Adelhatu village 35 Ration kits Pungag area 40 Ration kits Dhurwa area 45 Ration kits Edchero village 20 Ration kits Soaparom village 30 Ration kits Chouli Village 15 Ration kits Nagdi chowk 12 Ration kits Piska station area 13 Ration kits Dela toli, harmu 30 Ration kits Bosco nagar, Latma 70 Ration kits Ashok Ashram area, dibdih 32 Ration kits Chutia power house 68 Ration kits Bandtoli, Nagdi 19 Ration kits Kesaro, Nagdi 41 Ration kits

- o Total number of Food packets served: 2150
- o Total number of khichdi plates served: 4100
- o Total number of ration kits distributed: 1030
- o Total Number of locations visited: 38



CHALLENGES

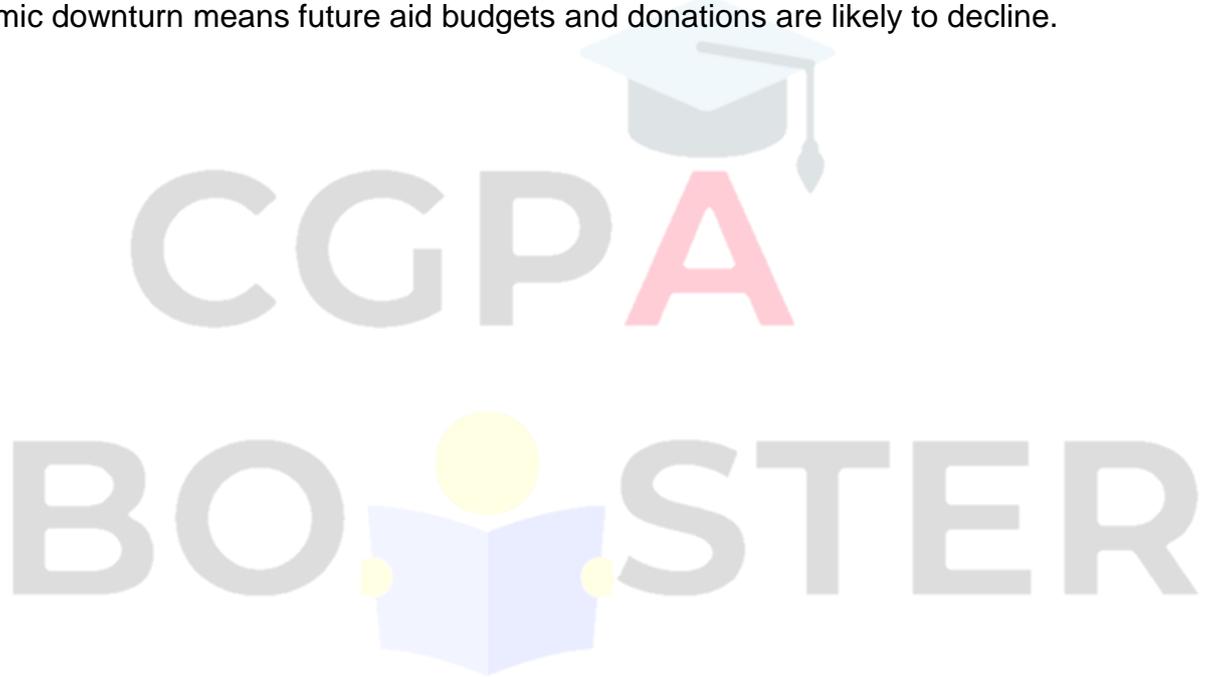
COVID-19 has created unique challenges for different segments of the population and struck at the very heart of the machinery designed to protect people from such calamities.

The case in point is of social sector- the NGOs and volunteers who are working at the ground level, often even without the basic facilities. Here are some practical issues being faced by them: * main challenge was to reach the neediest people.... to find out who need it the most, as it was all locked down, travelling, doing survey was not possible. So as to reach the right people was all a challenge.

* Social workers work unarmed in the line of fire: Health workers in India aren't fully equipped to deal with calamities such as COVID-19.

* Coronavirus has triggered a funding crisis for NGOs when they are needed most.

* The economic downturn means future aid budgets and donations are likely to decline.



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Team Prattyancha is working continuously with District COVID Control Room, monitoring the quarantined people, checking up on their needs.



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LEARNING OUTCOMES

The quality of education received by the student is paramount to all other concerns. An independent assessment of learning achievements is the only way to comprehend the quality of education and may serve as a starting point for future educational policies. Independent studies of learning achievements by NGO Prattyancha, published in their Annual Status of Education Report, show that less than 50% of

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Standard V children are able to perform the reading expected in a Standard II level. However, the public policy discourse, especially on part of the Government, continues to emphasize on enrolling, not learning.

The recent suggestion by the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development to set up an independent accreditation body for schools is a welcome move, as this would inform and empower the parent to make the right choice of schooling. However, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill is strikingly quiet on the issue of learning achievements. In fact, the current bill guarantees a Right to Schooling but not a Right to Education. In other words, it guarantees graduation but not learning.

In particular, three sections (Section 8, 9 and 29) of RTE bill specifically talk about 'good quality elementary education' and 'child's understanding of knowledge', but fail to provide institutional mechanisms to ensure quality or assess learning. In order for every child to be assured education of a standard quality, the RTE bill needs to be amended to incorporate a regular, independent evaluation mechanism. Recommendations made by the National Advisory Council, under the Chairpersonship of Smt Sonia Gandhi in February 2006, suggested that the legislation address this issue by the "setting up of National Testing Standards, which can be used to assess children at different levels" and "independent testing agencies to be set up at the national and state levels."

