

SOCIAL AWARENESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Q 1. What is **Aim** of Social service and Community Development in NCC?

Ans. To teach cadets the values and skills involved in providing voluntary Social service.

Q 2. What is the need for **Rural Development plans**.

Ans. India is primarily an agro based economy. 70% of the country's population lives in rural areas with no or very little facilities. In order to become a global power, we need to develop our rural areas. The need to develop rural areas can be summarized as under:-

- (a) To bridge the urban- rural divide.
- (b) To bridge the economic gap between incomes of rural – urban population.
- (c) To control or reduce mass migration of population from rural to urban areas.
- (d) To have equitable distribution of resources and development activities.
- (e) To create more job opportunities.
- (f) To empower the rural population.

Q 3. Name 03 important **Rural Development programmes** undertaken by GOI / Ministry of Rural Development.

- (a) MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) 2010.
- (b) SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna) 1999.
- (c) JGSY (Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojna) 1999.
- (d) IAY (Indira Awas Yojna) 1999.
- (e) NSAP (National Social Assistance Programme) 1995.
- (f) PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna) 2000.
- (g) SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana) 2001.
- (h) NFWP (National Food for Work Program) 2004.
- (i) DPAP (Drought Prone Area Program) 1974.
- (j) DDP (Desert Development Program) 1978.
- (k) IWDP (Integrated Wastelands Development Program) 1990.
- (l) RGNDWM (Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission) 1991
- (m) CRSP (Central Rural Sanitation Program) 1986.

Q 3. Write the full forms of the following:-

Ans. NGO	-	Non Government Organisation
INGO	-	International Non Government Organisation
BINGO	-	Business Non Government Organisation
RINGO	-	Religious International Non Government Organisation
ENGO	-	Environmental Non Government Organisation

Q 4. Name any five important **NGOs**.

Ans.

- (a) Child Relief and You.
- (b) Seva Gram Yojna – by Gandhiji
- (c) Gram Yojna – by Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Helpage India
- (e) International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- (f) People for Animals (PFA) & Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA).

Q 5. Write in own words about the **contribution of Youth towards Social Welfare**:

Ans. The contribution of youth towards social welfare are in the following areas:-

- (a) **Leadership:** Youth are the leaders of tomorrow and young and vibrant youth are essential for future leadership.
- (b) **Community Service:** Youth need to work in social welfare activities and community services. Therefore, Community Service has been developed as an integral part of the curriculum for education and training so that youth can fruitfully understand and contribute in community service.
- (c) **National and Cultural Integration:** Fostering and developing interaction between youth from different parts of the country specially the isolated border and tribal areas will help in achieving national integration. It should be the endeavour of youth to motivate the general public to work against the separatist forces and ensure unity of the country is maintained.
- (d) **Education and Literacy:** The youth need to educate themselves and subsequently get into the process of providing quality education to all sections of society.
- (e) **Environment:** The youth must understand the importance and implications of environment on the society and the ecological wealth of the nation. They must help in improving and protecting the environment. They need to engage in afforestation programmes and cleaning of rivers and lakes and disposal of degradable and non-degradable waste.
- (f) **Health care and Family Welfare:** The youth must promote awareness and involvement in social programmes pertaining to health and family welfare. Programmes such as 'Youth against AIDS' campaign, 'Pulse Polio', 'Small Family' norm and various immunization program should be promoted. They must also volunteer in manpower intensive program at the implementation stage.
- (g) **Physical Education and Adventure Training:** The youth must understand the importance of physical education for health and physical fitness with a view to increasing individual productivity and the value of sports as a means of recreation and with a potential for promoting social harmony and discipline.
- (h) **Old Age Care:** Our basic social fabric and the joint family system inherently provide for old age care. However with the breakdown of the joint family system the need for old age care has increased. The youth must contribute to the well being of the senior citizen of the society by taking care of their aged and provide them financial security and moral self-respect and make all efforts to ensure that they have a secure old age with adequate housing and health care.
- (i) **Waste land and Watershed development :** The youth must contribute in these program and ensure that these areas are continuously protected and systematically proclaimed and developed and can be used for various social welfare activities.

Q 6. Define '**Drug**' and name **types of drugs**?

Ans. A Drug is a substance-solid, liquid or gas that brings about physical or psychological changes. There are three main types of drugs affecting the central nervous system:-

- (a) **Depressants:** Depressants are drugs that slow down the function of the central nervous system. E.g Alcohol, Cannabis, Heroin etc.
- (b) **Stimulants:** Stimulants act on the central nervous system to speed up the messages to and from the brain. E.g Caffeine in coffee, tea & Nicotine in tobacco and Ephedrine used in medicines for bronchitis, high fever & asthma.
- (c) **Hallucinogens:** Hallucinogens affect perception, people who have taken them may believe they see, hear and perceive things that are not really there or what they see may be distorted in some way. E.g Datura, Ketamine.

Q 7. Explain **Legal Drugs & Illegal Drugs**.

Ans. **Legal Drugs:** These are those where laws and regulations control the availability, quality and price of the legal drugs. For example Tobacco may not be sold to persons below age of 18 years.

Illegal Drugs: Because they are illegal there are no prices or quality controls on the illicit drugs such as heroin. This means that a user can never be sure that the drug they are taking is in fact what they think it is. The user also cannot be sure of a drug's strength or purity.

Q 8. What is '**Drug Abuse**'?

Ans. It is a patterned use of a substance (drug) in which, the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods, neither approved nor supervised by medical professionals.

If an activity is performed using the objects against the rules and policies of the matter (as in case of steroids for performance enhancement in sports). It is also called drug abuse.

Q 9. What are the **punishment** for '**Drug Trafficking**' regulated by Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act & Rules.

