Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skills	Evaluation
Importance of voluntary social service and the role of an NCC Cadet in community building.	Students will understand social services and its need in the development of the society.	Students will develop a strong value system and become responsible citizens.	Activities, work sheets and assignments
The importance of NGOs in community service.	They will understand about the role of NGO's in providing social service towards the development of society.	They will appreciate the role of NGO and their selfless service to society.	Activities, work sheets and assignments
Different social ills and vices and the effect they have on the youth, drug trafficking, female foeticide, child abuse, intoxication.	They will understand the causes and learn how to overcome these problems	They will develop a strong value system and become responsible citizens.	Activities, work sheets, assignments and street plays

NGOs - Role and Contribution

The term 'Social Service' is defined broadly as, the provisions made by governmental or voluntary effort to meet income, maintenance, medical care, housing, education and recreational needs and provisions, for the care and protection of recognised special groups.

Social service characterises a formalised way of helping people, to help themselves. There are a large number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which are actively involved in social service today.

Working with the "Third Sector"

What are NGOs?

Non-Government Organisations

(a) These are organisations which are controlled by members of a society, who form a group or groups and, work towards social welfare and nation building. People with common objective and aspirations, together make organisations called Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) and get them registered.

(b) An NGO is a non-profit group or association that acts outside of institutionalised, political structures and pursue matters of interest to its members by lobbying, persuasion, or direct action.

(c) NGOs firstly survey various problems, collect information about them, organize various demonstrations, give speeches and wherever action needs to be taken, they take it up with enthusiasm. They understand social problems, the causes, affects and create necessary infrastructure to overcome them.

(d) NGOs are primarily non-commercial. They collect funds both from individual and the government. NGOs usually gain a portion of their funding from private sources. Major sources of NGO funding include membership dues, grant from international institutions or national governments and private donations.

Types of NGOs: NGOs can be of following types:

(a) INGO : International NGOs.

(b) BINGO : Business oriented - International NGOs.

(c) RINGO : Religious International NGOs.

(d) ENGO : Environmental NGO.

Some of the examples of important NGOs are:

(a) Shri Niketan Yojna - Rabindranath Tagore.

(b) Seva Gram Yojna - Gandhiji.

(c) Gram Yojna - Vinoba Bhave.

(d) Child Relief and You (CRY).

(e) Helpage India.

(f) People for Animals (PFA) and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA).

(g) International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are the world's largest group of humanitarian NGOs.

**Contribution:**

Activities undertaken by them:

(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) Help in natural calamities such as flood, earth-quake.

(j) Educating people about the ill-effects of AIDS and education for prevention of the same.

(k) Family planning programmes.

(l)   Community development work.

(m) Promotion of social-equality.

(n)   Wildlife and animal care.

(o)   Human rights.

(p)   Awareness campaign.

(q)   Child care.

(r)   Polio eradication drive.

(s)   Providing schooling facilities, especially in remote villages and rural areas.

(t)   Creating and providing health and hygiene infrastructure and facilities to reduce diseases and help in creating a healthy and fit population.

(u)   Cottage industry.

(v)   Orphanage and old age homes.

Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking

A 'drug' is a substance–solid, liquid or gas that brings about physical and / or psychological changes. Drugs affect the central nervous system. They act on the brain and can change the way a person thinks, feels or behaves. These drugs are known as psychoactive drugs. Drug menace is one of the most serious problems facing the world. Drug trafficking and drug abuse are considered as a greater problem than drug consumption.
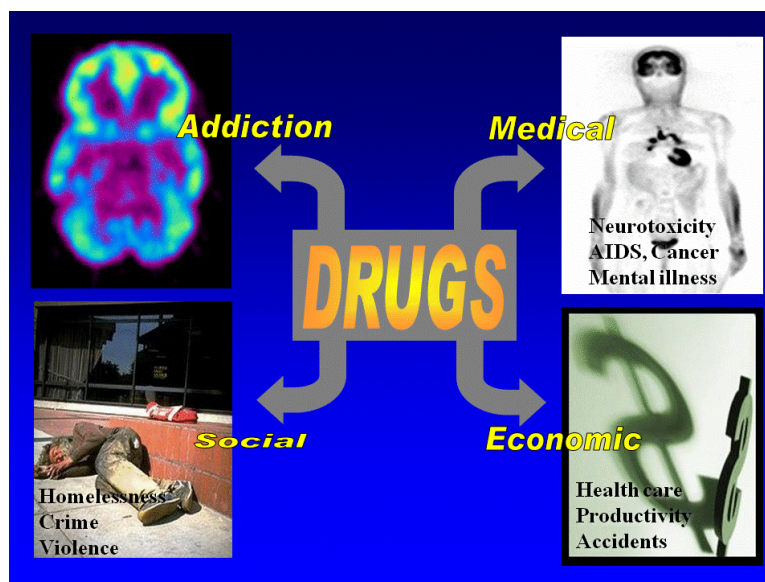
Types: There are three main types of drugs affecting the central nervous system:-

(a)   **Depressants**: Depressants are drugs that slow down the function of the central nervous system. Depressant drugs do not necessarily make a person feel depressed. They include:-

(i)   Alcohol.