I learn lots of things in Prattyancha NGO like making different types of reports, video editing in different ways. Making websites etc. and learn lots of things like how to help our society. How to improvement of our society. thankyou Prattyancha NGO to give me a opportunity for society

प्रत्यंचा

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History of prattyancha NGO international non-governmental organizations date back to at least the late 18th century, and there were an estimated 1,083 NGOs by 1914. International NGOs were important to the anti-slavery and women's suffrage movements, and peaked at the time of the 1932–1934 World Disarmament Conference. The term became popular with the 1945 founding of the United Nations in 1945; Article 71, charter stipulated consultative status for organizations which are neither governments nor member states. An international NGO was first defined in resolution 288 (X) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on February 27, 1950 as "any international organization that is not founded by an international treaty". The role of NGOs and other "major groups" in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 of Agenda 21. The rise and fall of international NGOs match contemporary events, waxing in periods of growth and waning in times of crisis. The United Nations gave nongovernmental organizations observer status at its assemblies and some meetings. According to the UN, an NGO is a private, not-for-profit organization which is independent of government control and is not merely an opposition political party.

The rapid development of the non-governmental sector occurred in Western countries as a result of the restructuring of the welfare state. Globalization of that process occurred after the fall of the communist system, and was an important part of the Washington Consensus.

Twentieth-century globalization increased the importance of NGOs. International treaties and organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, focused on capitalist interests. To counterbalance this trend, NGOs emphasize humanitarian issues, development aid, and sustainable development. An example is the World Social Forum, a rival convention of the World Economic Forum held each January in Davos, Switzerland. The fifth World Social Forum, in Porto Alegre, Brazil in January 2005, was attended by representatives of over 1,000 NGOs. The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, attended by about 2,400 representatives, was the first to demonstrate the power of international NGOs in environmental issues and sustainable development. Transnational NGO networking has become extensive.



WHICH NGO IS OLDEST AND FIRST NGO IN INDIA?



India's First NGO

🕒 27 Feb 2020 Thu

The day of February the 27th marks the International Observance of World NGO Day which was established by the philanthropist M?rcis Liors Skadmanis with an aim to inspire people to become more actively involved within NGOs and encourage a greater symbiosis between NGOs and both the public and private sector. Hence, 27 February 2014 marked the first commemoration of the World NGO Day in Helsinki, Finland.

World NGO Day is a day for NGOs around the globe to share knowledge and experiences with one another. It aims to educate individuals worldwide on NGOs and their impact. However, in India, NGOs have been established almost a century ago. India's First NGO was founded by Tagore's Nephews Sri Gaganendranath Tagore in the year 1917 to help weavers and artists of the Kolkatta handloom.

The Bengal Home Industries Association was founded, and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII (Section 26) in 1917. The Bengal Home Industries Association is a non-profit sharing concern, which aimed o promote and develop cottage industries, arts, and crafts, and help poor artisans by purchasing raw materials for them, advancing them money, and helping them market their goods. The organization is still in existence.

Visit [philamart](#) to view and purchase variety of stamps from all over the world.

THIS IS THE FIRST AND OLDEST NGO IN INDIA

NGOs are legally constituted organizations, operate independently from the government and are generally considered to be “non-state, non-profit oriented groups who pursue purposes of public interest”. The primary objective of **NGOs** is to provide social justice, development and human rights

CONCLUSION

Although this section on gender and NGOs in the management and sustainable use of the environment has been only exploratory, it is hoped that it will serve as a basis for further research into the gender and NGO issue, with special reference to women's access to critical resources such as training in farming systems, extension services, land, technology, credit, farming inputs and strategies for wood-fuel management to stem the environmental degradation

NGOs and people's organizations, unburdened with large bureaucracies and noted for their flexibility and innovativeness, are often able to implement programmes and activities more effectively. NGOs are able to respond more quickly to grassroots needs, implement projects at a faster pace and gather feedback sooner than other types of development agencies. In most cases, NGOs are able to muster the necessary skills and expertise needed to carry out pilot programmes and projects and to implement government programmes for social service delivery. In certain cases, such as in Bangladesh, the scale of operations of some NGOs has gone beyond pilot projects. With small or even non-existent bureaucratic structures, NGOs typically have far lower operating costs than government service delivery mechanisms.

The Prantyancha must be at the forefront of responding to the rapidly escalating humanitarian needs around the Jharkhand – saving lives and so much more, through this pandemic and beyond. And, as with any crisis, there's opportunity. Opportunity here to design and develop new financing solutions, which could help to find new and better ways to tackle global challenges together. This has never been more needed than now

The effectiveness of NGO interventions in the development process hinges, to a large extent, on whether or not the policy environment is conducive. Governments which actively welcome NGO involvement and participation in the development process provide a policy environment where NGOs are viewed as partners and not as competitors.

NGO activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights **work**. They can **work** to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. **NGOs** play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation.

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These organizations relentlessly work towards development and bringing a positive change in the society.



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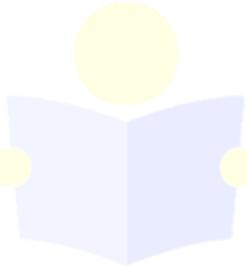
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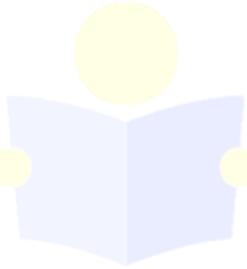
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LINK OF PRATTYANCHA NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION(NGO)

1. <https://www.prattyancha.org/>
2. https://instagram.com/prattyancha_ngo?igshid=c8bvoyqkgi0g



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