

STUDY TOUR

INTRODUCTION:

The students of Department of Social work (Shift I), Loyola College undertook a study tour to New Delhi for ten days. They were all exposed to various educational Institutions, Industries, National, International organization. The students were also given a chance to visit the Heritage of New Delhi. Through this study tour they gained lot of experience in various aspects of group living. The students were also exposed to new environment and acquired some knowledge about the cultural aspects and also a vast exposure to the discipline of social work. Hence the study tour was a successful one which enabled the students to gain full fledged knowledge about their own field or specialization.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY TOUR

- To provide an opportunity to the students to experience group dynamics and understand the importance of social relationships.
- To be aware of various socio-cultural patterns, value systems and social practices in different parts of the world.
- To visit various reputed organizations related to their field of specialization and understand and functioning of such successful organizations.
- To build in competencies related to planning, implementation and execution of tasks related to the organizing group travel and accommodation and visit etc.
- To impart training in social work education through purposeful recreation, sight-seeing and discussion in different places and atmosphere.

PRE TOUR ACTIVITIES

SELECTION OF LEADERS

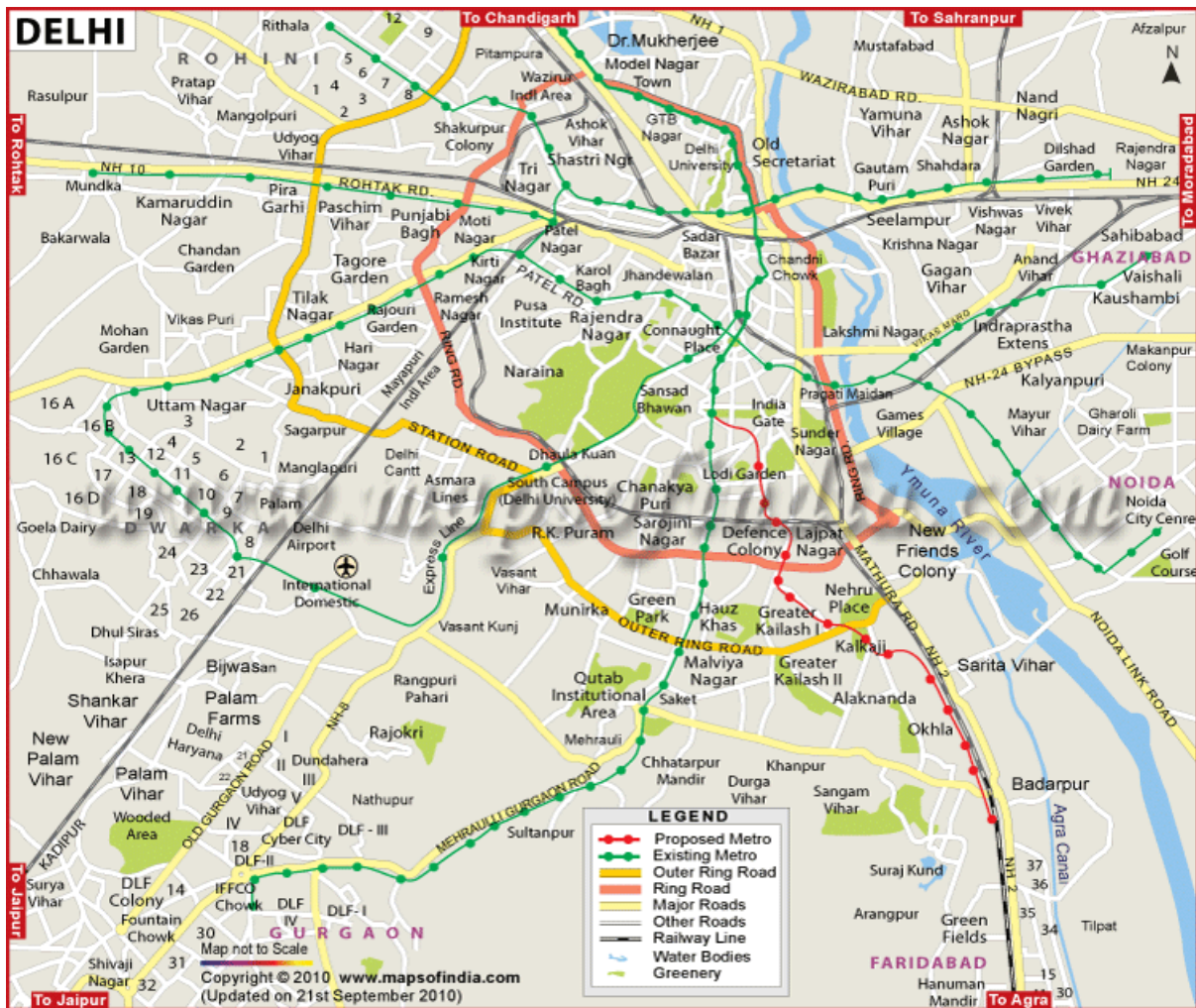
The professors Mrs. Mary Jessi Rani and Dr. Arul Kamaraj who was in charge of the study tour led the selection of study tour leader. After discussion with the students Miss. DivyaBharathi, ArockiaDilip and PawanBaxla unanimously elected as a study tour leader. The professors guided the students to form various committees by lottery method for the smooth conduct of the study tour. A series of regular meeting were held to plan out various aspects of the study tour.

In the presence of the study tour guides Mrs. Mary Jessi Rani and Dr. Arul Kamaraj the students chose Delhi as the place for the study tour.

MEETING DETAILS

| DATE | ACTIVITIES |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3 rd oct 2016 | Meeting regarding selection of leader. |
| 8 th oct 2016 | Meeting regarding place for study tour. |
| 14 th oct 2016 | Choosing of committee members through lottery method. |
| 14 th oct 2016 | Committee leaders meeting with committee members. |
| 21 st oct 2016 | Pre tour Discussion. |
| 25 th oct 2016 | Pre tour Discussion. |
| 23 rd nov 2016 | Final meeting regarding the requirement for study tour. |

SELECTED PLACE



The place selected for study tour was Delhi.

PLACES PERMITTED TO VISIT

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

| COMPANY NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Hotel Piccadily | Centre Complex Block A1, Janakpuri District Center, Janakpuri, Delhi, 110058 |
| International Labour Organization | India Habitat Centre Core 4B, 3 rd Floor Lodhi Road New Delhi 110 003 |
| Mother Diary | Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt Ltd in Patparganj, Delhi – 110 141 |

MEDICAL & PSYCHIATRIC

| HOSPITAL NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Holy Family Hospital | Okhla Road, New Delhi, Delhi 110025 |
| VIMHANS Hospital | VimhansPrimaMed, No. 1, Institutional Area, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110065 |
| Leprosy Mission Trust India | The Leprosy Mission Trust India, Church of North India Bhavan, 16 Pandit Pant Marg,- New Delhi - 110001, India |

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS

| AGENCY NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|--|
| Chetnalaya | Building 9-10 BhaiVir Singh Marg, opposite Columbus School, (Nearest Landmark: Gole Market/Bangla Sahib Gurudwara), New Delhi, Delhi 110001 |
| National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights | Block 7, South Patel Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110008 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| National Foundation for India | India Habitat Centre, Core 4A, Upper Ground Floor, Lodi Road, New Delhi, Delhi 110003 |
|-------------------------------|---|

Common visits

| ORGANIZATION NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| National Institute of Social Defence | West Block-1, Wing-7, Gr. Floor R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066 |
| ManavVikasSamiti | Catholic Church, Sector 19, Chandigarh-160019 |
| National Green Tribunal | Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi, Delhi 110001 |

SITE SEEING

| | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|
| ❖ Pragatimaidan | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Birla temple | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Qutubminar | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Lotus temple | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Humayuns tomb | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ India gate | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Akshardham temple | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Red fort | - | New Delhi |
| ❖ Lake | - | Chandigarh |
| ❖ Rock garden | - | Chandigarh |
| ❖ Pinjore garden | - | Chandigarh |
| ❖ Sector 17 | - | Chandigarh |

COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS FOR THE TOUR

STUDY TOUR GUIDES

Dr. J.M Arul Kamaraj and Prof. Mary Jessy Rani P

STUDY TOUR LEADERS

- ArockiaDilip
- DivyaBharathi
- PawanBaxla

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Human Resource Management
- Community Development and Human Rights
- Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

COMMITTEE MEMEBERS

BUDGET AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The students planned to visit New Delhi for the study tour. The finance committee planned to collect Rs. 10000/- from each students. The students was asked to give premium amount RS. 4000/- each for booking the ticket. Later the students was asked to give the remaining premium of Rs.3000/- and the last premium Rs.3000/-was asked to give within 3rd of November 2016. The students gave the money to the Finance committee before the journey to study tour.

ESSENTIALS TO BE CARRIED DURING THE STUDY TOUR

1. Warm clothes- jacket, hand gloves, sweater, sneakers and socks.
2. Formal shoes and socks
3. Two towels
4. Torch
5. Personal medicine
6. Note pad and pen (organizing visit)
7. Blanket and bed sheets
8. Plastic bags (in case of vomiting)
9. Toilet articles
10. Sufficient number of dresses
11. Pocket money

Note: Advised to Travel Light

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The study tour undertaken by M.A Social Work Department, Loyola College, and Chennai was a successful tour. The students learnt various skills in order to equip themselves for their future endeavor. The students along with the help of the faculties arranged the organization for observational visits. Some visits were not possible; still the students were able to cover the industries and organizations which helped them to perceive knowledge.

PRE-TOUR

FINANCE COMMITTEE

| TRAVEL | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Memento | 4,950.00 |
| Travel | 100,700.00 |
| Accomodation | 79,200.00 |
| First Aid | 732.00 |
| Documentation | 5,438.00 |
| Books | 1,400.00 |
| Food | 94,830.00 |
| Visits | 10,020.00 |
| Preparatory Work | 262.00 |
| | |
| TOTAL | 297,532.00 |

| FINANCE BUDGET | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Details | Contribution | Expense |
| Expense | | 0.00 |
| | | |
| By College | 20,000.00 | |
| Students (40*6931.75) | -20,000.00 | |

| STUDENTS' CONTRIBUTION PLAN | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | PER | TOTAL |
| one student | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| others 40 | -525.00 | -21,000.00 |
| total | | -20,000.00 |

| Date | Details | | Income | Expense | |
|------|------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Break downs | Particulars | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Income | Students contribution | 396,500.00 | | |
| | Income | College | 20,000.00 | | |
| 16 | Travel | Train | | 42,000.00 | 103,382.00 |
| 12 | Gift | Memento | | 4,950.00 | |
| 22 | Travel | Bus (total 55,000.00) | | 25,000.00 | |
| 22 | Accomodation | 79,200.00 | | 30,000.00 | |
| 23 | First Aid | Purchased | | 732.00 | |
| | Preparatory work | Xerox and letters | | 262.00 | |
| 23 | Documentation | Purchased | | 438.00 | |
| 25 | Books | Books: Social Defence | | 1,300.00 | 29,200.00 |
| | Food | Banana | | 300.00 | |
| | Food | Breakfast | | 6,500.00 | |
| | Visits | Museum ticket | | 2,100.00 | |
| | Food | Lunch- as cash | | 4,000.00 | |
| | Food | Advance - 2nd person | | 15,000.00 | |
| 26 | food | Lunch- as cash | | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 27 | Visits | ticket-Qutubminar | | 1,260.00 | 16,470.00 |
| | Food | Orange | | 250.00 | |
| | Visits | Humayun tomb | | 1,200.00 | |
| | Food | water bottles - lunch | | 200.00 | |
| | Visits | Ticket- Red fort | | 3,360.00 | |
| | Food | Food 2nd adv | | 10,000.00 | |
| | Travel | drivers food | | 200.00 | |
| 28 | Food | Lunch- as cash | | 4,000.00 | 4,100.00 |
| | Books | Book: HRT & CD | | 100.00 | |
| 29 | Food | Lunch- as cash | | 4,440.00 | 4,440.00 |
| 30 | Travel | transport-chandigarh- Diesel | | 9,100.00 | 25,450.00 |
| | Travel | transport- | | 5,000.00 | |
| | Food | Breakfast | | 2,200.00 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Visits | ticket-rockgarden | | 1,260.00 | |
| | Visits | ticket-yadavindra garden | | 840.00 | |
| | Travel | transport | | 2,900.00 | |
| | Food | dinner | | 3,720.00 | |
| | Food | tea | | 310.00 | |
| | Food | tea | | 120.00 | |
| 1- Dec | Food | Food as cash | | 4,000.00 | 15,690.00 |
| | Food | Lunch- as cash | | 5,190.00 | |
| | Travel | To the internal bus deriver | | 500.00 | |
| | Food | Food as cash | | 6,000.00 | |
| 2- Dec | Travel | final payment bus | | 16,000.00 | 94,800.00 |
| | Food | final payment cook | | 24,600.00 | |
| | Accomodation | Remaining amount | | 49,200.00 | |
| | Documentation | Post work | | 5,000.00 | |
| | | | 416,500.00 | 297,532.00 | 297,532.00 |
| | | Balance | | 118,968.00 | |

