# SOCIAL SERVICE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. ***What are the social service methods?***
    a. Social case work
    b. Social group work
    c. Community organization
2. ***Types of social service activities:-***
    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 and protection
    g. Housing and rehabilitation
    h. Recreation, sports and social activities
3. ***How NCC cadets contributed in social service activity?***
    a. If a student helps a blind man cross a road it is a service done to humanity.
    b. A group of students can render service to people ravaged by flood, cyclone, famine and earthquake.
    c. Students are educated and they can remove superstition, blind faith, ignorance of the illiterate.
    d. They can help the nation in the removal of illiteracy.
    e. Students can teach them to take health care.
    f. They can take active part in the national scheme of afforestation.
    g. They can look to the sanitation of their own area.
    h. They have to participate in awareness programme like drug addicts, casteism, dowry system.
4. ***Development objectives:***
    a. To improve the living standards of providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education.
    b. To increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.

c. To involve people in planning and development through their participation in decision making and through centralization of administration.
d. To ensure distributive justice and equalization of opportunities in the society.

5. ***Expansion:***
   a. **MGNREGA:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
   b. **PMGSY:** Pradhan Mantri Gramsadak Yojana
   c. **NSAP:** National Social Assistance Programme
   d. **SAGY**: Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
   e. **PMAY:** Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
   f. **JJBY:** Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
   g. **PMKSY:** Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
   h. **APY:** Atal Pension Yojana
   i. **PMJJY:** Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Yojana
   j. **PMSBY:** Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
   k. **NGO:** Non-Government Organisation
   l. **INGO:** International NGO's
   m. **BINGO:** Business Oriented International NGO's
   n. **RINGO:** Religious International NGO's
   o. **ENGO:** Environment NGO
   p. **ODF:** Open Defecation Free
6. ***Contribution of NGOs to the social service activities:***
   a. Blood donation
   b. Adult literacy
   c. Anti-dowry drive
   d. Anti-leprosy drive
   e. Anti-drug drive
   f. Tree plantation
   g. Environmental programmes
   h. Family planning programmes
   i. Community development work
   j. Promotion of social equality
   k. Human rights
   l. Awareness campaign
   m. Child care

n. Polio eradication drive
o. Orphanage and old age homes

7. ***Role of youth in social service activities:***
    a. Students can work in the hospitals to attend helpless patients.
    b. They can provide solace to the old people in the old age homes.
    c. Teaching adult people and making people aware of spread of diseases, hygienic conditions.
    d. NCC units can be made compulsory in the colleges and universities.
    e. After getting training for first aid, they can be a blessing for the society where they can contribute their valuable services.
8. ***Role of NCC:***
    a. Blood donation camps
    b. Tree plantation
    c. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
    d. Awareness Programmes
        (1) Female foeticide
        (2) Dowry system
        (3) Population control
        (4) HIV/AIDS
        (5) Health and hygiene
        (6) Child abuse and trafficking
        (7) Drug abuse and trafficking

## *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*

9. **Civic sense** is all about having consideration for a fellow human being.
10. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on **2nd October 2014.**
11. ***What is Swachh Abhiyan?***

    Swachh mission is aimed to construct individual sanitary latrines for house hold purpose.
12. ***What are the types of social security?***

    There are three types of social security:
        (1) Social insurance
        (2) Services
        (3) Basic security

## *Social evils*

13. ***Causes of Female Foeticide:-***
    a. Extreme desire to have a male child
    b. Unwanted pregnancy
    c. Dowry system
    d. Poor medical ethics
    e. Inferior status
14. ***Effects of Female Foeticide:-***
    a. Reduced sex ratio 914 for 1000 boys
    b. Female/women trafficking poor and young girls are the victims of this illegal practices.
    c. High fines/judicial actions against parents who knowingly try to kill their unborn girls
    d. High in centuries for the girl child in education employment etc.
    e. Equal rights for women in the property of the parents/husband.#
    f. Awareness campaigns targeted specially on the youth.

## *Dowry*

15. ***Causes of dowry system:***
    a. Economic factors
    b. Social factors
    c. Religious factors
    d. Economic inequality
    e. Increasing unemployment of males
    f. Parental compulsions
    g. Divine sanctions
16. ***Prevention of dowry:-***
    a. Not to offer (a) accept any dowry
    b. Educate the members of the family with law that accepting or giving dowry is an offence.

c. Educated the members of the family and the neighbours to respect a women's rights and privileges.
d. Encourage women to fight for their rights.
e. Educate the girl child to become economically independent.
f. Strict law enforcements on dowry.

