

# AMRITA



A LEAP FORWARD

# UDAAN

Monthly Newsletter

March 2021

Volume 03 Issue 03

***“Enlightenment means the ability to recognise, oneself in all living creatures”***

MATA AMRITANANDMAYI DEVI





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# AMRITA UDAAN

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**DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES(HEAD)**  
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## ABOUT AMRITA UDAAN

Amrita Udaan is a monthly newsletter of Dept. of Social Work. It is completely managed by the students under the guidance of the Faculty. Mainly it covers the departmental activities, articles on various social issues, book review, movie review, drawings, posters, alumni interviews, guidance and solved previous year question papers of CBSE-NET. The contents are contributed mainly by the students, alumni and faculty members. It is successfully publishing every month from October 2019

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# DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES



# WORKSHOP SERIES ON "GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION"

## Day 01 (09/03/2021)

Webinar on: Good Governance and Effective Participation (A Workshop series Certificate course by YUVA Active Advocacy Forum).

Topic: Structure of the Government (Day 1).

Date: 09/03/2021

Platform: Microsoft Teams

Time: 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.

Number of Participants: 74

Resource Person(s): Ms. Miriam Noel, Education and Training Coordinator, YUVA Active Advocacy Forum.

Master of Ceremony: Ms. Swetha K.C., MSW-I.

Welcome Address: Ms. Namitha Rajeev, MSW-II.

Event Organizer: Mr. V.S. Varunanvelu, Faculty Associate, Department of Social Work, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore.

### Documentation:

Introduction: This Webinar was a part of a three-day Workshop, conducted by the Department of Social Work, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore in association with YUVA Active Advocacy Forum on "Good Governance and Effective Participation". This marked the first day of the Workshop series and the topic of discussion was "The Structure of the Government". The Webinar began at 10:00 A.M. with the Master of Ceremony, Ms. Swetha KC of I MSW, giving a warm welcome to the audience present. Followed by that was a brief introduction about the Resource person of the day, Ms. Miriam Noel, given by Ms. Namitha Rajeev of II MSW.

A Brief about the Resource Person: Ms. Miriam Noel has completed both her Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in English Literature from Nirmala College of Women, Coimbatore. Followed by that, she did a Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) Degree in English Literature from PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore. She has worked as an Assistant Professor and Department Head for 4 years before joining YUVA, in May 2019. She has conducted over 50 Workshops in various Colleges, Corporate Companies and Communities in and around Chennai, Thiruvallur, and Kancheepuram districts. She has aided in molding the citizens of our society towards good governance and how they can effectively participate in creating change in their

society through interesting modules. She also trains interested Students in creating modules of their own so that they can carry forward such ideas and spread awareness on basic Civic knowledge in their Colleges and Communities.

Talk by the Resource Person: Ms. Miriam began with a very simple question, 'Say You are going to purchase a new Mobile Phone tomorrow, what would you do, as a consumer, before purchasing it?'. On getting various answers (primarily: Research) from the participants as to what they would do, she

asked them as to why they were willing to spend so much of time on doing an extensive research to buy a small product (such as a mobile phone). The response from the audience was that the phone was a form of investment and so it required additional thought before its purchase. This “investment” was used as an analogy to show how we as citizens are investing in our Government. We are the ones who place People in Power and pay them through our taxes. So, it ultimately is our responsibility to know what their roles are and what they can do for us.

This marked her entry into talking about the various forms of Governments, that exist around the World. They include: Monarchy (UAE, England), Federalism (USA), Totalitarianism, Quasi-Federalism (India), and Communism (China, Cuba). Followed by this, the discussion moved into the actual topic for the day, which was the ‘Structure of Government’ in India. Ms. Miriam used another analogy to make us better understand the structure of the Government. She compared the running of a College to that of a Country (Principal: Central Government: Head of Department: State Government). This showed that information (power) did not reach the lowest levels directly and that it followed a hierarchy.

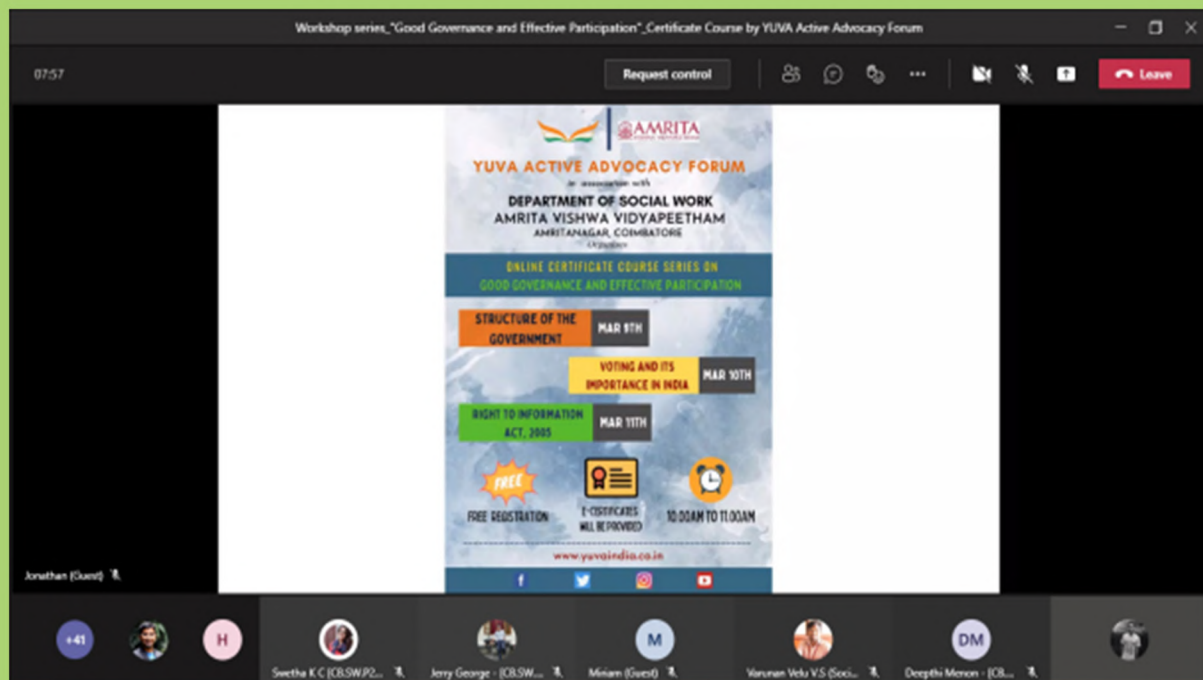
She moved on to show how control was regulated in a Federal/Quasi-federal system. Control was brought

about using three kinds of lists/rules - The Union List (100 Items that were under the control of only the Central Government), The State List (61 Items where only the State Legislative

Assembly can legislate on), and the Concurrent List (52 Items that both the Central and State Governments can legislate on). The basic question of ‘why India adopted a separation of Power’ was brought into light. It was to have Checks and Balances - to keep malpractices at bay, ease of supervision, and how different Departments can watch over / be watched over by other Departments, to make sure they are working correctly. Ms. Miriam explained the same using the Tamil movie ‘Sarkar’ as an example, to show how checks and balances were used to defend the rights of citizens against injustice.

Moving on, the main framework of the Indian Government was discussed. The Structure comprised of three parts: The Legislative wing (to make/change Laws) comprising of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, The Executive wing (to implement the laid down laws) comprising the President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, and the Public Servants, and the Judiciary (to make judgement on laws) comprising of the Supreme Court, the High Court, and District Court(s).