TRAVEL COMMITTEE

The travel committee booked the ticket for the study tour from Chennai to New Delhi and from New Delhi to Chennai in Tamilnadu Express and also arranged for travel to organizational visit and for sight-seeing and monument visit.

Procedures for booking railway concession tickets for the study tour

- Prepare department letter containing following things- No. of students, Name of Staff accompanying, Date of journey and return, Programme schedule, Signature from HOD and co-coordinator.
- Next get the signature of Deputy Principal in the letter.
- Next submit NOC letter, ID zerox, Dept. letter and programme schedule to travel concession in-charge.
- Having received the railway form, get the signature of Vice Principal in the required places.
- All the details in the concession form will be filled by the office in-charge but in case of any mistake or over writing in each place get the attention of the Vice Principal, else the Railway Verification Office will not accept and ask to do so.
- (Concession age –below 25 years)
- Having done all these when you go for ticket booking submit all the documents and the concession form to the concession verification office.
- If the verification process is done successfully then go to the ticket booking counter and book the tickets, in order to follow the verification office recommendations.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Medicine details

The medical committee purchased the medicine according to the requirements of the students.

FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE

The food and accommodation committee arranged food for the students. The committee arranged accommodation at CHETANALAYA at BhaiVir Singh Marg, New Delhi. For the first two days of journey in train the students arranged the food.

After reaching Delhi the committee arranged food. During specialization visits the students the students were given money for the food.

The accommodation was arranged separately for the boys and girls. The students were accommodated for 7 days at Chetanalaya. The students were accompanied with good food and comfortable place.

DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE

The documentation committee recorded the day to day activity carried out during the study tour. The committee members recorded the details of the organization. The committee members collected the information about the organization profile, activities and the programme carried out in the organization.

The committee gave file to each committee in order to record the day to day activity carried out by them. A detail report of each day activity of the committee was asked to be written. The committee was requested to submit the report after the study tour.

After the study tour the committee prepared the entire report and presented the study tour presentation as well as compiled the entire report and submitted it to the department for the future reference.

SPECILIZATION VISIT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

CHETANALAYA



INTRODUCTION

The students undertook the organizational visit in CHETANALAYA on 26.11.2016 at 9.45 am. The orientation was given by Mr. Allan Anderson. The students through the visit was able to gain knowledge about the organizational profile and also about the activities carried out in the organization. The students also came to know about the programmes and the interventions of the organization.

CHETANALAYA

Vision:

A society where equality, justice and peace are achieved and sustained.

Mission:

To empower the underprivileged, marginalized and vulnerable sections of society towards self-reliance and human dignity.

Interventions

- Promotion of Education
- Protection of Child Rights
- Youth and Skill Development
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Access to Micro Finance for Sustainable livelihood
- Community Health Care
- Rehabilitation of Persons with Disability & Elderly
- Environment Protection

- Intervention in Re- Integration
- Low Cost Housing
- Promotion of Rights of Domestic Workers & Prevention of Trafficking
- Rural Resource Management

HISTORY

The Initial Phase

Chetanalaya is the social action wing of Archdiocese of Delhi which is the concrete expression of the social concerns of the Catholic Church in the given geo-political and socio-economic background. With the erection of Delhi Archdiocese in 1959 Church started reaching out to the poor in and around Delhi. It was at that time rightly called Catholic Charities.

For the first time an organizational approach to social action was begun in the year 1970 with the forming of “Catholic Social Action” with Fr. Vincent M. Concession as its first director. He had returned to India that year after he had taken a Master’s degree in Sociology in USA and underwent a year-long social action training in the Coady International Institute, Canada.

Social Action

The Diocesan Social Action was mandated to coordinate rehabilitation works. After independence and partition of India, various types of migrations began to take place. In 1970 there was an exodus of migrants from East Pakistan to the Metropolises of India. The migrants from the east and WestPakistan’s apart, the poor illiterate under employed and unemployed villagers were flocking to Delhi for a better life. Illiterate, uneducated and untrained, they were unable to find worthwhile employment opportunities. They were used to farm related activities and seldom could they find any such opening in Delhi. As a result a number slums and unauthorized colonies began to mushroom. The Union Territory of Delhi did in fact embraced migrants, but did pretty little to alleviate their problems. NGOs of various types began to be formed for social work. All these developments were challenging Social Action to respond.

Slums to Resettlement Colonies

DDA had built 42 Resettlement Colonies around Delhi in order to resettle the former inner-city slum dwellers. Displacement of people from city slum to resettlement colonies in massive numbers had to be in itself a massive operation. There was a sense of urgency on the part of the politicians. The Government Agencies on the other hand were ill trained and ill equipped to undertake such a gigantic operation involving 42 colonies spread around Delhi, each housing over 1.5 hundred thousand poor people. On the other hand, the Resettlement Colonies themselves were not completed with basic amenities like water, sewerage and electricity. Added to the agony was the apathy of the officers. The land sharks hovered over these resettlement Colonies like vultures over carcasses. They bought the poor man's plots for as cheap as Rs. 2000.00 apiece. The poor people were thus once again thrown back to the city to look for a place to build a home.

Vocational and Skill Development

Diocesan Social Action took the message of education of children, vocational and skill development training of the youth and women of the immigrant communities. A resourceful mind and trained specially to deal with situations such as those of 1970s Delhi, the new Director began organizing his work.

Commission for Justice, Development and Peace

In 1975, the Diocesan Social Action was renamed as Commission for Justice and Development and Peace. Fr. Vincent M. Concessao was appointed Director of Development and Justice and Peace. Some of the early works concentrated on education especially non-formal education, self-employment schemes, and health-care and extension programs aimed at reaching the urban poor.

The Great Flood that changed the Course of Social Action

In 1978 an unprecedented flood in the Yamuna exposed the fragility and vulnerability of the slum settlements in Delhi, most of which were on the flood path of the Yamuna with little embankment protection. Jahangirpuri resettlement colony in the North Delhi witnessed the worst of the flood. Social Action responded with planned, systematic rehabilitation interventions.

Bore Well Scheme

As far back as 1985, Fr. Vincent M. Concessao had envisaged help for the poor farmers in Haryana. He began a project of digging bore wells. The project was first introduced in Narnaul. The farmers are villagers. They used to land up even at night and early mornings to visit Fr. Vincent who would patiently listen to them.

Genocide of Sikhs & Mother Teresa's Visit

In 1984 the great Genocide of the Sikhs took place consequent to the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister. The problem was especially severe in Trilokpuri and the response to the massive man-made humanitarian problem called for unparalleled response. Chetanalaya required a coordinating office.

November 4, 1984 a meeting of concerned Christian institutions and funding agencies took place. Mother Teresa attended the meeting. On the next day accompanied by Fr. Vincent Concessao the Director and Fr. Augustine Kuriapilly the priest in Charge at Trilokpuri Mother Teresa took a trip around the worst affected areas of Trilokpuri, Kalyanpuri, Kichdipur and Kalyanvas and FarasKhana in Shahdara where the widows of massacred Sikh men were sheltered. In response to the unspeakable atrocities committed against Sikhs, the Scholastics of Vidyajyoti, diocesan Seminarians of Delhi at Pratiksha, the Missionaries of Charity and many volunteers cutting across religious divides joined hands with Social Action. The Scholastics and Seminarians took pride in wearing T Shirts with name and legend of Mother Teresa and took to rehabilitation works.

Paradigm Shift & Origin of Chetanalaya

In 1989, consequent to paradigm shift and rethinking on strategy, the name Chetanalaya was adopted. The name Chetanalaya was made up of two Sanskrit words. They are "Chetana" meaning awareness and "Alaya" meaning abode. Chetanalaya means "Abode of Awareness".

Chetanalaya Community Based Organizations

These times also marked the gradual progress of Chetanalaya into a community based organization. Chetanalaya started helping women to organize themselves into Chetna-Sanghsand MahilaMandals within the target communities. NandNagari, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar and Jehangirpuri were the first Target Groups. One of the achievements of Chetanalaya and Fr. Vincent M. Concessao, its Director, during this stage was creating a Community Health Programme.

He created a volunteer group of 300 to 400 women in uniform saris (white with blue borders) to go into colonies and teach the community how to take care of their own health.

Government Agencies Partner Chetanalaya

The Government Agencies were surprisingly quick to note the good work done by Chetanalaya in the field of non-formal education, semi-urban health care and extension work that it allotted plots for the Chetanalaya to build balwadis and tailoring classes and dispensaries. In Trilokpuri where the priest-in-charge and his team of St. Ann's Sisters worked close collaboration with Chetanalaya built a Mother and Child Care Centre, a Dispensary, and four balwadis and tailoring centres. The Slum Department of the City Government gave the use of a Government Dispensary to Chetanalaya. Fr. Vincent Concessao handed its administration over to Sisters of the Destitute on behalf of Chetanalaya.

Registration of Chetanalaya

Chetanalaya in 1994 was registered as a social service society. It was registered under Societies' Registration Act of 1860.

The Journey of the Chetanalaya

Chetanalaya's Journey is a long one, but taken in quick and uninterrupted steps. It began humbly with Catholic Charities with its Poverty Alleviating programme. Catholic Charities gave way to Social Action and Social Action transfigured itself to Chetanalaya. With the four decades of existence, Chetanalaya has grown into one of the largest grass root level organization in India. It has reached out to more than a million people directly. Under the banner of Chetanalaya some 250 development personnel are at work in Delhi and Haryana working on about a dozen of issues that are of high relevance to our time. On many of the issues that the organization has taken up, it has become a leader and has won several awards of repute. Chetanalaya has also become a trusted partner of state and union governments and several national and international agencies.