## *Drug abuse and trafficking*

17. ***What is dowry abuse?***

Consuming the substance which is neither approved nor supervised by medical professionals. The use of steroids for performance enhancement in sports is also called drug abuse.

18. ***Preventive and remedial measures:-***

a. The government must use all the media to propagate against the habit of drug-taking.
b. Voluntary organisation should pay more attention to instruct addicts how to give up the vile to bring them to the main stream of public life without shame (or) sorrow.
c. Physicians should teach them how to prevent and avoid the evil and how to lead a normal healthy life.
d. Parents should pay more care, attention and love to their sons and daughters.
e. Reading of moral and religious books is also helpful to addicts.
f. The police must act fearlessly to act against the people involved drug traffic.

## *HIV/AIDS*

19. ***What is HIV/AIDS?***

HIV (Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus) is a virus that gradually destroys the body's immune system.

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is a condition where in various disease effect the body because of the body's weak natural defense mechanism and the immunity.

20. ***How does HIV/AIDS spread?***

a. Sexual transmission
b. Blood transfusions
c. Sharing needles and syringes for intravenous drug use

d. Mother to child transmissions
e. Other methods:
   (1) Skin piercing
   (2) Oral route

*21.* ***HIV cannot be transmitted by the following actions:-***

a. Shaking hands
b. Sharing clothes
c. Sharing of food and utensils
d. Sharing of toilets
e. Insect bites
f. Hugging (or) kisses
g. Working in the same office (or) travelling in the same vehicle
h. Playing (or) swimming with the infected person
i. Coughing, sneezing (or) in routine patient-care activities (bed making, feeding etc.)

## *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*

22. **What is Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao?**

It is a campaign of the Government of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services interacted for girls of India.

23. The Beti Bachao campaign is also supported by the **Indian Medical Association.**

*24.* ***Strategies of BBBP Scheme:-***

a. Implement a sustained social mobilisation and communication campaign to create equal value for the girl child and promote her education.
b. Place the issue of decline in child sex ratio at birth in public discourse improvement of which would be an indicator for good governance.
c. Focus on gender critical districts and cities.

*25.* ***Mission Indradhanush:-***

- Mission Indradhanush is a health mission of the Government of India.
- The ultimate goal of mission Indradhanush is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women.
- Intensified mission Indradhanush will cover low performing areas in the selected districts, and urban areas.

- Special attention will be given to unserved/low coverage pockets in sub-centre and urban slums with migratory population. The focus is also on the urban settlements and cities identified under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

*26.* ***Digital India:-***

This campaign launched by the Government of India in order to ensure the Government's services are made available to citizen's electronically by improved online infrastructure.

27. **BBNL –** Bharat Broadband Network Limited
28. **DI** – Digital India

*29.* ***Features of Digital India:-***

**a. National e-Governance Plan:**

(1) mygov.in
(2) UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)
(3) e-Sign framework
(4) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
(5) e-Hospital application
(6) digital attendance

**b. Facilities to digitally empower citizens:**

(1) Digital locker facility
(2) BPO and job growth
(3) e-Sampark vernacular email service

## *Waste management*

*30.* ***Definition:-***

Waste management refers to the collection, transport, processing or disposal, managing and monitoring of waste materials.

*31.* ***Types of waste:***

a. Solid waste
b. Liquid waste
c. Radioactive waste
d. Municipal solid waste
e. Hospital (or) bio medical waste
f. Electronic waste

g. Hazardous waste
h. Organic waste
i. Agricultural waste
j. Industrial waste
k. Construction/Demolition waste

*32.* ***Disposal of wastes:-***

**a. Actions of individuals:**

(1) Separation of household waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable
(2) Reduce use of plastic bags and replace with paper (or) jute/cloth bags
(3) Recyclable waste such as paper glass, cloth etc. could be segregated and disposal off accordingly
(4) Keep the surroundings of your house and the house clean
(5) Colonies could start vermin-composting and natural composting

**b. Action by civic bodies:**

(1) Prohibiting littering of waste
(2) Organizing house to house waste collection
(3) Conducting awareness programs to spread information to public
(4) Providing sufficient community storage facilities
(5) Use of colour code bins and promotion of waste separation
(6) Transportation of wastes in covered vehicles

*33.* ***Tree plantation:-***

Tree plantation is the process of transplanting tree seedings, generally for forestry, land reclamation or landscaping purpose. Tree planning drives combat many environmental issues like deforestation, erosion of soil, desertification in semi-acid areas, global warming.