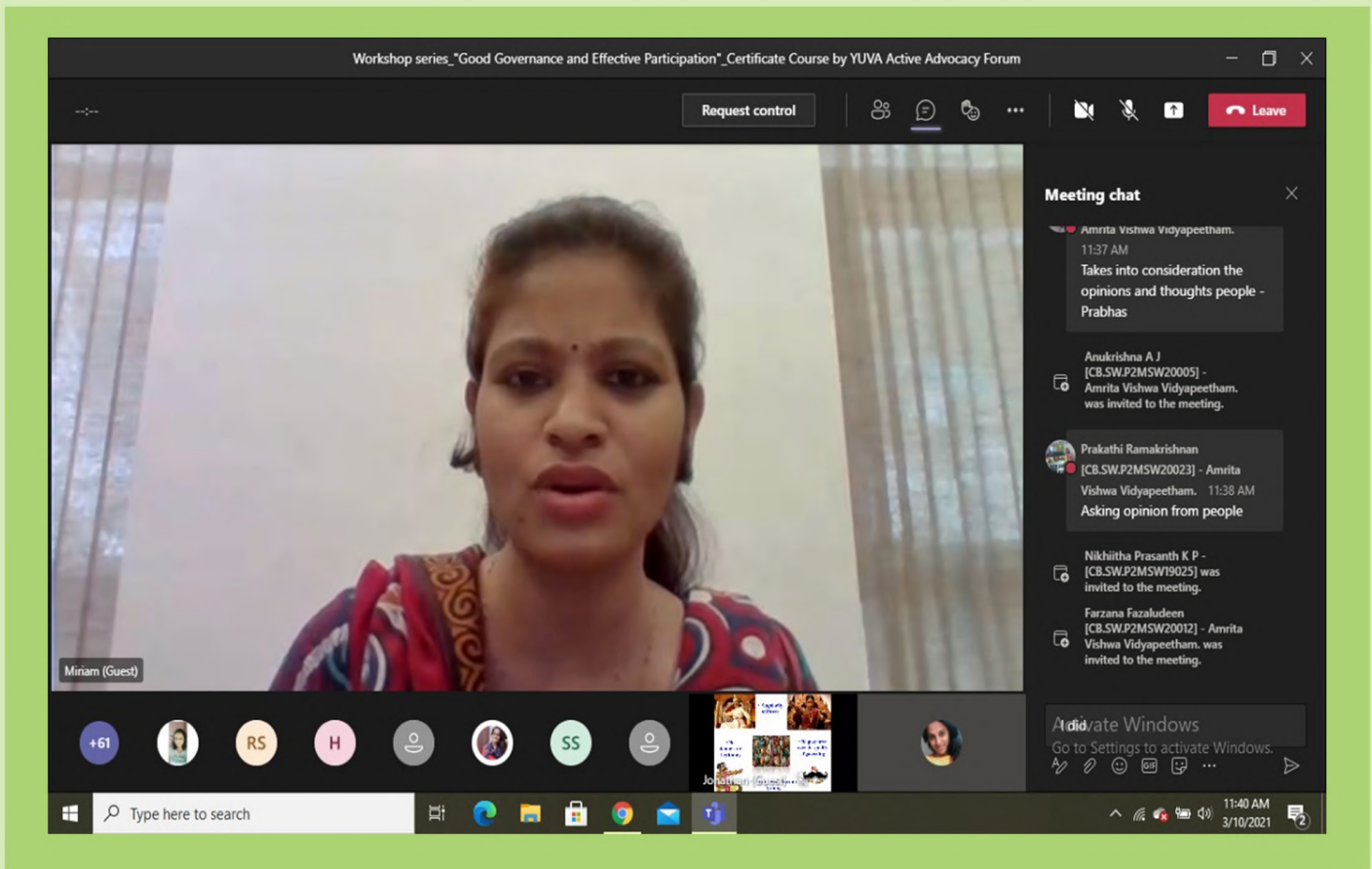
Ms. Miriam’s session was very interactive and she maintained this style throughout the webinar. She



put up pictures of famous personalities/people (such as Mr. Shivaji Ganesan, Mr. Cho, Ms. Rekha (Bhanurekha Ganesan), Mr. Sachin Tendulkar, Mr. Ramnath Kovind, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, and Mr. Narendra Modi), descriptions of those who had polit-

ical relevance, and questioned the audience about them. She also shared an interesting fact about the significance of the colors of carpets in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The carpets in the Lok Sabha are coloured Green as they represent two things.





One: Agriculture being the backbone of our Nation, and Two: The People who are members of the Lok Sabha are from the grass-root level. The carpets in the Rajya Sabha are coloured Red. There are two reasons behind this. One: Red is a colour of royalty, and Two: it represents the sacrifice made by the Freedom Fighters of our Nation.

Followed by an elaborate explanation on each of the various wings of the Indian Government, she moved on to elicit the rules/measures that the Indian Government took during the Covid-19 pandemic and how these were regulated by each of the wings. She concluded the session with yet another analogy of how even our very homes (Parents: Legislative wing; Children: Executive wing) have a similar power structure to that of the Indian Government.

**Conclusion:** Upon the completion of the content to be discussed, the webinar came to an end. A link to a Feedback form was provided for the participants to share their views. A vote of thanks was given to the Resource person by Ms. Swetha K.C. of MSW-I. The webinar ended at 11:10 A.M.

## DAY 02(11/03/2021)

Webinar on: Good Governance and Effective Participation (A Workshop series Certificate course by YUVA Active Advocacy Forum).

Topic: Voting and its importance (Day 2).

Date: 11/03/2021

Platform: Microsoft Teams

Time: 11:30 A.M. to 12:36 P. M.

Number of Participants: 75

Resource Person(s): Ms. Miriam Noel, Education and Training Coordinator, YUVA Active Advocacy Forum.

Master of Ceremony: Ms. Swetha K.C., MSW-I

Documentation:

Introduction: This Webinar was a part of a three-day Workshop, conducted by YUVA Active Advocacy Forum on "Good Governance and Effective Participation". This marked the second day of the Workshop series and the topic of discussion was "Voting and its importance". The Webinar recurred at 11:30 A.M. with a short invite for the resource person and the chief guest. A Brief about the Resource Person: Ms. Miriam Noel has completed both her Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in English Literature from Nirmala College of Women, Coimbatore. Following that, she did a Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) Degree in English Literature from PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore. She has worked as an Assistant Professor and Department Head for 4 years before joining YUVA, in May 2019. She has conducted over 50 Workshops in various Colleges, Corporate Companies and Communities in and around Chennai, Thiruvallur, and Kancheepuram districts. She has aided in moulding the citizens of our society towards good governance and how they can effectively participate in creating change in their society through interesting modules. She also trains interested Students in creating modules of their own so

that they can carry forward such ideas and spread awareness on basic Civic knowledge in their Colleges and Communities. Ms. Miriam launched the session posing a question for the students on how they felt while one turned 18 years, evidently to bring up the relevance to the responsibility citizens are bound when they turn 18, in terms of participating in the governance. We had an interesting share from some of the participants and thereby the resource person highlighted the importance of voting and the details on the process of voting. Though they were a few students who had voted earlier, there were also students who will be casting their first vote in upcoming elections. Ms. Miriam also shared her very own experiences about casting her first vote and how it refined over the next few elections.

After a brief, Ms. Miriam brought in an example of the characters from the movie, Bahubali. She had a discussion with the participants on whom they would choose as a leader for the qualities between Prabhas and Rana, if that is the two possibilities they had, to choose their leaders from. Many of them said they would choose Prabhas while a very few chose Rana. There was a more round of follow-up on why people choose whom they chose - based on what. The conversation progressed to understand what every participant would consider as an important criterion for a leader when it is time for them to

imum votes. The profile of election commission, the role of ballot, electronic vending machine and VVPAT - Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail were shared with the participants by the resource person. The content covered an interesting news snip-



pet about Shyam Saran Negi, born on 1 July 1917 in Kalpa, Himachal Pradesh, who is also a retired schoolteacher who happens to be the first one to cast the first vote in the 1951 general election in India — the nation's first election since the end of the British Rule in 1947. Currently he is 103 years old, still awaiting his turn to cast his vote in the 2021 assembly elections. There was also a quick quiz that involved election components. Negi is now appointed as the brand ambassador of Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) campaign by the Election Commission of India.