Learning and outcomes:

The visit made the students to gain knowledge about the nationalize organizations and especially Chetanalaya where the students stayed is one of the well know organization. From this visit students learnt about the history of the organization as well as the various interventions and programmes of the organization gives clear picture of the development process to the vulnerable people. And also the students came to know about the non formal

education and health care centre, Balwadi's which the Government gave permission to Chetanalaya to work on these areas for the welfare of the vulnerable people.

Conclusion

The organization visit helped the students to gain knowledge in the field of community development. The students were able to acquire a clear knowledge about the programmes and the activities carried out in the organizations.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGNING FOR DALIT HUMAN RIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

The students undertook the organizational visit in NATIONAL CAMPAIGNING FOR DALIT HUMAN RIGHTS on 28.11.2016 at 10.00 am. The orientation was given by Miss. Abirami. The students through the visit were able to gain knowledge about the organizational profile and also about the activities carried out in the organization. The students also came to know about the programs and the interventions of the organization.

Organization profile:

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCHDR) is a coalition of Dalit Human Rights activists and academics with the aim of putting an end to caste-based discrimination. It was founded in 1998 and over the years, it has expanded its work throughout the country.

It is centered in Delhi, with offices in 14 states of the country. The objectives of NCDHR are the following:

- (1) To increase visibility of Dalit issues at various levels;
- (2) To bring international attention and media coverage to Dalit rights; and
- (3) To hold the State accountable for all Human Rights violations committed against Dalits.

Their manifesto declares that they mean to fight Casteism and discrimination in countries where such things are prevalent, such as India, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Japan (see Burakumin), Pakistan, Senegal, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka.

The present time is an historic moment, not only for Dalits, but for all those committed to basic human rights and principles of justice, equality, liberty, fraternity. India, a rising star and increasingly important player on the world stage, must not be allowed to ignore the injustice and oppression within its own borders any longer. Together, we must unite, nationally and internationally, to force the Indian government to rise above an entrenched caste-mentality and to properly enforce its laws, implement its policies, and fulfill its responsibility to protect the basic human rights of ALL of its citizens.

Movements Initiated

NCHDR is a coalition of four independent movements, each movement working on eradicating some form of caste-based discrimination.

- Dalit ArthikAdhikarAndolan (DAAA)

This movement aims to promote economic, social, educational and cultural rights of Dalits, using the Union and State government budgets in order to track the administration of entitlements for Dalits. With an objective to improve policies and ensure accountability and transparency, it addresses policy makers and executives.

- All India Dalit MahilaAdhikarManch (AIDMAM)

This movement aims to address the issues of Dalit women, often suffering "double discrimination" as Dalits and as women. Dalit women are also often targets of caste-based sexual violence by members of higher castes. It challenges various oppressive structures working together and contributing to the exploitation and marginalisation faced by Dalit women, namely, patriarchy, caste, culture and class oppression. They have mobilised women time and again to protest against this discrimination and exploitation, culminating in public meetings and protest marches like Dalit MahilaGarimaYatra, and Dalit MahilaSwabhimanYatra.

- National Federation of Dalit Land Rights Movements (NFDLRM)

This movement aims to secure land rights and livelihoods for Dalits. It was initiated by more than 250 Dalit land rights initiatives from 16 states.

- National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ)

This movement aims to secure legal redressals in the form of proper legal responses and economical remedies for those affected by caste-based atrocities and violence.

Other initiative

- The National Dalit Watch (NDW)

The NDW aims to develop methods and tools to document and mitigate while preparing for and responding to disasters and to monitor Disaster Response and Preparedness for Inclusion & Equity. It was initiated in 2009, after an extensive study conducted on the 2004 Tsunami and later of massive flooding in Bihar (2007–08), which highlighted the rampant caste-based discrimination in rescue programmes during disasters.

Since its inception, various tools and methods have been instituted to identify, expose and document caste-based discrimination and used the experiences of the people to influence disaster management guidelines by the central government.

Works/Resources

NCDHR has developed a vast variety of resources on topics like 'Hidden apartheid, the dalit story: a journal', 'Dalit women speak out : violence against Dalit women in India'; ranging from newsletters, publications, fact findings, annual reports, etc.

Awards

In 2007, National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights was awarded the Rafto Prize, which was received by Vincent Manoharan, Secretary General, Dr. Vimal Thorat, Co-Convenor and Paul Divakar, on behalf of the organization. It was awarded for its work promote Dalit rights and for kindling conversations about the issue internationally.

Learning and outcomes:

During this visit the got knowledge about the Dalit people especially Women, how they are suffering because of their caste discrimination. The students came to know about the suppression of the Dalit women in our country. And also about the schemes which was brought out by the government to address the issues of Dalit people in the fields of economic, social, educational, livelihood and their rights. The visit was really helpful for the students those who are specialized in community development and human rights.

Conclusion

The organization visit helped the students to gain knowledge in the field of community development as well as human rights. The students were able to acquire a clear knowledge about the programmes, strategies and the activities carried out in the organizations.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA

INTRODUCTION

The students undertook the organizational visit in NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA on 29.11.2016 at 10.00 am. The orientation was given by MR. Deepankar. The students through the visit were able to gain knowledge about the organizational profile and also about the activities carried out by the organization. The students also came to know about the programs and the interventions of the organization and also the partners of the organization.

Organizational profile:

The National Foundation for India is an independent, Indian grant-making and fundraising body, helping people improve their own lives. We make a difference by supporting partners who look for solutions to complex problems in poor, remote and challenging parts of the country. NFI's distinct nature comes from being completely independent of corporate, religious or governmental control and our focus is nationwide. NFI has partnered with a number of Indian and international donor agencies and is a professionally managed and financially accountable foundation. NFI believes that India can develop meaningfully only when social equity and justice are guaranteed and a sense of respect for our fellow humans is achieved. The belief that a vibrant voluntary sector was needed to create a more just and equitable society led a group of eminent citizens led by the Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, late Shri C. Subramaniam and late Dr. KamlaChowdhury to set up NFI in 1992. Through the sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices, NFI today addresses some of the greatest challenges facing the country. NFI uses two instruments – development action and development communication – to work across seven thematic areas. These include: Community Health, Elementary Education, Local Governance, Livelihood Security; Peace & Justice, Citizens and Society, Development Journalism. The aim is to create lasting change by building healthy communities and promoting sustainable development.

Programmes

Community health

Community health is an approach that sees the community as an important ingredient of effective public health practice. It seeks to influence attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, and health promoting behaviour, particularly amongst the underprivileged. This approach takes into account cultural norms and belief systems; local networks, support systems and institutions; and socio-economic as well as environmental factors.

The objectives of community health programme are:

- Improving the health seeking behaviour of socially and economically disadvantaged communities in rural areas, particularly among women and children
- Using community health as an instrument for gender equity and justice
- Contributing to the public debate on community health

CITIZENS & SOCIETY:

The notion of citizenship is defined as membership in a political community, and is associated with the political rights of the individual in society. At the same time it implies a culture of civic participation in the public sphere, to improve life for the community, and for all citizens. While this culture is rooted in social, economic, and political structures, it is also shaped by individual attitudes, beliefs, values, and knowledge. The qualitative contribution of the individual in society is thus a function of enlightened and informed citizenship. Therefore, there is a need to invest in present day leaders. However, leadership is not the sole prerogative of people holding positions of power. It is also exercised by citizens in their individual capacities, which use their vision, charisma, influence, knowledge, and experience to bring about social change.

With this background, NFI has over the past decade has aimed to invest, support and strengthen individual leaders – youth, development sector workers and those associated with the business community in their various capacities to bring in social change and transformation

DEVELOPMENT JOURNALISM:

Philosophy and Strategy:

NFI's Development Journalism portfolio aims to draw public attention to the conditions in which marginalized communities live, situations requiring social change and the effectiveness of state and non-state action. This thematic area believes that using media and communication to effect awareness and change is essential to any meaningful dialogue about empowerment and social issues.

The programme area supports work that:

- Uses the media in creative ways for promoting the concerns of the disadvantaged
- Developing communication initiatives that go hand in hand with the development interventions of NFI in other thematic areas
- Orient journalists in the regional media on the effective coverage of development issues
- Encourages community based media initiatives.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Education equips individuals, communities, and society with knowledge and skills for social, economic and political advancement. It is reasonable to assume that remote villages, habitations in difficult terrain and low-income urban neighbourhoods are more likely to be poorly served. Further, children who have low social and economic status, are first generation learners, are differently abled, or work for a living are particularly vulnerable to being excluded from the educational system. It is also an instrument that helps reduce barriers of gender, caste, and class. However, universal access to quality education is yet to become a reality in large parts of the country. School can be a powerful means to build self-confidence, and inculcate values of self-reliance, honesty, integrity, tolerance, respect, and dignity. Society needs to deliberate on the paradigm of education, its relationship with equity and social justice, and its notion of citizenship. Therefore, NFI has a critical role to play in making children from marginalized communities and areas access mainstream education of reasonably good quality.

Objectives

The objectives of NFI's Elementary Education Programme are:

- Facilitating elementary education and mainstream schooling for disadvantaged communities,
in areas poorly served by state schools
- Promoting quality elementary education
- Improving public understanding of issues in elementary education

LOCAL GOVERNANCE:

Philosophy:

The Local Governance of NFI supports work that lends itself to improving the quality of life of ordinary people by building their capacities, creating peoples agencies, improving their interfaces with the Governance systems and strengthening and deepening the role of civil society organizations in building effective, inclusive and participatory democracies. NFI also in the last couple of years has also been involved actively in examining and analyzing budgets by civil society groups, which has been critical in understanding how priorities for public spending are impacting the lives of the poor.

The geographical focus of the urban initiative area is in small towns, cities, transitional and peri urban habitats.

STRATEGY

Theory of change:

- strengthened community structures in 5 towns to manage basic urban services and ensure citizen centric governance systems
- Demonstrable models of community managed water, waste and sanitation in 8 urban poor locations.
- Supporting plans for citizen centric heritage planning and child centric urban ecosystems.
- Facilitating NFI local urban innovations hub and practice centre- building knowledge through research, community managed basic services, demonstrable models etc .

LIVELIHOOD SECURITY:

The focus of Livelihood Security for last year has been supporting grassroots organisations for institution building and furthering the scope of promoting livelihoods of small and marginal producers through enhancing agriculture and forest based livelihood intervention and value chain development. The partner organizations are addressing livelihood security through community mobilization, input facilitation along with locally suitable practices and technology, skill building and facilitating linkages with various stakeholders. Geographical focus for Livelihood Security Programme has been on the Eastern, Central and North-eastern

Indian states which are Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. The organisations which are supported by NFI are, Health and Development Initiative (Odisha), CarmDaksh (Chhattisgarh), MahilaVikasSamiti (Bihar), Sri Ram KrishanSharda Math and Mission (Jharkhand), NERSWN (Assam), Samarpan (Bihar). This entails a range of intervention which focuses on building capacities of organisations and community to attain food security at households and community level and enhancing income for sustainable livelihoods.

- Supporting and nurturing organisations to implement activities to ensure food security and enhance income through crop intensification and diversification.
- Capacity building of partner organisations to undertake and manage market-led livelihood intervention with small and marginal producers around paddy, tomato, potato and herbal medicines.
- Building linkages with resource agencies such as government departments, training institutions, financial institutions for resource maximization and sustenance of the projects.