(ii)   Cannabis.

(iii)   Barbiturates, including seconal, tuinal and amytal.

(iv)   Benzodiazepines (Tranquilisers), Benzos, Tranx, such as Rohypnol, Valium, Serepax, Mogadon, Normison and Eupynos.

(v)   GHB (Gamma- hydroxybutrate), or Fantasy.

(vi)   Opiates and opioids, including heroin.

(b)   **Stimulants:** Stimulants act on the central nervous system to speed up the messages to and from the brain. They make the user feel more awake, alert or confident. Stimulants increase heart rate, body temperature and blood pressure. Other effects include appetite, dilated pupils, talkativeness, agitation and sleep disturbance. Mild stimulants include:-

(i)   Ephedrine used in medicines for bronchitis, high fever and asthma.

(ii)   Caffeine in coffee, tea and cola drinks.

(iii)   Nicotine in tobacco.

(c)   **Hallucinogens**: Hallucinogens affect perception. Those 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. The effects of hallucinogens vary a greatly deal, so it is impossible to predict how they affect a particular person at a particular time. Hallucinogens include:-

(i)   Dhatura

(ii)   Ketamine

Legal Drugs: These are those where laws and regulations control the availability, quality and price of the legal drugs. For example, tobacco must not be sold to persons below the 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. Various batches of an illegally manufactured drug may have different mixtures of the drug and additives such as poisons, caffeine or even talcum powder.

Drug Abuse and Trafficking

Drug Abuse

Drug abuse 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. Drug abuse is not limited to mood-altering or psycho-active drugs. If an activity is performed using the objects against the rules and policies of the matter (as in the case of steroids for performance enhancement in sports), it is also called drug abuse. Using illicit drugs – narcotics, stimulants, depressants (sedatives), hallucinogens, cannabis, even glues and paints, are also considered to be classified as drug abuse. Continuous and prolonged abuse of drugs may make a person an addict.

It was found that all addicts either take cannabis or heroin. 72% of addicts are in the age group of 20-24 years, and females comprise only 2% of the addicts.

78% of addicts come from the families which are facing problems such as, loss of one or both parents or separation of the parents.

Drug addiction is found to be the most common in peer groups. The other reasons are curiosity (19.85%), pleasure seeking (12%) and mental tension (5%). Majority of addicts (84%) mention that the drug is easily available to them. Education and occupation have no significant effect on the habit. The problem of drug addiction appears to be common among youths (20-24 yrs), which may be due to their emotional immaturity.
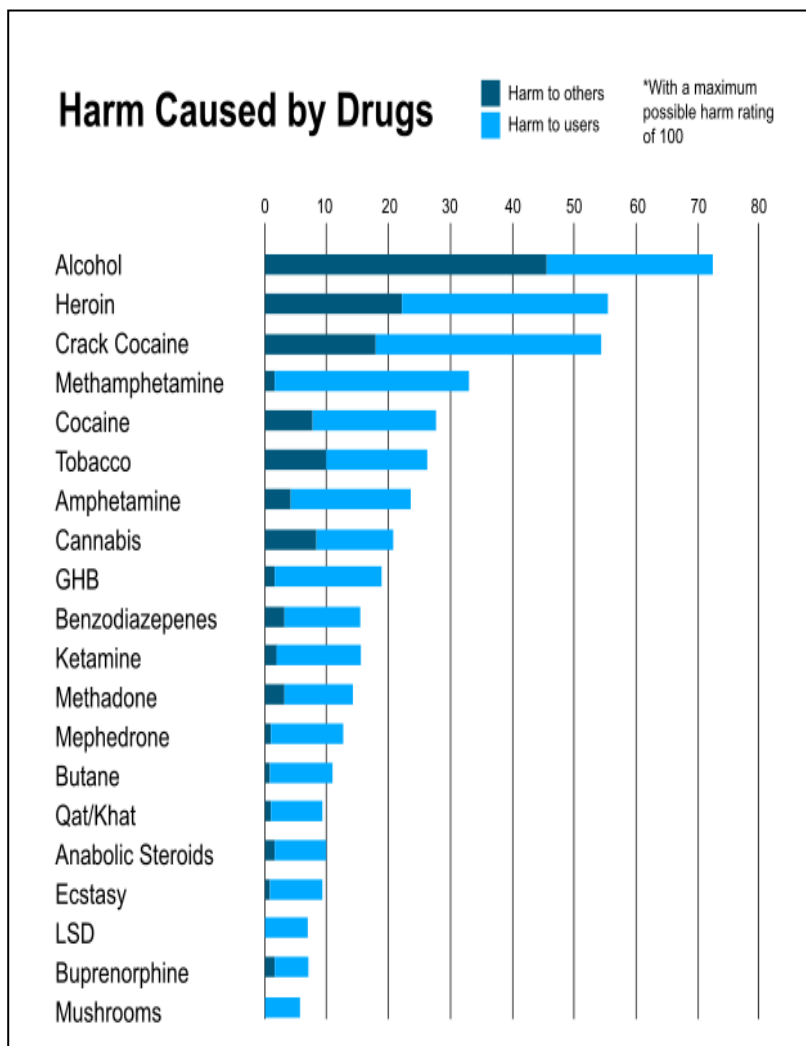
Drug Trafficking

India, due to its geographical location has become a transit route base for illicit heroin, hashish and morphine from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Nepal and Burma. This area is known as Golden Crescent. Cannabis smuggled from Nepal is mainly consumed in India. Most heroin transiting through India is bound for Europe.

