

SER No	CONTENT
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>BASICS OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND ITS NEED</u></p> <p>Period - One</p> <p>Type - Lecture</p> <p>Code - SA 1</p> <p>Term - I (SD/SW)</p> <p><u>Training Aids</u></p> <p>1. Computer, Projector, Charts, Pointer, Black Board & Chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u></p> <p>2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min</p> <p>(b) Basics of Social Service - 15 Min</p> <p>(c) Weaker Sections of our Society - 15 Min</p> <p>(d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. The term 'Social Service' is defined broadly as, the provisions made by governmental or voluntary efforts to meet income maintenance, medical care, housing, education and recreational needs and provisions, for the care and protection of recognised special groups. The origin of social service is ancient, stemming from the tenets of the Judaco- Christian teachings. The modern institutional service took shape with the impact of the industrial revolution upon family and community life , substituting as it did an industrial for an agrarian economy, urban living for rural living and creating dependence upon the wage system as a means of livelihood.</p> <p>4. Social service characterises a formalised way of helping people, to help themselves. It is based on the reorganization of variations in individual capability and variations in the social structure . The objective is to help the individual to utilise his capability for his own welfare and for that community.</p> <p><u>AIM</u></p> <p>5. To acquaint the cadets about the Basics of Social Service, Weaker Sections of our Society and their Needs.</p> <p><u>PREVIEW</u></p>

6. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:-
- (c) Part I - Basics of Social Service.
 - (d) Part II - Weaker Sections of our Society and their Needs.

(a) **PART I : BASICS OF SOCIAL SERVICE**

7. Methods. There are generally three accepted methods identified for conduct of social service which are as under:-

- (a) Social Case Work. This aims to help the individual make maximum use of the established community, through understanding the individual in his total situation.
- (b) Social Group Work. It seeks to help the individuals utilize their fullest capacity for their own welfare and for the welfare of the group as a whole, through understanding of the behaviour of individuals in a group setting.
- (c) Community Organization. It attempts to help groups of individuals or groups of agencies to work together so that their combined efforts will be useful for the social welfare of the whole community.

8. Types of Social Service Activities. The various types of social service activities which can be undertaken are as under:-

- (a) Education.
- (b) Family Welfare, Medical Care, Family Planning and Nutrition.
- (c) Provision of Water and Cooking Fuel, Roads, Electricity and Sanitation.
- (d) Old Age Support Systems.
- (e) Employment.
- (f) Social Assistance, Social Security and Care & Protection.
- (g) Housing and Rehabilitation.
- (h) Recreation, Sports and Social activities.

(b) **PART II : WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY AND THEIR NEEDS**

9. General. India is still divided into many endogamous groups, or castes and sub-castes, as a result of centuries of practicing a form of social hierarchy called the caste system. The traditional caste system, leads to severe oppression and segregation of the lower castes and other weaker sections and limits their access to various freedoms e.g, education and employment. After independence the constitution of India included safeguards for suppressed and other backward classes. The Indian constitution prohibits any discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth. But, while providing equality of opportunity for all citizens, the constitution also contains special

clauses to ensure reservation, 'for the advancement of any socially and for the educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes'.

10. **Classes of Society.**

(a) **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.** Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are communities that are accorded special status by the Constitution of India. These communities were considered "outcastes". These castes and tribes have traditionally been relegated to the most menial labour with little possibility of upward mobility and are subject to extensive social disadvantage and discrimination. The Scheduled Caste people are also known as Dalits and the Scheduled Tribes people as Adivasis. Mahatma Gandhi used the terms Harijans and Girijan, for SC and ST respectively. According to 2001 census, population of SC and ST is approximately 16% and 8% of India's total population respectively.

(b) **Other Backward Classes (OBCs).** These classes are a group of sub castes which are socially and educationally backward while still having a higher status than scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. As of 2006 approximately 2300 communities are listed backwards. Central and all state governments are enjoined to ensure their social and educational development.

11. **Needs of the Weaker Sections.**

(a) **Education.** Education is the basic need of the weaker sections. The right approach would be to provide all weaker sections, proper primary education, to prevent them from dropping out of school and making them 'natural competitors' and to give scholarships at higher level. There is an urgent need to increase the number of educational institutes. Some measures which can contribute in this are:-

(i) At the village level, opening of schools which impart basic education coupled with the vocational skill that can be taught with the naturally available resources e.g. basket weaving, painting printing, tailoring, embroidery, pottery, music, dance, etc will help in achieving self-sufficiency. Specially trained teachers should be adequately compensated, so that talented people do not hesitate to go to villages.

(ii) Schools should also educate the villagers on moral values, hygiene, first aid, family planning, budgeting, savings etc.

(iii) Villagers must be educated on the need for educating the girl child as she is the one responsible in bringing up the future generations. She should therefore develop courage, self-confidence, competitive spirit and a sense of equality with boys.

(iv) Social evils such as the dowry system, child marriages and superstitions, should be taken up for discussion and their drawbacks be pointed out, so that they become events of history.

(b) **Employment.** Provision of land to landless and helping them in working out a life by providing softer loans for cultivations etc can take care of employment problems to some

extent. Taking up of infrastructure projects will help in creating large number of jobs.

(c) Reservation in Educational Institutions and Govt Jobs. Reservations are intended to increase the social diversity in campuses and workplaces by lowering the entry criteria for certain identifiable groups who are grossly underrepresented in proportion to their number in general population. Reservation is a term used to describe policies whereby a portion of jobs, positions or academic seats are set aside or reserved for a given group. Government has taken initiatives on a large scale by providing reservations in different fields such as government jobs, educational institution and other such government aided and semi-govt institutions, to help the SCs, STs and OBCs. A certain percentage of seats are reserved for sections so that the discrimination against them can be reduced and they will be provided with equal opportunities to work and grow. The Constitution lays down that 15% and 7.5% of vacancies in government-aided educational institutes and for jobs in the government/public sector are reserved as quota for the SC and ST respectively. Although originally supposed to last for 10 years, the reservation system has continued till date and now applies to higher education and legislative offices also. Currently 22.5% of the seats in higher education institutes under the Central Government are reserved for SC and ST, and 27% for OBCs.

12. Contribution of NCC Cadets. Our NCC Cadets are from every nook and corner of India. We must therefore utilise this huge potential of eager, helpful, energetic, educated and talented cadets, to achieve our aim of imbibing values and skills amongst the weaker sections of our society which will make themselves self-sufficient and confident. They will cease to be a drain on the resources of India and will become valuable contributors to our economy.

CONCLUSION

13. There is no doubt that the interests of the weaker sections need to be protected and their legitimate needs fulfilled so that we can have a just and fair society where the under privileged are not discriminated against and no section lags behind the other.

CONFIRMATION:

Que. 1 -Define civil defence?

Ans - It is a measure adopted by the civilian population, Government, local self bodies and voluntary organisation etc, during the war to minimize the effects of enemy action on men and material. It is the defence of the citizens by the citizens.