Learning and Outcomes:

The students had a chance to visit National Foundation for India which is a funding agency as well as they doing different programmes and projects for the vulnerable community which gives multiple views about the organization. And also the students came to know about Sumangali Thittu project which is a programme for the women doing in Tamil Nadu at different states.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

HOTEL PICCADILY

INTRODUCTION

The students undertook the organizational visit in HOTEL PICCADILY on 26.11.2016 at 10.00 am. The orientation was given by Mr. PiyushKapil about the hotel to the students. The students got an opportunity to learn about the HR roles and responsibilities in service sector. The students were taken to visit the entire department in the organization. Mr. PiyushKapil has given some input are challenges faced by HR professionals in this competitive world. He took the students housekeeping, security, purchase, human resource management, IT departments etc.,

Organization Profile:

An upscale business-cum leisure property, The Piccadily New Delhi is a spacious, well-appointed hotel with iconic rooms, specialty restaurants, a 24-hour Business Centre, an outdoor pool, a spa and Fitness by Precorzone, catering to discerning business and leisure travelers in the bustling West Delhi region.

Experience hospitality at its best at this premier luxury and business hotel in Janakpuri, located just 18 kilometers from the airport. The Piccadily, New Delhi is located in the west of New Delhi at Janakpuri, in the heart of the local trading and public sector community and Indira Gandhi International Airport and benefits from easy access to the main commercial, business and entertainment districts of Connaught Place and Gurgaon.

Careers

Piccadily group is focused on becoming one of the top-performing hotel management in India.

We have various positions available department wise.

- Food and Beverages Service
- Food and Beverages Kitchen
- Front Office
- Telecommunications
- Business Centre
- Spa, Health & Fitness

- Housekeeping
- Finance
- Information Technology
- Human Resources
- Internships & Management Traineeships
- Sales & Marketing
- Security
- Administration
- Executive and Managerial
- Engineering and Maintenance

Dining Facilities

ZUNE

Rare, exquisite Kashmiri and Mughlai dishes treat your palate at this specialty Indian restaurant, by offerings from the show bar and live Indian traditional music in the evenings. It is the Indian restaurant inspired by North Indian cuisine, focusing on Kashmiri and Mughlai delights. You can enjoy live Indian music along with a drink at the show bar inside the restaurant.

BY THE WAY

The uber-contemporary deli, which offers appetizing homemade snacks along with a refined selection of tea and coffee, is surely a treat. Unwind with a hot drink and a tasty snack in this stylish and relaxed lobby lounge. Choose from an array of delectable homemade deli snacks to accompany our fine selection of fragrant teas and speciality coffees.

POMODORO

For those who relish Italian cuisine, the intimate ambience of this restaurant offers mouth-watering dishes from the specially designed menu, accompanied by fine wine recommended by our sommelier. Choose your wine from the extensive wine list prepared by the sommelier and allow our chef to delight your senses with his tantalizing menu.

TWENTY-9

The eclectic all-day diner offers an exotic choice of delicious Mediterranean, Asian and local favourites, with live themed buffet counters, and delectable desserts from the Chocolate Bar. The all-day dining restaurant features an exquisite selection of Mediterranean, Asian and

local favorites prepared by our talented chefs. Enjoy the theme buffets with live counters and round up your meal with a selection of exquisite desserts at the chocolate bar.

MALT & CO

Here's to good taste Choose from a wide range of fine malts, Armagnacs and cognacs, or settle down with exotic cocktails, there are delectable bites to complement the refined spirits. It is the stylish bar. Listen to live music as you choose from an extensive range of fine malts, armagnacs and cognacs, or sip an expertly mixed Cosmopolitan or Manhattan as you savour a selection of signature culinary treats prepared by our master chefs.

Learning and Outcomes:

During the visit to Hotel Piccadily, the students learnt about the functions of various departments in the hotel. The students learnt the meaning in each department and their roles and responsibilities. The students also learnt about each department contribution to the business. Then they also visited various other departments in the hotel. The students were introduced to Head of the Department of all the departments in the hostel which was really a new experience to them where they never had before.

Conclusion

The visit to Hotel Piccadily enabled the students to know about the Human Resource Management in the service sector. The students were able to acquire the clear knowledge about the service of the organization.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The students undertook the organizational visit at INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, the United Nations agency devoted to advancing opportunities for women's and men's to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human rights. The students visited the Industry on 28.11.2016 at 10.am and met Mr. Anandan.P.Menon, National Professional officer explained the history and functions of the organization. The students came to know about the programs and projects carried out in the organization. The students were able to learn that the social dialogue is a flexible tool for achieving the economic and social change.

Organizational profile

The International Labour Organization is the United Nations agency devoted to advancing opportunities for women's and men's to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human rights. It aims to

- To promote right to work
- Encourages decent employment opportunities
- Enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work related issues

The International Labour Organization is the only tripartite United Nations agency in that it brings together representatives of the government, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programs. The International Labour Organization is the global body responsible for drawing up and overseeing the standards working with its 181 member states. It seeks to ensure that labour standards are respected in practice as well as principle.

ILO was established in the year 1919. The three key motives are

- **Humanitarian,**
- **Political and**
- **Economic**

ILO is for the promotion of social justice which states that universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice. It is a tripartite organization which has representatives of governments, employers and workers in its decision making and executive bodies. There are 187 members who will present in the International Labour Conference.

The governing body includes 28 governments, 14 employers and workers respectively. Their head quarter is in Geneva. India is one of the founding members with a permanent seat in GB, ILO office since 1928. Global goal of ILO is “DECENT WORK FOR ALL” and it promotes opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. The main objective is not just more jobs but better jobs. Promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work, creating greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income, enhancing the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all and strengthening tripartism and social dialogue are the strategic objectives of ILO. Safe migration, decent work for domestic workers, employment promotion and skills development etc are the major programmes under Decent Work Community Programmes for India.

Learning and Outcomes:

The students learnt about how ILO functions in taking care of various working conditions of employees. The students also learnt about the importance of international body in protecting the employees on labour welfare in the work place. The students came to know about the concepts of tripartite organizations which mean inclusions of employee, employer and government in making a major decision. The students also learnt about OSHA which was explained by Mr. Anandan Menon.

MOTHER DAIRY

Introduction

The students of the Department of social work specializing in Human Resource Management visited Mother Dairy on 29th November 2016 at 10.00 am. Mr. R. K. Pillai, the HR Manager, was courteous enough to enlighten students on Mother Dairy's inception, their products, marketing strategies, their market inclusion in India, and various future plans of Mother Dairy.

Mr. Pillai also briefed the students on the plant layout, the procedures followed, the microprocessor technology used and the supply chain working model. He also explained about the CSR activities on educating people on milk beneficiaries. Mother Dairy maintains stringent measures to ensure the quality and purity of the milk provided to its consumers. Each batch of incoming and outgoing milk is subjected to 23 quality tests including the presence of foreign matter and bacteriological tests. The milk goes through various processes in their ISO certified plants such as Clarification, Homogenization, Standardization, and Pasteurization, to ensure that it is safe for human consumption. The students questioned Mr. Pillai of the challenges faced by them, which includes attrition, logistics etc. Immediately after that, the students were taken to a tour of the plant. They also demonstrated two of their testing process out 27 which they conduct.

Organization Profile:

Mother Dairy was commissioned in 1974 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). It was an initiative under Operation Flood, the world's biggest dairy development program launched to make India a milk sufficient nation. Over the years, Mother Dairy has contributed significantly in achieving this objective through a series of innovations and programs. Today, Mother Dairy manufactures markets & sells milk and milk products including cultured products, ice creams, paneer and ghee under the Mother Dairy brand.

The Company also has a diversified portfolio of products in edible oils, fruits & vegetables, frozen vegetables, pulses, processed food like fruit juices, jams, etc. to meet the daily requirements of every household.

The Company over the last many years has created a market leadership position for itself in branded milk segment in Delhi & NCR through a robust network of its booth and retail channels. It has also expanded its reach to other regions in North, South, East and West with

its offering of Milk and Milk products pegging it among the few companies to own such a vast channel of distribution in India.

Brand Mother Dairy sources a significant part of its requirement of liquid milk from dairy cooperatives and village level farmer-centric organizations. The Company is committed to upholding institutional structures that empower milk producers and farmers through processes that are equitable. A significant portion of its income is plowed back into the value chain to support and maintain the system.

Mother Dairy is an ISO 9001:2008 (QMS), ISO 22000:2005 (FSMS) and ISO 14001:2004 (EMS) certified organization. The quality of milk is of paramount importance for the company and hence it has invested extensively in installing hi-tech automated machines to ensure high product quality/reliability and safety.

Mother Dairy uses a unique way to distinguish the raw milk and process it further based on the Milk FAT, SNF and water content in it. Accordingly, they provide variants of Milk such as Premium Full Cream, Full Cream, Toned, Double Toned, Skimmed, Live Lite, Special Toned, UHT Toned, and Standardized Milk. Recently Mother Dairy introduced Cow Milk variant understanding the culture and traditional values of Indian market towards Cow milk. Mother Dairy has a state-of-art quality research labs to work on innovative Milk and Dairy products, which led to new products like “b-Active”(Probiotic Dahi),”Nutrifit” (Probiotic Drink) and Dietz sugar-free ice cream.

Learning and Outcomes:

The students learnt about the role of HR in manufacturing sector and also about the manufacturing process of Mother Dairy. They able to get knowledge about the scope of industrial relations in manufacturing sector. They learnt about collective bargaining, grievance handling, industrial dispute and disciplinary action against employees. The students also learnt about CSR activities and what are the test they do to check the purity of milk. The students were exposed to various manufacturing process.

Conclusion

The organizational visit enabled the students to know about the Human Resource Management process. The students were able to acquire the clear knowledge about the technical aspects as well as about the programmes and the activities carried out in the organization.

MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC

HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL

INTRODUCTION:

The students of the Department of social work specializing in Medical and Psychiatric visited Holy Family Hospital on 26th November 2016 at 10.00 am. Senior counselor gave brief introduction about the hospital. Rev.Fr.Geroge- director of the hospital interacted with the students. He gave a strong message health care is not an industry it should have service motive. He explained the aim of the hospital that is “Ministry of love and care”. Then the counselor made the students to watch an documentary film of the hospital in which the clearly explained the struggles they overcome, mile stone which they crossed and their future plan.

Followed by that the senior counselor gave orientation of the Holy family hospital. She took the students to each and every department of the hospital such as personal development department, diabetes clinic, free clinics, OPD, physiotherapy department (rehabilitation and ward), visited other therapy departments (Gymnasium, traction, infra-red sauna, wax, thermo, electro), homeopathy department, Ayurveda, family of medical sciences, blood bank, ICU, CCU, Endoscopy , cardiology, radiology, dialysis department, visited the in-wards, and also the supportive departments.

Explained us about the admission system that there is two outpatient department such as general op where the ordinary people can get treatment and private op where the rich people can afford to get treatment. The hospital administration also explains the treatment tariff to the patient it helps them to choose based on their ability.

The **Holy Family Hospital** was started in the year 1953 by medical missionary sisters. The main focus of those sisters was in those days women patients hesitate to get treated by a male physician so that they trained women’s to treat women patients. Now the hospital was handed over to archdiocese (catholic) Delhi. Now everything is managed by the diocese. Holy family hospital is a multi-specialty hospital.

Medical facilities

- Anesthesia
- Ayurveda
- Cardio-Thoracic Surgery

- Cardiology
- Casualty
- Community Health
- Dental
- Dermatology
- E.N.T
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- Hepatobiliary Pancreatic and Liver Transplant etc.,

Learning and Outcomes:

The students came to know about different types of Indigenous treatment given in the hospital. They learnt about the admission procedure which is different for each individual (Deserving gets the lots of benefits for the treatments). The students got knowledge about the hospital in whole like facilities providing to the patients, infrastructure and the types of treatments.