A peculiar system of supply and demand that characterizes the Indian drug market is that the user and traders are often the same. To fund drug consumption, many users resort to crime and theft. The drug syndicates often use poor people, especially youth to carry their illicit products from one place to another which makes the youth fall for easy money. The youth do not understand the dangers of this illegal activity.

The Law: Control over cultivation of opium and all matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are regulated by the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and Rules, which provide for:-

(a) Punishment of upto 20 years rigorous imprisonment (RI) and fine up to rupees two lakhs for indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

(b) Death sentence in case of repeat of this offence.

(c) Forfeiture of property of smugglers.

(d) Regulating of legitimate trade and commerce of NDPS for medicinal and scientific purposes. The Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS), provides for the detention of persons indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs for 1 to 2 years by an executive order.

Corruption

Anti-corruption watchdog, Transparency International, currently ranks the national perception of corruption in India to be 87th highest in the world (in an index of 182 positions). However, the real significance of perceptions of corruption does not lie in the extent to which a phenomenon such as bribery is perceived to be prevalent across society. A more important assessment is of how

differing forms of corruption are deemed to be concentrated at different levels of the state. In India, public scandals of the past twenty years, which link numerous elected politicians and even government ministers to repeated acts of parliamentary corruption, embezzlement, land seizure, blackmail, extortion, kidnap and murder, serve to erode the assumption of legitimate political authority and the efficacy of the ballot box.

Corruption

Definition: The word **corrupt** means to abuse or destroy. Corruption can therefore be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gains. It hurts everyone who depends on the integrity of people in a position of authority.

Types:

(a) **Petty Corruption:** "Petty" corruption occurs at a smaller scale and occurs within established social frameworks and governing norms. Examples include the exchange of small improper gifts or use of personal connections to obtain favors. This form of corruption is particularly common in developing countries and where public servants are significantly underpaid.

(b) **Grand Corruption:** "Grand" corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government, in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems. Such corruption is commonly found in countries with authoritarian or dictatorial governments and in those without adequate policing of corruption by anti-corruption agencies.

(c) **Systemic Corruption: "**Systemic" corruption is, corruption which is primarily due to the weaknesses of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system. Factors which encourage systemic corruption include conflicting incentives, discretionary powers; monopolistic powers; lack of transparency; low pay; and a culture of impunity.

Different Sectors of Corruption: Corruption can occur in many different economic sectors whether it be public or private, industry or even NGOs:

(a) **Government / Public Sector:** Public / government sector corruption is one of the more dangerous forms of corruption, as corruption of the governing body can lead to widespread effects.

(b) **Legislative System (Political):** Political corruption is the abuse of public power, office, or resources by elected government officials for personal gain, e.g. by extortion, soliciting or offering bribes. It can also take the form of office holders

maintaining themselves in office by purchasing votes by enacting laws which use taxpayers' money.

(c) **Executive System (Police):** Police corruption is a specific form of police misconduct, designed to obtain financial benefits, other personal gain, and / or career advancement for a police officer or officers, in exchange for not pursuing, or selectively pursuing, an investigation or arrest.

(d) **Judiciary System**: Judicial Corruption refers to corruption related misconduct of judges, through receiving or giving bribes, improper sentencing of convicted criminals, bias in the hearing and judgement of arguments and other such misconduct.

(e) **Corporate:** As corporations and business entities grow larger, sometimes with a monetary turnover many times that of small countries, the threat of corruption in the business world, within the organization, in dealings with other organisations and in dealings with the government, is a looming and growing threat. Companies may also indulge in political corruption.

(f) **Unions:** Labour unions were formed to protect and further the rights of employees via collective bargaining. However, as with other entities, corruption has been known to happen within the organizations. In addition, some unions have been infiltrated by, or associated with organized crime syndicates.

(g) **Non-Government Organizations**: NGOs and other non-profit organizations are not immune to corruption and may be linked to political corruption.

Methods of Corruption: Corruption can occur in many ways. The use of both positive and negative inducements to encourage the misuse of power is well known. In addition, favouring of friends and relatives in a way that is not directly beneficial to the corrupt individual is a form of corruption. In systemic corruption and grand corruption, multiple methods of corruption are used concurrently with similar aims.