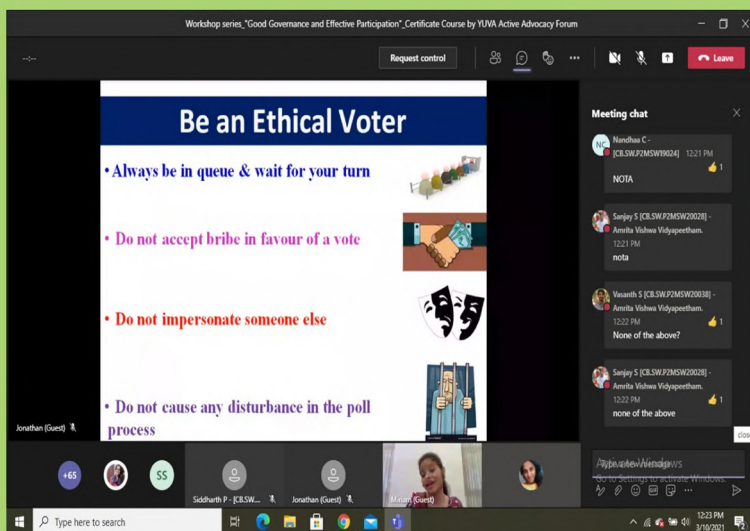
Ms. Miriam posed a question more on why the current youth don't involve themselves in Voting/ Politics. Participants shared their experiences and assumptions on the same. They were also briefed about the importance & right of voting, necessity of NOTA and importance of the system altogether.

The next in conduit was to discuss the best country (New Zealand) and best state in our own country (Kerala) to manage and gate Covid-19 really well in the initial phases of virus transmission, and what made it possible for their leaders to be on the forefront and shed fruitful efforts. The students were asked about elements that matter for them to choose a leader if they have to. The range of answers counts educational qualification of the leaders, ideologies, promises etc. Ms. Miriam also provided students with the resources to know about any leader who contests for elections both in Urban and Rural areas, state-wise.

**Conclusion:** Various resources to derive info from

cast their vote. A quick sharing on countries following democratic rule was also exchanged.

Ms. Miriam then advanced to the process of interacting with the students about the voting day. This included history of voting, the designation of Election Commissioner of India, TN State Election commission, efforts taken by Election commission in inaccessible areas and situations to record max-





were shared, including apps and how to use them, especially the voting helpline 1950, also available as an APP in the play store. A feedback link was shared for participants to share their feedback and views. The webinar ended at 12:36 P.M.

### Day 03(11/03/2021)

Webinar on: Good Governance and Effective Participation (A Workshop series Certificate course by YUVA Active Advocacy Forum).

Topic: Right to Information Act 2005 (Day 3).

Date: 11/03/2021

Platform: Microsoft Teams

Time: 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.

Number of Participants: 74

Resource Person(s): Ms. Miriam Noel, Education and Training Coordinator, YUVA Active Advocacy Forum.

Master of Ceremony: Ms. Swetha K.C., MSW-I.

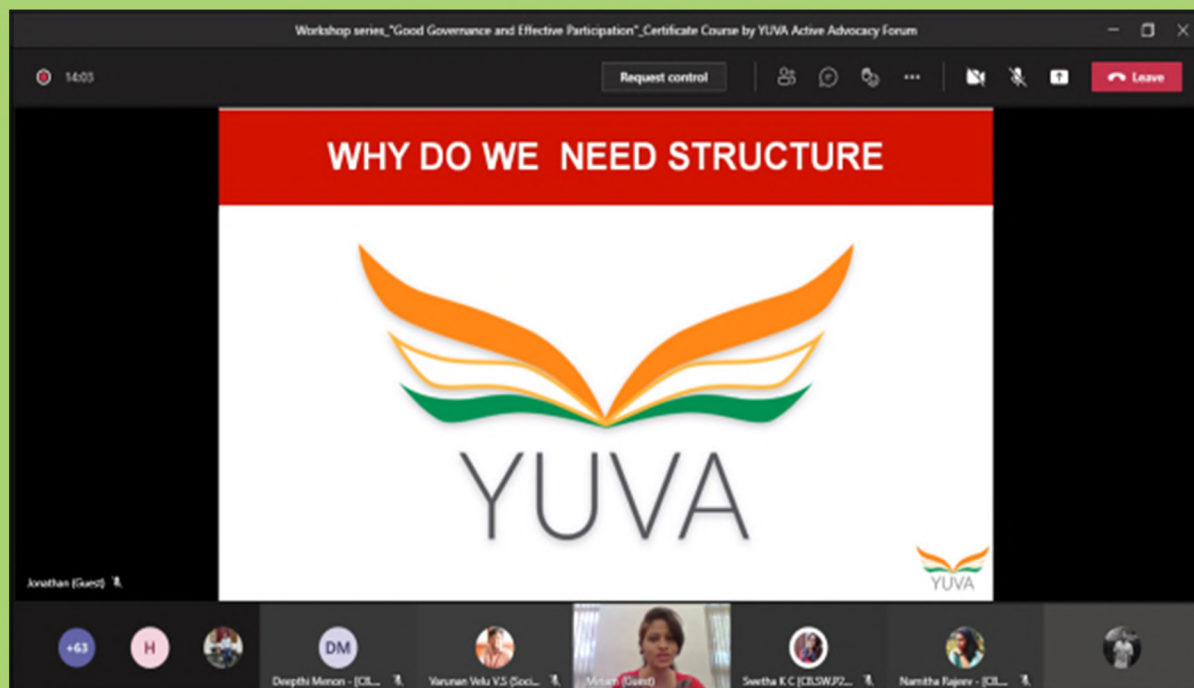
Vote of Thanks: Ms. Krishna Unni, MSW-II.

On the 3rd day, the session mainly focused on the Right to Information Act 2005. She explained what is the Right to Information Act and how it got the fundamental rights status under Article 19-1 of the

constitution. In the session, she tried to include a lot of examples for a better understanding of the topic. She also specified how to file RTI. Then she gave a clear picture on what is the fee for filing RTI and the modes of payment. She also shared the address to which the RTI application is to be posted both on the state and Central level. She also mentioned about the online RTI along with the URL. Then she made it clear on how the act works. See also let us know that after filing RTI. It would take up to 30 days for the reply. PIO (Public Information Officer) is the designated personnel who will reply to your application. If this time period of 30 days exceeds then a penalty of Rs. 250/- per day for denial up to Rs. 25000/- would be deducted from the PIO's salary. And if you do not get the information requested you can file an Appeal (1st and 2nd) which would be free of cost. The 1st appeal is to the First Appellate Authority. And the 2nd Appeal is to the State/ Central Information Commission.

Then she enumerated what can be asked in an RTI application and what not to ask which comes under section 8 and 9 of the act. Those are 3rd party information, Defense-related information, matters under investigation, and so on.

In conclusion, the workshop was a very informative and helpful programme and it held the students to have a clear idea about RTI and how it works.



SURYA SURESH  
(I MSW)



ABINAYA KC  
(I MSW)



SHERIN SUSAN JOHN  
(I MSW)

## EXPOSURE VISIT TO 'NAMMA NAVAKARAI' NGO



Check dam revived by 'Namma Navakarai' NGO

Mr. Maheshwaran, the President, 'Namma Navakarai' NGO oriented the trainees on the various projects related to water and environment

### Revival of Check Dam

The check dam was constructed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. The check dam was built in April 2017. It was revived with CSR projects of AKR textiles, Tirupur. The total cost of the project was around Rs. 7 lakhs. The overall depth of the check dam is up to 30 ft.

The check dam is built near to a coconut farm and rain water is collected in it. Pipelines are built in the farm also to collect rainwater from the farm area and are directly stored on the check dam. These pipeline pathways are maintained every year for better working of it. The dam was built in a 'S' shaped manner. The 'S' bend is deep up to 30 ft. The area also had water wells which were 60 ft deep.

After building the check dam all agricultural land around the check dam is fully dependent on it for water. This has made the farmers not to sell their agricultural land due to water scarcity. Thus, the area around the check dam is flourishing due to less water scarcity.





## Environment related projects



After the visit to the check dam, the student trainees visited the Man-made forest which is also a project undertaken by Namma Navakarai. The project is under progression which has only limited number of trees in it. However, the forest has different varieties of tree saplings.