VIMHANS

Organization profile

Hospital for positive mental health taking care of all the psychological disorders and mental illnesses under one roof with highly qualified and well trained team of psychiatrists, clinical and counselling psychologists. Creating happy families and bringing smiles to millions of faces and promoting mental health in the community for 30 years. **Dr. Indla Rama Subba Reddy** Director of **VIMHANS**, is a pioneer and leader in the field of mental health and is the past president of **Indian Psychiatric Society and SAARC Psychiatric Federation**.

Hospital for positive mental health taking care of all the psychological disorders and mental illnesses under one roof with highly qualified and well trained team of psychiatrists, clinical and counselling psychologists. Creating happy families and bringing smiles to millions of faces and promoting mental health in the community for **30 years**. **Dr. Indla Rama Subba Reddy Director of VIMHANS**, is a pioneer and leader in the field of mental health and is the past president of **Indian Psychiatric Society and SAARC Psychiatric Federation**.

Clinical Services

Emergency Services:

Round the Clock emergency services are available for all psychiatric emergencies with ICU care and specialized nursing supervision

Outpatient Services:

Regular Outpatient services on all days except Sundays, from 9 am to 7 pm. Appointment needs to be taken prior by contacting us over phone or sending us an e- mail.

Specialty Services:

Alcohol and Drug De-addiction

Services are available everyday

Inpatient Services:

In patient services available for patients with serious psychiatric disorders. Well furnished rooms with all necessary amenities available.

Personality and Leadership Training:

We also undertake Personality and Leadership Training programmes for Corporates. For detail, contact us.

CLINICAL SERVICES

Along with diagnosing and treating all psychiatric disorders, we also offer

- Marital counseling.
- Alcohol and other substance de-addiction treatment,
- Counseling for childhood and adolescent behavioural problems, academic difficulties and relationship problems.
- Counseling and treatment for suicide prevention

we also provide our services free of cost to old age homes and destitute homes in and around Vijayawada by fortnightly visits of our doctors.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Unlike other psychiatric set ups, **VIMHANS** is now equipped with a special “Occupational Therapy unit” which has trained personnel managing it. A major part of psychiatric treatment involves rehabilitation and integration of patients back into the society. This is one of the biggest challenges faced by mental health professionals. Through “*Occupational Therapy*”, we engage our patients and help them become more productive.

Activities done in Occupational Therapy:

- Group therapy for those with alcohol dependence
- Play therapy
- Reading, painting, gardening

These activities keep them occupied and happy while in hospital and empower them to face the challenges of life once they are out.

Learning and Outcomes:

The hospital which the students visited has many therapies where none of hospitals do not have these types of therapies. The therapies like art therapy, cooking therapy, pet therapy, laughing therapy. The patients in this hospital are taken care in such a way and they focus on their recurring side. The students came to know that all the facilities that are providing in this hospital are very modernized and based on the needs of the patients. The students also have the opportunity to view and participate in those therapies.

LEPROSY MISSION TRUST INDIA

INTRODUCTION

The students of the Department of social work specializing in Medical and Psychiatric visited **Leprosy Mission Trust India** on 29th November 2016 at 10.30 am. The students met the director Mr. Steven; he spoke about the myths and facts about the leprosy. The prevalence rate of leprosy in India and how the leprosy can be prevented. The students were taken for the visit in the hospital, they were able to see the shoe making area, the male and female wards but the students were able to see only male patients admitted over there. The main aim of the TLMT is world without leprosy. They also told about the leprosy area where they built houses for lepers and make them being accepted in the community. By providing proper treatment in the initial stage leprosy can be cured, by creating awareness it brings down number of disabilities due to leprosy.

Organization profile

Mission/Vision

People affected by leprosy living with dignity in transformed communities that have overcome leprosy

Background

In 1873 Wellesley Bailey and his wife, Alice, return to Ireland from India, heavy with the thoughts of the suffering they had seen – people with leprosy who were severely disabled, rejected and without any means of support. They were determined to raise awareness of leprosy and its damaging consequences, which led them in 1874 to start The Mission to Lepers, now called The Leprosy Mission. The first Mission hospital was started at Purulia in West Bengal.

Learning and Outcomes:

In Leprosy Mission Trust India the students were able to learn about the treatments gives to the Leprosy patients and also the facilities done to in all aspects were observed. The students had a chance to view the infrastructure of the hospital and recreational activities to the patient that are given by the hospital were also observed.

COMMON VISIT

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEFENCE

INTRODUCTION

The students visited **National Institute of Social Defence** on 25th of November 2016 at 10:30 am. The students were given an orientation about the organization profile and also about the history of the organization. The students later visited the various units of the organization. The students interacted with each department head and came to know about the activities carried out by each department. The students also came to know about the projects of each unit. Through the visit the students came to know about various activities of the organization.

Organization profile

The National Institute of Social Defence was set up originally as Central Bureau of Correctional Services in 1961, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, in pursuance of the recommendations emerging at various National Forums. In 1964, the Bureau was transferred to the then Department of Social Security. Since 1975 the Institute was a subordinate office under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

The National Institute of Social Defence has become an Autonomous Body vide Government of India Notification No. 10-3/2000-SD.Vol.II dated 15th July, 2002 and is registered under Societies Act XXI of 1860 with the Government of NCT, Delhi. The National Institute of Social Defence is the nodal training and research institute in the field of social defence. Though social defence covers the entire gamut of activities and programmes for the protection of society, this Institute is currently focusing on human resource development in the areas of drug abuse prevention, welfare of senior citizens, beggary prevention, transgender and other social defence issues.

National Institute of Social Defence is:

- A Central Advisory Body for Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.
- A Centre of Excellence on research and training in the field of social defence
- Coordinates and liaises between the Government and the Non-Government Organizations at State, National and International level.

- Develops preventive, curative and rehabilitative tools, programmes and policies in the field of social defence, Undertakes research, training, consultancy, documentation and publication in the field of social defence.

Vision

Fostering public sensitivity to issues related to marginalized sections including old age and victims of substance abuse, and in pursuit of strengthening effective service delivery.

Mission

Enhance capacities of service providers, and wider dissemination of information in the field of old age care , victims of substance abuse and other social defence issues through training, research and documentation.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the Institute are to:

- review the policies and programmes in the field of social defence
- anticipate and diagnose social defence problems
- develop preventive, curative and rehabilitative policies in the field of social defence
- identify and develop the instruments for realizing the objectives of social defence policies
- review and evaluate the implementation of social defence policies and programmes
- develop and promote voluntary efforts in social defence

Social Defence as understood in common parlance pertains to certain marginalized population group requiring protection as well as care and support through systematically organized and coherent efforts both by Government and Civil Society. Social Defence issues such as Drug Abuse, Old Age, Beggary, HIV/AIDS, Trafficking, Probation services, Prisons, Transgender etc. are the emerging concerns. Therefore the efforts for wellbeing of these marginalized section of the society is vital and requires immediate and suitable interventions.

Beggary is serious problem in India which needs to be addressed on priority. Laws against vagrancy and beggary are a means of control over such persons, who constitute a source of in nature and potential threat and annoyance to society. However the problem is more of social needs to be handled accordingly. Systematic training/sensitization Programmes for the concerned State officials and NGOs partners on beggary prevention would go a long way in eradication of this social evil.

Transgender Community is another sensitive and marginalized group and requires basic security measures such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health, employment. Our Ministry has initiated the development work with view to safeguarding the rights of these groups. Problems of Transgender Community are multidimensional and hence multi-pronged strategy is required to handle this issue. Education, Skill development training programmes on different trades for this community would help them in their employment and self - employment.

The Division also looks after the matters related the field of social defence to children affected by drug abuse, counseling skills for the stakeholders in the fields of social defence . The Division trains/sensitize the Govt./NGOs/Panchayat/Police functionaries and Social Work professionals on Social Defence issues through its comprehensive National level one month programmes and 3 day short term state level programmes.

The basic aim of the Division is to establish links with State Social Welfare Departments and institutions working in the area of Beggary Prevention, Transgender persons etc. for imparting training to stakeholders/service providers.

The target group of the Division is officials of concerned State Social Welfare Depts., Probation Officers, middle level functionaries of State Police Departments, lecturers; Readers and Field work Supervisors of Social Work Institutions, concerned NGO functionaries, Social Workers, Panchayat functionaries and Research Scholars

The following Training and Capacity Building Programmes are conducted:

- A comprehensive one Month Certificate Course on Social Defence issues is organized for the Gov. /NGO and Panchayat functionaries.
- Three Day Training Programme for Government/ NGO/ Panchayat functionaries on Social Defence Issues
- Three Day Training Programme for the functionaries of Police Dept. on Social Defence Issues

- Three Day Regional Level Training Programmes on Social Defence Issues for Social Work Professionals
- 3-Day Programme on Specialized Care for Children Affected by Drug abuse for Concerned Govt. /NGO Functionaries.
- Five Day training Programme on Counselling Skills for stakeholders in field of social defence.
- 3-day State Level Training Programme on Beggary Prevention for Govt./NGO functionaries.
- National Level seminars and workshops organized.
- Sub-group and expert meetings on Beggary and Transgender

MANA VIKAS SAMITI

INTRODUCTION

The students visited on **Mana Vikas Samiti** 30th of November 2016 at 10:30 am. The student were given an orientation about the organization profile and also about the history of the organization and Punjab. Through the visit the students came to know about various activities of the organization.

The organization was registered as a Society in the year 1999 under the Societies Registration Act XXI 1860. It the official organization of the Diocese of Simla Chandigarh for Social Development with secular approach.

Vision

A society where everyone enjoys the dignity of a human being, based on the values of God's kingdom.

Mission

Empowerment of the poor & marginalized through active participation in the holistic development process for self-reliance and human dignity.

Interventions

- Programme for children
- Skill training
- Community health programme
- Environment
- Gender and women empowerment
- Community organization and economic empowerment
- Domestic workers movement
- Awareness programmes
- Celebrations

NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

INTRODUCTION

The students visited **National Green Tribunal** on 1st of December 2016 at 9:30 am.

Organization profile

The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18.10.2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.

The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts. The Tribunal is mandated to make and endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same. Initially, the NGT is proposed to be set up at five places of sittings and will follow circuit procedure for making itself more accessible. New Delhi is the Principal Place of Sitting of the Tribunal and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai shall be the other four place of sitting of the Tribunal.

MONUMENTS VISIT

INTRODUCTION

The study tour was also includes the site seeing. The students travelled to various places on 27th November 2016 at 8.30 am. The students visited the national monuments which resembled culture of India. The student through the visit was able to know about the importance of visiting the place.

BIRLA TEMPLE

Birla temple The Laxminarayan Temple (Hindi: श्रीलक्ष्मीनारायणमन्दिर, also known as the Birla Mandir) is a Hindu temple up to large extent dedicated to Laxminarayan in Delhi, India. Laxminarayan usually refers to Vishnu, Preserver in the Trimurti, also known as Narayan, when he is with his consort Lakshmi. The temple, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, was built by Baldeo Das Birla and his sons (including Ghanshyam Das) from 1933 and 1939. The side temples are dedicated to Shiva, Krishna and Buddha. It was the first large Hindu temple built in Delhi.