(a) **Bribery:** The improper use of gifts and favours in exchange for personal gain. This

is also known as kickbacks or baksheesh. It is the most common form of corruption. The types of favours given are diverse and include money, gifts, sexual favours, company shares, entertainment, employment and political benefits. The personal gain that is given can be anything from actively giving preferential treatment to having an indiscretion or crime overlooked.

(b) **Embezzlement, theft and fraud:** Involves someone with access to funds or assets, illegally taking control of them. Fraud involves using deception to convince the owner of funds or assets, to give them up to an unauthorized party eg, misdirection of company funds into "shadow companies" and then into the pockets of corrupt employees, or the skimming of foreign aid money, scams and other corrupt activity.

(c) **Extortion and blackmail:** While bribery is the use of positive inducements for corrupt aims, extortion and blackmail centres around the use of threats. This can be the threat of violence or false imprisonment as well as exposure of an individual's secrets or prior crimes. This also includes such behaviour as an influential person, threatening to go to the media, if they do not receive speedy medical treatment (at the expense of other patients), or threatening a public official with exposure of their secrets, if they do not vote in a particular manner, or demanding money in exchange for continued secrecy.

(d) **Abuse of discretion:** Abuse of discretion refers to the misuse of one's powers and decision-making facilities. Examples include a judge improperly dismissing a criminal case or a customs officials using their discretion to allow a banned substance through a port of entry.

(e) **Favouritism and nepotism:** This involves the favouring of not the perpetrator of corruption, but someone related to them, such as a friend, family member or member of an association. Examples would include hiring a family member to a role they are not qualified for, or promoting a staff member who belongs to the same political party as you, regardless of merit.

(f) **Improper Political Donations:** This is the use of contributions / donations to political parties to secure illicit power, not because one favours their policies. An example would be tobacco or alcohol companies funding major political parties, as a means of influencing the policing of their industry. It can be difficult to differentiate between proper and improper use of political contributions.

Prevention: Removing corruption from society is extremely difficult. However, 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 must not be tolerated.

(b) Don't give bribes 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) Dealing with corruption in higher echelons.

(g) Strict implementation of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

(h) Full freedom to Lok Pal or Lok Ayukt to investigate cases of corruption.

(j) Simplifying routine procedures to prevent corruption.

Social Evils: Female Foeticide, Dowry, Child Abuse and Trafficking

India is a large heterogeneous society with varied castes, cultural, religion and economic strata. Due to various customs, a large number of myths and beliefs are prevalent in the society. These have given birth to various kinds of social evils like dowry, female foeticide, gender bias, child abuse and trafficking etc.

Female Foeticide

Definition: Female foeticide is the selective abortion / elimination of the girl in the womb, done deliberately by the mother, after the detection of the child's gender through medical means. This is usually done under family pressure from the husband or the in-laws or even the woman's parents.

Causes:

a) **Desire / preference for a male child**: Elimination / removal of girls from the family tree, even before they are born, clearly indicate the vehement desire for a boy child. The core factor is the need to continue the family line, through the male born into it. Sons are seen as the main source of income and the belief that they will look after the family and the old parents.

Stop Female Foeticide
Family Is Incomplete Without A 'GIRL' Child

b) **Unwanted pregnancy**: Though most people cite this as an excuse for medical

termination of Pregnancy (MTP) but, it is generally the course taken after sex determination test proves a female foetus.

c) **Lack of Medical Ethics**: This process began in the early 1990s, when ultrasound techniques gained widespread use in India. There was a tendency for families to continue producing children, until a male child was born. Also, the unethical sex determination and selective abortion of female infants has become a profitable industry.

d) **Dowry System**: In India, the age old custom of 'dowry' dampens parents' spirits who are 'blessed' with a girl child. Right then they begin the calculations associated with marriage expenses, which may happen after a couple of decades, following the child's first breath. Girls are seen more as a burden and some think that it would be so much better to get rid of them, with just a fraction of the amount.

e) **Low status of women**: Centuries of repression has created a sense of 'inferiority' among women. They willingly embrace the role of the meek, submissive, docile individual, who works relentlessly to cater to the whims of her family. Female foeticide happens with the explicit consent of the mother.

Effects:

(a) **Skewed sex ratio:** In India, the number of girls per 1000 boys is declining with each passing decade. From 962 for every 1000 boys in the year 1981, the sex ratio has plummeted to an all-time low of only 914 girls for 1000 boys in 2011.

(b) **Female trafficking:** The steep decline in the number of girls makes them scarce for the number of males eligible for marriage. As a solution to this issue, illegal trafficking of women has become commonplace in many regions. Women, often young girls who've just crossed the threshold of puberty, are compelled to marry for a price fixed by the groom-to be.

(c) **Increase in rape and assault:** Once women become an endangered species, it is only a matter of time before the instances of rape, assault and violence become widespread. The legal system may offer protection, but as is the situation today, many cases might not even surface for fear of isolation and humiliation on the girl's part.

(d) **Population decline:** With no mothers or wombs to bear a child (male or female), there would be fewer births, leading to a decline in the country's overall population.

