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UNITY AND DISCIPLINE



CHAPTER SS – III

SOCIAL SERVICE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES



SOCIAL EVILS

- ✓ FEMALE FOETICIDE
- ✓ DOWRY
- ✓ CORRUPTION
- ✓ DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING
- ✓ HIV / AIDS



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FEMALE FOETICIDE

Causes

- a) Extreme Desire to Have a Male Child**
- b) Unwanted Pregnancy**
- c) Dowry System**
- d) Poor Medical Ethics**
- e) Inferior Status**



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Effects of Female Foeticide

- ✓ Reduced Sex Ratio. 914 girls for 1000 boys as per census 2011.
- ✓ Female / Women Trafficking.
- ✓ Poor and young girls are the victims of this illegal practices.
- ✓ Increase in rape and assault cases.
- ✓ Population Drop. With less mothers and wombs, there are fewer births.



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Measures to Prevent Female Foeticide.

- ✓ Cancellation / permanent ban of the doctor's license who reveal the gender of the child.
- ✓ Heavy penalty imposed on firms doing illegal sex determination.
- ✓ High fines / judicial actions against 'parents' who knowingly try to kill their unborn girl.
- ✓ High incentives for the girl child in education, employment etc.
- ✓ Equal rights for women in the property of the parents / husband.
- ✓ Awareness campaigns targeted specially on the youth.



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DOWRY

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.** The Vedas prescribe that a dowry be given by the bride's family to the groom.



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Prevention of Dowry

- (a) Not to offer or accept any dowry.
- (b) Educate the members of the family with law - that accepting or giving dowry is an offence.
- (c) Educate the members of the family and the neighbours to respect a woman's rights and privileges. 158
- (d) Encourage women to fight for their rights.
- (e) Educate the girl child to become economically independent.
- (f) Strict law enforcement on dowry.



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CORRUPTION

Prevention of Corruption

- 1) Proper education of all sections of society to understand that corruption in any form is bad and will not be tolerated.
- 2) Neither give bribe or favors to any one nor takes bribes/favors from anyone
- 3) Highlighting / reporting of cases of corruption.
- 4) Speedy trial and exemplary punishment for persons involved in corruption.
- 5) Ensuring transparency in all dealings.
- 6) Full freedom to Lok Pal or Lokayukta to investigate cases of corruption.
Simplifying routine procedures



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DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING

What is Drug 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.
- Continuous and prolonged abuse of drugs may make a person an addict.



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Preventive and Remedial Measures

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



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HIV / AIDS

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 wherein various diseases affect the body because of the body's weak natural defense mechanism – the immunity.
- Therefore, AIDS is an acquired condition in which a person may have various diseases that cause similar symptoms, all of which are due to the body's diminished ability to fight diseases. Anyone who has HIV infection will develop AIDS over a period of time.



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How Does HIV/AIDS Spread.

- (a) Sexual Transmission.
- (b) Blood Transfusions.
- (c) Sharing Needles and Syringes for Intravenous Drug Use.
- (d) Mother to Child Transmission.
 - During pregnancy, when the HIV crosses the placenta.
 - During delivery.
 - During Breastfeeding
- (e) Other Methods.
 - Skin Piercing
 - Oral Route



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Role of the Youth in Preventing HIV / AIDS.

HIV is more common in the most productive age group of 15-45 years.

To minimize its impact at all levels by taking following actions:-

- (a) Youth can assume responsibility in preventing HIV infections by avoiding behaviour that might lead to HIV infections.
- (c) People living with HIV/AIDS have the same right to education, employment, health, travel, marriage, recreation, privacy, social security, scientific benefits etc. Hence, all should share responsibilities for avoiding HIV infection / re-infection.
- (d) 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. The stereotypical image of a “macho” male needs to be changed to depict responsible behaviours.
- (e) The young can also play an important role in addressing gender imbalance, which is one of the important factors for underdevelopment and HIV transmission.



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Youth should also educate general public by spreading the information that HIV cannot be transmitted by the following actions:-

- ✓ Shaking Hands.
- ✓ Sharing of Clothes.
- ✓ Sharing of Food and Utensils.
- ✓ Sharing of Toilets.
- ✓ Insect Bites.
- ✓ Hugging or Kissing.
- ✓ Working in the same office or travelling in the same vehicle.
- ✓ Playing or swimming with the infected person.
- ✓ Coughing, sneezing or in routine patient-care activities (bedmaking, feeding etc)



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Thank You!