- Ans. (a) Punishment of upto 20 years rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 2 lakhs for indulging in trafficking.
- (b) Death sentence in case of repeat of this offence.
- (c) Forfeiture of property of smugglers.

Q 10. What do you understand by **Civic Sense** as an individual?

Ans. Civic Sense is the sense in an individual which makes him a civilized citizen of a country. Civic Sense means social ethics, the positive perception, understanding, attitudes, towards society or community. Civic sense is about respecting one another, abiding by the law and maintaining proper etiquette in public places.

Q 11. How does **HIV / AIDS** spread.

Ans. (a) Sexual transmission (b) Blood transfusions (c) Sharing Needles and Syringes for Intravenous Drug use (d) Mother to Child transmission (e) Other methods like Skin piercing, Oral route.

Q 12. How the **HIV / AIDS** can be prevented.

Ans. **HIV / AIDS** can be prevented in four main ways:-

- (a) Being in a mutually faithful sexual relationship. If this is not possible, then correct and consistent use of condoms for every sexual act.

- (b) Checking all the blood and blood products of HIV infection before transfusion.
- (c) Avoiding drug abuse, especially sharing needles and syringes for injecting drugs.
- (d) Reducing the risk of mother-to-child transmission by following recommended guidelines for preventing parent to child transmission of HIV infection.

Q 13. Write the full form of **HIV & AIDS**.

Ans. **HIV** - Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (a virus that gradually destroys the body's immune system.)
AIDS - Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (is a condition wherein various diseases affect the body because of the body's weak natural defense mechanism – immunity).

Q 14. Explain the **Role of the youth in preventing HIV / AIDS**.

Ans. (a) Youth can assume responsibility in preventing HIV infections by avoiding behaviour that might lead to HIV infections.
 (b) Youth may also share the right to refuse sex and assume responsibility for ensuring safe sex.
 (c) The youth by creating a proper and positive peer pressure, can delay the age at first sex, avoid sex before marriage, practicing safer sex and preventing alcohol and drug abuse.
 (d) Youth should also educate general public by spreading the information that HIV can not be transmitted by the following actions:-
 (i) Shaking hands (ii) Sharing Clothes (iii) Sharing Food and Utensils
 (iv) Sharing Toilets (v) Insect Bites (vi) Hugging or kissing
 (vii) Working in the same office or travelling in the same vehicle
 (viii) Playing or swimming with the infected person
 (ix) Coughing, Sneezing or in routine patient-care activities.

Q 15. Define **CORRUPTION**?

Ans. The word corrupt means to abuse or destroy. Corruption can therefore be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gains. It hurt everyone who depends on the integrity of people of authority.

Q16. Write on **prevention of Corruption**.

Ans. Corruption in any form is bad and not acceptable. If we want to eradicate corruption, we must all take a pledge not to form part of the chain of corruption either as a 'giver' or as a 'taker'. Some of the methods by which corruption can be reduced are:-
 (a) Proper education of all sections of society that corruption in any form is bad and will not be tolerated.
 (b) Don't give bribe or favours to any one nor take bribes / favours from any one.
 (c) Highlighting /Reporting of cases of corruption.
 (d) Speedy trial and exemplary punishment for persons involved in corruption.
 (e) Ensuring transparency in all dealings
 (f) Strict implementation of the Prevention of Corruption Act.
 (g) Full freedom to Lok Pal or Lok Ayukt to investigate cases of corruption.

Q 17. Write on the measures to **Prevent Female Foeticide**.

- Ans. (a) Cancellation / permanent termination of the Doctor's license who partakes in fulfilling a client's demand to do away with her girl's child.
(b) Heavy penalty imposed on companies that specialize in marketing medical equipments used for illegal sex determination and abortion in unlicensed clinics and hospitals.
(c) High fines and judicial action against 'parents' who knowingly try to kill their unborn baby.
(d) High incentives for the girl child in education, employment etc.
(e) Equal rights for women in the property of the parents / husband.
(f) Widespread campaigns and seminars for young adults and potential parents to enlighten them about the ill effects of female foeticide. Spreading awareness can go a long way in saving our future sisters, mothers, girlfriends and wives.

Q 18. Write the **evils / effects** of **Dowry system**.

- Ans. (a) Increase in Domestic Violence (b) Increase in Mortgage and Loans
(c) Female Foeticide (d) Female Trafficking (e) False Dowry allegations.

Q 19. Write about **prevention of Dowry**.

- Ans. (a) Start practicing dowry prohibition in one's family. Don't take or accept dowry.
(b) Educate the members of one's family with the provisions of law – that demanding and accepting or giving dowry is an offence.
(c) Encourage women folk to raise their voice about their rights and to fight against dowry system.

Q 20. Write on **Child Abuse and Forms of Child Abuse**.

Ans. **Child abuse** is a violation of the basic human rights of a child and is an outcome of a set of inter-related familial, social, psychological and economic factors. Resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Forms of child Abuse: Physical abuse, Emotional abuse, Sexual abuse, Child neglect, unreasonable deprivation.

Q 21. Write on measures by which **Accidents due to drunk driving can be prevented**.

- Ans. (a) Don't drive after drinks under any circumstances.
(b) Strict checking and penalty by police, if found drunk while driving.
(c) Report cases of drunk driving to police.
(d) Change of Laws to make it more serious an offence.

Q 22. Write down **few social service activities** conducted by **NCC Cadets**?

- Ans. (a) Conducting awareness rallies, skits, street plays.
(b) Adult education programmes.
(c) Conducting tree plantation drives & Environment awareness drives.
(d) Participating in Swachh Bharat campaign & area cleaning drives.
(e) Organizing blood donation camps and organ donation awareness campaign.
(f) Adoption of village.