Measures to Prevent Female Foeticide:

The prominent steps are:

(a) Cancellation / permanent termination of the doctor's license who participates in fulfilling a client's demand to do away with her girl child.

(b) Heavy penalty imposed on companies like GE that specialize in marketing medical equipment 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) Widespread campaigns and seminars for young adults and potential parents to enlighten them about the ill effects of female feticide. Ignorance is one of the major causes for the increase in the selective sex abortion cases. Spreading awareness can go a long way in saving our future sisters, mothers, friends and wives.

(e) High incentives for the education of the girl child, employment etc.

(f) Equal rights for women in the property of the parents / husband.

Dowry

In India, **dowry** is the payment in cash or gifts given to bridegroom's family, along with the bride. Generally they include cash, jewellery electrical appliances, furniture, bedding, crockery, utensils and other household items that help the newly- wed set up her home. According to one study, more than 50 million female children have been murdered as a result of ancient dowry and infanticide laws. The **Dowry Prohibition**

Act 1961 states that: *"If any person, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more."*

DOWRY-THE CANCER OF SOCIETY
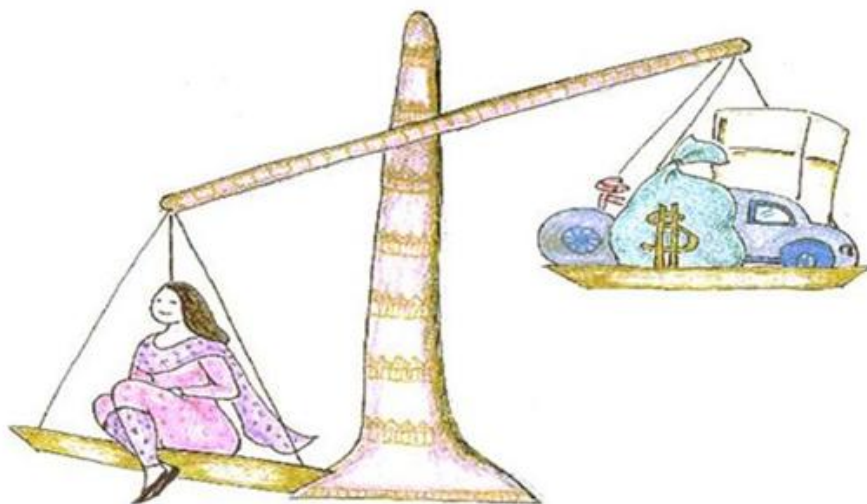
Causes:

(a) **Divine Sanction:** Dowry is one of the most ancient practices of India. A dowry was given by the bride's family to the groom.

(b) **Growing economic inequality**: This fuels the desire to ask for more and more cash or gifts to pursue a lavish life style or other ventures.

(c) **Increasing unemployment of males**: In order to prove their status, unemployed males demand more and more dowry to fulfil their desires.

(d) **Social compulsions**: In order to find a good match for their daughter, well-to-do parents offer a huge dowry. This adds fuel to the growing demand for dowry.

Effects:

(a) Increase in domestic violence.

(b) Increase in mortgage and loans.

(c) Female foeticide.

(d) Female trafficking.

(e) False dowry allegations.

Prevention: Society, and as a member of the society one can do a lot to prevent offences related to dowry by taking the following steps:-

(a) Start practising dowry prohibition in the family. Don't ask for or accept dowry.

(b) Educate the members of your family with the provisions of law – that demanding and accepting or giving dowry is an offence.

(c) A woman is an important member of the family and is entitled to all the rights and privileges a man enjoys. Educate your family and your neighbors to respect women's rights and privileges.

(d) Encourage women to raise their voice for their rights and to fight the dowry system.

Child Abuse

(a) India is home to almost 19 percent of the world's children. More than one third of the country's population, around 440 million, is below 18 years. According to one assumption, 40 percent of these children are in need of care and protection, which indicates the extent of the problem. In a country like India with its multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi- religious population, the problems of socially marginalized and economically backward groups are immense. Within such groups, the most vulnerable section is always the children.

(b) Child abuse is a state of emotional, physical, economic and sexual maltreatment meted out to a person below the age of eighteen and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. 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. Child abuse has serious physical and psycho-social consequences which adversely affect the health and overall well-being of a child.

Definition: According to WHO: ''*Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and / or 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 in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.*''

Forms:

(a) **Physical Abuse**: Physical abuse is inflicting physical injury upon a child. This may include hitting, shaking, kicking, beating, or otherwise harming a child physically.

(b) **Emotional Abuse**: Emotional abuse, verbal, mental, and psychological maltreatment, includes acts or the failure to act by parents, caretakers, peers and others that have caused or could cause serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional, or mental distress/trauma.

(c) **Sexual Abuse:** Sexual abuse is inappropriate behaviour of an adult with a child.

(d) **Child Neglect**: Child neglect is an act of omission or commission leading to the denial of a child's basic needs. Neglect can be physical, educational, emotional or psychological. Physical neglect entails denial of food, clothing, appropriate medical care or supervision. It may include abandonment. Educational neglect includes failure to provide appropriate schooling or special educational needs. Psychological neglect includes lack of emotional support and love.