An area of the forest is planned to make into a butterfly park. For this several flowering plants are also planted in the area.

Also, the NGO volunteers are planning to install a check dam for watershed management. This will somehow solve the issues of water scarcity in the nearby agricultural fields. In addition to these activities, the NGO is also doing various projects such as reviving old ponds, water bodies, tree plantation, awareness on various issues, and many environmental related activities, because of their efforts, water level in this region has increased significantly due to which agriculture is protected.

The exposure visit was arranged by field work co-ordinators Mr. S. Kanagaraj and Mr. T. Sathishkumar, faculty of department of social work, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore.



M.KALYANI  
RADHAKRISHNAN  
(II MSW)

# Namma Navakarai

# Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP)"



**AMRITA**  
VISHWA VIDYAPEETHAM

Department of Social Work  
Coimbatore Campus

ASWAS

Amrita Social Work Association  
of Alumni and Students

Webinar on

**VPDP**

**"Village**

**Panchayat**

**Development**

**Plan"**



Resource Person

**Mr.J.Ravikumar**

DRP (District Resources Person)  
District Resource Center for  
Panchayat, Coimbatore

Date - 8th March 2021 | Time - 03:00 to 04:00 pm

**Online platform : Microsoft Teams**

The department of Social Work, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore conducted a Webinar on "Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP)" on 8th March 2021 from 3:00pm to 4:00pm. The resource person for the webinar was Mr. J. Ravikumar, DRP (District Resources Person), District Resource Centre for Panchayat, Coimbatore. He explained all major aspects of VPDP and helped the students to understand the project more clearly. The webinar was conducted on online platform of Microsoft Teams.



M.KALYANI  
RADHAKRISHNAN  
(II MSW)





STUDENTS  
CORNER

## BOOK REVIEW

# WHEN THE ROAD BECKONS



*"Sinners have those who choose to ignore the call of their conscience. Blind are those who accept what they are told. I defied all rules when I walked my way. Threw at the wind my inhibitions and learnt to be myself" - Anonymous.*



This is the first thing I read in the book which I have chosen for the review today and I knew somehow this is the book which I need at that point of time. So, I think it's time to introduce the book. This book is basically a travelogue of a person named Ravi Manoram. Name of the book is, When the road beckons. This is the second time I have picked up a travelogue and I must say that this was such a really good read as well as an inspiring read which really pushed my spirits up. This book is published under Ravman books New Delhi which is the author's own publications. A brief description about the author Ravi Manoram, Mr. Ravi is an educator, entrepreneur, and became an author too with this book as this is debut book. In this book he narrates the story of his journey from New Delhi to the Great Ladakh in his red Royal Enfield Thunderbird. I think such a journey like riding in a bullet to Ladakh embracing the mountain roads and climate is a dream for any bike rider. The way he has described in the book giving life to each and every valley he crosses, like the Zasker valley, the Zoji La pass, etc portrays a clear picture of that place. The descriptions are so enchanting that the reader will have only one thing ringing in his/her mind, that is, to pack the bags and say let's get set! He sets out this journey with two complete strangers Raj and Aki during his vacation from college. He mentions in the beginning that he doesn't have much of an experience riding in a bullet. This is his first time and that too riding in one of most treacherous roads in the world that is Ladakh. This is not a book which just inspires us to travel to Ladakh or let's say any place of our liking. This is an odyssey of not just Ladakh but of our lives. One of the main lessons he learnt in that journey is to face the fears. This book tries to say that, it is very important to face the fears in one's life and be open to the challenges, be open to the universe. The author describes many of his experiences

during this journey like meeting new people, learning new things, imbibing new cultures etc. This is more of a transformative journey for the author than just a casual trip. This book is transformative for the reader too. While I was reading the book, it reminded me of many things which I left off. It gave me answers which I was seeking. His book just teaches us to go for anything our heart calls for. We often forget the essence of life and sometimes get trapped in the expectations of others, or the society in general. We forget to ask or may even knowing ignore the calling of our soul. There are some people who are just ignorant about it, who do not even get the idea that life is much more than all this race, degrees, money and success. In this book, Aki is that character. There are some other people who even knowing all that, will not have the courage to take another leap. Raj is of that character, who is afraid to let go of the familiar and embrace the unknown. We must be able to accept and embrace the unknown and only then we can experience life in its full. That is what this book tells us. Overall it's an honest account of his travels, personal observations, engaging dialogues, historical facts and geographical descriptions along with this above said thoughtful insights. I really enjoyed reading it. Like I said, for me the reading itself was an experience that involved a lot of soul searching. It stayed with me for some days. Hope it will stay with you too if you give it a try to read the book. This journey helped the author to discover his real self and this book surely helps the reader also to discover their unknown parts.



DEEPTHI MENON  
(II MSW)

## STUDENTS ARTICLE

# 'She'

## Thoughts on Women's Day 2021



Since its inception in 1910, International Women's Day has triggered numerous discussions. Times have changed and so have women's lives. A day in their name is just not enough to bring bigger changes. People's outlooks have to change. Communities have to reconsider their age-old concepts and learn to accept the woman as herself rather than as someone suitable to those old concepts.

The theme of IWD 2021 is "Choose to Challenge" keeping in view the COVID threat. Women have been frontline warriors as doctors, nurses, health workers and social workers during the pandemic. The 22 women Heads of States have done exemplary management of the epidemic much better than their male counterparts. Still, only 24.9 % of the national parliamentarians in the world are women

At this rate it may take another one and a half centuries to have gender equality at the Head of States level. All her good work and decision making is getting such slow recognition in a world whose half population is women themselves! This calls for greater challenges for her in the coming centuries. Ironically, from the right to be born to the right to vote, every single right has taken centuries to reach her.

We have had many movements led by women world over to call for their different rights. In fact, one such movement has given us a day to celebrate womanhood! But the world has to come quite a long distance in giving its female inhabitants the space they deserve. Their share of the total world economy is only 30%. This is mainly due to factors like disparity of wages given to man and woman, women avoiding jobs outside their comfort zones, and scores of societal objections and other taboos. But in today's competitive world, it is the need of the hour that women be considered at par with men. Their share is required in almost all the fields of existence.



# 'She'

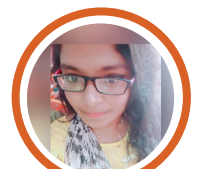


It has to be considered here that many nations can not boast of even the thoughts of gender equality. The girl child is still a burden in many countries in the east. For instance, in the villages of Indian female infanticide is still in vogue. In many regions, education is still taboo for a woman. The tragic experiences of Malala Yousufzai are living anecdotes of the girl's fight with orthodoxy. So, the world leadership has the big responsibility to implement the basic rights in countries where violation of such rights is experienced. It is not an easy job. But work has to continue in this direction

On the other hand, women themselves have to take up the roles of decision makers in their jurisdiction. They have to stand up for themselves and their kinds. Rights may not always be granted. They have to be claimed. Women have to get into healthy groups and teams and be helpful to their kind who are under-privileged. They have to fight battles for themselves. They have to promote eligible women. Self Help Groups comprising women in Indian villages are doing remarkable work in helping women prosper. We have projects that have to be taken up everywhere. The women have to come forward and take them up. Here is the role of family. Behind every successful woman is a family that has supported her, be it her parents or her husband. The support has to continue. In fact, by claiming equality, the woman is also claiming her share of responsibility. Which if duly given to her will ease the man of his responsibility. It is a win-win situation for all. So, this IWD let us allow her to take up challenges. Let her spread her wings and take the flight. The skies also belong to her.

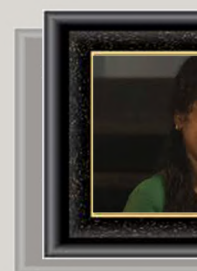
#### Reference

"The 3Ls of empowerment", Christine Lagarde.