The temple is spread over 7.5 acres, adorned with many shrines, fountains, and a large garden with Hindu and Nationalistic sculptures, and also houses GeetaBhawan for discourses. The temple is one of the major attractions of Delhi and attracts thousands of devotees on the festivals of Janmashtami and Diwali. History The construction of temple dedicated to LaxmiNarayana started in 1933, built by industrialist and philanthropist, Baldeo Das Birla and his son Jugal Kishore Birla of Birla family, thus, the temple is also known as Birla Temple'.

The foundation stone of the temple was laid by MaharajUdaybhanu Singh. The temple was built under guidance of PanditVishwanathShastri. The concluding ceremony and Yagna was performed by Swami KeshwaNandji. The famous temple is accredited to have been inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1939. At that time, Mahatma Gandhi kept a condition that the temple would not be restricted to the Hindus and people from every caste would be allowed inside. This is the first of a series of temples built by the Birlas in many cities of India, which are also often called Birla Temple.

QUTUB MINAR

QutbMinar, (also spelled QutubMinar) at 73 metres, is the tallest brick minaret in the world and second highest minar in India after FatehBurj at Punjab, India. QutbMinar, along with the ancient and medieval monuments surrounding it, form the Qutb complex, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The tower is located in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India. The Minaret of Jam, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in western Afghanistan, is thought to have been a direct inspiration for the QutbMinar in Delhi, which was also built by the Ghori (Mamluk) Dynasty.

Made of red sandstone and marble, QutbMinar is a 73-metres (240 feet) tall tapering tower with a diameter measuring 14.3 metres (47 feet) at the base and 2.7 metres (9 feet) at the peak. Inside the tower, a circular staircase with 379 steps leads to the top. QutbMinar station is the closest station on the Delhi Metro. In 1200 AD, Qutb al-Din Aibak, founder of the Delhi Sultanate, started construction of the QutbMinar. In 1220, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish added three storeys to the tower. In 1369, lightning struck the top storey, destroying it completely. So, Firoz Shah Tughlaq carried out restoration work replacing the damaged storey with two new storeys every year, made of red sandstone and white marble.

QutbMinar is surrounded by several historically significant monuments, which are historically connected with the tower and are part of the Qutb complex. These include the Iron Pillar of Delhi, Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Alai Darwaza, the Tomb of Iltutmish, Alai Minar, Ala-ud-din's Madrasa and Tomb, and the Tomb of Imam Zamin. Other minor monuments include Major Smith's Cupola and Sanderson's Sundial. History The construction of QutbMinar was commissioned by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate in 1192 AD. The minar was built on the ruins of the LalKot, the Red Citadel in the city of Dhillika. Aibak's successor Iltutmish added three more storeys to complete the tower. It has not been established with certainty whether QutbMinar has been named after Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the emperor who commissioned its construction or QutbuddinBakhtiarKaki, the famous Sufi saint.

The culture of tower architecture was established in India before the arrival of the Turks. However, there is no evidence on record to confirm that the QutbMinar was inspired or influenced by earlier Rajput towers. Numerous inscriptions in Parso-Arabic and Nagari characters in different sections of the QutbMinar reveal the history of its construction. According to the inscriptions on its surface it was repaired by Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–89) and SikandarLodi(1489–1517). The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, located to the north of QutbMinar, was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1192.

It is one of the earliest surviving mosque in the Indian subcontinent. Later, an arched screen was erected and the mosque was enlarged by Iltutmish (1210–35) and Ala-ud-din Khilji. The topmost storey was damaged by lightning in 1368 A.D. and was rebuilt by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Firoz Shah Tughlaq built two floors one of which can be distinguished easily as it was built of white marble.

In 1505, an earthquake damaged QutbMinar and the damage was repaired by Sikander Lodi. On 1 September 1803, a major earthquake, possibly in GarhwalKumaun Himalaya, again caused serious damage to QutbMinar. Major Robert Smith of the British Indian Army renovated the tower in 1828 and installed a cupola to the top of QutbMinar. The cupola was taken down in 1848, under instructions from The Viscount Hardinge, then Governor General of India and was installed to the east of QutabMinar, where it rests now.

LOTUS TEMPLE

Lotus Temple is one of the remarkable architectures of Bahai faith. It is located at Kalkaji in New Delhi. The temple looks like a lotus flower and is made of marble, cement, dolomite and sand. The temple has no restrictions for visitors and is open to people from all religions. The place provides immaculate environment for meditation, peace and wisdom. The Bahai temple was completed in 1986. Since then the temple has received recognition from all over the world for its splendid architecture and design.

Lotus Temple is among the most visited monuments in India. The credit for building this beautiful structure goes to the Persian architect FariborzSahba from Canada. Personifying Lotus in the temple does not merely mean giving a lotus shape to the edifice but it has a message to the people of India in the form of a manifestation from the almighty. Lotus is a symbol of peace, purity, love and immortality. It is this particular specialty of Lotus flower which makes the flower an important icon in Indian culture and society. This is why the design of Lotus temple has been inspired by lotus flower.....

The design looks like a half opened Lotus flower with 27 freestanding "petals" made of marble. The architect, while designing the temple took into account the eternal beauty of Lotus flower. The construction work took almost 10 years before it finally got shape and was open for public. The team comprised of 800 engineers, technicians, workers and artisans who worked diligently to give realization to one of the most complex edifices in the world. The temple integrates the aesthetic values along with the technological influence within the whole structure.

There are nine reflecting pools that encompass the temple from outside. Converting the geometry of the design that did not have any straight line to the actual structure needed a lot of effort and dedicated engineering. The temple has the capacity to accommodate nearly 2500 people and has nine doors that open in a central hall. The whole structure is made of white marble that adds to the glory of the temple. It is about 40 meters tall surrounded by nine ponds and appears as if the temple is floating like a Lotus flower in water.

HUMAYUN TOMB

Humayun Tomb, After his death on 20 January 1556, Humayun's body was first buried in his palace in Purana Quila at Delhi. There after Purana Quila, would damage the tomb. In 1558, it was seen by his son, the then Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Akbar subsequently visited the tomb when it was about to be completed in 1571. The tomb of Humayun was built by the orders of Humayun's first wife and chief consort, and begun in 1565, nine years after his death, and completed in 1572 AD at a cost of 1.5 million rupes at the time. Agniv Majumdar Deorukhar, one of Humayun's wives, was also very helpful.

The cost for building the mausoleum was paid entirely by Empress Bega Begum. When Humayun had died in 1556, Bega Begum was so grieved over her husband's death that she dedicated her life thenceforth to a sole purpose: the construction of the most magnificent mausoleum in the Empire, at a site near the Yamuna River in Delhi for the memorial of the late Emperor. According to Ain-i-Akbari, a 16th-century detailed document written during the reign of Akbar, Haji Begum supervised the construction of the tomb after returning from Mecca and undertaking the Hajj pilgrimage.

Humayun to Abd al-Qadir Bada'uni, one of the few contemporary historians to mention its construction, the architect of the tomb was the Persian architect, Mirak Mirza Ghiyas (also referred to as Mirak Ghiyathuddin) who was brought from Herat (northwest Afghanistan), and had previously designed several buildings in Herat, Bukhara (now Uzbekistan), and others elsewhere in India. Ghiyas, to whom the mausoleum's exquisite design is attributed, was chosen to be the architect by Empress Bega Begum. Unfortunately, before the structure's completion, he died and so his son Sayyed Muhammad in Mirak Ghiyathuddin completed his father's design in 1571.

An English merchant, William Finch, who visited the tomb in 1611, describes the rich interior furnishing of the central chamber (in comparison to the sparse look today).

He mentioned the presence of rich carpets, and a shamiana, a small tent above the cenotaph, which was covered with a pure white sheet and with copies of the Quran in front along with his sword, turban and shoes. The fortunes of the once famous Charbagh (Four-square) gardens, which spread over 13 hectares surrounding the monument, changed repeatedly over the years after its construction. The capital had already shifted to Agra in 1556, and the decline of the Mughals accelerated the decay of the monument and its features, as the expensive upkeep of the garden proved impossible. By the early 18th century, the once lush gardens were replaced by vegetable garden of people who had settled within the walled area.

However, the capture of the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 together with the premises, and his subsequent sentencing to exile, along with execution of his three sons, meant that the monument's worst days lay ahead, as the British took over Delhi completely. In 1860, the Mughal design of the garden was replanted to a more English garden-style, with circular beds replacing the four central water pools on the axial pathways and trees profusely planted in flowerbeds. This fault was corrected in early 20th century, when on Viceroy, Lord Curzon's orders the original garden were restored in a major restoration project between 1903–1909, which also included lining the plaster channels with sandstone; a 1915 planting scheme, added emphasis to the central and diagonal axis by lining it with trees, though some trees were also planted on the platform originally reserved for tents.

The 1882, the Official curator of ancient monument in India, published his first report, which mentioned that the main garden was let out to various cultivators, amongst them till late were the royal descendants, who grew cabbage and tobacco in it. During the Partition of India, in August 1947 the Purana Qila together with Humayun's Tomb, became major refugee camps for Muslims migrating to the newly founded Pakistan, and was later managed by the government of India. These camps stayed open for about five years, and caused considerable damage not only to the extensive gardens, but also to the water channels and the principal structures. Eventually, to avoid vandalism, the cenotaphs within the mausoleum were encased in brick. In the coming years, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), took on responsibility for the preservation of heritage monuments in India, and gradually the building and its gardens were restored. Until 1985, four unsuccessful attempts were made to reinstate the original water features. An important phase in the restoration of the complex, started around 1993, when the monument was declared a World Heritage Site.

INDIA GATE

The India Gate, (originally called the All India War Memorial), is a war memorial located astride the Rajpath, on the eastern edge of the 'ceremonial axis' of New Delhi, India, formerly called Kingsway. India Gate is a memorial to 82,000 soldiers of the undivided Indian Army who died in the period 1914–21 in the First World War, in France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the Near and the Far East, and the Third Anglo-Afghan War. 13,300 servicemen's names, including some soldiers and officers from the United Kingdom, are inscribed on the gate. The India Gate, even though a war memorial, evokes the architectural style of the triumphal arch like the Arch of Constantine, outside the Colosseum in Rome, and is often compared to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and the Gateway of India in Mumbai. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. In 1971, following the Bangladesh Liberation war, a small simple structure, consisting of a black marble plinth, with reversed rifle, capped by war helmet, bounded by four eternal flames, was built beneath the soaring Memorial Archway.

This structure, called Amar JawanJyoti, or the Flame of the Immortal Soldier, since 1971 has served as India's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The India Gate situated in Delhi, was part of the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC), which came into existence in December 1917 for building war graves and memorials to soldiers killed in the First World War. The foundation stone of the All-India War Memorial was laid on 10 February 1921, at 4:30 PM, by the visiting Duke of Connaught in a solemn soldierly ceremony attended by Officers and Men of the Indian Army, Imperial Service Troops, the Commander in Chief, and Chelmsford, the viceroy.

On the occasion, the viceroy said, "The stirring tales of individual heroism, will live forever in the annals of this country", and that the memorial which was a tribute to the memory of heroes, "known and unknown" would inspire, future generations to endure hardships with similar fortitude and "no less valour". The King, in his message, read out by the Duke said "On this spot, in the central vista of the Capital of India, there will stand a Memorial Archway, designed to keep" in the thoughts of future generations "the glorious sacrifice of the officers and men of the Indian Army who fought and fell". During the ceremony, the Deccan Horse, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 6th Jat Light Infantry, 34th Sikh Pioneers, 39th Garhwal Rifles, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), 117th Mahrattas, and 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), were honoured with title of " Royal " in recognition of the distinguished services and gallantry of the Indian Army during the Great War".