(e) **Unreasonable Deprivation**: Unreasonable deprivation of a child's basic needs for survival such as food and shelter, or failure to give timely medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of his/her growth and development or in his/her permanent incapacity or death.

(f) **Any other act, deed or word** which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being.

Child Abuse in India: A National Study on Child Abuse conducted in the year 2005 by the Ministry of Child and Women Welfare. This study, which is the largest of its kind undertaken anywhere in the world, covered 13 states with a sample size of 12447 children, 2324 young adults and 2449 stakeholders. It looked at different forms of child abuse: Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect in five different evidence groups, namely, children in a family environment, children in school, children at work, children on the street and children in institutions. The major findings of the study are:

(a) It is young children, in the 5-12 age groups who are most at risk of abuse and exploitation.

(b) **Physical Abuse:**

- Two out of every three children were physically abused.
- Out of 69% children physically abused, 54.68% were boys.

- Over 50% children were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse.

- 88.6% children were physically abused by parents.

- 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment i.e. two out of three children were victims of corporal punishment. 62% of the corporal punishment was in government and municipal schools.

(c) Sexual Abuse:

(i) 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.

(ii) 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.

(iii) Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted. Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.

(iv) 7.50% abuses are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.

(v) Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

(d) **Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect:**

(i) Every second child reported facing emotional abuse. Equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse.

(ii) In 83% of the cases, parents were the abusers.

(iii) 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.

Anti-Drunken Driving and Traffic Control Organization

Expansion of the road network, surge in motorization and a rising population of a country contribute towards increasing numbers of road accidents, leading to injuries and fatalities. Road accidents are a human tragedy, which involve high human suffering. They impose a huge socio-economic cost in terms of untimely deaths, injuries and loss of potential income. The

ramifications of road accidents can be colossal and its negative impact is felt, not only on individuals, their health and welfare, but also on the economy. Consequently, road safety has become an issue of national concern.

Traffic Control Organisations

The responsibility to control all traffic in a city or outside it is that of the Traffic Police department which works under the District police Chief. The Traffic Police carries out following tasks:

(a)   Management and Regulation of all traffic.

(b)   Opening / closing of roads due to move of VIP or repairs or accidents.

(c)   Checking of vehicles documents for permits, license and ownership.

(d)   Checking of vehicles for overloading of passengers / load.

(e)   Ensuring proper marking and placement of road signs.

(f)   Conduct vehicle based patrolling of roads / highways.

(g)   Manning of road intersections, one way routes and check posts.

(h)   Manning of PRC vans.

(j)   Investigation of road accidents, making of accident reports and evacuation of injured to hospitals.

(k)   Clearing of road blockages due to accidents or any other reason.

(l)   Educating general public on road safety rules.

(m)   Conduct of road safety seminars or training.

(n)   Speed monitoring dets.

Traffic Organisation:

(a)   The entire traffic in any city or town is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic). He is assisted by various Assistant Commissioner Police (ACPs), Inspectors, Assistant sub Inspectors (ASIs), Head Constables and Constables. The strength depends on the size of the city or town and the traffic that is to be managed.

(b)   For control of traffic, a city / town is divided into Zones and Divisions. Each Zone is under a ACP and a Division under an Inspector. In addition, there is a Control Room which monitors all Traffic Cameras and communications.

Anti-Drunken Driving

An act of drunken driving can be described as driving a vehicle (including wheelchairs) under the influence of alcohol. Drunken driving is an offence in India, like in many other countries worldwide. The object of making it an offence under law is to improve road safety by seeking to bring down the number of accidents and fatalities caused by driver's fault. We really can't blame the authorities for thinking that, what with daily news of some drunken driver mowing down footpath dwellers. With statistics saying that almost 78% of all road accidents in India are the driver's fault. Drunken driving is the cause of approximately 39% of all casualties.

Law: In India, while driving a motor vehicle, if a person has a Blood Alcohol Level (BAC) exceeding 30 mg of intake per 100 ml of blood detected by a breathalyzer, he or she is booked under 'first offense'. This consists of imprisonment for a term, which may extend up to six months or with a fine up to two thousand rupees or both. For a second or subsequent offense, if committed within three years of the commission of the previous similar offense, the offender will face an imprisonment of a term, which may extend to two years, or with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both.

According to the Department of Road Transport and Highways, in 2011, there were a total of 4,92,686 road accidents in India which resulted in 5,27,512 deaths and 5,11,394 persons wounded. 'Drivers fault' resulted in nearly 78 % of these accidents. The intake of alcohol / drugs by drivers resulted in 31,000 road accidents and 9,976 fatalities. As a proportion of total accidents and deaths due to 'drivers' fault', intake of alcohol / drugs accounted for 8.0 per cent and 9.9 percent, respectively.

The most common violators by drunken driving have been identified as under:

(a)   Children between 16-25 years of age.