FARZANA FAZALUDEEN  
(I MSW)

## MOVIE REVIEW



# THE GREAT INDIAN KITCHEN

When Kitchen became the central topic of a movie, we can see a difference in it. Recently I watched the movie "The Great Indian Kitchen" which was superb in every aspect. A fantastic and fabulous piece of art by Jeo Baby. If we briefly detail about the movie, each and every second in the movie deserves an explanation. The movie tells the story of every Indian woman who lives half of their life in the kitchen. Here we can see a newly married couple's characters which are brilliantly performed by Nimisha Sajayan and Suraj Venjaramoodu.

The highlight of the film is that; the name of the char-

acters is not mentioned. It shows that the woman in the kitchen doesn't even need a name. Everyone in the family depends on her for everything but never gives any value. The most disgusting and annoying character in the movie is the father. Even for brushing his teeth he needs help from his wife. Also the table manners shown by the men in the house were clearly pictured in the movie which is so disgusting. Various kinds of freedom are rejected for Nimisha's character in the movie. According to the father in law and husband, women can't go to work, their work is all about household. They are afraid that if



she becomes independent then who will do all the household work. Man's ego never allows that. The movie is well portrayed in all aspects making it a family movie.

We can see a group of men who is very uncomfortable with the menstruation of women. When the wife says that she is menstruating the husband doesn't have the basic knowledge to buy sanitary pads, instead he asks her not to enter the kitchen and not to touch the things all over there. Even a biological process in the human body is considered to be this much revolting.

When I went through the comments about this movie some people said that they felt like a lag in the movie. This is because most of the scenes were showing kitchen, cooking and waste management. So, to all the men out there here is a question: when you just saw these visuals you felt this straggle and boredom, imagine the life of a woman who is living through these visuals for her entire lifetime. This is the most powerful question that Jeo Baby raises to society through the film. I must say it's time to think and change.

Several factors in the movie show us the helplessness of education. The husband portrayed here by Suraj Venjaramoodu is a teacher. We can see a scene in which he tutors the children about the values of family. But at the same time, he is not making it practicable in his own life. This is a comprehensible picture of today's society. Getting lots of degrees and eating all the textbooks but still not getting the value of life. A strong content is well narrated here.

Another important aspect of almost every Indian family is that all the waste and untidy things are for women. Men in this film are not even ready to wash their own clothes including their undergarments. Also, they are not ready to wash their own plates in which they have their food. Such a shame on people like this that makes someone else wash their clothes and plates. The sad reality is that this is still happening in many families.

The most praiseworthy part in the movie is that we can see parallel lifestyles of two women. One living abroad and another in India. When we compare them, Indian woman is spending her whole life in the kitchen. It's considered as her job for the entire lifetime. If we took a list of highly paid jobs, the first and foremost job will be of a homemaker; if we pay for it.

A woman is like an ocean of thoughts. She can re-straint to any extent, but once it's out of limits she is ready to do anything to get her freedom back. We can see in the climax of the movie, the wife hurls a bucket of waste water to the face of her husband and father-in-law, which is actually meant to fall on the entire society who thinks that woman is for kitchen, who is not even ready to wash their own plates and clothes, who thinks that marriage means ownership, so on and on.


The most regretful part of the film is that whenever this woman approaches her mother to talk about her situation. Her mother scolds her and advices to keep quiet and suffer all those because it's her duty to live in that house forever, whatever happens. This movie is a question to all of us, To all the mothers, fathers, sons, daughters etc. Even our mothers are a reason for this too. They never teach their sons to wash their own plate or clothes instead they teach their daughters to do all these.

The Director brilliance who took up this topic for a movie, which is extravagant in every part. Actually, we can't feed these values to someone. Men and Women, both are humans both have their own dreams and their own life. One is not born to make another one's life better. The strong theme that this movie put forward is this. So, to all the women out there, live your life in your own way and fulfill your dreams because no one is going to do that for you.



JOTHIRMAYI SANTHOSH  
(I MSW)

## STUDENTS ARTICLE



Transgender is an umbrella term used to describe people whose gender identity or expression does not conform to that typically associated with the sex they were born as or assigned to at birth. Cross-sectional and community-based convenience samples have shown that transgender people report high rates of discrimination across multiple areas, including health care, employment, and housing. A needs assessment of 182 transgender people in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, found that 26% had been denied medical care because they were transgender, and 52% had difficulty accessing 1 or more health services in the past year. The impact of the social stigma of transgenderism on employment and housing discrimination has also been measured. In a national sample of 402 transgender people, 37% reported employment-related discrimination and were nearly 5 times more likely to experience some form of violence than were those who had not experienced such discrimination. Transgender people use a wide variety of terms to self-identify, and some gender-variant people do not use transgender as ei-

# TRANSGENDER



ther an individual identity or as an umbrella term to refer to themselves.

While trans people are increasingly visible in both popular culture and in daily life, we still face severe discrimination, stigma and systemic inequality. Some of the specific issues facing the trans community are:

**Lack of legal protection:** Trans people face a legal system that often does not protect us from discrimination based on our gender identity. Moreover, state legislatures across the country are debating – and in some cases passing – legislation specifically designed to prohibit trans people from accessing public bathrooms that correspond with our gender identity, or creating exemptions based on religious beliefs that would allow discrimination against LGBTQ people.

**Poverty:** Trans people live in poverty at elevated rates, and for trans people of colour, these rates are even higher.

**Stigma, Harassment and Discrimination:** The trans community still faces considerable stigma due to more than a century of being characterized as mentally ill, socially deviant and sexually predatory. While these intolerant views have faded in recent years for lesbians and gay men, trans people are often still ridiculed by a society that does not understand us. This stigma plays out in a variety of contexts – from lawmakers who leverage anti-trans stigma to score cheap political points; to family, friends or co-workers who reject trans people upon learning about our trans identities; and to people who harass, bully and commit serious violence against trans people.

Some feminists and feminist groups are supportive of transgender people, but others are not. Though second-wave feminism argued for the sex and gender distinction, some feminists believed there was a conflict between transgender identity and the feminist cause; e.g., they believed that male-to-female transition abandoned or devalued female identity and that transgender people embraced traditional gender roles and stereotypes. Many transgender feminists, however, view themselves as contributing to feminism by questioning and subverting gender norms. Third-wave and contemporary feminism are generally more supportive of transgender people.

As more transgender people are represented and included within the realm of mass culture, the stigma that is associated with being transgender can influence the decisions, ideas, and thoughts based upon it. Media representation, culture industry, and social marginalization all hint at popular culture standards and the applicability and significance to mass culture as well. These terms play an important role in the formation of notions for those who have little recognition or knowledge of transgender people. Media depictions represent only a minuscule spectrum of the transgender group, which essentially conveys that those that are shown are the only interpretations and ideas society has of them.



ANJANA A S  
(I MSW)

## Well-Known Social Worker



ANNA HAZARE

# ANNA HAZARE

Kisan Baburao Hazare was born on 15 June 1937 (some sources say 15 January 1940) in Bhingar, near Ahmednagar. He was the eldest son of Baburao Hazare and Laxmi Bai. He has two sisters and four brothers. He later adopted the name Anna, which in Marathi means "elder person" or "father". His father worked as an unskilled labourer in Ayurveda Ashram Pharmacy and struggled to support the family financially. In time, the family moved to their ancestral village of Ralegan Siddhi, where they owned a small amount of agricultural land. A relative took on the burden of providing

Kisan with an education, taking him to Mumbai because the village had no primary school. The relative became unable financially to continue the support and Kisan's schooling ended in the Standard Seventh grade; his siblings never attended school. He started selling flowers at the Dadar railway station in Mumbai and eventually managed to own two flower shops in the city. He also became involved in vigilantism, joining groups who acted to prevent landlords' thugs from intimidating the poor out of their shelter.



Hazare started a hunger strike on 5 April 2011 to exert pressure on the Indian government to enact a stringent anti-corruption law, The Lokpal Bill, 2011 as envisaged in the Jan Lokpal Bill, for the institution of an ombudsman with the power to deal with corruption in public places. The fast led to nationwide protests in support. Foreign Policy named him among top 100 global thinkers in 2011. Also in 2011, Hazare was ranked as the most influential person in Mumbai by a national daily newspaper. He has faced criticism for his authoritarian views on justice, including death as punishment for corrupt public officials and his alleged support for forced vasectomies as a method of family planning.