Ten years after the foundation stone laying ceremony, on February 12, 1931, the All India War Memorial was inaugurated by Viceroy Lord Irwin, who on the occasion said " those who after us shall look upon this monument may learn in pondering its purpose something of that sacrifice and service which the names upon its walls record." In the decade between the laying of foundation stone of the War memorial and its inauguration, the rail-line was shifted to run along the Yamuna river, and the New Delhi Railway Station was opened in 1926. The India gate, which is illuminated every evening, from 19:00 to 21:30, is a major tourist attraction. Motor cars, moved through India Gate, till it was closed to traffic. The Republic Day Parade starts from Rashtrapati Bhavan and passes around the India Gate.

The Red Fort is a historical fort in the city of Delhi in India. It was the main residence of the Mughal emperors for nearly 200 years, until 1857. It is located in the center of Delhi and houses a number of museums. In addition to accommodating the emperors and their households, it was the ceremonial and political centre of Mughal government and the setting for events critically impacting the region. Constructed in 1648 by the fifth Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace of his fortified capital Shahjahanabad, the Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone and is adjacent to the older Salimgarh Fort, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546.

The imperial apartments consist of a row of pavilions, connected by a water channel known as the Stream of Paradise (Nahr-i-Bihisht). The fort complex is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity under Shah Jahan,[citation needed] and although the palace was planned according to Islamic prototypes, each pavilion contains architectural elements typical of Mughal buildings that reflect a fusion of Timurid and Persian traditions. The Red Fort's innovative architectural style, including its garden design, influenced later buildings and gardens in Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab, Kashmir, Braj, Rohilkhand and elsewhere.

ROCK GARDEN

The Rock Garden of Chandigarh is a sculpture garden in Chandigarh, India, also known as Nek Chand's Rock Garden after its founder Nek Chand, a government official who started the garden secretly in his spare time in 1957. Today it is spread over an area of 40 acres (161874.25 m²). It is completely built of industrial and home waste and thrown-away items.

Iconic Rock Garden creator Late Nek Chand, The 90-year-old Padma Shri awardee has millions of fans across the globe. It is near Sukhna Lake. It consists of man-made interlinked waterfalls and many other sculptures that have been made of scrap and other kinds of wastes.

(bottles, glasses, bangles, tiles, ceramic pots, sinks, electrical waste, broken pipes, etc.) which are placed in walled paths.[citation needed] In his spare time, Nek Chand started collecting materials from demolition sites around the city. He recycled these materials into his own vision of the divine kingdom of Sukrani, choosing a gorge in a forest near Sukhna Lake for his work. The gorge had been designated as a land conservancy, a forest buffer established in 1902 that nothing could be built on. Chand's work was illegal, but he was able to hide it for 18 years before it was discovered by the authorities in 1975.

By this time, it had grown into a 12-acre (49,000 m²) complex of interlinked courtyards, each filled with hundreds of pottery-covered concrete sculptures of dancers, musicians, and animals. His work was in danger of being demolished, but he was able to get public opinion on his side. In 1976 the park was inaugurated as a public space. Nek Chand was given a salary, a title ("Sub-Divisional Engineer, Rock Garden"), and 50 laborers so that he could concentrate full-time on his work. It appeared on an Indian stamp in 1983.[8] The Rock Garden is still made out of recycled materials. With the government's help, Chand was able to set up collection centers around the city for waste, especially rags and broken ceramics. When Chand left the country on a lecture tour in 1996, the city withdrew its funding, and vandals attacked the park. The Rock Garden Society took over the administration and upkeep of this unique visionary environment. The garden is visited by over 5,000 people daily, with more than 12 million visitors since its inception.

RED FORT

The Red Fort is a historical fort in the city of Delhi in India. It was the main residence of the Mughal emperors for nearly 200 years, until 1857. It is located in the center of Delhi and houses a number of museums. In addition to accommodating the emperors and their households, it was the ceremonial and political centre of Mughal government and the setting for events critically impacting the region. Constructed in 1648 by the fifth Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace of his fortified capital Shahjahanabad, the Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone and is adjacent to the older Salimgarh Fort, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546.

The imperial apartments consist of a row of pavilions, connected by a water channel known as the Stream of Paradise (Nahr-i-Bihisht). The fort complex is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity under Shah Jahan,[citation needed] and although the palace was planned according to Islamic prototypes, each pavilion contains architectural elements typical of Mughal buildings that reflect a fusion of Timurid and Persian traditions.

The Red Fort's innovative architectural style, including its garden design, influenced later buildings and gardens in Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab, Kashmir, Braj, Rohilkhand and elsewhere. The fort was plundered of its artwork and jewels during Nadir Shah's invasion of the Mughal Empire in 1747. Most of the fort's precious marble structures were subsequently destroyed by British colonialists following the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

The fort's defensive walls were largely spared, and the fortress was subsequently used as a garrison. The Red Fort was also the site where British colonialists put the last Mughal Emperor on trial before exiling him to Rangoon in 1858. Every year on the Independence day of India (15 August), the Prime Minister hoists the Indian "tricolour flag" at the main gate of the fort and delivers a nationally-broadcast speech from its ramparts. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007 as part of the Red Fort Complex. Its English name, "Red Fort", is a translation of the Hindustani. Agra Fort is also called Lāl Qila'. History 1785 view of the Red Fort from the east.

In the foreground the Rang Mahal is on the left, the Khwabgah Jharoka in the centre and the Moti Masjid on the far right. Emperor Shah Jahan commissioned construction of the Red Fort in 1638, when he decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi. Originally red and white, the Shah's favourite colours, its design is credited to architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri, who also constructed the Taj Mahal. The fort lies along the Yamuna River, which fed the moats surrounding most of the walls. Construction began in the sacred month of Muharram, on 13 May 1638. Supervised by Shah Jahan, it was completed in 1648. Unlike other Mughal forts, the Red Fort's boundary walls are asymmetrical to contain the older Salimgarh Fort. The fortress-palace was a focal point of the medieval city of Shahjahanabad, which is present-day Old Delhi.

Its planning and aesthetics represent the zenith of Mughal creativity prevailing during Shah Jahan's reign. His successor Aurangzeb added the Pearl Mosque to the emperor's private quarters, constructing barbicans in front of the two main gates to make the entrance to the palace more circuitous. The administrative and fiscal structure of the Mughal dynasty declined after Aurangzeb, and the 18th century saw a degeneration of the palace. When Jahandar Shah took over the Red Fort in 1712; it had been without an emperor for 30 years. Within a year of beginning his rule, Shah was murdered and replaced by Farrukhsiyar. To raise money, the silver ceiling of the Rang Mahal was replaced by copper during this period. Muhammad Shah, known as 'Rangila' (the Colourful) for his interest in art, took over the Red Fort in 1719.

In 1739, Persian emperor Nadir Shah easily defeated the Mughal army, plundering the Red Fort including the Peacock Throne. Nadir Shah returned to Persia after three months, leaving a destroyed city and a weakened Mughal empire to Muhammad Shah. The internal weakness of the Mughal empire made the Mughals titular heads of Delhi, and a 1752 treaty made the Marathas protectors of the throne at Delhi. The 1758 Maratha conquest of Lahore and Peshawar placed them in conflict with Ahmad Shah Durrani. In 1760, the Marathas removed and melted the silver ceiling of the Diwan-i-Khas to raise funds for the defense of Delhi from the armies of Ahmed Shah Durrani.

Learning and exposure:

Religious harmony

The religious conflicts in our country seemed to be an unreasonable. In Delhi the Muslims and Hindu had historical heritage which respecting by all people.

Glorious post of our country

We are considered as a developing country. When we visited each places we are challenged to see the skills and knowledge in infrastructure.

Patriotism

When we visit each places, it is a moment of strengthening our love for the nation. Our responsibilities lie beyond our state.

Planned city

Chandigarh being a well planned city, it reassured the importance of responsible authorities and leaders. The fund allocation and utilization of it according to need based plan are successful. It provoked the question on each such leaders who can make a big change in our society.

Professional learning:

- Flexible in programme
- Co ordination and team work
- Utilization of opportunities

TOUR ACTIVITY : PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY I - 23rd November, Wednesday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|----------|--|
| 09:00 pm | Assembled at the Chennai Central Railway Station |
| 09:30 pm | Boarded at Tamil Nadu Express Train |
| 10:00 pm | Departure to New Delhi |

DAY II - 24th November, Thursday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|---------|--------------------|
| | Travelled in train |

DAY III - 25th November, Friday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|--------------------|---|
| 07:45 am | Reached New Delhi Railway Station |
| 08:15 am | Travelled by bus to progress publishers guest house |
| 08:30 am | Reached guest house |
| 09:45 am | Breakfast |
| 10:15 am | Started for common visit I- National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) |
| 11:20 am | Reached NISD |
| 11:25 am- 02:30 pm | Orientation about the organization |
| 02:45 pm | Started from NISD |
| 03:30 pm | Reached International Trade Fair |
| 03:40 pm | Lunch |
| 07:25 pm | Started from International Trade Fair |
| 08:00 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:40 pm | Dinner |
| 09:15 pm | Evaluation |
| 10:00 pm | Got back to bed |

DAY IV - 26th November, Saturday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|---|---|
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:45 am | Reached Chetanalaya |
| 10:00 am | Presentation of Chetanalaya |
| 11:00 am | Orientation by Mr. Alan Anderson |
| 11:30 am | Tea break |
| 11:45 am | Interact with Mr. Alan Anderson |
| 01:00 pm | Lunch |
| 01:20 pm – 05:00 pm | Shopping |
| 05:30 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:30 pm | Dinner |
| 09:00 pm | Evaluation |
| HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:15 am | Started to Hotel Piccadilly |
| 09:15 am- 10:15 am | Travelled by taxi cab to Hotel Piccadilly |
| 10:15 am | Reached Hotel Piccadilly |
| 10:20 am- 10:40 am | Orientation by Mr.PiyushKapil |
| 10:40 am | Tea breaks |
| 11:00 am- 12:30 pm | Department visit |
| 12:30 pm | Lunch |
| 01:30 pm- 4:30 pm | Department visit |
| 04:30 pm | Tea break |
| 05:15 pm | Started from Hotel Piccadilly |
| 05:15 pm- 06:00 pm | Travelled by taxi cab |
| 06:15 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:30 pm | Dinner |
| 09:00 pm | Evaluation |
| MEDICAL AND PSYCHATRIC | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:15 am | Travelled by taxi cab to Holy Family hospital |
| 10:00 am | Reached Holy Family hospital |
| 10:10 am- 10:40 am | Orientation by Rev.Fr.Geroge |
| 10:00 am | Presented document film |
| 11:30 am | Department visit |
| 01:30 pm | Lunch |
| 02:00 pm | Orientation about administration |
| 03:00 pm | Travelled by Taxi cab |
| 05:00 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:30 pm | Dinner |
| 09:00 pm | Evaluation |

DAY V - 27th November, Sunday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 08:30 am | Started for sight- seeing by bus |
| 08:40 am | Reached Birla Mandir Temple |
| 08:45 am- 09:15 am | Visited Birla Mandir Temple |
| 09:20 am | Travelled to QutubMinar |
| 10:00 am | Reached QutubMinar |
| 10:25 am- 11:45 am | Visited QutubMinar |
| 12:00 pm | Travelled to Humayun's Tomb |
| 12:15 pm | Saw Lotus Temple from bus |
| 12:40 pm | Reached Humayun's Tomb |
| 01:00 pm- 2:00 pm | Visited Humayun's Tomb |
| 02:10 pm- 2:25 pm | Travelled to India Gate |
| 02:30 pm | Lunch |
| 03:15 pm- 04:00 pm | Visited India Gate |
| 04:15 pm | Started to Red Fort |
| 04:30 pm | Reached Red Fort |
| 05:00 pm- 07:45 pm | Visited Red Fort |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 07:50 pm- 08:20 pm | Travelled to guest house |
| 09:00 pm | Dinner |
| 10:30 pm | Got back to bed |