(b)   Most truck drivers.

(c)   Most people returning from parties in cities.

(d)   After New Year parties or festival celebrations.

Prevention

The following measures can prevent deaths / accidents due to drunken driving:

(a) Don't drive after consuming alcoholic drinks under any circumstance.

(b) Strict checking and penalty by police, if found drunk while driving.

(c) Change of laws to make it more serious a offence.

(d) Report cases of drunken driving to police.

SUMMARY

NGOs are the true example of selfless service and teamwork. Employees are highly committed to the aims and the principles of the organisation. They share equal contribution with government organisation and social welfare programme. Though government on its part has introduced a number of programmes, however government cannot be entirely successful without the active participation by every member of society. NGOs provide the necessary platform towards this end.

Drug trafficking and consumption has become a global menace. To eradicate this, it requires mobilisation of international communities through a comprehensive approach in combating illicit production, trafficking and consumption of drugs. Government and NGOs should emphasise on education, healthcare, treatment and rehabilitation for the effective control of drug abuse.

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'. Also we must ensure that, any person who makes a demand for bribes or gratification must be promptly reported to the authorities for remedial action.

Social Evils are mostly born due to poor education, misplaced beliefs, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth. Social Evils are a disease on the society and have disastrous long term effects. We need to take concerted action to eradicate these evils from society. Although many laws / legislations presently exist to prevent the social evils, but the wholehearted participation of the people will only force their implementation. Hence we must all educate ourselves, as also our family and neighbours to take all necessary steps to eradicate all types of social evils form society.

The role of alcohol in traffic accidents has produced more controversies than any other issue. After drinking, the judgment power of the driver gets impaired - a threat to road safety. Due to its effects, a drunken driver tends to take more risks, becomes more aggressive and takes a longer reaction time. It has been well established that the relative probability of causing a crash increases with the rising blood alcohol levels. Thus, we must ensure that neither do we drive after drinking alcohol nor do we allow others to do this.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE – 6

Solve the crossword with the given clues:

						5E
	2B					
	4R					
9I						

Across:
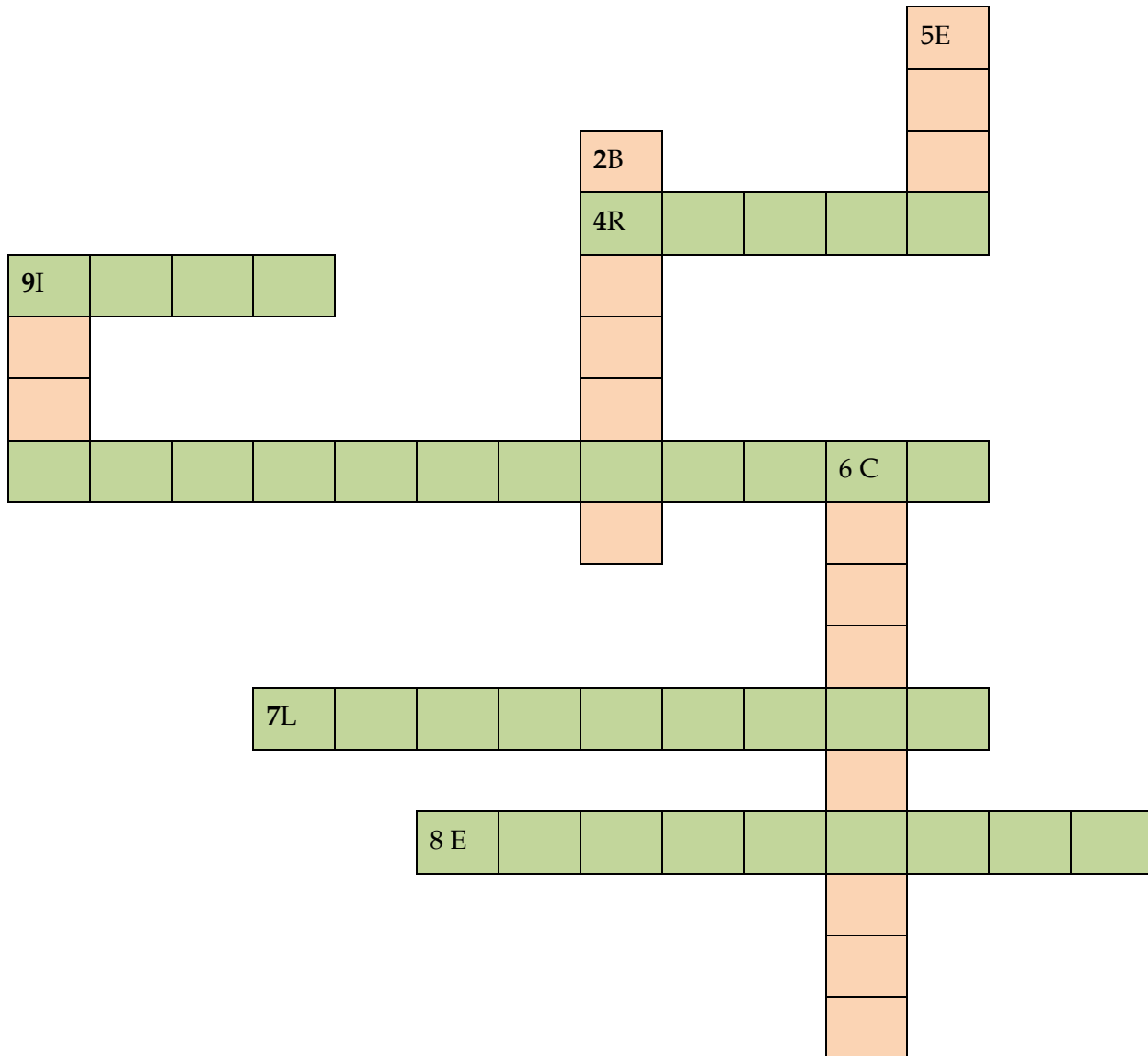
1. Business oriented International NGOs