In 1980, Hazare started the Grain Bank at the temple, with the objective of providing food security to needy farmers during times of drought or crop failure. Rich farmers, or those with surplus grain production, could donate a quintal to the bank. In times of need, farmers could borrow the grain, but they had to return the amount of grain they borrowed, plus an additional quintal as an interest. This ensured that nobody in the village ever went hungry or had to borrow money to buy grain. This also prevented distress sales of grain at lower prices at harvest time. The social barriers and discrimination that existed due to the caste system in India have been largely eliminated by Ralegan Siddhi villagers. It was Hazare's moral leadership that motivated and inspired the villagers to shun untouchability and caste discrimination. Marriages of Dalits are held as part of community marriage program together with those of other

castes. The upper caste villagers built houses for the lower caste Dalits by shramdaan and helped to repay their loans. The Gandhian philosophy on rural development considers the Gram Sabha as an important democratic institution for collective decision-making in the villages of India

In 1991 Hazare launched the Bhrashtachar Virodhi Jan Andolan (BVJA, People's Movement against Corruption), a popular movement to fight against corruption in Ralegan Siddhi. In the early 2000s Hazare led a movement in Maharashtra state which forced the state government to enact a revised Maharashtra Right to Information Act. This Act was later considered as the base document for the Right to Information Act 2005 (RTI), enacted by the Union Government. It also ensured that the President of India assented to this new Act.

Reference:- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna\\_Hazare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_Hazare)



SREELAKSHMI TS  
(I MSW)



# GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND ACT



## Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace ( Prevention,Prohibition, And Redressal) Act, 2013.

Sexual Harassment constitutes a gross violation of women's right to equality and dignity. Sexual Harassment at workplace creates an insecure and hostile work environment for women which reduces their workforce participation. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace ( Prevention, Prohibition, And Redressal ) Act , 2013 is a legislative act in India that seeks to protect women from sexual harassment at their place of work. The ministry of law and justice passed the act on April 22nd , 2013 and rules were passed in December 2013. The Act was enacted to ensure safe working spaces for women and to build enabling work environments that respect women's right to equality of status and opportunity and for inclusive growth and development. The major objectives of the act are protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace , prevention and Redressal of complaints of sexual harassment. According to the Act all work places in India are mandated by the law to provide safe and secure working environment free from sexual harassment for all women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development does continuous efforts to mainstream the implementation of the act. The Act extends to private as well as public spaces and also covers the transportation taken and places visited by the employee during the course of employment. The Act defines Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace as any unwelcome acts or behaviour whether directly or by implication such as physical contact and advances, a demand or request for sexual favours, making sexually coloured remarks , showing pornography and any other un-

welcome physical , verbal or non- verbal conduct of a sexual nature. Any woman who is employed in an organisation, a client , customer , daily wage worker , student or research scholar in educational institutes , patient in a hospital or employed in an unorganised sector are qualified for protection under the act. The Act provides for a Redressal mechanism, mandates the constitution of an internal Committee, wherever there will be more than 10 employees and also provides for a local committee at District and Block levels. The committees have to complete the inquiry in 90 days and then send the report to the District officer, who has to take action in 60 days. The act requires the employers to conduct education and sensitisation programmes and develop policies amongst other obligations and also provides for safeguards against false allegations. Economically empowered women are key to the nation's overall development , therefore ensuring safe working conditions for women will lead to a positive impact on their participation in the workforce and will increase their productivity, which in turn will benefit the nation as a whole.

Reference:-

<https://wcd.nic.in>

<https://legislative.gov.in>



NAYANA SS  
(I MSW)

## SCHEMES

# MISSION INDRADHANUSH

**OBJECTIVE:** To ensure full immunization to more than 90%. A child is said to be fully immunized if the child receives all due vaccines as per national immunization schedule within the 1st age of child. The ultimate goal is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years and pregnant women.

**INTENDED BENEFICIARY:** Focus is given on pockets of low immunization coverage and hard to reach areas where the proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children is highest. Pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme.

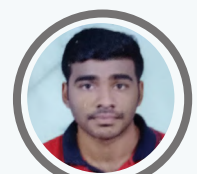
**SALIENT FEATURES:** All vaccines are available free of cost as under Universal Immunization Programme. It was launched in 2014 to strengthen and re-energize the programme and achieve full immunization coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace. The Government identified 201 high focus districts across 29 states in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children. A total of six phases of Mission Indradhanush have been completed covering 554 districts across the country. Technical support to be given by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc. "Catch-up" campaign mode aims to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization.

## INTENSIFIED MISSION INDRADHANUSH 2.0

Recently, IMI 2.0 was started for a special focus on Improving coverage in areas with "low" immunisation. IMI 2.0 aims to achieve targets of full immunization coverage in 272 districts in 29 states and shall be implemented in the block level (652 blocks) in Uttarpradesh and Bihar. Enhanced focus on left outs, dropouts and resistant families and hard to reach areas will be there. It will focus on urban, underserved population and tribal areas. It will consist of 4 rounds of immunization that will be conducted in the selected districts and urban cities between Dec 2019-March 2020. IMI was one of 12 best practices from around the world to be featured in British Medical Journal.

## DRINK FROM TAP MISSION- ODISHA

Govt of odisha: This is a communication strategy for the Drink from Tap mission, an initiative of the Government of Odisha to reach everyone with safe drinking water from a tap on-premise in urban localities. It aims at providing piped quality drinking water supply to each household on a 24-hrs basis. For this letter of Understanding (LoU) has been signed between the state government UNICEF. Adoption of community-based water management system at ward-level, involving Women Self help groups, which will ensure the household connection for every household, metre reading, billing, collection of water tariff, complaint management, filled quality testing by using standard tools etc.



SANJAY S  
(I MSW)



MARCH 2021

# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## Launch Of Amazonia -1 Satellite

The ISRO recently launched Amazonia-1 satellite of Brazil and 18 Co-passenger satellites through PSLV-C51 rocket. PSLV-C 51 is the 53rd mission of PSLV. Amazonia-1 is the primary satellite of the launch. PSLV-C-51/Amazonia-1 is the first dedicated commercial mission of NewSpace India Limited (NSIL). NSIL is a Government of India company under Department of Space. Amazonia-1 is the optical earth observation satellite of National Institute for Space Research (INPE). This satellite would provide remote sensing data to users for monitoring deforestation in the Amazon region and analysis of diversified agriculture across the Brazilian territory.

## Pakistan to Remain on FATF 'Grey List'

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has decided to keep Pakistan on its terrorism financing "grey list". Pakistan must demonstrate in taking action against UN-designated terrorists and their associates to get removed from the grey list. Once Pakistan completes three unfulfilled tasks, decision will be taken on its present status in June. Pakistan has failed to fulfil six out of 27 obligations of the FATF.

## Khujli Ghar: Nagaland's traditional form of punishment

Some villages in Nagaland are trying to revive a traditional form of punishment to reduce crime. Khujli ghar is a cramped, triangular cage made from the logs of Masang-fung. Masang-fung is a local tree that causes irritation. Social offenders of Naga customary laws dress this punishment due to humiliation within the community. Such itchy cages are referred to as Khujli ghar in Nagamese—a pidgin lingua franca—but each Naga community has its own name. The Aos, one of the major tribes of Nagaland, call it Shi-ki (flesh-house). The cage is usually placed at a central spot in the village, usually in front of the morung (bachelor's dormitory) for the inmate to be in full public view.