## *Traffic Awareness*

*34.* ***Road traffic control:***

It involves direction vehicular and pedestrian traffic around a construction zone, accident or other road disruption, thus ensuring the safety of emergency response teams, construction workers and the general public.

*35.* ***Causes of road accidents:***

a. Distracted driving
b. Drunk driving

c. Speeding
d. Rain
e. Running red lights
f. Night driving
g. Tailgating
h. Wrong-way driving/improper turns
i. Teenage drives
j. Drugs

*36.* ***Pollution:***

The term “Pollution” refers to any substance that negatively impacts the environments or organisms that live with in the affected environment.

*37.* ***Types of pollution:***

a. Air pollution
b. Water pollution
c. Soil pollution
d. Light pollution
e. Noise pollution

## *Protection of children and women safety*

**POCSO:** The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

*38.* ***Punishment of offences covered in the Act:***

a. Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sec 3)
b. Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sec 5)
c. Sexual Assault (Sec 7)
d. Aggravated Sexual Assault (Sec 9)
e. Sexual Harassment of the Child (Sec 11)
f. Use of Child for Pornographic Purposes (Sec 13)

*39.* ***Child abuse:-***

Child abuse constitutes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect (or) negligent treatment (or) commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual (or) potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development (or) dignity

*40.* ***Forms of child abuse:-***

a. Physical abuse

b. Emotional abuse
c. Sexual abuse
d. Child neglect

## *Women Safety*

*41.* ***List out the safety laws for women in India?***

a. Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929
b. Special Marriage Act 1954
c. Hindu Marriage Act 1955
d. Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856
e. Indian Penal Code 1860
f. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
g. Maternity Benefit Act 1861
h. Foreign Marriage Act 1969
i. Indian Divorce Act 1969
j. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971
k. Christian Marriage Act 1872
l. Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
m. Equal Remuneration Act 1976
n. Married Women and Property Act 1874
o. Birth, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886
p. Representation of Women Act 1986
q. Muslim Women Act 1986
r. Commission of Sati Act 1987
s. National Commission for Women Act 1990
t. Prohibition of Sex Selection Act 1994
u. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005
v. Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012
w. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Act 2013

## *Road/Rail Travel Safety*

42. A road accident also called a **motor vehicle collision.**

*43.* ***Do's and Don'ts for Road Safety:***

**Do's:-**

a. Obey traffic rules
b. Conduct or attend of road safety seminars
c. Educate general public on traffic rules
d. Wear helmet and seat belts
e. Give pedestrians the right-of-way is crosswalks

**Don’ts:-**

a. Do not drink and drive
b. Do not over speed
c. Do not cross the road during the red signal
d. Do not use mobile phones while driving
e. Do not engage in other activities, while driving

44. ***Do’s and Don’ts for Rail Safety***:

**Do’s:-**

a. Carry own identification card while travelling
b. Always use over bridge to cross the track
c. Stop vehicles when the gate is closed at the cross
d. Pull the chain, only in emergency if required to stop the train
e. Report to the railway police regarding unidentified objects or suspected persons

**Don’ts:-**

a. Do not be careless while crossing train tracks
b. Do not try to get in/get down while train is moving
c. Do not ignore the signal at railway crossing
d. Do not sit on the footsteps while travelling
e. Do not use fire while travelling
f. Do not consume alcohol during journey
g. Do not accept any eatables from unknown persons
h. Do not quarrel with railway staff and fellow passengers
i. Do not travel on footboards of moving train
j. Do not bunch up to present a large target at railway platform

## *New Initiatives*

*45.* ***New initiatives are as under:-***

a. Aadhar
b. BHIM app
c. Make in India
d. Start-up India
e. Skill India
f. Mudra India

*46.* ***Features of Aadhar:-***

a. Uniqueness
b. Portability
c. Random number
d. Scalable technology Architecture
e. Open source technologies

*47.* ***What is Aadhar?***

Aadhar is a unique identification number issued by UIDAI to individuals for the purpose of establishing unique identification of every single person.