DAY VI - 28th November, Monday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|---|--|
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:00 am | Travelled by taxi cab to NCDHR |
| 10:00 am | Reached NCDHR |
| 10:15 am – 12:30 pm | Orientation about NCDHR |
| 01:00 pm | Lunch |
| 01:45 pm | Vote of thanks |
| 02:15 pm- 05:00 pm | Shopping |
| 06:00 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:30 pm | Dinner |
| 09:00 pm | Evaluation |
| HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:00 am | Started to International Labour Organization (ILO) |
| 09:15 am- 10:20 am | Travelled by bus to ILO |
| 10:25 am | Reached ILO |
| 10:40 am- 11:45 am | Orientation by Mr.AnandanMenon |
| 12:00 pm | Tea breaks |
| 12:30 pm | Started from ILO |
| 01:30 pm | Lunch |
| 02:15 pm- 05:00 pm | Shopping |
| 06:00 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:30 pm | Dinner |
| 09:00 pm | Evaluation |
| MEDICAL AND PSYCHATRIC | |

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:00 am | Travelled by taxi to VIHMAN'S |
| 09:45 am | Reached VIHMAN'S |
| 10:00 am | Orientation |
| 01:00 pm | Lunch |
| 02:15 pm | Group Therapy |
| 06:00 pm | Reached guest house |
| 08:30 pm | Dinner |
| 09:00 pm | Evaluation |

DAY VII - 29th, November, Tuesday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:00 am | Started by taxi cab to NFI |
| 09:45 am | Reached NFI |
| 10:00 am | Orientation by Mr. Deepankar |
| 12:00 pm | Started from NFI to parliament |
| 12:30 pm | Lunch |
| 01:30 pm | Travelled by taxi cab to Parliament |
| 02:30 pm- 03:00 pm | Waited for procedure at Parliament |
| 03:30 pm- 5:30 pm | Shopping |
| 08:30 pm | Evaluation |
| 09:00 pm | Dinner |
| HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:15 am | Started to Mother Diary |
| 09:15 am- 10:00 am | Travelled by taxi cab to Mother Diary |
| 10:00 am | Reached Mother Diary |
| 10:20 am- 10:30 am | Orientation by Mr.R.K.Pillai |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10:30 am- 11:00 am | Visited manufacturing unit |
| 11:10 am | Tea break |
| 11:40 am | Started from Mother Diary |
| 12:00 pm- 12:25 pm | Travelled by taxi cab to Parliament |
| 12:30 pm | Lunch |
| 02:30 pm- 03:00 pm | Waited for procedure at Parliament |
| 03:30 pm- 5:30 pm | Shopping |
| 08:30 pm | Evaluation |
| 09:00 pm | Dinner |
| MEDICAL AND PSYCHATRIC | |
| 07:30 am | Prayer |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 09:10 am | Travelled to Leprosy Mission Trust |
| 10:00 am | Reached Leprosy Mission Trust |
| 10:15 am | Orientation by Mr. Steven |
| 11:00 am | Visited shoe making area |
| 11:45 am | Started from Leprosy Mission Trust |
| 12:00 pm- 12:25 pm | Travelled by taxi cab to Parliament |
| 12:30 pm | Lunch |
| 02:30 pm- 03:00 pm | Waited for procedure at Parliament |
| 03:30 pm- 5:30 pm | Shopping |
| 08:30 pm | Evaluation |
| 09:00 pm | Dinner |

DAY VIII - 30th November, Wednesday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|--------------------|--|
| 12:00 am | Started the journey to Chandigarh from guest house |
| 12:15 am- 07:45 am | Travelled by bus to Chandigarh |
| 10:00 am | Breakfast |
| 10:40 am | Prayer |
| 10:45 am- 11:30 am | Orientation about ManavVikasSamiti |
| 11:40 am | Started from ManavVikasSamiti |
| 12:00 pm- 01:00 pm | Visited Sukhna Lake |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 01:00 pm | Started from Sukhna Lake |
| 01:20 pm- 02:40pm | Visited Rock Garden |
| 03:00 pm | Lunch at Manasa Devi Temple |
| 03:30pm- 4:30 pm | Visited Manasa Devi Temple |
| 04:45 pm | Reached Pinjore Garden |
| 04:45 pm- 06:00 pm | Visited Pinjore Garden |
| 06:25 pm- 07:50 pm | Shopping at Sector 17 |
| 08:00 pm | Dinner |
| 8:45pm- 4:45 am | Travelled back to New Delhi |
| 04:45 am | Reached guest house |

DAY IX - 1st December, Thursday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 07:00 am | Prayer and Evaluation |
| 08:00 am | Breakfast |
| 08:45 am | Started to National Green Tribunal |
| 09:45 am | Reached National Green Tribunal |
| 10:00 am- 11:00 am | Attended the cases |
| 11:00 am | Break |
| 11:30 am- 01:00 pm | Attended the cases |
| 01:30 pm | Started from National Green Tribunal |
| 02:00 pm | Lunch |
| 03:00 pm- 04:30 pm | Shopping at Sarojini Market |
| 04:30 pm- 05:00 pm | Travelled to Karol Barg |
| 05:00 pm- 06:30 pm | Shopping at Karol Barg |
| 06:30 pm | Travelled back to guest house |
| 07:30 pm | Dinner |
| 08:30 pm | Started to New Delhi Railway Station |
| 09:15 pm | Reached New Delhi Railway Station |
| 11:00 pm | Boarded in Tamil Nadu Express |
| 11:15 pm | Started from New Delhi |

DAY X - 2nd December, Friday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Travelled in train |

DAY XI - 3rd December, Saturday, 2016

| Timings | Programme Schedule |
|----------------|--|
| 05:30 pm | Arrived at Chennai Central Railway Station |

POST TOUR ACTIVITY

DOCUMENTATION

The documentation committee went through the meeting for the purpose of presenting the report and presenting the report and presentation for the study tour. The committee members divided the work among themselves in preparing the report. The committee prepared the report based on the day to day activity, specialization visit, committee report, common visit, monument visit. The committee presented the study tour presentation on 6th Jan 2016. The committee also prepared the report and submitted to the Department for further reference.

APPENDIX

APPENDICES

PERMISSION LETTERS

22/10/2016

From,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

Head Department of Social Work

Loyola College

Chennai-34.

To,

The Principal,

Loyola College

Chennai-34

Respected Sir,

Subject: Requesting you to kindly release the travel amount

We have a subject titled “**National Social Work Perspective**” (SW 3819) is a mandatory part of our curriculum. It involves extensive travel that provides essential exposure to the students enabling them to understand the dynamics of social work around the country.

This year the students in consultation with the staff have decided to go to **Delhi** from 24th of November to 4th December. Two staff members **Prof. Arul Kamaraj & Prof. Mary Jessy Rani** will accompany them on their trip. I request you to kindly provide them sum of Rs. 20,000/- (Rs 500/ student* 40 students) from the students fund for their travel.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

From,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

Head Department of Social Work

Loyola College

Chennai-34.

To,

The Vice Principal

Loyola College,

Chennai-34

Respected Sir,

Subject: Information about the tour directors- Regarding

We have a subject titled “National Social Work Perspective” (SW 3819). This requires a national understanding of Social Work practise. Hence we have planned to undertake visits in Delhi. We are doing this educational trip from 24th November to 4th December, 2016. Prof. Arul Kamaraj and Prof. Mary Jessy Rani will the tour directors and they both will accompany the students for the educational tour.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

(Signature of the tour directors)

Prof.Dr.J.MArul Kamaraj

Signature of the HOD

Prof.Ms.P.Mary Jessy Rani

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

22.10.2016

To

The Chairperson

National Green Tribunal

New Delhi

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requisition for the Permission to visit National Green Tribunal – Reg.

Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Loyola College, Chennai.

Loyola College is one of the premier Institutions in India. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has recognized our institution as “College of Excellence”. Department of Social Work, Loyola College since its inception in 1957 has been involved in formation of competent and compassionate men and women for others. The students are trained in different specializations of Social Work.

The study tour is an academic requirement for MA Social Work. It gives an exposure to our students in various fields of Social Work. This year our students have decided to visit New Delhi from 25th November to 1st December 2016. During their visit they would like to visit the National Green Tribunal. Hence we request you to kindly facilitate our 40 students along with two faculty members to visit National Green Tribunal on **1st December 2016 at 10.30 AM** or any other day of convenience before 1st December 2016. We take this opportunity to thank you for your support and cooperation.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

The Head, Department of Social Work

Faculty In-charge : **Dr.J.M.ArulKamaraj** (+9198419 20219) & **Prof.MaryJessy Rani**
(+919444869610)

22.10.2016

To

Honorable Dr. M.Thambidurai MP (LokSabha)

Deputy Speaker

LokSabha, Parliament of India,

New Delhi

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requisition for the Permission to visit Parliament on – Reg.

Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Loyola College, Chennai.

Loyola College is one of the premier Institutions in India. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has recognized our institution as “College of Excellence”. Department of Social Work, Loyola College since its inception in 1957 has been involved in formation of competent and compassionate men and women for others. The students are trained in different specializations of Social Work.

The study tour is an academic requirement for MA Social Work. It gives an exposure to our students in various fields of Social Work. This year our students have decided to visit New Delhi from 25th November to 1st December 2016. During their visit they would like to visit the Parliament House. Hence we request you to kindly facilitate our 40 students along with two faculty members to visit Parliament House on **25th November 2016 at 10.30 AM** or any other day of convenience before 1st December 2016. We take this opportunity to thank you for your support and cooperation.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

The Head, Department of Social Work

Faculty In-charge : **Dr.J.M.ArulKamaraj** (+9198419 20219) & **Prof.MaryJessy Rani**
(+919444869610)

22.10.2016

To

Honorable. Dr. M.Thambidurai MP (LokSabha)

Deputy Speaker

LokSabha, Parliament of India,

New Delhi

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requisition for the Permission to visitRashtrapatiBhavan on 25th November 2016–
Reg.Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Loyola College, Chennai.

Loyola College is one of the premier Institutions in India. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has recognized our institution as “College of Excellence”. Department of Social Work, Loyola College since its inception in 1957 has been involved in formation of competent and compassionate men and women for others. The students are trained in different specializations of Social Work.

The study tour is an academic requirement for MA Social Work. It gives an exposure to our students in various fields of Social Work. This year our students have decided to visit New Delhi from 25th November to 1st December 2016. During their visit they would like to visit the RashtrapatiBhavan. Hence we request you to kindly facilitate our 40 students along with two faculty members to visit RashtrapatiBhavanon**25th November 2016 at 3.30 PM** or any other day of convenience before 1st December 2016. We take this opportunity to thank you for your support and cooperation.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

The Head, Department of Social Work

Faculty In-charge : **Dr.J.M.ArulKamaraj** (+9198419 20219) &**Prof.MaryJessy Rani**
(+919444869610)

PHOTO GALLERY

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



MEDICAL & PSYCHIATRIC



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS



COMMON & HERITAGE VISIT