### Transgender Community Desk at Cyberabad

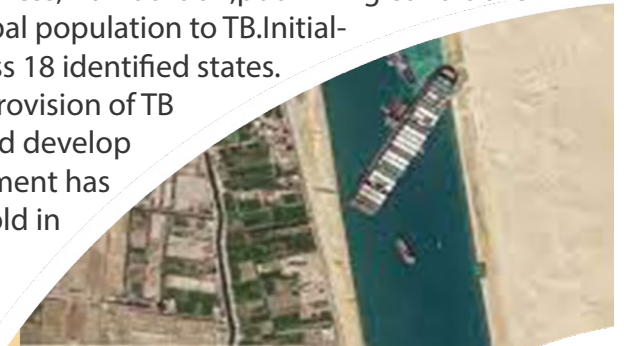
A 'Transgender Community Desk' was inaugurated at Gachibowli Police Station, Telangana. It is India's first-of-its-kind gender inclusive community policing initiative. The desk will be managed by a police liaison officer and a transgender person who is designated as community coordinator. It will be the focal point for all grievance redressal (violence, discrimination etc) among the transgender community of the district. It will also provide counselling, legal aid, soft skills training, job placements etc in partnership with the Department of Women and Child Welfare and District Legal Service Authority.

### Launch of Tribal TB Initiative

'Tribal TB Initiative' in pursuit of TB Mukht Bharat was launched recently under the Ministry of Health. A Guidance Note on Joint Action Plan for Tuberculosis (TB) Elimination, a Special Edition of Tribal Ministry's Publication 'ALEKH' on TB, and a document on Tribal Tuberculosis (TB) Initiative was also released. Over 104 million tribal population lives in India, across 705 tribes, accounting for 8.6% of India's population. 177 tribal districts were identified as high priority districts where physical remoteness, malnutrition, poor living conditions and lack of awareness contribute to the vulnerability of the tribal population to TB. Initially, the activities of the joint plan will focus on 161 districts across 18 identified states. This would involve periodic TB active case finding drives and provision of TB Preventive Therapy (IPT) to identified vulnerable population and develop long term mechanisms for vulnerability reduction. The government has already increased the Budget allocation for TB in India a four-fold in the last 5 years.

### NASA and ISRO collaborate on satellite NISAR

NASA and ISRO are collaborating on developing a satellite called NISAR. It will detect movements of Earth's surface as small as 0.4 inches over areas about half the size of a tennis court. It is an SUV-sized satellite. The name NISAR is short for NASA-ISRO-SAR. SAR here refers to the synthetic aperture radar that NASA will use to measure changes in the surface of the Earth. Also, SAR refers to a technique for producing high-resolution images. Because of the precision, the radar can penetrate clouds and darkness, which means that it can collect data day and night in any weather. NASA will provide one of the radars for the satellite, a high-rate communication subsystem for science data, GPS receivers and a payload data subsystem. ISRO will provide the spacecraft bus, the second type of radar (called the S-band radar), the launch vehicle and associated launch services. The satellite will be launched in 2022 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, India, into a near-polar orbit. It will scan the globe every 12 days over the



### Next CJI recommended

Present Chief Justice of India has recommended Justice N.V. Ramana, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court, as the next CJI. Justice Ramana is now set to take over as the 48th CJI from April 24. Appointment of CJI:

Article 124: Manner of appointing judges to the Supreme Court. But there is no specific provision in the Constitution for appointing the Chief Justice. CJI should be the senior most judge of the SC. Law Minister has to seek recommendation of the outgoing CJI for appointment of new CJI at an appropriate time. Article 124(2): Consultation with other Judges to be made in case of doubt about the fitness of the se-





# CURRENT AFFAIRS

nior-most Judge to hold office of CJI.

## TENURE:

Once appointed, the CJI remains in office until the age of 65 years. Article 124(4): A Supreme Court including CJI can be moved only through a process of impeachment by parliament.

## Initiatives for development of Nomadic Tribes

Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment informed Rajya Sabha about initiatives for development of Nomadic Tribes. The Development and Welfare Board for Denotified (DNTs), Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities was constituted in 2019 for three years extendable up to 5 years.

**OBJECTIVE:** To promote the socio-economic development of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities. The following schemes are being implemented by the Central Government through State Government/UT for the DNTs:-

1) Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for DNT Boys and Girls.

2) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls

A committee under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog has taken up the task of Identification of DNT communities which are yet to be formally classified. NITI Aayog has assigned the task of ethnographic survey of 62 tribes to the AnSI to Conduct the studies of these communities in different parts of India.

## Launch of Project Re-HAB

Project RE-HAB (Reducing Elephant-Human Attacks using Bees) was recently launched in Kodagu, Karnataka. The project was launched by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The Objective of the project was to prevent elephant attacks in human habitations using honeybees. It entails installing bee boxes along the periphery of the forest and the villages. These spots are located on the periphery of the Nagarhole National Park and Tiger Reserve, known Conflict Zone. It is believed that elephant's fear of the bees will prevent them from transgressing into human landscape. Project RE-HAB is a sub-mission of the KVIC's National Honey Mission

## Suez Canal

A large cargo ship named 'EverGiven' got stuck near the southern end of the Suez Canal due to a mishap caused by bad weather. This is causing a huge jam of vessels at either end of the vital international trade artery.

**Key Facts about Suez Canal:**

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway running north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt, to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The Canal separates the African continent from Asia. It provides the shortest maritime route between Europe and the Lands lying around the Indian and western Pacific oceans. It is one of the world's most heavily used shipping lanes, carrying over 12% of world trade by volume.



SANJAY S  
(I MSW)

# INTERNSHIPS

## SHRESHTHA BHARAT FOUNDATION

<https://sbfindia.co.in/>

Work from Home

START DATE: Immediately

DURATION: 1 month

STIPEND: Unpaid

APPLY BY: 9 April' 21

About the Internship: Contact NGOs for collaboration, perform volunteer activities, promotion, campaign and raising funds.

Only those candidates can apply who:

1. are available for the work from home job/internship
2. can start the work from home job/internship between 26th Mar'21 and 30th Apr'21
3. are available for a duration of 1 month.

## KETTO

Location: Mumbai

<https://www.ketto.org/>

START DATE: Immediately

DURATION: 3 months

STIPEND: inr 15000per Month

APPLY BY: 9 April' 21

About the Internship: Identify patients who are in need of funds, Interact and check their background, educate them on Ketto crowdfunding, campaign, make stories and upload, visit hospitals for photoshoots, help to update.

Only those candidates can apply who:

1. are available full time (in-office) internship.
2. can start the internship between 26th Mar'21 and 30th Apr'21
3. are available for duration of 3 months.

## AMANAT FOUNDATION

<https://amanatfoundation.in/>

Work from Home

START DATE: Immediately

DURATION: 3 Months

STIPEND: Unpaid

APPLY BY: 8 April' 21

About the Internship: Feed an animal for a minimum 5 days a week, send us pictures and videos.

Only those candidates can apply who:

- are available for the work from home job/internship
- can start the work from home job/internship between 25th Mar'21 and 29th Apr'21
- are available for a duration of 3 Months.

\*Best feeder will get incentives

## YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION

<https://www.yefindia.org/in-tern-search/>

Work from Home

START DATE: Immediately

DURATION: 1 Month

STIPEND: Unpaid

APPLY BY: 11 Mar' 21

About the internship: Conduct promotional activities, assist team in fundraising, promotion of NGO and volunteering in its activities.

Only those candidates can apply who:

1. are available for the work from home job/internship
2. can start the work from home job/internship between 25th Mar'21 and 29th Apr'21
3. are available for duration of 1 month
4. are from Delhi and neighboring cities

## SDG SOCIETY

<https://web.iitm.ac.in/nirmaan/incubate.html>

Work from Home

START DATE: Immediately

DURATION: 3 Month

STIPEND: Unpaid

APPLY BY: 6 April' 21

About the internship: Review literature on SDGs, perform data analysis logical/empirical/quantitative/qualitative, write reports of analysis.

Only those candidates can apply who:

1. are available for the work from home job/internship
2. can start the work from home job/internship between 23rd Mar'21 and 27th Apr'21
3. are available for duration of 3 month

Please contact at: [contact@sdgsociety.org](mailto:contact@sdgsociety.org)

## INDIA FELLOW

<http://www.indiafellow.org/>

START DATE: Immediately

DURATION: 6 Months

STIPEND: INR 16,000/month

APPLY BY: 6 April' 21

About the internship: Work at the grassroots. Spends 17 months in an organisation anywhere across the country, participates in 45 days training, constant engagement and undertake mentor-ship.