48. **UIDAI** – The Unique Identification Authority of India

*49.* ***Why Aadhar Card is becoming important?***

a. LPG subsidy through Aadhar
b. Aadhar Card must for passport
c. Aadhar is Digital ID proof
d. Use Aadhar for new sim card
e. Aadhar vital for government employees.

## *BHIM APP*

50. **BHIM** – Bharat Interface for Money
51. BHIM app has been named after the main architect of Indian Constitution **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar**
52. **UPI** – Unified Payment Interface

*53.* ***Advantages of BHIM app:-***

a. The app can be used to send and receive money through smart phones
b. Money can also be sent to non-UPI supported banks
c. Bank balance can also be checked through the app
d. Currently Hindi and English are supported in the app, with more languages coming soon.

*54.* ***Make in India:***

Make in India scheme is a Government initiative to facilitate and augment the manufacturing industry in India. In other words, it can also be said that this program is intended to increase the GDP of the Indian economy. Besides promoting manufacturing and employment sector in the country it has set wide array of targets which are meant to change the entire economy of the country positively.

*55.* ***Advantages of Make in India:-***

a. Fastest Growing Economy
b. Demographic Advantage
c. Favourable policies

*56.* ***Key features of Make in India:-***

a. Facilitate foreign direct investment and production of goods in India
b. Increased demand for employment in various sectors
c. Attract foreign currency to be invested in the Indian Industrial sectors
d. Create a demand of skilled people in specific sectors
e. It aims to ease doing business in India. It has far more potential to take India of the present ranking

*57.* ***Start-Up India:-***

- Start-Up India campaign of Government of India intends to promote bank financing for start-up ventures, to increase entrepreneurship and encourage start-ups with jobs creation.
- The Start-up India initiative is also planned and run concurrently with start-up India intended to encourage entrepreneurship among SCs/Sis and women communities.

*58.* ***Features of Start-up India:-***

a. Single window clearance even with the help of a mobile app
b. 10,000 crore INR of funds
c. 80% reduction in patent registration fee
d. Eliminating red tape
e. Self-certification compliance
f. Encourage entrepreneurship

## *Skill India*

*59.* ***Skill India:-***

- Skill India is a campaign launched by the Government on 15 July 2015 which aims to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022
- The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian Youth and to develop more of those sector which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years and also to identify new sectors for skill development.
- The new programme at aims at providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by the year 2020, covering each and every village.

60. ***What are the various initiatives includes in Skill India?***
    a. National Skill Development Mission
    b. National Policy for Skill Development
    c. Entrepreneurship 2015
    d. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
    e. Skill Loan Scheme

## *Mudra Bank*

61. ***Mudra Bank:*** Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (or MUDRA Bank) is a public sector financial institution in India. It provides loans at low rates to micro finance institutions and non-banking financial institutions which then provide credit to MSMEs – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

## *Cyber and mobile security*

62. ***Cyber security:-***

    Cyber security refers to the body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, devices, programs and data from attack and damage or unauthorized access, cyber security may also be referred to as information technology security. Cyber security is all about protecting your devices and network from unauthorized access or modification.

63. ***Types of Cyber Security:-***
    a. Information Security
    b. Network Security
    c. Application Security

64. ***What are the different types of cyber security threats?***

a. Viruses
b. Password attacks
c. Spyware and keyloggers
d. Adware
e. Trojan
f. Ransom ware

65. ***What are the challenges faced in cyber security?***

a. Network security
b. Application security
c. Endpoint security
d. Data security
e. Identifying management
f. Database and infrastructure security
g. Cloud security
h. Mobile security
i. Disaster recovery/business continuity planning
j. End-user education

## *Mobile Security*

66. ***Important prime targets for attackers for mobile devices:-***

a. Data
b. Identify
c. Availability

67. ***How to protect your mobile device from the digital threats?***

a. Use strong passwords/biometrics
b. Ensure public (or) free wi-fi is protected
c. Utilize VPN
d. Encrypt your device
e. Install an antivirus application
f. Update to the latest software
g. Avoid turning on autofill
h. Log out
i. Use only trusted stores