3. This characterises a formalised way of helping people, to help themselves

4. Religious International NGOs

7. These are those drugs where laws and regulations control the availability, quality and price

8. The practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats

Down:

2.   Also known as kickbacks or *baksheesh*

5.   Environmental NGOs

6.   The abuse of entrusted power for private gains

9.   International NGOs

Comprehension Questions

Q1. Answer the following in about 15 words

(i)   What do social service characterise?

(ii)   Give the full form of NGO.

(iii)   Give the full forms of PFA and SPCA.

(iv)   What are the world's largest group of humanitarian NGOs?

(v)   What does BINGO stand for?

(vi)   What is a 'drug'?

(vii)   What are 'psychoactive drugs'?

(viii) What are considered a greater problem than drug consumption?

(ix)   What are 'legal' drugs?

(x)   What should government and NGOs emphasize?

(xi)   Name the anti-corruption organisation.

(xii)   What erodes the assumption of legitimate political authority and the efficacy of the ball box in India?

(xiii) Define 'corruption'?

(xiv)   What are the factors that encourage 'systemic' corruption?

(xv)   Give one example of favoritism that you have come across?

(xvi)   What has given birth to various kinds of social evils in India?

(xvii) What is the full form of MTP?

(xviii) How many states, children, young adults and stakeholders were covered by the national study on child abuse in the year 2005?

(xix)   What are 'road accidents'?

(xx)   What contributes towards increasing the number of road accidents?

(xxi) What is the responsibility of the traffic police department?

(xxii) Why is 'drunken driving' made an offence under law?

(xxiii) Who can be booked under the 'first offense?

Q.2. Answer the following in about 50 words

(i) Write the names of any three NGOs and who established them?

(ii) Describe the types of NGOs?

(iii) Give any three types of 'depressants'? What do they include?

(iv) What are 'illegal drugs'?

(v) What characterizes the Indian drug market?

(vi) Write short note on:

a) Petty corruption.

b) Abuse of discretion.

(vii) What are the methods by which corruption can be reduced?

(viii) What is 'female foeticide'?

(ix) Write a note on the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.

(x) What is 'child abuse'?

Q.3. Answer the following in about 75 words

(i) What is the role of "Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and Rules"?

(ii) What are the effects of the dowry system?

(iii) Who are most common violators of drunk driving?

(iv) What measures can be taken to prevent deaths/accidents due to drunk driving?

Q4. Answer the following in about 150 words

(i) What are NGOs? Explain citing any four characteristics.

(ii) What contributions are made by NGOs? Explain them with reference to various activities undertaken by the NGOs?

(iii) Write short notes on

a) stimulants

b) hallucinogens

(iv)   What is drug abuse? Explain.

(v)   What is drug trafficking? Explain.

(vi)   What role does the law plays in control over utilization of opium and all matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances?

(vii)   What are the different types of corruption? Explain them.

(viii)   What are different economic sectors where corruption can occur? Explain any 5 of them.

(ix)   What the main causes/reasons for female feticides? (Any 4 points)

(x)   What are the causes of dowry system practiced in India.

(xi)   What are the various forms of child abuse? (Explain any 4)

(xii)   Explain the effects of female feticide (Any 4 points)

(xiii)   Explain traffic organization with the help of a flow chart.

(xiv)   What tasks does the traffic police carry out?

(xv)   What do you understand by 'drunk driving'? Write about the course of law in the case of drunken driving.

Q.5. Answer the following in about 250 words:

(i)   What are the various methods of corruption? Explain them with the help of suitable examples.

(ii)   What measures can be taken to prevent female foeticide?

(iii)   Explain 'child abuse' and 'girl child neglect'.

(iv)   What are the various types of drugs and name the common drugs in each category?

Let's Discuss

Q.6. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

(i)   *"NGOs are an example of selfless service and team work."* Explain.

(ii)   *"Drug trafficking and consumption has become a global menace*? Explain with suitable examples.

(iii)   *"The role of alcohol in traffic safety has caused the greatest threat to safety"* Explain.