Only those candidates can apply who:

1. are available for full time (in-office) internship
2. can start the internship between 23rd Mar'21 and 27th Apr'21
3. are available for duration of 6 months



## DRAFTCRAFT INTERNATIONAL

<http://www.draftcraft.org/internships>

START DATE: All round the Year

DURATION: Of your choice 2 week, 4 week, 8 week or 12 week.

STIPEND: Unpaid

APPLY BY: throughout the year

About the internship: The internship programmes are chargeable for both Indian and International participants. However, limited free internship opportunities are offered as part of DraftCraft International's integrated Social Responsibility Programme. Currently two programmes of Internship available Project programme field (PROP) 2021 and Work away Programme (WAP) 2021. For more details, please click on the site and find your appropriate.

\*Applicants need to be pursuing or have completed a PG degree and demonstrate professional aptitude.

## EDUCARE INDIA

<http://educare.in/>

To Apply: <http://educare.in/join-us/internships-trainee-ships/>

About the internship: The Internship is a year-round process of intake to provide best learning opportunities to fresh graduate or post graduate students with dedication for social work. They are places in NGOs across the country.

Incentives like economically affordable and safe accommodation, project planning, knowledge and material resources, academic/technical mentor-ship support, internet connected workplace are available to volunteer-interns who are from the Indian universities / higher education institutions whom we have a formal partnership MoU, or/and are referred by their faculties.

\*Please go through the link and find the best choice for yourself.

## RUCHI FOUNDATION

<http://www.ruchi.org.in/>

To Apply: <http://www.ruchi.org.in/volunteering/train-booking-procedure/>

Apply By: accepted throughout the year

About the internship: Interns need to travel and stay in a rural settlement amidst the Himalayan Range. Grab a project specific to your choice especially on water conservation, organic farming, waste management, self help groups, income generation activities etc.

Students of social work from TISS, DSSW, Agha Khan, Symbiosis are the past Interns to the organization



PARAM KUMAR SINGH  
(I MSW)

# JOB OPPORTUNITIES

## 1.Counsellor

Mahila Samiti  
Location Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh  
Work experience: 2 years field experience in the Health sector.  
Phone: 07682355062  
Email id: msamiti1961@gmail.com  
Last date: 14th April 2021

## 2.Consultant

Prerana  
Location: Mumbai, Maharashtra  
Work experience: 2/3 – 5 years  
Email id: amrapali@preranaantitrafficking.org  
Last date: 15th April 2021

## 3.Mental Health and PsychoSocial Support (MHPSS) Specialist

World Vision India  
Location: Kolkata, West Bengal  
Work experience: 2 years in MHPSS, experience in working with children at risk  
Job email id: swati\_lakra@wvi.org  
Last date: 17th April 2021

## 4.Supervisor – JEET, Joint Effort to Eliminate Tuberculosis

Location: Chennai  
Work experience: 2 years, 5 years  
Email id: Dennis\_Durai@wvi.org  
Last date: 18th April 2021

## 5.District Lead – JEET

Joint Effort to Eliminate Tuberculosis  
Location: Chennai  
Work experience: 5 years  
Email id: Dennis\_Durai@wvi.org  
Last date: 18th April 2021

## 6.Community Advisor

Tarare Consulting Services Private Limited  
Location: Hyderabad  
Work experience: 1-5 years  
Last date: 12th May 2021

## 7.Customer service executive

Gautam Consultancy  
Location: Vadodara  
Work Experience: 0-2 years  
Salary: 50,000-1,50,000  
Phone: 7350853129 (Nltu Choudhary)  
Email id: nltu.gautamconsultancy@gmail.com (email CV)  
Last date: 12th May 2021

## 8.Case Processing Officer

AV Immigration and Careers Consultancy Private Limited  
Location: Pune  
Work experience: 0-3 years  
Salary: Rs.1,50,000-3,50,000  
Phone: 7219216918  
Email id: hr2@apexvusa.com  
Last date: 12th May 2021



ASWINI AJAY  
(I MSW)



# IMPORTANT DAYS

## IN April



April  
2021

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

- 2 April:** World Autism Awareness Day
- 4 April:** International Day for Mine Awareness
- 5 April:** National Maritime Day
- 7 April:** World Health Day
- 10 April:** World Homoeopathy Day  
Siblings Day
- 11 April:** National Safe Motherhood Day,
- 13 April:** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- 17 April:** World Haemophilia Day
- 18 April:** World Heritage Day
- 19 April:** World Liver Day
- 21 April:** National Civil Service Day
- 22 April:** World Earth Day
- 23 April:** World Book and Copyright Day,  
English Language Day
- 24 April:** National Panchayati Raj Day
- 25 April:** World Malaria Day, World  
Veterinary Day
- 26 April:** World Intellectual Property Day
- 28 April:** World Day for Safety and Health  
at Work
- 29 April:** International Dance Day
- 30 April:** Ayushman Bharat Diwas

# MONTH OF APRIL

# ALUMNI CORNER

**Name**

R.Arunprasath

**Roll Number**

CB.SW.P2MSW10002

**Batch**

2009 to 2011

**Mobile number**

9976297899

**Email address**

pinkmintarun26@gmail.com

**Present organization details**

practicing as criminal side advocate

**Job title**

Advocate


**How was your life at Amrita?**

I will never ever forgot that two years in my life, very nice days, in peaceful environment.

What are the key skills that you learned at Amrita helped your career?

Language

How is the current scope of Social Work?

I don't know about the social work field now, but every department need one social worker.

What message you would like to give for the current MSW students?

Choose your right path from beginning itself.

What are your key responsibilities in the present job?

It's totally different from the social work field.

Who is/are your inspiration?

Dr. Paranjothi Ramalingam

Any other thing you would like to share?

Please ensure right placement, to the present and future social workers...



# UGC NET (JUNE 2013 )

## SOLVED QUESTION PAPER (PAPER-2)

1. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research?

- (1) Developing a research design
- (2) Formulating a research question
- (3) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
- (4) Formulating a research hypothesis

2. The format of thesis writing is the same as in

- (1) preparation of a research paper/article
- (2) writing of seminar presentation
- (3) a research dissertation
- (4) presenting a workshop / conference paper

3. The choice of communication partners is influenced by factors of

- (1) Proximity, utility, loneliness
- (2) Utility, secrecy, dissonance
- (3) Secrecy, dissonance, deception
- (4) Dissimilarity, dissonance, deviance

4. Which of the following is the largest source of

water pollution in major rivers of India?

- (1) Untreated sewage
- (2) Agriculture run-off
- (3) Unregulated small-scale industries
- (4) Religious practices

5. "Conscientisation" approach in community organization is

- (1) Providing services
- (2) Praxis
- (3) Organising people at mass level
- (4) Understanding community for research

6. Which of the following are the main processes of performance appraisal?

- (1) Identification, Measurement, Management
- (2) Assessment, Direction, Development
- (3) Recruitment, Selection, Onboarding

(4) Skill, Efforts, Responsibility

7. Grouping of similar types of work in an organization is known as

- (1) Job Classification
- (2) Job Design
- (3) Job Evaluation
- (4) Job Description

8. Biological school of thought on crime was proposed by

- (1) Dunham
- (2) Jock Young
- (3) Lambroso
- (4) Ferri

9. Which among the following is associated with labelling theory in crime?

- (1) Howard Becker
- (2) Lambroso
- (3) Sutherland
- (4) Ferri

10. Assertion (A): In India, people with mental disorders suffer from stigma.

Reason (R): Many Indians are conservative and orthodox.

Codes:

- (1) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) (A) is correct and (R) is not correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are not correct.
- (4) (A) is not correct and (R) is correct.

Answer: 1. (1), 2. (3), 3. (1), 4. (1), 5. (3), 6. (2), 7. (1), 8. (3), 9. (1), 10. (1)



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